



## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN LAKSHADWEEP:A CASE STUDY OF KADMAT ISLAND

### ABSTRACT

**K**admat is the Centermost Island in the Lakshadweep Archipelago, a law lying chain of islands a lolls and reefs off the coast of Kerala, belonging to India the Lakshadweep Islands are part of the same vast marine mountain range as the Maldives. Kadmat is the only Island open to non-Indian visitors, with Kadmat Island Beach Resort (again government run) the only available accommodation most of teardrop shade 50,000 inhabitants are employed by the fishing or coconut trade, outside the resort, there are no restaurant bars or other amenities for tourists, although u can visit the coir and desiccated coconut factories in Kadmat village, the Islands only settlement Kadmat does not concern itself with the hustle bustle of the outside world. Traveling along the Islands only road, either in the resorts thing shuttle bus by riskily bicycle or on foot. I caught sight of children waking in immaculate school uniforms. Kadmat is only 550 mtrs wide at its broadest point and for narrow at the end where the resort is located.so I could see the sea sparking between the palm tree at all items only needing to turn may head to catch glimpse of the coast to say that Kadmat is a peaceful would be a considerable understatement at Kadmat Island beach restaurant maximum capacity of 50 guests.

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### INTRODUCTION

The people of Lakshadweep Island in the Lakshadweep depend mainly on shipping services for their transport to mainland and vice versa and for their inter Island travel. There is no major Island except coconut cultivation, fishing and traditional tourism is an emerging industry. All items for the day to day requirement except coconut and fish are transported from mainland. Due to the inadequacy of specialized treatment and educational institution for higher studies, the people depend on hospital and educational institutions at the mainland. The Island society shares the happy situation of relatively more egalitarian social structure with a great deal of harmony community life and a social people. This is their great strength, which has enabled them of face life and many

odds both natural and manmade with equanimity the process of development should not linker with this and destabilizes their lives cerate compaction which strikes at the root of follow feeling. Access to free education and fairly speared out education infrastructure has created a high percentage of literacy in the Island this has risen the aspiration level of job and the level of remuneration.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the main objectives of study

1. To evaluate the social development of the people of Lakshadweep, with special reference to the Kadmat Island.
2. To identify socially backward section of people.

3. To analysis the social problem faced by the people of Kadmat Island.
4. To analysis the revenue and expenditure pattern.

### **METHODOLOGY OF STUDY**

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected from 100 heads of the families with help of an interview especially for developed purpose. The respondents were selected randomly from the different area of Island society so that the sample different from socio economic status of the Island. The respondents were contacted in person for the collection of data required for the purpose of the study.

Secondary data is used for getting the whole picture of Lakshadweep. The data were collected from magazine official's publication from Kadmat panjayath office writing p of the development experience of Lakshadweep. The information these obtained these is suitable utilized in every chapter of the study.

### **PLAN OF THE STUDY**

The first chapter with discussion on social condition and the development of India, Lakshadweep and Kadmat Island. This followed by objective, methodology, plan of study, important of the study statements of the problem and limitation. Second chapter review of related literature third chapter attempt on over view of development experience of Lakshadweep. Fourth chapter analysis social problems faced by people Kadmat Island evolution of the social development of the people Lakshadweep. Especially Kadmat Island revenue expenditure pattern fifth chapter include the summary and findings, suggestions appendix and bibliography.

### **IMPORTANT OF THE STUDY**

There are only few studies about social life of the people of Lakshadweep Island. New day pictures have been changed. Hence a micro about social status of Kadmat Island will spread late on the actual social life of the people. The presence study is humble attend to explore a living condition of Kadmat Island.

### **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

1. There is the possibility to have error in data collected from different sources.
2. Owing the constrains of time detailed and elaborated study cannot be attempt.
3. There inhabitancy of Kadmat Island are not really to give the correct information about their social life.

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

The lack of clear historical reference of the literature of Lakshadweep is very important. Every civilization has a clear history that is the evidence of civilization. But the case of Lakshadweep there is a lack of clear historical reference, which means the available resource for the study is analyzed the following ways.

- Report
- Government publications
- Studies/Articles

There are very limited oldest available reports of the inspection offers of the East India Company and the British government are the available reports. These reports mainly deal with Administrative and fiscal matters of the Islands. This first report about the statistical aspect of the Island was Liect Bentley in 1795 report on Laccadive and Island William Robinson analysis about the living conditions of the people in both Amindivi and Lacadive Islands. He wrote two books namely the report on the Amindivi Islands, 1946 and the report on Lacadive Islands, 1848, another report of 1955. It was only an updating of Ellis Manual.

The most attraction peculiar social structure of the Lakshadweep Islands has attracted the attention of sociologist and anthropologists, the first back among this series was "martialing and Islam", 1969 written by Leela Dube. It was a case study of kalpeni Island which has Hindu origin and laws of Islam in the Islands. The book "Thinnakkara Islands an environmental study published ERR centre with the help of department of science and technology, union territory of Lakshadweep. Which deals with information about the archipelago and its environmental significance in Lakshadweep. The Islands are naturally situated in both north south directions. With the border forwards to the north expect One Island situated east west named as Androth Island. Compare with other part of the world the island are small size, total area of Lakshadweep is 32 sq.km total 36 Islands are in Lakshadweep. The maximum are being only 4.7sq.kms for Androth and minimum going below 0.01 sq.km for parali and some of them even surfaces only during dry seasons. The land area is flat or mildly undulated and the height above the lagoon water levels a range from 1 meter to 4 meter only. Sometimes lagoons and land area at even levels. Pity island of Lakshadweep an ornithological study, published by department of science and technology, union territory of Lakshadweep gives us more information about the origin of the name, language fauna and flora of the Island.

The institute of applied man power research conducts a survey 1991 survey of training needs for Lakshadweep Islands. And also they conducted a survey training needs for Lakshadweep in a guest 1989. The report is based on survey condition in the fire Islands, namely Anthroth, Kadmat, Amini, Minicoy and Kavarathi. The outline of the report is the socio economic profile of Lakshadweep households, measure the magnitude of educational unemployment. Suggest training programme for human resources development and identifies training needs for development programs in the future and recommends action plan for the improvements of different sectors of the economy. Report and blue print for human resources development in Lakshadweep 2010 which a survey conducted by small industries service institute government of India. Ministry of small scale industries and rural industries in treasure. The study is made at a more modest scale of encompass only the manpower planning and methodology for its implementation for the Lakshadweep islands for the next five years. They suggested for strategies based on methodologies and process for human resources development of the Islands, they are data were housing and dissemination, training of landers in requires skills prompting new self-employment ventures industry, promoting career opportunities in emerging area. They provided a blue print of action for short form training of Islanders in the required skills.

There are different publications published every year on the Lakshadweep. Among the government publications, the first publication of the government of Lakshadweep was the district gazetteer of Lakshadweep 1997, which gives universal information about the history and people of Island as well as the overall development that has taken place in Lakshadweep in recent times provided through it. Administration of the Union territory of Lakshadweep publishing a series of economic censuses at present there as 4 series of economic census. The first census was conducted in the year 1977 second and third 1980, 1990 respectively. The latest economic census was published in 2010. Economic census 2010 has been discussed there are 4893 center prizes in UT of Lakshadweep engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantations with 1989 person working in them. The district census hand books 2011 are an important publication brought out by the census organization territory administration. One of the publications of planning and statistics department UT of Lakshadweep is basic statistics is the most valuable district level publication.

There are a few books about Lakshadweep also published in Malayalam language also “Dweepu charitram” 1936 by Koya kadam koya, an islander is more or less Malayalam versions of the Ellis manual and provides an additional information. P.I Pookoya written a book named as “ Deepolopathi” in 1960 it an land or deals with the history of the island based on local prediction and logance as well as the social- culture aspects of island life.

M. Ramanunni who once the administrator of Lakshadweep has written Laccadives. Minicoy and Amini island 1972 which was an addition to these series. Murkot Ramanunni also wrote one more book on Indian’s coral Island in the Arabian Sea, Lakshadweep 1999 published by Lakshadweep social cultural research commission. The main of this books sponsored by Lakshadweep commission for social cultural research is to record the events that led to unique land reforms achieved by the people of Lakshadweep assisted by the union territory administration conforming to the land reforms alone would not give later generators the background of the island system which was shaped by geographical, geological, historical, political, cultural and social system over the centuries. The book also states that during the first decades after the formation of the UT of Lakshadweep 1956-66 the islands under rent changes in the social economic life, as they embraced on the historical voyage of land reform that decade was only the beginning of the new era that laid the firm foundation of future progress. Today while celebrating the independence the country and the people can look back with pride and satisfaction as the progress made by small group of our people living seated in Indians local islands of Arabian Sea which unknown neglected and exploited for centuries. The book also aims to analyze the living condition of the people particularly their land system and then however whirling wheel of change brought about transformation in their lives.

### **ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF KADMAT ISLAND**

A detailed profile of Kadmat Island:

To analyze the development experience of Kadmat Island we have to discuss about the geographical condition and population of Kadmat island following detailed are given a clear picture about these concept.

Kadmat or kadmath is a common surname amongst the Konkani Sarawati Brahmins of the Konkani and Malabar coast of India. In the state of Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra. They usually speak Konkani and are considered as their mother tongue. And most often

Marathi or kannada as their secondary language. The surname is believed to derived from Kaalinattachi which mean people from kalimath. Another opinion hold that , it was derived from as professional as many Konkani saraswati Brahmin names are Kadmat were said to be

land owners among Konkani saraswati families the name could be derived from “Kamathichan” meaning work of the solid’s KAMAT family KAMAT of coastalKarnataka popularly known as S.V.K family I known to be the big family having the surname as Kadmat.

<b>Literacy rate</b>	<b>87.18%</b>	<b>95.50%</b>
Person	3905	4579
Male	2089	2323
Female	1816	2256
Birth rate	8.17%	15.45%
Death rate	1.37%	2.56%
Infant mortality rate	0.98%	1.78%
Maternal mortality rate	0.13%	0.05%

**Analysis of development of Kadmat Island:-**

Primary data for this analysis is collected through a scheduled a specially prepared to axes the present social condition of the people of Kadmat Island. for clear understanding of the present social status. This section is divided into the following heads.-

- Population
- Family size
- Level of educations
- Occupational structure

- Housing condition and sanitary facilities
- Drinking water
- Idea of family planning

**POPULATION**

Population is the number of people living a certain area. Total population of Kadmat Island in 5389. The total number of people consists of 280 females and 250 males. Then the survey conducted in 100 household in randomly.

**Population of sample household**

MEMBER	NO.OF PERSONS	PERCENTAGE (%)
Male	260	48.01%
Female	280	51.09 %
Total	540	100 %

**Family sizes:-**

Kamath Island the majority of houses are single, double and joint family system there in Kadmath Island.

Memebers	No.of persons	Married	Percentage	Unmarried	Percentage
<b>Male</b>	260	167	47.07	65	45.01
<b>Female</b>	280	183	52.03	79	54.09
<b>Total</b>	540	350	100	144	100

The populations of 540 members are taken which consist of 260 males and 280 females. The married people in the household are 350 among 167 male and 183 females. Unmarried person in Kadmat Island is about 65 male and 79 female.

**Level of Education:-**

Education in the Island in earlier period was confined to the teaching of Quran in school attached to the mosque. In these schools called Madrasa. The Malayalam language is also taught in Arabic script. Only few could read and write and neither their isolated position nor any of their occupation made much Cal for education.



**Literacy rate in kadmath Island:-**

Level of education	No. of (male)	Members (female)	Total	%
Illiterate	0	1	1	0.19
Literate	5	9	14	2.73
Primary school	52	62	120	23.43
High school	95	102	197	38.5
Higher study	84	96	180	35.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>100</b>

**Occupational structure:-**

In Kadmath Island, most of the people are major share of incomes is from this sector. A detailed data depending upon coconut cultivation and fishing. The about occupation is given below.

**Occupational structure of Kadmath island:-**

Categories	No. of Household	Percentage
Coconut cultivation	40	40
Fishing	30	30
Govt.job	20	20
Other activities	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Housing condition and sanitary facilities:-**

Housing condition of Kadmath Island will help to understand the living condition of people. The housing structure is pacca, kacha. This is so many types of materials are used to construct. These are cement, cement breaks, coral stone, tiles, marble tile etc.

The survey defined that out this 100 household 75 pacca and 25 are kacha houses. Majority of houses are 90% uses coral stone for the construction of wall, only 8%

which used cement bricks. 68% houses are rooted with tiles while 312% houses are made with cement. The floor of the majority of the houses is with cement 83% and 17% have marble and tiles houses are used 100%.

**Drinking water:-**

The sources drinking water on the island are by way of drinking water from wells. The rain water will sleep through the surface soil get stored on the rocks beads and sub-surface water can be brought to the inhabitants.

**Source of drinking water of households:-**

Source of drinking water	No. of households	Percentage
well	100	100
Hand pump	6	6
Tap	67	67
Rain water tank	27	27
Destination plant	-	-

**Idea of family planning:-**

The history of planning UT of Idea of Lakshadweep can be faced to the middle of the second five year plan. When for the first time and integrated short term plan was implemented. Although the five plan major trust was given to build transports and communication facilities, health education, cooperation and education, co-operatives movement to eliminated middle men exploring the locals, supply of electricity, fisheries and to create infrastructure for sustained economic development and generate employment opportunities for the locals in the various sectors of development.

The focus of the Lakshadweep Administration in the tenth five year plan is to reduce poverty, provided, gainful employment to educated unemployed achieve 100% immunization, provide portable drinking water to all strengthening and improvement infrastructural facilities, reduction of subsidy on a tapering basis.

Among the respondents 85% have an idea about family planning the average family size is 5. But many families are reluctant to adopt the family planning as a measure due to the religions believes 80% have an idea about how to prevent birth.

## SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

The development experience of the Lakshadweep has to be studied more closely to draw meaningful conclusions and lessons or regional developments the development of the economic with the social and political experience the quick review made in the part in assessing the features. The present study is a microscopic view of the socio status of the people of Lakshadweep with special reference to Kadmath Island.

### Major findings:-

Major findings of the above study can be summarized as follows.

1. The study said that main source of income is form wages and salary. It is from copra making for the earliest period.
2. The study shows that in Kadmat island much development in the field of medical facilities.
3. The literacy of kadmat island is 95.50 the survey data shows that the literacy rate is 95.50% .
4. The major part of the income comes from wage and salary. The least is from remittance.
5. The study show that 80% have bothered about the idea of family planning
6. The study also shows that people have faith in political parties.

7. In the study area all the houses are electrified.
8. The study shows that in all houses there are separate well facilities.
9. The study also founded that the housing facilities Is satisfactory.

### SUGGESTIONS:-

1. To increase the social conditions of Lakshadweep to adopt certain plan and program.
2. The government should issue large medical facilities in the Islands
3. Conduct awareness complain for women's to empower them to improve the health.
4. The government should implemented new facilities for education
5. Conduct empowerment programmes to the society

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