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ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

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FINAL POPULATION TOTALS

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ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS



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C O N T E N T S

	PAGES
INTRODUCTORY NOTE .. .. .	1
Figures at a glance .. .. .	2
General Population .. .. .	3-5
Religion .. .. .	6-12
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes .. .. .	13-16
Literacy .. .. .	17-20
Economically Active Population .. .. .	21-26
Primary Census Abstract .. .. .	27-33



## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

On account of mid term elections, 1971 Census enumeration was postponed by one month and Census was conducted in March/April, 1971 with sunrise of 1st April, 1971 as the reference point of time.

The provisional population figures along with literacy and workers, non workers data and their percentages etc., were published in May, 1971. The provisional population figures were based on enumerators' abstract. After publication of Paper No.1 of 1971, all the schedules filled in by the enumerators were thoroughly scrutinised, coded for certain items like occupation and industry and sorted by manual processing for various tables. It was a cumbersome and delicate work requiring strict but tactful supervision of the staff and proper classification of various items recorded on the schedules. The processing of data was completed according to schedule. Total population of this Union Territory according to the final figures being released in this paper is 115,133 as against 115,090 given in Provisional Population Figures (Paper No.1 of 1971 Census). There is a negligible variation of + 0.037%.

In this paper we are publishing total population, literacy figures, scheduled tribes population, religion data and distribution of workers according to various industrial categories at tahsil level with break up for each sex and for rural and urban areas.

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971  
FINAL POPULATION TOTALS  
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

		Total	Rural	Urban
TOTAL POPULATION	PERSONS	115,133	88,915	26,218
	MALES	70,027	53,195	16,832
	FEMALES	45,106	35,720	9,386
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE	1961-71	81.17%	79.72%	86.27%
	1951-61	105.19%	113.41%	80.70%
DENSITY OF POPULATION PER Sq.Km.	1971	14	11	3,319
	1961	8	6	1,782
SEX RATIO-FEMALES PER 1000 MALES	1971	644	671	558
	1961	617	630	573
LITERACY RATE (EXCLUDING AGE GROUP 0-4)		<u>1971</u>		
	PERSONS	51.15%	45.40%	69.79%
	MALES	58.82%	53.88%	73.74%
	FEMALES	38.28%	31.81%	62.09%
		<u>1961</u>		
	PERSONS	40.07%	34.64%	58.73%
	MALES	48.76%	43.59%	65.82%
	FEMALES	24.54%	19.04%	44.91%
WORK PARTICIPATION (i.e., PROPORTION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION)		<u>1971</u>		
	PERSONS	39.55%	38.00%	44.80%
	MALES	62.10%	60.78%	56.28%
	FEMALES	4.53%	4.07%	6.26%
PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	1971	22.8%		
	1961	22.1%		
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	1971	15.72%		
	1961	22.22%		

## GENERAL POPULATION

The total population of these islands accounts for 0.02% of our country's final population of 547,949,809. The population growth rate during the decade 1951-61 and 1961-71 has been very heavy viz., +105.19% and +81.17% respectively. The growth rate for 1961-71 is much higher than the all India growth rate of 24.80% and is exceeded only by the Union Territory of Jhansi in India. (The higher growth rate is due mainly to heavy immigration of persons from mainland seeking jobs).

Sex Ratio: Sex ratio of these islands i.e., 644 females per 1000 males is the lowest in India. Car Nicobar is the only tahsil which has 902 females for every 1000 males which is comparatively better than other areas.

Density: Population density of these islands i.e., 14 persons per Sq.Km. is the lowest in the country as most of the areas are covered by thick forests not fit for habitation. Density of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is based on provisional area figures supplied by Surveyor General through Central Statistical Organisation as on 1-1-1966 while that of tahsils is based on the figures supplied by the local Administration.

STATEMENT I  
GENERAL POPULATION

Union Territory/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km <sup>2</sup> (1971)	POPULATION		
			1961		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Total	8,293.0	63,548	39,304	24,244
	Rural	8,285.1	49,473	30,358	19,115
	Urban	7.9	14,075	8,946	5,129
Diglipur Tahsil	Total	884.0	4,615	2,694	1,921
Mayabunder Tahsil	Total	1,347.8	5,353	3,461	1,892
Rangat Tahsil	Total	1,098.2	8,213	5,754	2,459
South Andaman Tahsil	Total	3,010.4	30,804	19,615	11,189
	Rural	3,002.5	16,729	10,669	6,060
	Urban	7.9	14,075	8,946	5,129
Port Blair Town	Urban	7.9	14,075	8,946	5,129
Car Nicobar Tahsil	Total	129.0	9,879	5,129	4,750
Nancowry Tahsil	Total	1,823.6	4,684	2,651	2,033

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

POPULATION							
1971			Decadal variation 1961-71	Sex Ratio		Density per Km <sup>2</sup>	
Persons	Males	Females		1961	1971	1961	1971
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
115,133	70,027	45,106	+ 81.77	617	644	8	14
88,915	53,135	35,720	+ 79.72	630	671	6	11
26,218	16,832	9,386	+ 86.27	573	558	1,782	3,319
9,470	5,281	4,189	+105.20	713	793	5	11
8,443	4,946	3,497	+ 57.72	547	707	4	6
15,243	9,343	5,900	+ 85.60	427	631	7	14
60,312	38,311	22,001	+ 95.79	570	574	10	20
34,094	21,479	12,615	+103.80	568	587	6	11
26,218	16,832	9,386	+ 86.27	573	558	1,782	3,319
26,218	16,832	9,386	+ 86.27	573	558	1,782	3,319
13,504	7,101	6,403	+ 36.69	926	902	77	105
8,161	5,045	3,116	+ 74.23	767	618	3	4

## R E L I G I O N

Hindus: Hindus continue to constitute the bulk of the population of these islands accounting for 60.92% of the Union Territory's total population. Proportion of Hindus to total population is lower than the all India percentage of 82.72 but considering Andaman group of Islands separately, the percentage of Hindus works out to 72.19%. Hindus constitute the major religious group in all the four Tahsils of Andaman Group of Islands. Diglipur Tahsil has the maximum percentage of Hindus viz., 93.17% followed by Rangat Tahsil 81.45%, Mayabunder Tahsil 67.89% and South Andaman Tahsil 67.16%. During the decade 1961-71 Hindus showed an increase of 113.95% as against the all India growth rate of 23.69%. Sex ratio of Hindus in this Union Territory is 596 females per 1000 males which is the lowest as compared with all other communities.

Christians: Christianity is the second predominant religion in this Union Territory constituting 26.35% of the population of the Union Territory. They are mostly concentrated in the Nicobar group of Islands where they form a majority viz., 74.65%. Car Nicobar Tahsil has the highest percentage of Christians 90.98% followed by Fancory Tahsil 47.63%. In Andaman group of Islands they form 15.16% of the total population. Their dispersal in various tahsils is as follows: Mayabunder 27.74%, Rangat 15.97%, South Andaman 14.64% and Diglipur 5.92%. Christianity recorded a growth rate of 68.82% in this Union Territory as against the all India growth rate of 32.60%. Sex ratio of Christians in this Union Territory is 674 females per 1000 males.

Muslims: Muslims form 10.12% of the total population of the country



the third position. They are mostly settled in South Andaman Tahsil forming 17.17% and their percentage in the remaining tahsils is Mayabunder 3.81%, Car Nicobar 2.64%, Nancowry 2.40%, Rangat 2.23% and Diglipur 0.90%. Sex Ratio amongst Muslims is 746 females per 1000 males. Sikhs: Sikhs form even less than 1% of the total population i.e., 0.75%. They have recorded a growth of 258.92% which is largely due to settlement of ex-servicemen most of whom are Sikhs. Their sex ratio is 737 females per 1000 males. They are mostly concentrated in South Andaman and Nancowry Tahsils and have negligible proportion in other areas.

Budhists: Budhists have recorded a substantial decrease of (-) 93.97% on account of large scale migration of Burmese from these islands. They now form a negligible proportion of 0.09%. They are mostly settled in South Andaman and Mayabunder Tahsils. Their sex ratio is 515 females per 1000 males.

Jains: Jains have recorded the maximum growth rate of 366.67% but their number is so small that their percentage will be affected by movement of even a single family. They have been returned from Rangat and South Andaman Tahsils only. Their sex ratio is 1000 females per 1000 males.

Others: Details of religions included under others have been given in appendix to religion statement. The decadal decrease in their percentage is on account of such persons having returned one or the other major religion. Their sex ratio is 1039 females per 1000 males.

Religion not stated: Increase in percentage of returns against religion not stated is due to strict compliance of the instructions by the enumerators to avoid suggestive questions as these were bound to get biased returns. Their sex ratio highest in these islands for any faith or persuasion is 1071 females per 1000 males. Bulk of these persons belongs to remote areas of Nancowry Tahsil

STATEMENT-I  
R E L I G I O N

Sl.No.	Union Territory/ Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	T o t a l			NAME OF RELIGIONS			
						Buddhism		Christianity	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Total	115,133	70,027	45,106	68	35	17,857	12,485
		Rural	88,915	53,195	35,720	37	24	16,190	11,455
		Urban	26,218	16,832	9,386	31	11	1,667	1,030
1.	Diglipur Tahsil	Total	9,470	5,281	4,189	..	..	387	174
2.	Mayabunder Tahsil	Total	8,443	4,946	3,497	17	15	1,355	987
3.	Rangat Tahsil	Total	15,243	9,343	5,900	2	2	1,677	757
4.	South Andaman Tahsil	Total	60,312	38,311	22,001	49	18	5,751	3,081
		Rural	34,094	21,479	12,615	18	7	4,084	2,051
		Urban	26,218	16,832	9,386	31	11	1,667	1,030
5.	Car Nicobar Tahsil	Total	13,504	7,101	6,403	..	..	6,306	5,980
6.	Nancowry Tahsil	Total	8,161	5,045	3,116	..	..	2,381	1,506

Note:- There is no urban area in Diglipur, Mayabunder, Rangat, Car Nicobar and Nancowry Tahsils.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER								Other Reli- gions and persuasions		Religion not stated	
Hinduism		Islam		Jainism		Sikhism		M	F	M	F
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
43,935	26,199	6,677	4,978	7	7	498	367	620	644	365	391
31,978	20,155	3,695	2,825	5	4	316	218	618	644	356	391
11,957	6,040	2,982	2,153	2	3	182	149	2	..	9	..
4,831	3,592	62	23	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
3,367	2,365	195	127	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	..
7,414	5,001	219	121	5	4	10	8	13	7	3	..
26,347	14,161	5,848	4,508	2	3	243	177	61	53	10	..
14,390	8,121	2,866	2,355	..	..	61	28	59	53	1	..
11,957	6,040	2,982	2,153	2	3	182	149	2	..	9	..
586	271	208	148	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..
1,390	409	145	51	..	..	232	177	545	582	352	391

STATEMENT III  
(Appendix to Religion Table)  
DETAILS OF RELIGION SHOWN UNDER OTHER RELIGION AND  
PERSUASION IN MAIN TABLE

Andaman & Nicobar Islands					
Religions and Persuasions	Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Religions and Persuasions	Andaman & Nicobar Islands *	Total	1,264	620	644
Animist			229	117	112
Dravidan			1	1	..
Atheists			928	443	485
Storm Worship			31	17	14
Tribal Religion			73	40	33
Zoroastrian			2	2	..
All Religions and Persuasions		Rural	1,262	618	644
Animist			229	117	112
Dravidan			1	1	..
Atheists			928	443	485
Storm Worship			31	17	14
Tribal Religion			73	40	33
All Religions and Persuasions		Urban	2	2	..
Zoroastrian			2	2	..

\*There being only one District viz. Andaman & Nicobar Islands in this Union Territory, the data for Union Territory represents District data as well.

STATEMENT IV  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION  
BY RELIGION

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Union Territory/ Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Buddh- ists	Christ- ians	Hindus	Muslims	Jains	Sikhs	Other Religions and per- suasions	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Total	0.09	26.35	60.92	10.12	0.01	0.75	1.10	0.66
	Rural	0.07	31.09	58.64	7.33	0.01	0.60	1.42	0.84
	Urban	0.16	10.29	68.64	19.59	0.02	1.26	0.01	0.03
Diglipur Tahsil	Total	..	5.92	93.17	0.90	..	..	0.01	..
Mayabunder Tahsil	Total	0.38	27.74	67.89	3.81	..	0.18	..	..
Rangat Tahsil	Total	0.02	15.97	81.45	2.23	0.06	0.12	0.13	0.02
South Andaman Tahsil	Total	0.11	14.64	67.16	17.17	0.01	0.70	0.19	0.02
	Rural	0.07	18.00	66.03	15.31	..	0.26	0.33	N
	Urban	0.16	10.29	68.64	19.59	0.02	1.26	0.01	0.03
Car Nicobar Tahsil	Total	..	90.98	6.35	2.64	..	0.02	0.01	..
Nancowry Tahsil	Total	..	47.63	22.05	2.40	..	5.01	13.01	9.10

N: Negligible.

## SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Under the provisions of the Constitution, the President can Schedule some Castes and Tribes for certain purposes for specified areas of the country. There are, however, no Castes Scheduled in these islands while there are only six Tribes Scheduled according to the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribe Order, 1959 and subsequent notifications.

These tribes are:

1. In the Andaman Islands:-

1. Andamanese including Chariar or Chari, Kora, Tabo or Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai and Kol.
2. Jarawas.
3. Onges.
4. Sentinelese.

2. In the Nicobar Islands:-

1. Nicobarese.
2. Shom Pens.

Unfortunately no census could be conducted in areas under the occupation of Jarawas and Sentinelese as both these tribes continue to be hostile and friendly contact with them has so far not been possible. Efforts are being made to estimate their numbers.

The population of tribes enumerated as given in the following table shows that out of 18,102 persons returned as Scheduled Tribes, Nicobarese form the bulk i.e., 17,874. The others are in negligible numbers. The population of Onges has recorded a decrease of 13.18% that is from 129 in 1961 to 112 in 1971. Although numerically smaller now than the tribe can

sustain itself with proper medical aid and suitable environmental conditions. Their sex ratio is 898 females per 1000 males. Though Andamanese have increased from 19 in 1961 to 24 in 1971, yet their extinction does not appear to be far off. Their sex ratio is 600 females per 1000 males. Shom Pans have shown an increase of 29.58%. Their sex ratio is 1091 females per 1000 males. Nicobarese have shown a growth rate of 28.56% which is higher than the all India general population growth rate of 24.30%. Obviously this tribe has been progressing satisfactorily. Their growth rate is doubtless lower than the Union Territory's growth rate of 31.17% but as the Union Territory's growth rate has been greatly inflated by immigration, comparison of Nicobarese growth rate which is purely natural with the overall growth rate of the Union Territory will not be at all meaningful. Their sex ratio of 942 females per 1000 males is also the second highest in these islands.



STATEMENT V  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES  
ALL SCHEDULED TRIBES

Union Territory/ Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Total			Andamanese			Nicobarese		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Total	18,102	9,320	8,782	24	15	9	17,874	9,202	8,672
	Rural	18,099	9,318	8,781	21	13	8	17,874	9,202	8,672
	Urban	3	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..
Rangat Tahsil	Total	19	12	7	19	12	7	..	..	..
South Andaman Tahsil	Total	117	62	55	5	3	2	..	..	..
	Rural	114	60	54	2	1	1	..	..	..
	Urban	3	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..
Car Nicobar Tahsil	Total	12,338	6,282	6,056	..	..	..	12,338	6,282	6,056
Nancowry Tahsil	Total	5,628	2,964	2,664	..	..	..	5,536	2,920	2,616

Note:- 1. There is only one District viz., Andaman and Nicobar Islands in this Union Territory, the data for Union Territory represents District data as well.

2. Two Scheduled Tribes viz., Jarawas and Sentinelese have not been mentioned in this statement as they were not enumerated being hostile.

3. There are no urban areas in Rangat, Car Nicobar and Nancowry Tahsils.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Orses			Shom Pens		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17
112	59	53	92	44	48
112	59	53	92	44	48
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
112	59	53	..	..	..
112	59	53	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	92	44	48

## LITERACY

A person who could both read and write with understanding in any language was taken as literate. Even with this tiny yard stick, the all India general rate of literacy is quite low viz., \*29.35%. This Union Territory's general rate of literacy as compared with States and all India is quite high viz., 43.59% and these islands occupy fifth rank in literacy in the country.

Children in the age group of 0-4 are generally illiterate and they are treated so in census even if a few prodigies among them could both read and write. This is because they are generally too young to comprehend what they read and write. Literacy level is, therefore, examined by excluding population in the age group 0-4. Literacy rate of these islands shows that every second person aged 5 and above is a literate. In the following table two sets of figures i.e., literacy excluding age group 0-4 and general literacy including age group 0-4 are given. Comparing with 1961, it is observed that there is an appreciable increase of 27.65% in rate of literacy among persons aged 5+ during the decade. There is a striking percentage increase during the decade in the female literacy rate as it stands at 55.99% and it is still better in the rural areas being 67.07%.

Among Tahsils, South Andaman has the distinction of having the highest percentage of literates in these islands viz., 60.18% followed by Mayabunder 51.24%, Rangat 48.57%, Diglipur 46.07%, Car Nicobar 20.29%

and Mancoory trailing with 29.25%. Only the tribal areas of Nicobars have recorded a lower percentage of literacy than all India average but still it is higher than a number of States and Union Territories. Following statement gives literacy percentage of total population and persons aged 5 and above. Absolute figures for literates are given in Primary Census Abstract.

Excluding the age group 0-4, 51.15% persons are literate with 45.40% in rural areas and 69.79% in the urban area. Literate males are 58.82% and literate females are 38.28%.

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\* Source: Census of India - Series 1 Paper 1 of 1971.

STATEMENT VI  
STATEMENT SHOWING LITERACY PERCENTAGES

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Union Territory/ Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of literacy amongst persons aged 5+			General literacy percentage (includ- ing age group 0-4)			Percentage of literacy amongst persons aged 5+		
		1971			1961					
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Total	51.15	58.82	38.28	43.59	51.64	31.11	40.07	48.75	24.54
	Rural	45.40	53.88	31.81	38.31	46.80	25.66	34.64	43.59	19.04
	Urban	69.79	73.74	62.09	61.53	66.93	51.85	58.73	65.82	44.91
Diglipur Tahsil	Total	46.07	57.25	31.20	38.38	48.84	25.21			
Mayabunder Tahsil	Total	51.24	62.51	33.75	41.92	53.07	26.14			
Rangat Tahsil	Total	48.57	56.79	34.44	40.49	48.84	27.27			
South Andaman Tahsil	Total	60.18	65.22	50.59	52.21	58.39	41.44			
	Rural	52.57	58.38	41.74	45.03	51.69	33.70			
	Urban	69.79	73.74	62.09	61.53	66.93	51.85			
Car Nicobar Tahsil	Total	29.9	38.36	19.07	24.3	32.23	15.77			
Nancowry Tahsil	Total	29.25	38.78	12.63	25.24	34.41	10.40			

STATEMENT VII  
 PROGRESS IN LITERACY RATE

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		P	M	F
Percentage variation in Literacy Rates 1961-71	Total	27.65	20.63	55.99
	Rural	31.06	23.61	67.07
	Urban	18.83	12.03	38.25

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## ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

At the Census every person was categorised basically as a worker or as a non-worker. Every person was asked what his main activity was, that is, how he engaged himself mostly. All such persons whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his/her physical or mental activity were treated as workers. Work involved not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. The analysis of workers and non-workers from absolute figures given in Union Territory Primary Census Abstract shows that 39.55% persons only are engaged in various economic activities out of which 37.77% are males and 1.78% are females. Nancowry has the highest proportion of economically active population viz., 48.99% followed by South Andaman 43.05%, Rangat 39.02%, Mayabunder 34.85%, Diglipur 31.12% and Car Nicobar 27.64%. Ranking of Tahsils for male workers follow the same pattern viz., Nancowry is leading with 42.65% followed by South Andaman 41.64%, Rangat 38.37%, Mayabunder 34.23%, Diglipur 30.67% and Car Nicobar 24.06%. Among females Nancowry again leads with 6.34% but Car Nicobar steals a march over others by securing a second rank with 3.58% followed by South Andaman 1.41%, Rangat 0.65%, Mayabunder 0.62% and Diglipur 0.45%. Considering males and females separately, we find that out of every 1000 males 621 are workers while for every 1000 females there are 45 workers only. Work participation rate both for males and females is lower in rural areas as compared with urban areas. In urban areas for every 1000 males and 1000 females there are 663 and 63 workers respectively, while in rural areas there are 608 males and 41 females.

Distribution of 1000 male and 1000 female workers separately for all areas, rural areas and urban areas in different industrial categories as given in the statement VIII reveals that cultivation is not the principal industry in these islands. Maximum number of male workers are engaged in construction viz., 227 per 1000 male workers, followed by cultivators + Agricultural Labourers 190, Other Services 179, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and allied activities 174, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs 104, Trade and Commerce 66, Transport, Storage and Communications 54 and Mining and Quarrying 6. Similarly among women workers <sup>for</sup> every 1000 females the economic participation is maximum in other services 361 followed by Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities 283, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs 223, Cultivation plus Agricultural Labourers 70, Construction 25, Trade and Commerce 16, Mining and Quarrying 12, and Transport, Storage and communications 10. Male participation in cultivation and Agricultural Labourers is the maximum in rural areas viz., 252 per 1000 male workers followed by Construction 237, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities 215 other services 118, Manufacturing, Processing and Servicing and Repairs 100, Trade and Commerce 45, Transport, Storage and Communications 25, and Mining and Quarrying 8. Rural female participation is the maximum in Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and allied activities viz., 385 females per 1000 female workers, followed by Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs 305, Other Services 167, Agriculture Labourers & Cultivation



94, Construction 19, Mining and Quarrying 17, Trade and Commerce 12 and Transport, Storage and Communications 1. In urban areas both males and females are mostly engaged in other services viz., 357 males and 839 females per 1000 male workers and 1000 female workers respectively. Female participation in other industrial categories is quite small. Next to other services males are mostly engaged in Construction 195, Transport, Storage and Communications 140, Trade and Commerce 128, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs 116, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities 54, Cultivation and Agriculture Labourers 9 and Mining and Quarrying 1.

## STATEMENT VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 MALE AND 1000 FEMALE WORKERS  
ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF  
THEIR MAIN ACTIVITY

Category	Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I & II	190	70	252	94	9	10
III	174	283	215	385	54	31
IV	6	12	8	17	1	..
V	104	223	100	305	116	22
VI	227	25	237	19	195	39
VII	66	16	45	12	128	27
VIII	54	10	25	1	140	32
IX	179	361	118	167	357	839
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

## STATEMENT IX

TOTAL POPULATION, TOTAL WORKERS AND  
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION

Union Territory/ Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Total population			Total workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Total	115,133	70,027	45,106	45,531 (39.55)	43,487 (37.77)	2,044 (1.78)
	Rural	88,915	53,195	35,720	33,786 (38.00)	32,331 (36.36)	1,455 (1.64)
	Urban	26,218	16,832	9,386	11,745 (44.80)	11,156 (42.55)	589 (2.25)
Diglipur Tahsil	Total	9,470	5,281	4,189	2,947 (31.12)	2,904 (30.67)	43 (0.45)
Mayabunder Tahsil	Total	8,443	4,946	3,497	2,942 (34.85)	2,890 (34.23)	52 (0.62)
Rangat Tahsil	Total	15,243	9,343	5,900	5,948 (39.02)	5,849 (38.37)	99 (0.65)
South Andaman Tahsil	Total	60,312	38,311	22,001	25,964 (43.05)	25,114 (41.64)	850 (1.41)
	Rural	34,094	21,479	12,615	14,219 (41.71)	13,958 (40.94)	261 (0.77)
	Urban	26,218	16,832	9,386	11,745 (44.80)	11,156 (42.55)	589 (2.25)
Car Nicobar Tahsil	Total	13,504	7,101	6,403	3,732 (27.64)	3,249 (24.06)	483 (3.58)
Nancowry Tahsil	Total	8,161	5,045	3,116	3,998 (48.99)	3,481 (42.65)	517 (6.34)



## STATEMENT X

TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AND THEIR  
DISTRIBUTION PER 1000 MALES AND 1000 FEMALES

	Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Workers	43,487 (621.00)	2,044 (45.32)	32,331 (607.78)	1,455 (40.73)	11,156 (662.79)	589 (62.75)
Non-Workers	26,540 (379.00)	43,062 (954.68)	20,864 (392.22)	34,265 (959.27)	5,676 (337.21)	8,797 (937.25)
Total	70,027 (1000)	45,106 (1000)	53,195 (1000)	35,720 (1000)	16,832 (1000)	9,386 (1000)

Figures in bracket give distribution per 1000.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

## UNION TERRITORY PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands.

Sl.No.	Union Territory/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km <sup>2</sup>	Occupied Residen- tial houses	No.of house- holds	Total Population including Institutional and House- less Population		
						Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	Total	8,293.0	23,167	23,767	115,133	70,027	45,106
		Rural	8,285.1	17,565	18,039	88,915	53,195	35,720
		Urban	7.9	5,602	5,728	26,218	16,832	9,386
I.	DIGLIPUR TAHASIL	Total	884.0	1,920	1,941	9,470	5,281	4,189
II.	MAYABUNDER TAHASIL	Total	1,347.8	1,820	1,841	8,443	4,946	3,497
III.	RANGAT TAHASIL	Total	1,098.2	3,625	3,721	15,243	9,343	5,900
IV.	SOUTH ANDAMANI TAHASIL	Total	3,010.4	12,456	12,903	60,312	38,311	22,001
		Rural	3,002.5	6,854	7,175	34,094	21,479	12,615
		Urban	7.9	5,602	5,728	26,218	16,832	9,386
	PORT BLAIR TOWN	Urban	7.9	5,602	5,728	26,218	16,832	9,386
V.	CAR NICOBAR TAHASIL	Total	129.0	1,780	1,781	13,504	7,101	6,403
VI.	NANCOWRY TAHASIL	Total	1,823.6	1,566	1,580	8,161	5,045	3,116

Footnotes: 1-4.

1. The population given in Primary Census Abstract is exclusive of Jarawas and Sentinelese as no census could be conducted in areas under their occupation, they being hostile.

	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Edu- cated persons			Total Workers Category I to IX		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	..	..	..	13,102	9,320	8,782	50,191	36,160	14,031	45,531	43,487	2,044
..	..	..	..	13,099	9,318	8,781	34,059	24,895	9,164	33,786	32,331	1,455
..	..	..	..	3	2	1	16,132	11,265	4,867	11,745	11,156	589
I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,635	2,579	1,056	2,947	2,904	43
II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,539	2,625	914	2,942	2,890	52
III.	..	..	..	19	12	7	6,172	4,563	1,609	5,948	5,849	99
IV.	..	..	..	117	62	55	31,486	22,368	9,118	25,964	25,114	850
..	..	..	..	114	60	54	15,354	11,103	4,251	14,219	13,958	261
..	..	..	..	3	2	1	16,132	11,265	4,867	11,745	11,156	589
..	..	..	..	3	2	1	16,132	11,265	4,867	11,745	11,156	589
V.	..	..	..	12,338	6,282	6,056	3,299	2,289	1,010	3,732	3,249	483
VI.	..	..	..	5,628	2,964	2,664	2,060	1,736	324	3,938	3,481	517

2. Area for the Union Territory i.e., Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been supplied by the Surveyor General through Central Statistical Organisation as on 1-1-1966 and is provisional. Tahsils/Urban area figures have been supplied by the local Revenue Authorities.

WORKERS

	I Cultivators			II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plan- tations, Orchards and allied activities		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	6,268	6,156	102	2,137	2,096	41	8,130	7,552	578
	6,199	6,097	102	2,095	2,060	35	7,515	6,955	560
	69	69	..	42	36	6	615	597	18
I.	1,389	1,379	10	480	467	13	183	183	..
II.	1,099	1,081	18	183	181	2	235	235	2
III.	1,261	1,235	26	269	268	1	1,564	1,558	6
IV.	2,437	2,369	48	1,189	1,164	25	2,882	2,815	67
	2,368	2,320	48	1,147	1,128	19	2,267	2,213	49
	69	69	..	42	36	6	615	597	18
	69	69	..	42	36	6	615	597	18
V.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,974	1,638	336
VI.	82	82	..	16	16	..	1,295	1,135	170

3. There are no urban areas in Diglipur, Mayabunder, Rangat, Bar and Jancowny Tahsils.



W O R K E R S

IV  
Mining and  
Quarrying

V  
Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and  
servicing and Repairs

(a)  
Household Industry

(b)  
Other than household  
industry

Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
34	269	25	1,848	1,419	429	3,125	3,098	27
37	262	25	1,728	1,299	429	1,937	1,923	14
7	7	..	120	120	..	1,188	1,175	13
I. ..	..	..	24	24	..	14	14	.
I. 23	23	..	35	33	2	5	4	1
I. ..	..	..	59	57	2	705	698	7
V. 271	246	25	213	209	4	2,284	2,266	18
264	239	25	93	89	4	1,096	1,091	5
7	7	..	120	120	..	1,188	1,175	13
7	7	..	120	120	..	1,188	1,175	13
V. ..	..	..	516	429	87	22	21	1
7	..	..	1,001	667	334	95	95	.

4. There being only one District in this Union Territory, the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, data for the Union Territory holds good for the District as well.

W O R K E R S

	VI Construction			VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	9,900	9,549	51	2,919	2,886	33	2,390	2,369	21
	7,700	7,672	28	1,479	1,462	17	808	806	2
	2,200	2,177	23	1,440	1,424	16	1,582	1,563	19
I.	461	460	1	81	81	..	10	10	..
II.	755	751	5	131	129	2	38	38	..
III.	1,210	1,203	2	271	263	8	68	68	..
IV.	6,108	6,065	43	2,007	1,986	21	2,125	2,102	21
	3,908	3,888	20	567	562	5	541	533	2
	2,200	2,177	23	1,440	1,424	16	1,582	1,563	19
	2,200	2,177	23	1,440	1,424	16	1,582	1,563	19
V.	495	495	..	228	227	1	50	50	..
VI.	870	370	..	201	200	1	101	101	..

WORKERS

IX  
Other Services

X  
Non-Workers

	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	49	50	51	52	53	54
	8,520	7,783	737	69,602	26,540	43,062
	4,038	3,795	243	55,129	20,864	34,265
	4,482	3,988	494	14,473	5,676	8,797
I.	305	286	19	6,523	2,377	4,146
II.	437	417	20	5,501	2,056	3,445
III.	544	494	50	9,295	3,494	5,801
IV.	6,450	5,872	578	34,348	13,197	21,151
	1,968	1,884	84	19,875	7,521	12,354
	4,482	3,988	494	14,473	5,676	8,797
	4,482	3,988	494	14,473	5,676	8,797
V.	447	389	58	9,772	3,852	5,920
VI.	337	325	12	4,163	1,564	2,599

