

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES–30

LAKSHADWEEP

PART - XII

CENSUS ATLAS

Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
New Delhi.

Maps included in this volume are based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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

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

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census enjoys the reputation of being the richest single source for giving information about the people of the country. The Census organisation furnishes information regarding distribution of population, sex, age, working population and several other dimensions of data on Castes and Tribes. The Census of India also to some extent undertakes the collection of non-Census statistics on useful variables, such as, land uses at tahsil and taluk levels, basic amenities in rural and urban areas, distances of settlements with reference to nearest urban areas which are published in various publications in conjunction with Census data. It was three decades ago that the 1961 Census for the first time organised a special programme of the Census Atlas mapping and a series of Census Atlases of States/ Union Territories and for the nation as a whole were brought out. This programme was appreciated by the scholars, data users and the academicians and hence it became one of the regular features of the post Censal research programme of the Census organisation. The volumes under this programme were published as Part IX (A) of various series during 1961 and 1971 Censuses and stand included as Part XII of the general Census publication plan for the 1981 Census.

During these decades, the Census has not confined itself to the producing of mere stray maps for various publications but has undertaken much detailed mapping of the local and regional areas having relevance to the production of specific tabels and special studies. This has added to the usefulness of Census statistics besides making them more appealing and contributive to the assessment of the distribution of population at various levels. Special maps like urban land uses of towns and urban agglomerations and standard urban area maps enriched the State volumes namely Part II-A dealing with population and area figures, town directories etc. Such publications are well known as source materials produced by the Census for the people and the country. Besides these, the District Census Handbooks dealing with detailed village and town wise population characteristics, contain basic maps of Districts Tahsils/Taluks and equivalent administrative areas of the various parts of the country showing boundaries, locations of villages and urban spread. In addition, these important basic maps contain information, such as, population sizes of each Census village and town with the Census location codes, amenities like post and telegraph office, family health programme centres (Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres), Schools and other educational institutions, important village markets etc. Infrastructural facilities like roads duly classified and including important cart-tracks and railways are also shown. Thus, the Census organisation has been striving to furnish a variety of cartographic information directly concerned with the Census activities and even beyond.

The Census Atlas programme has been formulated to record through maps the demographic characteristics to project a holistic approach to measure and assess population patterns. The mapping is conducted for Atlas maps embracing more or less the entire 1981 Census tables at Tahsil/Taluk/Town/UA level, through Districts and States. The population situation is changing from decade to decade due to various economic developments and one may glean through these maps the contemporary human problems and patterns for spatial planning and related purposes.

This programme has been worked out at two levels, *viz.*, (i) State/Union Territory Atlas Volumes and (ii) the National Volume. The techniques of presentation should be versatile and though provoking and, therefore, the

technical planning of the Atlas has been undertaken in a manner so that the maps dealing with the patterns of population distribution, characteristics and dispersals portray contemporary trends and issues. The Atlases include a few general maps on administrative and physical aspects to introduce the region, followed by detailed maps on demographic, economic and socio-cultural aspects consisting of distribution, density and growth of population, age and sex, urban trends, Census industrial categories, migration, literacy, religion, physically handicapped, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, education and health. In all, the programme envisages to publish 31 volumes for the country. The leading volume is the All-India one in the series. A standard list of themes has been generated for presentation of maps according to Census data for each State/Union Territory and by cross-classification of data, the number of maps in these Atlases are kept at a minimum to make each volume handy. The Atlas volumes of the major states of the country may contain 114 maps, such as in the volume of Uttar Pradesh, while for small States/Union Territories there will be a minimum of 20 sheets as in the case of Lakshadweep. The All-India (National) volume contains 93 map plates and interpretations with diagrams and short statistical tables.

This Atlas programme has been executed under the planning and direction of Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map). Well knit teams worked in the Map Division in my office and the Map Units of the offices of the Directors of Census Operations of States and Union Territories in the implementation of the programme. A list of all those who have contributed to the completion of the work is given separately in this volume. I congratulate the members of all teams and officers associated with the project on their excellent work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture. I hope the volumes will answer the needs and get the approval of scholars, planners, administrators, travellers and the general readers.

V.S. VERMA
Registrar General and
Census Commissioner, India

New Delhi,
10th March, 1988

PREFACE

The present atlas is prepared first time in the 1981 Census for the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. It was decided to prepare 20 maps in this volume to portrait the basic data on population.

The maps of the atlas are grouped into four parts. Part I has four maps *i.e.,* position of the union territory in India, its administrative divisions, distribution of rainfall and temperature. The demographic structure and trends are depicted in part II in eight maps. Part III contains three maps on economic aspects. In part IV, the remaining five maps are covered under socio-cultural aspects of the population of the union territory. It aims at depicting through maps the demographic, economic and socio-cultural trends observed during the 1981 Census. The explanatory notes to maps, in addition, may help to supplement the statistical data to view the portrayals to each map.

The data for this volume were supplied by the office of the Director of Census Operations, Lakshadweep. These were compiled by the staff of the Census Directorate under the supervision of Shri P.V. James, Assistant Director. My thanks are due to him and his staff. In my own office I received the maximum cooperation and assistance at every stage from my staff. The names of the officers and staff associated with this project are given separately. I would like to record my deep appreciation of the work done by them.

New Delhi
March 15, 1989.

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Deputy Registrar General (Map)

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GENERAL

MAP 1

POSITION OF LAKSHADWEEP IN INDIA 1981

This map shows the geographical position of the union territory of Lakshadweep in India. This union territory is comprised of 27 islands irregularly scattered in the Lakshadweep sea. The coral islands, known as Lakshadweep are about 200 to 400 km. off the Malabar coast and situated between 8° and 12°30' north latitude and 71° and 74° east longitude. In addition to these 27 islands, there are a number of sunken banks, open reefs and sand banks. Out of 27 islands, only 10 are inhabited while others are uninhabited. These islands have been classified into four groups representing one tehsil each.

Lakshadweep is a uni-district union territory with a geographical area of 32 km^2 as a whole as per Survey of India and has a population of 40,249 persons in 1981. The following table gives the details of area and population of union territories as per the 1981 Census.

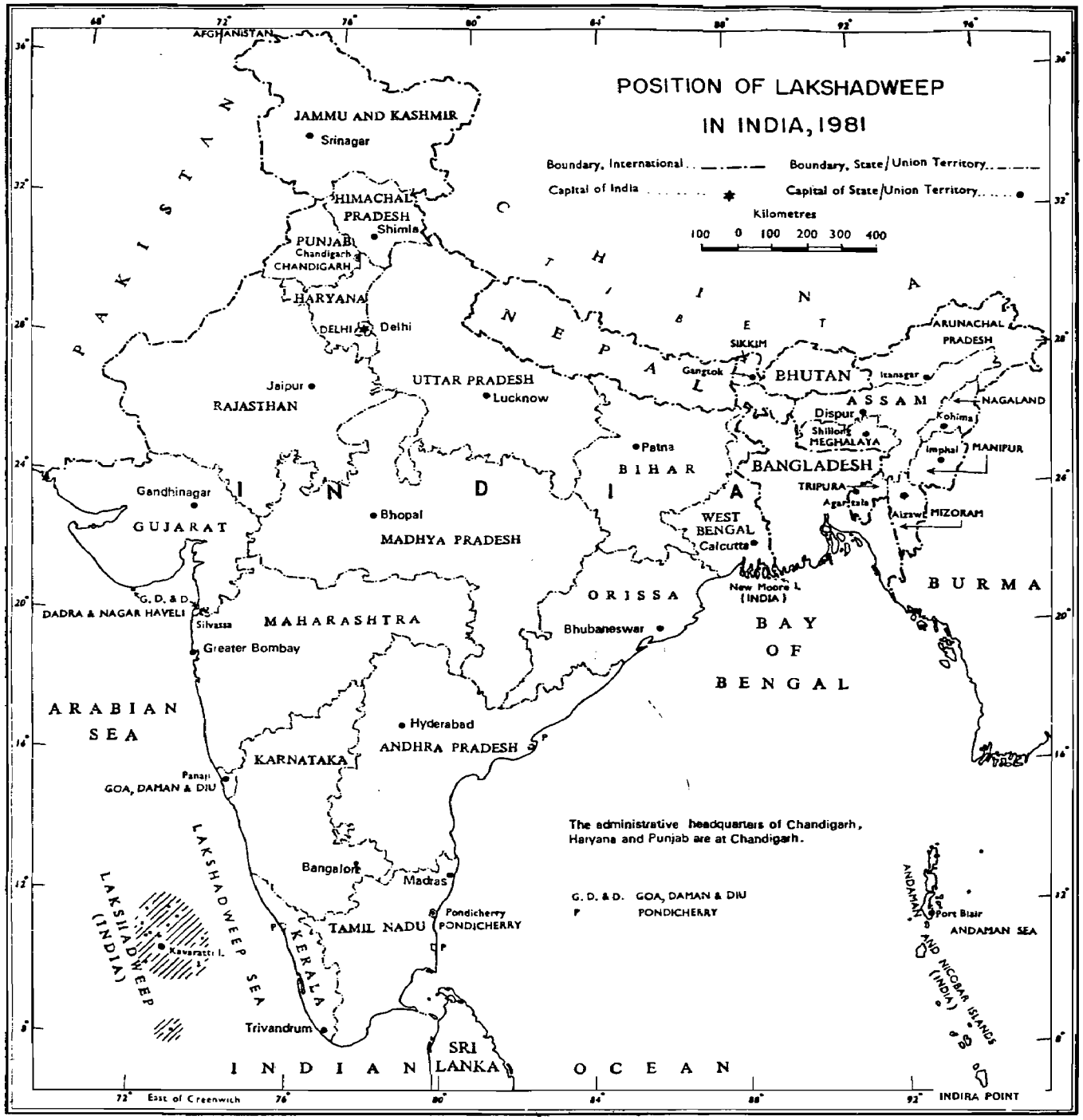
	Union Territory	**Area ($km.^2$)	Population
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249.0	188,741
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743.0*	631,839
3.	Chandigarh	114.0	451,610
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491.0	103,676
5.	Delhi	1,483.0	6,220,406
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,814.0	1,086,730
7.	Lakshadweep	32.0	40,249
8.	Mizoram	21,081.0	493,757
9.	Pondicherry	492.0	604,471
	INDIA	3,287,263.0	685,184,692

Source : Volume Part II-A - General Population Tables, Census of India 1981

* Provisional

** Area figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India.

MAP 1


POSITION OF LAKSHADWEEP
IN INDIA, 1981
Boundary, International
Boundary, State/Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State/Union Territory
Kilometres
100 0 100 200 300 400
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
CHINA
NEPAL
SIKKIM
Gangtok
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Itanagar
ASSAM
NAGALAND
Kohima
Dispur
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Imphal
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
Agartala
Aizawl
MIZORAM
BANGLADESH
BURMA
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
Patna
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
INDIA
G. D. & D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa
MAHARASHTRA
Greater Bombay
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
New Moore I. (INDIA)
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Hyderabad
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Panaji
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
Bangalore
Madras
Pondicherry
PONDICHERRY
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Kavaratti I.
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
Trivandrum
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Port Blair
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT
East of Greenwich
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
G. D. & D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
P PONDICHERRY

MAP 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981

This uni-district union territory of Lakshadweep has been administratively divided into four tahsils, *viz.*, Minicoy, Androtl, Kavaratti and Amini. Kavaratti is the administrative headquarters of the union territory. The tahsil headquarters are same as per the name of respective islands or tehsils. In Minicoy tahsil there are two islands, one inhabited and the other one is uninhabited. Androtl tahsil has nine islands, out of which two are inhabited and seven are uninhabited. In Kavaratti tahsil there are eleven islands out of which two are inhabited and the remaining nine are uninhabited while there are five islands in Amini tahsil namely 'Amini,' Kadmat,' 'Kiltan,' 'Chetlat' and 'Bitra.' All the five islands of Amini tahsil are inhabited.

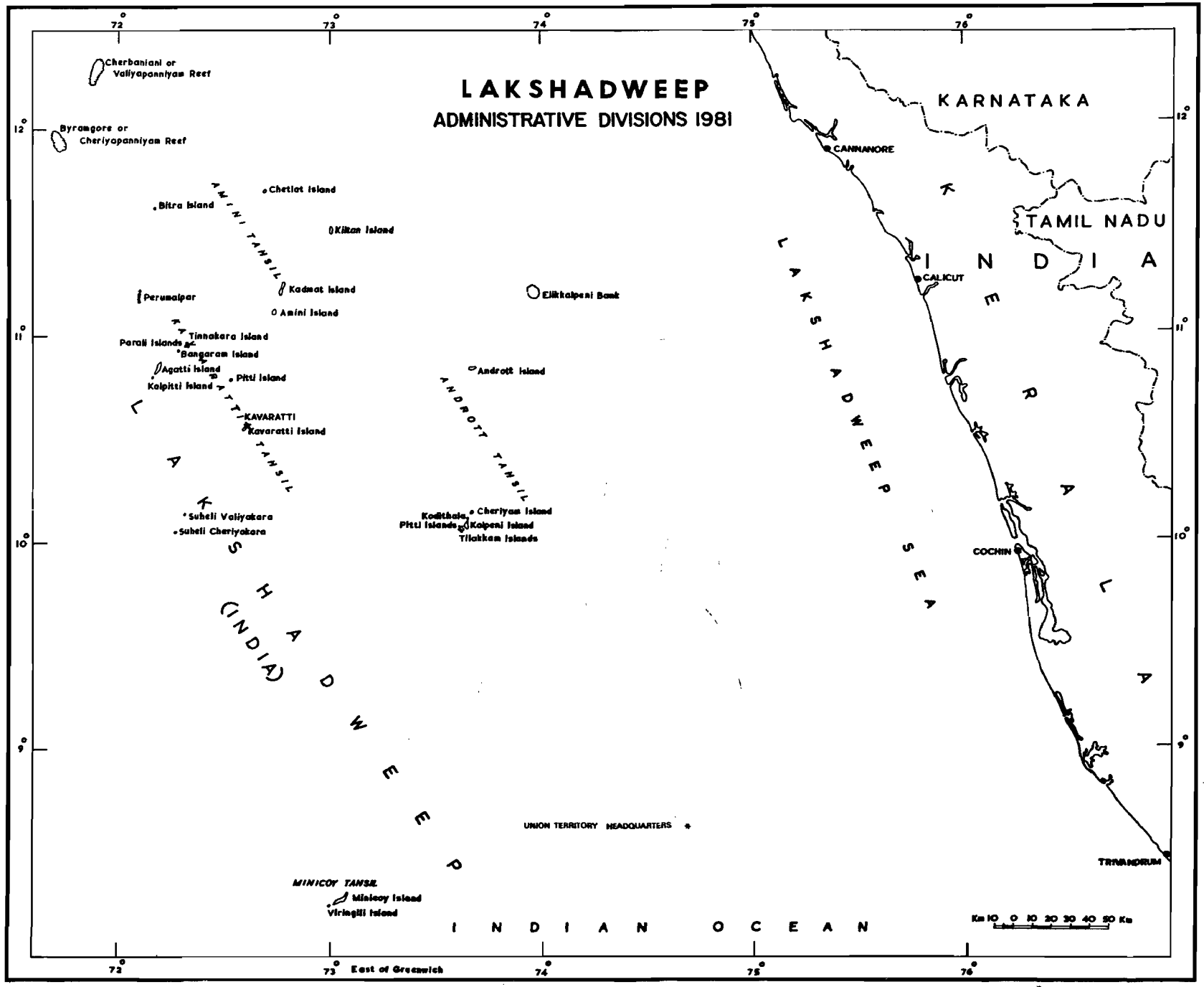
The following table shows tahsilwise name of islands, their area (as per Lakshadweep administration) and population as per the 1981 Census.

Name of tahsil	Name of Island	Nature of habitation	Area (km^2)	Population
1	2	3	4	5
Minicoy	Minicoy	Inhabited	4.4	6,658
	Viringili	Uninhabited	N	—
Androtl	Kalpeni	Inhabited	2.3	3,543
	Cheriyam	Uninhabited	0.5	—
	Kodithala	- do -	N	—
	Tilakkam (i)	- do -	N	—
	Tilakkam (ii)	- do-	N	—
	Tilakkam (iii)	- do -	N	—
	Pitti (i)	- do -	N	—
	Pitti (ii)	- do -	N	—
	Androtl	Inhabited	4.8	6,812
Kavaratti	Agatti	Inhabited	2.7	4,111
	Bangaram	Uninhabited	0.6	—
	Tinnakara	Uninhabited	0.4	—
	Parali (i)	Uninhabited	0.4	—
	Parali (ii)			
	Parali (iii)			
	Kalpitti	- do -	0.1	—
	Kavaratti	Inhabited	3.6	6,604
	Suheli Valiyakara	Uninhabited	o.3	—
	Suheli Cheriyakara	- do -	0.3	—
	Pitti (Birds Island)	- do -	N	—
Amini	Amini	Inhabited	2.6	5,367
	Kadmat	- do -	3.1	3,114
	Kiltan	- do -	1.6	2,375
	Chetlat	- do -	1.0	1,484
	Bitra	- do -	0.1	181

N = Below 0.05 km^2

Area figures of urban islands corrected upto two places of decimals are (i) Minicoy 4.37 km^2, (ii) Kavaratti 3.63 km^2 and (iii) Amini 2.59 km^2.

MAP 2


LAKSHADWEEP
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981
Cherbaniani or Valiyapanniyam Reef
Byramgore or Cheriyapanniyam Reef
Chetlat Island
Bitra Island
Kiltan Island
Kadmat Island
Perumalpar
Amini Island
Tinnakara Island
Parali Islands
Bangaram Island
Agatti Island
Pitti Island
Kalpitti Island
KAVARATTI
Kavaratti Island
Suheli Valiyakara
Suheli Cheriyakara
Chetlat Island
Elikkalpeni Bank
Andrott Island
Kadithala
Pitti Islands
Cheriyam Island
Kalpeni Island
Tilakkam Islands
AMINI TAHSIL
KAVARATTI TAHSIL
ANDROTT TAHSIL
MINICOY TAHSIL
Minicoy Island
Viringili Island
UNION TERRITORY HEADQUARTERS
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
CANNANORE
CALICUT
COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
Km 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Km
East of Greenwich
72°
73°
74°
75°
76°
12°
11°
10°
9°

MAP 3

NORMAL MONTHLY RAINFALL

This map shows normal monthly rainfall in the islands of Lakshadweep. The average monthly rainfall for different meteorological stations have been depicted by bar diagrams. The map is based on the rainfall recorded at four meteorological stations, *viz.*, Minicoy, Amini, Androtт and Agatti in the union territory. The data used in the map are based on the average of period 1970-80. The rainy season is long in duration and spreaded over seven months *i.e.*, from May to November, in general, in the union territory.

The maximum rainfall of 1,933.8 mm has been recorded in the island of Androtт which is nearest to the main land. Almost fifty per cent of the total annual rainfall over this island is concentrated in the months of June and July. The maximum rainfall of 511 mm is recorded in the month of July. This is also the maximum in the union territory in a single month. The lowest rainfall of 0.8 mm is recorded in the month of March.

The island of Minicoy, which is almost southern most, is second in the amount of rainfall received with a total of 1,728.3 mm in a year. The rainy season is little more longer extending upto nine months *i.e.*, from April to December over this island but about 70 per cent rainfall is distributed over the months of May to September. The minimum rainfall is recorded as 13.5 mm in the month of January over the Minicoy island.

The Amini island receives almost equal amount of rainfall (1,714.9 mm) as in the Minicoy island but the percentage of rainfall during the months from May to November is much higher (96 per cent). The minimum rainfall recorded in the island is 1.1 mm in the month of March.

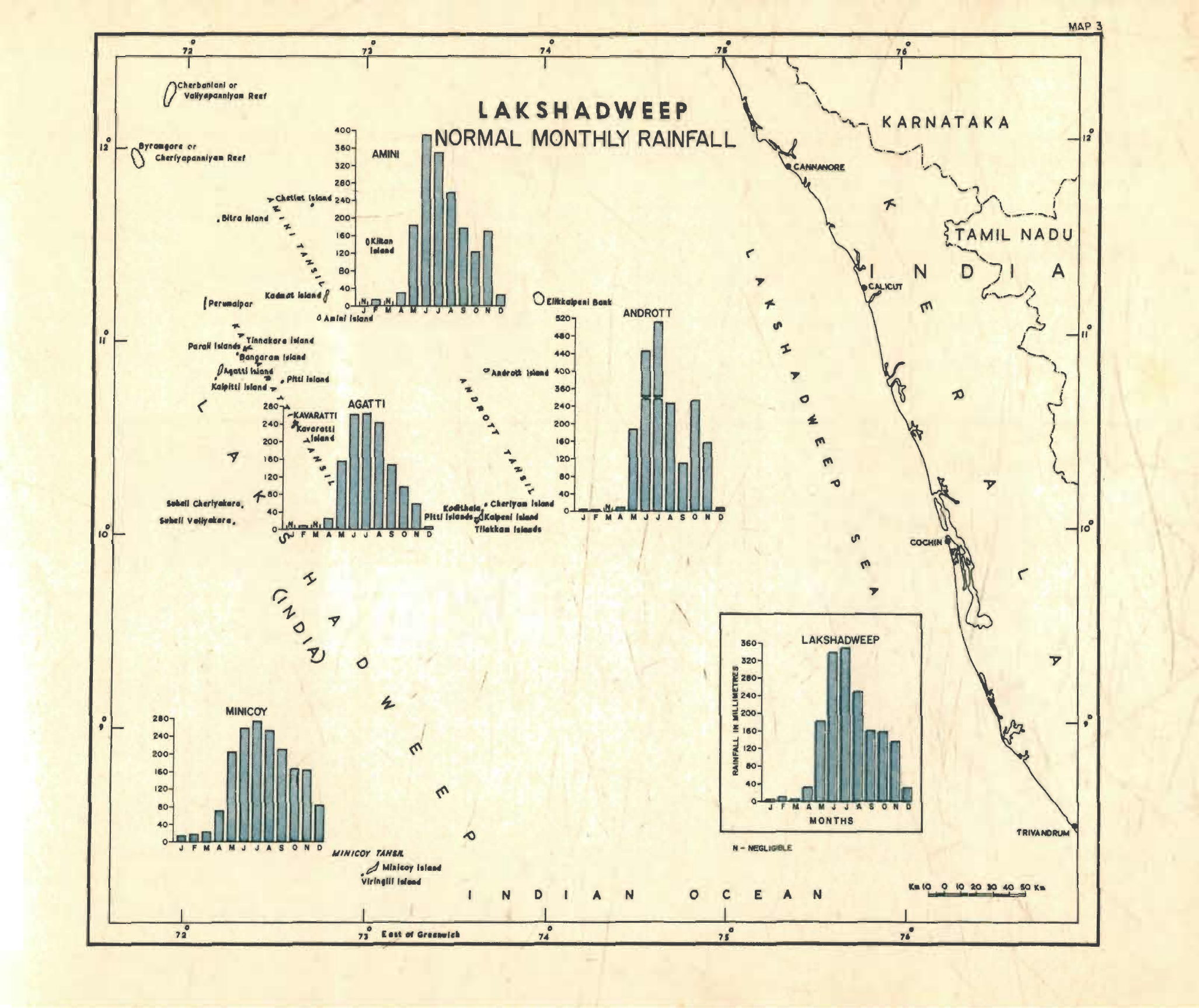
The lowest rainfall of 1,255.1 mm is recorded in the Agatti island. About 97 per cent rainfall is recorded during the months of May to November but maximum concentration of rainfall is observed from May to September and in percentage terms it is about 85 per cent. The minimum rainfall of 0.4 mm is recorded in the month of March in this island which is also minimum over the entire union territory.

The table below gives the average monthly rainfall recorded in the four meteorological stations in the union territory.

Average monthly rainfall in millimetres

Stations	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lakshadweep	5.4	10.3	5.8	32.8	181.5	338.4	348.6	248.9	160.1	159.1	136.2	30.9	1,658.0
Minicoy	13.5	17.2	21.1	68.6	203.6	258.6	273.1	252.1	209.2	166.6	161.1	83.6	1,728.3
Amini	1.6	13.0	1.1	29.4	181.8	389.1	348.6	257.2	176.2	122.2	169.9	24.8	1,714.9
Androtт	5.3	4.3	0.8	8.5	186.3	445.2	511.0	246.0	109.8	251.7	156.5	8.4	1,933.8
Agatti	1.4	6.7	0.4	24.5	154.4	260.8	261.6	240.5	145.0	95.8	57.2	6.8	1,255.1

LAKSHADWEEP
NORMAL MONTHLY RAINFALL



MAP 4

NORMAL MONTHLY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

This map shows the normal monthly maximum and minimum temperature in degree celsius as recorded at four meteorological stations in the union territory, *viz.*, Minicoy, Amini, Agatti and Andrott. The normal maximum and minimum temperature for these stations have been shown by overlapping bars drawn for all months separately. The data used in this map are based on the averages for the period 1970-80 recorded at the above four meteorological stations.

The diagrams on the map show at a glance that the maximum and minimum temperatures are not varying much throughout the year. The variation in maximum temperature is the highest (3.6°C) in Andrott island while the lowest (2.4°C) is recorded in Minicoy island. The variation in minimum temperature is the highest (4.5°C) in Minicoy island and the lowest (2.0°C) in Andrott island.

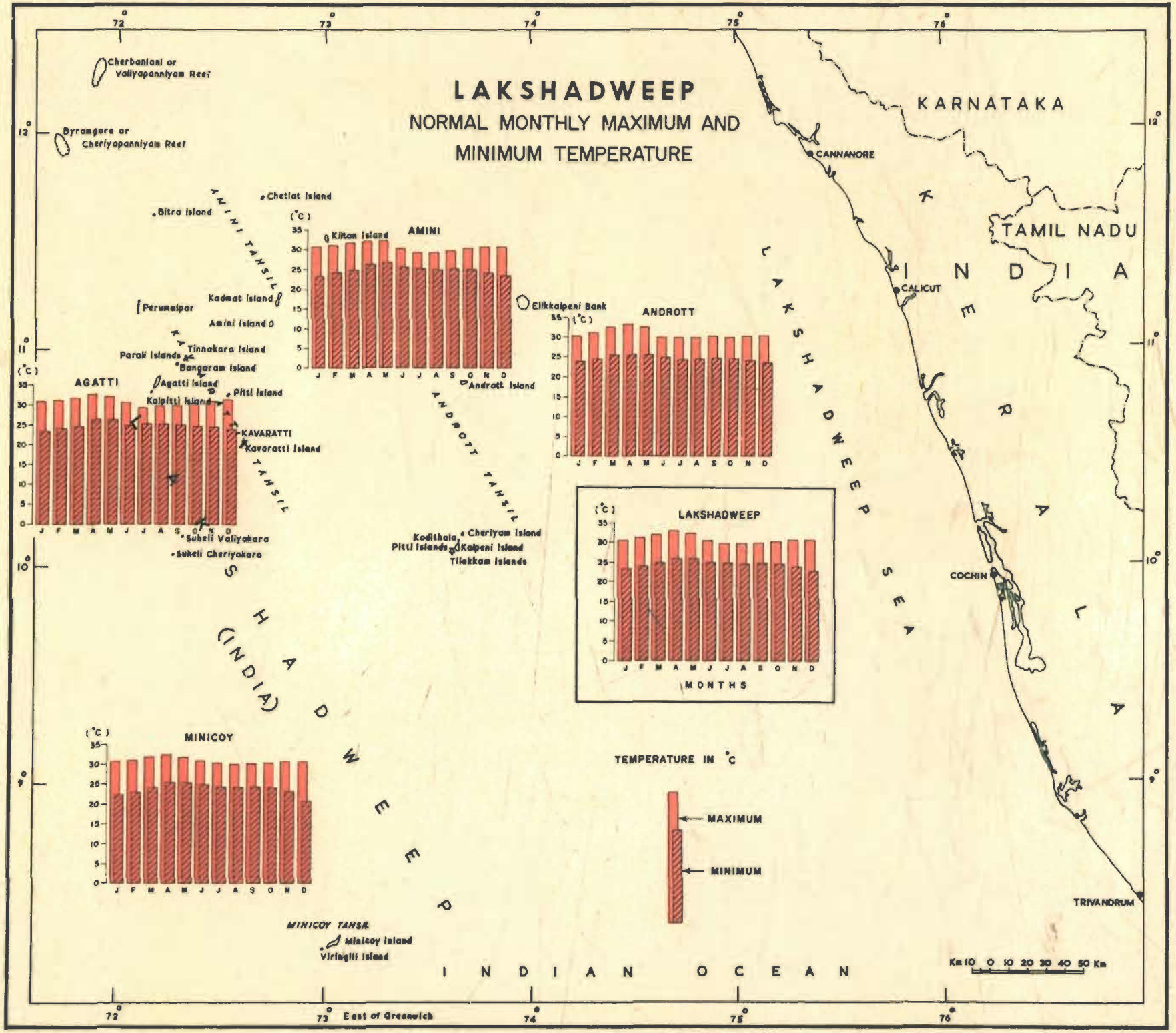
In the union territory as a whole it is observed that the mercury rises at the maximum level of 33.4°C in the month of April in Andrott island and falls at the minimum level of 20.8°C in the month of December in Minicoy island.

The table below shows normal monthly maximum and minimum temperature in degree celsius for four meteorological stations of the union territory.

Monthly and annual mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures in degree celsius (for the period 1970-80) for four meteorological stations in the union territory of Lakshadweep

	MINICOY		AMINI		AGATTI		ANDROTT		LAKSHADWEEP	
Months	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	30.6	22.4	30.7	23.2	30.9	23.5	30.2	24.0	30.6	23.3
February	30.8	22.8	31.1	24.2	31.2	24.3	31.3	24.5	31.1	23.9
March	31.6	24.0	31.8	24.9	31.6	24.8	32.5	25.5	30.9	24.8
April	32.3	25.3	32.7	26.2	32.7	26.5	33.4	25.5	32.8	25.9
May	31.5	25.3	32.4	26.6	32.0	26.3	32.5	25.5	32.1	25.9
June	30.7	24.8	30.3	25.5	30.5	24.8	29.9	24.7	30.3	24.9
July	30.1	24.2	29.3	25.1	29.3	25.2	29.8	24.2	29.6	24.7
August	29.9	24.1	29.3	25.0	29.7	25.1	29.8	24.2	29.7	24.6
September	30.0	24.3	29.8	25.2	29.9	25.0	30.0	24.5	29.9	24.7
October	30.3	24.1	30.4	25.1	30.1	24.6	29.9	24.3	30.2	24.5
November	30.6	23.3	30.6	24.2	30.9	24.4	30.0	23.9	30.7	23.9
December	30.7	20.8	30.8	23.5	31.3	23.8	30.1	23.5	30.7	22.9
Year	30.8	23.8	30.8	24.9	30.8	24.9	30.8	24.5	—	—

Source : Meteorological Department.


LAKSHADWEEP
NORMAL MONTHLY MAXIMUM AND
MINIMUM TEMPERATURE
Cherbaniani or
Valiyapanniyam Reef
Byramgare or
Cheriyapanniyam Reef
Chetlat Island
Bitra Island
Kiltan Island
AMINI
Kadmat Island
Perumalpar
Amini Island
Tinnakara Island
Parali Islands
Bangaram Island
Agatti Island
Pitti Island
Kalpitti Island
AGATTI
KAVARATTI
Kavaratti Island
Suheli Valiyakara
Suheli Cheriyakara
AMINI TAHSIL
KAVARATTI TAHSIL
ANDROTT TAHSIL
Elikkalpeni Bank
ANDROTT
Andrott Island
Kodithala
Pitti Islands
Cheriyam Island
Kalpeni Island
Tilakkam Islands
LAKSHADWEEP
MONTHS
MINICOY
MINICOY TAHSIL
Minicoy Island
Viringili Island
TEMPERATURE IN °C
MAXIMUM
MINIMUM
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
KARNATAKA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
CANNANORE
CALICUT
COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
J F M A M J J A S O N D
Km 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Km
East of Greenwich

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

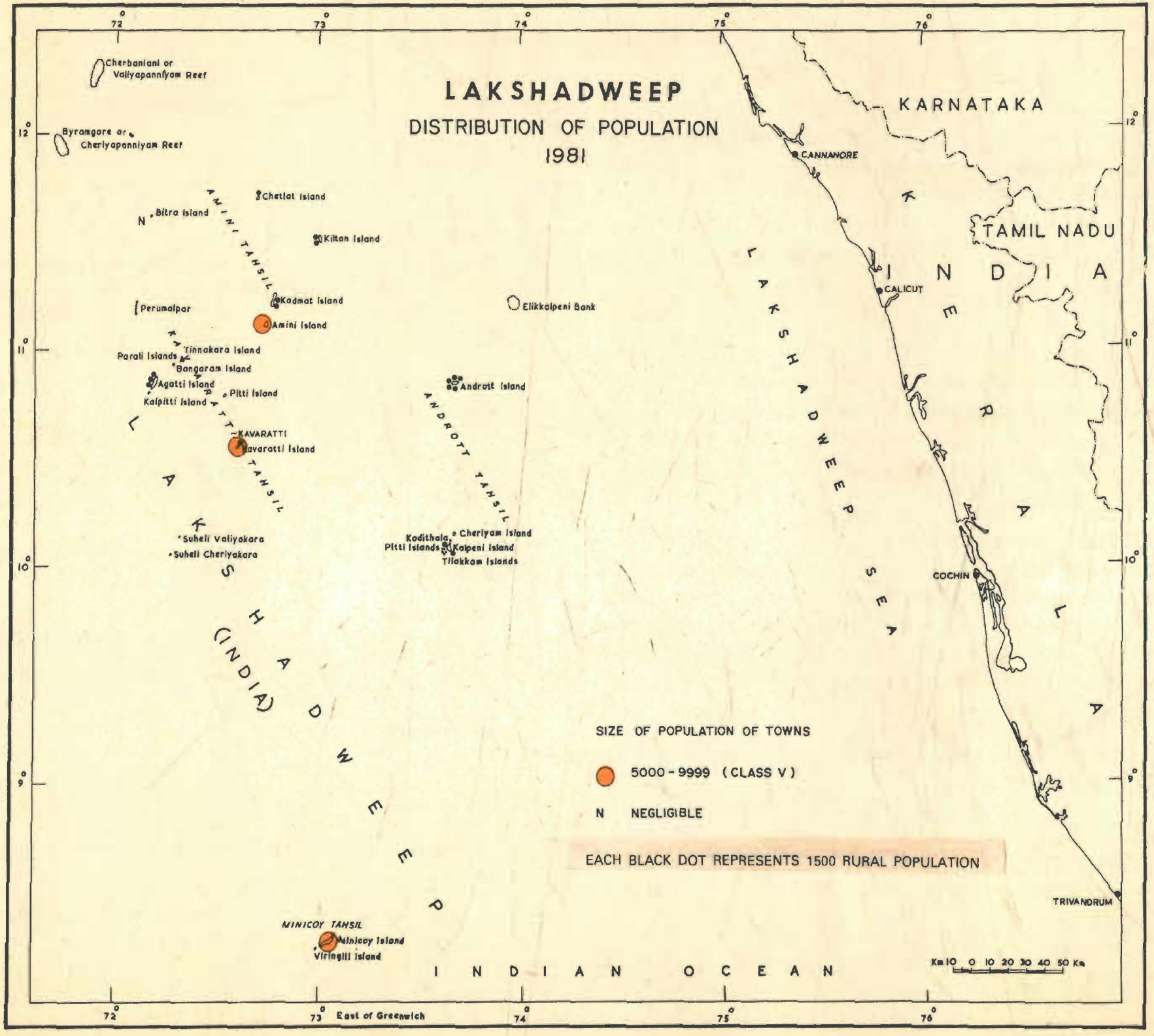
MAP 5

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1981

This map shows the distribution of rural and urban population as per the 1981 Census data at island level. The urban centres have been shown by red circles while the rural population by small black dots, each representing 1,500 persons as per the legend of the map.

In the union territory, there are 27 islands in all, out of which only 10 are inhabited. Out of these, three are entirely urban. These are Amini, Kavaratti and Minicoy islands. Out of a total population of 40, 249 in the union territory, 21,620 persons (53.72 per cent) reside in rural areas while the remaining 18, 629 (46.28 per cent) persons in urban areas. In all, there are three class V towns, *viz.*, Minicoy, Kavaratti and Amini. Minicoy town has the highest population 6,658 followed by Kavaratti 6,604 and Amini 5,367.

Out of seven rural islands, maximum population is noted in Andrott island (6, 812) followed by Agatti island (4, 111), Kalpeni island (3, 543), Kadmat island (3, 114), Kiltan island (2, 375) and Chetlat island (1, 484). The minimum population (181) is recorded in Bitra island. But on the map it is shown as negligible.


LAKSHADWEEP
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981
Cherbaniani or Valiyapannlyam Reef
Byramgore or Cheriyapanniyam Reef
Chetlat Island
Bitra Island
Kiltan Island
Kadmat Island
Perumalpar
Amini Island
Parali Islands
Tinnakara Island
Bangaram Island
Agatti Island
Pitti Island
Kalpitti Island
KAVARATTI
Kavaratti Island
Suheli Valiyakara
Suheli Cheriyakara
Elikkalpeni Bank
Andrott Island
Kodithala, Pitti Islands
Cheriyam Island
Kalpeni Island
Tilakkam Islands
MINICOY TAHSIL
Minicoy Island
Viringili Island
AMINI TAHSIL
KAVARATTI TAHSIL
ANDROTT TAHSIL
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
CANNANORE
CALICUT
COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
SIZE OF POPULATION OF TOWNS
5000 - 9999 (CLASS V)
N NEGLIGIBLE
EACH BLACK DOT REPRESENTS 1500 RURAL POPULATION
Km 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Km
East of Greenwich
72° 73° 74° 75° 76°
12° 11° 10° 9°

MAP 6

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

This map depicts the persons per km^2 at island level as per the 1981 Census. The density has been calculated for each island and grouped into three categories and mapped by choropleth technique in orange colour as per the legend. The density of population in the union territory of Lakshadweep comes to 1,258 which is calculated by using the area figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India.

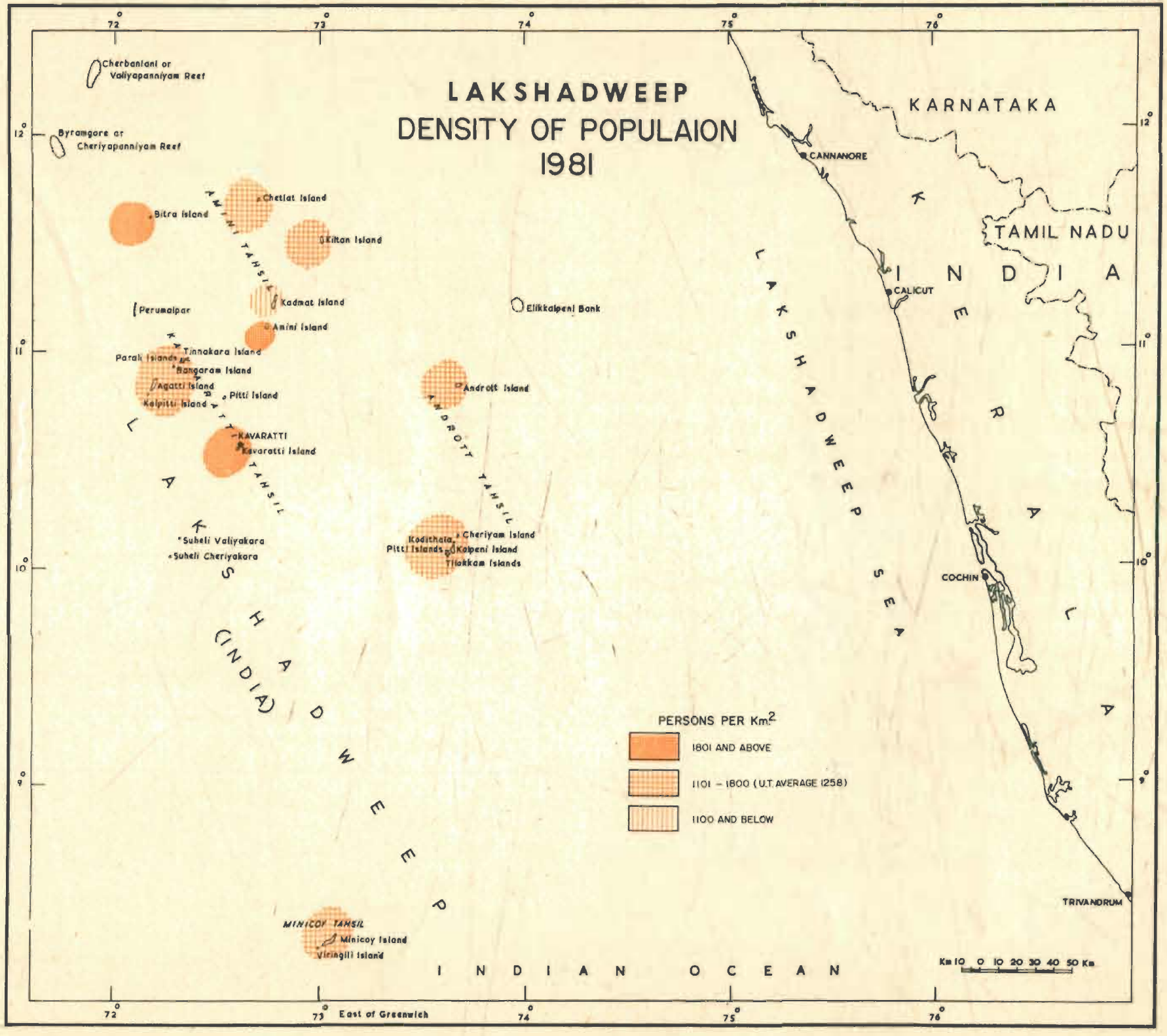
Among all the inhabited islands of union territory, highest density (covering 1st range) has been reported in Amini island (2, 072) followed by Kavaratti island (1, 819) and Bitra island (1, 810). It may be noted that the first two islands are entirely urban and the last one is entirely rural which is least populated (181 persons per km^2) among all the islands.

In the medium range of 1101-1800 persons per km^2, maximum number (6) of islands are covered. Except Minicoy which is entirely urban island, all islands of this range are entirely rural. In this range, the highest density is noted in Kalpeni island (1,540) while the lowest in Androtl island (1,419) which shows that the actual expansion of this medium category ranges between 1,400 and 1,550 persons per km^2.

Kadmat island is the only unit covered under the lowest range with 1,005 persons per km^2.

The table below gives the details of density of population in the uni-district union territory at different levels.

Union Territory/ Tahsil/Island	Density (persons per km^2)			No. of towns
	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5
Lakshadweep	1,258	1,010	1,759	—
I Minicoy Tahsil	1,513	—	1,513	1
1) Minicoy Island	1,524	—	1,524	1
II Androtl Tahsil	1,363	1,363	—	—
1) Kalpeni Island	1,540	1,540	—	—
2) Androtl Island	1,419	1,419	—	—
III Kavaratti Tahsil	1,323	914	1,819	1
1) Agatti Island	1,523	1,523	—	—
2) Kavaratti Island	1,819	—	1,819	1
IV Amini Tahsil	1,491	1,233	2,072	1
1) Amini Island	2,072	—	2,072	1
2) Kadmat Island	1,005	1,005	—	—
3) Kiltan Island	1,484	1,484	—	—
4) Chetlat Island	1,484	1,484	—	—
5) Bitra Island	1,810	1,810	—	—


LAKSHADWEEP
DENSITY OF POPULAION
1981
Cherbaniani or Valiyapanniyam Reef
Byramgore or Cheriyapanniyam Reef
Chetlat Island
Bitra Island
Kiltan Island
Kadmat Island
Perumalpar
Amini Island
Elikkalpeni Bank
Tinnakara Island
Parali Islands
Bangaram Island
Agatti Island
Pitti Island
Kalpitti Island
KAVARATTI
Kavaratti Island
Andrott Island
Kodithala
Pitti Islands
Cheriyam Island
Kalpeni Island
Tilakkam Islands
Suheli Valiyakara
Suheli Cheriyakara
MINICOY TAHSIL
Minicoy Island
Viringili Island
AMINI TAHSIL
KAVARATTI TAHSIL
ANDROTT TAHSIL
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
KERALA
CANNANORE
CALICUT
COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
INDIAN OCEAN
PERSONS PER Km.2
1801 AND ABOVE
1101 – 1800 (U.T. AVERAGE 1258)
1100 AND BELOW
Km 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Km
East of Greenwich
72°
73°
74°
75°
76°
12°
11°
10°
9°

MAP 7

INTER-CENSAL GROWTH OF POPULATION 1971 & 1981

This map shows growth of population of all inhabited islands during the decade 1971-81 by different bars drawn for each island.

In 1971, there were 31, 810 persons in the union territory which increased to 40, 249 in 1981 giving a growth of 26. 53 per cent.

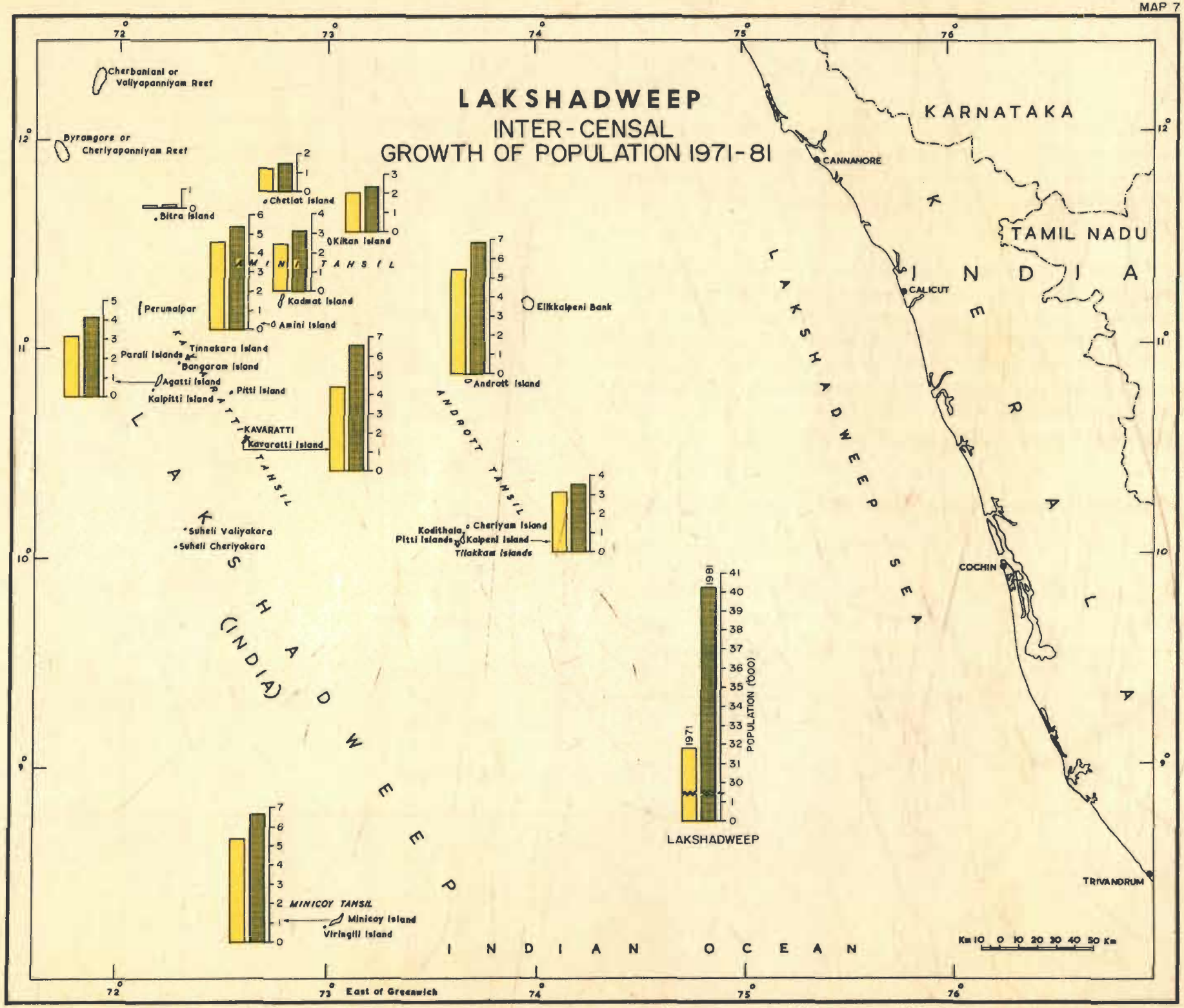
Among the islands, the highest population growth is observed in Bitra island , however, the actual population is only 112 and 181 in 1971 and 1981 respectively. The highest total population has been recorded in Andrott island as 5,425 persons in 1971 and 6,812 persons in 1981 which shows a net increase of 25.57 per cent in 1981 over 1971. But the highest growth has been noted in Bitra island (61.61 per cent) followed by Kavaratti island (49.41 per cent), Agatti island (30.30 per cent) and Kadmat island (28.89 per cent).

The lower increase in population has been seen in Kalpeni island (12.40 per cent), Kiltan island (16.08 per cent) and Amini island (18.16 per cent).

The table below shows the population of all islands in 1971, 1981 and percentage increase in population 1971-81.

Union Territory/ Tahsil/Island	Population		Percentage increase in population 1971-81
	1981	1971	
1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep	40,249	31,810	26.53
I Minicoy Tahsil	6,658	5,342	24.63
1) Minicoy Island	6,658	5,342	24.63
II Andrott Tahsil	10,355	8,577	20.73
1) Kalpeni Island	3,543	3,152	12.40
2) Andrott Island	6,812	5,425	25.57
III Kavaratti Tahsil	10,715	7,575	41.45
1) Agatti Island	4,111	3,155	30.30
2) Kavaratti Island	6,604	4,420	49.41
IV Amini Tahsil	12,521	10,316	21.37
1) Amini Island	5,367	4,542	18.16
2) Kadmat Island	3,114	2,416	28.89
3) Kiltan Island	2,375	2,046	16.08
4) Chetlat Island	1,484	1,200	23.67
5) Bitra Island	181	112	61.61

LAKSHADWEEP
INTER-CENSAL GROWTH OF POPULATION 1971-81



MAP 8

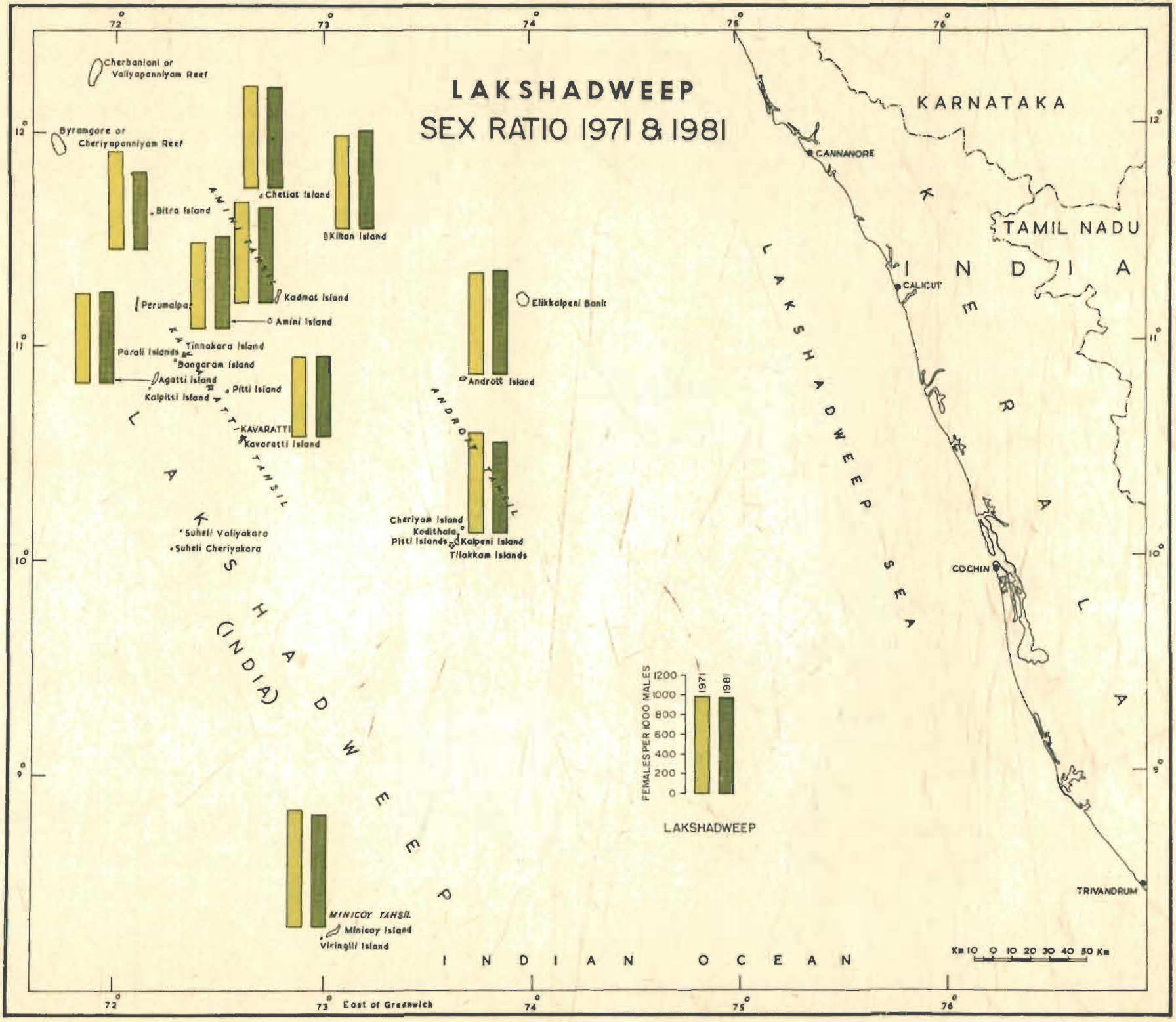
SEX RATIO 1971 & 1981

The map depicts the changing pattern of sex ratio in the union territory at island level during 1971-81. Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) has been calculated for 1971 and 1981 for all islands. Two bars have been drawn as per the scale on the basis of sex ratio for both the years separately for each island.

There were 978 females per 1,000 males in 1971 in the union territory of Lakshadweep. This ratio has gone down to 975 in 1981. The female biased sex ratio is recorded in six islands in 1971 which is noted in only three islands in 1981. The highest sex ratio has been recorded in Minicoy island for both the years 1971 (1,196) and 1981 (1,154). Out of ten inhabited islands of the union territory, five have shown decrease in sex ratio while other five have shown increase during 1971-81. In 1971 & 1981 the lowest ratio of 810 and 823 respectively has been recorded in Kavaratti island.

The table below shows the sex ratio for 1971 and 1981 for all islands.

Union Territory/ Tahsil/Island	Sex-ratio	
	1971	1981
1	2	3
Lakshadweep	978	975
I Minicoy Tahsil	1,196	1,154
1) Minicoy Island	1,196	1,154
II Andrott Tahsil	1,028	1,011
1) Kalpeni Island	1,019	928
2) Andrott Island	1,033	1,057
III Kavaratti Tahsil	849	861
1) Agatti Island	907	925
2) Kavaratti Island	810	823
IV Amini Tahsil	939	963
1) Amini Island	869	933
2) Kadmat Island	1,027	973
3) Kiltan Island	945	997
4) Chetlat Island	1,034	1,022
5) Bitra Island	1,000	792

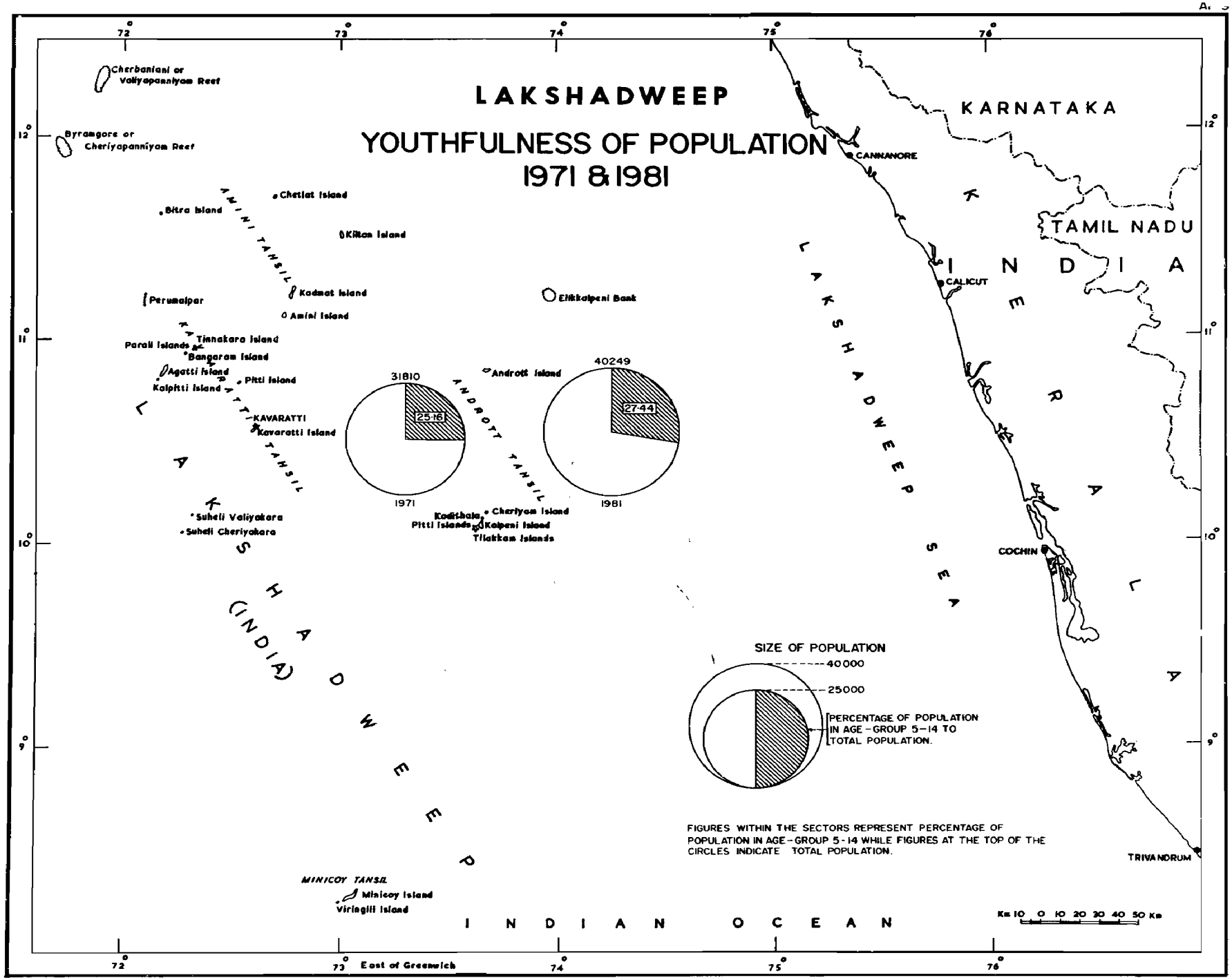

LAKSHADWEEP
SEX RATIO 1971 & 1981
Cherbaniani or Valiyapanniyam Reef
Byramgore or Cheriyapanniyam Reef
Bitra Island
Chetlat Island
Kiltan Island
Kadmat Island
Perumalpar
Amini Island
Tinnakara Island
Parali Islands
Bangaram Island
Agatti Island
Kalpitti Island
Pitti Island
KAVARATTI
Kavaratti Island
AMINI TAHSIL
KAVARATTI TAHSIL
Suheli Valiyakara
Suheli Cheriyakara
Elikkalpeni Bank
Andrott Island
ANDROTT TAHSIL
Cheriyam Island
Kodithala
Pitti Islands
Kalpeni Island
Tilakkam Islands
MINICOY TAHSIL
Minicoy Island
Viringili Island
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KARNATAKA
CANNANORE
TAMIL NADU
CALICUT
COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
INDIA
KERALA
INDIAN OCEAN
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
1971
1981
LAKSHADWEEP
Km 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Km
72°
73°
74°
75°
76°
East of Greenwich
12°
11°
10°
9°

MAP 9

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971 & 1981

This map shows the youthfulness of population in 1971 and 1981 Censuses. The proportion of population in age-group 5 -14 to the total population in the union territory has been shown by a shaded sector in the circle drawn for total population for 1971 and 1981 separately.

In 1971, there were 31,810 persons in the union territory out of which 8, 004 (25.16 per cent) are of 5-14 age. In 1981, the total population has increased to 40, 249 and the proportion of population in age-group 5-14 has increased to 11,045 (27.44 per cent). This shows an increase of 2.28 per cent in the youthfulness of population during 1971-81.


LAKSHADWEEP
YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION
1971 & 1981
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
I N D I A
K E R A L A
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
L A K S H A D W E E P (INDIA)
I N D I A N O C E A N
Cherbaniani or Valiyapanniyam Reef
Byramgore or Cheriyapanniyam Reef
Chetlat Island
Bitra Island
Kiltan Island
Kadmat Island
Amini Island
Perumalpar
Eliktalpeni Bank
Tinnakara Island
Parali Islands
Bangaram Island
Agatti Island
Pitti Island
Kalpitti Island
KAVARATTI
Kavaratti Island
AMINI TAHSIL
KAVARATTI TAHSIL
Suheli Valiyakara
Suheli Cheriyakara
Andrott Island
Kadithala
Pitti Islands
Cheriyam Island
Kalpeni Island
Tilakkam Islands
ANDROTT TAHSIL
31810
25·16
1971
40249
27·44
1981
CANNANORE
CALICUT
COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
MINICOY TAHSIL
Minicoy Island
Viringili Island
SIZE OF POPULATION
40000
25000
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 5-14 TO TOTAL POPULATION.
FIGURES WITHIN THE SECTORS REPRESENT PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 5-14 WHILE FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL POPULATION.
Km 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Km
East of Greenwich
72° 73° 74° 75° 76°
12° 11° 10° 9°

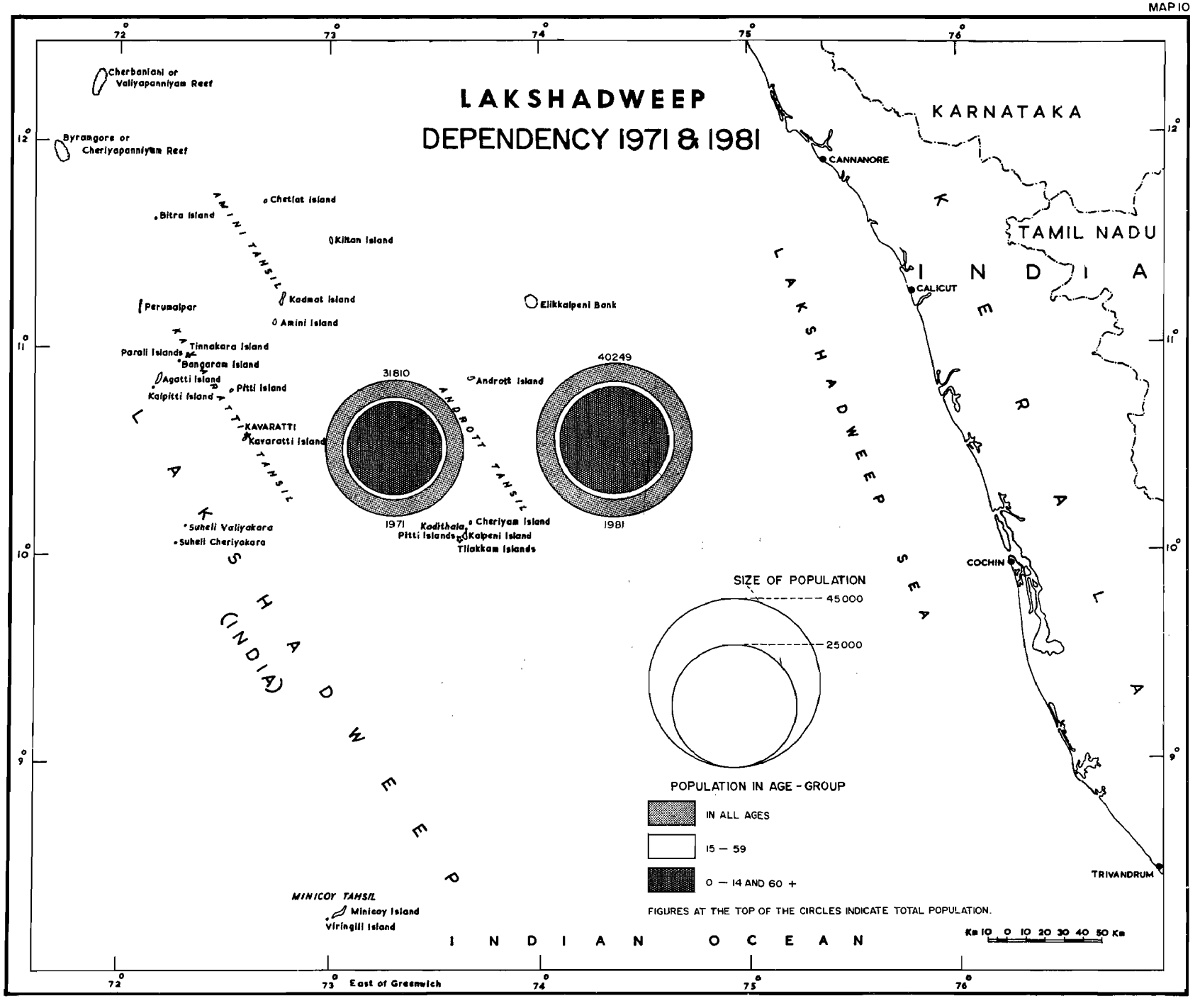
MAP 10

DEPENDENCY 1971 & 1981

This map depicts the population in age-group 15-59 and dependent population in age-group 0-14 and 60+. The map has been prepared by drawing two circles depicting total population according to 1971 and 1981 Censuses. Within these circles two more circles are drawn as per size of population under age-group 15-59 and 0-14 & 60+. These circles are distinguished as per the legend of the map.

In 1971, there were 17, 213 persons in age-group 15-59 and 14, 597 in 0-14 and 60+ age-groups giving a ratio of 848 persons in dependent age-groups to the 1,000 persons in age-group 15-59. In 1981, the ratio of persons in dependent age-groups increased to 860. The age-groups 0-14 and 60+ recorded 18, 609 persons while there were 21,640 persons in the age-group 15-59. This shows that the ratio of dependents has gone up by 12 per thousand during 1971-81.

MAP 10

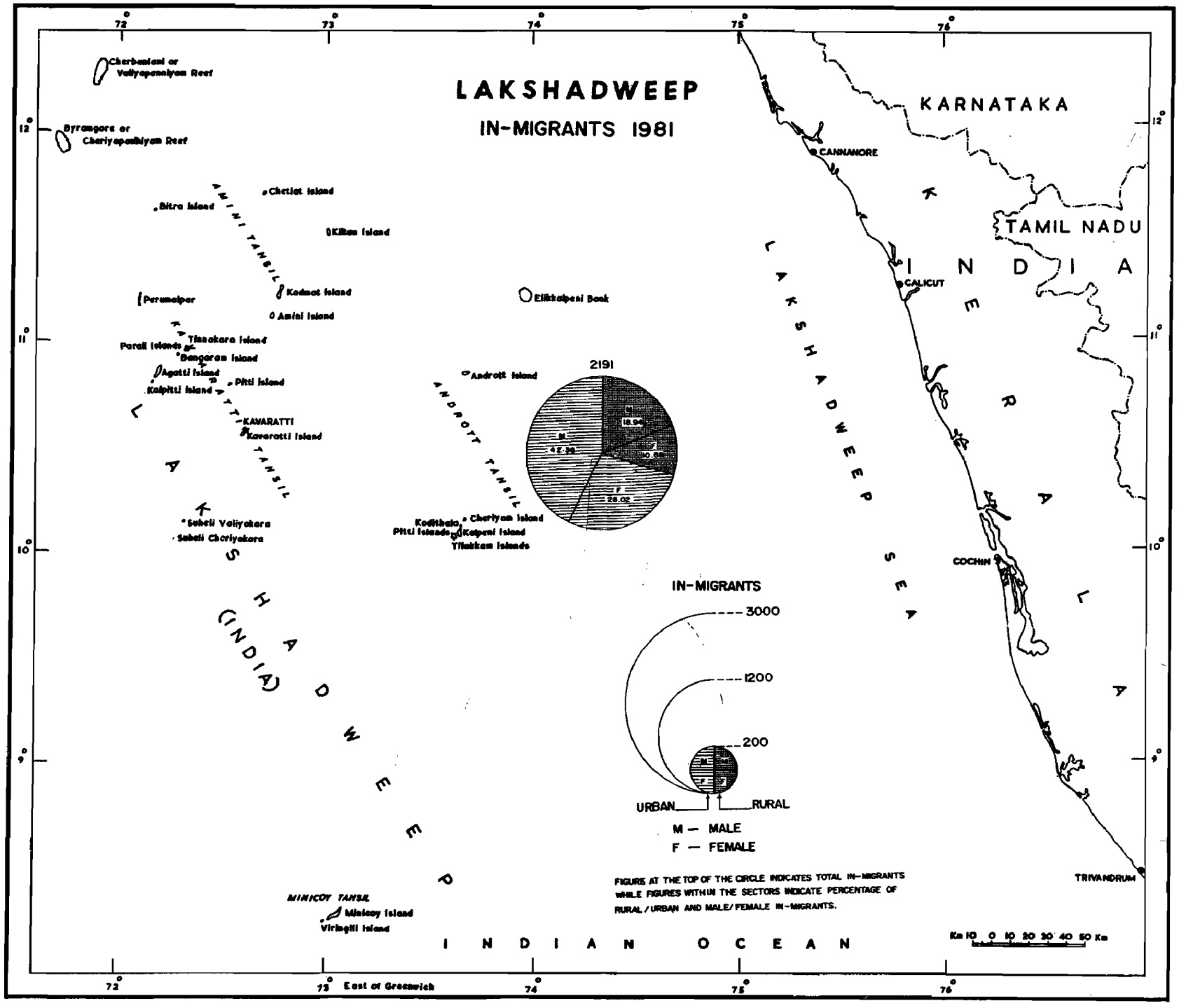

LAKSHADWEEP
DEPENDENCY 1971 & 1981
Cherbaniani or Valiyapanniyam Reef
Byramgore or Cheriyapanniyam Reef
Chetlat Island
Bitra Island
Kiltan Island
Kadmat Island
Perumalpar
Amini Island
Elikkalpeni Bank
Tinnakara Island
Parali Islands
Bangaram Island
Agatti Island
Kalpitti Island
Pitti Island
KAVARATTI
Kavaratti Island
Andrott Island
Suheli Valiyakara
Suheli Cheriyakara
Kodithala
Pitti Islands
Cheriyam Island
Kalpeni Island
Tilakkam Islands
AMINI TAHSIL
KAVARATTI TAHSIL
ANDROTT TAHSIL
MINICOY TAHSIL
Minicoy Island
Viringili Island
31810
1971
40249
1981
SIZE OF POPULATION
45000
25000
POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP
IN ALL AGES
15 — 59
0 — 14 AND 60 +
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL POPULATION.
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
CANNANORE
CALICUT
COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
INDIA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
Km 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Km
East of Greenwich
72°
73°
74°
75°
76°
12°
11°
10°
9°

MAP 11

IN-MIGRANTS 1981

This map shows in -migrants in the union territory with their break-up into rural/urban and male/female as per the 1981 Census. A circle diagram has been drawn as per the size of the in-migrants and then it has been divided into two sectors of rural and urban. Each of these two sectors has been divided into two parts showing males and females respectively.

There are 2, 191 in-migrants in the union territory. Out of these, 649 (29.62 per cent) are rural and 1,542 (70.38 per cent) are urban based. In both areas males are dominating. In rural areas, male in-migrants are 18.94 per cent while it is 42.36 per cent to the total in-migrants in urban areas. The proportions of female in-migrants in rural and urban areas are 10.68 and 28.02 per cent respectively.


LAKSHADWEEP
IN-MIGRANTS 1981
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
I N D I A
KERALA
CANNANORE
CALICUT
COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
I N D I A N O C E A N
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Cherbaniani or Valiyapanniyam Reef
Byramgore or Cheriyapanniyam Reef
Chetlat Island
Bitra Island
Kiltan Island
Kadmat Island
Perumalpar
Amini Island
Eliktalpeni Bank
Tinnakara Island
Parali Islands
Bangaram Island
Agatti Island
Pitti Island
Kalpitti Island
KAVARATTI
Kavaratti Island
Suheli Valiyakara
Suheli Cheriyakara
AMINI TAHSIL
KAVARATTI TAHSIL
ANDROTT TAHSIL
MINICOY TAHSIL
Andrott Island
Kodithala
Pitti Islands
Cheriyam Island
Kalpeni Island
Tinnikam Islands
Minicoy Island
Viringili Island
2191
M 18.9%
F 28.02
M 42.98
F 10.08
IN-MIGRANTS
3000
1200
200
URBAN
RURAL
M — MALE
F — FEMALE
FIGURE AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLE INDICATES TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS WHILE FIGURES WITHIN THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL / URBAN AND MALE/FEMALE IN-MIGRANTS.
Km 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Km
East of Greenwich
72° 73° 74° 75° 76°
12° 11° 10° 9°

MAP 12

MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE 1981

This map shows total migrants by duration of residence as per the 1981 Census. A circle has been drawn showing total number of migrants in the union territory. The circle has been divided into three sectors representing migrants residing upto 4, 5-9 and 10 years & above. Each of these sectors has been further divided representing rural and urban migrants with male and female divisions as per the legend of the map.

Out of 7, 232 total migrants as per the duration of residence in the union territory of Lakshadweep, there are 5,544 (76.66 per cent) migrants who have resided upto 4 years while other two categories of duration of residence *i.e.*, 5-9 years and 10 years and above have 914 (12.64 per cent) and 774 (10.70 per cent) migrants respectively. This shows that migrants residing upto 4 years are maximum. In the first two categories urban migrants are more than rural while the migrants residing 10 years and above are more in rural areas in comparison to urban.

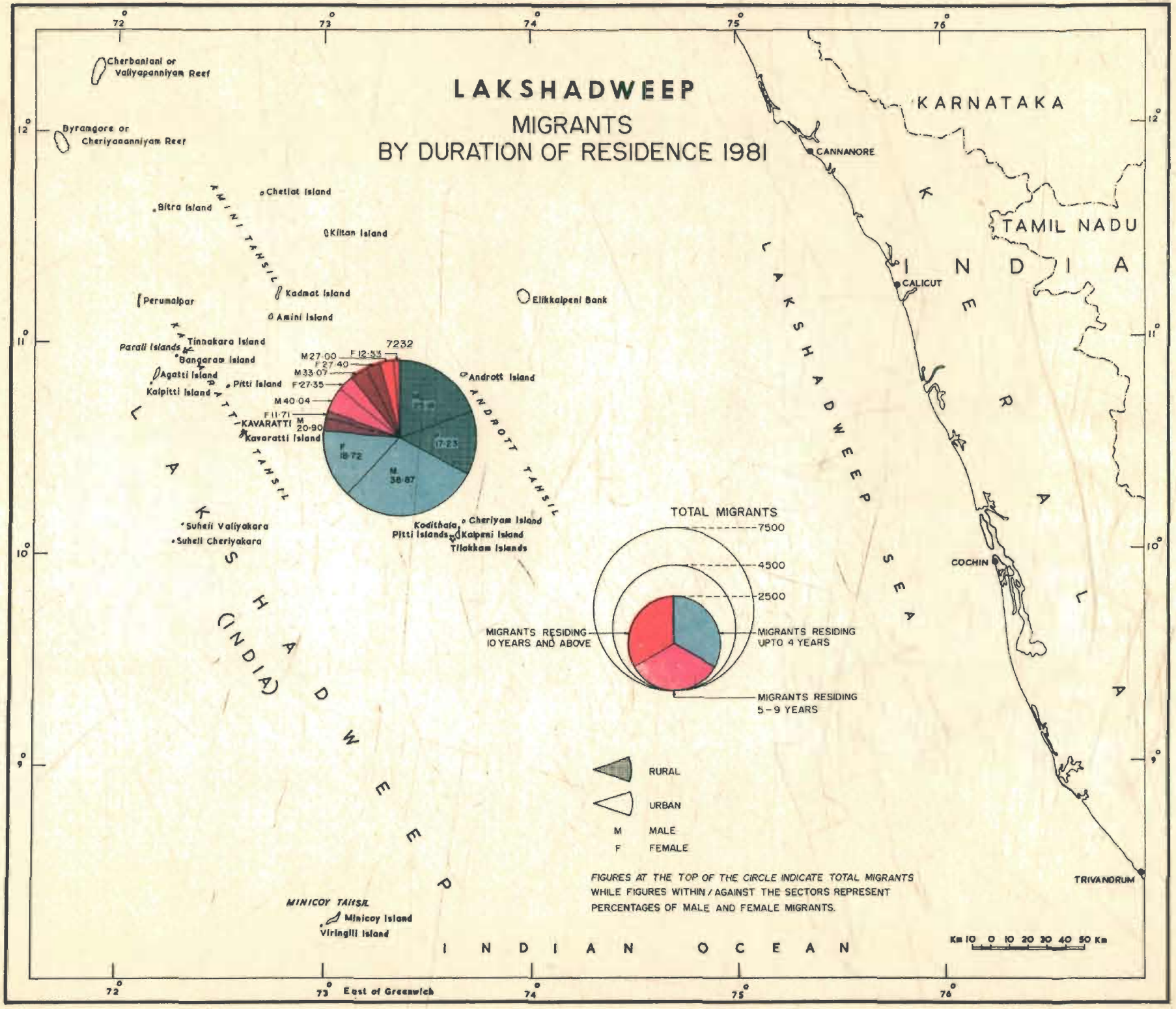
The table below shows total migrants and their classification according to duration of residence as per the 1981 Census.

		Migrants residing											
		upto 4 years				5 - 9 years				10 years and above			
	Total mig-	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
Union Territory	rants	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lakshadweep	7,232	1,396	955	2,155	1,038	191	107	366	250	256	212	209	97
		(19.30)	(13.21)	(29.80)	(14.35)	(2.64)	(1.48)	(5.06)	(3.46)	(3.54)	(2.93)	(2.89)	(1.34)

Figures within the brackets show percentages.

LAKSHADWEEP

MIGRANTS
BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE 1981



ECONOMIC ASPECTS

MAP 13

MALES AND FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

This map represents the percentage of males and females in working age-group 15-59 to the total male and female population in the union territory of Lakshadweep as per the data for 1981 Census.

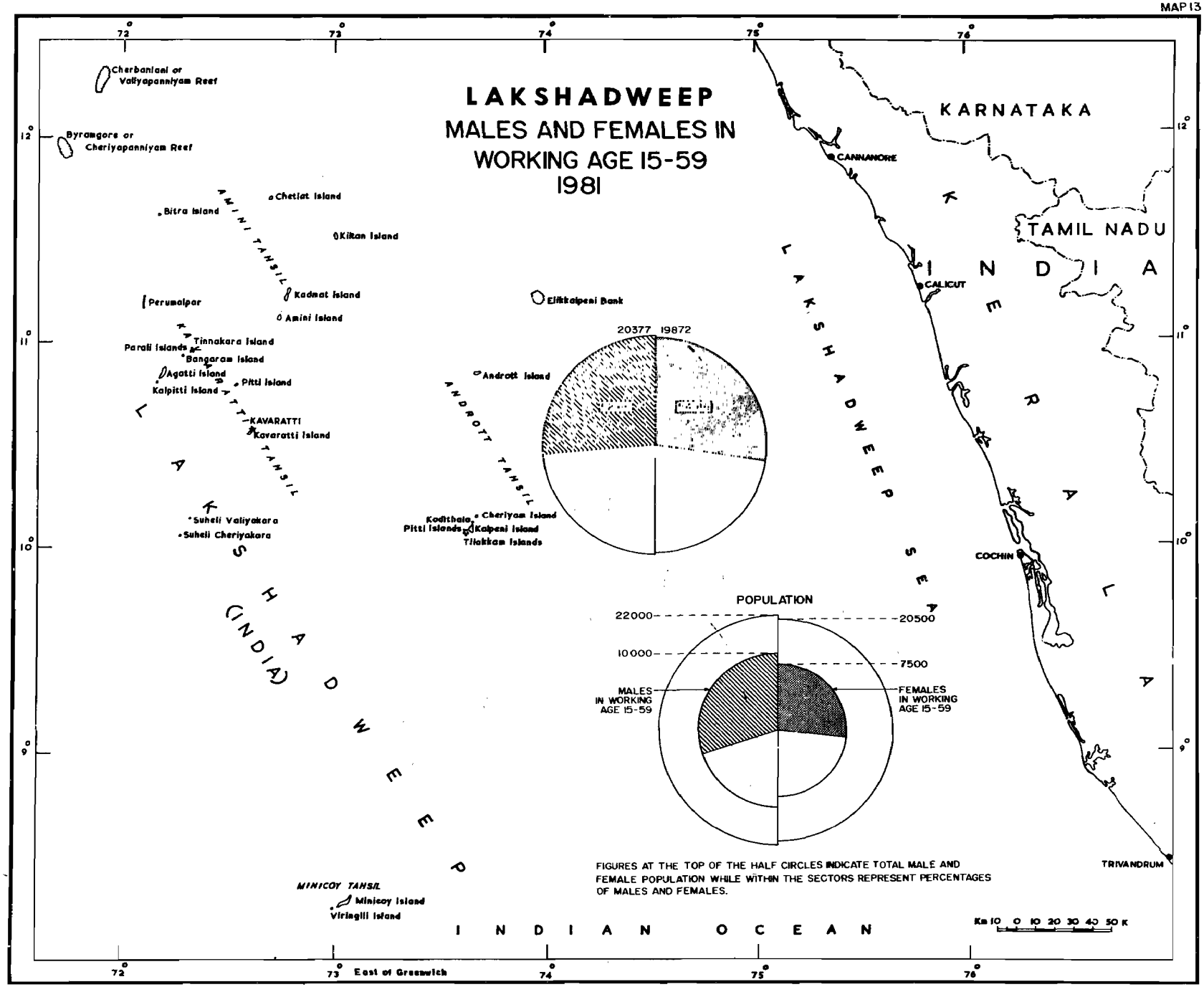
The percentage figures of working males in age-group 15-59 to total male population and females in working age-group 15-59 to the total female population have been worked out. Two half adjusted circles proportionate to the total males and females are drawn separately. The shares of males and females in working age-group 15-59 have been sectored and hatched within the respective circles as per the legend of the map. The figures written on the top of half circles indicate total population of males/females. The values written within the sectors show the percentages of males/females in working age-group 15-59.

Total number of 40, 249 persons has been recorded in the union territory of Lakshadweep as per the 1981 Census. Of which 20, 377 persons are categorised as males and 19, 872 as females. Among them the proportion of males (10, 734) in working age-group of 15-59 is 52.68 per cent of the total male population while the proportion of females in this working age-group is higher (54.88) in the union territory of Lakshadweep. The females are more than that of males in working age-group 15-59.

The following table illustrates the total population, population in working age-group 15-59 and their percentages with male and female break-up in the union territory of Lakshadweep.

	Total population	Population in age-group 15-59	Percentages
Males	20,377	10,734	52.68
Females	19,872	10,906	54.88
Total	40,249	21,640	53.77

LAKSHADWEEP
MALES AND FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981



FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE HALF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION WHILE WITHIN THE SECTORS REPRESENT PERCENTAGES OF MALES AND FEMALES.

MAP 14

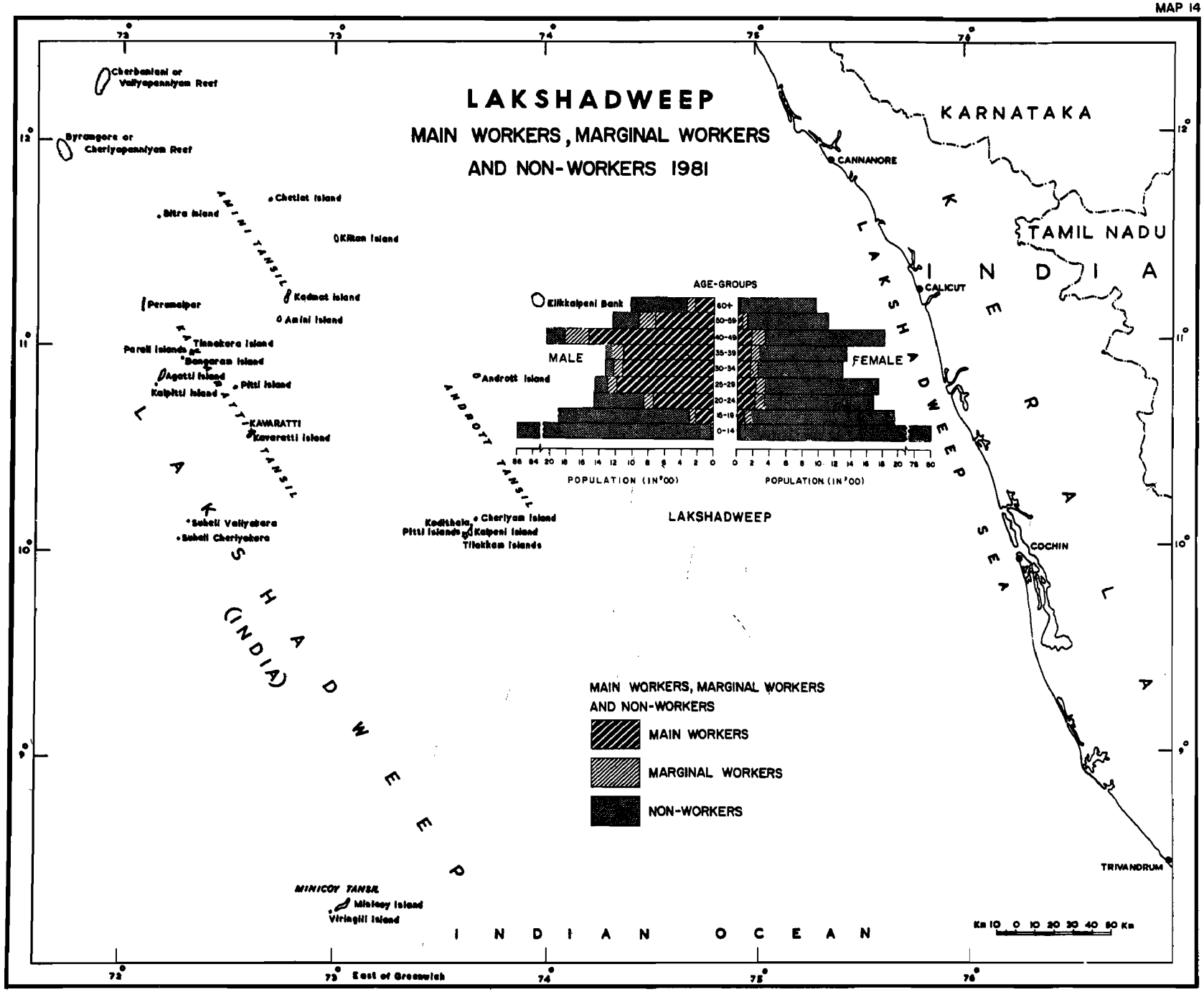
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981

Distribution of male and female main workers, marginal workers and non-workers according to the different age-groups has been shown by a pyramid on this map for the union territory of Lakshadweep as per the data compiled for 1981 Census. The pyramid is drawn proportionate to the absolute number of males and females under the above categories in different age-groups of 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-49, 50-59 and 60+. Males and females are shown to the left and right side of the diagram respectively. The absolute scale to show the shares of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers is drawn at the bottom of the pyramid. Three different shades of hatching in the bars are given to identify main workers, marginal workers and non-workers as per legend of the map.

Out of 40, 249 total population, there are 7,947 main workers (6,839 males and 1,108 females), 1,869 marginal workers (1,157 males and 712 females) and 30,433 non-workers (12,381 males and 18,052 females) as per the 1981 Census in the union territory. In all the age-groups, it is noticed comparatively that female non-workers are maximum in number (18,052) whereas the marginal workers both male (1,157) and female (712) are minimum in the union territory. In general, the main workers are mainly noticed in higher are-groups. The highest and lowest number of main workers 1,705 and 31 and marginal workers 439 and 25 are reflected by 40-49 and 0-14 age-groups respectively in the union territory. The situation is reverse in case of non-workers. The highest number of non-workers (16,586) is recorded in 0-14 age-group and the lowest (1,154) in the age-group of 30-34.

The following statement shows the account of main, marginal and non-workers in different age-groups for the union territory of Lakshadweep.

Age-groups	Main workers		Marginal workers		Non-workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-14	16	15	15	10	8,597	7,989
15-19	216	97	79	64	1,620	1,779
20-24	738	221	115	110	602	1,350
25-29	1,187	225	100	97	161	1,408
30-34	1,109	149	113	103	102	1,052
35-39	1,093	165	141	109	86	1,070
40-49	1,532	173	288	151	224	1,484
50-59	712	52	207	60	313	987
60+	237	11	98	7	677	934


LAKSHADWEEP
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS
AND NON-WORKERS 1981
KARNATAKA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
CANNANORE
CALICUT
COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
Cherbaniani or Valiyapanniyam Reef
Byramgore or Cheriyapanniyam Reef
Chetlat Island
Bitra Island
Kiltan Island
Kadmat Island
Amini Island
Perumalpar
Tinnakara Island
Parali Islands
Bangaram Island
Agatti Island
Pitti Island
Kalpitti Island
KAVARATTI
Kavaratti Island
Suheli Valiyakara
Suheli Cheriyakara
AMINI TANSIL
KAVARATTI TANSIL
ANDROTT TANSIL
MINICOY TANSIL
Minicoy Island
Viringili Island
Elikkalpeni Bank
Andrott Island
Kadithala
Pitti Islands
Cheriyam Island
Kalpeni Island
Tilakkam Islands
LAKSHADWEEP
AGE-GROUPS
60+
50-59
40-49
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
0-14
MALE
FEMALE
POPULATION (IN '00)
POPULATION (IN '00)
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
MAIN WORKERS
MARGINAL WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
Km 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Km
East of Greenwich

MAP 15

MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

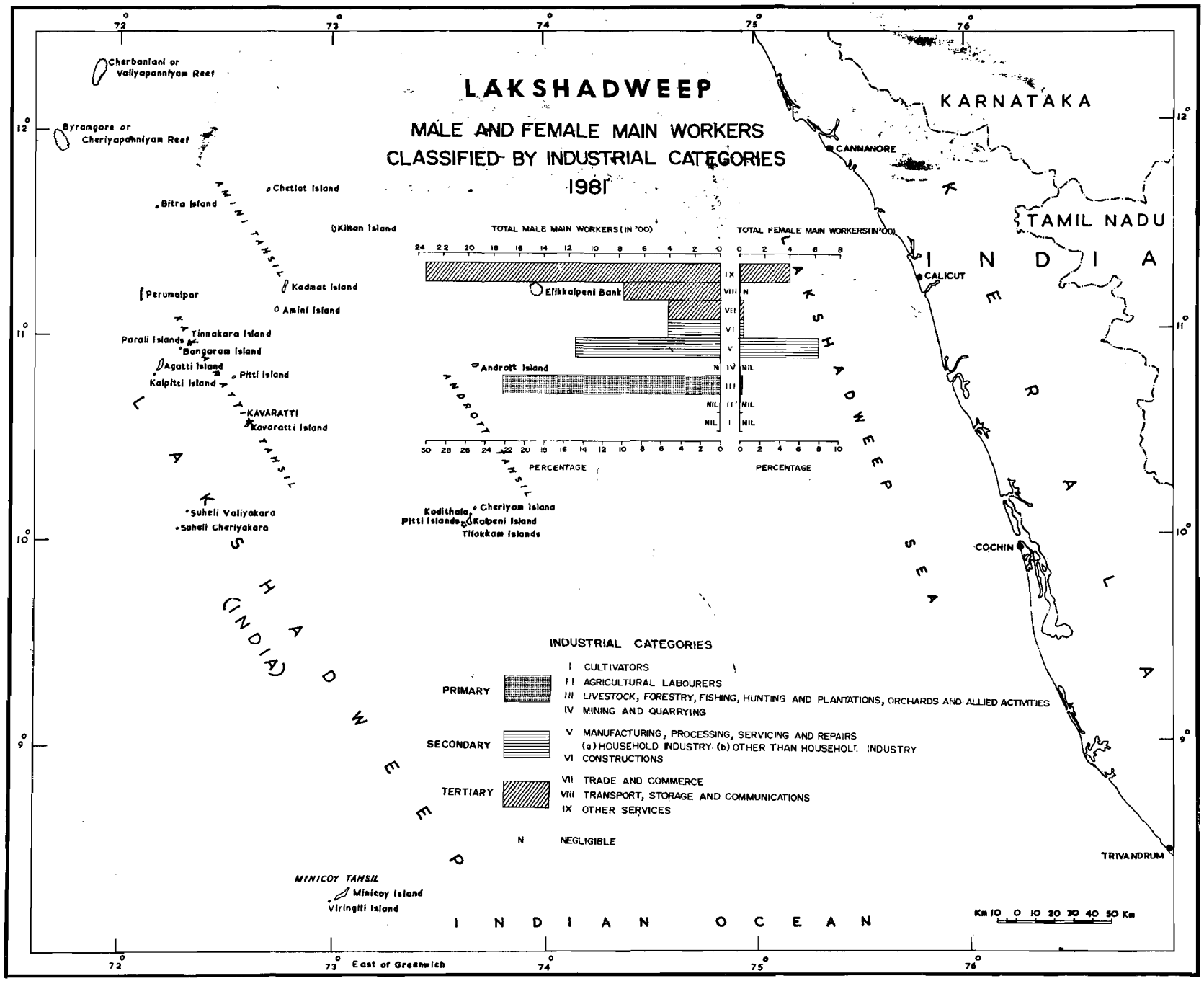
This map depicts the industrial structure of male and female main workers in the union territory as per the 1981 Census.

The data have been plotted by a horizontal bar diagram to show the proportion of male and female main workers in nine industrial categories after grouping them into three main categories, *viz.*, primary, secondary and tertiary. The classification has been done as per the legend of the map and three different shades of hatching have been used to distinguish them. The absolute and percentage scales have been depicted above and below the diagram respectively. The left side bars represent male main workers and the right represent female main workers.

In the union territory of Lakshadweep, there are 7,947 main workers, out of which 6,839 (86.06 per cent) are males and 1,108 (13.94 per cent) females. The tertiary sector has recorded 3,954 main workers or 49.75 per cent of the total main workers. Out of these 34.40 per cent main workers are engaged in other services having 29.43 per cent male and 4.97 per cent female main workers. The other two categories of the tertiary sector have also recorded a good number of main workers. There are 763 male main workers engaged in transport, storage and communications and 422 male main workers in trade and commerce while the number is 4 and 31 respectively in case of females.

The next higher category falls under secondary sector involving 28.06 per cent main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing, repairs and constructions. Under this category a good number of female main workers (659) are observed while males are 1,571. Out of these, 1,146 male and 628 female main workers are engaged in category V alone. Constructions involved 5.74 per cent of total main workers.

The lowest number of 1,763 (22.19 per cent) main workers are engaged in primary sector. The female main workers (19) are the lowest in this sector among all the three sectors. The percentage comes to 0.24 only.


LAKSHADWEEP
MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
1981
TOTAL MALE MAIN WORKERS (IN '00)
TOTAL FEMALE MAIN WORKERS (IN '00)
PERCENTAGE
PERCENTAGE
INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
PRIMARY
SECONDARY
TERTIARY
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTIONS
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
N NEGLIGIBLE
Cherbaniani or Valiyapanniyam Reef
Byramgore or Cheriyapanniyam Reef
Chetlat Island
Bitra Island
Kiltan Island
Kadmat Island
Perumalpar
Amini Island
Tinnakara Island
Parali Islands
Bangaram Island
Agatti Island
Pitti Island
Kalpitti Island
KAVARATTI
Kavaratti Island
Suheli Valiyakara
Suheli Cheriyakara
Kodithala
Pitti Islands
Cheriyam Island
Kalpeni Island
Tilakkam Islands
Andrott Island
Elikkalpeni Bank
AMINI TAHSIL
KAVARATTI TAHSIL
ANDROTT TAHSIL
MINICOY TAHSIL
Minicoy Island
Viringili Island
KARNATAKA
CANNANORE
TAMIL NADU
CALICUT
COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
KERALA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
INDIAN OCEAN
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Km 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Km
East of Greenwich

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

MAP 16

SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION 1981

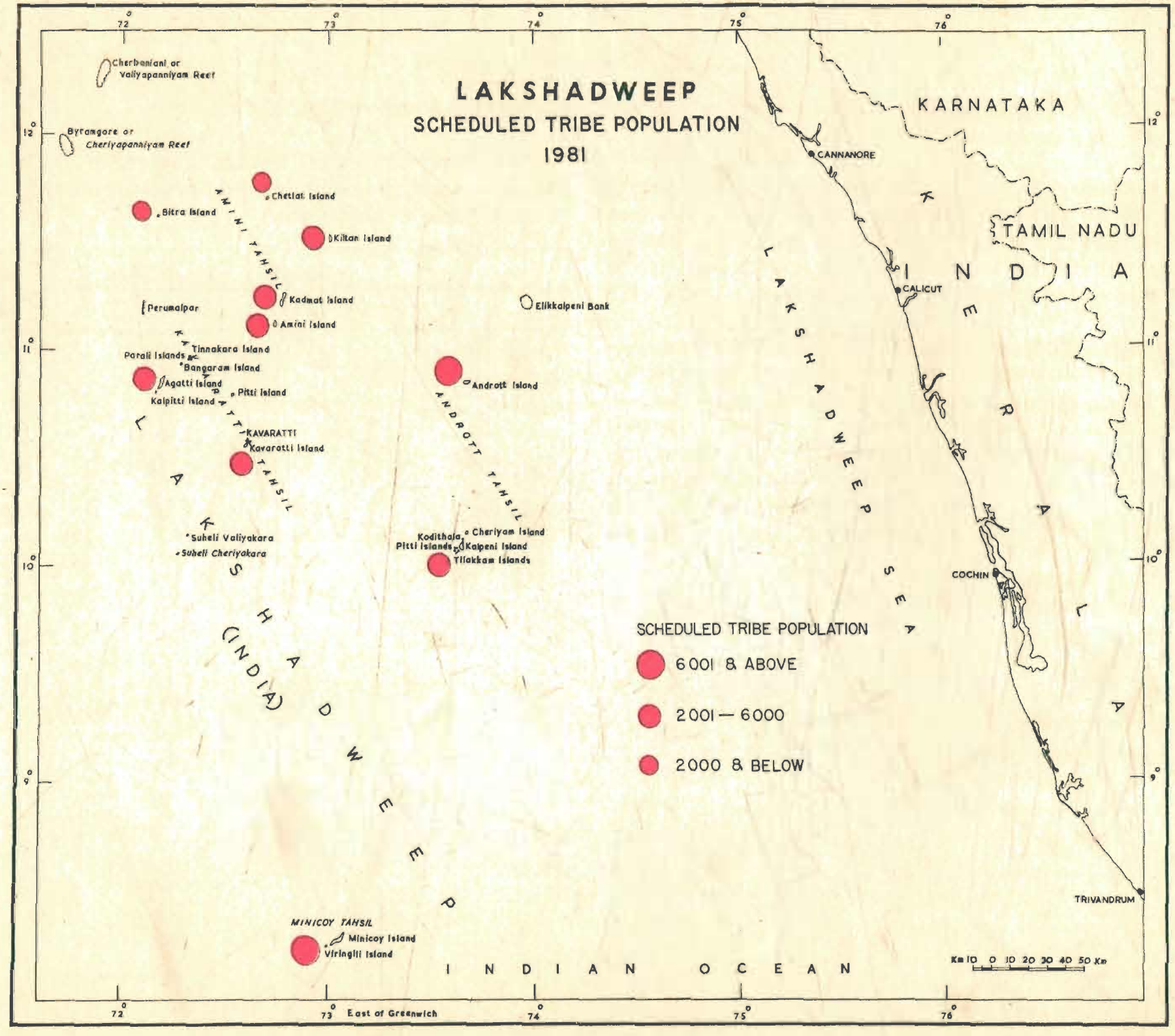
The map depicts the distribution of scheduled tribe population at island level of Lakshadweep union territory in 1981. The absolute figures of scheduled tribes have been shown by coloured circles in each island according to the population size as indicated in the legend of the map.

Out of 40, 249 total population of the union territory 37,760 persons are scheduled tribes which constitute 93.82 per cent of the total population. Androtl and Minicoy islands are shown by the biggest size of circles of 6001 and above population showing 6,574 and 6,145 scheduled tribes respectively. Six islands, *viz.*, Kavaratti (5,585), Amini (5,143), Agatti (3,968), Kalpeni (3,442), Kadmat (3,027) and Kiltan (2,278) are drawn by the circle size of 2001-6000 scheduled tribes.

Only two islands namely Chetlat (1,418) and Bitra (180) are depicted by the smallest size of circles of 2000 & below scheduled tribes.

The following table gives an account of total population, scheduled tribe population and its percentage at island level.

UT/Tahsil/Islands	Total population	Scheduled tribes	Percentage
1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep	40,249	37,760	93.82
I Minicoy Tahsil	6,658	6,145	92.29
1) Minicoy Island	6,658	6,145	92.29
II Androtl Tahsil	10,355	10,016	96.73
1) Kalpeni Island	3,543	3,442	97.15
2) Androtl Island	6,812	6,574	96.51
III Kavaratti Tahsil	10,715	9,553	89.16
1) Agatti Island	4,111	3,968	96.52
2) Kavaratti Island	6,604	5,585	84.57
IV Amini Tahsil	12,521	12,046	96.21
1) Amini Island	5,367	5,143	95.83
2) Kadmat Island	3,114	3,027	97.21
3) Kiltan Island	2,375	2,278	95.92
4) Chetlat Island	1,484	1,418	95.55
5) Bitra Island	131	180	99.45


LAKSHADWEEP
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION
1981
Cherbaniani or Valiyapanniyam Reef
Byramgore or Cheriyapanniyam Reef
Chetlat Island
Bitra Island
Kiltan Island
Kadmat Island
Perumalpar
Amini Island
Elikkalpeni Bank
Tinnakara Island
Parali Islands
Bangaram Island
Agatti Island
Kalpitti Island
Pitti Island
KAVARATTI
Kavaratti Island
Andrott Island
Suheli Valiyakara
Suheli Cheriyakara
Kodithala
Pitti Islands
Cheriyam Island
Kalpeni Island
Tilakkam Islands
MINICOY TAHSIL
Minicoy Island
Viringili Island
AMINI TAHSIL
KAVARATTI TAHSIL
ANDROTT TAHSIL
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
CANNANORE
CALICUT
COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
INDIAN OCEAN
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION
6001 & ABOVE
2001 — 6000
2000 & BELOW
Km 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Km
East of Greenwich

MAP 17

LITERACY 1981

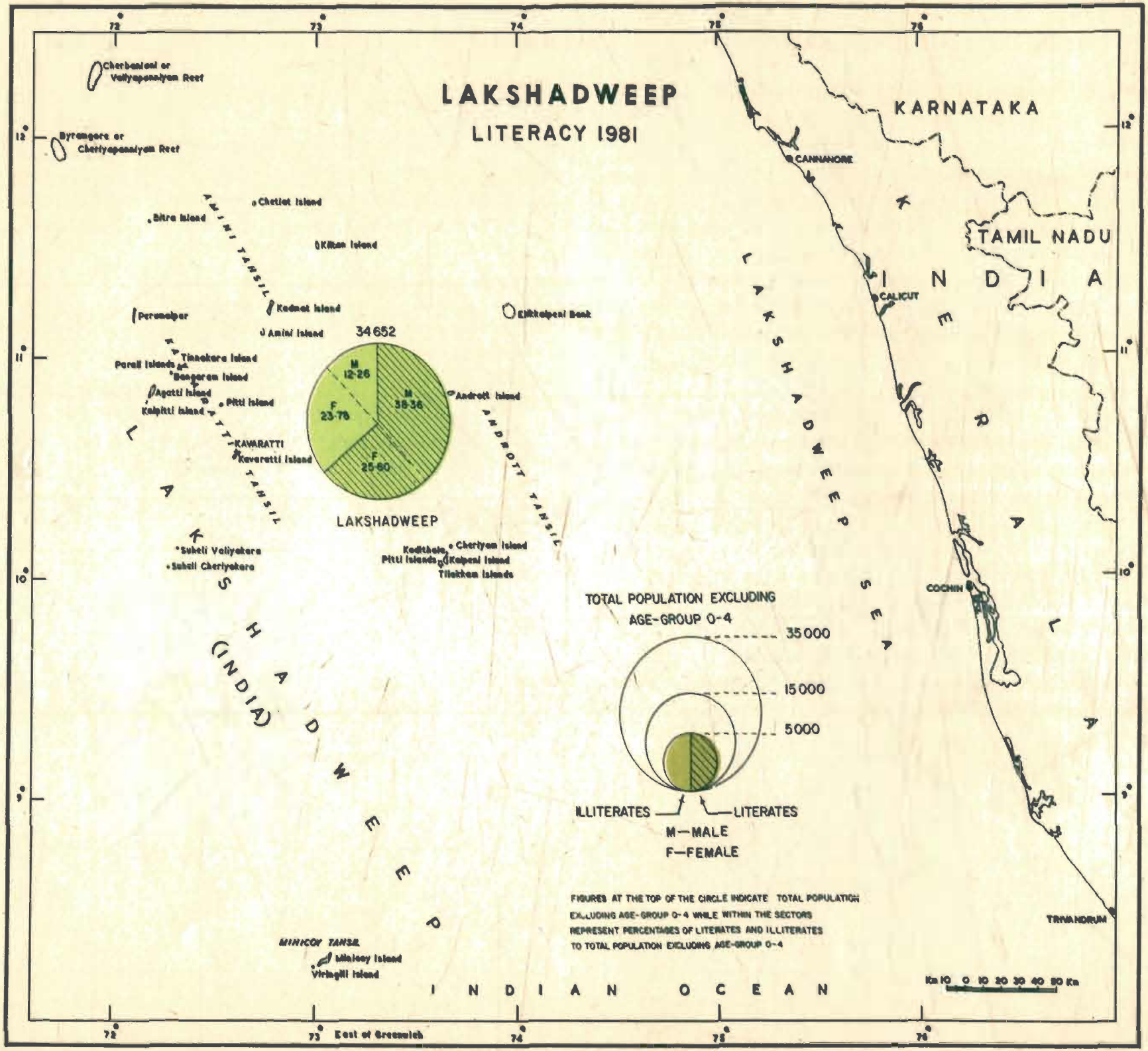
The map exhibits the proportion of literates to total population excluding 0-4 age group in the union territory of Lakshadweep in 1981.

A circle showing total population excluding age-group 0-4 according to the scale size as per the legend of the map is drawn for the union territory. The percentage share of literates has been shown within the circle as hatched portion while the blank part of the circle denotes to the illiterates with male and female break-up.

Out of 34,652 total population excluding age-group 0-4 of the union territory, 22,165 persons have been recorded as literates. The percentage of total literates at the level of union territory works out 63.96 per cent. Further, 13,293 recorded as male literates, out of total 17,539 male population excluding age-group 0-4 forming 75.79 per cent are of great significance. The effective literacy in females is comparatively low as it reaches to 51.84 per cent. The absolute number of female literates is counted 8,872, out of 17,113 total females excluding age-group of 0-4 in the union territory as per the 1981 Census.

The table given below shows the total population excluding 0-4 age-group, literates and their percentages with male and female break-up in the union territory of Lakshadweep.

	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4
Total population excluding age-group 0-4	17,539	17,113	34,652
Total literates	13,293	8,872	22,165
Percentage	75.79	51.84	63.96


LAKSHADWEEP
LITERACY 1981
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
INDIA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Cherbaniani or Valiyaponniyan Reef
Byramgore or Cheriyaponniyan Reef
Chetlat Island
Bitra Island
Kiltan Island
Kadmat Island
Amini Island
Perumalpar
Elikkalpeni Bank
Parali Islands
Tinnakara Island
Bangaram Island
Agatti Island
Kalpitti Island
Pitti Island
KAVARATTI
Kavaratti Island
Andrott Island
Kodithala
Pitti Islands
Cheriyam Island
Kalpeni Island
Tilakkam Islands
Suheli Valiyakara
Suheli Cheriyakara
MINICOY TAHSIL
Minicoy Island
Viringili Island
CANNANORE
CALICUT
COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
AMINI TAHSIL
KAVARATTI TAHSIL
ANDROTT TAHSIL
34652
M 12-26
M 38-36
F 23-78
F 25-60
LAKSHADWEEP
TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4
35000
15000
5000
ILLITERATES
LITERATES
M—MALE
F—FEMALE
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4 WHILE WITHIN THE SECTORS REPRESENT PERCENTAGES OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4
Km 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Km
72 73 74 75 76
East of Greenwich
8 9 10 11 12

MAP 18

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT AT MATRICULATION, SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981

This map shows the percentage of males and females in age-group 15-24 enrolled at matriculation, secondary, higher secondary and higher levels of education to the total males and females in age-group 15-24 in the union territory of Lakshadweep in 1981.

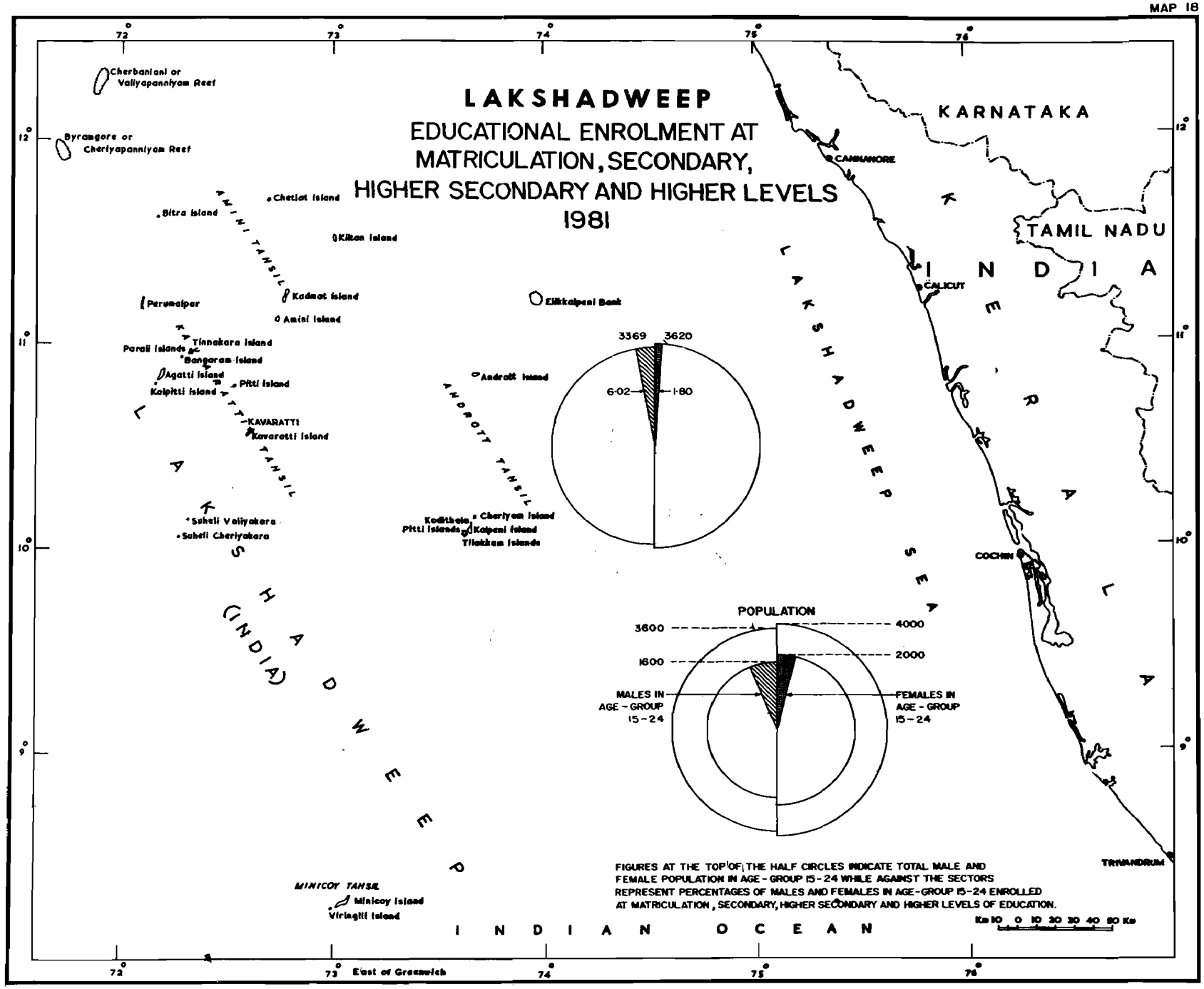
The percentage values of males and females of above mentioned educational levels have been calculated separately. Two half adjusted circles proportionate to the total male population in age-group 15-24 and female population in the same age-group are drawn for the union territory. The sectors showing percentage shares of males and females are shaded within the respective circles as per the legend of the map.

Figures on top of half circles indicate total number of males/females in the age group 15-24 while within the sectors, figures represent percentage shares of males/females in age-group 15-24 enrolled at matriculation, secondary, higher secondary and higher levels of education in 1981.

In the union territory of Lakshadweep, out of 3,369 males in age-group 15-24 only 203 males forming 6.02 per cent have been enrolled at matriculation, secondary, higher secondary and higher levels of education. It is noticeable that female population in age-group 15-24 (3,620) is more than that of male population (3,369) under this age-group but the absolute number (65) and the percentage share (1.80) of females enrolled for the above educational levels is almost negligible. It reveals that the females are not encouraged to be educated.

The following table shows the population in age-group 15-24 population in the same age-group enrolled at matriculation, secondary, higher secondary and higher levels of education and their percentages with male and female break-up in the union territory of Lakshadweep in 1981.

	Total population in age-group 15-24	Population in age-group 15-24 enrolled at matriculation, secondary, higher secondary and higher levels of education	Percentages
1	2	3	4
Males	3,369	203	6.02
Females	3,620	65	1.80
Total	6,989	268	3.83


LAKSHADWEEP
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT AT MATRICULATION, SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981
Cherbaniani or Valiyapanniyam Reef
Byramgore or Cheriyapanniyam Reef
Chetlat Island
Bitra Island
Kiltan Island
Kadmat Island
Perumalpar
Amini Island
Tinnakara Island
Parali Islands
Bangaram Island
Agatti Island
Pitti Island
Kalpitti Island
KAVARATTI
Kavaratti Island
Suheli Valiyakara
Suheli Cheriyakara
Kiltkalpeni Bank
Androth Island
Cheriyam Island
Kodithala
Pitti Islands
Kalpeni Island
Tilakkam Islands
MINICOY TAHSIL
Minicoy Island
Viringili Island
AMINI TAHSIL
KAVARATTI TAHSIL
ANDROTT TAHSIL
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
KARNATAKA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
CANNANORE
CALICUT
COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
3369
3620
6·02
1·80
POPULATION
3600
1800
4000
2000
MALES IN AGE-GROUP 15-24
FEMALES IN AGE-GROUP 15-24
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE HALF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-24 WHILE AGAINST THE SECTORS REPRESENT PERCENTAGES OF MALES AND FEMALES IN AGE-GROUP 15-24 ENROLLED AT MATRICULATION, SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS OF EDUCATION.
Km 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Km
72° 73° 74° 75° 76°
East of Greenwich
12° 11° 10° 9°

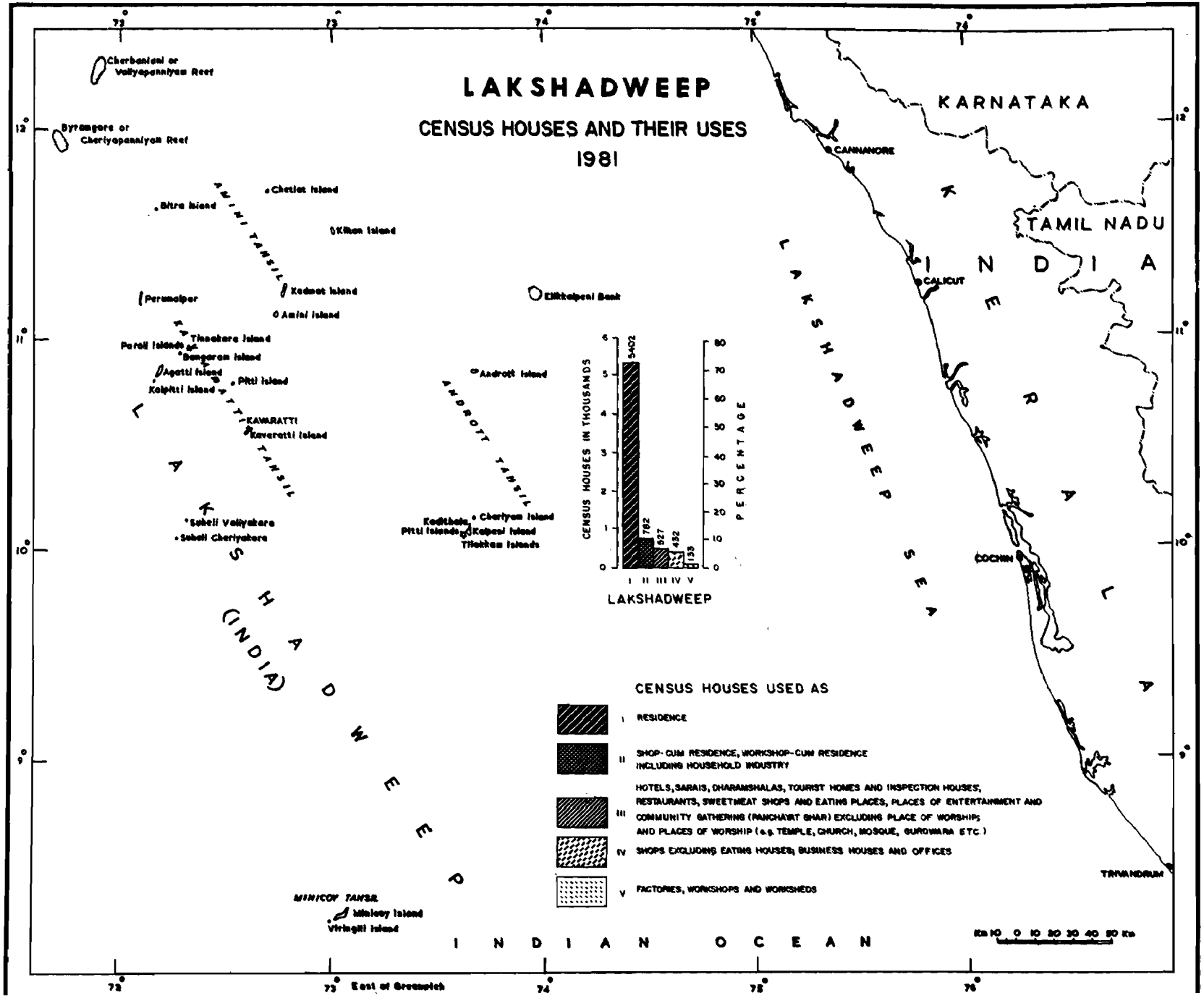
MAP 19

CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES 1981

This map depicts the number as well as percentage of occupied census houses according to their uses in the union territory of Lakshadweep as per the data of 1981 Census.

The categories of occupied census houses according to their uses are explained in the legend of the map. The percentages of occupied census houses under each category of uses to the total number of census houses excluding the census houses vacant at the time of house-listing and census houses used as 'others' have been calculated. The bars proportionate to the total number of census houses as per their uses are drawn. These bars are shaded with different grades of hatching to distinguish them with each other according to their uses. Absolute and percentage scales are displayed to the left and right side of the diagram respectively. The absolute number of census houses under each group of the uses is written on the top of the respective bars.

Out of 7,276 total census houses, the maximum number of 5,402 (74.24 per cent) are being used as wholly residential. Shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry category claims 782 (10.75 per cent) census houses. The third category showing hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes, and inspection houses, restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering (*panchayat ghar*) and places of worship etc. accounts for 527 census houses which is 7.24 per cent. The category of census houses used as shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices records only 432 houses which is 5.94 per cent. In the last category, the lowest number of 133 (1.83 per cent) census houses are used as factories, workshops and worksheds in the union territory of Lakshadweep.


LAKSHADWEEP
CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES
1981
Cherbaniani or Valiyapanniyan Reef
Byramgore or Cheriyapanniyan Reef
Chetlat Island
Bitra Island
Kiltan Island
Kadmat Island
Perumalpar
Amini Island
Elikkalpeni Bank
Tinnakara Island
Parali Islands
Bangaram Island
Agatti Island
Pitti Island
Kalpitti Island
KAVARATTI
Kavaratti Island
Sheli Valiyakara
Sheli Cheriyakara
Andrott Island
Kadmat Island
Cheriyam Island
Pitti Islands
Kalpeni Island
Tilakkam Islands
MINICOY TANSIL
Minicoy Island
Viringili Island
CENSUS HOUSES IN THOUSANDS
PERCENTAGE
5402
762
527
452
135
I II III IV V
LAKSHADWEEP
CENSUS HOUSES USED AS
I RESIDENCE
II SHOP-CUM RESIDENCE, WORKSHOP-CUM RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
III HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARAMSHALAS, TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES, PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYAT GHAR) EXCLUDING PLACE OF WORSHIP; AND PLACES OF WORSHIP (e.g. TEMPLE, CHURCH, MOSQUE, GURDWARA ETC.)
IV SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES; BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES
V FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS
KARNATAKA
CANNANORE
TAMIL NADU
CALICUT
COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
Kms 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kms
East of Greenwich

MAP 20

AMENITIES IN RURAL AND URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981

The present map exhibits the amenities like electricity, toilet and drinking water which are available in rural and urban areas in the union territory of Lakshadweep in 1981.

Two separate quantitative diagrams for rural and urban households have been drawn. Each small rhombus represents 100 households. The amenities of electricity and toilet have been represented by different shades of hatching in black and yellow colour is used to show the availability of drinking water at household level in both rural and urban areas as indicated in the legend of the map. The figures shown on top of each diagram represent the total number of households.

In all, there are 6,579 (3,594 rural and 2,985 urban) households in this union territory. Out of total 3,594 rural households, 3,163 (88.01 per cent) households have the facility of electricity. There is no scarcity of drinking water even in the rural areas as every household (3,594) avails this facility Urban households numbering 2,985 have the facility of electricity among 2,876 or 96.35 per cent households.

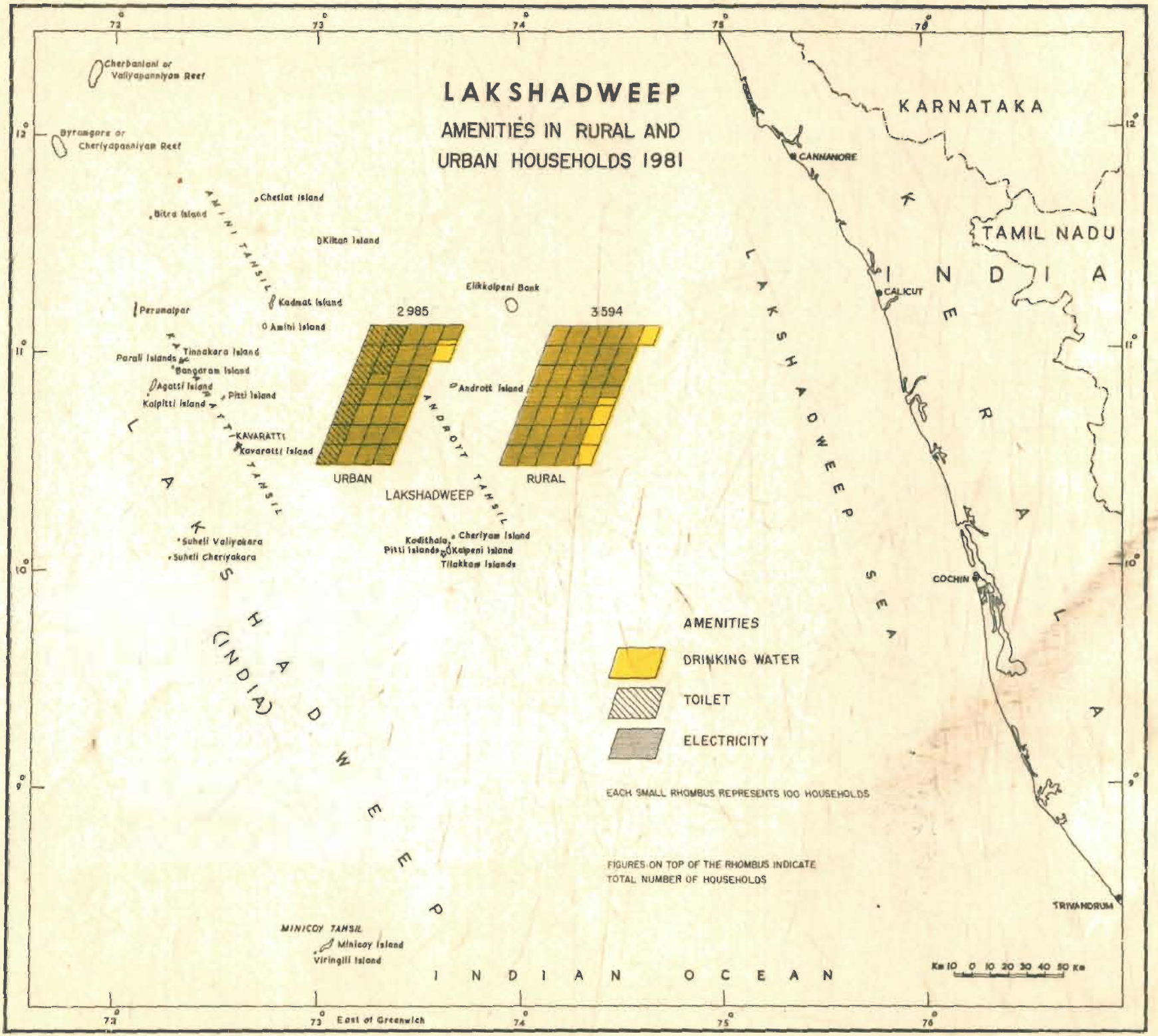
The facility of toilet is availed by 944 (31.62 per cent) households. The low percentage of this facility is obvious owing to remote location of this administrative unit from the main country. The amenities of drinking water are the same in urban areas as in rural areas. This is available for all (2,985) urban households in the union territory.

The following table shows the amenities of electricity, toilet and drinking water in rural and urban households in the union territory of Lakshadweep.

	Total number of households	Households having amenities		
		Electricity	Toilet	Drinking water
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	3,594	3,163	N.A.	3,594
		(88.01)		(100.00)
Urban	2,985	2,876	944	2,985
		(96.35)	(31.62)	(100.00)
Total	6,579	6,039	944	6,579
		(91.79)	(14.35)	(100.00)

The figures in bracket show the percentage

N.A. - Data not available


LAKSHADWEEP
AMENITIES IN RURAL AND
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
CANNANORE
CALICUT
COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
Cherbaniani or
Valiyapanniyam Reef
Byramgore or
Cheriyapanniyam Reef
Chetlat Island
Bitra Island
Kiltan Island
Elikkalpeni Bank
Kadmat Island
Perumalpar
Amini Island
Parali Islands
Tinnakara Island
Bangaram Island
Agatti Island
Pitti Island
Kalpitti Island
KAVARATTI
Kavaratti Island
Andrott Island
AMINI TAHSIL
KAVARATTI TAHSIL
ANDROTT TAHSIL
Suheli Valiyakara
Suheli Cheriyakara
Kodithala
Pitti Islands
Cheriyam Island
Kalpeni Island
Tilakkam Islands
2985
3594
URBAN
RURAL
LAKSHADWEEP
AMENITIES
DRINKING WATER
TOILET
ELECTRICITY
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 100 HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATE
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
MINICOY TAHSIL
Minicoy Island
Viringili Island
Km 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Km
East of Greenwich