



**LAKSHADWEEP
AND
ITS PEOPLE
JANUARY 1986**

**PLANNING DEPARTMENT
SECRETARIAT, KAVARATTI.**



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PART I

**INTRODUCTION TO
LAND AND PEOPLE**

I. Location, area and population :

The tiniest Union Territory of India, Lakshadweep is an archipelago consisting of 12 atolls, three reefs and five submerged banks. Of its 36 islands covering an area of 32 sq. kms., only 10 are inhabited. They are Andrott, Amini, Agatti, Bitra, Chetlat, Kadmat, Kalpeni, Kavaratti (Headquarters), Kiltan and Minicoy. Bitra is the smallest of all having only a population of 181 persons (Census-1981). They lie about 220 to 440 K.Ms. from the coastal city of Cochin in Kerala between 8° and 12° 13' North latitude and 71° and 74° East longitude. Kavaratti is its headquarters. These islands are linked with Cochin by ship, which takes about 10 to 20 hours.

Though the land area is extremely small, if we consider its lagoon area of about 4,200 sq. kms. 26,000 sq. kms. of territorial waters and about four lakhs sq. kms. of economic zone, Lakshadweep is one of the largest territories of our nation.

According to the 1981 Census, Lakshadweep has a population of 40,249 persons. 93% of the population who are indigenous, are Muslims and majority of them belong to the Shafi school of the Sunni sect. Malayalam is spoken in all the islands except Minicoy where people speak Mahl which is written in Divehi script and is spoken in Maldives also. The entire indigenous population, because of their economic and social backwardness

has been classified as Scheduled Tribes. According to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe list (Modification Orders), 1956, the inhabitants of Lakshadweep who and both of whose parents were born in these Islands are treated as Scheduled Tribes. There are no Scheduled Castes in this Union Territory.

The main occupation of the people is fishing coconut cultivation and coir twisting.

2. Geology :

There are no conclusive theories about the formation of these coral atolls. The most accepted theory is given by the English Evolutionist Sir Charles Darwin. He concluded in 1842 that the subsidence of a volcanic Island resulted in the formation of a fringing reef and the continual subsidence allowed this grow upwards. When the volcanic Island became completely submerged, the atoll is formed encircling the lagoon where with the action of wind, waves, reef to currents and temperature, the coral Islands were formed. Sand banks were first formed in an atoll. They became naturally the nesting grounds for sea birds. They continued to be their exclusive preserve till as a result of the fertilization of the soil by their droppings (Guano deposits), ground vegetation became possible and man then takes over, thus leaving the birds to seek another sanctuary.

Fundamentally this concept is still valid, although many consider submerging of the Volcanic Islands is by the melting of Pleistocene ice sheets. The fringing reefs are quickly built, repaired and strengthened by a micro-organism called Polypus. They are the architects and engineers of these atolls. The corals are hard calcareous skeleton of these polypus.

3. Fauna and Flora :

The flora of the Islands includes Banana, Vazha (*Musa Paradisiaca*), Colocasia, Chamhu (*Colocassia antiquarum*), Drumstick moringakki (*Moringa Oleifera*), Bread-fruit, Chakka (*Artocarpus Incisa*), wild almond (*Terminalla catappa*) are grown extensively. Some of the shrub jungles plant like kanni (*Scaevolakeenigli*), Punna, (*Calaphyllum inophyllum*), Chavok (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), Cheerani (*Thespesia populnea*) are unevenly grown throughout the Islands. Coconut, Thenga (*Cocos nucifera*) is the only crop of economic importance in Lakshadweep. These are found in different varieties such as Laccadive micro, Laccadive ordinary, green dwarf etc. Two different varieties of sea grass are seen adjacent to the beaches. They are known as *Thalassia hemprichii* and *Cymodocea isoetifolia*. They prevent sea erosion and movement of the beach sediments.

The marine life of the sea is quite elaborate and difficult to condense. The commonly seen vertebrates are cattle and poultry. Oceanic birds generally found in Lakshadweep are 'tharathasi' (*Sterna fuscata*) and 'kerifetu' (*Anous stolidus*). They are generally found in one of the uninhabited islands known as 'PITTI'. This island has been declared a bird sanctuary. Molluscan forms are also important from the economic point of view of the islands. The money cowrie (*Cypraea monita*) are also found in abundance in the shallow lagoons and reefs of the islands. Other cypraea found here are *Cypraea talpa* and *Cypraea maculifera*. Among crabs, the hermit crab is the most common. Colourful coral fish such as parrot fish (*Callyodon sordidus*), Butterfly fish (*Chaetodon auriga*), Surgeon fish (*Acanthurus lineatus*) are also found in plenty.

The following animal, bird and tree are declared as state symbols of Lakshadweep.

Animal:— Butterfly fish (*Chaetodon auriga*)
locally known as 'Fakkikadiya'.

Bird:— Sooty tern (*Anous stolidus pileatus*)
locally known as 'Karifetu.'

Tree:— Bread-fruit (*Artocarpus Incisa*)
locally known as 'Chakka'.

4. History:

Early history of Lakshadweep is unwritten. What now passes for history is based on various legends. Local traditions attribute the first settlement on these Islands to the period of Cheraman Perumal, the last King of Kerala. It is believed that after his conversion to Islam, at the behest of some Arab merchants, he slipped out of his capital Cranganore, the present day Kodungalloor - an old harbour town near Cochin, for Mecca. When his disappearance was discovered, search parties sped for the King in sailing boats and left for the shores of Mecca, in search of the King from different places. It is believed that one of these sailing boats of Raja of Cannanore was struck by a fierce storm and they were shipwrecked. After being tossed for many days in the Arabian Sea, they finally landed on the Island now known as Bangaram. From there, they went to the nearby island of Agatti. Finally the weather improved and they returned to the Mainland sighting other islands on their way. It is said that after their return, another party of sailors and soldiers were sent who discovered the Island of Amini and started living there. It is believed that the people sent there

were Hindus. Even now unmistakable Hindu Social stratification has been existing in these Islands despite Islam. There are communities who are primarily Land Owners (Koyas), Sailors (Malmis) and cultivators (Melacheris). Legends say that small settlements started in the Islands of Amini, Kavaratti, Andrott and Kalpeni first and later people from these Islands moved to other Islands of Agatti, Kiltan, Chetlat and Kadmat. This legend of Cheraman Perumal is not, however, fully substantiated.

The advent of Islam dates back to the 7th Century around the year 41 Hijra. It is universally believed that one St Ubaidulla (r) while praying at Mecca fell asleep. He dreamt that Prophet Mohammed wanted him to go to Jeddah take a ship from there to go to distant places. Thus, he left Jeddah but after sailing for months, a storm wrecked his ship near these small Islands. Floating on a plank he was swept ashore the Island of Amini. He fell asleep there but again dreamt of the Prophet asking him to propagate Islam in that Island. Ubaidulla started doing so. But this enraged the headman of the Island and he ordered his exit at once. Ubaidulla stood firm. Meanwhile, a young woman fell in love with him. He gave her the name Hamidat Bibi and married her. This further offended the headman and he decided to kill him. It is said that the headman and his henchmen surrounded St Ubaidulla(r) and his wife to kill them. At once St Ubaidulla(r) prayed to the Prophet and the people were struck blind. At this time St Ubaidulla(r) and his wife disappeared and as soon as they left the Island people regained their eye sight. From

Amini St Ubaidulla(r) arrived at Andrott where he met with similiar opposition but he succeeded finally in converting the people to Islam. He next went to other Islands and successfully propagated Islam and returned to Andrott where he died, and was buried. The grave of Saint Ubaidulla (r) is today a sacred place. Preachers from Andrott are respected deeply in far off lands like Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Burma etc. It is a marabout or Mukbara.

The arrival of the Portuguese in India again made Laccadives an important place for the sea farers. It was also the beginning of the year of plunder for the Islands. The finely spun coir was much sought after for ships. So the Portuguese started looting Island vessels. They forcibly landed at Amini to procure coir some time in the early 16th century, but it is said that the people killed all the invaders by poisoning. The Portuguese invasion ended thus.

Even after the conversion of the entire Islands to Islam, the sovereignty remained in the hand of the Hindu Rajah of Chirakkal for some years. From the hands of the Chirakkal Raja, the administration of the Islands was passed on to the Muslim house of Arakkal of Cannanore around the middle of 16th century. The Arakkal rule was oppressive and unbearable. So some time in the year 1783 some Islanders from Amini took courage and went to Tipu Sultan at Mangalore and requested him to take over the Administration of the Amini group of Islands. Tipu Sultan at that time was on friendly terms with the Bibl of Arakkal and after deliberations, the Islands of Amini group were handed over to him. Thus the Islands suzerainty came to be divided as five under the sovereignty of the Tipu and the rest continued under the Arakkal rule. After the battle of Seringapattom in 1801 Tipu Sultan handed over the

Islands to British East India Company and the Islands were administered from Mangalore. In 1847, a severe cyclone hit the Island of Andrott and Raja of Chirakkal decided to visit the Island in order to assess the damages and for distributing relief. An officer of the East India Company Sir Wm Robinson volunteered to accompany him. On reaching Andrott, the Rajah found it difficult to meet all the demands of the people. Sir William then offered the Raja to help him in the form of loan. This was accepted. This arrangement continued for about four years but when the loans started mounting, the English asked the Rajah to repay which he could not. In 1854 all the remaining Islands were handed over to the East India Company for administration. So, came the British rule. The Union Territory was formed in 1956 and it was named Lakshadweep in 1973.

5. Administration :

Prior to the formation of this Union Territory on 1 Nov. 56, these Islands formed part of the erst-while Madras State. The entire group of Islands is considered as one District and divided into four Tahalls and put in charge of a Tahalldar, each except Minicoy where the post of the Tahalldar was abolished and a Deputy Collector appointed in August, 1978. The lowest revenue official in each Island was known as 'Amin' in Laccadive group and Minicoy and 'Karani' in Amindivi group. Now they are designated as 'Amin' in all Islands.

The Headquarters of the Administration were shifted from Calicut (Kerala State) to Kavaratti Island in March 1964. When the annual expenditure to be incurred by the Administration went beyond Rs. 3 Crores, the necessity for decentralisation of the departments was felt and accordingly new offices were created in 1972.

Though the department of offices are working separately, the Administrator's Secretariat and District Administration are functioning as compact units under a single file system. Matters relating to the District Administration, Law and Order and development programmes in general are under the purview of the Collector-cum-Development Commissioner who is also the District Magistrate and functioning under the administrative control of the Administrator. Under the District Magistrate one Addl. District Magistrate and nine Executive Magistrates are functioning.

Four special types of C. D. Blocks started functioning with their headquarters at Kavaratti, Andrott, Amini and Minicoy from January, 1971 onwards. The Amini Block was later bifurcated into two with effect from 2-10-76 i.e. (1) C. D. Block Amini consisting of Amini and Kadmat Islands with Headquarters at Amini (2) C. D. Block Kiltan consisting of Kiltan, Chetlat and Bitra Islands with Headquarters at Kiltan. Thus there are five blocks in this Union territory now.

To bring the Administration closer to the people a bold administrative measure was introduced on Gandhi Jayanthi Day in 1983. All the inhabited Islands along with their attached Islands and islets, are divided into nine sub Divisions/Additional Sub Divisions. Each Sub Division is under the charge of Sub Divisional Officer while Additional Sub Divisional Officers are in charge of the Additional Sub Divisions. They are also Executive Magistrates for respective islands. They also function as Block Development Officers and Additional Block Development Officers for these islands.

Co-ordination of all development activities and implementation of all programmes coming under the Community Development Blocks including IRDP, NREP, TRYSEM and RLEGP etc. and the area developmental programmes under the Five Year Plan schemes in these Divisions and Sub Divisions are the responsibility of these Officers. Apart from liaising between the various departmental Officers in these islands they will also exercise the Administrative powers for local Administration. These Officers also head the Citizens Committees and Block level committees in their areas.

6. Land Reforms :

The General Administration of the Islands was carried out under the customary laws prevailing in the Islands till 1965. The criminal and civil justice in this Union Territory was carried out till then under the Laccadive Islands & Minicoy Regulation 1912. In the Amindivi Islands these criminal judicial powers were delegated to the Monegars (Tahildars) by the Inspecting Officer. The right of ownership was reckoned with the number of coconut trees only. They were ignorant of the extent of land etc; until 1959, when a survey was carried out under the Lakshadweep Survey and Boundaries Regulation 1959 and the Rules thereunder. The ignorance and innocence of the poor Islanders were exploited by a handful of wealthy families during the period. The landlord - tenant relationship which was very feudal in character was abolished with the enforcement of Lakshadweep Land Revenue and Tenancy Regulation, 1965. On abolition, three-fourths of the land held by the Nadapu tenant with trees vests on him and the remaining one fourth of the land with

trees thereon reverts to the Jenmi or cowledar. The settlement effected by mutual agreements between Nadappu tenants and the jenmis or cowledars is given a statutory recognition. The tenants other than Nadappu tenants are also given fixity of tenure.

7. Role of women :

The women enjoy a unique position. The Marumakkathayam system of inheritance, under which the property descends through the female line saves the women from proverbial economic dependence. Ancestral or Tarwad property is equally shared among the members of the joint family in Kevaratti and Agatti, whereas in Andrott the division between the Thavazhi only. The Tarwad property is managed by the eldest son of the family known as Karanavan. He has no right to alienate or sell any portion of the Tarwad property. The wife and children of the Karanavan are not entitled to any share from Tarwad. Thus the Tarwad property system has given economic freedom and independence to the womenfolk in the social system of Lakshadweep. The husband is obliged to make an annual payment towards the maintenance of the wife which forms part of the marriage contract. The wife has full freedom to demand a divorce on grounds of non-payment of these customary dues. Divorce is not a disqualification for a woman to seek a fresh alliance. There is also no ban on the remarriage of a widow. The early history of Lakshadweep also reveals that "Hameedath Beebi" of Pantamveli at Aminl was the first lady to accept the preaching of Saint Ubaldulla(r) amidst humiliation and threats. She became the wife of the Saint who went to Andrott and settled there.

The predominance of womenfolk in all walks of life is a peculiar feature of Minicoy. The husband takes the wife's family name after marriage. The entire family affairs are managed by the female of the house. The males being the bread-winner of the family serve in the inter-national ships as sea-men. The famous traveller Marco Polo (1254-1324) in his travelogue made a reference to Minicoy as the Island of Females. In the village (Athiri) administration, the ladies have an important role. The Female Chief (Boduthatha) is the head of the women's assembly who organises the women labour for common purposes in the 'Athiri'. Thus in all groups of Islands, women have an important role and position in family and social life.

PART II

**PLANNING
&
DEVELOPMENT**

8. Planned Development

The Islanders started deriving the benefits of Five Year Plans only when these Islands were declared a Union Territory in 1956. Attempts were made in the middle of the Second Five Year plan to carry out an integrated short term plan in the Islands with an outlay of Rs. 73.85 lakhs. In fact, this was the first plan of the territory. An outlay of Rs. 98.38 lakhs was approved for accelerated development of various important sectors like transport and communication, education and health during the Third Plan. The actual expenditure was Rs. 108.51 lakhs which was Rs. 10.2 lakhs in excess of the actual allotment for the territory. Much progress could not be made till the middle of the Fourth Plan owing to inadequate transport and communication facilities. The major portion of the approved outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs for the Fourth Plan was spent on Fisheries and Education besides improving the transport and communication. The improvement of transport and communication and the spread of education brought a new thrust of development during the Fifth Plan. The outlay was made three times bigger than the fourth plan outlay. Electrification of the Islands, opening more educational institutions, improvement of fishing etc. started during the Fifth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 522.73 lakhs. When the fifth plan ended in 1977-78, the expenditure was Rs. 388.95 lakhs.

The approved outlay during 1978-80 was Rs. 543.64 lakhs, against which the expenditure was Rs. 307.50 lakhs.

A stronger thrust of economic development was envisaged during the Sixth Five Year Plan, for which an outlay of Rs. 20.35 crores was approved. The expenditure during the Sixth Five Year Plan is about Rs. 28.14 crores. The outlay for 1985-86 agreed to by the Planning Commission is Rs. 7.65 crores and that of the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 43.90 crores. In the current financial year i.e. 1985-86, Rs. 80 lakhs on centrally sponsored schemes like IRDP, NREP and RLEGP are expected to be utilised.

9. Electricity :

All the ten inhabited Islands and one uninhabited island namely Bangaram have been electrified by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. The electrification of the Islands began in 1962. Though all the Islands except Bitra were electrified by end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, only limited hours of power supply was provided. This has been raised to round the clock in all the Islands by the middle of Sixth Five Year Plan.

The power supply is given through diesel generating sets. During 1984-85 the power generation has reached the level of 41.11 MWH. A pilot project of 20 KW aerogenerator would be set up during 1985-86 at Kavaratti. Another major project under central sector is undertaken by DNES to

set up one Mega watt OTEC plant at Kavaratti. A major significance of power development in Lakshadweep is providing of power supply to all the houses. Public street lights are made available in all the islands.

10. Industry :

Lakshadweep is a no-industry area. However, an Industrial potential survey conducted by the Industrial Development Bank of India has revealed that the area has enormous scope for industrial development. The Islands were estimated in 1970 to contain resources of calcareous sand worth Rs. 5,000 crores which are suitable for white cement and other industrial uses. A technical report was prepared by the Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation for setting up a Mini-White Cement Plant of 20 tonnes capacity a day and it has been sent to the Government of India for sanction. Mini Industrial Estate will be established soon at Kavaratti and Andrott.

Coconut husk is the main raw material available for the development of the cottage industries in Lakshadweep. Considering the scope for coir and coir based industries, Coir Demonstration-cum-Training Centres were established during 1974-75 to train the local women folk in production of thinner, variety coir yarn which has good market. There are two Coir Co-operative Societies, one each at Amini and Kalpeni with locally trained women as members. Four mechanical decorticating units are working at Andrott, Kadmat, Amini and Kavaratti with 44 labourers. The 5th Fibre factory at Kiltan has been completed. The Sixth Fibre factory at Agatti is

under construction. These factories extracted 154 tonnes of bristle fibre, mattress and mixed fibre from dry coconut husk at the end of Dec. 1984. There is a plan to establish few more fibre factories during the Seventh Plan.

Two Handicraft Training Centres established at Kavaratti and Kalpeni in 1973 and 1979 respectively, are continuing to impart training to local candidates in making coral flowers, seashell-toys, coconut shells'-craft, wood carving etc. After training they are provided with tools and equipment on 50% subsidy to establish their own production units. One such unit is working at Kalpeni. The Hosiery Factory established in 1967 at Kalpeni produces vests, tee shirts etc. The factory was expanded to employ more labourers as a cyclone relief measure. At present the factory provides employment to 11 persons. The average production of vests etc. per day is 180.

11. Education

When the Union Territory of Lakshadweep was constituted in 1956, there were nine primary schools in the islands at the rate of one in each island except Bitra. There were no suitable buildings for the schools and not even adequate number of qualified teachers. The percentage of literacy according to 1951 Census was 15.23%. Educational facilities were not available for higher studies. During the last 29 years great developments have taken place in the field of Education in Lakshadweep. By stages, educational institutions were established in all the Islands. Whereas there existed only nine primary schools in 1951, at the rate of

one in each island, today there are eighteen JB Schools, four SB Schools, Nine High Schools and two junior colleges. Every Island except Bitra has a High School. The Junior colleges are functioning in Kavaratti and Andrott. Nearly 13,000 students are attending various educational institutions in the Islands.

Girl' education also has made tremendous progress. Out of the total enrolment in the schools 43% are girls. Education is provided free at all levels. Free midday meals are provided in Nursery and Primary classes. Free boarding and lodging facilities are provided to island students residing in hostels. In the case of students studying in mainland the hostel expenses are met by the Government. Once a year students studying in places outside their native islands are given free conveyance facilities to go to their native islands. Students desirous of going for higher studies are sent to mainland for professional, technical and academic courses. The entire educational expenses are met by the Administration.

All the educational institutions have good buildings furniture and adequate number of qualified teachers. In the final year of the High School and courses in the islands the students are taken on educational tour to various places in the mainland. Owing to the various incentives and facilities education has made great strides in Lakshadweep. According to the census figure the percentage of literacy has risen from 15.23 in 1951 to 55.07 in 1961.

12. Water Supply

All the inhabited Islands are problem villages as far as drinking water supply is concerned. There is no surface water available in these Islands as a source. The rain water collected under ground is to be tapped. However, since there is no proper organised sewerage disposal system, the ground water table is constantly getting contaminated. As a part of investigation for proper utilisation of ground water, piped water supply is provided to the southern part of Kadmat Island covering about 100 families. A Solar Distillation Plant having a capacity of 2,000 litres per day was erected at Bitra to feed the entire population on 19th January, 1983. A Rs. 3 Crore Scheme for providing safe piped water supply to all other Islands has been worked out with the help of the Public Health Engineering Department of Kerala for covering all Islands in this territory. A Scheme for Kavaratti at a cost of Rs. 40.82 lakhs has already been cleared by the Government. Subsequently the following water supply schemes were sanctioned by the Ministry of Works and Housing.

1. Amini	Rs. 35.37 lakhs
2. Chetlat	Rs. 5.72 "
3. Kiltan	Rs. 7.97 "
4. Agatti	Rs. 25.79 "
5. Minicoy	Rs. 39.64 "

Works at Amini Island is in full swing and work in other Island has been started.

13. Transport and Communication

Till 1958-59, Odam (Sailing Vessels) were the only mode of surface communication between the

Islands and the Mainland. Each Odem used to do one or two voyages a year to the Mainland with copra, coir and return to the Islands with the requirement of rice, sugar, provisions etc. Till 1962-63, chartered ships were doing service between the Islands and between Mainland and Islands. They could not operate during monsoon months (May to September). The Administration's own vessel, m. v. Laccadives, with the capacity of 49 passengers and 40 tonnes cargo began service in December 1966. The major breakthrough came in 1970 with the launching of an all-weather ship m. v. Amindivi, and the dreadful isolation of the Islands during monsoon was broken. The vessel has facilities for 242 passengers in fair season and 202 in monsoon period and capacity to carry 800 tonnes cargo. With the increase of the developmental efforts of the Government and increase of population, it has been experienced that the above two ships have been inadequate to cope with the increased traffic. However, in 1982 owing to special interest shown by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, another ship m. v. Bharatseema was acquired by the Administration and put in operation in July, 1982. Inter-island surface communication was also improved to a noticeable extent with the arrival of the new ship. A Ferry Vessel has since been received by the Lakshadweep Administration for inter island trips and this will increase the total carrying capacity of the ships plying in Lakshadweep Waters to 180 passengers and the cargo capacity will also go up to 25 tonnes. A barge is also under construction for transporting diesel oil etc. for the use in Islands by fishermen etc. The Islands are also now on the threshold of a new era with the plan for mainland-island air services, beginning with the island of Agatti.

Although greater achievements were made in surface communication, the loading/unloading facilities from ship to shore and embarkation/disembarkation to and fro the ship remain the same. These activities take place in the open sea. The risk involved is so much that anything at any time may happen while loading/unloading and embarkation/disembarkation. Difficulties are still experienced in time of emergencies like evacuation of serious cases to the Mainland, import of life saving drugs etc., particularly during monsoon period.

All islands are running cinemas through VIDEO and TV sets. Sixteen numbers of Direct Receiving sets are under installation in Islands.

Satellite Earth Stations have already been commissioned in Kavaratti and Minicoy. With the launching of Inset I B, communication facilities with the Mainland have improved. The headquarters Island Kavaratti is connected with the rest of the country through the Inter-State Police Wireless and with other Islands through a Micro-wave Wireless Net-work.

The Administration started a daily newspaper in October 1982 published simultaneously in all the Islands. The news is formed in Kavaratti and sent by postal telegram to all Islands where it is translated and mimeographed. A technical team visited Kavaratti during 1983 and recommended a Radio Station for Lakshadweep as a medium of communication with the people.

14. Roads

Out of the total length of 220 km of sandy bicycle tracks, 5.5 km were converted into cement concrete rural roads up to the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. A length of 25 km of cement concrete rural roads were completed at the end of March 1985 against the target of 15 km for the Sixth Plan. This achievement does not include the roads constructed under NREP and RLEGP.

15. Rural Development :

Integrated Rural Development Programme began its implementation in January 1983. As per the bench mark survey, 3,000 families (i.e. about 45%) were identified as living below the poverty line in Lakshadweep. The plan is to cover all the 3,000 families before the end of the second year of the Seventh Plan. During 1984-85 827 families were provided assistance under IRD Programme. The number of families so far assisted since the implementation of the programme is 1881. The assistance provided include distribution of Milch Animals, Goats, Petty Trades, Fishing Craft, Power Tiller, Trolleys, Coir Cherkas etc.

National Rural Employment Programme started in November, 1982. As against the target of 0.50 lakh mandays fixed by the planning commission for 1984-85 1.49 lakh mandays of employment were provided. Under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme 0.65 lakhs mandays was achieved during 1984-85 against the target of 0.51 lakh mandays.

Under Community Development Programme financial aid is given to the voluntary institutions and scheduled tribe families to improve their living conditions. More than 480 families living below the poverty datum line have been given assistance by supplying materials on 50% subsidised cost, money for electrification of their houses. So far 2136 ST families assisted under various developmental schemes in the normal plan of the territory.

16. Health:

The medical infrastructure has been constantly expanded and strengthened. The base of leprosy, small pox, filariasis etc. has been virtually contained. There are now two hospitals, 50-bedded at Kavaratti used for referral purposes and 20-bedded at Minicoy. Seven Primary Health Centres are there in other inhabited islands. In Bitra, a sub-centre has been opened in addition to the first aid centre. The islands which lost many lives in the past for want of medical and health facilities are presently placed in better position. Although the birth rate is 28.7, the death rate has been brought down to 6 and the infant mortality rate to 43.

17. Tourism :

The Development of domestic as well as international tourism has immense potential. However, much could not be achieved till recently owing to the strict entry restriction imposed on visitors from the Mainland. Ministry of Home Affairs has now made some relaxation and as a result of this, international as well as domestic tourism have received a remarkable boost. Already numerous infrastructural facilities have been created. A proposal for

the construction of an Air-strip at Agatti, near Bangaram is receiving active consideration at the Centre. Since the literacy rate in the Union Territory is one of the highest in the country, the level of educated unemployed can be kept under control by developing this sector. Society for Promotion of Recreational Tourism (SPORTS) is a society registered under Societies Act, 1860. The main aim of this organisation is to promote tourism and recreational activities in Islands in collaboration with different departments of the Administration. During 1982-83, the first year of its working, about 2,000 tourists (both home tourists and foreign tourists) availed package tours organised by SPORTS. It could provide employment to 19 educated unemployed in different Islands. There is good potential for employment as SPORTS will be diversifying its activities in the current financial year. Tourists huts and cottages are provided at Kavaratti, Kadmat, Bangaram, Kalpeni and Minicoy.

Tourists Visit to Islands

1982-83	880
1983-84	1080
1984-85	1241

18. Co-operation

The co-operative movement has established very strong roots in the territory since the late sixties and has succeeded in knocking out the middlemen. Public distribution of every article is solely being maintained through the Co-operative Societies in different Islands. These cater for needs of the entire population. More than half of the total population are members of Co-operative Societies while entire

households have been covered by membership. 1799.2 MT of copra worth Rs. 3.75 crores was marketed during the year ended 30th June, 1984.

The Lakshadweep Co-operative Marketing Federation is the approved wholesaler and the Primary Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies are the approved retailers for the distribution of all essential commodities under the Public Distribution System. The annual allotment of rice from the central pool is 5,500 MT. The monthly quota of levy sugar is 68 MT. Rice and levy sugar are being sold on ration cards Food Corporation of India. All packaged commodities are sold by the Co-operatives as well as the private merchants at selling prices on such marked packages.

10. Fisheries :

The lagoon, sandbanks, open reefs and submerged banks forming part of the archipelago, are rich in marine life and mineral resources. They spread over an area of 4,200 sq. km. and have extended India's economic zone by about four lakh sq. km. Till the beginning of the III Plan, fishing was done with locally made wooden craft and traditional kind of implements. With the emphasis on fisheries development during the III Plan and subsequent plan period, the traditional and primitive method of fishing which was laborious, time consuming and uneconomical has given way to modern mechanised fishing. In 1960, the total fish landing a year was only about 600 tonnes. This has gradually gone up and in 1984-85 the fish landing was recorded as 5,793 tonnes. It works out to per capita fish landing of 127 kg. a year. The two boat building yards and ten workshops in Islands cater to the needs of the fishermen. There are altogether

279 boats in operation in Lakshadweep. Tuna, the chicken of the sea is in plenty around Lakshadweep. The fishermen largely go tuna fishing besides shark fishing. Fresh tuna caught is processed in the Canning Factory at Minicoy. In other islands, the fishermen dry the tuna in the Sun after cooking and smoking. The product after this is known as 'Mas', which values on an average of Rs. 20 to 25 per kg. Fish aggregating device known as 'Payao' was introduced in Lakshadweep which increased the fish catch.

Fish being the main economy of the Island, the Administration had proposed a Lakshadweep Fisheries Development Corporation during the V Five Year Plan period and then during the subsequent Five Year plan for commercial exploitation. The project has not been sanctioned yet by the Govt. Once the Lakshadweep Fisheries Corporation is established, it will provide employment opportunities to the educated unemployed besides skilled and unskilled jobs, without hindering the prospects of local fishermen.

The experimental pearl culture schemes set up in the uninhabited island of Bangaram has shown great potential. This centre has already produced Pearls during the year 1984-85.

22. Science & Technology :

A large number of programmes are being implemented in this Union Territory by using the latest development in the Science and Technology in the country.

Aerogenerator : Lakshadweep is trying new experiments to generate electricity from unorthodox

sources. A 20 KW wind energy convertor will be set up at Kavaratti for which a project has been cleared by the Government of India, Another 3 KW set will also be set up at Bangaram soon.

OTEC: Setting up of a Pilot Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Plant in Lakshadweep using up the temperature differences in the sea for generating electricity is underway by the department of non-conventional energy sources. Under this it has also been planned to pump cold nutrient rich water from the bottom of the sea into the lagoon where the aqua-culture can be undertaken to a large extent.

Community Latrines: A scheme for Community Latrines on the lines of Technology evolved by the KVIC has been drawn up and is being carried out.

Science awareness: As a part of creating Science awareness among students all the High schools have been provided electronics science kits. Seminars and study tours have been conducted. A computer is provided in the JN College, Kavaratti. Round Table Meet was held at Cochin on 15th and 16th April, 1985 on "Marine and Mineral Resources of Lakshadweep Sea". The meet was well attended by leading Scientists, Marine Biologists, Engineers and the Administrator as Chairman. A call was made for harnessing the vast resources of the Lakshadweep Sea for the people in the Islands and in the coastal regions. Meet recommended to constitute "Lakshadweep Sea Development Authority" modelled on the lines of some of the Public Sector Organisations like the Space or Atomic Energy Commission to harness the vast resources of Lakshadweep Sea.

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21. Housing

At the beginning of VI Five Year Plan there were about 800 Government quarters available in islands to accommodate the staff of this Administration so also the staff working in islands under other Central Government Departments. As Private houses are not available in islands, the problem has become very acute and hence the Administration completed 214 Nos. of quarters during VI plan period. The annual plan 1985-86 envisages construction of 53 Nos. of different types of quarters and setting up of a Housing Board for construction of houses for local inhabitants.

22. Other programmes :

Agriculture in the territory is based entirely on coconut cultivation. There are about eight hundred thousand trees in all the islands. Owing to coverage in pest control, fertiliser applications, the production of copra reached a level of 1904 MTs. in 1983.

In the Animal Husbandry Sector the farmers enjoy largesse for cattle farming, poultry keeping and goat rearing. Cattle/Poultry feed are distributed on 50% subsidy. The Regional Poultry Farm established in the Sixth Five Year Plan cater to the needs of the people. There are two Dairy Farms and seven Poultry Demonstration Units in the islands. Toned milk units are also working at Kavaratti and Minicoy. Annual production of the milk of the U T is about 700 tonnes. Egg production has reached a level of 12.5 Million per year.

In view of the rapid growth of development in various sectors the Government Servants appointed

have to be provided with houses. About 940 quarters have been completed up to the end of third year of the Sixth Plan. The percentage of satisfaction is 42% only. Under Backward Classes Housing (Subsidy) Scheme and Loan scheme about 608 persons have been assisted for construction of living accommodation. The Social Housing Projects with a financial assistance of Rs. 9.00 lakhs from the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay is proposed during the current financial year.

The Social Welfare Development Programme began with effect from 1977 aimed at bringing the people to the level of neighbouring states with implementation of various central and social welfare programmes. There are eleven balwadies managed by the sub-committee with a financial assistance of State Social Welfare Advisory Board. Financial assistance to 41 destitutes was given till December, 1983. In the Integrated Child Development Scheme, there are 61 Anganwadies working to improve the nutritional status of the vulnerable group with implementation of non-formal education for pre-school children. One Central Library and nine Reading Room-cum-Libraries are serving in the territory. Under the special nutrition programme 5,034 children and 2,030 mothers are getting benefits. There are 470 men and 189 women in 44 Centres opened under the National Adult Education Programme in 1984-85.

Several ship wrecks were reported close to Minicoy, Suheli, Kalpeni, Andrott, Kiltan and Kadmat Islands. To warn the ships sailing in the international routes Light-houses have been constructed in all the above islands except Kadmat. Navigational aid and other facilities are provided by the Lakshadweep Harbour works through their area plan.

Wireless stations and Post Offices are available in all the Islands. Five Telephone Exchanges and two Satellite Earth Stations are existing in Lakshadweep. Two Meteorological Observatories one each at Minicoy and Amini are functioning. They take observation of growth and intensity of storm in the south east Arabian sea. Important scientific research stations like Indian Council of Agricultural Research Complex established in 1975-76 take up multi-discipline culture, manurial inter-cropping, germ plasam research programmes.

On the advice of the Minimum Wage Advisory Board constituted under Minimum Wages Act 1948, the existing minimum wage rate has been revised for the different categories of workers in the scheduled employment with effect from 21 December, 1983. The present minimum wage rate is Rs. 10/- per day. At present there are 5,712 persons as per live register of the District Employment Exchange. During the first three years of the sixth plan, 503 persons have been placed at various trades.

PART III

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Hitherto the development of Lakshadweep has been mainly concentrated on coconuts and coconut based industries. But the sea wealth has not been exploited to the extent possible so far. Though the islands have an area of only 32 Sq. KMs, their lagoons and economic zone are replete with marine life and blessed with mineral resources. These islands with the lagoons, submerged banks and reefs spreading over an area of 4,200 Sq. KMs. extend India's economic zone by about 4 lakh Sq. KMs.

The Geological Survey of India has estimated that 2,000 Million Tonnes of calcareous sand and boulders are available in the lagoons of Lakshadweep out of which about 712 Million Tonnes can be safely extracted. The limestone preserve has been estimated at worth Rs. 5,000 Crores in 1973. The calcareous sand is suitable for various industrial purposes in iron and steel industry, calcium carbide bleaching powder, caustic soda, sugar, glass, paper etc. The technical feasibility study conducted by the Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation has proved that this calcareous sand is ideally suited for manufacturing white cement. The project report prepared by them for setting up a Mini Cement Plant of 20 tonnes capacity a day at Kavaratti using dredged out lagoon sand has been sent to the Government of India for clearance.

The lagoons of Lakshadweep are rich in sea weeds of commercial value. The survey conducted

by the Fisheries Department in collaboration with the Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavanagar has estimated that four species of economically important sea weeds occurred in an appreciable quantity around the Islands. The estimates made by them are as shown below :

(1) <i>Gelidiella acerosa</i>	...	945 tonnes
(2) <i>Gracilaria edulis</i>	...	420 tonnes
(3) <i>Gelidium reconditum</i>	...	75 tonnes
(4) <i>Gelidium coulteri</i>	...	70 tonnes

The commercial sea weeds are used for preparation of scents and perfumes and also for medicinal purposes. Since the first two varieties of sea weeds are abundant and can be aquacultured in Lakshadweep lagoons, a project for setting up an Agar- Agar Plant is under consideration in the 1985-86 year.

The Indian Bureau of Mines and subsequently Geological Survey of India in their study have identified the availability of phosphate deposit in Lakshadweep. The deposits are estimated to possess certain special characteristics which makes them very valuable fertiliser. They contain certain other special properties like alkalinity suited for use in the acid soils of the West Coast in the raw state. The constituents of the phosphates are calcium, magnesium, carbonate and calcium phosphate. The total reserve of phosphate is estimated at around 92,460 tonnes. The value of the phosphate deposit has been estimated to be worth about Rs. 10 million in the year 1973.

The industrial potential survey conducted by the Industrial Development Bank of India along with the Agricultural Re-finance Corporation, Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation Ltd., and

the Syndicate Bank revealed that there is a tremendous scope for industrial development based on coconut, fisheries, tourism etc.

The greatest potential of this area lies in the promotion of tourism also. These Islands are one of the most beautiful spots in our country and have been rightly known as Coral Paradise of India. The living reefs of these atolls are nature lovers' paradise. They provide vast variety of animal life in bold colours and patterns. Already one of the uninhabited islands namely, Bangaram has become a very popular inter-national tourist resort. Recently the permit regulations have been relaxed for foreign tourists to visit Suheli and Thilakkom. Last year domestic as well as inter-national tourism received a tremendous boost with the development of the infrastructural facilities. More and more infrastructural facilities for aquatic sports etc. will definitely attract more and more domestic as well as inter-national tourists and thus generate more opportunities for employment and help in earning precious foreign exchange. Already SPORTS (Society for Promotion of Recreational Tourism and Sports), a semi-government body has been organising package tours in the islands. The flow of tourists to the islands will increase to a large extent with the construction of the proposed air-strip at Agatti which is neighbouring to Bangaram.

The Department of Non-Conventional Energy sources is experimenting the possibility of exploiting the temperature differences in the sea for generating power. The feasibility study for setting up a pilot Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Plant in Lakshadweep to harness the renewable source of energy for generating electricity is under way. Under this project

it has also been planned to pump cold nutrient rich water from the bottom of the sea into the lagoon where then aqua culture of commercial marine species like lobster etc. could be taken up. The experimental Pearl Oyster culture started in the uninhabited island of Bangaram is showing greatest potential for the future.

The colourful coral fishes which are suitable for aquarium purposes are abundant in the lagoons of Lakshadweep. The common varieties of coral fish found are Butterfly fish, Soldier fish, King fish, Gray snapper, Landcet fish, Surgeon fish, Parrot fish etc. The large expanses of coral reef and unpolluted coast lines could provide enough ornamental plants, coral fishes and invertebrates which can be exported for earning huge foreign exchange annually. To be sure, there are as far more fish in the sea than were ever taken out of it. The fisheries wealth is also yet to be fully exploited. Whereas it has been roughly estimated that the Lakshadweep waters have potential for annual fish landing to the tune of four lakh tonnes, presently only about 4000 tonnes are being caught. Large scale commercial exploitation employing modern techniques is called for and for this, Lakshadweep Administration has already proposed the separate setting up of a Fisheries Development Corporation.

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PART IV

LAKSHADWEEP AND ISLANDS

AT A GLANCE

Five Year Plans (Rs. in lakhs)

		Outlay	Expr.
I	Five Year Plan	—	
II	Five Year Plan	73.85	40.28
III	Five year Plan	98.38	108.51
	Annual Plans	156.14	116.87
IV	Five Year Plan	200.00	189.72
V	Five Year Plan	622.73	380.95
	Annual Plan	543.64	307.50
VI	Five Year Plan	2,035.00	2,950.00 Provisional
VII	Five Year Plan	4380.00	—

LAKSHADWEEP AREA AND

Sl No.	Items	Kavaratti Tahsil		
		Kavaratti (Urban)	Agatti	Total
1.	Population	6804	4111	10715
	Male	3628	2186	5759
	Female	2981	1975	4956
2.	Area in Sq. Kms	8.68	2.7	6.83
3.	Population per sq. km	1819	1508	1923
4.	No. of census houses	1	—	1
5.	No. of occupied residential houses	1088	584	1647
6.	No. of householders	1161	628	1789
7.	No. of houseless population	1	—	—
	Male	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—
	Persons	1	—	1
8.	Percentage Decadal Variation	49.41	80.80	41.45
9.	No. of females per 1000 males	828	925	861
10.	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe	84.87	96.52	89.16
11.	Literacy Rates			
	Persons	60.22	54.76	58.12
	Male	70.74	64.19	68.31
	Female	47.48	44.58	46.29

POPULATION 1981 CENSUS

Amini (Urban)	Amini Tahsil					Andrott Tahsil			Minicoy Tahsil (Urban)	Grand total (Laksha- dweep)
	Kadmat	Kiltan	chetlat	Bitra	Total	Andrott	Kalpeni	Total		
8867	3114	2975	1484	181	12521	6812	3543	10355	6658	40249
2778	1578	1189	734	101	6378	3311	1838	5149	3091	20377
2591	1536	1186	750	80	6143	3501	1705	5206	3567	19872
2.59	3.1	1.6	1.0	0.1	8.39	4.8	2.3	7.6	4.4	32.0
2072	1065	1484	1484	1810	1491	1419	1540	1363	1524	1258
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
819	561	431	353	44	2208	963	503	1466	999	6320
887	862	438	357	49	2263	1015	562	1577	1008	6637
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
18.16	28.89	16.08	23.67	61.61	21.37	25.57	12.40	20.73	24.63	26.53
988	973	997	1022	792	963	1057	928	1011	1154	975
98.88	97.21	95.92	95.55	99.45	96.21	96.51	97.15	96.73	92.29	93.82
46.48	56.07	46.86	49.93	46.96	50.21	48.78	55.88	51.21	66.29	55.07
68.80	64.01	56.01	54.90	52.48	60.80	61.58	67.19	63.59	71.40	65.24
68.04	47.92	37.89	45.07	40.00	39.22	36.88	48.70	38.97	59.99	44.65

ISLAND WISE DETAILS OF

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Kavaratti	Minicoy	Andrott
1.	Agriculture Demonstration Unit	Nos	1	1	1
2.	Labourers	Nos	73	54	94
3.	Quality coconut seedlings distributed	Nos	953	614	526
4.	Area under coconut cultivation	Ha.	360	420	464
5.	Agricultural implements distributed	Nos.	113	152	554
6.	Power tillers	Nos.	3	3	3
7.	Quantity of fertilizers distributed at 50% subsidy (MT)	MT	2.89	3.33	41.47
8.	Kitchen gardens raised	Nos.	90	105	160
9.	Fencing materials distributed at 50% subsidy	Sq.mtrs	18138	—	2096
10.	Pulse produced	MT	11	5.00	56
11.	Fruits produced	MT	6.67	5.48	3.19
12.	Vegetables produced	MT	6.73	6.64	7.01
13.	Organic compost manure pits made	Nos	71	68	148
14.	Trees planted under Social Forestry	Nos	2479	1100	2063
15.	Farmers assisted under the small and marginal farmers scheme	Nos	400	400	400
16.	Horticultural farms	Nos	—	1	—
17.	Jaggery production	KG	—	684	843.6
18.	Venegar production	Ltr	—	507	2295.5
19.	Nuclear seed farms	Nos	—	—	1
20.	Tractors	Nos	—	—	1
21.	Candy unit	Nos	—	—	1
22.	Agricultural farm	Nos	—	—	—
23.	District Agricultural farm	Nos	—	—	—

AGRICULTURE 1985-86

Amini	Agatti	Kalpeni	Kadmat	Kiltan	Chetlat	Bitra	Lakshadweep in total
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
51	45	112	94	53	14	—	590
64	70	2456	600	702	—	—	5985
255	369	298	305	160	100	9	2740
398	274	316	939	366	—	—	3112
2	2	2	2	2	2	—	21
4.27	1.74	2.07	7.72	3.20	1.60	—	68.29
97	146	58	112	60	62	—	905
130707	4218	692	—	1443	—	—	1,57,294
11	8	33	11	4	3	—	142
5.5	4.49	2.23	3.90	3.65	2.24	—	37.35
6.04	4.55	4.11	7.89	5.61	2.68	—	51.26
65	189	52	68	82	55	—	798
1295	2310	1375	1535	1075	1000	—	14282
300	300	300	300	300	300	—	3000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	2234	890.5	—	—	—	4,659.10
—	—	19906	1617.5	—	—	—	24,888
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

No	Item	Unit	Kavaratti	Minicoy	Andrott
1.	Cattle (Livestock Census 1982)	No.	587	110	947
2.	Poultry (Livestock Census 1982)	No.	7422	5154	6897
3.	Goats (Livestock Census 1982)	No.	1774	473	1453
4.	Dairy demonstration unit	No.	1	1	—
5.	Poultry demonstration unit	No.	1	1	1
6.	Labourers	No.	75	15	12
7.	Veterinary clinics	No.	1	1	1
8.	Egg production during 1984-85 (Govt.)	No.	263494	27848	16853
9.	Daily production of egg	No.	722	76	46
10.	Production of milk during 1984-85 (Govt.)	Lit	109279	31087	—
11.	Toned Milk Centre	No.	1	—	—
12.	Milk production				
	a) Govt.	MT			
	b) Private	MT			
13.	Egg production				
	a) Govt.	Lakh			
	b) Private	Lakh			
14.	Animal Slaughter	No.			

Total Union Territory level

1984-85

Amini	Agatti	Kalpeni	Kadmat	Kiltan	Chetlat	Bitra	Lakshadweep Total
300	44	95	97	364	28	—	2601
4785	896	2163	2332	2997	824	44	33514
1811	923	577	1049	1067	732	40	9899
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1	1	1	1	1	—	—	8
5	2	6	3	4	1	—	123
1	—	1	—	1	—	—	6
20000	83235	22010	15134	23200	—	—	435063
81	91	60	41	64	—	—	1191
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140366
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
							140
							560
							4,85
							8,15
							5180

FISHERIES

No.	Item	Unit	Kavaratti	Minicoy	Andrott
1.	Fisheries demonstration unit	Nos.	1	1	1
2.	Labour engaged (average per day in the department)	Nos.	15	48	1
3.	Work shop	Nos.	1	1	1
4.	Boat building yard	Nos.	1	—	—
5.	Refrigerated container/Walk in cooler/ Cold storage	Nos.	3	3	1
6.	Boats issued under hire purchase system at subsidised cost upto March 31st 1985	Nos.	39	36	33
7.	Mechanised fishing boats in operation	Nos.	45	35	30
8.	Boats so far constructed in the boat building yard upto March 31st 1985	Nos.	110	—	—
9.	Marine Aquarium Museum	Nos.	1	—	—
10.	Tuna canning factory	Nos.	—	1	—
11.	Tuna cans produced during 1984-85	lakhs	—	1.20	—
12.	Fisherman training centre	Nos.	—	—	—
13.	Fish landing during April 1984 to March 1985	tonnes.	896	523	399
	a) Cornex	kg.	1285	38	5750
	b) Purches	kg.	14121	—	19054
	c) Sail	kg.	3503	1157	22868
	d) R. R.	kg.	7306	2832	15448
	e) Seer	kg.	7651	5007	14375
	f) Shark	kg.	7340	1891	36085
	g) Tuna	kg.	796462	503216	202336
	h) Others	kg.	58454	11067	82691
14.	Per capita fish landing	kg.	136	77	60

1984-85

Amini	Agatti	Kalpeni	Kadmat	Kiltan	Chetlat	Bitra	Total
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
1	1	1	2	1	4	1	75
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
1	1	2	1	—	—	—	12
32	49	14	16	25	18	10	272
30	55	10	14	25	18	10	272
—	—	—	—	—	105	—	215
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	...	—	1,20
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
199	2691	179	166	245	271	224	5798
2882	7587	9529	5924	3687	8287	3880	48898
1246	16906	8782	11518	—	5685	4886	52148
1880	1508	2683	2812	2129	1040	1784	40849
5780	875	3887	4898	2643	4825	2747	48486
5566	5652	6308	1551	1804	1710	3589	51276
8391	81820	4288	17861	63862	8087	8784	179789
182288	2569540	55159	74049	109269	218105	180890	4841614
44462	57208	89047	48897	81780	29968	22102	504996
87	655	51	58	108	183	1235	145

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC

No	Item	Unit	Kavaratti	Minicoy	Andrott
1.	Hospital	Nos.	1	1	—
2.	Primary Health Centre	Nos	—	—	1
3.	First Aid Centre	Nos.	—	—	—
4.	Average new inpatients per month	Nos.	67	42	28
5.	Average new out patients per month	Nos.	1890	2115	1670
6.	Average bed occupied per month	Nos.	504	320	118
7.	Average operations performed in a month				
	(a) Major	Nos.	1	1	—
	(b) Minor	Nos.	16	12	34
8.	Vasectomy operations done from April 1984 to March 1985	Nos.	16	5	1
9.	Tubectomy operations done from April 1984 to March 1985	Nos.	5	—	—
10.	IUD insertions performed	Nos.	15	20	18
11.	T. B. Patients under treatment	Nos.	105	75	70
12.	Lepromation patients under treatment	Nos.	—	10	7
13.	Non-lepromation patients under treatment	Nos.	14	32	109
14.	Contraceptives distributed from April 1984 to March 1985	Nos.	3130	4185	1810
15.	Sub centre	Nos.	2	2	2
16.	Beds	Nos.	50*	20	10
17.	Ayurvedic dispensaries	Nos.	1	—	1
18.	Labourers	Nos.	5	3	5

HEALTH 1984-85

Amini	Agatti	Kalponi	Kadmat	Kiltan	Chetlat	Bitra	Lakshadweep in total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
26	13	5	12	8	9	—	210
1315	1080	970	630	563	507	—	10720
173	80	40	87	80	75	—	1477
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
6	15	7	8	6	13	—	114
6	3	1	2	1	—	—	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
4	5	8	6	3	1	—	80
79	89	64	18	27	21	—	517
—	—	—	5	—	—	—	28
47	34	26	83	39	20	—	404
3800	2780	2810	2010	900	1050	—	21625
1	1	1	1	1	1	—	18
10	10	10	10	10	10	—	140
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
2	4	3	1	2	1	—	28

Including 20 beds of newly opened Maternity & Paediatric Ward.

EDUCATION

No.	Item	Unit	Kavaratti	Minicoy	Andrott
1.	Schools				
	(a) Nursery School (including Balawadi)	Nos.	2	2	2
	(b) Junior Basic Schools	Nos.	1	2	3
	(c) Senior Basic Schools	Nos.	1	1	1
	(d) High Schools	Nos.	1	1	1
	(e) Junior Colleges	Nos.	1	—	1
2.	Students				
	(a) Nursery School (including Balawadi)	Nos.	156	227	124
	(b) Other Schools	Nos.	1821	1254	2211
	(c) Colleges	Nos.	274	—	134
3.	Teachers	Nos.	93	82	90
4.	Teacher pupil ratio	Nos.	1:21	1:18	1:26
5.	Trained teachers	Nos.	88	76	84
6.	Junior Lectures	Nos.	17	—	6
7.	N. C. C. troops	Nos.	2	1	1
8.	Public Libraries	Nos.	2	1	1
9.	Mahilasamajams	Nos.	4	2	3
10.	Youth Clubs	Nos.	1	1	1

1984-85

Amini	Agatti	Kalpeni	Kadmat	Kiltan	Chetlat	Bitra	Lakshadweep in Total
2	2	2	3	2	2	1	20
3	3	1	3	2	—	1	19
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
117	181	128	193	101	73	18	1,316
1611	1180	1124	1764	717	502	11	12,195
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	408
66	57	65	46	42	27	3	571
1,30	1,24	1,23	1,43	1,19	1,21	1,10	1,24
62	55	63	21	42	27	3	521
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
1	1	1	1	1	—	—	9
1	1	1	1	1	1	—	10
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	17
1	1	1	1	1	1	—	9

INFORMATION AND

No.	Item	Unit	Kavaratti	Minicoy	Androt
1.	Information units	Nos.	1	1	1
2.	T. P. Service	Nos.	1	—	—
3.	Labourers	Nos.	1	1	—
4.	Work shops	Nos.	1	—	—
5.	Photo units	Nos.	1	—	—
6.	Auditorium	Nos.	1	1	—
7.	Documentary films screened during the year 1984-85	Nos.	41	205	130
8.	Feature films screened	Nos.	4	10	6
9.	D. R. sets for T. V. Reception	Nos.	4	2	2

PUBLICITY 1984-85

Amin	Agatti	Kalpeni	Kadmat	Kiltan	Chetlat	Bitra	Lakshadweep Total
1	1	1	1	1	1	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
155	117	65	112	50	—	—	876
30	10	6	5	5	—	—	76
2	1	1	2	1	1	—	16

POWER

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Kavaratti	Minicoy	Andrott
1.	Installed capacity	KW	535	552	205
2.	Sub-Stations	Nos.	7	8	—
3.	Length of H. T. line	Km.	4.43	5.80	2.75
4.	Length of L. T. three phase line	Km.	17.63	6.10	13.82
5.	Length of L. T. single phase line	Km.	4.08	9.06	6.92
6.	Domestic and commercial consumers	Nos.	1603	1215	1202
7.	Industrial consumers	Nos.	17	14	6
8.	Street light	Nos.	565	259	381
9.	Electricity generated	MWH	12.21	9.48	6.18
10.	Percentage loss of energy	KWH	20.16	18.95	26.91
11.	Labourers	Nos.	19	14	18
12.	Unit sold	MW	9.79	7.70	3.92

1984-85

Amini	Agatti	Kalpeni	Kadmat	Kiltan	Chetlat	Bitra	Lakshadweep Total
245	230	231	150	156	160	23,6	2577,6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,98
15,30	10,46	7,77	13,31	6,99	2,56	1,02	93,96
2,04	3,71	4,36	3,06	1,48	1,04	0,89	36,64
1104	798	695	802	571	443	67	8500
11	3	5	9	1	1	1	68
308	211	241	277	148	58	50	2448
3,34	2,82	2,90	2,21	1,28	1,00	0,17	41,11
28,48	5,47	15,69	16,26	20,29	11,03	5,09	21,08
10	8	9	9	8	3	1	99
2,57	2,20	2,46	1,87	1,03	0,90	0,16	32,60

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT 1984-85

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	
1.	Ships	Nos.	2
2.	Ferry Vessel	Nos.	1
3.	Passenger capacity		
	(a) Amindivi	Nos.	242
	(b) Bharat Seema	Nos.	380
	(c) Dweep Setu	Nos.	150
4.	Cargo capacity		
	a) Amindivi	MT	800
	b) Bharat Seema	MT	160
	(c) Dweep Setu	MT	40
5.	Passengers travelled during 1984-85		
	(a) Amindivi	Nos.	14,365
	(b) Bharat Seema	Nos.	48,227
	(c) Dweep Setu	Nos.	—
6.	Cargo transported during 1984-85		
	(a) Amindivi	MT	12,807
	(b) Bharat Seema	MT	2,068
7.	Speed		
	(a) Amindivi	N. M.	12
	(b) Bharat Seema	N. M.	16
	(c) Dweep Setu	N. M.	11
8.	Boats	Nos.	18
9.	V. H. F. Sets	Nos.	10
10.	Work shop	No.	1

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION 1984-85

Name of Court	Unit	Pending at the beginning of the period	Instituted during the period	Total	Disposal during the period	Pending at the end of the period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kavaratti (Sub Court)						
Civil cases	Nos.	81	198	279	157	122
Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court						
Criminal cases	Nos.	9	25	34	33	1
Andrott Munsiff's Court						
Civil cases	Nos.	15	51	66	49	17
Judicial First Class Magistrates Court						
Criminal cases	Nos.	9	77	86	81	5
Amini Munsiff's Court						
Civil cases	Nos.	78	246	324	291	33
Judicial First Class Magistrates Court						
Criminal cases	Nos.	5	12	17	6	11
Total		197	609	806	617	189

INDUSTRIES

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Kavaratti	Minicoy	Andrott
I. Fibre Factory					
1.	Fibre Factories	No.	1	...	1
2.	Labourers	No.	15	...	20
3.	Quantity of fibre produced	in tonnes	24	...	61
4.	Value of fibre produced	in Rs.	70,800	...	1,22,000
II. Coir production centres					
1.	Coir production centres	No.	...	...	1
2.	Labourers	No.	...	...	15
3.	Quantity of coir yarn produced	Tonnes	...	...	6.5
4.	Value of coir yarn produced	Rs.	...	...	29,250
5.	Corridor mat produced	No.	...	...	1,350
6.	Value of corridor mat produced	Rs.	...	...	10,800
7.	Quantity of rope produced	Kg.	...	...	650
8.	Value of rope produced	Rs.	...	...	3,250
III. Handicraft					
1.	Handicraft training centres	No.	1	...	...
2.	Trainees	No.	8	...	...
3.	Value of handicraft articles produced	Rs.	5,500	...	...
IV. Hosiery Factory					
1.	Hosiery factory	No.	...	...	...
2.	Labourers	No.	...	...	...
3.	Banians and allied products of the factory	No.	...	...	...
4.	Value of hosiery produces	Rs.	...	...	...
V. Small scale Industries (Private)					
(a)	Bakery	No.	2	...	1
(b)	Saw mill	No.	3	1	1
(c)	Flour mill	No.	2	...	...
(d)	Oil mill	No.	1	1	...
(e)	Press	No.	1	...	...

1984-85

Amini	Agatti	Kalpeni	Kadmat	Kiltan	Chetlat	Bitra	Total Lakshadweep
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
10	...	...	5	...	...	...	50
18	...	...	17	...	...	...	120
36,000	...	...	34,000	...	...	...	2,62,800
1	1	...	1	1	1	...	6
10	13	...	18	14	7	...	77
6.2	6	...	11	5.23	4.3	...	39.23
27,000	27,000	...	49,500	23,535	19,350	...	1,76,535
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	10,500
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	16,341	...	...	...	...	16,341
...	...	61566.35	...	...	...	...	61566.35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2	2	1	1	1	...	...	12
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

SUPPLY AND MARKETING

No.	Item	Unit	Kavaratti	Minicoy	Andrott
1.	No. of Societies (on 30-6-85)	Nos.	1	1	1
2.	Members	Nos.	2965	2363	2684
3.	Govt. share contribution	Rs.	39,500	50,000	50,000
4.	Members share capital	Rs.	33,525	30273	41,315
5.	Govt. loans outstanding	Rs.	1,19,344	3,90,312	3,51,612
6.	Value of consumer goods sold during 1984-85	Rs. in lakhs	43.35	48.26	42.30

SOCIETIES (1st July 1984 to 30th June 1985)

Amini	Agatti	Kalpeni	Kadmat	Kiltan	Chetlat	Bitra	Lakshadweep Total
1	1	1	1	1	1	---	9
3208	1634	2666	1225	1402	1215	---	19,562
50,000	25,000	35,000	35,000	36,250	35,000	---	3,55,750
48,800	23,080	71,535	27,230	39,350	36,810	---	3,46,918
30,494	93,250	37,570	1,08,570	1,06,309	55,073	---	12,92,734
30.25	20.86	18.89	17.11	14.21	11.45	---	246.68

CREDIT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Sl. No	Items	Unit	Kavaratti	Minicoy	Andrott
1.	Societies	Nos.	1	1	1
2.	Members	Nos.	874	1,060	666
3.	Government share contribution (on 30. 6. 85)	Rs.	31,000	47,000	25,000
4.	Members share capital (Individual) (on 30. 6. 85)	Rs.	2,97,060	93,380	69,750
5.	Government loans outstanding against members	Rs.	3,43,693	2,23,300	1,36,480
6.	Loans outstanding against members	Rs. in lakhs	12.01	3.51	2.86
7.	Total amount of loans issued	Rs.	7,91,500	1,08,501	2,26,500
8.	Loan collected	Rs. in lakhs	6.12	1.62	1.76

N. B. :—No credit co-operative societies are functioning at Kiltan, Chetlat and Bitra

(1st July 1984 to 30th June, 1985)

Amini	Agatti	Kalpeni	Kadmat	Lakshadweep in Total
1	1	1	1	7
453	329	470	689	4,541
35,000	35,000	32,500	50,000	2,55,500
56,160	33,990	6,770	42,730	5,99,840
64,870	51,311	2,000	63,061	8,84,665
2.07	1.19	0.46	1.52	23.62
1,93,425	59,350	—	1,38,800	15,18,076
1.24	0.59	0.05	1.41	12.79

GOVT. EMPLOYEES STORE (1st July 1984 to 30th June 1985)

Sl No.	Items	Unit	Kavaratti	Minicoy	Andrott	Amini	Agatti	Kalpeni	Lakshadweep in Total
1.	Societies (on 30-6-85)	Nos.	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
2.	Members	Nos.	565	497	249	167	112	221	1811
3.	Govt. share contribution	Rs.	7000	7000	10000	8000	5000	5000	42000
4.	Member share capital (individual)	Rs.	9230	6860	4620	2400	3070	3860	30040
5.	Govt. loans outstanding	Rs.	14,031	14,842	14,031	7649	4928	8162	63,643

At Kadmat, Kiltan, Chetlat and Bitra employees stores have not been established so far.

LANDS CONTRACT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (1st July 1984 to 30th June 1985)

Sl. No.	Name	Unit	Amount	Rs./sq. ft.	Acreft	Acreft	Acreft	Acreft	Landbank/cp in total
1.	Societies	Nos.	1	1	1	1	1	5	
2.	Members	Nos.	188	386	139	105	300	988	
3.	Members share capital (individuals)	Rs.	4641	5775	2240	5250	4390	22,296	
4.	Govt. share capital	Rs.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	
5.	Govt. loans outstanding	Rs.	27,322	Nil	—	9,128	800	27,260	

FURNITURE CO-OPERATIVES (1st July 1984 to 30th June 1985)

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Kavaratti	Total
1.	Societies	Nos.	1	1
2.	Members	Nos.	168	168
3.	Members share capital	Rs.	2,580	2,580
4.	Govt. share capital	Rs.	5,000	5,000
5.	Govt. loans outstanding	Rs.	3,199	3,199
6.	Works executed	Rs.	52,895	52,895
7.	Value of sales	Rs.	99,197	99,197

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N. B: Other islands—No furniture society.

EMPLOYMENT 1984-85

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Lakshadweep Total
1.	Employment Exchange	Nos.	1
2.	Persons given employment during the year	Nos.	42
	Males	Nos.	39
	Females	Nos.	3
3.	Below Matriculation	Nos.	1
4.	Matriculation	Nos.	28
5.	Graduates	Nos.	14
6.	Post Graduates	Nos.	1
7.	Persons on the live register as on March 31st 1985	Nos.	6183
	Males	Nos.	4966
	Females	Nos.	1217
8.	Applicants introduced through employment exchange upto March 31st 1985		
	Males	Nos.	512
	Females	Nos.	91
9.	Applicants sent for various interviews during the year		
	Males	Nos.	216
	Females	Nos.	11
	Total	Nos.	227

TOURISM

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Kavaratti	Minicoy	Andrott
1.	Foreign tourist who visited the island	Nos.	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Indian tourist who visited the island	Nos.	1181	968	—
3.	Tourist huts	Nos.	5	—	—
4.	Beach resorts	Nos.	2	1	—
5.	Hotels for tourists	Nos.	1	1	—
6.	Revenue realised from tourism	Rs. in lakhs	—	—	—
7.	Video	Nos.	2	1	1
8.	Video viewers	Nos.	66,258	22,230	19,616
9.	Revenue earned from video	Rs.	1,32,516	44,460	39,232
10.	Tourist Bungalow	No.	—	—	—
11.	Honeymoon resort	No.	—	—	—
12.	Youth hostels	No.	—	—	—

1984-85

Amini	Agatti/ Bangaram	Kalpeni	Kadmat	Kiltan	Chetlat	Bitra	Lakshadweep in Total
Nil	41	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	41
—	6	967	214	—	—	—	1181*
—	1	—	10	—	—	—	16
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,85
1	1	1	1	1	1	—	10
5,842	8,597	10,724	1,411	3,751	973	—	1,89,202
11,284	17,194	21,448	2,822	7,502	1,946	—	2,78,404
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

Since the same tourists have visited the different islands the highest number of tourists is taken as the total.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER IRDP

Sl. No.	Sector wise allocation of funds	Kavaratti	Minicoy	Andrott
I. (a)	Agriculture	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b)	Animal Husbandry	—	—	1.00
(c)	Fisheries	5.13	2.00	0.87
(d)	Transport Services	3.11	0.10	10.52
(e)	Industries	2.10	0.10	2.09
(f)	Tertiary Sector	8.80	1.45	9.20
	Total	19.14	3.65	23.68

II. Targets and achievements sector-wise and item wise Sector/Item	Kavaratti		Minicoy		Andrott	
	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
1. Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Animal Husbandry						
a) Milch Animal (2 Nos. each)	—	—	—	—	13	3
b) Poultry and goat unit	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Fisheries						
a) Pablo Boat	3	—	2	—	—	—
b) Outboard engine	18	1	12	3	7	12
c) Outboard engine (Diesel)	—	—	—	—	—	—
d) Small lagoon fishing odam	5	—	—	—	7	—
e) Country craft with fishing requisites	—	1	—	—	—	—
f) Fishing net	5	—	5	—	—	—
g) Shark fishing net	—	—	—	—	—	—
h) Long line gear	—	—	5	—	—	—
i) Shark fishing net and long line gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
j) Fishing net (100 metres)	—	—	—	—	—	—
k) Odam with net	—	—	—	—	—	—
l) Odam and out board engine	—	—	—	—	—	—
m) Outboard engine with net	—	—	—	—	—	—
n) Fishery requisites/long line gear/net	—	—	5	—	1	—

IN 1984-85 (Rs. in lakhs)

Amini	Agatti	Kalpeni	Kadmat	Kiltan	Chetlat	Bitra	Total
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
—	—	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	1.20
3.71	2.83	4.41	1.63	8.49	6.20	1.43	36.70
2.99	5.92	2.65	4.14	..	—	—	29.43
1.30	3.28	0.74	1.62	—	—	—	11.23
5.70	4.30	5.60	2.26	3.41	0.80	0.10	41.62
13.70	16.33	13.40	9.75	12.00	7.00	1.53	120.18

Amini		Agatti		Kalpeni		Kadmat		Kiltan		Chetlat		Bitra		Total	
Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	9	—	5	—	—	—	22	—
31	10	10	9	21	10	—	13	9	1	2	4	13	8	123	71
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1	...	10	1	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	2
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...

Sector/Item	Kavaratti		Minicoy		Andrott	
	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
4. Transport Services						
(a) Power tiller (Transport model)	3	6	...	8	6	15
(b) Three wheeler (Autorikshaw)	5	4	1	2	2	11
(c) Motorised sailing vessel	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Pick-up van	...	...	...	...	1	...
(e) Mechanised sailing boat	...	...	...	...	1	...
(f) Hand cart	...	3	...	...	...	...
(g) Delivery van	...	...	...	2	...	...
5. Industries						
(a) Washing machine	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Furniture mart	...	...	...	...	5	1
(c) Coir charka with fibre	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Saw mill	...	...	...	...	1	...
(e) Husk beater	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Basket making	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Soda bottling unit	...	...	...	...	...	...
(h) Mini boat repair shop	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Black smithy working Unit	...	...	...	...	...	—
(j) Flour mill	1	...	1	...	1	...
(k) Sweet making factory	1	...	...	...	...	...
(l) Band sawmachine	6	1	...	...	...	...
(m) Carpentry tools	3	...	...	...	...	...
(n) Black smithy tools	1	...	...	...	1	...
(o) Welding shop	...	...	...	...	...	...
(p) Coir production unit	...	...	...	...	6	...
(q) Metal made ratt	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tertiary sector						
(a) Petty trade	78	25	25	11	64	31
(b) Barber shop	3	2	2	1	5	2
(c) Tailoring shop	4	...	2	4	4	9
(d) Typewriting and cyclostyling unit	1	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Cool bar	1	...	...	...	...	...

Amini		Agatti		Kalpeni		Kadmat		Kiltan		Chetlat		Bitra		Total	
Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
7	2	6	3	15	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	39	40
2	1	3	3	4	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	23
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	19
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	4
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
1	...	2	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	2
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
50	46	22	29	40	15	11	22	23	12	6	7	1	1	320	199
...	...	5	3	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	22	8
2	2	11	4	3	...	7	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	34	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2

Sector/Item	Kavaratti		Minicoy		Andrott	
	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
(f) Bakery unit	1	2	1
(g) Hotel	1	10	7
(h) Cycle repairing shop	1	...	...	...	2	1
(i) Net making
(j) Four wheeler tea cart
(k) Carpentry shop
(l) Trade (Engine spare)
(m) Dry fish/meat trade	...	1	...	...	7	10
(n) Ready made shop
(o) Photo studio	...	1	...	...	...	...
(p) Sewing machine	18	...	...
(q) Watch repairing
(r) Textile shop
(s) Fish shop	2
(t) Cycle shop	2
(u) Vegetable shop

I. R. D. PROGRAMME

Programme	Kavaratti	Minicoy	Andrott
Total number of families assisted under IRDP during 1984-85	44	81	162

Amini		Agatti		Kalpeni		Kadmat		Kiltan		Chetlat		Bitra		Total	
Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
8	4	2	1	7	1	1	2	1	3	...	2	...	...	24	21
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	2	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	10	19
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	4	...	48
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

1984-85

Amini	Agatti	Kalpeni	Kadmat	Kiltan	Chetlat	Bitra	Total
90	88	35	59	32	36	18	698

NREP/

Sl. No.	Programme	Kavaratti		Minicoy	
		Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
I.	NREP				
1.	Completion of link road	2100	4146.5	—	—
2.	Sahitya Kala Accademy building	27000	4346.5	—	—
3.	Construction of village road	—	—	—	1616
4.	Construction of Spur work	—	—	—	1694
5.	Construction of 6 km ring road	—	—	—	—
6.	Anganwadi building/Balwadi buildings	—	—	—	—
7.	Mahilasaṁajam building (Keecheri)	—	—	—	—
8.	Avenue planting	—	—	—	—
9.	Children's Park	—	—	—	—
10.	Clearing, levelling, & converting cutcha road into cycle tracks	—	—	—	—
11.	Community toilet	—	—	—	—
12.	Well and toilet for Mahilasaṁajam	—	—	—	—
13.	Archieves buildings	—	—	—	—
14.	Construction of craft centre (attached to high school)	—	—	—	—
II.	RLEGP				
1.	Laying of 1 km. concrete roads in villages	—	—	—	—
	a) Average labour strength per month (NREP)		40		20
	b) Average labour strength per month (RLEGP)		Nil		Nil

WLEGP 1984-85

Andrott		Amini		Agatti		Kalpeni		Kadmat		Kiltan		Chetlat		Bitra		Remarks
Mandays		Mandays		Mandays		Mandays		Mandays		Mandays		Mandays		Mandays		
Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	
—	—	2900	12258,5	—	—	12600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27826	—	—	—	—	2600	3660,5	—	—	—
—	—	3200	8045	2700	11288	2400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31600	22984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6200	5064	4500	10200	—	—	—	—	1500	—	—	—	3000	778	—	—	—
2700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2100	3663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	3100	1993	—	—	10000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	9700	1111	—	—	—	10933,5	4800	—	5400	1098	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2200	—	—	10885	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10500	—	—	—	—	—	—
12800	30095	12800	15194	—	—	—	—	12800	7217	12800	11009	12800	1751,5	—	—	—
93	—	94	—	40	—	81	—	52	—	38	—	21	—	—	—	Nil
152	—	68	—	Nil	—	Nil	—	41	—	59	—	13	—	—	—	Nil

**BETWEEN
AND MAINLAND PORTS**

COCHIN

(in nautical miles)

270 Mangalore

187 133 Calicut

158 139 123 Andrott

290 155 173 58 Ameni

220 133 173 64 6 Kadmat

261 180 207 99 43 39 Bitra

283 145 178 76 35 29 80 Chetlat

218 136 160 55 92 26 48 20 Kiltan

248 196 207 85 83 39 48 56 60 Agatti

218 190 187 64 35 41 67 68 62 81 Kavaretti

241 218 210 89 62 68 90 95 91 44 29 Suheli

155 195 142 47 81 86 123 111 95 96 67 76 Kalpeni

215 290 240 158 168 178 203 204 187 160 136 118 114 Minicoy

(1 nautical mile = 1.852 kms.)*

ERRATA

Sl. No.	Page	Column No.	Line/Row	For	Read
1.	14	—	1	of	and
2.	22	—	7	about	—
3.	47	4	8	2950.00 (provisional)	2814.11
4.	64	5	9	14865	12260
5.	64	5	10	43227	41561
6.	89	2	5	133	155
7.	28	—	14	under installation	installed

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 Ministry of Education
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