

PRELIMINARY MATERIALS ON
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
IN THE
UNION TERRITORY OF LAKSHADWEEP

FOR THE
PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE
ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

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Doc. No. 3673
Date 16/4/87

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List of Questions for Preliminary Material
on Socio-economic conditions of Sche-
duled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in
the Union Territory of Lakshna-
dweep

AREA AND POPULATION

- 1.(a) What is the area of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep? What is the population of the Union Territory as per 1971 and 1981 Census?

	<u>Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
1971 Census	32 Sq.Km	31810
1981 Census	32 Sq.Km	40249

- (b) What is the Scheduled Tribe population and its percentage to the total population of the Union Territory as per 1971 and 1981 Census?

	<u>S.T Population</u>	<u>%</u>
1971 Census	29,540	92.86
1981 Census	37,760	93.82

- (c) What was the population of Scheduled Castes as per 1971 and 1981 Census?

There was no Scheduled Castes population in 1971 & 1981 Census.

- (a) Please indicate the principal tribes living in the Union Territory and the population of each tribe as per 1971 and 1981 Census

Indigenous inhabitation are Muslims and classified as Scheduled Tribes.

- (b) Which of the tribes are classified as 'primitive'?

Not applicable - None.

- (c) Which are the tribes which continue to remain in isolation? What steps have been taken to induce them to a settled way of life?

Not applicable

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

3. (a) What is the administrative set up in the Union Territory to implement the various programmes and schemes formulated for the Union Territory?

Administrative set up in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is given as Annexure I. Lakshadweep has a single line Administration and the Administrator is the head of the Union Territory assisted by Collector cum Development Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, Superintendent Engineer, Port Officer, Sub Judge etc. on development and technical matters related to the socio economic development of Lakshadweep. Collector cum Development Commissioner is assisted by the Director of Education, Director of Agriculture, Director of Animal Husbandry, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Senior Medical Officer etc. on different subjects of developments. The Administrator is assisted by an Advisory Council of 20 non-officials including the local Member of Parliament. An elected set up, with Island Councils and a Pradesh Council is likely to be introduced by the Govt. of India in the near future.

- (b) Has a separate Directorate been set up to deal with and coordinate all matters relating to tribal welfare? If so, please furnish details.

There is no separate Directorate as such have been set up to deal with and coordinate the matters related to tribal welfare. The subject matter departments are also looking after the matters relating to tribal welfare in Lakshadweep.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

- 4.(a) What is the composition of the Advisory Committee set-up to advise the Administrator on matters relating to socio-economic development of the Islands and its people?

The Advisory Council associated with the Administrator consists of:

- (i) Administrator, Union Territory of Lakshadweep, who will preside over meeting of the council;
- (ii) Eight non-official members of the Advisory Committee associated with the Home Minister and Member of Parliament representing the U.T of Lakshadweep; and
- (iii) Eleven non-official members nominated by the president of India for a term of one year.

- (b) How are members appointed to the Advisory Committee?

Non-official members of the Advisory Council associated with the Administrator, Union Territory of Lakshadweep, are nominated by the President for a term of one year from first April of each year.

- (c) How many meetings of the Advisory Committee were held during the last three years and on which dates?

Four meetings of the Advisory Council and three meetings of the Advisory Committees were held during the last three years (i.e. during 1982-83 to 1984-85) the dates are noted below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Advisory Council</u>	<u>Home Minister's Advisory Committee</u>
1982-83	23.10.82 31.3.83	11.2.83
1983-84	26.9.83	16.3.84
1984-85	10/11.10.84	11.3.85

PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

5. (a) What is the Seventh Plan outlay for the Union Territory and the expenditure incurred so far?

Outlay for Seventh Plan :Rs.4,390 lakhs

Expenditure for 1985-86 :Rs. 680.33 lakhs

Expenditure for 86-87
(April to June 86) :Rs. 60.31 lakhs

- (b) What was the Sixth Plan outlay for the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 and the actual expenditure incurred during each of these years?

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>Years</u>	<u>Outlay</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1982-83	559.12	-	613.14
1983-84	577.00	495.00	525.34
1984-85	666.00	666.00	654.68

- (c) If there were shortfalls in expenditure, what were the reasons?

Short falls were Rs. 52 lakhs in 1983-84 and Rs. 11 lakhs in 1984-85. Short falls were due to the non setting up of Agar Agar plant, Lakshadweep Fisheries Corporation, Marine Park, under Fisheries sector, non-completion of the mechanised barge under power, and the non completion of the construction of additional floor to the Lakshadweep office building at Wellington island under Ports Light Houses and Shipping sector.

6. (a) What was the provision in the budget of the Union Territory (Revenue/Capital Account separately) for the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 against the budget provision?

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>Revenue/Capital</u>	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>
Revenue	383.33	470.55	448.67
Capital	175.79	106.45	217.33
	<u>559.12</u>	<u>577.00</u>	<u>666.00</u>

- (b) What was the actual expenditure during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85?

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>Revenue/Capital</u>	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>
Revenue	380.20	542.65
Capital	145.14	112.03
	<u>525.34</u>	<u>654.68</u>

7. Please furnish a break-up of the plan outlay for the year 1985-86 in various sectors of development of the various territory and the actual expenditure incurred during the year.

Break up of the plan outlay for the year 1985-86 are given below:-

Annual Plan 1985-86

Outlay & Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Sector	Approved outlay	Expenditure (provisional)
1.	Crop Husbandry	60.00	58.13
2.	Animal Husbandry	35.00	48.97
3.	Fisheries	110.00	30.20
4.	Co-operation	18.00	18.84
5.	Land Reforms	0.20	0.09
6.	Community Development	29.80	21.07
7.	I.R.E.P	2.00	-
8.	Anti Sea erosion	5.00	5.00
9.	Power	58.50	50.00
10.	N.R.S.E	3.00	-
11.	Industries	24.00	17.27
12.	Port Light Houses & Shipping	88.00	88.17
13.	Roads	45.70	57.98
14.	Other Transport (R/T)	4.30	-
15.	Science & Technology	10.00	8.93
16.	General Education	56.00	45.48
17.	Sports & Youth Welfare	22.00	18.85
18.	Arts & Culture	10.00	10.19
19.	Medical & Public Health	22.00	21.91
20.	Special Nutrition	5.00	4.88
21.	Sewerage & Water Supply	34.00	34.30
22.	Housing (E.W.S)	1.00	1.80
23.	Housing (Public Admn.)	80.00	74.26
24.	Information & Publicity	12.00	13.26
25.	Labour & Labour Welfare	1.00	0.32
26.	Social Welfare	6.00	10.69
27.	Secretariat Economic Services	2.00	0.39
28.	Tourism	14.00	21.15
29.	Jails	-	-
30.	Stationery & Printing	6.00	17.69
31.	Weights & Measures	0.50	0.51
Total		765.00	680.33

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

8. Please furnish a note on the major achievements made for the development of the islands and the tribal people after the islands were constituted as a Union Territory?

For centuries islands remained totally isolated from the mainland. Considering the past neglect and accumulated backwardness, Government converted this archipelago into a Union Territory in 1956 and declared all local inhabitants, who happened to be Muslims, as Scheduled Tribes.

Attempts were made in the middle of 2nd Five Year Plan to carry out an integrated short term plan in the islands with an outlay of Rs. 73.85 lakhs. Against the outlay of Rs. 98.38 lakhs an amount of Rs. 108.51 lakhs has been incurred during the third Five Year Plan period. Emphasis were made to develop important sectors like transport and Communication, Education and Health during this period. Investments were built up during course of plan period and it reached to a level of Rs. 28.14 crores during the sixth plan period. This expenditure of Rs. 28.14 crores was against 6th plan approved outlay of Rs. 20.35 crores. Remarkable achievements were made during Sixth plan period.

The plan period since its constitution as a U.T. can be broadly divided as under.

- i) Phase of preparation from 1956 to 1964
- ii) Phase of regulation from 1964 to 1982
- iii) Phase of development from 1982 onwards

During the phase of preparation, important schemes were drawn up and important legislations drafted to lay down an infrastructure for the rapid socio economic development. Plans for setting up schools and dispensaries, and for extending important civil and criminal laws were drawn up. Many other malaises and diseases

were identified and remedies proposed. This phase ended with the shifting of the headquarters of the Union Territory from Calicut in the mainland to Kavaratti on 25th March, 1964. This was followed by rapid expansion of Governments regulatory machinery by setting up important administrative services like schools, dispensaries, police stations, fisheries workshops, agricultural and animal husbandry demonstration farms, revenue authorities, survey and settlement offices, criminal and civil courts etc. Certain important development works were undertaken especially the introduction of all weather mainland-island ship in 1970, provision of electricity in some of the islands and distribution of machanised fishing boats and fisheries requisites. It is estimated that as a result of the efforts made during this period, the percentage of population below the poverty line was reduced from about 80% to little under 55%.

As a result of the accelerated investments since 1982-83 following significant physical progress was made.

- (i) The percentage of families below the poverty line has been reduced from an estimated 55% to less than 30% till March, 1984 and are expected to be reduced to about 17% by the end of this plan period.
- (ii) Guaranteed employment provided under NREF/RLEGP to all persons of the age 20 and above.
- (iii) 100% villages electrification in advance by two years of targetted date.
- (iv) Round the clock power supply in place of 6 to 8 hours.
- (v) Added achievement of 100% electrification of houses providing 50% cost subsidy to the families below poverty line.

- (vi) Acquisition of an all weather luxury vessel and another ferry vessel under transport sector to meet the ever increasing passenger cargo movements.
- (vii) Added achievement of introducing heli-carrier services with the help of Air Force for emergency purposes and twice a month for moving passengers. But now discontinued for want of required facilities.
- (viii) Providing water supply to Bitra island where the drinking water was as far as 40 miles away all these years.
- (ix) Introduction of piped water supply in south of Kadmat island and starting of treated water supply in remaining islands.
- (x) Concreting of 25 Kms. surveyed roads and more than 5 Km of village roads.
- (xi) Providing television to the rural people through D.R. sets in all the islands as also video cinema halls.
- (xii) Opening of sports complexes under sports and Youth Welfare schemes and starting a daily 'Lakshadweep times' in all the islands including an issue in 'Mahl'
- xiii) A Paediatric ward to hospital, Kavaratti and an X-ray unit for Kadmat Public Health Centre.
- (xiv) Development of Tourism in islands providing infrastructural facilities in a big way.
- (xv) Provision of an additional Junior College and High School each island except Bitra
- xvi) Coconut production reached 225 lakh nuts and copra production exceeded worth Rs. 3.25 crores in 1983-84 a six fold increase in a decade.

- (xvii) Fish production increased to 4,400 MT from about 600 tonnes in sixties.
- (xviii) Milk production reached 700 MT from 140 tonnes in 1970-80
- (xix) Egg production reached a level of 12.5 lakhs numbers from 7.0 lakh in 1970-80
- (xx) Limited application of Science and Technology.

SEVENTH PLAN

During the last thirty years of planned development, which is being completed now, impressive progress in developing the islands without causing any damage to the island ecology and atmosphere which is a unique characteristic of the programmes adopted has been witnessed both the positive and negative aspects of the developmental programmes have been taken into consideration in drawing up the Seventh Five Year Plan.

The suggestions that emerged from the various island/U.T level seminars, infrastructure developments created in the previous plans and guidelines issued by the Planning Commission and various Ministries have therefore formed the basis of the Seventh Plan for Lakshadweep. The basic objectives of Seventh Five Year Plan were to eradicate poverty, provide infrastructural support to IRDP beneficiaries, eradication of unemployment, development of tourism, improvement of housing conditions, Exploitation of the vast exclusive economic zone around Lakshadweep by setting up Fisheries Corporation, augmentation of power generation through renewable and non-conventional sources of energy, expansion of special S & T programme for rural development, improvement in quality of education, transport and communication, Strengthening of planning and development programmes at District and State level for introducing grass-route planning etc. Based on this, Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 43.9 crores for the Seventh Plan.

In pursuance of the observations of the Prime Minister during his visit to island in November 85 Planning Commission has directed to revise the entire Seventh Five Year plan to include strategy for integrated development of Lakshadweep. This strategy should aim not only at accelerating the development of these islands, keeping in view local resources, needs and priorities, but also ensure preservation of the natural beauty as well as the ecology of the islands. Subsequently a team of experts in different fields visited territory to study important sectors like poultry development, programme under fisheries, dairy development, ecology and environmental conditions, small scale industries, coir and coir based industries, civil aviation, health, tourism etc. In addition officials of the Planning Commission visited the islands and held detailed discussion with the Administrator and concerned officials. In order to formulate a perspective plan for the territory a series of seminars and workshops consisting of various experts in different fields were held in Trivandrum in March and July 1986 by the Regional Research Laboratory.

Professor M.G.K. Menon, Member Planning Commission, Dr. (Mrs.) Manju Sharma and Dr. S. Ramenathan of S & T Division, Planning Commission visited the islands from 7th to 10th April 1986; they had discussions with the Administrator and the officials of the Islands in the light of the information earlier collected. The report of the above team entitled "Strategy for an Integrated Development of Lakshadweep Islands" has accepted revised outlay of Rs. 4,599.66 lakhs proposed by the administration for the Seventh plan for this territory against the original approved outlay of Rs. 4,390 lakhs. The following table gives details of the approved VII Plan outlay, revised seventh plan outlay and approved outlay for 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(Rs. lakhs)

Sector	Seventh Plan		Annual Plan	
	Appro- ved Outlay	Revised outlay	Approved Outlay	
	1985- 90	1985-90	1985- 86	1986- 87
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Crop Husbandry	360	320	60	66
2. Animal Husbandry	200	200	35	45
3. Fisheries	520	560	110	81
4. Co-operation	120	124	18	22
5. Land Reforms	1	1	0.20	0.20
6. Community Development	175	29.80	29.80	24.80
7. I.R.E.P	10	2	2	4
8. Anti Sea Erosion	100	150	5	25
9. Power	385	385	58.50	81.50
10. N.R.S.E.	15	40	3	5
11. Industries	145	140	24	21
12. Port Light Houses & Shipping	415	894	88	121
13. Roads	250	200	45.70	45
14. Radio Telephone	25	20	4.30	3
15. Inter Coast Study	25	-	-	-
16. Science & Technology	25	20	10	7.50
17. General Education	345	340	56	52
18. Arts & Culture	50	45	10	10
19. Sports & Youth Welfare	60	43	22	20
20. Health	100	100	22	19.80
21. Nutrition	31	33	5	8
22. Water Supply & Sanitation	195	195	34	40
23. Housing	413	413	81	92
24. Information & Publicity	63	50	12	12
25. Labour & Labour Welfare	6	5.50	1	2
26. Social Welfare	39	40	6	6
27. Secretariat Economic Services	10	50	2	1
28. Tourism	230	120	14	17
29. Jails	-	2.36	-	0.20
30. Stationery & Printing	70	70	6	7
31. Weights & Measures	7	7	0.50	1
Grand Total	4,390	4,599.66	765	840

AND

- (a) Please give details of the law relating to ownership, transfer, distribution, allotment etc. of land in the Union Territory.

The following are the Regulations and Rules enforced in this Union Territory relating to ownership, Transfer, Distribution, allotment etc. of Land in the Union Territory:

(1) The Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands Survey & Boundaries Regulation, 1959

This regulation provides for the survey of lands and the settlement of boundary disputes in the Union Territory.

(2) The Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands (Protection of Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1964 & Rules thereunder

Under this regulation and rules made thereunder, transfer of land belonging to Scheduled Tribe member of this Union Territory to a non Scheduled Tribe member, is permissible only with the previous sanction of the Administrator. (This applies for any transfer by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange gift or otherwise). It contains penal provision of imprisonment upto one year or fine upto Rs. 1,000 or with both against the person who in violation of the regulation acquire any interest in the land of a Scheduled Tribe Member of this Union Territory.

(3) The Laccadive Minicoy & Amindivi Islands (Land Revenue & Tenancy) Regulation, 1965 and rules thereunder.viz

- (i) The Laccadive Minicoy & Amindivi Islands (Land Revenue & Tenancy) Rules, 1968 and
- (ii) The Lakshadweep Land Revenue & Tenancy (Allotment of pandaram land) rules, 1979.

The Regulation, 1965 provides for the Settlement of land revenue, rights and liabilities of holders of land, allotment of Government land, preparation of record of rights and their publication, assessment and recovery of land revenue, abolition of Nadapu Tenancy and rights of tenants, conferment of occupancy right to the holders of Government (pandaram) land, eviction of unauthorised occupants of Government land, rights and liabilities of Kudiyans, rent payable by Kudians, etc. In addition to the above Regulations and Rules, the general laws viz. (1) Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and (2) Registration Act, 1908 and (3) Limitation Act, 1963 are also enforced in this Union Territory.

However unwritten and uncodified customary laws still prevail and are followed on the matters of inheritance/succession of property in this Union Territory.

- (b) Please furnish a note on the land Reforms undertaken since the formation of the Union Territory.

A survey for the lands was taken up for the first time, as per the Laccadive Minicoy & Amindivi Islands (Survey & Boundaries Regulation) 1969 and Rules, 1960. The cadastral survey work viz. demarcation of individual holdings and measurement of fields and determination of boundaries after notice to the interested parties are over and notified in the official gazette as back as in 1971. After that, settlement operations under the Laccadive Minicoy & Amindivi Islands (Land Revenue & Tenancy) Regulations 1965 and the Rules, 1968 made thereunder are in progress.

The Laccadive Minicoy & Amindivi islands Land Revenue & Tenancy Regulation, 1965 provides progressive land reforms such as abolition of Nadapu Tenancy, (the only system of tenancy existed in the Union Territory in the past), conferment of occupancy right on cowledars and other persons in lawful occupation of pandaram (Govt.) land, fixity of tenure to tenants and Kudiyans etc. Notification abolishing the Nadapu tenancy in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation has been issued. As per this Regulation the right of a

tenant over the land is permanent having the right of inheritance and alienation and all the inhabitants have security of tenure in the lands held by them. Apart from the cowledars, Jenmis and tenants there are small land holders called Kudiyans under the regulation. These Kudiyans are well protected under the regulation as it prevents eviction of such Kudiyans from their homesteads.

The Regulation empowers the Administrator to confer occupancy right on those who are in lawful occupation of Pandaram land (i.e Govt. land) and after this is done they will become virtually the 'Land Owners' and their right over such pandaram land will be permanent, heritable and transferable. Besides the lawful occupants can make improvements on the Government land by way of construction of buildings, wells, tanks, etc. for better cultivation of land or its convenient and profitable use. With the abolition of Nadapu tenancy, the tenants have obtained the status of independent land owners and both the Jenmis and tenants are enjoying ownership of one-fourth and three-fourth of the land respectively.

The Regulation of 1965 also protects the interests of land-owner who is a member of the Armed Forces of the Union. In respect of any lease made after the commencement of this Regulation, a land owner who is a member of Armed Forces of the Union, on his discharge from service or posting to reserve may by giving the tenant three month's notice in writing before the expiry of any year, and any other land-owner may by giving the tenant one year's notice in writing before the expiry of any term of five years, terminate the tenancy if the land-owner requires the land bonafide for personal cultivation by him.

Under the Laccadive Minicoy & Amindivi islands (Protection of Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1964, for transfer by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift or otherwise of land belonging to a Scheduled Tribe member to a non Scheduled Tribe member, previous sanction of the Administrator is necessary.

This regulation also gives protection to the Scheduled Tribes of the Union Territory against attachment and sale of their land in execution of any decree or order of a civil court or revenue court, except for debts due to Government, Bank or Co-operative Societies.

AGRICULTURE

10. Please furnish a note on the schemes being implemented under Agriculture and allied activities and the targets and achievements in this regard.

Coconut is the main crop of the territory covering an area of 2780 Has. As an inter-crop pulses, fruits and vegetables are grown. Coconut production in the year seventies was at the level of 182 to 190 lakhs nuts per year. The present production of Coconut is 235 lakhs nuts and our target at the end of the Seventh Five Year plan is 250 lakhs nuts. Production could be achieved by improved package of practices, besides application of agricultural manurial practices. The Seventh Five Year plan contemplates more accelerated activities under plant protection. Traditional rat eradication campaigns which were an important feature of local life involving public participation is proposed to be revived during current financial year. Mulbary cultivation proved successful in this territory is proposed to be raised as an intercrop in the coconut garden under the scheme for 'Agriculture Farms and Farm management services'. This activity could lead to productive utilisation of the resources of land lying between the coconut trees. Another scheme proposed in the Seventh plan is to market agricultural production of private cultivators by providing a fixed price to the cultivators. The targets and achievements of the agricultural development programmes for 1986-87 is given in Annexure - II.

IRRIGATION

11. Please furnish a note on the irrigation facilities available in the Union Territory.

Irrigation is virtually absent in Lakshadweep owing to paucity of ground water resources which has to be conserved only for drinking purpose. Scientific studies in the island by CPCRI and other organisations recommended to popularise rainfed crops rather than cultivation with irrigation facilities. Continuous pumping of the fresh water is likely to disturb the column of the fresh water aqua fair and thereby cause salinity. Therefore the administration is not encouraging irrigation in this territory.

FISHERIES AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- 12 & 13. Please furnish a note separately on the development of Fisheries and Animal Husbandry in the islands.

(a) Fisheries

Fisheries provides a major natural resource for the development of this territory which remains to be tapped. Fishing is mostly Tuna (85%) which is sent to the mainland as 'Mas' after smoking process for preservation. The annual exploitable resources of tuna in the Lakshadweep sea are estimated at one lakh tonnes, and of shark of one lakh tonnes, indicating virtually the unlimited scope for expansion.

So far the department has distributed 291 fishing boats and there are 309 fishing boats operating in the territory at present. Each boat gives employment about 10 persons. It is estimated that the annual catch comes to Rs. 1,15,000 for a boat on the average, being higher (viz. Rs. 1,80,000) for a boat in Agatti. However, as the number of entrants into this profession has not been increasing adequately, the department has proposed some additional schemes during the Seventh plan.

One major scheme proposed by the Administration is the acquisition of one mother vessel to be stationed in a rich area for fishing in the ocean, to which smaller fishing vessels can bring their catch for storage instead of having to return to shore. They can thus make several catches in one outing.

Scheme for marketing of 'Mas' has also been proposed in the Seventh Five Year plan to promote marketing of 'Mas'. Departmental sanctioning Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture have already agreed in principle to implement the programme.

Construction of 25' and 30' boats are also continuing in the current year plan for issuing to the fisherman on hire purchase basis. The subsidy rate at present is 20% on the cost of hull and 33 1/3% on the cost of engine. There are at present 2 boat building yards at Kavaratti and Chetlat. These boats are used for tuna pole and line fishing. Schemes were also included for issue of in-board engines to the fisherman on hire purchase basis. Repairing facilities for the boats are also provided through workshops in islands by the department of Fisheries. Long line gear and other fishery requisites are given on 50% subsidy. Experimental Pearl Oyster culture was also done at Bangarau and could produce two pearls. Outboard motors were also given to the local fisherman to mechanise their local indigenous fishing crafts. Beautiful marine Aquarium and Museum started in Kavaratti during the year 1983. All the available species around in islands are exhibited in the above museum.

A major scheme was proposed for setting up of Lakshadweep Fisheries Corporation was included in the Sixth Five Year Plan to exploit the marine resources in the exclusively economic zone of Lakshadweep. The scheme is again included in the Seventh Five Year Plan. In pursuance of the visit of Honourable Prime Minister Corporation is likely to be got through during the current financial year. Facilities like tuna purse-seining

etc. will be provided under this corporation for the commercial exploitation of tuna. The vessel is proposed to have cold storage facilities etc. On setting up of the Fisheries Corporation large number of educated unemployed could be engaged in gainful employment.

(b) Animal Husbandry

The people of Lakshadweep were not aware of the importance of livestock keeping and their products. On setting up of the poultry/dairy demonstration units and the extension programmes done by the department an awareness could be made among the local people to maintain the livestock in a more systematic way. It also helped the local farmers to raise deep-litter units and cross bred animals in the islands. Farmers are given cattle feed at 50% subsidy. Animal health cover to prevent major diseases like foot and mouth diseases etc. are also done periodically.

Animal Husbandry activities have to be chosen carefully keeping in view of the lack of green fodder and need to import feeds from the mainland and the unadvisability exposing small farmers to financial risk. The scheme of distribution of goats and cattle under IRDP are an example of this risk. At the same time, it is necessary to break some new ground reducing the island's dependence on departmental production, particularly of eggs and poultry, to generate local employment and income.

Milk production also deserves special mention. We have two small government dairies at Kavaratti and Minicoy but the production is low. The daily average production is 280 litres at Kavaratti and 70 litres at Minicoy, which does not meet the local requirements. The cost of production is over Rs. 7/- per litre. The department of Animal Husbandry was indicated the probable requirement

of milk in this territory as follows:

Kavaratti	- 500 to 700 litres
Andrott	- 400 to 500 "
Minicoy	- 400 to 500 "
Agatti	- 200 to 250 "
Kalpeni	- 300 to 350 "
Anini	- 350 to 400 "
Kadmat	- 100 to 150 "
Kiltan	- 50 to 100 "
Chetlat	- 50 to 100 "

Total 2350 to 3050 litres
=====

The availability falls well short of these estimated figures. In this context, we thought of alternatives like producing homogenised/reconstituted milk. We have one toned milk plant at Kavaratti to ease out the production of the dairy farm and are using skim milk powder obtained from the Indian Dairy Corporation. This is also to be started soon at Minicoy. The National Dairy Development Board studied the possibility of diversifying the milk supply in islands and recommended that long life liquid milk in 'tetrapacks' from the mainland could be procured by the Lakshadweep Marketing Federation from milk federations of Kerala and Tamil Nadu for distribution through the Supply & Marketing Societies in the islands. This is proposed to be included in the remaining period of the 7th plan.

The Joint Animal Husbandry Development Commissioner, Ministry of Agriculture visited Lakshadweep in January 1986 have recommended the expansion of poultry development in the islands and accordingly deep-liter units of 25 bird units, 50 bird units etc. are promoted.

Rabbit breeding units are also promoted as a Farmer Oriented Programme to distribute broiler type rabbits and rabbit feed on 50% subsidy to supplement the meat requirements of the local population.

FORESTRY

14. (a) What is the area (with percentage to total area) covered under forests?

The entire cultivable area of 2780 Ha. is densely occupied with coconut plantation. There is no forest and forest land in Lakshadweep.

(b) Please furnish a note on the forestry schemes being implemented in the Union Territory.

There is no forest and forest land in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. However tree planting activity around sea shore is being implemented by Agriculture department as a part of shore protection work in the islands.

(c) In what way these schemes have been instrumental in the economic development of the islands and the tribals?

There is no forest and forest land and therefore no development towards this direction except coconut plantation.

(d) What is the Seventh Plan outlay for development of forests in the Union Territory? What has been the expenditure incurred so far?

The Seventh plan outlay for Sea shore protection and tree plantation is Rs. 12.35 lakhs. The expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 8.55 lakhs in 1985-86 and Rs. 0.87 lakhs upto June 1986.

15. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

- (a) Please furnish a note on the growth of small scale industries in the Union Territory.

Lakshadweep is a no-industry area. Coconut and coconut based industries are one of the source of income to the local people. Coconut husk is the main raw-materials available for development of cottage industries. 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. Prior to the introduction of these training programme the local people were producing coir yarn of thicker variety out of the retted fibre under the scheme known as Coir Monopoly Scheme. This Scheme operates on no profit no loss basis. On the introduction of thinner variety coir yarn in the islands importance on coir monopoly scheme has been reduced and at present the production is very negligible.

Industries department of the Administration have set up 7 Coir Production cum Demonstration Centres and 5 Fibre Factories which have played a useful role in utilising this local resources. A high level team lead by the Chairman of the Coir Board visited the territory in January 1986 and recommended maximisation of production in fibre factories, modification of the coir monopoly system (Govt. purchase system supplying rice for coir and selling it at Mangalore), setting up a Coir Co-operative Societies, financial assistance to local enterprenures etc. The schemes under Industries is being re-oriented to take up the recommendation of the above team. Local people were also trained in manufacturing handicraft articles in the two handicraft training centres. On completion of the training they are given tool kits to each trainee at 50% subsidised rate. Incentives like 15% Central out right grant, subsidy on interest over 7% are also being provided to the enterprenures for setting up of industrial units. There is also a hosiery factory at Kalpeni.

The continued extension work and propaganda done by the department has succeeded in encouraging the local entrepreneurs to establish their own small scale industries in the islands since 1983. Now in the private sector there are about 35 units of different types of industries like Coconut oil extraction unit, mini saw mill, bakeries, soda factories, flour mills, book binding units, printing press, retted fibre extraction units, wooden furniture making units etc.

(b) What is the extent of participation of tribals in these industries?

Thirty five industrial units mentioned under 15(a) are established by the scheduled tribe entrepreneurs and the entire labourers working in departmental industrial units are local scheduled tribes.

COMMUNICATION

16. (a) Please furnish a note on the transport facilities available between the mainland and of the Islands within the Union Territory and inter-island services.

It goes without saying that the special problems of the people of Lakshadweep are those created by geography viz. our island situation. These problems can be fully appreciated only by visiting the islands. The small population of the territory is spread over 10 inhabited islands and the facilities for transport between these islands and the mainland and also between the island and another remain inadequate, despite great improvement. It is worth remembering that in 1947 it took several months even from the news of India's Independence to reach the islands. Down to 1970 there was no inter-island or mainland-island transport during the period of the south west monsoon.

Ship

The only existing means of transport is Shipping.

- (1) M.V. Bharat Seema, capacity 380 passengers, 160 tonnes cargo, acquired by Administration in 1982: operated by Shipping Corporation of India.
- (2) M.V. Amindivi, 242 passengers, 800 tonnes cargo, belonging to Shipping Corporation of India.
- (3) M.V. Dweep Seth (Not yet fully operational) 150 passengers (for inter-island service only) and 40 tonnes cargo; belonging to Administration.

Two mechanised barges of 75 M.T each capacity have been acquired by the department during this year to facilitate the loading/unloading and transport of cargo in addition to the 4 dumb barges already available in various islands.

ROADS

17. (a) What progress have been made in the Union Territory for construction of Roads from the year 1981-82 onwards?

24.55 KM of pucca CC roads with mainland materials have been constructed departmentally in all the islands till the end of VI Five Year Plan. During the annual plan period 85-86, a length of 7.80 KM of CC roads have also been constructed departmentally. Besides, 12.13 KM of roads have been got surfaced through NREP and RLEGP till the end of VI Five Year Plan.

(b) What is the present road length (metalled and unmetalled) in the Union Territory? Please also indicate the road length per sq.km of area.

1. Total length of roads available	:	153 KM
2. Metalled (Surfaced)	:	44.48 KM
3. Unsurfaced	:	108.52 KM
4. Road length per KM of area	:	4.78 KM

(c) Which are the principal areas covered by the metalled roads?

Roads connecting Boat Jetty, Amin Katchery, Treasury, Police Station, Secretariat (in Kavaratti only) etc. have been constructed/being constructed.

(d) What is the Seventh Plan outlay?

Rs. 250.00 lakhs

ELECTRIFICATION

18. (a) The names of towns in which electricity provided.

Nil (There are no towns in Lakshadweep)

(b) What is the total number of villages in the Union Territory? How many of these have been electrified?

Ten. All of them have been electrified.

- (c) What is the approximate number of households in the Union Territory and how many of them have been electrified.

The number of house holds electrified is about 7,900. The total number of house holds in the Union Territory is about 8000.

- (d) What was the Sixth Plan provision for power development and how much of it has been spent during that period. Please also indicate the plan provision and actual expenditure on power development during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85, separately.

Sixth plan provision : Rs. 179.93 lakhs
Actual expenditure : Rs. 159.31 lakhs

<u>Year</u>	<u>Plan provision</u>	<u>Actual</u>
1982-83	Rs. 40,00,000	Rs. 74,61,480
1983-84	Rs. 28,93,000	Rs. 31,92,944
1984-85	Rs. 40,00,000	Rs. 26,66,539

COOPERATIVES

19. (a) How many cooperative societies are functioning in the Union Territory? What was the number of societies at the commencement of Sixth Plan?

(i) Number of Co-operative Societies functioning	37
(ii) Number of Co-operative societies at the commencement of Sixth Plan	37

The details of Societies are as under:

1. Apex Society (L.C.M.F)	- 1
2. Co.op. Supply & Marketing Societies	- 10
3. Service Co.op. Societies	- 7
4. G.E.C.S and Canteens	- 6
5. Labour Co.op. Societies	- 5
6. Industrial Co.op. Societies	- 5
7. Fishermen co.op. Societies	- 3
Total	<u>37</u>

(b) Please furnish a note on the activities undertaken by these societies and their viability?

1. Apex Society (L.C.M.F)

The Lakshadweep Co-operative Marketing Federation is the Apex Society for the 10 Primary Co-operative Supply & Marketing Societies for marketing of agricultural produce, supply of essential commodities etc. From 1962-63 onwards, 100% Copra produced in islands is being marketed through co-operatives. Due to the sudden fall in prices of Copra in the market Govt. entered in the market to stabilise the market price and declared support price to copra. The Lakshadweep Co-operative Marketing Federation being the designated agency collected Copra from Lakshadweep and supplied to NAFED the nodal agency. The LCMF has also undertaken the marketing of Dried Fish, Shark Fins etc. produced in islands.

Apart from marketing, L.C.M.F has undertaken the distribution of Consumer goods to its primaries. In the absence of separate Civil Supplies Department or Civil Supplies Corporation, procurement of essential commodities from mainland is being done by Federation. The entire consumer goods are supplied to its primary Supply & Marketing Societies in the islands. It also act as an agent for petroleum products to the islands.

The Lakshadweep Co-operative Marketing Federation owns a cargo vessel with 200 MT capacity constructed with N.C.D.C assistance for transporting cargo from mainland to island and vice versa.

2. Co-operative Supply & Marketing Societies

Consumer requirements are met through the ten Primary Co-operatives in the islands. These Societies are the authorised retailers of the Administration for the distribution of essential commodities. As there are no Fair Price Shops

under private or public sector, the retail outlets run by the Co-operative Supply & Marketing Societies are considered as Fair Price Shops in all respects under Public Distribution System. All the Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies except the society in Bitra are viable units. The Society in Bitra, with population of 180 as per 1981 Census, started in 1984 only.

3. Service Co-operative Societies

There are seven Service Co-operative Societies in 7 islands engaged in distribution of credit to the people. These Societies are issuing short term/medium term loans to its members. As there are no State or Central Co-operative Banks, or L.D. Banks or Urban Banks, the credit requirements of the people of Lakshadweep are being met by the 7 Service Co-operative Societies in seven islands and three Co-operative Supply & Marketing Societies in remaining three islands.

Out of 7 Service Societies the working of 2 Societies is not satisfactory. The remaining Societies are working perfectly well as viable units.

4. Govt. Employees Co-operative Store and Canteens

There are 6 Govt. Employees Co-operative Stores and Canteens in 6 islands. They are also engaged in distribution of consumer goods to their members. They cater to the special needs of Government servants.

Out of six Societies three are working satisfactorily.

5. Labour Co-operative Societies

There are five Labour Contract Co-operative Societies in five islands. Out of this two societies are working properly. The remaining three are

other staffs etc. are provided by the Government for strengthening and expanding the Co-operative sector in Lakshadweep. These assistances are released to the Societies as per pattern of financial assistance approved by the Government of India separately for each five year plan periods.

(d) Is membership of these societies open to tribals as well as non-tribals?

Membership of all the Cooperative is open to all inhabitants of Lakshadweep irrespective of caste and creed. As the entire inhabitants of Lakshadweep, except a very few, are classified as Scheduled Tribes almost 90% of the members of the Co-operative Societies are tribals in Lakshadweep. The Co-operative movement in Lakshadweep aims and strives for the socio-economic uplift of the local inhabitants who are by and large Scheduled Tribes.

EDUCATION

20. (a) Please give the following information

(i) No. of Colleges (with enrolment)

Junior Colleges	:	2
Enrolment	:	530

(ii) No. of High Schools/Higher Secondary Schools (with enrolment)

High Schools	:	9
Enrolment	:	4,695

Higher Secondary School	:	Nil
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(iii) No. of middle schools (with enrolment)

Middle School (Senior Basic School)	:	4
Enrolment	:	2,493

(iv) No. of Primary Schools
(with enrolment)

Primary School (Junior
Basic Schools) : 18
Enrolment : 4668

There are nine Nursery Schools with 734 students and eleven Balawadies with 400 students managed by Government and State Social Welfare Advisory Board respectively.

- (b) Are these schools managed by Government?
If not, what is the number of aided Government Schools?

All the above schools are managed by Government.

- (c) What was the progress made in opening of new schools and in the growth of enrolment from the year 1982-83 onwards?

	<u>High School</u>	<u>Middle/ Senior Basic School</u>	<u>Primary/ Junior Basic School</u>	<u>Enrolment</u>
1982-83	8	4	18	11,512
1983-84	9	3	19	11,672
1984-85	9	4	18	11,623
1985-86	9	4	18	11,856

- (d) What is the percentage of enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 11-14?

	<u>1985-86</u>
6 to 11	78%
11 to 14	76%

(e) What is the percentage of drop-outs at school level?

(1985-86) : 3.13%

(f) What is the Seventh Plan provision for Education and what has been the expenditure during the years 1982-83, 83-84 and 1984-85?

The Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 405 lakhs including Rs. 60 lakhs for Sports and Youth Welfare.

1982-83	: Rs. 46.33 lakhs
1983-84	: Rs. 72.73 lakhs
1984-85	: Rs. 75.29 lakhs

21. (a) Please furnish a note on the educational facilities provided to Scheduled Tribe Students.

There are five different types of educational institutions in the islands, viz. Nursery School/Balawadi, Junior Basic Schools, Senior basic Schools, High Schools and Junior College. The local students are all scheduled tribes.

Trained teachers have been posted in all the educational institutions. All the educational institutions except Balawadi are run by the Administration. Balawadi is managed by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board. Free mid-day meals and light refreshments are provided in all the institutions except High School and Junior College. Necessary equipments for teaching and games have been provided in all schools. Text books and writing materials are given to all the students in all the schools.

Students from Bitra go to the neighbouring islands after passing from standard II and they are given scholarships. Scholarships are also given to native students studying in VIII to X standard and Junior College. Non native islanders who do not get accommodation in the hostels are also given scholarships. Hostel accommodation is provided to the non native students. Entire cost is met by Government in lieu of scholarship. Pocket money is also given to hostel boarders.

For all other courses, the students are provided seats in mainland colleges and institutions in Kerala and other States. The students of this territory are eligible for full scholarship for all courses of study in the mainland institutions. If they are residing in hostels, the mess dues are met by the Administration. They are also given lump sum grants for purchase of books etc.

- (b) Are educational facilities provided to tribals available to all non-tribals living in the Union Territory? If not, give details.

All facilities except free mid-day meals and scholarships are provided to non S.T. students living in the territory.

- (c) What is the number of students availing of post matric scholarships sanctioned by the Union Territory Administration? How many of these students are studying in the Islands and how many in the mainland?

Post matric scholarship holders	: 767 students
Studying in mainland	: 436 students
Studying in islands	: 331 students

HOSTELS

22. (a) What is the number of hostels for boys and girls in the Union Territory? How many of these are managed by Government and how many are aided hostels?

Hostels for boys	:	2
Hostels for girls	:	2

Total		4

All the hostels are managed by Administration.
No aided hostels in this territory.

- (b) What is the intake capacity of the hostels? Whether all students seeking admission in Hostels are accommodated. If not, what steps are being taken to augment the hostel accommodation.

All students seeking admission are accommodated.

- (c) How many hostels were opened for the year 1980-81 onwards?

Two hostels (One each for boys and girls) in 1983.

- (d) Is boarding and lodging free in these hostels?

Yes. Boarding and lodging is free in these hostels.

- (e) What other facilities are provided to hostelers?

Furniture, mattress etc. are provided.

23. Please furnish a note on the facilities available for technical education in the Union Territory?

There is no facility for technical education in the Union Territory. Students aspiring technical education are sponsored by the Administration against seats got reserved in various technical institution in the mainland.

MEDICAL.

24. (a) What is the number of Hospitals, Primary Health Centre and Sub-Centres functioning in the Union Territory?

Hospital	: 2
Primary Health Centre	re : 7
Sub Centre	:14

- (b) How the existing facilities compare with the Sixth Plan target under the Minimum Needs Programme?

All the targets under minimum needs programme for Sixth plan were achieved.

- (c) Are all the towns and villages adequately covered by the existing units? If not, what are the proposals to augment the existing facilities?

Yes, all the towns & villages adequately covered by the existing units.

- (d) Are all the Hospitals, P.H.Cs etc. adequately manned by qualified medical personnel? If not, the reasons therefore and what are the proposals to improve the situation?

All the Primary Health Centres and Hospitals are manned by qualified Medical Personnels.

The following post are however lying vacant now.

1. Eye Specialist : 1 - With effect from 22.3.80
2. Surgeon : 2 - One post with effect from 9.2.84 and another one w.e.f. 4.1.86
3. Pathologist : 1 - With effect from 21.7.1972
4. Anaesthetist : 2 - One post with effect from 21.7.72 and another with effect from 16.1.82
5. Gynaecologist : 1 - With effect from 18.1.82
6. Medical Officer : 6 - With effect from 13.5.1983
7. Asst. Director (Malaria) : 1 --With effect from 29.5.1984

Against the vacant posts of Medical Officers, five doctors are working on monthly wages (short term contract) basis. We are trying to fill the vacancies as early as possible. For this correspondence are going on with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India who are the appointing authority of C.H.S. Officers.

PUBLIC HEALTH

25. What are the major diseases prevalent in the islands and what specific steps have been taken and are proposed to be taken to eradicate the same?

Leprosy, T.B., Filariasis and water borne diseases are the major disease prevalent in this Union Territory. For eradicating these diseases Universal Immunisation programme, Leprosy surveys, Filariasis surveys for detecting cases and chlorination of wells etc. are carried out periodically. More over Health Education Programme were also conducted to make the people aware about healthy living.

WATER SUPPLY

26 (a) What is the number of villages in the Union Territory and how many of these have safe drinking water sources?

Each of the inhabited islands is treated as a village. There are 10 inhabited islands in this Union Territory.

During VI Five Year Plan period, one Solar Desalination Plant having a capacity of 2000 litres of fresh water per day has been installed in one of the islands (viz. Bitra) and the acute problem of safe drinking water in that island has been solved. In another island, viz. Kadmat, the problem could be solved partly by giving protected water through pipe lines, extracted from ground in a systematic way. However step-wells and draw wells besides hand pumps are existing in each and every house in the islands.

(b) Please state the number of villages identified as "problem villages" for the purpose of supply of drinking water at the commencement of Sixth Plan and the number out of them covered during the years 1980-81 onwards.

All the ten inhabited islands were identified as problem villages. As indicated above, one island in full and another island partly have been covered with safe drinking water supply during VI plan period. The protected water supply scheme has been inaugurated in one more island during this year (1986-87) and started supply of safe drinking water through pipe lines.

- (c) What is the programme for covering the remaining villages with water supply system?

Government of India has already sanctioned the schemes of protected water supply for all the remaining islands. Construction works are going on in almost all the islands where required land has been made available. It is proposed to complete the construction works on protected water supply schemes by the end of VII Five Year Plan and to give safe drinking water to all the inhabitants through pipe lines.

HOUSING / TOURISM

27. What steps have been taken to develop the islands as tourist resorts?

The Lakshadweep group of islands are famous for their natural beauty. Considering the tourist potential one of the beautiful uninhabited island of Bangaram was opened to international tourism during December 1974. At the initial stage the Seetha World Travels, New Delhi a travel organisation arranged tourists visit to islands in batches both for foreign and domestic tourists in consultation with Lakshadweep Administration. Later tourism activities were reorganised by Travel Corporation of India in collaboration with Hotel Corporation of India, Bombay. These organisations were also established some infrastructure in the islands and they also brought foreign and domestic tourists in the island in batches. In certain occasions they arranged foreign tourists visit to Bangaram in special ship with the concurrence of the Govt. of India.

The tourist development in the islands is still at its infant stage. The Administration during the recent past encouraged the organisation known as SPORTS (Society for Promotion of Recreational Tourism and Sports) which is the only organisation now sponsoring tourists. This organisation has started arranging tourists visit to the islands in batches in almost all the voyages of the passenger ship of the Administration during fair season. The SPORTS has also established and strengthened the infrastructural facilities for attracting tourists

from foreign countries and mainland. The Administration has also constructed tourist complex, bathing huts, family huts, honeymoon huts etc. in the islands of Kavaratti, Kadmat, Kalpeni, Minicoy and un-inhabited islands of Bangaram. The Administration has given financial assistance to sports during 1984-85 and 85-86 for the development of infrastructural facilities.

However the better development of tourism is not possible unless transport facilities are improved. The opening of air strip at Agatti and acquirement of new vessels with adequate facilities ~~with~~ will definitely improve the domestic as well as the international tourism in these tiny islands. It will create more employment opportunities to the local educated unemployed and attain more economic status.

HOUSING

28. Please furnish a note on the housing schemes being implemented in the Union Territory.

Housing has not so far posed a problem here, perhaps due to the fact that the community has maintained their traditional set up. Almost all inhabitants of this territory possess atleast a homestead of their own. However the following housing schemes are being implemented by the Administration.

- (i) Welfare of Backward Classes Housing (Subsidy) Scheme
- (ii) Village Housing Project (Loan) Scheme
- (iii) Public Administration building including Police housing.
- (iv) Lakshadweep Housing Board.

Housing (Subsidy) Scheme

This scheme started with effect from 1963. Initially the amount of subsidy was Rs. 1200/- and subsequently the same was enhanced to Rs. 1875/- with effect from 1976. This scheme is meant for the poor people of the island. No income limit has been prescribed for becoming eligible under this scheme. Subsidy is released in four instalments viz. 20% before the construction commences, 50% when the construction reaches plinth level, 20% at the roof level and the remaining 10% after completion of the building. Construction should be completed within one year of release of subsidy.

Housing (Loan) Scheme

This scheme has been introduced in 1963. Initially, the amount of loan was Rs. 2000/- only. Subsequently, it was enhanced to Rs. 5000/- during 1976 and to Rs. 10,000/- in 1983. Residents of the islands who are economically weaker and whose income limit is upto Rs. 350/- per month are eligible for this loan.

The loan is released in three stages viz. 30% after execution of mortgage bond, 50% when the construction reached plinth level, and balance 20% when the construction reached the roof level.

In the case of improvement of houses, loan is paid in two instalments. The first instalment not exceeding one half of the total sanctioned loan will be released on execution of mortgage bond and the remaining will be paid after the inspection of the site.

Public Administration Building including Police housing

Many Government quarters are built in the islands by the Administration for the accommodation of Officers and staff with reference to the budget allotment every year. There are

about 1086 such government accommodation have already been built against the target of 3102 quarters till the end of VI Five Year Plan. The percentage of satisfaction prevailing today is only 41%.

Lakshadweep Housing Board

In view of the environment and ecological conditions in the islands, it has become difficult to get locally available construction materials like coral shingles, coral boulders from the islands. To overcome this problem, the administration proposes to organise a housing board during VII Plan period, which will undertake procurement of building materials from mainland and transport it to the islands for distribution to the locals under various loan and subsidy schemes to be evolved by the board. Since land is a scarce commodity in the islands, the assistance provided by the board will act as an incentive to the local people to construct houses and provide them on rental basis as Government accommodation. The acts and rules are being framed to constitute the board.

However, a society, viz. "The Lakshadweep Housing Materials and Development Society" has been got registered under Societies Registration Act 1860. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs have already been released to the above society to commence the work on the above lines.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

29. (a) Please furnish a note on the work done by the voluntary organisations working in the Union Territory for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

Most of the Voluntary Organisations in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep were organised and Administered by the local inhabitants of

Lakshadweep, in their respective islands. The main aims and objectives of these organisations are for the promotion of Arts and Culture and Sports among the youth etc. of the locality. In Mahilasamajams, craft training to local ladies are being given in every island for the promotion of self employment to the local ladies. Since the local inhabitants of these islands have been declared as Scheduled Tribe, all the activities are aimed for the improvement of Local Scheduled Tribes only.

(b) What was the amount of grant-in-aid given to each such organisation during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85?

The details of grant-in-aid given to each organisation are detailed below:-

<u>Year of Sanction</u>	<u>Name of Organisation</u>	<u>Admoun Amount Sanctioned</u>
1982-83	1. Agatti Island Poor Welfare Society	1000.00
	2. Mahilasamajam Kavaratti	500.00
	3. Mapila Recreation Club, Kavaratti	500.00
	4. Youth Recreation Club, Kavaratti	1000.00
	5. Lagooners Club, Kavaratti	700.00
	6. Thekkankat Arts Club, Kiltan	300.00
		<u>4,000.00</u>
1983-84	1. Southern Star Mahilamandal Kavaratti	2,000.00
	2. Roopak, Kavaratti	2,000.00
	3. Mahilasamajam, Kavaratti	2,000.00
	4. Kasthurba Mahilasamajam, Kavaratti	2,000.00
	5. Mahilasamajam, Kadmat	2,000.00
	6. Mahilasamajam, Agatti	2,000.00
	7. Mahilasamajam, Minicoy	2,000.00
	8. Mahilasamajam, Kalpeni	2,000.00
	9. Mahilasamajam, Edacheri, Andrott	2,000.00

10. Desaposhini Mahilasamajam, Kalpeni	2000.00
11. Priyadarshini Mahilasamajam, Andrott	2000.00
12. Mahilasamajam, Chetlat	2000.00
13. Mahilasamajam, Kiltan	2000.00
14. Mahilasamajam, Amini	2000.00
15. Mahilasamajam, Bitra	2000.00

Total	30,000.00

1984-85	1. Lakshadweep Sahitya Kala Academy, Kavaratti	1,55,650.00

	Total	1,55,650.00

RESERVATION IN SERVICES

30. What is the percentage of reservation provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in (i) direct recruitment and (ii) promotion?

Direct	Recruitment	Promotion	
		S.C	S.T
S.C	S.T	15%	742 %

Group A and B
(Class I)(Class II)

Posts are filled on all India basis through U.P.S.C quota of reservation will be as prescribed by Govt. of India.

Group 'C' (Class III)

S.C : Nil

S.T : Nil

Group 'D' (Class IV)

S.C : Nil

S.T : 45%

(Recruitment is made on local basis)

31. Please give information regarding employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the Union Territory Administration in the following proforma:

(As on 1.1.1986)

Group	Total no. of employees	No. of Scheduled castes	No. of Scheduled tribes	% age of Scheduled castes	% age of Scheduled Tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A	27	1	12	12%	42.30%
B	96	4	46	7.27%	32.22%
C	1725	11	1033	2.20%	44.21%
D (Excluding Scavengers)	715	5	636	1.37%	87.91%
D(Scavengers)	17	-	17	-	100%
	2580	21	1744		

31. (a) Which are the categories of posts filled mainly by deputationists from the mainland?

The deputation to posts is resorted only when suitable hands are not available locally. The posts of Administrator, Collector and Superintendent of Police come from Union Territory cadre of I.A.S and I.P.S. All Medical Officers are borne on the cadre Central Health Service being posted to this Union Territory on transfer. The post of Superintending Engineering is filled up on deputation from the C.P.W.D.

- (b) What steps are being taken to increase the intake of Islanders in the Services of Union Territory?

It has already been decided to fill-up all the posts coming under group C and D by local candidates failing which only by deputation over riding that only 45% of reservation is available for Scheduled Tribes. In the early sixties there were only 45 local inhabitants employed under this Administration now the number has increased to 1744.

Integrated Rural Development Programmes

32. (a) Please furnish a brief note on the various schemes undertaken under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Union Territory.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme was started in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep from the year 1982-83. A preliminary survey was conducted in 1982 and the beneficiaries were identified.

The following are the scheme undertaken by the District Rural Development Agency under Integrated Rural Development Programme from 1982-83 to 1985-86

(i) PRIMARY SECTOR

a) Agriculture : Assistances by way of supplying Hand pumps and unit containing seedlings, link mesh, hand pump, bucket etc. were given to 51 families who are found small agriculture farmers.

b) Animal Husbandry : Milch cows, goats, poultry and poultry cages were purchased by the District Rural Development Agency from mainland utilising the service of the technical personnels under the Animal Husbandry department and distributed among 268 families during the period.

c) Fisheries : The sea around Lakshadweep being rich in Tuna and other fish, the country crafts engaged for fishing were mechanised by supplying 207 out board engines of different horse power. Nine mechanised fishing boats were supplied to nine group of fishermen beneficiaries stationed in different islands to encourage deep sea fishing. In addition assistance for constructing small country crafts, purchasing fishery requisites, longline gear materials were made available. During the period 323 families were assisted under fisheries scheme.

ii) INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

Small Scale Industries

To encourage the beneficiaries to start small scale industries, husk beater machines, saw mills, washing machines, flour mill, carpentry tools, metal made ratts with fibre etc. were provided to individual beneficiaries as well as to group of beneficiaries. 43 families were assisted under small industries sector.

iii) TRANSPORT SECTOR

Prior to the introduction of Integrated Rural Development Programme in islands the means of transportation especially cargo under private sector was very few. 56 power tillers, 25 nos. Autorikshaw/Auto delivery vans/Auto pick-up Vans and 38 numbers hand trollies were purchased and supplied to different groups of beneficiaries and hand trolly to individual beneficiaries. 282 families were assisted under this sector upto 31.3.86.

iv) TERRITIARY SECTOR

The demand from the beneficiaries are mainly

for assistance under this sector to start petty shops, tailoring shops, cycle repairing shops, meat stall, furniture shop, hotels, tea shops etc. A few beneficiaries have availed the assistance to start photo studio, bakery, tea vendors, cool bars, barber shops etc. also. 928 families were assisted under this sector to find self employment upto 31.3.86.

- (b) Please furnish details regarding the number of beneficiaries assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them.

1982-83	283	100%	Scheduled Tribe
1983-84	471	-do-	-do-
1984-85	587	-do-	-do-
1985-86	554	-do-	-do-
1986-87	26	upto 30.6.86	-do-

33. (a) Please furnish a statement indicating the total outlay and expenditure for the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Union Territory and the share of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries therein respectively during the Sixth Plan period.

	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		
	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>
(i) Carried over from previous year	3.00	9.42	25.02
(ii) Central assistance	20.00	20.00	20.00
(iii) IIInd instalment of 82-83 received in 1983-84		20.00	

Total	23.00	49.42	45.02
	=====		

Expenditure (Rupees in lakhs)

1982-83	6.45
1983-84	32.01
1984-85	31.78

No Scheduled Castes in Lakshadweep

(b) What is the total outlay for the Seventh plan period?

Rs. 50.00 Lakhs

Altogether 3,013 families have been identified and all of them are local inhabitants classified as Scheduled Tribes.

34. Are there any scheme under the Integrated Rural Development Programme which are exclusively meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? If so, please give details.

All the Schemes under the IRDP in Lakshadweep are exclusively meant for the benefit of local Scheduled Tribes only.

Integrated Tribal Development Projects

35. (a) Please furnish a note on the working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the Union Territory in regard to the various schemes under taken under this programme.

The Administration has no schemes under I.T.D.P. However, these islands have been included for supply of distribution of rice at subsidised cost, under Integrated Tribal Development Projects. The subsidised cost of rice are as follows:-

1. Common rice	Rs. 1.85
2. Fine rice	Rs. 1.95
3. Super fine	Rs. 2.05

- (b) How far these projects have been able to bridge the gap in the levels of development between tribal people and others and improve the quality of life of tribals in the Union Territory.

Does not arise

36. (a) Please furnish a statement indicating the total outlay and expenditure for the Integrated Tribal Development projects in the Union Territory and the share of Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries therein during the Sixth Plan period.

Does not arise

- (b) What is the outlay for Integrated Tribal Development Projects during the Seventh Plan Period?

Does not arise

37. Please state whether there are any schemes under the Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the Union Territory which are exclusively meant for Scheduled Tribes. If so, please give details.

Does not arise

38. Any other information which the Ministry of Welfare may like to place before the Committee.

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Lakshadweep is a tribal majority Union Territory. The Tribal Sub-plan approach is, therefore, not in operation in the Territory since the entire U.T. Plan is primarily meant for the Scheduled Tribe population constituting the majority.

No community has been specified as Scheduled Caste in the Union Territory. All the inhabitants of Lakshadweep who and both of whose parents were born in these islands have been specified as Scheduled Tribes under Article 342 of the Constitution.

ANNEXURE - II

Agricultural Development Programme for 1986-87

Sl.No.	Scheme	Physical target	Achievement anticipated	Financial target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I.	<u>Multiplication and Distribution of quality seedlings And Seed nuts</u>			11.00
	(i) Production and distribution of quality seedlings	65000	65000	
	(ii) Production and Distribution of Hybrid seednuts	11000	11000	
	(iii) Coconut nursery maintenance	9 units	9 units	
	(iv) Jaggery and venegar making	12 Mt	12 Mt	
II.	<u>Agriculture Farm Management Service</u>			12.00
	(i) Improved maintenance of coconut farm	10 ha.	10 ha.	
	(ii) Nursery Oriented Horticultural farm	20 ha.	20 ha.	
	(iii) Seed production farm	5 ha.	5 ha.	
	(iv) Incentive for cultural manurial and intercropping practices	50 ha.	50 ha.	
	(v) Adaptive trials and experiments	10 Units	10 Units	
	(vi) Tillage operation in coconut garden	250 ha.	250 ha.	
	vii) Intensives for maintenance of nutritional garden	250 ha	250 ha.	

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>III. Plant Protection</u>				12.00
(i)	Rodent Control	2700 ha	2700 ha.	
(ii)	Control of Rhinoceros beetle	1000 ha	1000 ha.	
(iii)	Control of Locust	200 ha.	200 ha.	
(iv)	Control other pest	250 ha.	250 ha.	
(v)	Control of disease of coconut	600 ha.	600 ha.	
(vi)	Control of pest and diseases intercrops	700 ha.	700 ha.	
<u>IV. Distribution of Agriculture Inputs at 50% Subsidy</u>				8.00
(i)	N.P.K. Fertiliser	200 MT	200 MT	
(ii)	Green manure seeds	2 MT	2 MT	
(iii)	Fencing materials (Link mesh rolls)	1000 nos.	1000 nos	
(iv)	Vegetable kits for nutritional garden	5000 nos	5000 nos	
(v)	Organic compost making	300 MT	300 MT	
<u>V. Sea Shore Protection and Land Development</u>				13.00
(i)	Sea Shore protection by tree planting	9 Km	9 Km	
(ii)	Social Farm Forestry	12500	12500	
(iii)	Soil Testing Laboratory	1 No	1 No	
(iv)	Botanical Garden and Herbarium	1 No	1 No	
<u>VI. Agriculture Extension and Farmers Training Services</u>				2.00
(i)	Training and visit programme island wise	9 units	9 units	
(ii)	Tour and field visit for innovation farmers 40 people	1 no.	1 no.	
(iii)	Farmers Training Programme	4 nos.	4 nos.	
(iv)	Publication Unit	1 no.	1 no.	
(v)	Agriculture Exhibition, Farm etc.	5 No.	5 no.	
<u>VII. Strengthening the Department</u>				2.00
<u>VIII. Civil Works</u>				5.00
<u>IX. AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT</u>				1.00
Total				66.00

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