

C E N S U S O F I N D I A
1971

SERIES-20: ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
Paper 1 of 1971

PROVISIONAL
POPULATION TOTALS
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

M.C.JOSHI
Of the Uttar Pradesh Civil Service
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
Andaman and Nicobar Islands

	PAGE
PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLES	25
I-Distribution of Population, sex ratio, density of Population and growth rate by Union Territory and Tahsils	26-27
II-Decadal Variation in Population since 1901	28-29
III-Rural and Urban Composition	30-31
IV-Population of Towns	32-33
V-Literacy	34-35
VI-Distribution of Population by workers and non-workers	36-37
VII-Distribution of working population by Agricultural and other workers	38-39

MAPS AND CHART

1. Map of Andaman & Nicobar Islands- showing decennial population growth rate 1961-71 by Tahsils	i
2. Map of Andaman & Nicobar Islands- showing density of population 1971 by Tahsils	ii
3. Chart - showing comparative size of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by Tahsils.	iii

N O T E

Shri A.Chandra Sekhar, Registrar General, India in his first broadcast on the 1971 Census from Port Blair over the All India Radio on the 16th March, 1970 during his ten days itinerary of these Islands said as follows :

"Sunrise of 1st March, 1971 (this date was subsequently changed to 1st April, 1971 due to mid-term Elections to the Parliament) is the D-day for the next Census of India. The "Islands of the Mari-gold Sun" as an author has affectionately named the Andamans and Nicobars will perhaps be the first part of our country to get the earliest glimpse of the Sun on that day. These Islands may well lay claim to be the first to complete the Census".

Although we were not the first to relay the provisional population figures to New Delhi yet we perhaps can claim to be the first to have seen the resplendent disc of burnished copper emerging above the vast expanse of the sea on the 1st April, 1971 and as a corollary to be the first to have completed the Census.

1.1 As the public interest in knowing the latest population figures is keen and pressing, it is obviously desirable to inform the public and the Government of the population totals discovered by the 1971 Census of India. The figures given in this booklet bring out some very basic particulars of the population of these Islands as on the 1st April, 1971 as recorded by the 1971 Census. These figures, however, are only the crude totals compiled from the abstracts furnished by the enumerators. These totals are provisional in the sense that these have not been formally sorted but they would not be very different dimensionally. These figures will be confirmed and will bear a stamp of finality only after the Census Schedules have been fully processed in the Tabulation Office. After the final tabulation, apart from providing the Primary Census Data down to every village

in the rural areas and wards in the town of Port Blair, a number of cross tabulations of the Census data will provide the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population by sex, broad age groups, educational levels etc.

1.2 On account of our anxiety to make available to the Government and the people the provisional totals of 1971 Census count as expeditiously as possible after the completion of the enumeration, this booklet of provisional population figures has been compiled and presented.

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

Census of India 1971-Provisional Population
totals of Andaman & Nicobar Islands

POPULATION OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	Total	1,15,090
	Males	70,005
	Females	45,085
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE 1961-71	81.11%	
DENSITY OF POPULATION	14 Per Sq.Km.	
SEX RATIO	644 females per 1,000 males.	
PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	22.78%	
LITERACY RATE	Total	43.48%
	Males	51.54%
	Females	30.96%
WORK PARTICIPATION RATE (i.e. PROPORTION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE WORKERS)	Total	39.39%
	Males	61.84%
	Females	4.53%

ORGANISATION FOR THE
CENSUS OF 1971

2. Organisation for the census of 1971

2.1 The preparation for the Census began when the Superintendent of Census Operations who was later on redesignated as Director of Census Operations took up his assignment in a newly created post in July, 1969. Prior to this the Deputy Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, looked after the work of Census in these Islands in an ex-officio capacity. There was a nucleus staff continuing from before, which was manning the Census Office under the Deputy Commissioner. The first task to accomplish was to get familiarised with the entire territory with cartographic aids, demarcate on the ground various levels of census responsibility and get acquainted thoroughly with census practices and procedure.

2.2 Following the time honoured tradition of Census taking the Andaman Administration placed their administrative machinery at the disposal of this Directorate and facilitated the smooth working of the Census by issue of suitable instructions to the Officers subordinate to them. The Administration also very kindly issued instructions allowing the use of motor vehicles and motor launches/boats by the Census Authorities on a priority basis which by and large were followed by the Officers of the Administration and thereby enabled Census workers to discharge their duties successfully. Similar facilities of personnel and transport were made available by other Central Government Departments.

2.3 We hasten to acknowledge gratitude on behalf of the entire Census Directorate and record our grateful thanks not only to the Administration and other Central Government Departments and other Organisations but also to the public at large for their cooperation and good will. In particular we are extremely grateful to Shri H.S. Butalia, Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Shri B.R. Basu, Chief Secretary, Andaman and Nicobar Islands who, inter alia, allowed us to utilise the sea and land transport belonging to the Administration for census work. We are also deeply grateful to Shri B.K. Halve, Chief Development Commissioner, who not only gave us all possible encouragement to plan and organise our operations but also actively

associated himself with our work and even exhorted his subordinate officers to follow suit. To Shri R.K.Ahuja, Deputy Commissioner, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, we owe our gratitude for suffering our office to continue in a part of his official residence inspite of obvious invasion to his privacy and solitude. Thanks are also due to Shri B.B.L.Bharadwaj, Medical and Educational Secretary and Dr. A.K.Bannerji, Director of Medical and Health Services, who were only too willing to make all medical facilities and the services of a trained Compounder available for the party deputed for coverage of the Shompens and the Onges. We are also very thankful to Shri V.N.Singh, Superintendent of Police, Andaman and Nicobar Islands for his never failing courtesy and co-operation in allowing the Police escort, Radio apparatus and operator to accompany the team for the expedition to Great Nicobar. Shri T.N.Pandit, Officer-in-Charge, Anthropological Survey of India made it possible for the special survey teams deputed to Little Andaman and Great Nicobar to tour and sojourn in the jungles by lending camp equipage and other materials required for such surveys. Commander K.P.Nair, Harbour Master, Andaman and Nicobar Islands needs a special mention. He came to our rescue at a critical time when prospects of the availability of a sea worthy vessel for the enumeration in Nancowrie group of Islands were rather bleak and there was an imminent danger of the Census Programme getting out of gear. His valuable assistance in providing M.V.Katchal and M.V.Teressa and his firm but tactful handling of the itinerary afforded us complete assurance against the census programme getting disorganised during the enumeration period. We are also conscious that without the active cooperation of Shri S.N.Kalra, Director of Education, the enumerators, bulk of whom was from the Educational Cadre of these Islands, could not have carried out their duties with such devotion and promptitude. The credit of the successful census enumeration goes largely to the devotion and enthusiasm of the Charge Officers. It is difficult for me to express adequately my appreciation of the work done by the supervisors and enumerators, who have carried out their census duties efficiently in the face of serious difficulties and personal inconveniences. They have not only brought credit to themselves but also to the Census Organisation.

2.4 To Shri Chandra Sekhar, Registrar General, India, we are indeed highly indebted for his lively interest in the work of these Islands and his inspiring leadership which goaded us to accomplish our arduous task with a sense of pleasure and devotion. His extensive tour of these Islands in March, 1970 was a benison and left all of us convinced that there would be nothing which he would not do to make our task easy and fascinating. Although Shri K.D. Ballal, Deputy Registrar General, could not find it possible to pay us a visit, he very ably guided us from distant Delhi and did all that was possible for fulfilment of the objective. We are very grateful to him for his help and guidance. Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General, who visited these Islands was good enough to encourage us to take up socio-economic studies of the tribal people and depute special staff from his office for conducting such studies. We were aware of the heavy preoccupations of Shri K.K. Chakravorty, Central Tabulation Officer, but the promptness and speed with which he provided us the wherewithal to go ahead with Census Operations and prompt replies to our references showed that although separated by thousand of miles, he was keenly alive to our difficulties.

3. Stages in the Census Operations

3.1 The delimitation of boundaries of Census Charges, supervisory circles and enumeration blocks constituted the first important land-mark for the preparation of the Census foundation on which the Census superstructure was to be erected. This followed the numbering and listing of buildings, census houses and households throughout the territory, to serve as a general frame for final demarcation of census blocks and assessment of personnel requirements and requirements of census schedules. Apart from giving these details and a picture of dwelling tenements with number of rooms in the occupation of each household and their manufacturing composition, it also gave information on certain characteristics of different industrial establishments and a forecast of the likely population of 1971. This work was completed by and large by May, 1970. The work was delayed on account of the destruction of some census schedules in two Charges of South Andaman and Port Blair Town in the unfortunate fire

which gutted the offices of the Deputy Commissioner and Tahsildar, South Andaman in March, 1970

3.2 The next stage was to train all levels of the census agency in every aspect of Census taking. This training consisted of a minimum of three classes at different periods extending over to three days in each training class and lasted between October-December 1970 and part of January, 1971. Consequent on the change of census programme on account of mid-term general elections to the Parliament training classes were again held in the months of February and March, 1971 as well, by way of refresher courses. The training programme of supervisors and enumerators in the Nancowrie group of Islands was some what delayed and had to undergo changes quantitatively due to non-availability of timely marine transport. Even then all attempts were made to leave no chances of deficiency in the conceptual understanding of the instructions so very essential for the enumeration agency. Forms and schedules were distributed at the last training class and the Charge Officers were particularly asked to ensure that the schedules are given only a few days before the 10th March, 1971 to avoid their loss and mutilation in case the intervening period between the last training class and the 10th March, 1971 was long. In areas which were difficult of approach the forms and schedules were sent quite well in advance.

3.3 The actual Census Operations started on 10th March and ended at the sunrise of 1st April. The first to be counted on the 10th March, 1971 was the Chief Commissioner of these Islands. Enumerators were supposed to visit every household or every human being and record particulars relating to the households and individuals in appropriate forms themselves. Each enumerator was called upon to fill up an Individual Slip for each individual and population record for each household. The reference date for the 1971 Census was the sunrise of 1st April, 1971. This meant that the data collected at the census will relate to the aforesaid point of time and all births and deaths occurring between the time the count was taken and the sunrise of 1st April, detected during the revisional round between 1st April and 3rd April were also to be accounted .

He was also asked to enumerate any person found in a household during the revisional round, if that person had not been enumerated elsewhere during the period 10th March to 31st March. Thus all persons alive at the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 have been included in the Census count of 1971. All such persons who were present at their normal places of residence have been enumerated at such places of residence but those who were away from their normal places of residence during the full period of count have not been included in such households as these persons were to be enumerated at places where they were first to be found by the enumerator during the enumeration period or during his revisional round. Houseless persons were enumerated at the places they were found on the night of the 31st March, 1971. The population on ships was counted on 31st March or 1st April according to the Ports of berthing or anchorage by the enumerator of the concerned blocks, care being taken to see that such sea population had not been enumerated elsewhere.

3.4 In the Nancowrie group of Islands at some places which were far-flung, bereft of regular ferry services and where the people were by and large insulated against infiltration, advance enumeration was conducted. In the Andaman group of Islands areas such as Narcondam Island, East Island and Tribal area in Little Andaman inhabited by the Onges had advance enumeration. In all such areas no revisional round was insisted upon due to various difficulties of communication, access and transport. The population involved was also small. Any attempt at revisional round would not have made any significant difference but the expenses to be incurred would have been incommensurate. It is a pity that establishment of contact with the implacable Jarawas and Sentinalese is still impossible. Both these tribes had therefore to be left out of actual enumeration. Perhaps by the time we embark upon the next census some meaningful and friendly contact with these tribes would have been established to enable their proper enumeration in the spot enumeration.

3.5 The organisation and conduct of Census Operations in these Islands is a formidable task even

though the population to be counted may not be sizeable. The difficulties of communication, absence of regular ferry services connecting one Island with another in many cases, risk to life and property in landing in some Islands and risk in going about in small cannoes across the sea to cover small Islands, absence of personnel at distant places and a mixture of different linguistic sections of people comprising the population of these Islands are factors responsible for the despair of many an unwary person. The enumeration of the Onges and the Shompens which was conducted by a team under the leadership of Shri Ardaman Singh, Assistant Director of Census Operations, speaks volumes of the determination, tenacity of purpose and devotion to duty of the team and the leader. He along with a dedicated team consisting of Sarvshri G.P.Reddy and S.Sanyal, Investigators and K.C.Kapoor, Photographer of the Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi on the one hand and Shri V.K.Balan, Technical Assistant, Shri P.K.Thankappan Nair, Assistant Compiler and Shri R.Sasi, Upper Division Clerk, of this Directorate besides a couple of class IV employees on the other and Shri V.K.Choudhary of the Adim Jati Sangh, who also accompanied the party to cover the Onges, braving severe physical discomforts and spending many agonising moments unmindful of the onslaughts of leeches and tick bites trekked his way deep into dense forests and waded through swamps and marshy lands to take a photographic census, to make an on the spot count of the Shompens and the Onges and to collect many other details for a detailed socio-economic survey of these tribes. The survey party considered their task challenging and fascinating at the same time. In their expedition to Great Nicobar the ungrudging assistance and cooperation rendered by the Captains and crew of M.V.Katchal and M.V.Teressa and of Sarvshri K.Sethuraman and S. Raha, Assistant Commissioners of Nancowrie and Campbell Bay who accompanied the party lightened the burden of the team considerably.

3.6 About 347 persons were employed as Census agency- both enumeration and supervisory in 468 blocks. The count was spread over nearly three weeks to enable the enumerators to take it in the stride of their daily

chores. Although the Administration on the request of this Directorate granted concessions in Office and School attendance to the enumerators and the supervisors for the period of enumeration and exempted them fully from attending to their normal duties for the period of the revisional round to complete the census records and the revisional round yet over and under enumeration cannot be ruled out in such a vast undertaking. No cases of omission or duplication were brought to notice and it is hoped that cases of omission or duplication will be rare, if not none.

A P P E N D I X - I
OFFICIALS WHO WORKED ON PAPER NO.1 OF 1971

Serial No.	Name of officials	Designation
1	2	3
1.	Shri Ardaman Singh	Assistant Director of Census Operations
2.	Shri M.Karuppaswamy	Tabulation Officer
3.	Shri V.K.Balan	Technical Assistant
4.	Shri M.L.Puri	Head Clerk
5.	Smt Ponnamma Mathew	Computer
6.	Smt N.Meenambal	Upper Division Clerk
7.	Shri R.Sasi	Upper Division Clerk
8.	Shri K.V.Kuttappan Nair	Stenographer
9.	Shri Thomas Samuel	Lower Division Clerk
10.	Shri Kameshwar Nath Mishra	Assistant Compiler
11.	Shri P.K.Phankappan Nair	Assistant Compiler

A P P E N D I X - II
LIST OF CHARGE SUPERINTENDENTS

Sl. No.	Name of charge	Name of Charge Superintendent	Designation
1	2	3	4
1.	Diglipur Tahsil	Shri S.K.Paul	Tahsildar, Diglipur
2.	Mayabunder Tahsil	Shri M.Alphonse	Tahsildar, Mayabunder
3.	Forest Charge North Andaman	Shri J.K.Mehta	Divisional Forest Officer, of Indian Forest Service.
4.	Rangat Tahsil	Shri A.Ashiq Ali	Tahsildar, Rangat
5.	Forest charge Middle Andaman	Shri A.C.D'Cruz	Divisional Forest Officer, Middle Andaman
6.	Forest charge, South Andaman	Shri P.M.Thimaiya	Divisional Forest Officer, South Andaman
7.	South Andaman Tahsil (Rural area only)	Shri R.Kishen Saroop	Tahsildar, South Andaman
8.	Port Blair Town	Shri Satjeevan Prasad	Tahsildar, Settlement
9.	Car Nicobar Tahsil	Shri P.N. Paul	Tahsildar, Car Nicobar
10.	Nancowry Tahsil	Shri K.Sethuraman	Assistant Commissioner Nancowrie.

A N A L Y S I S O F
R E S U L T S

The analysis made in this paper is by and large hypothetical as the data is too scanty for any definite opinions.

4. Size and Distribution of Population.

4.1 The population of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (provisional) as at the sunrise of 1st April, 1971, was 115,090. There were 70,005 males and 45,085 females. These figures have exceeded the estimated houselist population and official projected population of 105,000 and 92,000 respectively.

4.2 The population of India (provisional) as at the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 was 546,955,945 with 283,055,987 males and 263,899,958 females. Thus, we constitute 0.02% of the total population of India which is almost equal to the combined population of the two Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and L.M. & A. Islands. The Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands ranks 27th in the country in population size and retains the rank it had in 1961 with only Dadra & Nagar Haveli and L.M. & A. Islands trailing behind. In area this Union Territory is only 0.259 per cent of the total area of the country.

4.3 Statement I gives the ranking of States, Union Territories and other areas of the country arranged in the order of the population size. It gives the ranking of the States and Union Territories and other areas according to their population size in 1971 as well as in 1961 along with Decennial Growth Rate, Density of Population and Sex Ratio.

5. Growth Rate of Population

5.1 The overall growth rate of the country was, during the decade, 24.57 per cent. The net addition to this Union Territory's population between 1961 and 1971 as now revealed was 51,542 recording an increase of 81.11 per cent. The decade 1951-61 had a still higher rate of growth, 105.19 per cent. The decennial growth rate of population during 1961-71 has registered a decline when compared with the rate of growth of population for the decade 1951-61 but it continues to be the second highest in India with Chandigarh taking the first position with 114.36 per cent.

Delhi ranks third with 52.12 per cent. In the absence of reliable Statistics of births and deaths during the last decade or prior to that period it will not be possible to calculate the rate of natural growth. There were factors other than the natural growth of the population which were responsible for the great increase. Among these large scale immigration is by far the single most important factor. Till 1945 the population of these Islands particularly in the Andaman group of Islands depended upon the number of convicts imported and settled and the number of convicts repatriated after their term. During the decade 1951-61 the single largest factor for the abnormal population growth of 105.19 per cent was on account of the settlement of displaced persons and influx of other persons from the mainland. The immigrants born outside the Union Territory and enumerated here, therefore, constituted the bulk of the territory's increase in population. During the decade 1961-71 although there was no sizeable officially sponsored settlement of displaced persons barring some families of ex-service men in Great Nicobar and some displaced families of East Bengal in Little Andaman yet the immigration of persons from the mainland, a bulk of whom were labourers and others in search of jobs besides some voluntry settlers continued unabated and is responsible for the considerably high rate of growth.

5.2 Table I gives the percentage increase in the decade 1961-71 in each Tahsil of this single district Union Territory. Diglipur Tahsil (100.06 per cent), Rangat Tahsil (85.67 per cent) and South Andaman Tahsil (95.60 per cent) have registered an increase higher than the average for the district and Union Territory (81.11 per cent), while Mayabunder Tahsil (61.31 per cent), Car Nicobar Tahsil (36.69 per cent) and Nancowrie Tahsil (74.32 per cent) have shown an increase less than the district and Union Territory average. While the North and Middle Andamans consisting of Diglipur, Mayabunder and Rangat Tahsils and South Andaman have preponderance of settlers the last named Tahsil also has the only Town, Port Blair, included in its fold which alone accounts for 26,212 persons in the urban area against the Tahsil's total population of 60,343. In all these areas immigration of voluntary.....

settlers and extension of governmental activities and expansion of industries are responsible for the increase in population growth. Car Nicobar has not shown any great spurt in the decade 1961-71 because of less scope of colonisation and consequently less immigration into that area. Extension of governmental activities and settlement of people account for the increased rate of growth in the Nancowrie group of Islands.

6. Density

As against the All India density of population per square Km. of 138 in 1961 and 182 in 1971, the number of persons per square Km. in Andaman & Nicobar Islands is 14 in 1971 as against 8 in 1961. The increase has been a little less than double of what it was in 1961 and is again largely due to immigration. The exceptionally low density, perhaps the lowest in the country, is clearly due to large tracts of this territory including a number of Islands still remaining uninhabited and above 70.00 per cent of the total area still being under forests. Prima facie, the figures reveal great potentialities for further colonisation of these Islands but on account of dependence of the Islands on its forests for its climate, rainfall, soil conservation etc., and absence or dearth of drinking water, cultivable land and landing facilities in various Islands the extent of settlement has its limitation.

7. Sex Ratio

7.1 The sex ratio of these Islands is 644 females per 1000 males as against 932 females per 1000 males in the country. The number of females per 1000 males for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar has gone up from 617 in 1961 to 644 in 1971. Even so the sex ratio is much lower in the Union Territory than the All India ratio. Chandigarh is the only other Union Territory which has the second lowest sex ratio in the country. The improvement in the sex ratio in this Union Territory is due to better availability of housing and other facilities and coming in of families of persons who were without them earlier. The disparity in the sex ratio in the Union Territory is not difficult to explain. The influx of males most of whom are job seekers or

manual labourers keep their families in the mainland while they themselves work in the Islands. Due to the uncertain nature and tenure of work they are averse to bring their families with them. The younger generation of male workers who come to these Islands for work have no female companions.

7.2 Table I shows the sex ratio of the various Tahsils of the Union Territory. Substantial gains are particularly noticeable in Diglipur, Mayabunder and Rangat Tahsils and small gains in South Andaman Tahsil. The gains can be attributed to the import of wives and families of the settlers. But this is purely in the domain of surmises. While in Car Nicobar Tahsil the sex ratio is the highest now namely 902 females per 1000 males, there is all the same a small drop compared with the figures of 1961 which may be accountable to a good proportion of male labour force. In Nancowrie Tahsil again less in the sex ratio is discernible which is again largely due to import of labourer for constructional activities. Correct reasons for the gains and losses can only be given when the migration data are available.

8. Literacy

8.1 For purposes of Census the test prescribed for literacy was the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not, therefore, a literate.

8.2 Statement II gives the rank of literacy of each State, Union Territory and other areas as revealed by the 1971 Census, as also the rank each held in 1961. Andaman & Nicobar Islands was fifth in literacy and continues to retain that rank. In 1961 literacy rate was 33.63 per cent while in 1971 it has registered an increase of 29.29 per cent and is now 43.48 per cent against 29.35 per cent for the country. While it is customary to exclude the age group 0-4 in reckoning the rate of literacy in a population, it has not been possible for us to do so at this stage and we have included the entire population for arriving at the percentage of literacy for the present paper. After detailed sorting and tabulation

of data, the literacy rates will be worked out and increased literacy rates would then be available. It may be seen that the male literacy is now 51.54 per cent and female literacy is 30.96 per cent as against 39.49 per cent and 18.47 per cent respectively for the country. The percentage increase of female literacy in the decade 1961-71 has recorded sharp increase of 59.83%. The increase in male literacy is not as striking.

8.3 Table V gives the details of total population, literate population and percentage of literate population to total population in 1971 and gives a comparative picture of the percentage of literates to total population as obtained in 1961 Census. The percentage of literacy both among males and females in South Andaman Tahsil (including Port Blair Town) is the highest and exceeds the average for the Union Territory on the whole and individually. Mayabunder Tahsil has the distinction of being the second in having the largest number of males literates followed closely by Rangat and Diglipur. Nancowrie Tahsil ranks fifth in male literacy and Car Nicobar Tahsil ranks last. In female literacy Rangat Tahsil occupies the second position after South Andaman and has stolen a march over Mayabunder Tahsil which follows Rangat closely and Diglipur is fourth in rank. Car Nicobar Tahsil has shown better female literacy percentage than Nancowrie Tahsil the latter occupying the last position. In both these Tahsils the percentage increase in female literacy is significant. Noticeable gains in this respect are also visible in Diglipur and South Andaman as compared with the 1961 data.

9. Rural and Urban Ratio

The percentage of urban population to the total population in this Union Territory in 1971 is 22.78 as against 22.15 in 1961. There has been no increase in the number of town since 1961. There has thus been virtually no increase in the percentage of urban population to the total population. The decennial growth rate of urban population in 1961-71 is 86.23% in Port Blair. In South Andaman Tahsil the rural population growth rate in the decade 1961-71 is 103.46 per cent which is higher than urban growth rate. Compared with the percentage of urban population to total population

of the South Andaman Tahsil there has been a shortfall; 45.62% in 1961 and 43.44% in 1971.

10. Work Participation Rate

10.1 Table VI gives the distribution of population by workers and non workers and percentage of workers to total population in 1961 and 1971. The percentage of economically active persons to total population has declined substantially. In 1961 49.09 per cent of the population were workers and in 1971 the percentage is 39.39. This decline is noticeable in all Tahsils of the Union Territory both among males and females except Nancowrie where there is a marginal increase in the work participation rate among males. The sizeable drop in the percentage of female workers in Car Nicobar and Nancowrie Tahsils and general decrease in the percentage of economically active workers is perhaps due to change of the definition of 'worker' adopted for the 1971 Census. Persons engaged in an economically productive work for only a small part of their time have been recorded as 'non workers'. Such persons have been entered against the question relating to secondary work. A correct picture of the persons engaged in economically active work will, therefore, emerge only after sorting of slips has been completed.

10.2 Lest there should be any serious concern over the low percentage of the working people we may add that the 39.39% of the population found to be workers does not imply that the rest are unemployed. Among the rest we have a host of persons who by reason of age young or old, infirmity, pursuits of education are ineligible to be employed and were recorded as 'non workers'.

10.3 In this paper classification of workers in only three broad categories viz., Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers and Other Workers has been possible. The data for the Union Territory/District and each Tahsil has been set out in Table VII. "Other workers" include workers engaged in all other economically productive activity other than cultivation or Agricultural Labour. The percentage of cultivators

has registered a decline from 20.69 in 1961 to 13.85 in 1971 at the Union Territory/District level. Similar decrease is perceptible in other Tahsils except Car Nicobar and Nancowrie. In Car Nicobar the complete elimination of cultivators is striking. There is increase in the percentage of cultivators in Nancowrie Tahsil. The population of female cultivators has generally shown a more marked decline.

10.4 Agricultural Labourers on the whole have, however, shown an increase. Tahsil Diglipur has shown significant increase in the percentage of agricultural labourers both among males and females. In fact in 1961 there were no female agricultural labourers in this Tahsil. In Rangat Tahsil there is a drop in the percentage of female agricultural labourers. In Car Nicobar Tahsil there is a marginal decrease in the percentage of agricultural labourers. In Nancowrie Tahsil there were no agricultural labourers in 1961 but in 1971 agricultural labourers have been returned.

10.5 The shrinking in the number of cultivators in a majority of Tahsils and their complete elimination in one case calls for some explanation. As explained in para 10.1 the huge drop in the percentage of cultivators or their complete elimination, appears to be the result of the concept of main activity. In 1961 there was no such criterion to distinguish whether a person was mostly engaged in any economic activity and even persons engaged in any economic pursuit, even though part-time, were classified as cultivators or other workers.

10.6 On the whole there has been no decline in the percentage of other workers although there is no marked increase either except in the case of female workers. But this pattern is not uniform in all the Tahsils. The increase in the percentage of female workers has been uniformly substantial in all Tahsils except in Nancowrie where there has been a decrease. In Mayabunder there is decrease in the percentage of male workers and substantial increase in the percentage of female workers. In Rangat Tahsil also while there

is sizeable increase in the percentage of female workers, there is slight decrease in the percentage of male workers. Nancowrie has shown a decline in the percentage of both male and female workers. Car Nicobar has registered an increase higher than the average of the Union Territory/District both among males and females.

10.7 While the overall population growth rate is exceptionally high, the working population has gone down. This feature is hardly encouraging. For a better appreciation of the conditions of the Union Territory we will have to wait until we have collected more data.

S T A T E M E N T S

1971 Census - Andaman & Nicobar Islands

STATEMENT I

STATEMENT SHOWING A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE
OF INDIA

Sl. No.	India/States/Union Territory	Total population			
		1961		1971	
		Population	Rank	Population	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	439,072,582		546,955,945	
	STATES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35,983,447	4	43,394,951	5
2.	Assam	11,127,939	14	14,857,314	13
3.	Bihar	46,455,610	2	56,387,296	2
4.	Gujarat	20,633,350	9	26,660,929	9
5.	Haryana	7,590,543	15	9,971,165	15
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,812,463	17	3,424,332	18
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3,560,976	16	4,615,176	16
8.	Kerala	16,903,715	12	21,280,397	12
9.	Madhya Pradesh	32,372,408	7	41,449,729	6
10.	Maharashtra	39,553,718	3	50,295,081	3
11.	Mysore	23,586,772	8	29,224,046	8
12.	Nagaland	369,200	23	515,561	23
13.	Orissa	17,548,846	11	21,934,827	11
14.	Punjab	11,135,069	13	13,472,972	14
15.	Rajasthan	20,155,602	10	25,724,142	10
16.	Tamil Nadu	33,686,953	6	41,103,125	7
17.	Uttar Pradesh	73,746,401	1	88,299,453	1
18.	West Bengal	34,926,279	5	44,440,095	4
	UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS				
1.	A & N Islands*	63,548	27	115,090	27
2.	Chandigarh	119,881	26	256,979	26
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57,963	28	74,165	28
4.	Delhi	2,658,612	18	4,044,338	17
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	626,667	22	857,180	22
6.	L.M. & A. Islands	24,108	29	31,798	29
7.	Manipur	780,037	20	1,069,555	20
8.	Meghalaya	744,833	21	983,336	21
9.	N.E.F.A.	336,558	25	444,744	25
10.	Pondicherry	369,079	24	471,347	24
11.	Tripura	1,142,005	19	1,556,822	19

* Excludes Jarawas & Sentinalese.

Provisional figures

POPULATION OF STATES, AND UNION TERRITORIES

Decennial growth rates (percentage)		Density of Popu- lation		Sex Ratio	
1951-61	1961-71	1961	1971	1961	1971
7	8	9	10	11	12
+ 21.64	+ 24.57	138	182*	941	932
+ 15.65	+ 20.60	131	157	981	977
+ 35.06	+ 33.51	112	149	871	901
+ 19.77	+ 21.38	268	324	994	955
+ 26.88	+ 29.21	112	136	940	936
+ 33.79	+ 31.36	172	225	868	875
+ 17.87	+ 21.76	51	62	938	974
+ 9.44	+ 29.60	NA	NA	878	882
+ 24.76	+ 25.89	435	548	1,022	1,019
+ 24.17	+ 28.04	74	93	953	941
+ 23.60	+ 27.16	129	163	936	933
+ 21.57	+ 23.90	123	152	959	960
+ 14.07	+ 39.64	22	31	933	872
+ 19.82	+ 24.99	113	141	1,001	989
+ 21.56	+ 21.00	221	268	854	873
+ 26.20	+ 27.63	59	75	908	914
+ 11.85	+ 22.01	259	316	992	979
+ 16.66	+ 19.73	250	300	909	883
+ 32.80	+ 27.24	394	507	878	892
+105.19	+ 81.11	8	14	617	644
+394.13	+114.36	1,052	2,254	652	749
+ 39.56	+ 27.95	117	151	963	1,007
+ 52.44	+ 52.12	1,792	2,723	785	802
+ 5.14	+ 36.78	169	225	1,071	989
+ 14.61	+ 31.90	831	994	1,020	980
+ 35.04	+ 37.12	35	48	1,015	984
+ 25.97	+ 32.02	33	44	953	954
+ . . .	+ 32.14	NA	NA	894	908
+ 16.34	+ 27.71	787	982	1,013	990
+ 78.71	+ 36.32	107	149	932	940

* Density worked out after excluding the population and area of N.E.F.A. and Jammu & Kashmir.

NA: Stands for Not Available.

1971 Census-Andaman & Nicobar Islands Provisional figures

STATEMENT II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF LITERACY RANKING
IN 1971 CENSUS AND COMPARISON WITH 1961

Ranking in 1971	State/Union Territory/Other Area	Litera- cy rate in 1971	Litera- cy rate in 1961	Rank- ing in 1961	% increase of litera- cy
1	2	3	4	5	6
.	INDIA	29.35	24.03		+ 22.14
1.	Chandigarh	61.24	51.06	2	+ 19.94
2.	Kerala	60.16	46.85	3	+ 28.41
3.	Delhi	56.65	52.75	1	+ 7.39
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	44.53	30.75	7	+ 44.81
5.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43.48	33.63	5	+ 29.29
6.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	43.44	23.27	16	+ 86.68
7.	Pondicherry	43.36	37.43	4	+ 15.84
8.	Tamil Nadu	39.39	31.41	6	+ 25.41
9.	Maharashtra	39.06	29.82	10	+ 30.99
10.	Gujarat	35.70	30.45	8	+ 17.24
11.	Punjab	33.39	26.74	13	+ 24.87
12.	West Bengal	33.05	29.28	11	+ 12.88
13.	Manipur	32.80	30.42	9	+ 7.82
14.	Mysore	31.47	25.40	15	+ 23.90
15.	Himachal Pradesh	31.32	21.26	18	+ 47.32
16.	Tripura	30.87	20.24	20	+ 52.52
17.	Assam	28.74	27.47	12	+ 4.62
18.	Meghalaya	28.41	25.71	14	+ 10.50
19.	Nagaland	27.33	17.91	23	+ 52.60
20.	Haryana	26.69	19.93	21	+ 33.92
21.	Orissa	26.12	21.66	17	+ 20.59
22.	Andhra Pradesh	24.56	21.19	19	+ 15.90
23.	Madhya Pradesh	22.03	17.13	25	+ 28.60
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21.64	17.65	24	+ 22.61
25.	Bihar	19.97	18.40	22	+ 8.53
26.	Rajasthan	18.79	15.21	26	+ 23.54
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.30	11.03	27	+ 65.91
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14.86	9.48	28	+ 56.75
29.	North-East Frontier Agency.	9.34	7.13	29	+ 31.00

PROVISIONAL
POPULATION TABLES

1971 Census - Andaman & Nicobar Islands

TABLE I

Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, density of

Union Territory/ Tehsil	Population 1971			Sex Ratio	
	Persons	Males	Females	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,15,090	70,005	45,085	617	644
Diglipur	9,471	5,281	4,190	714	793
Mayabunder	8,443	4,946	3,497	543	707
Rangat	15,164	9,296	5,868	429	631
South Andaman	60,343	38,334	22,009	570	574
Car Nicobar	13,504	7,099	6,405	926	902
Nancowry	8,165	5,049	3,116	767	617

population and growth rate

Density of population per Sq.Km.		Decennial Growth Rate(per cent)	
1961	1971	1951-61	1961-71
7	8	9	10
8	14	(+) 105.19	(+) 81.11
5	11		(+) 100.06
4	6	(+) 890.42*	(+) 61.31
7	14		(+) 85.67
10	20	(+) 81.15	(+) 95.60
77	105	(+) 17.97	(+) 36.69
3	4	(+) 28.86	(+) 74.32

* Data for Diglipur, Mayabunder and Rangat Tahsils is not available separately for 1951 census as Tahsils were formed in 1965.

1971 Census - Andaman & Nicobar Islands

TABLE II

Decadal Variation in

Union Territory/ Tehsil	Percentage Decadal		
	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31
1	2	3	4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	+ 7.34	+ 2.37	+ 8.78
Diglipur	NA	NA	NA
Mayabunder	NA	NA	NA
Rangat	NA	NA	NA
South Andaman	NA	NA	NA
Car Nicobar	NA	NA	NA
Nancowry	NA	NA	NA

NA: Not available

Population since 1901

variation in population			
1931 - 41	1941 - 51	1951 - 61	1961 - 71
5	6	7	8
+ 14.61	- 8.28	+ 105.19	+ 81.11
NA	NA		+100.06
NA	NA	+ 890.42*	+ 61.31
NA	NA		+ 85.67
NA	NA	+ 81.15	+ 95.60
NA	NA	+ 17.97	- 36.69
NA	NA	+ 28.86	+ 74.32

* Data for Diglipur, Mayabunder and Rangat is not available separately for 1951 as Tahsils were formed in 1965.

1971 Census - Andaman & Nicobar Islands

TABLE III

Rural and Urban Composition

Union Territory/ Tehsil	Population 1971		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,15,090	88,878	26,212
Diglipur	9,471	9,471	..
Mayabunder	8,443	8,443	..
Rangat	15,164	15,164	..
South Andaman	60,343	34,131	26,212
Car Nicobar	13,504	13,504	..
Nancowry	8,165	8,165	..

Provisional figures

of Population

Percentage of Urban to Total population		Decennial Growth Rate 1961-71		
1961	1971	Total	Rural	Urban
5	6	7	8	9
22.15	22.78	81.11	79.65	86.23
..	..	100.06	100.06	..
..	..	61.31	61.31	..
..	..	85.67	85.67	..
45.62	43.44	95.60	103.46	86.23
..	..	36.69	36.69	..
..	..	74.32	74.32	..

1971 Census - Andaman & Nicobar Islands

TABLE IV

Population of

Total of each size/ class of Towns	Population 1971		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
ALL CLASSES (No. of towns 1)	26,212	16,842	9,370
A. Total Class I (1,000+) (No. of towns Nil)			
B. Total Class II (50,000-99,999) (No. of towns Nil)			
C. Total Class III (20,000-49,999) (No. of towns 1)	26,212	16,842	9,370
Port Blair	26,212	16,842	9,370

Provisional figures

Towns				
Proportion of Population in Each size Class to Total Urban Population.		Growth Rate		Sex R _e
1961	1971	1951-61	1961-71	1971
5	6	7	8	9
100.00	100.00	75.63	86.23	556
100.00	100.00	75.63	86.23	556
100.00	100.00	75.63	86.23	556

1971 Census - Andaman & Nicobar Islands

TABLE V
LITERACY

Union Territory/ Tehsil	Total Population			Literate Popula-	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,15,090	70,005	45,085	50,036	36,079
Diglipur	9,471	5,281	4,190	3,619	2,572
Mayabunder	8,443	4,946	3,497	3,517	2,610
Rangat	15,164	9,296	5,868	6,159	4,555
South Andaman	60,343	38,334	22,009	31,446	22,359
Car Nicobar	13,504	9,099	6,405	3,311	2,307
Nancowry	8,165	5,049	3,116	1,984	1,676

Provisional figures

tion. 1971	Percentage of Literates to Total Population					
	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13,957	33.63	42.43	19.37	43.48	51.54	30.96
1,047	28.96	40.33	13.03	38.21	48.70	24.99
907	34.01	41.41	20.37	41.66	52.77	25.94
1,604	38.46	47.01	18.52	40.62	49.00	27.33
9,087	42.39	50.46	28.24	52.11	58.33	41.29
1,004	15.64	22.48	8.25	24.52	25.35	15.68
308	9.80	15.09	2.90	24.30	33.19	9.88

1971 Census - Andaman & Nicobar Islands

TABLE VI

Distribution of Population by

Union Territory/ Tehsil	P= Persons M= Males F= Females	Total Popula- tion.	Workers
1	2	3	4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	P	1,15,090	45,333
	M	70,005	43,292
	F	45,085	2,041
Diglipur	P	9,471	2,916
	M	5,281	2,875
	F	4,190	41
Mayabunder	P	8,443	2,934
	M	4,946	2,884
	F	3,497	50
Rangat	P	15,164	5,894
	M	9,296	5,794
	F	5,868	100
South Andaman	P	60,343	25,882
	M	38,334	25,026
	F	22,009	856
Car Nicobar .	P	13,504	3,686
	M	7,099	3,218
	F	6,405	468
Nancowry	P	8,165	4,021
	M	5,049	3,495
	F	3,116	526

Provisional figures

Workers and Non-workers

Non-workers	Percentage of workers to Total Population	
	1961	1971
5	6	7
69,757	49.09	39.39
26,713	67.80	61.84
43,044	18.75	4.53
6,555	38.28	30.79
2,406	64.30	54.44
4,149	1.83	0.98
5,509	49.60	34.75
2,062	72.44	58.31
3,447	7.50	1.43
9,270	56.67	38.87
3,502	79.15	62.33
5,768	4.24	1.70
34,461	46.01	42.89
13,308	68.11	65.28
21,153	7.20	3.89
9,818	50.48	27.30
3,881	52.13	45.33
5,937	48.69	7.31
4,144	63.60	49.25
1,554	69.03	69.22
2,590	56.52	16.88

1971 Census - Andaman & Nicobar Islands

TABLE VII

Distribution of Working Population

Union Territory/ Tehsil	Persons Males Females	Total workers	Cultiva- tors	Agricul- tural Labourers	Workers other than cultiva- tors or Agricultu- ral labour- ers.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Persons	45,333	6,277	2,127	36,929
	Males	43,292	6,145	2,088	35,059
	Females	2,041	132	39	1,870
Diglipur	Persons	2,916	1,388	472	1,056
	Males	2,875	1,376	461	1,038
	Females	41	12	11	18
Mayabunder	Persons	2,934	1,094	180	1,660
	Males	2,884	1,078	180	1,626
	Females	50	16	..	34
Rangat	Persons	5,894	1,263	266	4,365
	Males	5,794	1,236	265	4,290
	Females	100	27	1	72
South Andaman	Persons	25,882	2,401	1,193	22,288
	Males	25,026	2,355	1,166	21,505
	Females	856	46	27	783
Car Nicobar	Persons	3,686	..	3	3,683
	Males	3,218	..	3	3,215
	Females	468	..	..	468
Nancowry	Persons	4,021	131	13	3,877
	Males	3,495	100	13	3,382
	Females	526	31	..	495

by Agricultural and other Workers

Percentage of Agricultural and Other Workers to Total Workers						
Cultivators		Agriculture Labourers		Workers other than cultivators or Agricultural labourers.		
1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
20.69	13.85	1.12	4.69	78.19	81.46	
19.62	14.20	1.26	4.82	79.12	80.98	
26.99	6.47	0.24	1.91	72.77	91.62	
62.25	47.60	1.66	16.19	36.09	36.21	
61.71	47.86	1.69	16.04	36.60	36.10	
88.89	29.27	..	26.83	11.11	43.90	
39.75	37.29	2.35	6.13	57.90	56.58	
36.74	37.38	2.48	6.24	60.78	56.38	
93.48	32.00	..	..	6.52	68.00
22.82	21.43	0.78	4.51	76.40	74.06	
22.33	21.33	0.68	4.57	76.99	74.10	
44.23	27.00	4.81	1.00	50.96	72.00	
14.81	9.28	1.52	4.61	83.67	86.11	
12.61	9.41	1.57	4.66	85.82	85.93	
51.37	5.37	0.74	3.16	47.89	91.47	
22.24	..	0.10	0.08	77.66	99.92	
19.03	..	0.19	0.09	80.78	99.91	
25.94	..	..	..	74.06	100.00
0.94	3.26	..	0.32	99.06	96.42	
1.20	2.86	..	0.37	98.80	96.77	
0.52	5.89	..	..	99.48	94.11

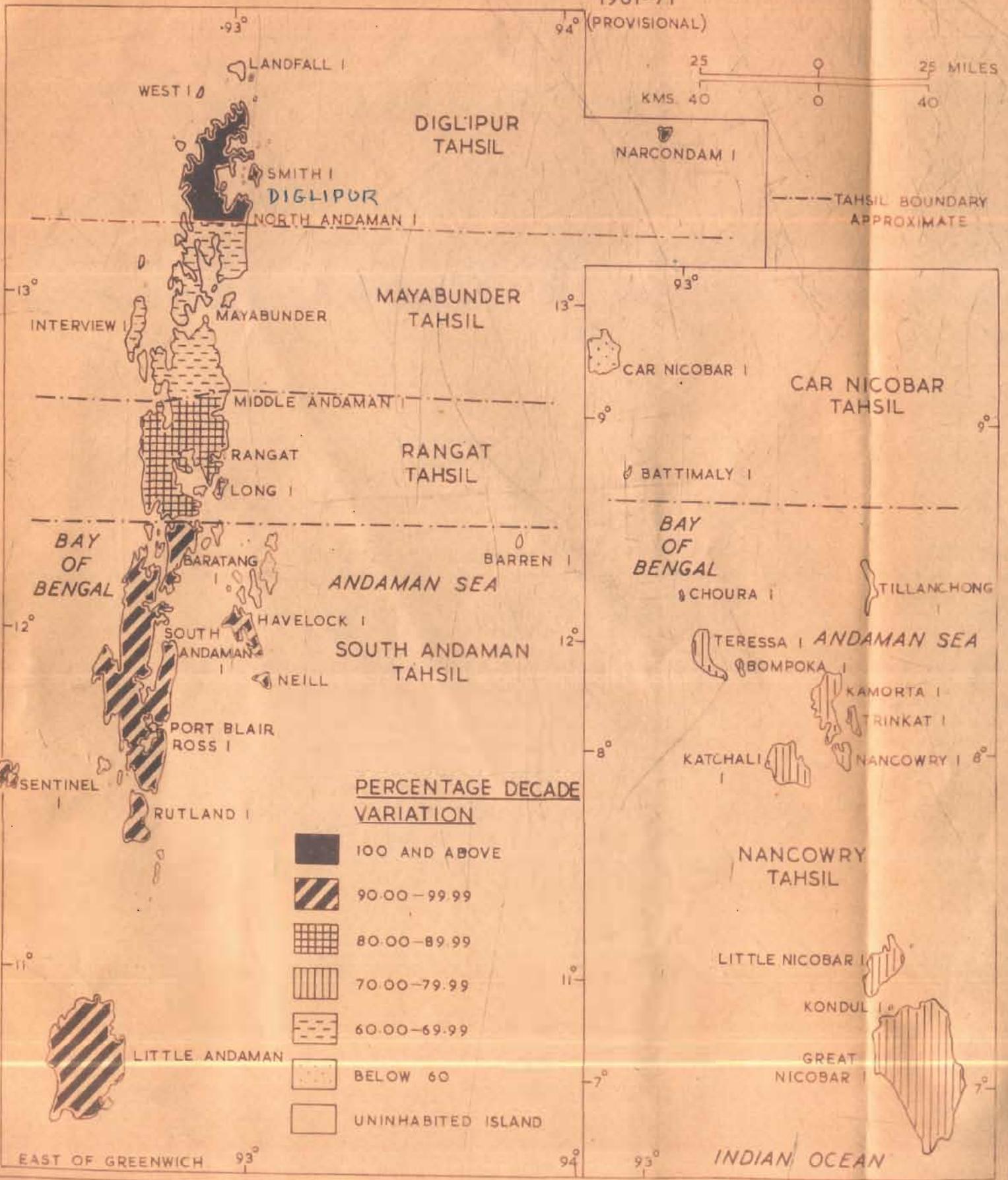
M A P S A N D
C H A R T

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES

1961-71

(PROVISIONAL)

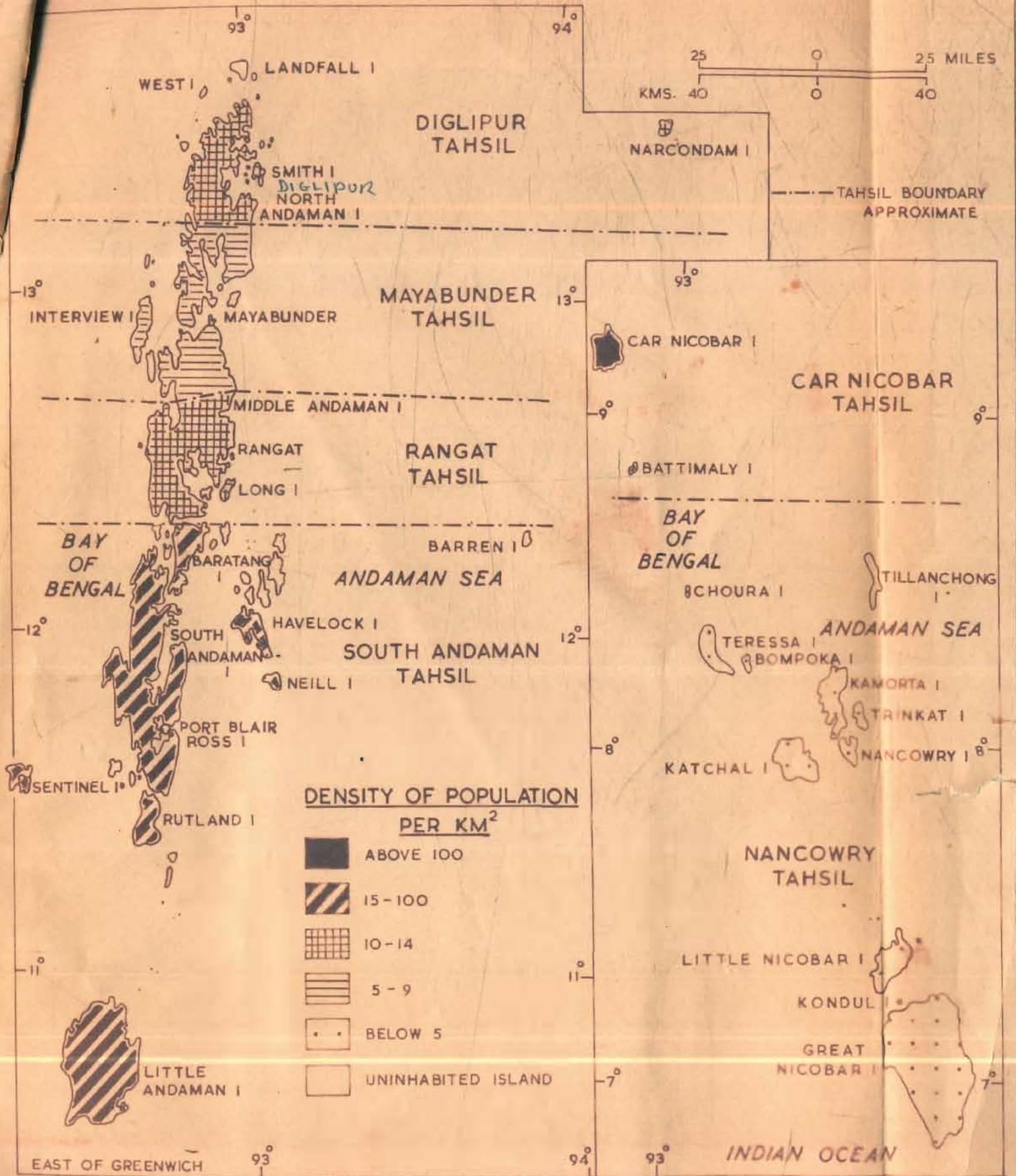


Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
 The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles

© Government of India Copy right 1970

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1961-71
(PROVISIONAL)



Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles

CHART SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF THE ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

(1971 CENSUS — PROVISIONAL)

