

census of india

1971

SERIES 19

TAMIL NADU

part ix-a

administrative atlas

(volume ii)

K. CHOCKALINGAM
of the Indian Administrative Service
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
TAMIL NADU AND PONDICHERRY

1974

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

PUBLICATION PROGARAMME

TAMIL NADU

(Series 19 relates to Tamil Nadu only. Under this series, the following publications will be issued.)

Portrait of Population	A Descriptive Analysis of '71 Census data
Part I-A	General Report (First Part)
Part I-B	General Report (Second Part)
Part I-C	Subsidiary Table
* Part II-A	General Population Tables (A Series)
Part II-B (i)	Economic Tables (B-I Part A and B-II)
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Part II-C (i)	Distribution of Population—Mother-tongue, Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part II-C (ii)	Other Social & Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables
Part II-D	Migration Tables
* Part III-A	Report on Establishments
* Part III-B	Establishments Tables
* Part IV	Housing Report and Tables
Part V	Special Tables and Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part VI-A	Town Directory
Part VI-B	Special Survey Reports on Selected Towns
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* A	Village and Town Directory
* B	Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract
C	Analytical Report, Administrative Statements and District Census Tables
	Special Studies and other Miscellaneous Reports

ALL INDIA PUBLICATIONS

Volumes similar to those indicated above are being published at the All India level. Apart from these, All India Census Tables on 1% sample basis, as Part II (Special) and a Special Report on Graduates and Technical Personnel as Part VII are also being published.

* Already published. @ Present publication

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162 Bodinayakanur Town
163 Tiruchirapalli City
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165 Karur Town
166 Srirangam Town
167 Thanjavur City
168 Kumbakonam City
169 Nagapattinam Town
170 Mayuram Town
171 Rajapalayam Town
172 Aruppukkottai Town
173 Virudhunagar Town
174 Karaikudi Town
175 Srivilliputhur Town
176 Tuticorin City
177 Tirunelveli City
178 Palayamkottai Town
179 Kadayanallur Town
180 Nagercoil City

DISTRICT & TALUK MAPS

MAP 84

TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

Basic Census Statistics

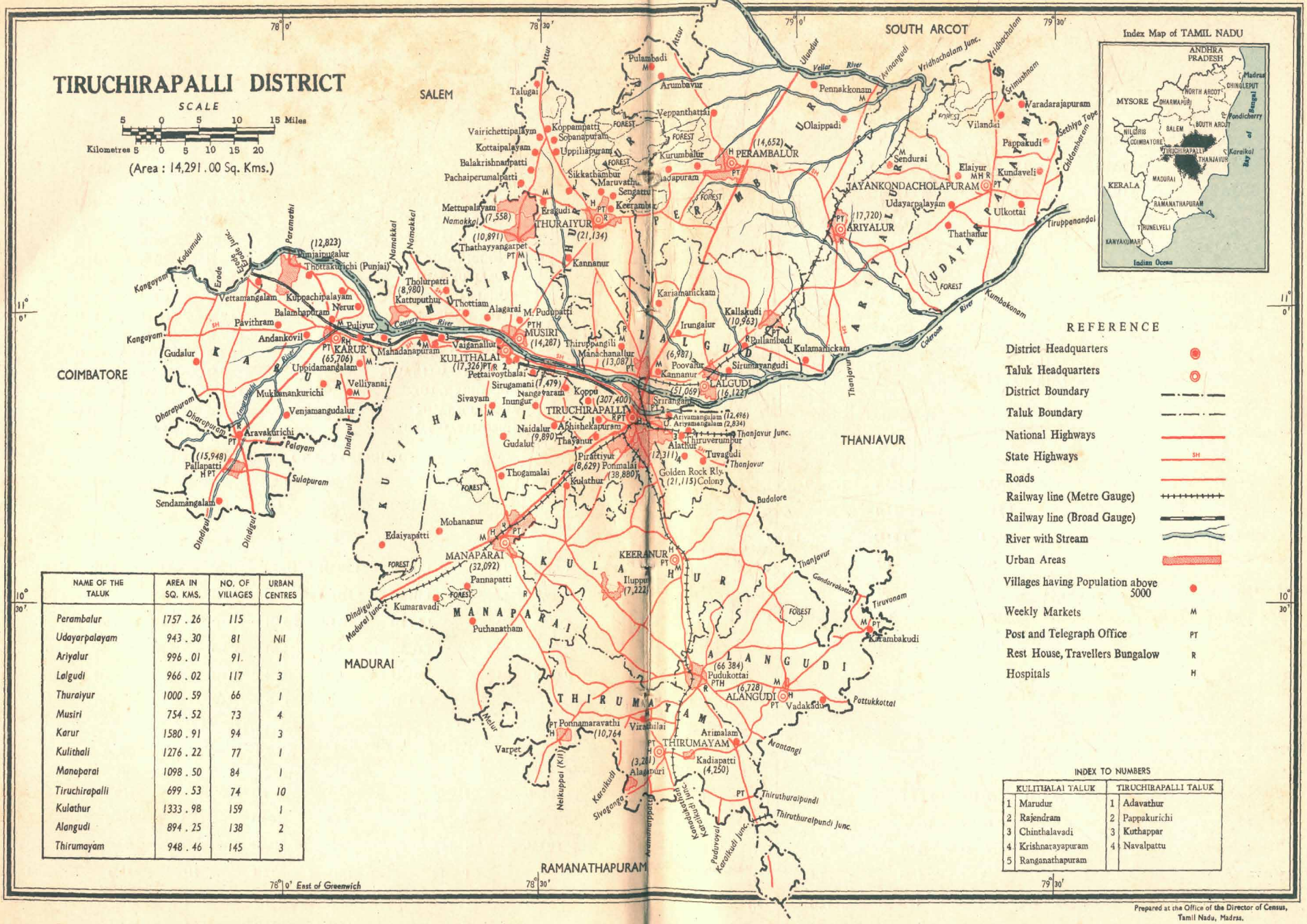
1. AREA

	Administrative Divisions	Area (in Km²)		
		TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
	1	2	3	4
1	PERAMBALUR TALUK	1,757.26	1,732.80	24.46
2	UDAYARPALAYAM TALUK	943.30	943.30	...
3	ARIYALUR TALUK	996.01	988.39	7.62
4	LALGUDI TALUK	966.02	931.01	35.01
5	THURAIYUR TALUK	1,000 59	986.04	14.55
6	MUSIRI TALUK	754.52	699.50	55.02
7	KARUR TALUK	1,580.91	1,549.78	31.13
8	KULITHALAI TALUK	1,276.22	1,265.53	10.69
9	MANAPARAI TALUK	1,098.50	1,043.09	55.41
10	TIRUCHIRAPALLI TALUK	699.53	588.16	111.37
11	KULATHUR TALUK	1,333.98	1,323.81	10.17
12	ALANGUDI TALUK	894.25	879.06	15.19
13	THIRUMAYAM TALUK	948.46	925.71	22.75

2. POPULATION AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

Total Rural Urban	Males Females	Population	Total Workers	Workers in Industrial Categories I	II		IV	V(a)	V(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL	Males	1,932,551	1,121,195	536,695	211,087	9,309	3,115	36,861	99,806
	Females	1,916,265	304,674	95,114	160,044	3,678	930	7,965	7,654
RURAL	Males	1,495,802	903,541	519,521	197,902	8,058	3,005	28,026	47,230
	Females	1,495,006	273,923	93,204	152,540	3,544	906	5,773	4,233
URBAN	Males	436,749	217,654	17,174	13,185	1,241	110	8,835	52,576
	Females	420,259	30,751	1,910	7,504	134	24	2,192	3,421

Total Rural Urban	Males Females	Workers in Industrial Categories VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-Workers X
1	2	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL	Males	15,853	88,334	34,276	85,859	811,356
	Females	2,965	6,065	1,823	18,436	1,611,591
RURAL	Males	9,247	31,234	7,901	51,407	592,261
	Females	1,717	2,843	213	8,950	1,222,083
URBAN	Males	6,606	57,100	26,375	34,452	219,095
	Females	1,248	3,222	1,610	9,486	389,508



NAME OF THE TALUK	AREA IN SQ. KMS.	NO. OF VILLAGES	URBAN CENTRES
Perambalur	1757.26	115	1
Udayarpalayam	943.30	81	Nil
Ariyalur	996.01	91	1
Lalgudi	966.02	117	3
Thuraiyur	1000.59	66	1
Musiri	754.52	73	4
Karur	1580.91	94	3
Kulithali	1276.22	77	1
Manaparai	1098.50	84	1
Tiruchirapalli	699.53	74	10
Kulathur	1333.98	159	1
Alangudi	894.25	138	2
Thirumayam	948.46	145	3

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

3. GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901—1971

Census years	POPULATION			GROWTH	
	Persons	Males	Females	Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	2,065,065	1,001,202	1,063,863	...	...
1911	2,238,889	1,083,043	1,155,846	+ 173,824	+ 8.42
1921	2,329,639	1,136,917	1,192,722	+ 90,750	+ 4.05
1931	2,313,928	1,125,997	1,187,931	— 15,711	— 0.67
1941	2,594,125	1,277,073	1,317,052	+ 280,197	+ 12.11
1951	2,943,878	1,459,676	1,484,202	+ 349,753	+ 13.48
1961	3,190,133	1,588,453	1,601,670	+ 246,245	+ 8.36
1971	3,848,816	1,932,551	1,916,265	+ 658,693	+ 20.65

4. POPULATION BY RELIGION

RELIGION	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Hindus	3,449,778	1,731,726	1,718,052
Muslims	175,810	88,863	86,947
Christians	221,125	110,630	110,495
Sikhs	505	417	88
Buddhists	27	15	12
Jains	350	196	154
Others	1,221	704	517

5. POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES

Name of Town	Status	Growth Rate, 1961-71	Population		Workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Tiruchirapalli	U. A.	+ 37.11	238,553	226,071	115,464	14,242
(a) Tiruchirapalli	M	+ 23.03	157,471	149,929	77,751	9,753
(b) Srirangam	M	+ 21.74	25,682	25,387	12,008	1,332
(c) Pirattiyur	P	...	4,369	4,260	2,363	356
(d) Abishekapuram	P	+ 150.38	5,668	4,222	2,255	317

Name of Town	Status	Growth Rate, 1961-71	Population		Workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 (e) Alathur	P	...	6,282	6,029	2,923	476
(f) Ariyamangalam	P	...	6,516	5,980	3,325	562
(g) Ulkadai Ariyamangalam	P	...	1,427	1,407	861	152
(h) Golden Rock Railway Colony	S. Rly. Admn.	+ 7.95	10,736	10,379	4,259	255
(i) Ponmalai	P	+ 65.03	20,402	18,478	9,719	1,039
2 Thuraiyur	M	+ 32.39	10,945	10,189	5,868	669
3 Karur	M	+ 29.95	33,615	32,091	18,261	2,575
4 Manaparai	M	+ 175.61	16,383	15,709	8,929	1,454
5 Pudukottai	M	+ 31.48	33,926	32,458	15,393	1,707
6 Perambalur	P	+ 31.20	7,746	6,906	3,971	711
7 Ariyalur	P	+ 39.99	9,110	8,610	4,578	363
8 Lalgudi	P	+ 16.20	8,136	7,986	4,161	771
9 Poovalur	P	+ 13.89	3,537	3,450	1,862	592
10 Kallakudi	P	+ 5.65	5,609	5,354	2,848	271
11 Manachanallur	P	+ 30.22	6,549	6,538	3,462	732
12 Mettupalayam	P	+ 14.07	3,717	3,841	2,065	615
13 Thathayyangarpet	P	+ 21.55	5,386	5,505	3,010	911
14 Kattuputhur	P	+ 19.48	4,430	4,550	2,413	881
15 Musiri	P	+ 9.89	7,317	6,970	3,878	608
16 Punjaipugalur	P	+ 28.45	6,423	6,400	3,707	921
17 Pallapatti	P	+ 41.02	7,174	8,774	3,157	314
18 Kulithalai	P	+ 25.96	8,754	8,572	4,551	874
19 Sirugamani	P	...	3,759	3,720	2,092	519
20 Iluppur	P	...	3,623	3,599	2,129	366
21 Alangudi	P	+ 26.85	3,438	3,290	1,732	137
22 Ponnamaravathi	P	+ 19.24	5,074	5,690	2,527	272
23 Kadiapatti	P	+ 11.02	2,002	2,248	883	109
24 Alagapuri	P	+ 6.63	1,543	1,738	713	189

M Municipality; P. Panchayat; U. A. Urban Agglomeration; S Rly. Admn. Southern Railway Administration.

MAP 84

6. SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE

Age Groups	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All ages	3,848,816	1,932,551	1,916,265
0—14	1,407,051	710,259	696,792
15—19	314,204	162,103	152,101
20—24	327,352	162,331	165,021
25—29	316,219	147,045	169,174
30—39	544,093	267,525	276,568
40—49	426,330	221,620	204,710
50—59	289,161	149,295	139,866
60 +	224,100	112,189	111,911
Age not stated	306	184	122

7. OTHER BASIC DATA

(i) SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES—POPULATION AND LITERATES

Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes	Population		Literates	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Castes	345,974	344,667	123,829	38,627
Scheduled Tribes	7,629	7,278	1,515	598

(ii) SEX RATIO

	Total	Rural	Urban
Sex Ratio	992	1,000	962

(iii) LITERACY

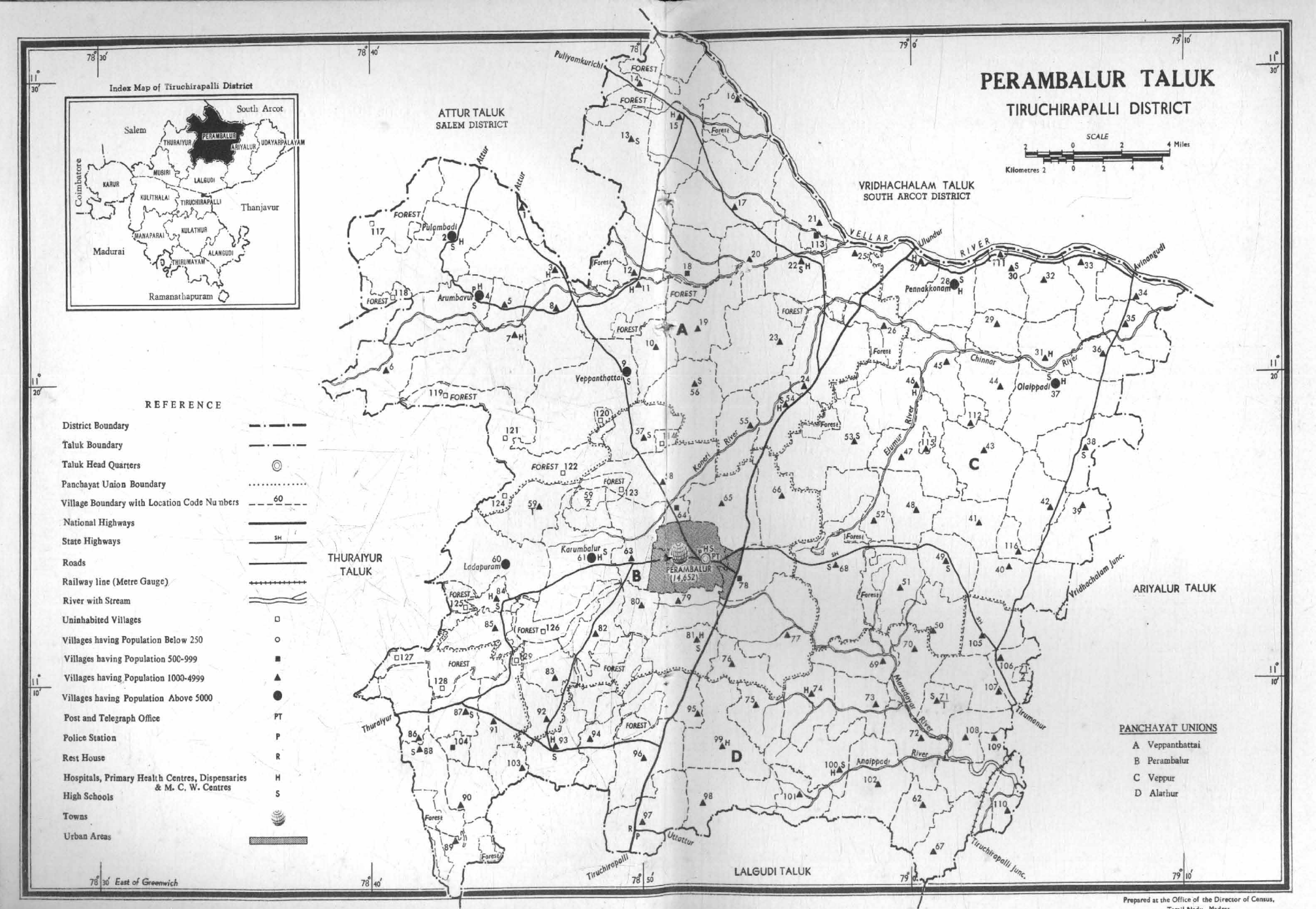
Total Rural Urban	Literate and educated persons	
	Males	Females
Total	989,892	453,752
Rural	683,987	246,547
Urban	305,815	207,205

MAP 85

PERAMBALUR TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Udumbiam	36	Vayalapady	71	Koothur
2	Poolambady	37	Olaipady	72	Gudalur
3	Venganur	38	Jhungapuram	73	Sathanur
4	Arumbavoor	39	Kadur	74	Siruganur
5	Thaluthalai	40	Periavenmani	75	Varagupady
6	Malayalapatti	41	Varagur	76	Ayilur
7	Thondamandurai	42	Puduvettagudi	77	Kalpady
8	Vengalam	43	Paravai	78	Tharamangalam (Part)
9	Veppanthattai	44	Nannai	79	Nochiyam
10	Thondapady	45	Perumathur	80	Pudunadalur
11	Vembavoor	46	Sirumathur	81	Siruvachoor
12	Periavadagarai	47	Elumur	82	Velur
13	Noothapur	48	Asur	83	Chatramanai
14	Pillangulam	49	Kunnam	84	Ammapalayam
15	Kaikalathur	50	Periammapalayam	85	Kalarampatti
16	Kariyanur	51	Odiyam	86	Elandalapatti
17	Pasumbalur	52	Sithalai	87	Nakkasalam
18	Pandagapady	53	Keelapuliyur	88	Kalathur
19	Neikuppai	54	Valikandapuram	89	Thenur
20	Pimbalur	55	Brahmadesam	90	Kannapady
21	Thiruvalanthurai	56	Anukkur	91	Siruvayaloor
22	V. Kalathur	57	Esanai	92	Bommanapady
23	Mettupalayam	58	Kilakarai (Part)	93	Chettikulam
24	Thevaiyur	59	Melapuliyur	94	Nattarmangalam
25	Peraiyur	60	Ladapuram	95	Naranamangalam
26	Eraiyur	61	Kurumbalur	96	Inur
27	Tirumandurai	62	Thimmur	97	Padalur
28	Pennakkonam	63	Aranarai (Part)	98	Thirani
29	Vadakkalur	64	Perambalur (Part)	99	Karai
30	Ogalur	65	Elambalur	100	Kolakanatham
31	Keelamathur	66	Sengonam	101	Ayinapuram
32	Athiyur	67	Sillakudy	102	Kulathur
33	Agaram Sigoor	68	Perali	103	Mavilingai
34	Vasishtapuram	69	Kottarai	104	Puduammapalayam
35	Keelaperamalbur	70	Adanur	105	Melamathur


PERAMBALUR TALUK
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT
SCALE
Kilometres 2 0 2 4 6
Miles 2 0 2 4
Index Map of Tiruchirapalli District
South Arcot
Salem
Coimbatore
Thanjavur
Madurai
Ramanathapuram
PERAMBALUR
THURAIYUR
ARIYALUR
UDAYARPALAYAM
MUSIRI
LALGUDI
KARUR
KULITHALAI
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
MANAPARAI
KULATHUR
ALANGUDI
THIRUMAYAM
ATTUR TALUK
SALEM DISTRICT
VRIDHACHALAM TALUK
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT
THURAIYUR TALUK
ARIYALUR TALUK
LALGUDI TALUK
Pullyemkurichi
Pulambadi
Arumbavur
Veppanthattai
Karumbalur
Ladapuram
PERAMBALUR (14,652)
Pennakkonam
Olaippadi
Attur
Vellar River
Chinnar River
Konei River
Elumur River
Koraiyar River
Thuraiyur
Uttattur
Tiruchirapalli
Vridhachalam Junc.
Tiruchirapalli Junc.
Tirumanur
Arinangudi
FOREST
Forest
REFERENCE
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Taluk Head Quarters
Panchayat Union Boundary
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers
National Highways
State Highways
Roads
Railway line (Metre Gauge)
River with Stream
Uninhabited Villages
Villages having Population Below 250
Villages having Population 500-999
Villages having Population 1000-4999
Villages having Population Above 5000
Post and Telegraph Office
Police Station
Rest House
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres
High Schools
Towns
Urban Areas
PANCHAYAT UNIONS
A Veppanthattai
B Perambalur
C Veppur
D Alathur
78° 30' East of Greenwich
78° 30'
78° 40'
78° 50'
79° 0'
79° 10'
11° 30'
11° 20'
11° 10'
Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census,

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
106	Alagiripalayam	114	Alangali	122	Esanai (R.F.)
107	Thondapady	115	Malayavarayanallur	123	Kilakarai (R.F.)
108	Bujangarayanallur	116	Kolapady	124	Melpuliyur (R.F.)
109	Nochikulam	117	Udumbiam (R.F.)	125	Ladapuram (R.F.)
110	Zamin Athur	118	Poolambady (R.F.)	126	Kalarampatty (R.F.)
111	Aduthurai	119	Thondamandurai (R.F.)	127	Elandalapatti (R.F.)
112	Kurumbur	120	Veppanthattai (R.F.)	128	Nakkasalam (R.F.)
113	Agaram	121	Veppanthattai (R.F.)	129	Siruvayalur (R.F.)

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	...	...	...
200—499	...	...	...
500—999	5	1,982	1,938
1,000—1,999	37	29,156	29,338
2,000—4,999	66	104,559	104,750
5,000—9,999	7	27,136	26,795
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**115**	**162,833**	**162,821**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,757.26 Km²

Density : 194 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	170,579	169,727
Literates	75,700	26,620
Workers	103,548	40,446
Non-Workers	67,031	129,281
Scheduled Castes	48,101	49,018
Scheduled Tribes	706	688

MAP 86

UDAYARPALAYAM TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
17	Kodukkur	56	Thaluthalaimedu	154	Udayarpalayam
26	Edayakurichi	57	Vembukudi	155	Thathanur
27	Ayyur	58	Udayanatham	156	Managathi
28	Silambur	59	Kodalikaruppur	157	Venmonkondan
29	Alagapuram	60	Cholamadevi	158	Suthamalli
30	Olaiyur	61	Edanganni	159	Naduvalur
31	Athukkurichi	62	Thenkachiperumalnatham	160	Parukkal
32	Rangiam	63	Valaikurichi	161	T. Solankurichi
33	Siluvaicheri	64	T. Palur	162	Nayaganaipiriyal
34	Andimadam	65	Karaikurichi	163	Vanathiraiyanpattinam
35	Vilandai	66	Irugaiyur	164	Pilichikuli
36	Varadarajanpettai	67	Sripurandan	165	Edayar
37	Periakrishnapuram	68	Sathambadi	166	Suriyamanal
38	Thirukkalappur	70	Kadambur	167	Angarayanallur
39	Anikudichan	71	Kilanatham	168	Devamangalam
40	Eravangudi	72	Ambapur	169	Anaikudam
41	Vangudi	73	Ulliakudi	170	Kodangudi
42	Pappakudi	82	Udayavartheeyanur	171	Edayakurichi (R.F.)
43	Kundaveli	117	Sriraman	172	Ayyur (R.F.)
44	Vethiarvettu	118	Dharmasamudram	173	Ayyur (R.F.)
45	Pirancheri	119	Amanakkanthondi	174	Siluvaicheri (R.F)
46	Thandalai	120	Kulothunganallur	175	Vethiyarvettu (R.F.)
47	Kilakudiyiruppu	121	Govindaputhur	176	Periavalayam (R.F.)
48	Jayankondam	137	Koovathur	177	Valaikurichi (R.F.)
49	Periavalayam	138	Katathur	178	Sathampadi (R.F.)
50	Pichanur	139	Melur	179	Sathampadi (R.F.)
51	Elayaperumalnallur	140	Elaiyur	180	Kilanatham (R.F.)
52	Muthuservamadam	141	Devanur	181	Ambapur (R.F.)
53	Kattagaram	142	Kuvagam	182	Ulliakudi (R.F.)
54	Guruvalapparkovil	143	Marudur	183	Ulliakudi (R.F.)
55	Ulkottai	144	Variankaval	184	Ulliakudi (R.F.)

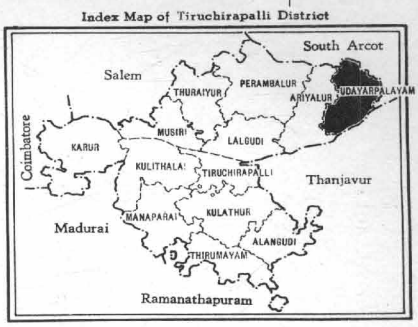
UDAYARPALAYAM TALUK

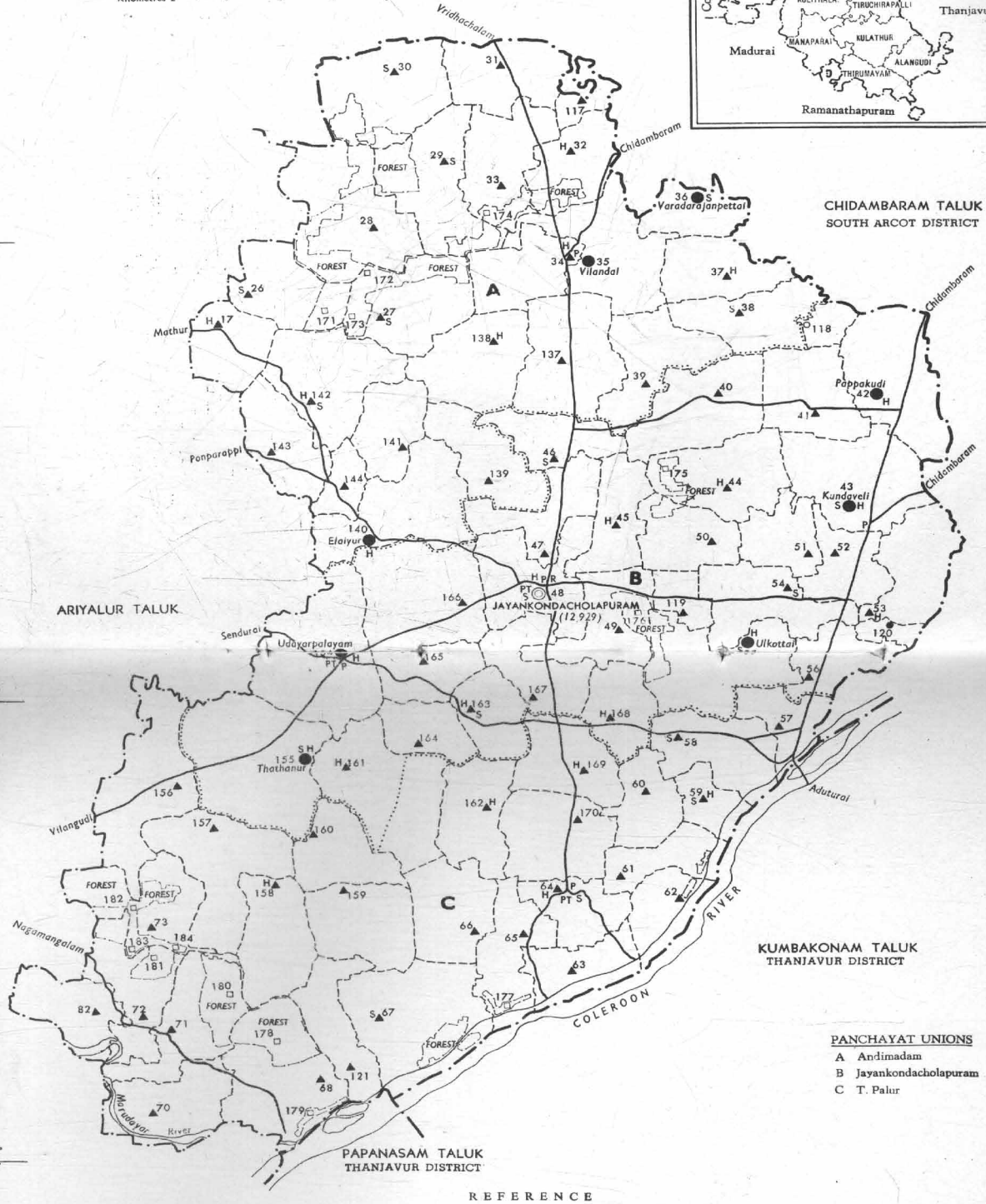
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

SCALE

2 1 0 2 4 Miles

Kilometres 2 1 0 2 4 6





PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Andimadam

B Jayankondacholapuram

C T. Palur

REFERENCE

District Boundary		Villages having Population 250-499	●
Taluk Boundary		Villages having Population 500-999	■
Taluk Head Quarters	◎	Villages having Population 1000-4999	▲
Panchayat Union Boundary	.....	Villages having Population Above 5000	⬤
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	121	Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Roads		Police Station	P
River with Stream		Rest House	R
Uninhabited Villages	□	Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres	H
Villages having Population Below 250	○	High Schools	S

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	2	30	25
200—499	2	371	327
500—999	...	...	...
1,000—1,999	11	7,810	7,646
2,000—4,999	57	91,526	89,203
5,000—9,999	8	27,027	26,464
10,000 and above	1	6,633	6,296
Total	**81**	**133,397**	**129,961**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area: 943.30 Km²

Density: 279 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	133,397	129,961
Literates	63,508	21,005
Workers	78,199	15,343
Non-Workers	55,198	114,618
Scheduled Castes	27,145	26,117
Scheduled Tribes	2,227	2,090

MAP 87

ARIYALUR TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Kadugur	80	Reddipalayam	111	Kandirathirtham
2	Ottakovil	81	Nagamangalam	112	Kulamanickam
3	Illuppaiyur	83	Periyathirukkonam	113	Elandakudam
4	Sennivanam	84	Edayathankudi	114	Kovilasani
5	Rayampuram	85	Melakaruppur	115	Palanganatham
6	Sendurai	86	Arungal	116	Ammeenabad
7	Pottavelli	87	Karupilakattalai	122	Oriyur
8	Namangunam	88	Alanthuraiyurkattalai	123	Siruvallur
9	Nakkambadi	89	Andipattakadu	124	Kilapur
10	Vanjinapuram	90	Pungankuli	125	Villuppanankurichi
11	Kulumur	91	Kumarasavalli	126	Melapalur
12	Manapathur	92	Kuruvadi	127	Thirumalapadi
13	Periakurichi	93	Alagiyamanavalan	128	Thirumanur
14	Maruvathur	94	Elakkurichi	129	Govindapuram
15	Ponparappi	95	Kovilur	130	Ariyalur (Part)
16	Sirukalathur	96	Chinnapattakadu	131	Kallankurichi
18	Thular	97	Sullangudi	132	Kairalabath
19	Asaveerankudikadu	98	Vadagupalayam	133	Valajanagaram
20	Mannakudaiyan	99	Kilakalathur	134	Mallur
21	Ayanthathanur	100	Manjamedu	135	Varanavasi
22	Sannasinallur	101	Kilakavattankurichi	136	Pappanacheri
23	Dalavoi	102	Vettriyur	145	Nagalkuli
24	Alathiyur	103	Sathamangalam	146	Kilamaligai
25	Adhanakurichi	104	Kilaiyur	147	Pilakurichi
69	Thuthur	105	Poondi	148	Sirukadambur
74	Vilangudi	106	Ayansuthamatti	149	Unjini
75	Kavanur	107	Sannavur	150	Annandavadi
76	Thelur	108	Venganur	151	Kilimangalam
77	Attur	109	Karayavetti	152	Irumbilikurichi
78	Periyanagalur	110	Annimangalam	153	Paranam
79	Pudupalayam				

ARIYALUR TALUK

TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Kilometre 1 0 1 2 3 4

REFERENCE

- District Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Taluk Head Quarters
- Panchayat Union Boundary
- Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers
- State Highways (SH)
- Roads
- Railway line (Metre Gauge)
- River with Stream
- Villages having Population 250-499
- Villages having Population 1000-4999
- Villages having Population Above 5000
- Post and Telegraph Office (PT)
- Police Station (P)
- Rest House (R)
- Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres (H)
- Colleges and High Schools (C,S)
- Towns
- Urban Areas

79° 0'

79° 10'

11° 20'

11° 10'

11° 0'

10° 50'

VRIDHACHALAM TALUK
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

Vridhachalam Junc.

VELLAR RIVER

FOREST

FOREST

River

Katodai

Kodukkur

Marudur

PERAMBALUR TALUK

Sendurai

Allinagaram

ARIYALUR (17,720)

Jayankondacholapuram

UDAYARPALAYAM TALUK

FOREST

Vembukudi

Marudayar River

Pullambadi

LALGUDI TALUK

Tiruchirapalli Junc.

Pullambadi

Kulamanickam

COLEROON

RIVER

Thanjavur

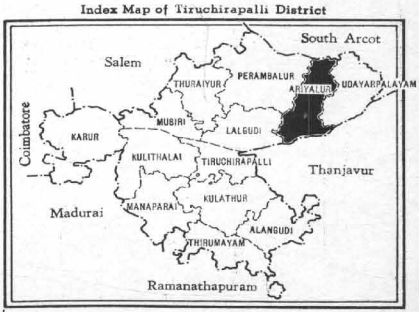
THANJAVUR TALUK
THANJAVUR DISTRICT

PAPANASAM TALUK
THANJAVUR DISTRICT

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Sendurai
B Ariyalur
C Tirumanur

Index Map of Tiruchirapalli District



79° 0' East of Greenwich

79° 10'

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	...	...	...
200—499	1	176	174
500—999	2	987	900
1,000—1,999	19	15,110	14,932
2,000—4,999	67	94,802	94,661
5,000—9,999	2	5,332	5,552
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	91	116,407	116,219

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 996.01 Km²

Density : 251 Persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	125,517	124,829
Literates	52,065	16,337
Workers	74,561	16,195
Non-Workers	50,956	108,634
Scheduled Castes	23,962	23,927
Scheduled Tribes	792	753

MAP 88

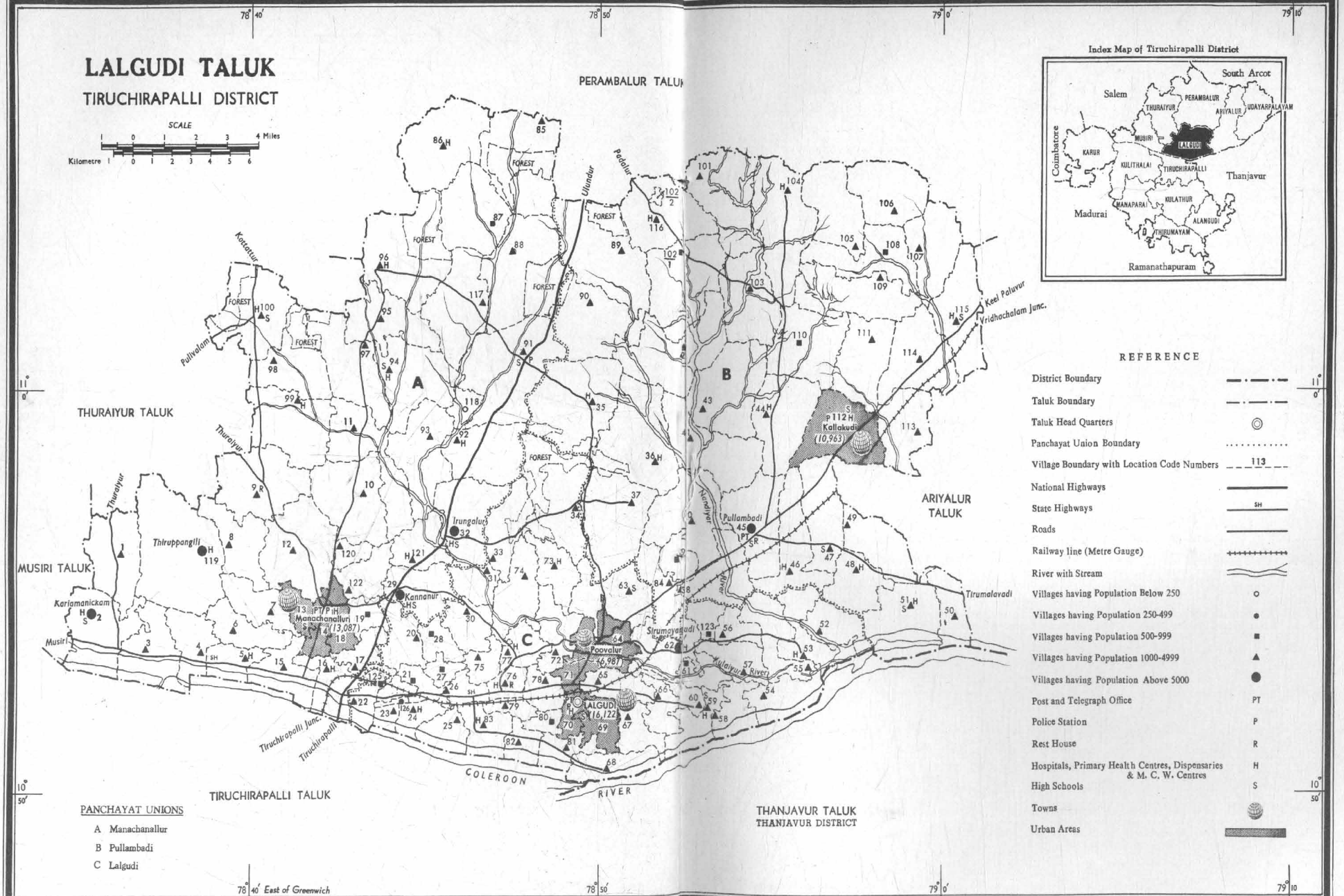
LALGUDI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Solanganallur	39	N. Sangendhi	78	Angarai
2	Kariamanickem (Part)	40	P. Sangendhi	79	Pambaramsuthi
3	Kilianallur (Part)	41	Vandakikudalur	80	Seshasamudram
4	Melpathu	42	Peruvalappur	81	Edayathimangalam
5	Thiruvasi	43	Kanakilianallur	82	Jevanthinathapuram
6	Kovathakudi	44	Thappai	83	Thirumanamedu
7	Alagiamanavalam	45	Pullambadi	84	Edanjimangalam
8	Theerampalayam	46	Venkatachalapuram	85	Seedevimangalam
9	Thiruvallarai	47	Kovandakurichi	86	Perabambi
10	Ayyampalayam	48	Alambakkam	87	Vazhaiyur
11	Thathamangalam	49	Pudurpalayam	88	Shanamangalam
12	Poonampalayam	50	Alambadi	89	Neikulam
15	Madavaperumalkoil	51	Virahalur	90	Periyakurukkai
16	Bikshandarkoil	52	Nathamangudi	91	Sirugamur
17	Koothur	53	Alangudimahajanam	92	Konalai
19	Vengangudi	54	Ariyur	93	Arikudi
20	Madakudi	55	T. Kalligudi	94	Kariamanickem
21	Pudukkudy	56	Sembarai	95	Palaiyur
22	Thalakkudy	57	Thinniam	96	EJumalai
23	Appathurai	58	Keelambil	97	Valaiyur
24	Esanakorai	59	Mangammalpuram	98	Sirugudi
25	T. Valavanur	60	Jengamarajapuram	99	Sirupathur
26	Valadi	61	Mettupatti	100	Omandur
27	Sirumarudur	62	Sirumayangudi	101	Thiranipalayam
28	V. Thuraiyur	63	Peruvalanallur	102	Nambakurichi
29	Kannanore	65	Manakkal	103	Sirugalappur
30	Marudur	66	Athigudi	104	Garudamangalam
31	R. Valavanur	67	Sathamangalam	105	Saradamangalam
32	Irungalur	68	Koohur	106	M. Kannanore
33	Mahilambadi	72	Thirumangalam	107	Orathur
34	Thatchankurichi	73	Puduruthamanur	108	Saturbagam
35	Reddimangudi	74	Neikuppai (Part)	109	Molvoi
36	Kannakudi	75	Keelaperungavur	110	Varakuppai
37	Kumulur	76	Nerinjalakudi	111	Melarasur
38	Vellanur	77	Nagar	113	Mudavathur

LALGUDI TALUK

TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT



Index Map of Tiruchirapalli District

REFERENCE

District Boundary	
Taluk Boundary	
Taluk Head Quarters	
Panchayat Union Boundary	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	113
National Highways	
State Highways	SH
Roads	
Railway line (Metre Gauge)	
River with Stream	
Villages having Population Below 250	
Villages having Population 250-499	
Villages having Population 500-999	
Villages having Population 1000-4999	
Villages having Population Above 5000	
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres	H
High Schools	S
Towns	
Urban Areas	

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
114	Keelarasur	118	Avaravalli	122	Kalpalayam
115	Kallagam	119	Thiruppangili	123	Komakudi
116	Uttathur	120	Rajampalayam	125	Keeramangalam
117	Thiruppattur	121	Samayapuram	126	Therkuchatiram

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	1	11	5
200—499	1	223	226
500—999	13	5,341	5,330
1,000—1,999	43	33,525	33,991
2,000—4,999	53	72,314	73,566
5,000—9,999	6	17,052	16,549
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**117**	**128,466**	**129,667**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 966·02 Km²

Density : 316 Persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	152,297	152,995
Literates	86,396	41,051
Workers	88,368	25,467
Non-Workers	63,929	127,528
Scheduled Castes	27,887	27,752
Scheduled Tribes	...	

MAP 89

THURAIYUR TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
58	Thiruthiamalai	89	Sobanapuram	131	Abinimangalam
60	Vengainandalam	90	Osarapalli	132	Chockanathapuram
61	Moovanur	91	Venkatachalapuram	133	Sennappanallur
62	Kattakulam	92	Uppiliapuram	134	Kamachipuram
63	Peramangalam	93	Kottapalayam	135	Okkarai
64	Pulivalam	94	Balakrishnampatti	136	Koppamapuri
65	Manaparai	95	Alathudayampatti	137	Karapudayampatti
66	T. Pudupatti	96	Sirunavalure	138	Sikkathampur
67	Thiruthalaiyur	97	Eragudy	139	Sirunatham
70	Ponnusangampatti	98	Batherpettai	140	Murugur
71	Kannanore	99	Kottaiyur	141	Maruvathur
72	Veeramachampatti	100	Kalingamuduyampatti	142	Sengattupatti
73	Visalakshiammalsamudram	101	Kollapatti	143	Kirambur
75	Alagapuri	102	Vadakuvelli	144	Thuraiyur (Part)
76	Ruthirashakombai	103	Athanoor	145	Venkatesapuram
77	Pongalayeekombai	104	Pagalavadi	146	Singalandapuram
78	Pachaperumalpatti	105	Thinnanore	147	Ammapatti
79	Puliancholaikombai	106	Puthanampatti	148	Vengadathanoor
80	Nallamathikombai	107	Kottathur	149	Vairchettipalayam (R.F.)
81	Kallathukombai	108	Nadavalur	150	Thalugai (R.F.)
82	Pasaraikombai	109	Muthiampalayam	151	Thalugai (R.F.)
83	Sangampattikombai	110	Nagalapuram	152	Pagalavadi (R.F.)
84	Vairchettipalayam	111	Renganathapuram	153	Nagalapuram (R.F.)
85	Sangampattikombai Bit I	112	Thenparanadu	154 to 165	Thenparanadu (R.F.)
86	Sukkalampattikombai	113	Vannadu	166 to 168	Vennadu (R.F.)
87	Thalugai	114	Kombai	169 to 172	Kombai (R.F.)
88	Koppampatti	150	Karattampatti		

THURAIYUR TALUK

TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

SCALE

0 1 2 3 Miles

Kilometre 1 0 1 2 3 4

78° 30′ 78° 40′

11° 20′ 11° 10′ 11° 0′

RASIPURAM TALUK
SALEM DISTRICT

ATTUR TALUK
SALEM DISTRICT

NAMAKKAL TALUK
SALEM DISTRICT

PERAMBALUR TALUK

LALGUDI TALUK

MUSIRI TALUK

Talugai 87

Koppampatti H 88

Vairichettipalayam 84

Sopanapuram 89

Uppiliapuram PT 92

Kottaipalayam S H 93

Balakrishnanpatti 94

Pachaiperumalpatti H 178 95

Eragudi S 97

Sikkathambur S 138

Maruvathur 141

Sengattur S H 142

Keerambur S 143

THURAIYUR 144 (21, 134)

Kannanur S 102

Pillathurai

Iyer River

Perambalur

Musiri

Omandur

Manachanallur

Kulamanickam

Acchur

FOREST

154 to 165

166,167,168

169 to 172

A

B

C

REFERENCE

District Boundary	
Taluk Boundary	
Taluk Head Quarters	◎
Panchayat Union Boundary	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	67
Roads	
River with Stream	
Uninhabited Villages	□
Villages having Population Below 250	o
Villages having Population 250-499	●
Villages having Population 500-999	■
Villages having Population 1000-4999	▲
Villages having Population Above 5000	⬤
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres	H
Colleges and High Schools	C,S
Towns	
Urban Areas	

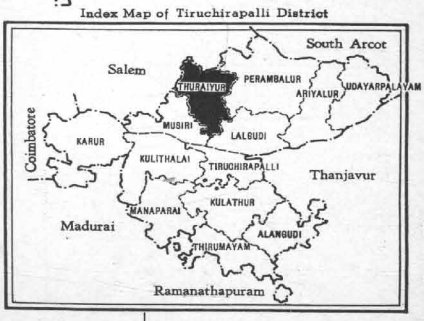
PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Uppiliapuram

B Thuraiyur

C Musiri

Index Map of Tiruchirapalli District



78° 30′ East of Greenwich

78° 40′

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	3	68	54
200—499	2	284	285
500—999	5	1,709	1,710
1,000—1,999	12	8,903	9,101
2,000—4,999	30	48,168	47,744
5,000—9,999	14	43,007	42,907
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**66**	**102,139**	**101,801**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,000·59 Km²

Density : 225 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	113,084	111,990
Literates	61,659	28,813
Workers	67,418	18,149
Non-Workers	45,666	93,841
Scheduled Castes	23,207	22,909
Scheduled Tribes	3,755	3,616

MAP 90

MUSIRI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Pillapalayam	28	Sriramasamudram	53	Kodunthurai
2	Morupatti (Part)	29	Seelaipillayarputhur	54	Amoor
3	Kargudi	30	Natham	55	Gunaseelam
4	Vadamalaipatti (Part)	31	M. Puthur	56	Sithambur
6	Arachi	32	Arasalur	57	Komangalam
7	Valaiyeduppu	33	Thottiam	59	Sukkampatti
8	Paithambarai	34	Sithur	68	Perur
9	Sergudi	35	Srinivasanallur	69	Tholayanatham
10	Devanur (Part)	36	Alagarai	74	Karikali
12	Urukkarai	37	Mullipadi	115	Kattuputhur (Part)
13	Mahadevi	38	Sihilarai	116	Kaduvetti
14	Jambumadai	39	Thumbalam	117	Chinnapallipalayam
15	Valasiramani	40	Soorampatti	118	Periapallipalayam
16	Anjalam	41	Mavillipatti	119	Unniyur
17	Poolancheri	42	Mangalam	120	Vengadanatham
18	Appanallur	43	Valavandhi	121	Kidaram
19	Kolakkudi	44	M. Pudupatti	122	Valuelputhur
20	Arangur	46	Sundaikai	123	Konappampatti
21	Kamalapuram	47	Vellur	124	Manamedu
22	Tholurpatti	48	Ayyampalayam	125	Muthampatti
23	Elurpatti	49	Evoor	126	Umayalpuram
24	Nagayanallur	50	Thinnakonam	127	Kamatchipatti
25	M. Kalathur	51	T. Puthur	128	Mooveli
26	Marungai	52	Neiveli	129	Jayankondam
27	Pidaramangalam				

MUSIRI TALUK

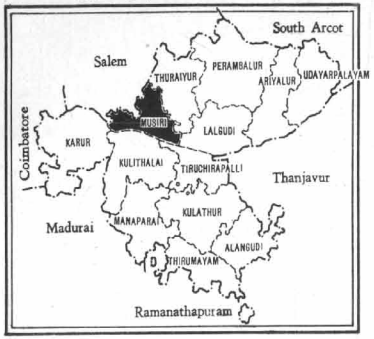
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Kilometre 1 0 1 2 3 4

Index Map of Tiruchirapalli District



NAMAKKAL TALUK
SALEM DISTRICT

THURAIYUR TALUK

KARUR TALUK

KULITHALAI TALUK

LALGUDI TALUK

TIRUCHIRAPALLI TALUK

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Thathayyangarpet

B Thottiam

C Musiri

REFERENCE

- District Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Taluk Head Quarters
- Panchayat Union Boundary
- Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers
- State Highways
- Roads
- River with Stream
- Villages having Population Below 250
- Villages having Population 250-499
- Villages having Population 500-999
- Villages having Population 1000-4999
- Villages having Population Above 5000
- Post and Telegraph Office — PT
- Police Station — P
- Rest House — R
- Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres — H
- Colleges and High Schools — C,S
- Towns
- Urban Areas

Mettupalayam H (7,558) S

Thathayyangarpet (10,891) PT S

Musiri C,S H (14,287) PT P R

Thottiam H PS

Kattuputhur (8,980)

Thalurpatti H

M. Pudupatti

Alagarai

Omandur

Lalgudi

Namakkal

Koppampatti

Eragudi

Kannanur

Iyar River

CAUVERY RIVER

FOREST

SH

78° 10' East of Greenwich

78° 20'

78° 30'

11° 10'

11° 0'

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census,

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	1	85	78
200—499	1	232	203
500—999	8	3,013	3,037
1,000—1,999	15	11,642	11,927
2,000—4,999	44	67,183	67,186
5,000—9,999	4	14,117	14,019
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	73	96,272	96,450

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 754·52 Km²

Density : 311 Persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	117,122	117,316
Literates	61,712	27,065
Workers	69,869	27,775
Non-Workers	47,253	89,541
Scheduled Castes	22,792	23,135
Scheduled Tribes	11	13

MAP 91

KARUR TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name
1	Anjure
2	Thukkachi
3	Karveli
4	Monjanur
5	Ellakkattu Ramachandrapuram
6	Thennilai (South)
7	Athipalayam
8	Munnur
9	Kuppam
10	Vettamangalam
11	Kombupalayam
12	Thirukkattuthurai
14	Pugalur (Nanjai)
15	Thottakurichi (Nanjai)
16	Thottakurichi (Punjai)
17	Kadambankurichi (Punjai)
18	Kadambankurichi (Nanjai)
19	Nanniyur
20	Vangal
21	Kuppachipalayam
22	Nerur
23	Achamapuram
24	Manmangalam
25	Somur
26	Koyamballi
27	Minnamballi
28	Panchamadevi
29	Balambapuram (Part)
30	Karur (Part)
31	Kadaparai
32	Athur
33	Andankoil
34	Pavithram
35	Punnam
36	Karudayampalayam
37	Panaipalayam
38	Nedungur
39	Paramathy
40	Ariyur
41	Kalakurichi (Punjai)
42	Kalakurichi (Nanjai)
43	Elavanur
44	Soodamani
45	Nadanthai
46	Gudalur
47	Kodanthur
48	Chinnadarapuram
49	Thokkupatti
50	Rajapuram
51	Aravakurichi
52	Modakkur
53	Santhapadi
54	Inunganur
55	Sendamangalam
56	Velambadi
57	Pungambadi
58	Nagamballi
59	Thumbivadi
60	Pallapalayam
61	Viswanathapuri
62	Appipalayam
63	K. Pitchampatti
64	Puthambur
65	Thalapatti
66	Kodaiyur
67	Venjamangudalur
68	Paganatham
69	Kakkavadi
70	Kauppanrpalayam
71	Thirumanilaiyur (Part)
72	Laxminarayanasamudram (Part)
73	Senapiratti (Part)
74	Thanthoni (Part)
75	Thoranakkalpatti
76	Achimangalam
77	Mookkanankurichi
78	Velliyanai
79	Manavadi
80	Emur
81	Melapalayam
82	Puliyur
83	Uppidamangalam
84	Jegadabi
85	Thennilai (East)
86	Thennilai (West)
87	Thennilaivenkitapuram
88	Pallapatti (Part)
89	Thethupatti
90	Anjagoundanpatti
91	Esanatham
92	Erumappatti
93	Alamarathupatti
94	Periamanjuvali
95	Ammapatti

KARUR TALUK

TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

SCALE

2 0 2 4 Miles

Kilometres 2 0 2 4 6

REFERENCE

- District Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Taluk Head Quarters
- Panchayat Union Boundary
- Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers — 46
- National Highways
- State Highways — SH
- Roads
- Railway line (Broad Gauge)
- River with Stream
- Villages having Population Below 250 — o
- Villages having Population 250-499 — •
- Villages having Population 500-999 — ■
- Villages having Population 1000-4999 — ▲
- Villages having Population Above 5000 — ●
- Post and Telegraph Office — PT
- Police Station — P
- Rest House — R
- Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres — H
- Colleges and High Schools — C,S
- Towns
- Urban Areas

77° 40′ East of Greenwich

77° 40′ 77° 50′ 78° 0′ 78° 10′

11° 0′ 10° 50′ 10° 40′

NAMAKKAL TALUK
SALEM DISTRICT

MUSIRI TALUK

KULITHALAI TALUK

DHARAPURAM TALUK
COIMBATORE DISTRICT

PALANI TALUK
MADURAI DISTRICT

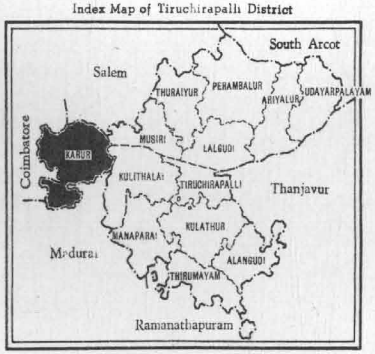
VEDASANDUR TALUK
MADURAI DISTRICT

Paramathi
Punjaipugalur (12,823)
Thottakurichi (Punjai)
Vettamangalam
Kuppachipalayam
Nerur
Balambapuram
KARUR (65,706)
Andankovil
Pavithram
Palladam
Gudalur
Puliyur
Tiruchirapalli Junc.
Kulithalai
Uppidamangalam
Mukkonankurichi
Velliyanai
Dharapuram
Venjamangudalur
Aravakurichi
Palayam
Pallapatti (15,948)
Sulopuram
Sendamangalam
Kangayam
Kadumudi
Erode Junc.
Erode
Noyal
Erode River
Amaravathi River
Kodavanar River
Nanganji River
Dindigul
CAUVERY RIVER

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Paramathi
B Karur
C Thantoni
D Aravakurichi

Index Map of Tiruchirapalli District



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census,

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	2	25	27
200—499	2	304	312
500—999	3	1,201	1,256
1,000—1,999	23	18,043	18,564
2,000—4,999	49	77,594	78,344
5,000—9,999	14	47,725	48,350
10,000 and above	1	5,084	5,001
Total	**94**	**149,976**	**151,854**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,580.91 Km²

Density : 251 person per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	197,188	199,119
Literates	104,644	43,684
Workers	121,712	41,200
Non-Workers	75,476	157,919
Scheduled Castes	33,805	33,835
Scheduled Tribes	5	10

MAP 92

KULITHALAI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Kumaramangalam	28	Panchapatty	65	Porundalur
2	Marudur	29	Pothuravuthampatty	81	Chinniyampalayam
3	Rajendram	30	Vayalur	82	Sooriyanur
4	Kulithalai (Part)	31	Pappakapatty	83	Seplapatti
5	Vaiganallur (Part)	32	Sivayam	84	Thalinji
6	Manathattai (Part)	33	Hiraniyamangalam	85	Alathur
7	Vadiam	34	Gudalur	88	Puluderi
8	Karuveppanaickenpettai	35	Nallur	89	Kadamberkoil Vaiganallur (Part)
9	Karupathur	36	Inungur	90	Sathiamangalam
10	Pillapalayam	37	Poyyamani	93	Uthupatty
11	Kallapalli	38	Nangavaram	108	Pappayambadi
12	Chinthalavadi	39	Mudalaipatty	109	Vadavambadi
13	Mahadanapuram	40	Naidalur	110	Vellapatti
14	Kammanallur	41	R. T. Malai	111	Keeranur
15	Krishnarayapuram	43	Vadaseri	112	Thennilai
16	Sithalavoi	44	Puthur	113	Pannapatti
17	Thirukampuliyur	45	Kallai	114	Varanai
18	Mayanur	46	Kalladai	115	Melapaguthi
19	Manavasi	47	Pillur	116	Keelapaguthi
20	Renganathapuram	48	Pathripatty	117	Valavarmangalam
21	Balarajapuram	49	Thogaimalai	118	Mavathur
22	Sengal	50	Kalugur	119	Athanur
23	Muthurengampatti	51	Kosur	120	Sembianatham
24	Manjanaickenpatty	52	Mathagiri	121	Palaviduthi
25	Kalayarpatty	53	Thondamanginam	122	Mullipadi
26	Dewarmalai	54	Naganur	123	Edayapattikadavur
27	Veeriyapalayam				



KULITHALAI TALUK

TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

SCALE

2 0 2 4 Miles

Kilometres 2 0 2 4 6

REFERENCE

District Boundary	
Taluk Boundary	
Taluk Head Quarters	◎
Panchayat Union Boundary	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	83
State Highways	SH
Roads	
Railway line (Broad Gauge)	
River with Stream	
Villages having Population Below 250	○
Villages having Population 500-999	■
Villages having Population 1000-4999	▲
Villages having Population Above 5000	●
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres	H
High Schools	S
Towns	
Urban Areas	

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	1	46	54
200—499	...	...	...
500—999	2	736	714
1,000—1,999	15	10,211	10,208
2,000—4,999	45	75,749	75,843
5,000—9,999	13	43,922	43,918
10,000 and above	1	6,214	6,108
Total	**77**	**136,878**	**136,845**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,276.22 Km²

Density : 228 Persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	145,632	145,417
Literates	59,648	24,072
Workers	90,464	34,854
Non-Workers	55,168	110,563
Scheduled Castes	30,509	30,723
Scheduled Tribes	8	2

MAP 93

MANAPARAI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
42	Nadupatti	94	Mondipatti	142	T. Edayapatti
55	Nallampillai	96	Koilpatti	143	Marungapuri
56	Aniyapur	97	Reddiapatti	144	Muthalwarpatti
57	Vellalapatti	98	Mookureddiapatti	145	Thirunellipatti
58	Develaveerampatti	99	Ponnambalampatti	146	Kannivadugapatti
59	V. Periyapatti	100	Puduvadi	147	Amanakkampatti
60	Mohavanur	103	Samudram	148	Thadanur
61	Sekkanam	104	Seegampatti	149	Thottiapatti
62	Palayakottai	105	Vadugapatti	150	Vellayakonepatti
63	Amayapuram	106	Adampatti	151	Paluvanji
64	Thoppampatti	124	Kannuthu	152	Pirambatti
66	K.Periapatti	125	Endapuli	153	Thenur
69	Poigaipatti	126	Ammachatram	154	Valanadu
70	Vengaikurichi	127	Karumalai	155	Poruvai
71	Malayadipatti	128	Venkitanaickampatti	156	Kalingapatti
72	Chettipatti	129	Karaipatti	157	Palakurichi
73	Pannapatti	130	Velakurichi	158	Kodumbapatti
74	Puthanatham	131	Kanjanaickampatti	159	A. Pudupatti
75	Karuppur	132	Ikkaraikosakurichi	160	Uthukuli
76	A. Reddiapatti	133	Sevalpatti	161	Vembanur
77	Vaiyampatti	134	Akkiampatti	162	Kannukuli
78	Kumaravadi	135	Lekkanaickampatti	163	Keelaiyur
79	Elamanam	136	Thethur	164	Sampatti
80	Pudukottai	137	Sevandampatti	165	Sooliapatti
86	Pudur	138	Alagapuri	166	Kappakudi
87	Vaiamalaipalayam	139	Thuvarankurichi	167	Kavinaripatti
91	Chettichatram	140	Nallur	168	Putrakudi
92	Edayapatti	141	Thalambadi	169	Sithanatham

MANAPARAI TALUK

TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

SCALE

2 0 2 4 Miles

Kilometres 2 0 2 4 6

KULITHALAI TALUK

TIRUCHIRAPALLI TALUK

KULATHUR TALUK

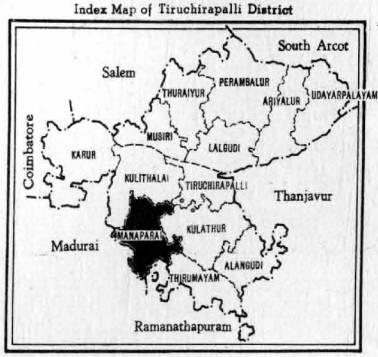
DINDIGUL TALUK
MADURAI DISTRICT

MELUR TALUK
MADURAI DISTRICT

TIRUPPATHUR TALUK
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

THIRUMAYAM TALUK

Index Map of Tiruchirapalli District



REFERENCE

District Boundary	
Taluk Boundary	
Taluk Head Quarters	◎
Panchayat Union Boundary	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	174
National Highways	
Roads	
Railway line (Metre Gauge)	
River with Stream	
Uninhabited Villages	□
Villages having Population Below 250	○
Villages having Population 250-499	●
Villages having Population 500-999	■
Villages having Population 1000-4999	▲
Villages having Population Above 5000	⬤
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres	H
High Schools	S
Towns	
Urban Areas	

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Vaiyampatti
B Manaparai
C Marungapuri

78° 10′ East of Greenwich

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census,

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	5	293	280
200—499	2	464	429
500—999	8	2,824	2,779
1,000—1,999	27	20,697	20,670
2,000—4,999	38	58,866	58,607
5,000—9,999	4	13,236	13,017
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	84	96,380	95,782

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,098.50 Km²

Density : 204 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	112,763	111,491
Literates	45,905	14,679
Workers	68,089	21,363
Non-Workers	44,674	90,128
Scheduled Castes	17,963	17,887
Scheduled Tribes	...	...

MAP 94

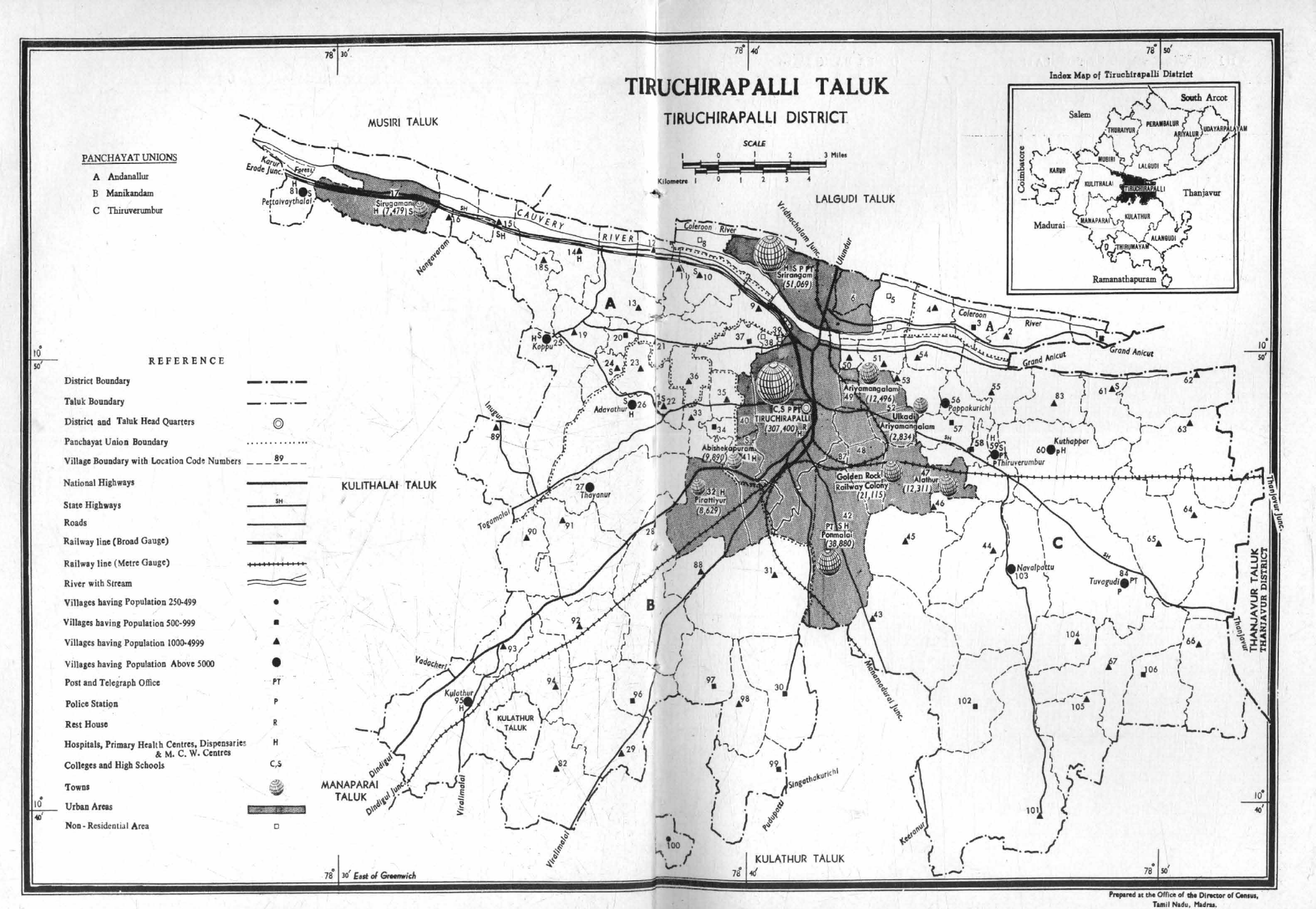
TIRUCHIRAPALLI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Kiligoodu	30	Thirumalai Samudram	65	Valavanthankottai
2	Uthamaseri	31	K. Sathanur	66	Asoor
3	Panayapuram	33	Nachikurichi	67	Palanganangudi
4	Thiruvalar Solai	34	Sholanganallur	81	Pattavathalai
5	Kondayanpettai (Part)	35	Uyyakondan Thirumalla	82	Sethurapatti
7	Thimmaraya Samudram (Part)	36	Malliyampattu	83	Natarajapuram
9	Kambarasampettai	37	Pandamangalam (Part)	84	Thuvakkudi
10	Mutharasanallur	38	Dhamalavarubayam (Part)	88	Panjapur
11	Palur	39	Chinthamani (Part)	89	Puliyur
12	Allur	43	Gundur	90	Ariyavur
13	Mekkudi	44	Sholamadevi	91	Navalur Kottapattu
14	Andanallur	45	Kilakurichi	92	Paganur
15	Thirupparaithurai	46	Keelakalkandarkottai	93	Periyanayagichatram
16	Perugamani	51	Panayakurichi	94	Mathur
17	Sirugamani (Part)	53	Kuvalakudi	95	Kulathur
18	Kadiyalam	54	Keelamullakudi	96	Nagamangalam
19	Kulumani	55	Vengur	97	Mekkudi
20	Perur	56	Pappakurichi	98	Mudikondan
21	Maruthandakurichi	57	Ellakudi	99	Kolukkattaikudi
22	Somarasampettai	58	Agaram	100	Kottapattu
23	Kumaravayalur	59	Thiruvarambur	101	Sooraiyur
24	Mullikarumbur	60	Koothapar	102	Kumbakudi
25	Koppu	61	Arasangudi	103	Navalpattu
26	Adavathur	62	Kiliyur	104	Poolangudi
27	Thayanur	63	Pathalapettai	105	Ilandaipatti
28	K. Kalligudi	64	Thirunedungulam	106	Theneripatti
29	Alundur				

TIRUCHIRAPALLI TALUK

TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	...	...	...
200—499	1	156	173
500—999	13	4,444	4,339
1,000—1,999	25	17,047	16,883
2,000—4,999	25	36,763	35,555
5,000—9,999	9	30,163	28,713
10,000 and above	1	8,257	7,114
Total	**74**	**96,830**	**92,777**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 699·53 Km²

Density : 946 Persons per Km²

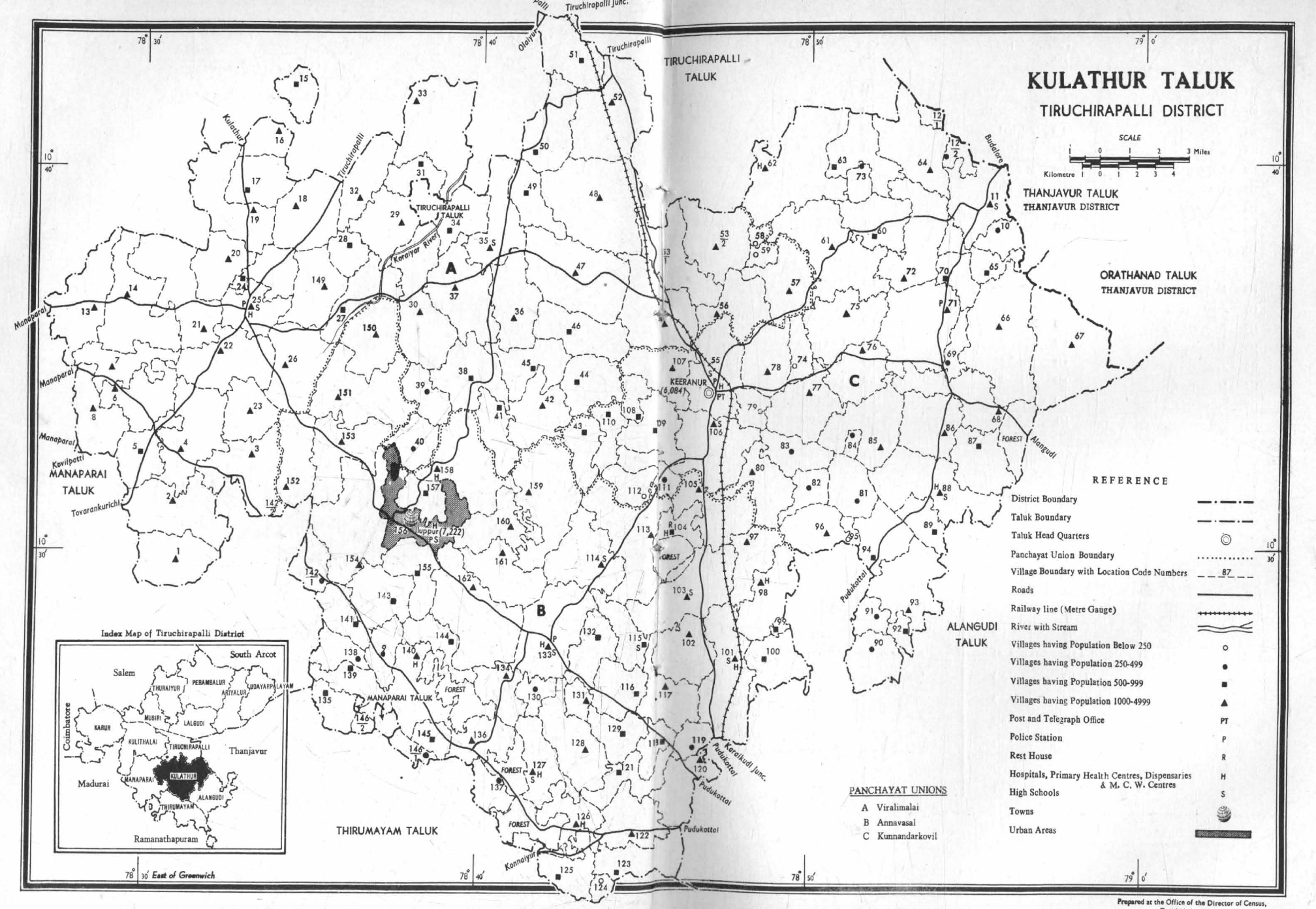
	Males	*Females*
Population	339,142	322,568
Literates	230,623	153,405
Workers	173,446	25,567
Non-Workers	165,696	297,001
Scheduled Castes	35,359	34,178
Scheduled Tribes	33	22

MAP 95

KULATHUR TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Meenaveli	36	Alangudi	71	Udayalipatty
2	Agarappatty	37	Perambur	72	T. Keeliyur
3	Theravur	38	Pakkudy	73	Vella Pillaiyarpatty
4	Kodumbalore	39	Kongudipatty	74	Marudur
5	Kasavanur	40	Thennangudi	75	Valiampatty
6	Thengathinnipatty	41	Paiyur	76	Odugampatty
7	Virudappatty	42	Nangupatty	77	Mangathevanpatty
8	Poyyamani	43	Padipatty	78	Nanjoor
9	Mampatty	44	Villapatty	79	Brahadambalpuram
10	Ulagankathanpatty	45	Muruthampatty	80	Uppiliakudi
11	Killukottai	46	Vemmani	81	Senayakudi
12	Kattukottaipatty	47	Neerpalani	82	Seemanur
13	Rasalipatty	48	Mandaiyur	83	Valamangalam
14	Nambampatty	49	Sengalagudi	84	Kadambavayal
15	Komangalam	50	Singathakurichi	85	Veerakudi
16	Vittamapatty	51	Kumaramangalam	86	Killanur
17	Kalkudy	52	Mathur	87	Perambur
18	Boothakudi	53	Lakshmanapatty	88	Andakulam
19	Poruvai	54	Kalamavur	89	Sathinipatty
20	Meppudhakudi	55	Keeranur	90	Uchani
21	Vanathirayanpatty	56	Palandanpatty	91	Thennangudi
22	Viralur	57	Thennathirayanpatty	92	Seeranganpatty
23	Thennanbadi	58	Mettupatty	93	Vaithur
24	Vadugapatty	59	Sivagamipuram	94	Moothampatty
25	Viralimalai	60	Visalur	95	Narangiampatty
26	Rajagiri	61	Puliyur	96	Vathanakurichi
27	Mullaiyur	62	Settipatty	97	Thudaiyur
28	Akkalanaickenpatty	63	Kannangudi	98	Muthukadu
29	Kathalur	64	Sengalur	99	Vengavayal
30	Sooriyur	65	Killukulavoipatty	100	Poongudi
31	Kumarappatty	66	Themmavur	101	Vellanur
32	Melapachakudy	67	Minnathur	102	Melur
33	Kunnathur	68	Vathanakottai	103	Sathiamangalam
34	Mathayanaipatty	69	Kunnandarkoil	104	Narthamalai
35	Amburpatty	70	Rakkathampatty	105	Ammachatram



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census,

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
106	Kulathur	124	Kurukkapatty	142	Thalinji
107	Melapuduvayal	125	Sundarapatty	143	Alathur
108	Vadugapatty	126	Pulvayal	144	Kadambarayapatty
109	Odukkur	127	Vayalogam	145	Pinnangudi
110	Laknappatty	128	Mangudi	146	Vannarapatty
111	Thayinippatty	129	Ariyur	149	Velur
112	Perungudipatty	130	Thachampatty	150	Thirunellur
113	Vilathupatty	131	Panankudi	151	Kattakudi
114	Keelakurichi	132	Chithannavasal	152	Kothirappatty
115	Irumbali	133	Annavasal	153	Eswarankoil
116	Madianallur	134	Pudur	154	Ennai
117	Panampatty	135	Peyal	155	Edayappatty
118	Perunjinai	136	Kudumianmalai	157	Punginipatty
119	Thiruvengaivasal	137	Visalur	158	Irundirapatty
120	Ayingudi	138	Gudalur	159	Rapoosal
121	Marayapatty	139	Kilikudi	160	Vettukkadu
122	Perumanadu	140	Parambur	161	Vellanjar
123	Kothandaramapuram	141	Kadavampatty	162	Veerapatty

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	4	165	156
200—499	28	4,372	4,245
500—999	47	17,465	17,323
1,000—1,999	54	38,797	38,775
2,000—4,999	30	40,273	40,027
5,000—9,999	1	3,209	2,875
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**159**	**104,281**	**103,401**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,333·98 Km²

Density : 161 Persons per Km²

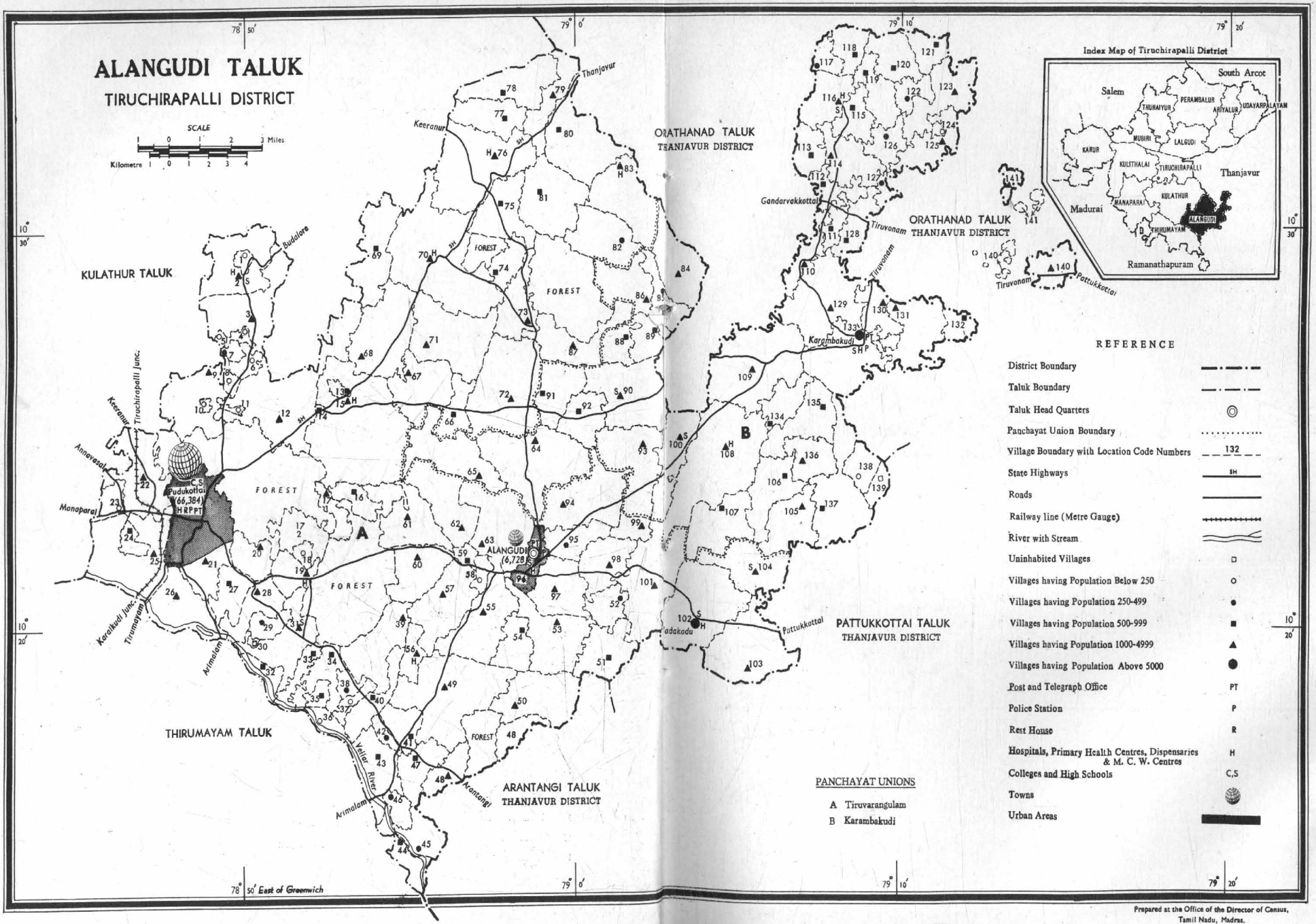
	Males	*Females*
Population	107,904	107,000
Literates	43,537	12,956
Workers	65,986	13,809
Non-Workers	41,918	93,191
Scheduled Castes	19,341	19,010
Scheduled Tribes	...	...

MAP 96

ALANGUDI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Egavayal	35	Kalangudi	69	Mangolathapatti
2	Sembattur	36	Cudalore	70	Perungalur
3	Puthambur	37	Nambukuzhi	71	Manaviduthi
4	Kurichipatti	38	Kanyapatti	72	Sammatividuthi
5	Sanivayal	39	Dhakshinapuram	73	Varapur
6	Thattampatti	40	Kathakurichi	74	Nemmelipatti
7	Kedayapatti	41	S. Kulavaipatti	75	Kuppayanpatti
8	Thennathirayanpatti	42	Muthupattinam	76	Adanakottai
9	Vagavasal	43	Palaiyur	77	Chokkanathapatti
10	Siruvayal	44	Isugupatti	78	Sothupalai
11	Ayyavayal	45	Kothamangalam	79	Valavampatti
12	Mullur	46	Malakudi	80	Kallukaranpatti
13	Ichadi I Bit	47	Sendakudi	81	Vannarapatti
14	Ichadi II Bit	48	Keelaiyur	82	Thondamanurani
15	Vadavalam	49	Vennavalgudi	83	Ganapathipuram
16	Kayampatti	50	Arayapatti	84	Karuppattipatti
17	Vepankudi	51	Alangadu	85	Ayipatti
18	Immanampatti	52	Sooranviduthi	86	Valangondanviduthi
19	Thiruvarankulam	53	Pallathuviduthi	87	Pulavankadu
20	Thirukattalai	54	Pathampatti	88	Adiranviduthi
21	Pudukottai	55	Kupakudi	89	Vellalaviduthi
22	Nathampannai (I-A) (Part)	56	Venkatakulam	90	Malaiyur
23	Sellukudi	57	Kovilur	91	M. Therkutheru
24	Puragarainatham Pannai	58	Ayipatti	92	Theethanpatti
25	Kavinad West	59	Kovilur-Devasthanam	93	Ponnanviduthi
26	Kavinad East	60	Kothakottai	94	Pachikottai
27	Thirumalairaja Samudram	61	Manjanviduthi	95	Melapatti-Rasimangalam
28	Kaikurichi	62	Kolanthai Vinayagar Kottai	97	Kallaiangudi
29	Vijayaregunathapuram	63	Pudukottai Viduthi	98	Melathur
30	Chettivayal	64	Mangottai	99	Keelapatti Rasimangalam
31	Poovarasakudi	65	Kalabam	100	Kanakkankadu
32	Maniambalam	66	Mookampatti	101	Keelathur
33	Vanadakottai	67	M. Kulavoipatti	102	Vadagadu
34	Vallathirakottai	68	Perungondanviduthi	103	Mangadu


ALANGUDI TALUK
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT
SCALE
Miles
Kilometre
78° 50'
79° 0'
79° 10'
79° 20'
10° 30'
10° 20'
ORATHANAD TALUK
THANJAVUR DISTRICT
KULATHUR TALUK
THIRUMAYAM TALUK
ARANTANGI TALUK
THANJAVUR DISTRICT
PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK
THANJAVUR DISTRICT
Thanjavur
Keeranur
Budalore
Tiruchirapalli Junc.
Annavasal
Manaparai
Karaikudi Junc.
Tirumayam
Arimalam
Vellar River
Arantangi
Gandarvakkottai
Tiruvonam
Karambakudi
Pattukkottai
Adakadu
Pudukottai (66,384) H R P P T
ALANGUDI (6,728)
FOREST
A
B
PANCHAYAT UNIONS
A Tiruvarangulam
B Karambakudi
Index Map of Tiruchirapalli District
South Arcot
Salem
PERAMBALUR
THURAIYUR
ARIYALUR
UDAYARPALAYAM
MUSIRI
LALGUDI
KARUR
KULITHALAI
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
Thanjavur
KULATHUR
MANAPARAI
Madurai
ALANGUDI
THIRUMAYAM
Ramanathapuram
REFERENCE
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Taluk Head Quarters
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Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers
State Highways
Roads
Railway line (Metre Gauge)
River with Stream
Uninhabited Villages
Villages having Population Below 250
Villages having Population 250-499
Villages having Population 500-999
Villages having Population 1000-4999
Villages having Population Above 5000
Post and Telegraph Office
Police Station
Rest House
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres
Colleges and High Schools
Towns
Urban Areas
Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
104	Pullanviduthi	117	Thattamanaipatti	130	Theethanviduthi
105	K. Therkutheru	118	Keerathur	131	Kulendiranpatti
106	Vadatheru	119	Papapatti	132	Rangienviduthi
107	Vanakkankadu	120	Kilangadu	133	Karambakudi
108	Mullankurichi	121	Mudalipatti	134	Haikadividuthi
109	Pallavaranpatti	122	Kallumadai	135	Thirumananjeri
110	Anbukoil	123	Sengamedu	136	Pathathikadu
111	Mylankonepatti	124	Thiruppakoil	137	Keelatheru
112	Maruthankoneviduthi	125	Odappaviduthi	138	Kurambivayal
113	Danduvakottai	126	Peyadipatti	139	Eachanviduthi
114	Vandanviduthi	127	Chinnankoneviduthi	140	Kattathi
115	Puduviduthi	128	Karambaviduthi	141	Kaliyaranviduthi
116	Regunathapuram	129	Pilaviduthi		

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	9	293	276
200—499	19	3,097	3,145
500—999	44	16,472	16,646
1,000—1,999	46	33,221	33,030
2,000—4,999	18	26,110	25,608
5,000—9,999	2	6,741	6,584
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**138**	**85,934**	**85,289**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 894 25 Km²

Density : 273 persons per Km²

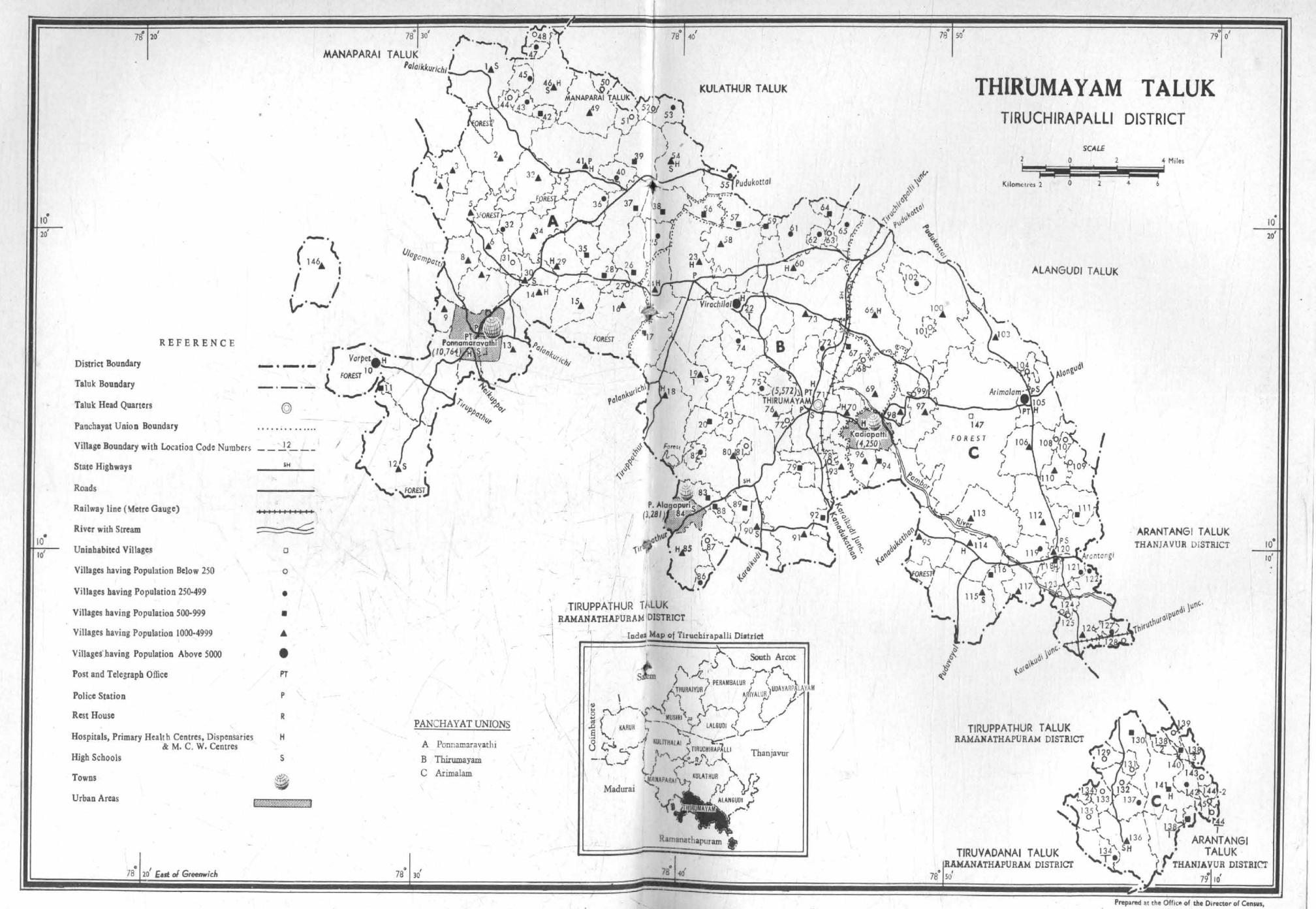
	Males	*Females*
Population	123,298	121,037
Literates	63,286	26,380
Workers	68,554	10,689
Non-Workers	54,744	110,348
Scheduled Castes	20,689	20,161
Scheduled Tribes	20	13

MAP 97

THIRUMAYAM TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Oliyamangalam	35	Mathiyani	69	Kottaiyur
2	Maravamadurai	36	Sathanur	70	Elanjavur
3	Nagarapatti	37	Arasamalai	71	Thirumayam
4	Kallampatti	38	Neiveli	72	Enappatti
5	Ammankurichi	39	Nerunjikudi	73	Lembalagudi
6	Alavayal	40	Vellungudi	74	Neikonam
7	Thuthur	41	Karaiyur	75	Perundurai
8	Kandianatham	42	Mullipatti	76	Melur
9	Ponnamaravathi West (Part)	43	Avampatti	77	Alavayal
10	Varpet	44	Vellayagoundampatti	78	Vannialandanvayal
11	Keelakurichi	45	Usilampatti	79	Kolathupatti
12	Thirukulampur	46	Melathaniam	80	Thulaiyanur
13	Ponnamaravathi East (Part)	47	Surappatti	81	Kunathupatti
14	Moolangudi	48	Vadukupatti	82	Adugapatti
15	Melamelanilai	49	Keelathaniam	83	Meyyapuram
16	Sevalur	50	Kalanivoipatti	85	Neivasal
17	Athur	51	Karanapatti	86	Manjinipatti
18	Rangiam	52	Vellungudi	87	Sirathakkudi
19	Kannanur	53	Seranur	88	Pallivasal
20	Durvasapuram	54	Nallur	89	Vengalur
21	Kannanur	55	Chittur	90	Konapet
22	Virachilai	56	Guddalur	91	Adanur
23	Melapaniyur	57	Rayapuram	92	Aramanaipatti
24	Kulipirai	58	Kulamangalam	93	Uraiyur
25	Velakurichi	59	Kumankudi	94	Kannankarakudi
26	Kovanur	60	Kottur	95	Nedungudi
27	Mekkinipatti	61	Mallangudi	96	Pannangudi (Part)
28	Sundaram	62	Pilagudipatti	97	Sengeerai
29	Sembuthi	63	Kadambavayal	98	Rayavaram
30	Konaiyur	64	Peraiyur	99	Rayaregunathasamudram
31	Nathupatti	65	Arasampatti	100	Perungudi
32	Semmalapatti	66	Thekkattur	101	Poovampatti
33	Edayathur	67	Pulivalam	102	Valayampatti
34	Thenur	68	Chokkanathapatti	103	Mirathunilai



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census,

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
104	Sirayampatti	119	Thalayathivayal	134	Ichikottai
105	Arimalam	120	Karamangalam	135	Thanikkadu
106	Keelapaniyur	121	Agavayal	136	Embal
107	Sammandanvayal	122	Velavayal	137	Enagam
108	Melivayal	123	Alanvayal	138	Thonnakudi
109	Agavayal	124	Ankikini	139	Maruthankudi
110	Samudram	125	Chittampatti	140	Thiruvalkudi
111	Thuraiyur	126	Valaramanickam	141	Irumbanadu
112	Kumankudi	127	Edayanvayal	142	Vellalavayal
113	Melanilaivayal	128	Kuruchi	143	Sathirapatti
114	Pudunilaivayal	129	Seppavayal	144	Arasur
115	Rayavaram	130	Kurungalur	145	Arasur
116	Nallambal Samudram	131	Thittaivayal	146	Palakurichi
117	Pilaivayal	132	Madagam	147	Sengeerai (R.F.)
118	Kaikulanvayal	133	Thirapudungi		

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	28	1,565	1,526
200—499	30	4,752	5,043
500—999	28	9,767	10,406
1,000—1,999	32	22,225	24,413
2,000—4,999	23	35,493	38,581
5,000—9,999	4	12,207	13,170
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**145**	**86,009**	**93,139**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 948.46 **Km²**

Density : 208 Persons per **Km²**

	Males	*Females*
Population	94,628	102,815
Literates	41,119	17,765
Workers	50,981	13,817
Non-Workers	43,647	88,998
Scheduled Castes	15,214	16,015
Scheduled Tribes	72	71

MAP 98

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

Basic Census Statistics

1. AREA

	Administrative Divisions	Area (in Km²)		
		TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
	1	2	3	4
1	SIRKALI TALUK	441.96	403 31	38.65
2	MAYURAM TALUK	731.62	699 04	32.58
3	KUMBAKONAM TALUK	548.61	512.14	36 47
4	NANNILAM TALUK	753.02	753.02	...
5	PAPANASAM TALUK	590.73	565.53	25.20
6	THANJAVUR TALUK	936.00	901.37	34.63
7	ORATHANAD TALUK	854.91	852.61	2.30
8	MANNARGUDI TALUK	780.94	748.36	32.58
9	NAGAPATTINAM TALUK	621.52	589.66	31.86
10	THIRUTHURAIPUNDI TALUK	1,285.05	1,228.02	57 03
11	PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK	1,106.99	1,080.13	26.86
12	ARANTANGI TALUK	1,039.19	1,031.93	7.26

2. POPULATION AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

Total Rural Urban	Males Females	Population	Total Workers	Workers in Industrial Categories I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL	Males	1,926,043	1,068,598	347,515	386,028	23,991	251	27,325	51,358
	Females	1,914,689	214,311	26,809	155,891	1,218	134	4,539	2,086
RURAL	Males	1,530,592	877,525	332,924	366,451	17,616	235	18,868	23,329
	Females	1,522,102	193,846	25,908	150,612	941	131	2,651	1,295
URBAN	Males	395,451	191,073	14,591	19,577	6,375	16	8,457	28,029
	Females	392,587	20,465	901	5,279	277	3	1,878	791

Total Rural Urban	Males Females	Workers in Industrial Categories VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-Workers X
1	2	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL	Males	12,687	95,561	23,198	100,684	857,445
	Females	1,074	7,948	319	15,193	1,700,378
RURAL	Males	6,437	44,761	7,808	59,096	653,067
	Females	555	4,420	70	7,253	1,328,256
URBAN	Males	6,250	50,800	15,390	41,588	204,378
	Females	519	2,628	249	7,940	372,122

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

NAME OF THE TALUK	AREA IN SQ. KMS.	NO. OF VILLAGES	URBAN CENTRES
Sirkali	441.96	83	3
Mayuram	731.62	177	3
Kumbakonam	548.61	159	5
Nannilam	753.02	229	Nil
Papanasam	590.73	155	4
Thanjavur	936.00	159	3
Orathanad	854.91	125	1
Mannargudi	780.94	150	3
Nagapattinam	621.52	138	4
Tiruthuraipundi	1285.05	137	3
Pattukottai & Peravurani (I.S.T.)	1106.99	276	2
Arantangi	1039.19	246	1

Index Map of TAMIL NADU



SCALE

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20

(Area : 9,735.00 Sq. Kms.)

REFERENCE

District Headquarters	
Taluk Headquarters	
State Boundary	
District Boundary	
Taluk & Independent Sub Taluk Boundary	
State Highways	SH
Roads	
Railway line (Metre Gauge)	
River with Stream	
Independent Sub Taluk	(I.S.T.)
Names of Village having Population above 5000	
Weekly Markets	M
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Rest House, Travellers Bungalow	R
Hospitals	H
Urban area	

79° 0' East of Greenwich

CENSUS - TAMIL NADU

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3. GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901—1971

Census years	POPULATION			GROWTH	
	Persons	Males	Females	Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	2,248,059	1,067,832	1,180,227	...	...
1911	2,366,056	1,124,670	1,241,386	+ 117,997	+ 5.25
1921	2,329,927	1,118,440	1,211,487	— 36,129	— 1.53
1931	2,385,931	1,143,742	1,242,189	+ 56,004	+ 2.40
1941	2,563,386	1,247,069	1,316,317	+ 177,455	+ 7.44
1951	2,982,674	1,467,494	1,515,180	+ 419,288	+ 16.36
1961	3,245,882	1,610,217	1,635,665	+ 263,208	+ 8.82
1971	3,840,732	1,926,043	1,914,689	+ 594,850	+ 18.33

4. POPULATION BY RELIGION

RELIGION	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Hindus	3,414,928	1,720,658	1,694,270
Muslims	264,196	124,634	139,562
Christians	158,007	78,844	79,163
Sikhs	107	56	51
Buddhists	43	22	21
Jains	971	512	459
Others	2,480	1,317	1,163

5. POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES

Name of Town	Status	Growth Rate, 1961-71	Population		Workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Kumbakonam	U. A.	+ 23.68	60,086	59,569	30,129	2,768
(a) Kumbakonam	M	+ 22.20	56,774	56 356	28,180	2,331
(b) Dharasuram	P	+ 56.66	3 312	3,213	1,949	437
2 Nagapattinam	U. A.	+ 25.32	36,405	37,614	17,302	1 357
(a) Nagapattinam	M	+ 15.18	33,428	34,598	15,750	1,250
(b) Andanapettai	P	...	560	572	255	76
(c) Akkaraipettai	P	...	2,417	2,444	1,297	31
3 Mayuram	M	+ 17.13	30,472	29,723	14,545	1,015
4 Thanjavur	M	+ 26.51	71,192	6 355	32,192	4,287
5 Mannargudi	M	+ 27.41	21,700	21,083	10,717	1,330
6 Tiruvarur	M	+ 18.96	17 888	17,962	8,6 8	1,138
7 Pattukkottai	M	+ 52.40	19,414	18,268	9,661	880
8 Thirumullaivasal	P	+ 19.92	4,293	4,492	2,222	166
9 Sirkali	P	+ 16.28	11,652	11,049	5,545	573
10 Vaitheeswarankoil	P	+ 6.98	2,757	2 640	1,373	108
11 Kuttalam	P	+ 18.41	5 089	4,998	2,547	186
12 Tranquebar	P	+ 17.38	8,385	8,933	3,791	516
13 Aduthurai alias Maruthuvakudi	P	+ 14 09	4,972	4 825	2,516	334
14 Thiruvidamarudur	P	+ 13.23	5,124	5,286	2,559	325
15 Tirunageswaram	P	+ 16.80	4,903	4,738	2,607	131
16 Papanasam	P	+ 17.40	5,689	5,705	2,713	265
17 Valangiman	P	+ 21.40	4,204	4,185	2,195	143
18 Ammapettai	P	+ 24 18	5,742	5 755	2,906	401
19 Ayyampet	P	+ 13.21	5,370	5,519	2,654	457
20 Tirukkattupalli	P	+ 26.77	5,179	5,011	2,583	298
21 Tiruvaiyaru	P	+ 15.18	6,403	6 464	3,070	320
22 Orathanad (Mukthambalpuram)	P	+ 20.54	4,411	4,210	2,110	149
23 Nidamangalam	P	+ 22.75	3 048	2,962	1,425	195
24 Kuthanallur	P	+ 16.03	7,610	8,574	3,465	817
25 Thiruthuraipundi	P	+ 26.73	8,721	8,398	4,435	796
26 Muthupet	P	+ 24.90	6 881	7,167	3,508	372
27 Vedaranyam	P	+ 19.07	10,557	10,914	5,671	676
28 Adirampattinam	P	+ 36.24	8,959	9,173	3,739	160
27 Arantangi	P	+ 59.39	8,335	8,015	4,215	302

M. Municipality; P. Panchayat; U. A. Urban Agglomeration.

6. SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE

Age Groups	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All ages	3,840,732	1,926,043	1 914,689
0—14	1,435,761	723,930	711,831
15—19	336,238	170,187	166,051
20—24	317,731	159,184	158,547
25—29	302,286	136,427	165,859
30—39	538,237	261,183	277,054
40—49	415,619	218,197	197,422
50—59	270,147	141,436	128,711
60 +	224,278	115,246	109,032
Age not stated	435	253	182

7. OTHER BASIC DATA

(i) SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES—POPULATION AND LITERATES

Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes	Population		Literates	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Castes	427,800	421,176	137,880	37,395
Scheduled Tribes	516	508	107	45

(ii) SEX RATIO

	Total	Rural	Urban
Sex Ratio	994	994	993

(iii) LITERACY

Total Rural Urban	Literate and educated persons	
	Males	Females
Total	1,022,678	500,442
Rural	763,084	328,291
Urban	259,594	172,151

MAP 99

SIRKALI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Madhirivelur	26	Madhanam	59	Punganoor
2	Vadarangam	27	Alalasundaram	60	Perumangulam
3	Agaraelathur	28	Achalpuram	61	Thirupungur
4	Keelamathur	29	Mudalaimedu	62	Kanniyakudi
5	Athiyur	30	Alakudi	63	Karkoil
6	Olayamputhoor	31	Mahendrapalli	64	Kadhiramangalam (Part)
7	Kunnam	32	Kattur	65	Edakudivadapathi (Part)
9	Sodhivakudi	33	Pudupattinam	66	Karaimedu
10	Gopalasamudram	33/A	Kodiyampalayam (R.F.)	67	Kathiyaniruppu
10/2	Inamputhur	34	Pulianthurai	68	Sembathiniruppu
11	Erukur	36	Arapallam	69	Radhanallur
12	Arasur	37	Palayapalayam	70	Nangur
13	Thirumailadi	38	Thandavankulam	71	Thirumali
14	Nallanayagapuram	39	Vettangudi	72	Puduthurai
15	Ponnankudi	42	Edamanal	73	Thirunagari
16	Koothiampettai	43	Thirukkarugavur	74	Neppathur
16/1	Inamshiyalam	44	Semmangudi	75	Thennampattinam
17	Ottavanthangudi	45	Thillaividangam	76	Perunthottam Pandaravadai
18	Pachaiperumanallur	46	Thittai	77	Agaraperunthottam
19	Arpakkam	47	Sattanathapuram	78	Keelasattanathapuram
20	Umayalnathi	51	Vilanthidasamudram	79/A	Thiruvankadu
21	Kadavasal	53	Agani	79/B	Mangamadam
22	Varisaipathi Vadagal	54	Nemmeli	80	Manigramam
23	Alankadu	56	Valluvakudi	81	Keelaiyur
24	Maharajapuram	57	Kondal	82	Melaiyur
25	Agaravattaram	58	Maradangudi	83	Vanagiri

SIRKALI TALUK
THANJAVUR DISTRICT

SCALE
1 0 1 2 3 Miles
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4

PANCHAYAT UNIONS
A Kollidam
B Sirkali

CHIDAMBARAM TALUK
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

MAYURAM TALUK

Index Map of
THANJAVUR DISTRICT



REFERENCE

District Boundary	Villages having Population 1000-4999
Taluk Boundary	Villages having Population Above 5000
Taluk Head Quarters	Post and Telegraph Office (PT)
Panchayat Union Boundary	Police Station (P)
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	Rest House (R)
Roads	Hospitals, Primary Health Centres Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres (H)
Railway line (Metre Gauge)	High Schools (S)
River with Stream	Towns
Villages having Population 500-4999	Urban Areas

79° 40' East of Greenwich

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VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	...	..	...
200—499	...	...	...
500—999	6	2,785	2,704
1,000—1,999	36	26,917	26,864
2,000—4,999	32	49,150	48,463
5,000—9,999	3	9,589	9,589
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**77**	**88,441**	**87,620**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 441.96 Km²

Density : 482 Persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	107,153	105,801
Literates	47,282	22,226
Workers	59,335	9,517
Non-Workers	47,818	96,284
Scheduled Castes	35,716	35,375
Scheduled Tribes	44	42

MAP 100

MAYURAM TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name
1	Tiruchitrambalam
2	Kadalangudi
3	Mudicondanallur
4	Manelmedu
5	Kadakkam
6	Siddamalli
7	Kuruchi
8	Elanthopu
9	Kaduvangudi
10	Pattavarthi
11	Thalanayar
12	Sethur
13	Melanallur
14	Varathampatti
15	Thiruvalapputhur
16	Kiloy
17	Kesingon
18	Athur
19	Boothangudi
20	Namasivayapuram
21	Thazhanjeri
22	Villianallur
23	Keelamarudanallur
24	Ponvasanallur
25	Anathandavapuram
26	Nidur
27	Aruvapadi
28	Kanganamputhur
29	Korukkai
30	Aivanallur
31	Pandur
32	Thirumangalam
33	Kali
34	Murungamangalam
35	Thirumanjeri
36	Alangudi
37	Villiyanallur
39	Madirimangalam
40	Thiruvalangudi
41	Thiruviduthurai
42	Palayagudalur
43	Mekkirimangalam
44	Senniyanallur
45	Kshetrapalapuram
46	Kadalangudi
47	Vanadirajapuram
48	Ponnur
49	Arulmolithevan
50	Maharajapuram
51	Solanpattai
52	Pandaravadai Mappadugai (Part)
53	Tirugudalur (Part)
55	Pattamangalam (Part)
56	Sithakadur (Part)
57	Moovalur
58	Anaimelagaram
59	Marayur
60	Kovangudi
61	Agarakeerangudi
62	Mayuram (Part)
63	Vellalagaram (Part)
64	Uluthukkuppai
65	Molayur
66	Dharmadanapuram
67	Kondathur
68	Semangalam
69	Alaveli
70	Natham
71	Melayur
72	Kanjanagaram
73	Manakkudi
74	Manampandal (Part)
75	Kulichar
76	Serudhiyur
77	Nalluthurkudi
78	Kodangudi
79	Elayalur
80	Annavasal
81	Memathur
82	Kilmathur
83	Tiruchampalli
84	Sembanarkoil
85	Parasalur
86	Arupathi
87	Karuvalakarai
88	Kilayur
88/1	Nadukkarai Melpathi
88/2	Nadukkarai Keelpathi
89	Pagasalai
90	Kidarankondan
91	Mudicondanallur
92	Kalahasthinathapuram
93	Madappuram
94	Mukkarumbur
95	Mathur
96	Killiyur
97	T. Manamedu
98	Thirukkadayur
99	Udayavarkoilpathu
100	Mamakudi
101	Inamkidangal

MAYURAM TALUK

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

SCALE

2 1 0 2 4 Miles

Kilometres 2 1 0 2 4 6

REFERENCE

- State/Union Territory Boundary
- District Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Taluk Head Quarters
- Panchayat Union Boundary
- Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers — 157
- Roads
- Railway line (Metre Gauge) — R.S.
- River with Stream
- Villages having Population Below 250 — o
- Villages having Population 250-499 — •
- Villages having Population 500-999 — ■
- Villages having Population 1000-4999 — ▲
- Villages having Population Above 5000 — ●
- Post and Telegraph Office — PT
- Police Station — P
- Rest House — R
- Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres — H
- Colleges and High Schools — C,S
- Towns
- Urban Areas

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Mayuram
B Kuttalam
C Sembanarkovil

Index Map of THANJAVUR DISTRICT



CHIDAMBARAM TALUK
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

SIRKALI TALUK

KUMBAKONAM TALUK

NANNILAM TALUK

KARAIKAL
(PONDICHERRY)

COLEROON RIVER

Bay of Bengal

Mayuram (60,195)

Kuttalam (10,087)

Tranquebar (17,318)

79° 20' East of Greenwich

79° 25' 79° 30' 79° 35' 79° 40' 79° 45' 79° 50'

11° 15' 11° 10' 11° 5' 11° 0'

CENSUS-TAMIL NADU

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Code No.	Name
100/2	Inam Ramachandrapuram
101	Thalandayavarkoilpathu
102	Melaperumpallam
103	Kilaperumpallam
104	Marudampallam
105	Akkurpandaravadai
106	Kalamanallur
107	Pillaiperumalnallur
108	Kaliappanallur
109	Manickapangu
112	Thillaiyadi
113	Thiruvidaikali
114	Gudalur
115	Neduvasal
116	Echangudi
117	Narasinganatham
118	Muthur
119	Agarthanur
120	Kadakkam
121	Kilianur
122	Peruncheri
123	Arivalur
124	Thirunalkondacheri
125	Valuvur
126	Sengudi
127	Asikkadu

Code No.	Name
128	Keelayur
129	Tholuthalangudi
130	Perumalkoil
131	Melayur
132	Kokkur
133	Marudhur
134/A	Komal Keelasethi
134/B	Komal Melasethi
135	Peravur
136	Karuppur
137	Kanjivoy
138	Nallavur
139	Kodimangalam
140	Melagalangam
141	Konerirajapuram
141	Sivanagaram
143	Melaparithikkudi
144	Keelaparithikkudi
145	Srikandapuram
146	Palayur
147	Kothangudi
148	Nakkampadi
149	Manthai
150	Gangatharapuram
151	Elumagalur
152	Porambur

Code No.	Name
153	Anandhanallur
154	Kolaiyur
155	Kappur
156	Pandaravadai
157	Manganallur
158	Kalanivasal
159	Thathangudi
160	Edakkudi
161	Agaravallam
162	Perambur
163	Sethur
164	Vilagam
165	Arasur
166	Kodavilagam
167	Kothangudi
168	Thiruvilayattam
169	Eravanjeri
170	Nalladai
171	Eluppur
172	Uthirangudi
173	Visalur
174	Eduthikkatti
175	Thirukkalacheri
175/1	Athipakkam
176	Kattucheri
177/1	Chandrapadi

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	1	87	72
200—499	5	1,059	1,027
500—999	31	12,736	12,578
1,000—1,999	78	55,832	55,291
2,000—4,999	62	88,398	89,340
5,000—9,999	2	5,792	5,855
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**179**	**163,904**	**164,163**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area: 731.62 Km²

Density: 568 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	207,850	207,817
Literates	107,320	56,952
Workers	111,553	18,321
Non-Workers	96,297	189,496
Scheduled Castes	54,778	54,048
Scheduled Tribes	7	5

MAP 100

MAP 101

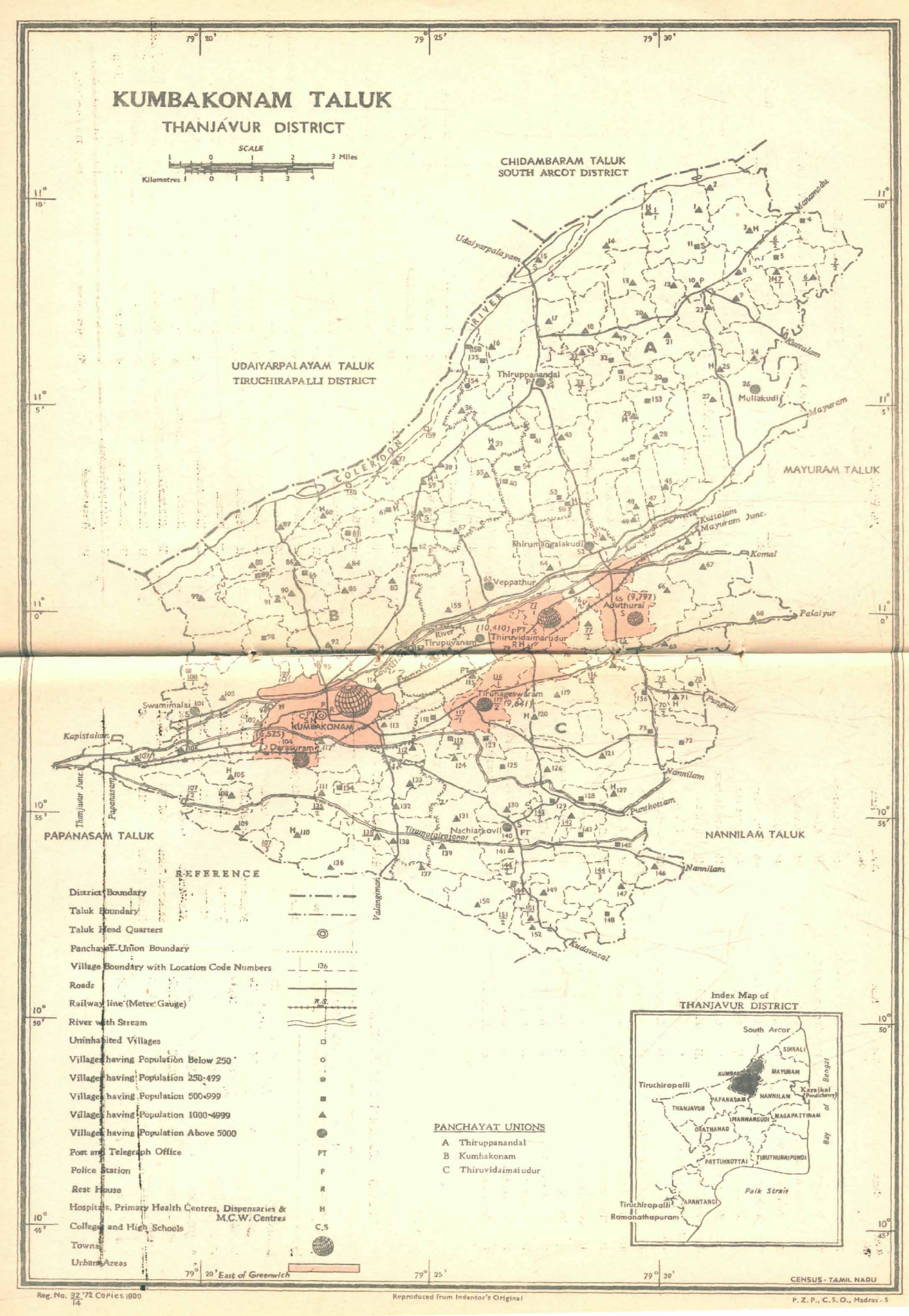
KUMBAKONAM TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Kulasekaranallur	35	Mavathiruppu	71	Mallapuram
1/1	Kulasekaranallur (Thittacheri)	36	Virakkan	72	Vilangudi
2	Sarabojirajapuram	37	Maharajapuram	73	Ammangudi
3	Marathurai	38	Manambadi	74	Vittalur
4	Neyvasal	39	Senganur	75	Tiruneelakudi
5	Sayanapuram	40	Thiruvalliangudi	76	Viswanathapuram (Part)
6	Vannikudi	41	Kattaragaram	77	Mahadanapuram (Part)
7	Tirumangaicheri	43	Manikkudi	79	Tirubuvanam (Part)
8	Neykuppai	44	Suryamoolai	80	Sakkarambalpuram
9	Karuppur	45	Thukili	81	Umamaheswarapuram
10	Pandanallur	46	Narasinganpettai	82	Sarangapanipettai
11	Irumulai	47	Kottur	83	Kallapuliyur
12	Kavanur	48	Kanjanur	84	Kallur
13	Kovilramapuram	49	Manalur	85	Agarathur
14	Mullangudi	50	Tirumandurai	86	Devananjeri
15	Vinayagantheru	51	Suryanarkoil	86/1	Tirunallur
16	Ukkarai	52	Tirumangalakudi	87	Nirathanallur
17	Chidambaranathapuram	53	Sattanur	88	Kothangudi
18	Kurichi	54	Narikkudi	89	Kothangudi Thattimal
19	Melakattur	55	Puthur	90	Kadichambadi
20	Athipakkam	57	Anakkudi	91	Valapuram
21	Serukudi	58	Vilandakandam	92	Asur (Part)
23	Kilamandur	59	Sholapuram	94	Koranattukaruppur (Part)
24	Velur	60	Athiyur	95	Pandaravadaiperumandi (Part)
25	Aralur	61	Kumarangudi	96	Patnam (Part)
26	Mullukudi	61/1	Uthamadhani	97	Muppakoil (Part)
27	Kuttanur	62	Kovilacheri	98	Eragaram (Part)
28	Kilasuryamoolai	63	Veppathur	99	Tiruppirambiam
29	Tiruloki	64	Parithikudi	100	Innambur
30	Kilamanakkudi	66	Manjanalli	100/1	Innambur (Nagagudi portion)
31	Kannarakkudi	67	Sattanur	101	Swamimalai
32	Kondasamudram	68	Pudur	102	Baburajapuram (Part)
33	Sikkinayakkampettai	69	Melaiyur	103	Valayapettai (Part)
34	Tiruppamandal	70	Ketchukattu	104	Darasuram (Part)

KUMBAKONAM TALUK

THANJAVUR DISTRICT



REFERENCE

- District Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Taluk Head Quarters
- Panchayat Union Boundary
- Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers (136)
- Roads
- Railway line (Metre Gauge) (R.S.)
- River with Stream
- Uninhabited Villages
- Villages having Population Below 250
- Villages having Population 250-499
- Villages having Population 500-999
- Villages having Population 1000-4999
- Villages having Population Above 5000
- Post and Telegraph Office (PT)
- Police Station (P)
- Rest House (R)
- Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres (H)
- Colleges and High Schools (C.S)
- Towns
- Urban Areas

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Thiruppanandal
B Kumbakonam
C Thiruvidaimaiudur

Index Map of THANJAVUR DISTRICT

79° 20' East of Greenwich

CENSUS - TAMIL NADU

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Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
105	Solamaligai	125	Sembiavarambal	144	Vandavancheri
106	Tiruvalanjuli	126	Thandanthottam	145	Koohur
107	Sundaraperumal Koil	127	Thukkachi	146	Perappadi
108	Patteeswaram	128	Kumaramangalam	147	Keeranur
109	Thenampadugai	129	Tiruppanthurai	148	Paruthicheri
110	Udaiyalur	130	Tirunaraiyur	149	Semmangudi
111	Melakorukkai	131	Enanallur	150	Nagarasanpettai
112	Annalagraharam	132	Marudanallur	151	Tirucherai
112/1	Malaiyappanallur	133	Karuppur	152	Injikollai
112/2	Sivapuram	134	Keelakorukkai	153	Sivapurani
113	Palavathankattalai (Part)	135	Seshambadi	154	Paravanur
114	Ullur (Part)	136	Thillaiambur	155	Tiruvisanallur
115	Thepperumanallur	137	Visalur	156	Elandurai
118	Srinivasanallur	138	Thippirajapuram	157	Maruthadi
119	Mangudi	139	Thandalam	158	Maharajapuram (R.F.) (Mavathiruppu portion)
120	Poundarikapuram	140	Natchiarkoil	159	Maharajapuram (R.F.)
121	Puthagaram	141	Mathur	160	Maharajapuram (Athiyur portion) (R.F.)
123	Villiavarambal	142	Kovanur		
124	Krishnapuram	143	Kothangudi		

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	2	98	107
200—499	4	746	724
500—999	35	14,428	14,084
1,000—1,999	65	46,350	45,754
2,000—4,999	39	54,407	53,624
5,000—9,999	8	25,278	25,296
10,000 and above	2	141,307	139,589
Total	153	141,307	139,589

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 548. 61 Km²

Density: 785 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	216,392	214,007
Literates	124,086	66,563
Workers	119,111	18,574
Non-Workers	97,281	195,433
Scheduled Castes	41,038	40,112
Scheduled Tribes	101	95

MAP 102

NANNILAM TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Vayalur	35	Kottur	69	Kothavasal
2	Paravakkarai	36	Kurungulam	70	Serubalur
3	Thiruveezhimalai	37	Kollapuram	71	Koothanur
4	Anniyur	38	Kumaragudy	72	Marudhavanjeri
5	Vilagam	39	Menangudy	73	Alangudi
6	Vellaiyandambar	40	Koilthirumalam	74	Nemmeli
7	Sarabojirajapuram	41	Agarathirumalam	75	Manavalampettai
8	Vadugakudi	42	Kongarayanallur	76	Nallamangudi
9	Serugudi	43	Ambal	77	Vadagudi
10	Thiruppampuram	44	Sembianallur	78	Achuthamangalam
11	Kadagakudi	45	Rettagudi	79	Adambar
12	Ayyampettai	46	Porakkudi	80	Vishnupuram
13	Maharajapuram	47	Ubeyavedhanthapuram	81	Manavalanallur
14	Killiyur	48	Kottapadi	82	Maruthuvakudi
15	Sorakkayur	49	Ervady	83	Thettiyur
16	Alathur	50	Arunmozhithevan	84	Adambarukkadai
17	Pandaravadai	51	Alathur	85	Valkai
18	Polagudy	52	Kothamangalam	86	Seethakamangalam
19	Kaduvangudy	53	Kattumavadi	87	Melaramansethi
20	Pillur	54	Seeyathamangai	88	Koonthalur
21	Keeranur	55	Thenpidagai	89	Sarguneswaram
22	Koothanur	56	Pandaravadai	90	Kadalangudy
23	Sirupuliyur	57	Seshamoolai	91	Pudukkudy
24	Pavattakudy	58	Edayathangudi	92	Kandiramanickam
25	Kaliyakudy	59	Kidamangalam	93	Pradamaramapuram
26	Annadanapuram	60	Polagam	94	Sithadi
27	Nedungulam	61	Kuruvadi	95	Puliyancheri
28	Mukundanoor	62	Thiruppugalur	96	Parithiyur
29	Thirukottaram	63	Kayathur	97	Serukalathur
30	Velangudi	64	Madhirimangalam	98	Adipuliyur
31	Kadagam	65	Puthagaram	99	Kodavasal
32	Thalaiyur	66	Sannanallur	100	Perumangalam
33	Panangattangudi	67	Thuthukudy	101	Annavasal
34	Peralam	68	Mudikondan	102	Sengalipuram

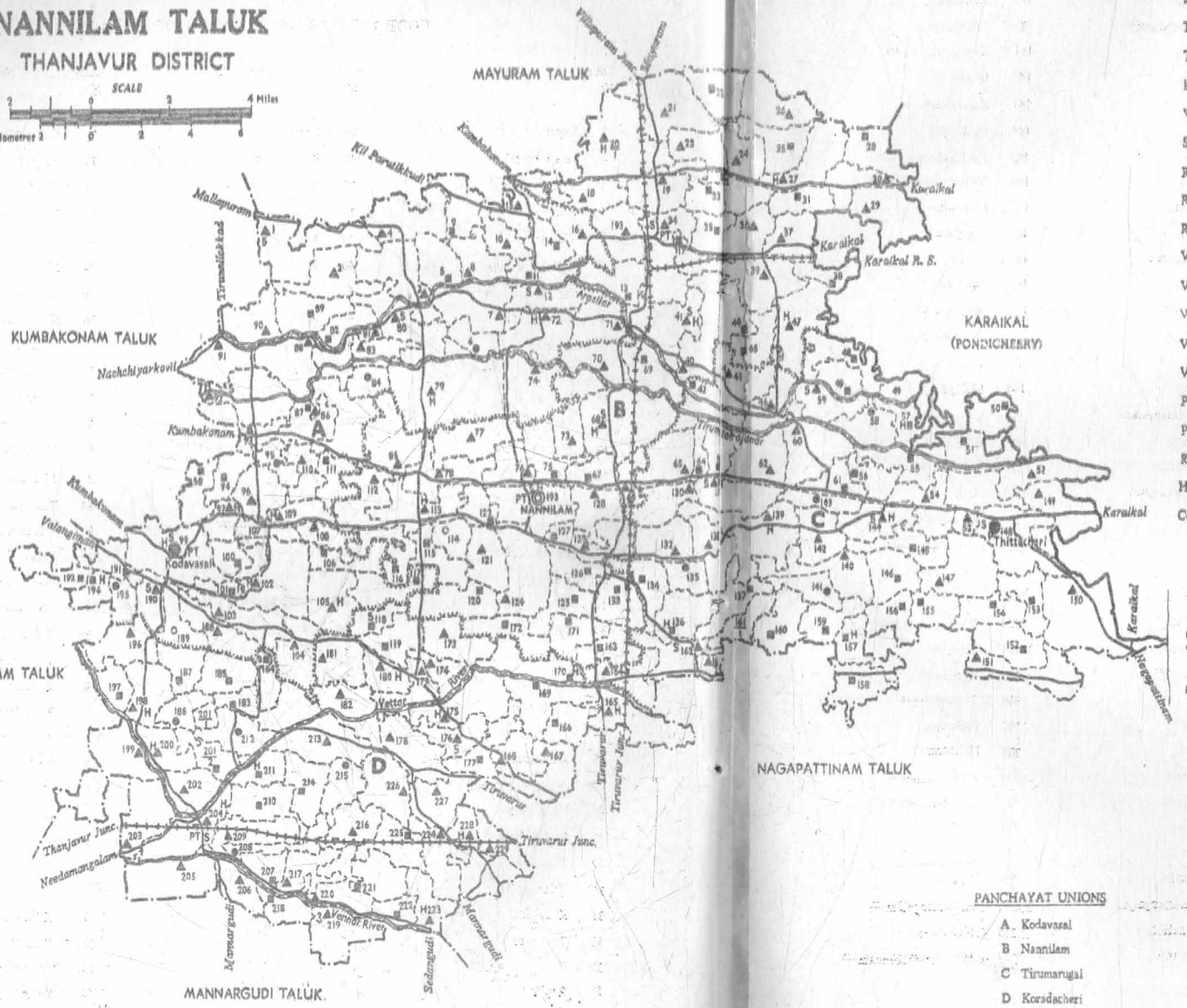
NANNILAM TALUK

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

SCALE

2 0 2 4 Miles

Kilometres 2 0 2 4



REFERENCE

State/ Union Territory Boundary	
Taluk Boundary	
Taluk Head Quarters	ⓒ
Panchayat Union Boundary	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	28
State Highways	
Roads	
Railway line (Metre Gauge)	R.S.
River with Stream	
Villages having Population Below 250	○
Villages having Population 250-499	●
Villages having Population 500-999	■
Villages having Population 1000-4999	▲
Villages having Population Above 5000	⬢
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres	H
Colleges and High Schools	S

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A. Kodavasal
B. Nannilam
C. Tirumarugal
D. Korsdacheri

Index Map of
THANJAVUR DISTRICT



79° 25' East of Greenwich 79° 30' 79° 35' 79° 40' 79° 45' 79° 50' 79° 55'

CENSUS - TAMIL NADU

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Code No.	Name
103	Pudukkudi
104	Simili
105	Perumpannaiyur
106	Nedunjeri
107	Vadaver
108	Naranamangalam
109	Thiruvidacheri
110	Vikrapandiam
111	Sedinipuram
112	Senganur
113	Srivangiam
114	Poongulam
115	Veedividagam
116	Parithiyur
117	Neikuppai
118	Sembangudi
119	Deepangudi
120	Thattathimoolai
121	Salipperi
122	Keelakudi
123	Nannilam
124	Anaikuppam
125	Kuvalaikkal
126	Mahilanjeri
127	Moolamangalam
128	Thirukandeswaram
129	Panangudi
130	Adalaiyur
131	Enangudi
132	Vadagarai
133	Visalur
134	Paruthimangalam
135	Thenkarai
136	Virkudi
137	Pillali
138	Kothur
139	Thirukannapuram
140	Keelapudanur
141	Melapudanur
142	Thiruchengattangudi
143	Pudukkadai
144	Thirumarugal
145	Segal
146	Marungur
147	Eravanjeri
148	Thittacheri
149	Agarakandagai
150	Panagudi
151	Uthamasolapuram
152	Narimanam
153	Gopurajapuram
154	Kuttalam
155	Thuraiyur
156	Neikuppai
157	Periakannamangalam
158	Kottarakudi
159	Keelathanjavur
160	Thirupayathangudi
161	Karaiyur
162	Vozhudy
163	Sorakkudi
164	Kangalanchery
165	Vandampalai
166	Perumpugalore
167	Elavankargudi
168	Kattur
169	Neelakudi
170	Nagakudi
171	Mungilkudi
172	Moolangudi
173	Keerankudi
174	Pulavanallur
175	Vadagandam
176	Thirukkannamangai
177	Agarathirunallur
178	Ammaiyappan
179	Manakkal
180	Arasavangadu
181	Kappanamangalam
182	Eugan
183	Karaiyapalaiyur
184	Neikuppai
185	Keelapalaiyur
186	Melathichamangalam
187	Uthirangudi
188	Manjakudy
189	Arasur
190	Agaraokai
191	Manaparavai
192	Aladikaruppur
193	Thirumichur
194	Melapalaiyur
195	Thirukkudi
196	Elaiyur
197	Thirukkalambur
198	Sellur
199	Kamugakudy
200	Abivirtheswaram
201	Valuvanallur
202	Pathur
203	Viswanathapuram
204	Mangudi
205	Kalathur
206	Thiruvidavasal
207	Musiriyam
208	Nalibonnu
209	Perumalagaram
210	Krishnakottam
211	Urgudi
212	Arppar
213	Aykudi
214	Athisolamangalam
215	Nathivakkudi
216	Melathirumathikunnam

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
217	Vidayapuram	222	Erukattur	227	Araivadapathi
218	Thittainmuttam	223	Kamalapuram	228	Peruntharakudi
219	Melaradhanallur	224	Kulikarai	229	Devarkandanallur
220	Kankoduthavanitham	225	Thiayagarajapuram		
221	Parithiyur	226	Kavanoor		

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	...	...	...
200—499	15	2,941	3,016
500—999	89	35,375	35,075
1,000—1,999	91	61,906	62,211
2,000—4,999	32	43,610	45,403
5,000—9,999	2	6,586	7,220
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**229**	**150,418**	**152,925**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 753.02 Km²

Density : 403 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	150,418	152,925
Literates	87,083	45,454
Workers	82,634	18,075
Non-Workers	67,784	134,850
Scheduled Castes	44,679	43,866
Scheduled Tribes	3	1

MAP 102

MAP 103

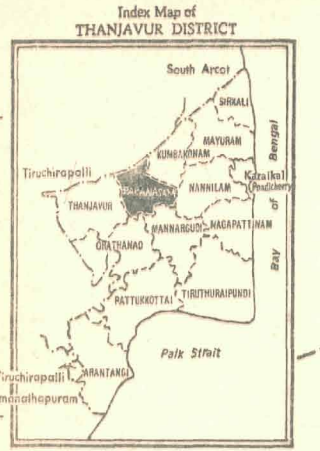
PAPANASAM TALUK

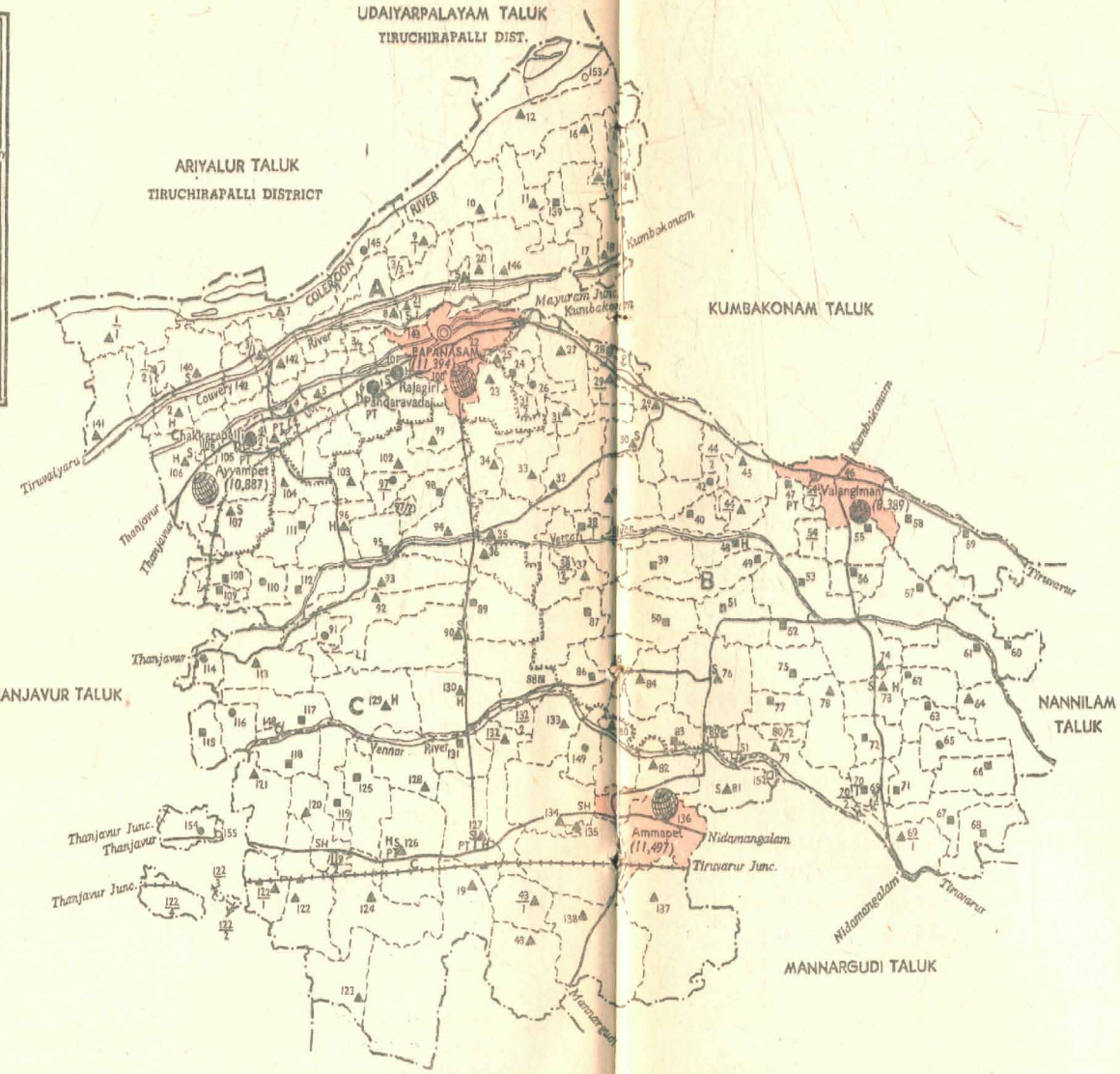
CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Veeramangudi	32	Velur	66	Manickamangalam
2	Illuppakorai	33	Manalur	67	Aravathur
3	Perumalkoil	34	Madagaram	68	Aravur
4	Sarabojirajapuram	35	Maligaithidal	69	Kottaiyur
4/1	Valuthoor	36	Thirukkarugavur	70	Narthangudi
4/2	Chakkarappalli	37	Velangudi	71	Papagudi
5	Regunathapuram	38	Veeramangalam	72	Pulavarnatham
6	Pandaravadai	39	Kalathur	73	Alangudi
7	Govindanattucheri	40	Veeranam	74	Thiruvanamangalam
8	Sarukkai	41	Uthukadu	75	Perungudi
9	Umbalapadi	42	Nallambur	76	Hariduvaramangalam
10	Sathiamangalam	43	Kambayanatham	77	Kethanur
11	Thirumandangudi	43/1	Kambayanatham	78	Poonthottam
12	Thiruvaigavur	44	Regunathapuram	79	Thenkuvalaveli
13	Olaipadi	45	Chandrasekarapuram	80	Nemmelikudi
14	Maruthuvakudi	47	Adichamangalam	81	Ukkadai
15	Adanur	48	Vadakkupattam	82	Neduvasal (Part)
16	Thurumbur	49	Therkupattam	83	Regunathapuram
17	Thiagasamudram	50	Vilathur	84	Avalivanallur
18	Alavandipuram	51	Maruvathur	85	Kiliyur
19	Thirupuvanam	52	Puliakudi	86	Muniyur
20	Ramanujapuram	53	Padagacheri	87	Manakkal
21	Kabisthalam	54	Virupakshipuram	88	Vilidiyur
21/1	Melakabisthalam	55	Tholuvur	89	Edayiruppu
23	Gopurajapuram	56	Semmangudi	90	Milattur III Sethi
24	Uthamadanapuram	57	Sithanvalur	9	Kattukuruchi
25	Annikudi	58	Melavidayal	92	Milattur II Sethi
26	Salabogam	59	Keelavidayal	93	Milattur I Sethi
27	Nallur	60	Kandiyur	94	Ombathuveli
28	Ranganathapuram	61	Mathur	95	Sorakayur
29	Govindakudi	62	Rajendranallur	96	Agaramangudi
29/1	Govindakudi	63	Poonaiyiruppu	97	Ponmeinthanallur
30	Avoor	64	Saranatham	98	Mela Semmangudi
31	Moolaivancheri	65	Regunathapuram	99	Thiruvaiyathukudi

PAPANASAM TALUK

THANJAVUR DISTRICT





PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Papanasam
B Valangiman
C Ammapet

REFERENCE

District Boundary	
Taluk Boundary	
Taluk Head Quarters	◎
Panchayat Union Boundary	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	58
State Highways	SH
Roads	
Railway line (Metre Gauge)	R.S.
River with Stream	
Uninhabited Villages	□
Villages having Population Below 250	○
Villages having Population 250-499	●
Villages having Population 500-999	■
Villages having Population 1000-4999	▲
Villages having Population Above 5000	●
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres	H
Colleges and High Schools	C.S
Towns	
Urban Areas	

SCALE

2 1 0 2 4 Miles

Kilometres 2 1 0 2 4 6

79° 5' East of Greenwich

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CENSUS-TAMIL NADU

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
101	Rajagiri	119	Nellithope	135	Vadapathi
102	Devarayampet	120	Pulavarnatham	137	Puliakudi
103	Vadakkumangudi	121	Alangudi	138	Arundavapuram
104	Serumakkanallur	122	Paramudrakottai	139	Koonancheri
106	Pasupathikoil	122/1	Kathirinatham	140	Ganapathyagraharam
107	Soolamangalam I Sethi	123	Jambugapuram	141	Eachangudi
108	Porakudi	124	Nallavanniankudikadu	142	Ullikadai
109	Vayacheri	125	Kumilakudi	145	Karuppurpadugai
110	Perumakkanallur	126	Poondi	146	Umayalpuram
111	Vembugudi	127	Saliamangalam	148	Vennukudithottam
112	Kavalur	128	Edavakudi	149	Deepambalpuram
113	Annappanpet	129	Milattur IV Sethi	150	Mahimalai
114	Nedalur	130	Milattur V Sethi	151	Nemmelikudipadugai
115	Udaramangalam	131	Kalancheri	152	Karumudukuthattimalpadugai
116	Idakkudi	132	Palliyur	153	Nadupadugai
117	Kothangudi	133	Neikunnam	154	Arumozhipettai
118	Melakalakudi	134	Keelakoilpathu	155	Bavaniambalpuram

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	3	187	182
200—499	15	3,016	2,912
500—999	43	15,989	15,665
1,000—1,999	64	45,697	45,398
2,000—4,999	23	37,231	36,561
5,000—9,999	3	8,441	9,602
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**151**	**110,561**	**110,320**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 590·73 Km²

Density : 445 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	131,566	131,484
Literates	66,219	32,626
Workers	75,208	14,668
Non-Workers	56,358	116,816
Scheduled Castes	33,507	33,292
Scheduled Tribes	4	8

MAP 104

THANJAVUR TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Thogur	36	Koilpathu	66	Thenperambur
2	Padirakudi	37	Chitrakudi	67	Nagathy (Part)
3	Koiladi	38	Royandur	68	Rajendram
4	Tiruchinampoondi	39	Kalumangalam	69	Keela Viruppanthurithi
5	Rajagiri	40	Ammaiyagaram	69/1	Kandiyur
6	Agarapettai	41	Adanjur	69/2	Karur
7	Mahadevapuram	42	Vinnamangalam	70	Mela Tiruppanthurithi
8	Katchamangalam	43	Venkatasamudram I Sethi	70/1	Tiruvalampolil
9	Mekalathur	44	Varagur	71	Vaidhyanathampettai
10	Kadambangudy	45	Mannarsamudram	72	Ponavasal
11	Indalur	46	Koothoor	73	Perumpuliyur
12	Sholagampatti	47	Vanarangudy	75	Vilangudi
13	Sorakkudipatti	48	Sathanoor	76	Peramur
14	Kangayampatti	49	Marur	76/1	Okkakudy
15	Maraneri	49/1	Vadugakudy	76/2	Semmankudy
16	Orathur	49/2	Inam Tulajendra Royapuram	76/3	Tennanjeri
17	Nathamangalam	50	Karuppur	76/4	Inamsayambadu Nallur
18	Palamaneri	51	Valappakkudy	77	Tirupayanam
19	Unjini	51/1	Maharajapuram	78	Royampettai
20	Renganathapuram	52	Eswarankoilpattu	79	Upputkachipettai
21	Nemam	53	Konerirajapuram	79/1	Tiruchotruthurai
22	Alamelupuram (Part)	54	Kulimathur	80	Kalyanapuram I Sethi
24	Ombathuveli (Part)	54/1	Naducauvery	81	Kalyanapuram II Sethi
25	Pavanamangalam	55	Ambadumelagaram	81/1	Avikorai
26	Vishnampettai	56	Vellamperambur	82	Thandangorai
27	Vittalapuram	57	Allur	82/1	Velialathur
28	Venkatasamudram II Sethi	58	Perambur I Sethi	83	Manangorai
29	Deekshasamudram	59	Perambur II Sethi	84	Thottakkadu
30	Arcadu	60	Kalvirampettai	85	Narasanayakapuram
31	Bootharayanallur	61	Alakkudy	86	Palliagraharam (Part)
32	Thundarayambadi	62	Vannarapettai	86/1	Akkammathottam
33	NandavanaPatti	63	Sakkarasamandam	87	Ramapuram
34	Avarampatti	64	Siralur	88	Thittai
35	Budalur	65	Pillaiyarnatham	89	Gudalur

THANJAVUR TALUK

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

SCALE

2 1 0 2 4 Miles

Kilometres 2 1 0 2 4 6

ARIYALUR TALUK
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

LALGUDI TALUK
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

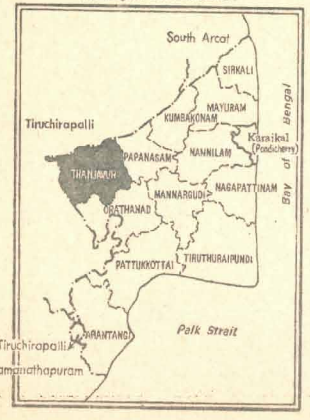
TIRUCHIRAPALLI TALUK
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

KULATHUR TALUK
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

ORATHANAD TALUK

PAPANASAM TALUK

Index Map of
THANJAVUR DISTRICT



REFERENCE

- District Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- District and Taluk Head Quarters
- Panchayat Union Boundary
- Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers — 82
- State Highways
- Roads
- Railway line (Metre Gauge) — R.S.
- River with Stream
- Uninhabited Villages
- Villages having Population Below 250
- Villages having Population 250-499
- Villages having Population 500-999
- Villages having Population 1000-4999
- Villages having Population Above 5000
- Post and Telegraph Office — P
- Police Station — P
- Rest House — R
- Hospitals, Primary Health Centres Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres — H
- Colleges and High Schools — C,S
- Towns
- Urban Areas

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Thuvaiyaru

B Budalur

C Thanjavur

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
90	Kondavittanthidal	115	Marungulam	138	Palayapattitherkusethi
91	Nallicheri	116	Kurungulam Keelapathi	139	Palayapattivadakkusethi
91/1	Mathur	117	Kurungulam Melapathi	140	Pudukudi South
92	Kargudy	118	Tirukkanurpatti	141	Manayeripatti
93	Kalyanapuram (Part)	119	Nanjikottaivallundampattu	142	Chenurapatti
94	Manakkarambai	120	Pillaiyarpatti	143	Muthuveera Kandianpatti
95	Tiruvedukudy	121	Vallamvadakkusethi	144	Vendayampatti
96	Kurungaloore	122	Vallamtherkusethi	145	Pudukudi North
99	Pulianthope (Part)	123	Sennampatti	146	Rayamundanpatti
100	Puduppattinam (Part)	124	Vallampudursethi (Part)	147	Ramanathapuram
101	Avusahibthottam (Part)	125	Tirumalaisamudram	148	Pallieri
102	Velur (Part)	126	Kuruvadipatti	149	Kadakadappai
103	Valamirankottai	127	Chellappanpettai	150	Chatram Nidar
104	Kattur	128	Veeramirasampettai	151	Kandithampattu
105	Madigai	129	Marudakudy	152	Kulichapattu
106	Pudur	130	Pudupatti	153	Vilar I
107	Nilagiritherkuthottam (Part)	131	Sengipatti	154	Inathkanpatti
108	Vennalodai	132	Kurumpoondi	155	Kaduveli
109	Melavelithottam (Part)	133	Thatchankurichi	156	Kadakadappaithottam
110	Melasithakadu	134	Malayapatti	157	Kanjanayakathottam
111	Pimainallur	135	Viralipatti	158	Kodikalur (Part)
112	Nanjikottai (Part)	136	Nodiyur	159	Inam Achanur
113	Kollangarai	137	Achampatti	160	Nagathi (R.F.)
114	Kollangarai-vallundampattu				

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	7	318	323
200—499	15	2,544	2,562
500—999	28	11,083	10 898
1,000—1,999	80	58,103	57,798
2,000—4,999	34	48,631	47,667
5,000—9,999	5	18,210	16,868
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	169	138,889	136,116

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area: 936 00 Km²

Density: 469 persons per Km²

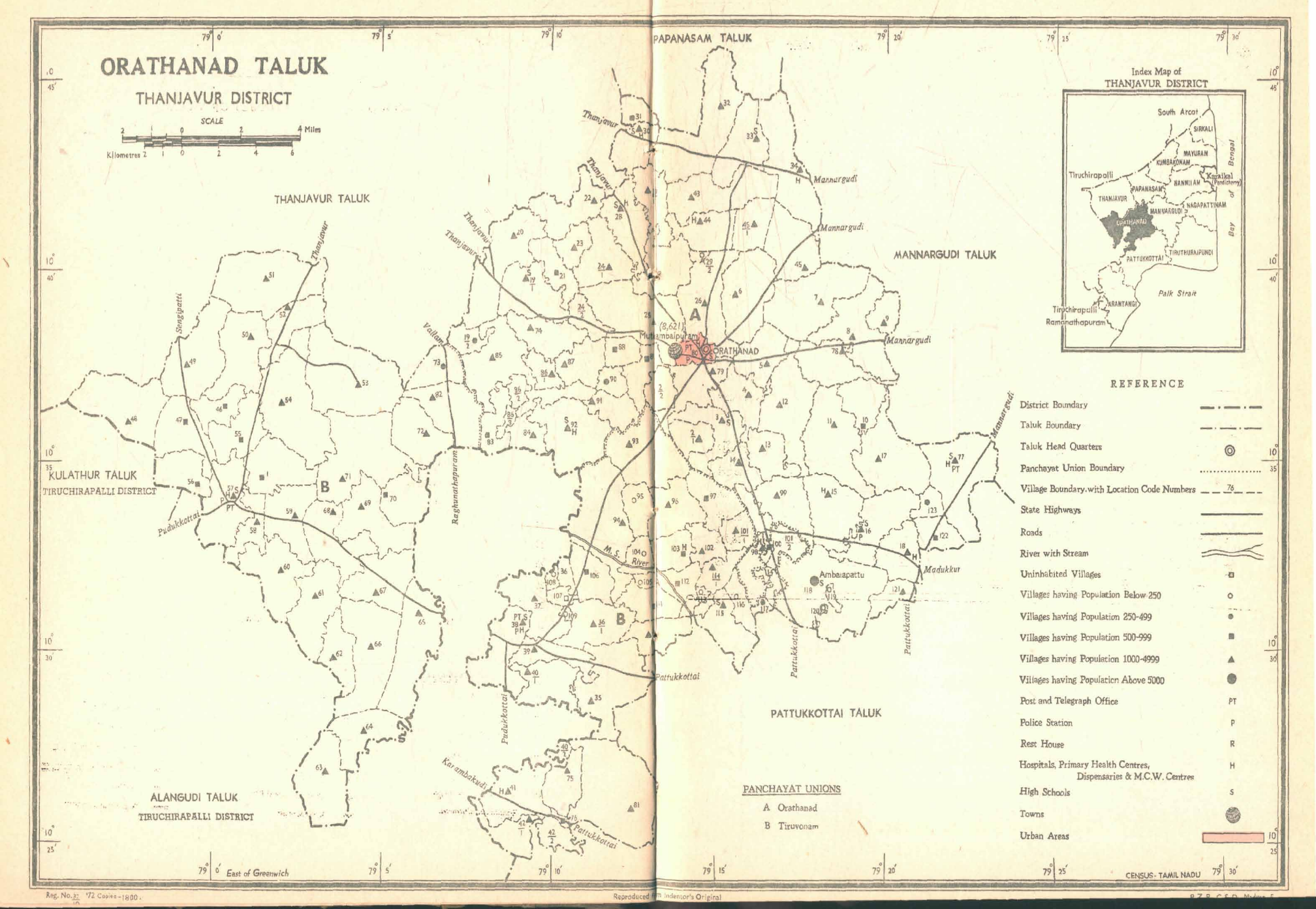
	Males	*Females*
Population	221,663	216,946
Literates	131,552	74,576
Workers	117,453	21,671
Non-Workers	104,210	195,275
Scheduled Castes	37,071	36,922
Scheduled Tribes	3	1

MAP 105

ORATHANAD TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Pisanathur	33	Muthiambalpuram	66	Vellalaviduthi
2	Kovilur	34	Neivasalthenpathi	67	Sangamviduthi
3	Thelungankudikadu	35	Vettuvakottai	68	Pudupattai
4	Palamputhur	36	Unjividuthi	69	Periakottai
5	Kakkarai	37	Thoppuviduthi	70	Namburanpatti
6	Kannandankudikeelayur	38	Kavalipatti	71	Veeradipatti
7	Okkanadmelayur	39	Panikondanviduthi	72	Nadupatti
8	Okkanadkeelayur	40	Kaduvettividuthi	73	Seviarkudikadu
9	Kavarapattu	41	Neivelivadapathi	74	Vadakkurvadakusethi
10	Arumulai	42	Neivelithenpathi	75	Senniaviduthi
11	Thirumangalakottaimelaiyur	43	Ponnappurkeelpathi	76	Krishnapuram
12	Poovathur	44	Ponnappurmelpathi	77	Vadaseri
13	Peikarambankottai	45	Kulamangalam	78	Keelavannipattu
14	Pulavankadu	45/1	Talayamangalam	79	Puduvur
15	Thondrampet	46	Meikudipatti	81	Vengarai
16	Kannukudimelapathi	47	Vadugapatti	82	Kulathur
17	Thirumangalakottaikeelayur	48	Manganur	83	Pachiyur
18	Kannukudikeelapathi	49	Komapuram	84	Adanakottai
19/1	Eachankottai	50	Ariyanipatti	85	Poyyundarkottai
19/2	Samipatti	51	Manjapettai	86	Vadakkurtherkusethi
20	Naduvur	52	Ponakulam	87	Cholapuram
21	Karukkakottai	53	Mudukulam	88	Ayankudi
22	Kattukuruchi	54	Pudunagar	89	Mandalakottai
23	Panchanathikottai	55	Palayagandarvakottai	90	Vadakkukottai
24	Alivoikkal	56	Arvampatti	91	Kakkaraikottai
25	Thennamanadu	57	Kovilur	92	Thekkur
26	Kannandankudimelayur	58	Kattunaval	93	Pinnaiyur
27	Paruthikottai	59	Mattangal	94	Sillathur
28	Ulur	60	Sundampatti	95	Pugalsillathur
29/1	Keela Ulur	61	Neppugai	96	Thirunallur
29/2	Paruthiappankoil	62	Andanur	97	Poyyundarkudikadu
30	Vandayaniruppu	63	Thuvar	98	Avidanallavijayapuram
31	Karaimeendarkottai	64	Athangaraividuthi	99	Vellur
32	Ragavambalpuram	65	Kallakottai	100	Vedavijayapuram



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Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
101	Nemmelithippiakudi	109	Ammangudi	117	Medayakollai
102	Sankaranarkudikadu	110	Thaligaividuthi	118	Ambalappattu
103	Vadakkukottai	111	Akkaraivattam	119	Gopalapuram
104	Krishnapuram	112	Therkukottai	120	Ramapuram
105	Suriamurthipuram	113	Yoganayagipuram	121	Mullurpattikadu
106	Chinna Ammangudi	114	Cholagankudikadu	122	Paravathur
107	Peria Ammangudi	115	Kilamangalam	123	Kodiyalam
108	Illuppaividuthi	116	Vedanayagipuram		

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	6	358	381
200—499	9	1,403	1,373
500—999	20	7,512	7,528
1,000—1,999	46	33,512	33,518
2,000—4,999	42	63,092	63,195
5,000—9,999	1	3,729	3,628
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	124	109,606	109,623

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 854.91 Km²

Density : 267 Persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	114,017	113,833
Literates	49,240	15,029
Workers	67,391	12,290
Non-Workers	46,626	101,543
Scheduled Castes	18,617	18,712
Scheduled Tribes	91	75

MAP 106

MANNARGUDI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Moovarkottai	37	Adangudi	75	Periakottur
2	Vaduvurvadapathy	38	Ayikudi	76	Kulamanickam
3	Edangankottaimelaiyur	39	Sekarai	77	Mavattagudi
4	Vaduvuragraharam	40	Vakranallur	78	Alathur
5	Vaduvurthenpathy	44	Sithambur	79	Pulithikudi
6	Peraiyur	45	Savalakkaram	80	Kottur
7	Serumangalam	46	Ramapuram (Part)	81	Irulneeki
9	Moovanallur (Part)	47	Kailasanatharkoil (Part)	82	Vikrapandian
10	Edangankottaikeelaiyur	48	Thenkovanur	83	Pullivarthi
11	Kalangimedu	49	Vadakovanur	84	Sendamangalam
12	Royapuram	50	Kothangudi	85	Kunniyur
13	Poovanoor (Part)	51	Manjanavadu	86	Nemmeli
14	Parpanamedu (Part)	52	Overcheri	87	Kotturthottam
15	Kalacheri	53	Verkudi	88	Adichapuram
16	Munnavalkottai	54	Kakkayadi	89	Malavarayanallur
17	Adanur	55	Sathanur	90	Thirurameswaram
18	Kovilvenni	57	Palayanur	91	Mudalsethi (Part)
19	Sithamallimelpathy	58	Agravelukudi	92	Moonamsethi (Part)
20	Nagar	59	Sithangudi	93	Nalamsethi (Part)
21	Pannimangalam	60	Vengaramparaiyur	94	Serangulam (Part)
23	Olimathi	61	Punavasal	95	Maruvakkadu
24	Hanumanthapuram	62	Poonthalangudi	96	Nemmeli
25	Rishiyur	63	Keelamanali	97	Kandamangalam
26	Perambur	64	Ohaiperaiyur	98	Vadapathy
27	Vadakaravayal	65	Vadapathy	99	Thenpathy
28	Pamani (Part)	66	Kiliyanur	100	Ettukudi
29	Aravathur	67	Harichandrapuram	101	Thalayamangalam
30	Karanavoor	68	Pullamangalam	102	Kurichi
31	Annavasal	69	Palakkurichi	103	Paingettur
32	Melalavandaseri	70	Chitrayur	104	Ranganathapuram
33	Kelalavandaseri	71	Marangudi	105	Panaiyur
34	Pududevangudi	72	Seruvamani	106	Vattar
35	Arichapuram	73	Senthangudi	107	Karupakilar
36	Vellakudi	74	Mannakkarai	108	Thirukkolar

MANNARGUDI TALUK

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

SCALE

2 1 0 2 4 Miles

Kilometres 2 1 0 2 3 4

Index Map of THANJAVUR DISTRICT



PAPANASAM TALUK

NANNILAM TALUK

NAGAPATTINAM TALUK

ORATHANAD TALUK

TIRUTHURAIPUNDI TALUK

PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK

Thanjavur

Thanjavur Junc.

Valangiman

Nidamangalam PT 22 Hs (6,010)

Tiruvarur Junc.

Tiruvarur

Kudavasal

Vettavasal

Thanjavur PPT Hs

Orathanad

Vadavoor

Kootthanallur (16,184) 43 SH

Vennar River

MANNARGUDI (42,783) 8

Pamaniyar

Tiruthuraipundi Junc.

Tiruthuraipundi

Ullikkottai

Koopachikottai

Pattukkottai

Madukkur

Kolavai

Sangandi

Muthupet

A

B

C

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Nidamangalam

B Mannargudi

C Kottur

REFERENCE

Taluk Boundary		Villages having Population 500 - 999	
Taluk Head Quarters		Villages having Population 1000 - 4999	
Panchayat Union Boundary		Villages having Population Above 5000	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	130	Post and Telegraph Office	PT
State Highways		Police Station	P
Roads		Rest House	R
Railway line (Metre Gauge)	R.S.	Hospitals, Primary Health Centres Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres	H
River with Stream		Colleges and High Schools	C,S
Villages having Population Below 250		Towns	
Villages having Population 250-499		Urban Areas	

79° 20' East of Greenwich 79° 25' 79° 30' 79° 35'

10° 50' 10° 45' 10° 40' 10° 35' 10° 30' 10° 25' 10° 20'

CENSUS - TAMIL NADU

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Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
109	Akkaraikottagam	123	Nechiyur	137	Neduvakkottai (Part)
110	Nallur	124	Sidhamalli	138	Thiruppallakudi
111	Orathur	125	Serugalathur	139	Ullikottai
112	Keluvathur	126	Perugavalandan	140	Mahadevapattinam
113	Vengathangudi	127	Palaiyur	141	Nemmeli
114	Kurichimoolai	128	Thenparai	142	Karuvakurichi
115	Neruvalikalappal	129	Vallur	143	Vaduvurmelpathy
116	Kulamanickaram	130	Elavanoor	144	Thalikkottai
117	Therkunanallur	131	Thirumakkottai	145	Paruthikkottai
118	Manankathangottagam	132	Melanatham	146	Kallarambethi
119	Perividamarudur	133	Koopachikottai	147	Edayarambethi
120	Mannukumundan	134	Painganadu	148	Melavasal (Part)
121	Devadanam	135	Asesham (Part)	149	Karikkottai
122	Puthagaram	136	Gopralayam (Part)	150	Kumarapuram

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	2	94	186
200—499	4	826	772
500—999	38	15,254	14,978
1,000—1,999	65	46,983	46,613
2,000—4,999	31	51,450	50,991
5,000—9,999	4	13,529	13,195
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	144	128,136	126,655

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area: 780.94 Km²

Density: 409 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	160,494	159,274
Literates	85,802	43,003
Workers	89,847	22,632
Non-Workers	70,647	136,642
Scheduled Castes	41,942	41,035
Scheduled Tribes	...	...

MAP 107

NAGAPATTINAM TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Thandalai (Part)	37	Porvachery	72	Irukkai
2	Vijayapuram (Part)	38	Sikkil	73	Thevur
3	Thiruvarur South Sethi (Part)	39	Ponveli	74	Venmani
5	Keelakavathugudy (Part)	40	Abarnathari	75	Anakudy
6	Ramagai (Part)	41	Thirukkannankudy	76	Vandalur
7	Pallivaramangalam	42	Keevalur	77	Sembiamahadevi
8	Palavanakudy (Part)	43	Kurukathi	78	Agalangan
9	Sundaravilagam (Part)	44	Athipuliyur	79	Vadugachery
9/1	Kidarankondan	45	Semangalam	80	Mahadanam
10	Adiyakkamangalam	46	Alivalam	81	Alangudy
11	Kallikudy	47	Venkateswarapuram	82	Puduchery
12	Adiputhuchery	48	Pulivalam	83	Agara Orathur
13	Odachery	49	Perungudy	84	Orathur
14	Palayavalam	50	Kalyanamahadevi	85	Papakoil
15.	Nadappur	51	Keelakuthangudy	86	Vadakkupoyyur (Part)
16	Serukudy	52	Naranamangalam	87	Karuvelangadai
17	Vaipur	53	Mangudy	88	Vadavoor
18	Thiruvathiraimangalam	54	Vadakarai	89	Kuruchi
19	Amur	55	Radhanallur	90	Chinnathambur
20	Anaimangalam	56	Kaduvankudy	91	Therkuppoyyur
21	Kurumanakudy	57	Thiruneiper	92	Velanganni
22	Eravanchery	58	Kalyanasundarapuram	93	Prathabaramapuram
23	Agarakadambanur	59	Thappalampuliyur	94	Thalayamalai
24	Themangalam	60	Pudupathur	95	Sholavidyapuram
25	Kohur	61	Sigar	96	Ottathattai
26	Okkur	62	Koorathangudy	97	Thannilapady
27	Vengidangal	63	Anthagudy	98	Palakuruchi
28	Vadakarai	64	Manalur	99	Vepanchery
29	Vadagudy	65	Kakkalani	100	Mohanur
30	Perungadambanur	66	Serunallur	101	Erayankudy
31	Sengamangalam	67	Koothur	102	Vadakkupanayur
32	Palaiyur	68	Pattamangalam	103	Sattiyakudy
33	Nagore	69	Vadakalathur	104	Kilkudy
35	Andanapettai (Part)	70	Illuppur	105	Manalur
36	Ivanallur	71	Radhamangalam	106	Koilkannapur

NAGAPATTINAM TALUK

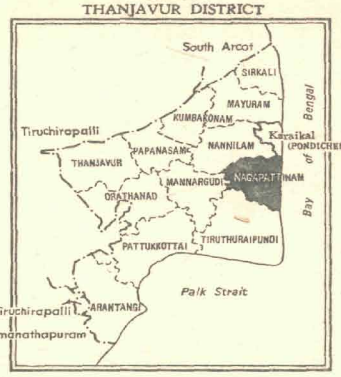
THANJAVUR DISTRICT

SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Index Map of THANJAVUR DISTRICT



NANNILAM TALUK

KARAIKAL (PONDICHERRY)

Karaikal

Kangalanjeri

Nannilam

Peralam Junc.

Nidamangalam

Nidamangalam R.S.

Vettar River

Tiruvarur (35,850)

Keevalur

Andanappettai (1,132)

Akkaraipettai (4,861)

NAGAPATTINAM (68,026)

Mannargudi

MANNARGUDI TALUK

Bay of Bengal

Parthabaramapuram

Tiruthuraipundi

Tiruthuraipundi Junc.

Kachchanam

Kachchanam

TIRUTHURAIPUNDI TALUK

Vettakaraniruppu

Talainayar

Vedaranyam

REFERENCE

State/Union Territory Boundary	
Taluk Boundary	
Taluk Head Quarters	◎
Panchayat Union Boundary	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	145
State Highways	SH.
Roads	
Railway line (Metre Gauge)	R.S.
River with Stream	
Villages having Population Below 250	o
Villages having Population 250-499	•
Villages having Population 500-999	■
Villages having Population 1000-4999	▲
Villages having Population Above 5000	●
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres	H
High Schools	S
Towns	
Urban Areas	

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Tiruvarur

B Keevalur

C Nagapattinam

79° 35' East of Greenwich

79° 40' 79° 45' 79° 50'

10° 55' 10° 50' 10° 45' 10° 40' 10° 35' 10° 30'

CENSUS - TAMIL NADU

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Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
107	Athamangalam	118	Kargudy	128	Venmanachery
108	Thenmarudur	119	Anakudy	129	Karapidagai South
109	Vanchiyur	120	Therkuppanayur	130	Karapidagai North
110	Vepathangudy	121	Madapuram	131	Keelayur
111	Kunniyur	122	Melavalakarai	132	Meenamanallur
112	Umamaheswarapuram	123	Valakarai	133	Karunganni
113	Pudur	124	Thirukuvalai	134	Kilapidagai
114	Pinnavasal	125	Vallam	135	Tirupoondi West
115	Thirukkaravasal	125/1	Ettakudy	136	Tirupoondi East
116	Kodiyalathur	126	Thiruvoimur	137	Vilundamavadi
117	Valivalam	127	Easanur	139	Vettakaraniruppu

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	1	14	9
200—499	7	1,237	1,216
500—999	31	11,343	11,136
1,000—1,999	72	49,085	48,898
2,000—4,999	24	36,468	37,300
5,000—9,999	3	8,102	7,724
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**138**	**106,249**	**106,283**

OTHER BASIC DATA

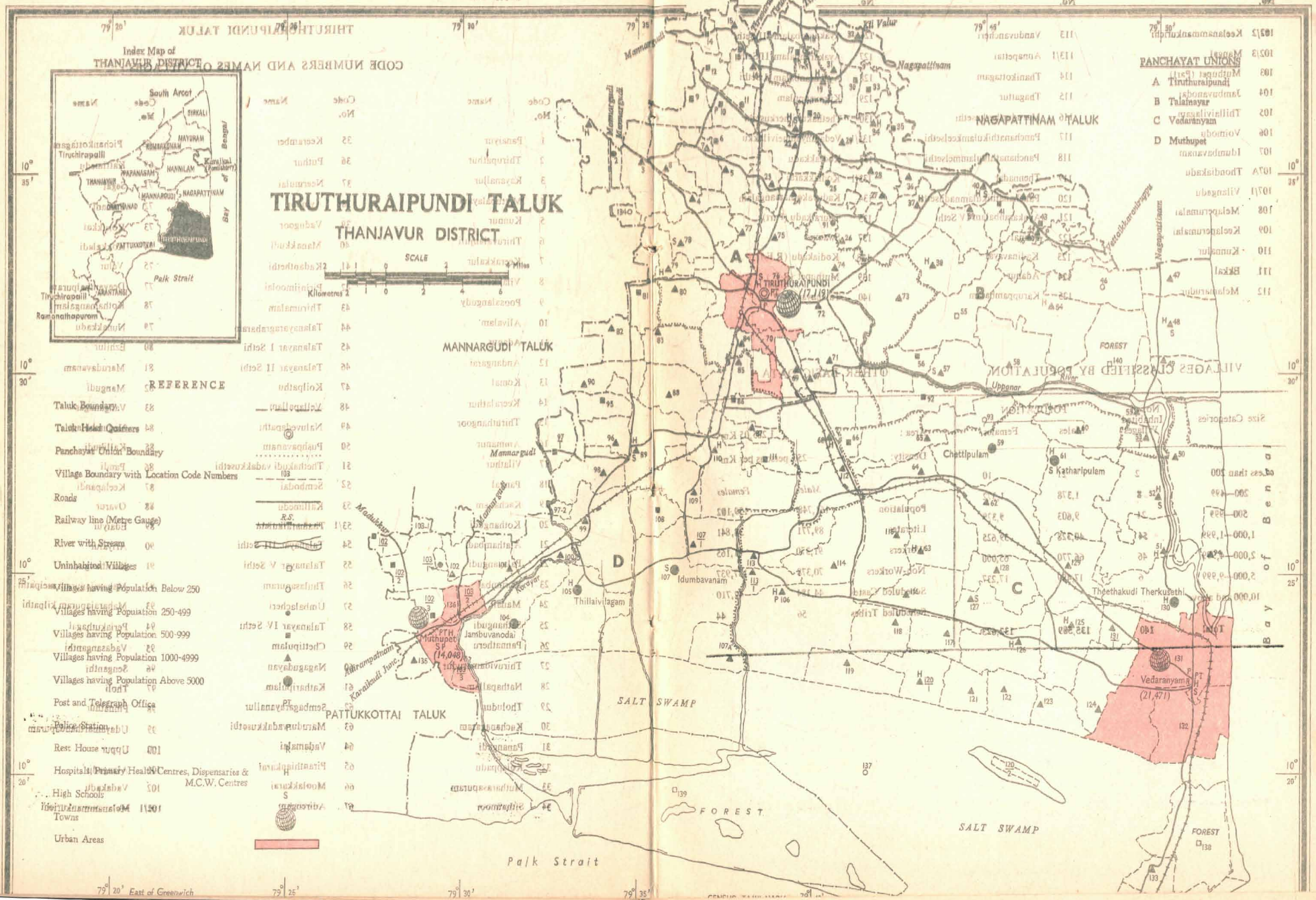
Area :	621.52 Km²	
Density:	519 persons per Km²	
	Males	*Females*
Population	160,542	161,859
Literates	91,491	50,881
Workers	84,542	23,733
Non-Workers	76,000	138,126
Scheduled Castes	43,636	42,862
Scheduled Tribes	146	167

MAP 108

THIRUTHURAIPUNDI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name
1	Panaiyur
2	Thirupathur
3	Rayanallur
4	Mettupalayam
5	Kunnur
6	Thiruvalanjuli
7	Keerakkalur
8	Vilakkudi
9	Poosalangudy
10	Alivalam
11	Adanur
12	Andangarai
13	Komal
14	Keeralathur
15	Thiruthangoor
16	Ammanur
17	Vilathur
18	Pangal
19	Kachanam
20	Kothangudi
21	Alathambadi
22	Palayangudi
23	Kurumbal
24	Manali
25	Sathangudi
26	Pannatheru
27	Thiruvidamarudur
28	Nathapallam
29	Tholudur
30	Kachanagaram
31	Panangadi
32	Kolappadu
33	Mutharasapuram
34	Sithamoor
35	Keeramber
36	Puthur
37	Neermulai
38	Aymoor
39	Vadugoor
40	Manakkudi
41	Kadanthethi
42	Pirinjimoolai
43	Thirumalam
44	Talanayaragraharam
45	Talanayar I Sethi
46	Talanayar II Sethi
47	Koilpathu
48	Vellapallam
49	Naluvedapathi
50	Pushpavanam
51	Thethakudi vadakkusethi
52	Sembodai
53	Kallimedu
53/1	Thamaraikulam
54	Talanayar III Sethi
55	Talanayar V Sethi
56	Thulasapuram
57	Umbalacheri
58	Talanayar IV Sethi
59	Chettipulam
60	Nagagudayan
61	Katharipulam
62	Sembagarayanallur
63	Marudurvadakkusethi
64	Vadamalai
65	Piranthiankarai
66	Moolakkarai
67	Adirengam
68	Pichankottagam
69	Kattimedu
71	Segal
72	Pamani
73	Korukkai
74	Kokkaladi
75	Velur
77	Deevambalpuram
78	Kothamangalam
79	Nunakkadu
80	Ezhilur
81	Marudavanam
82	Mangudi
83	Vanganagar
84	Nedumbalam
85	Kallikudi
86	Pandi
87	Keelapandi
88	Ovarur
89	Edaiyur
90	Ariyalur
91	Koothangudi
92	Maharajapuram melpathi
93	Maharajapuram kilpathi
94	Periakuthagai
95	Vadasanganthi
96	Senganthi
97	Tholi
98	Pinnathur
99	Udayamarthandapuram
100	Uppur
101	Alangadu
102	Vadakadu
102/1	Melanammankurichi


Index Map of
THANJAVUR DISTRICT
South Arcot
SIRKALI
MAYURAM
KUMBAKONAM
PAPANASAM
MANNILAM
THANJAVUR
MANNARGUDI
NAGAPATTINAM
PATTUKKOTTAI
THIRUTHURAIPUNDI
Tiruchirapalli
ARANTANGI
Ramanathapuram
Palk Strait
Kaveri (Cauvery)
Bay of Bengal
TIRUTHURAIPUNDI TALUK
THANJAVUR DISTRICT
SCALE
Miles
Kilometres
MANNARGUDI TALUK
NAGAPATTINAM TALUK
PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK
SALT SWAMP
FOREST
Palk Strait
Bay of Bengal
Vedaranyam
(21,471)
Muthupet
SP
(14,048)
Thillaivilagam
Idumbavanam
Chettipulam
S Katharipulam
Theethakudi Therkusathi
Nagapattinam
Kil Valur
Mannargudi
Madukkur
Karaikudi Junc.
Karambathan
Korajar
Upponar River
Vettaikkaranpuram
Nagapattinam
PANCHAYAT UNIONS
A Tiruthuraipundi
B Talainayar
C Vedaranyam
D Muthupet
REFERENCE
Taluk Boundary
Taluk Head Quarters
Panchayat Union Boundary
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers
Roads
Railway line (Metre Gauge)
River with Stream
Uninhabited Villages
Villages having Population Below 250
Villages having Population 250-499
Villages having Population 500-999
Villages having Population 1000-4999
Villages having Population Above 5000
Post and Telegraph Office
Police Station
Rest House
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres
High Schools
Towns
Urban Areas
CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES
VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION
79° 20' East of Greenwich
79° 25'
79° 30'
79° 35'
10° 35'
10° 30'
10° 25'
10° 20'

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
102/2	Keelanammankurichi	113	Vanduvancheri	126	Ayakaranbalam III Sethi
102/3	Mangal	113/1	Annapettai	127	Ayakaranbalam II Sethi
103	Muthupet (Part)	114	Thanikottagam	128	Ayakaranbalam I Sethi
104	Jambuvanodai	115	Thagattur	129	Kuravappulam
105	Thillaivilagam	116	Marudurtherkusethi	130	Thethakuditherkusethi
106	Voimodu	117	Panchanathikulamkeelsethi	131/1	Vedaraniyamneivilakku
107	Idumbavanam	118	Panchanathikulammelsethi	133	Kodiakkadu
107A	Thondiakadu	119	Thonnadar	133/1	Kodiakkarai
107/1	Vilangadu	120	Panchanathikulamnadusethi	134	Kaduvakothamangalam
108	Melaperumalai	121	Ayakaranbalam IV Sethi	135	Thuraikadu (Part)
109	Keelaperumalai	122	Pannal	137	Swamps
110	Kunnalur	123	Kadinavayal	138	Kodiakadu (R.F.)
111	Ekkal	124	Adanur	139	Muthupet (R.F.)
112	Melamarudur	125	Karuppambalam	140	Talanayar (R.F.)

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	2	21	10
200—499	8	1,378	1,372
500—999	24	9,603	9,379
1,000—1,999	54	40,328	39,625
2,000—4,999	46	66,770	65,000
5,000—9,999	6	17,489	17,237
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**140**	**135,589**	**132,623**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area :	1,285.05 Km²	
Density:	250 persons per Km²	
	Males	*Females*
Population	161,748	159,102
Literates	89,771	38,841
Workers	91,370	21,165
Non-Workers	70,378	137,937
Scheduled Castes	44,184	42,710
Scheduled Tribes	56	44

MAP 109

PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name
1	Kothamangalam North
2	Kothamangalam South
3	Kulamangalam North
4	Kulamangalam South
5	Panamgulam
6	Sendangudi
7	Nagaram
8	Keeramangalam North
9	Keeramangalam South
10	Serialur-inam
11	Serialur-zamin
12	Paigalukkadai
13	Enathikarambai
14	Karambakadu-zamin
15	Karambakadu-inam
16	Pulichankadu
17	Avanam
18	Chinnarasalankarambai
19	Avikottai
20	Olayakunnam
21	Periakottai
22	Kanniakuruchi
23	Vattakudi
24	Moothakuruchi
25	Veppankulam
26	Ponnavarayankottai
27	Anaikkadu
29	Kondikulam
30	Naduvikottai
31	Veerakuruchi
32	Sendankadu
33	Alathur
34	Nambivayal
35	Arasalankarambai
36	Palayanagaram
37	Thondupulikadu
38	Mavadukurichi
39	Renganayakipuram
40	Sengamangalam
41	Ammaiyandi
42	Panchanathipuram
43	Edayathi
44	Serwaviduthivadapathi
45	Serwaviduthithenpathi
45	Neduvasalkeelpathi
46/1	Balandakrishnapuram
47	Neduvasalmelpathi
48	Andavarayapuram
49	Lakshminarasimhapuram
50	Thennagudi
51	Mudapulikadu
52	Pinnavasal
53	Pudupattinam
54	Kolakkudi
55	Sanakarai
56	Valayanvayal
57	Perumagalur North
58	Perumagalur South
59	Regunathapuram
60	Rudrachinthamani
61	Vilangulam
62	Andakottai
63	Kuruchi
64	Pannavayal
65	Koothadivayal
66	Rajamadam
67	Mahilankottai
68	Chatramthokkalikadu
69	Adirampattinam (Part)
70	Pudukottaiullur
71	Thambikkinallavankottai maravakadu
72	Thambikkinallavankottai melakadu
73	Thambikkinallavankottai-vadakadu
74	Pudukottagam
75	Sundaram
76	Kasankadu
77	Athalur
78	Nattanikottai
79	Peravurani
80	Chithathikadu
82	Padappanarvayal
83	Sornakkadu
84	Panancheri
85	Valapiramankadu
86	Manakkadu
87	Veeragudi
88	Neeliyadikadu
89	Rettavayalukkadai
90	Rettavayal
91	Adanur
92	Koratturukkadai
93	Korattur
94	Kalanivasal
95	Periyakathikottai
96	Umathanadu
97	Pethanachivayal
98	Adaikkathevan
99	Villunivayal
100	Rowthanvayal
101	Maravanvayal
102	Kodivayal

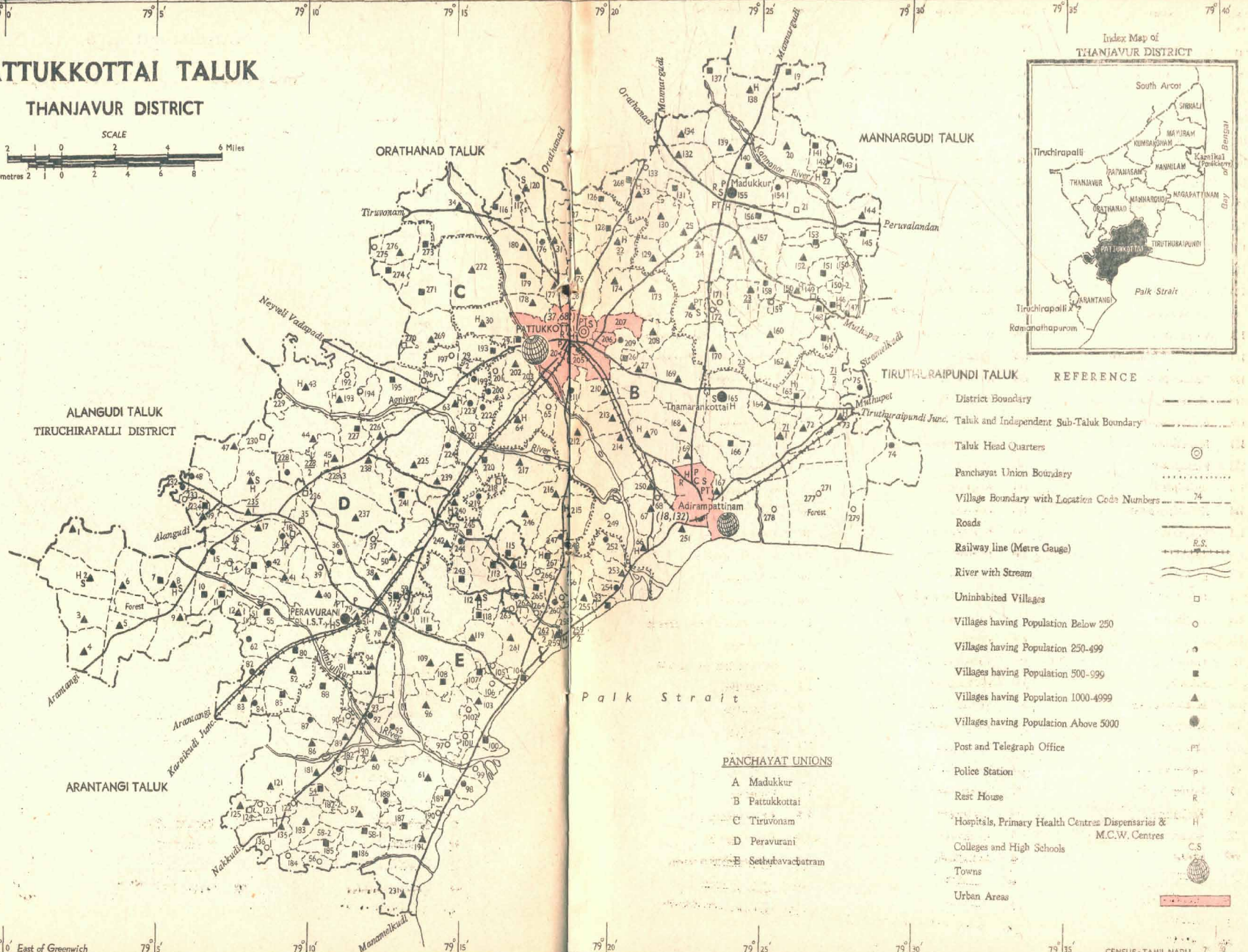
PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

SCALE

2 1 0 2 4 6 Miles

Kilometres 2 1 0 2 4 6 8



PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Madukkur

B Pattukkottai

C Tiruvonam

D Peravurani

E Sethubavachatram

Index Map of
THANJAVUR DISTRICT

REFERENCE

- District Boundary
- Taluk and Independent Sub-Taluk Boundary
- Taluk Head Quarters
- Panchayat Union Boundary
- Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers — 74
- Roads
- Railway line (Metre Gauge) — R.S.
- River with Stream
- Uninhabited Villages
- Villages having Population Below 250
- Villages having Population 250-499
- Villages having Population 500-999
- Villages having Population 1000-4999
- Villages having Population Above 5000
- Post and Telegraph Office — PT
- Police Station — P
- Rest House — R
- Hospitals, Primary Health Centres Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres — H
- Colleges and High Schools — C.S
- Towns
- Urban Areas

79° 0′ East of Greenwich

CENSUS - TAMIL NADU 7

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Code No.	Name
103	Marakkavalasai
104	Sethubavachatram
105	Nayakathivayal
106	Thuraiyur
107	Regunayakipuram
108	Kavinivayal
109	Veeraiyankottai
110	Poonaikuthikadu
111	Vathalaikadu
112	Karuvikarambai
113	Karambakadu
114	Karisavayal
115	Seruvalakadu
116	Veppankadu
117	Veppankadu ukkadai
118	Santhampettai
119	Marungappallam
120	Karambangam
121	Mangalanadu
122	Panangulam
123	Ambalpuram
124	Keelavijayapuram
125	Vijayapuram
126	Sembalur
127	Ettipulikadu
128	Thittakudi
129	Thalikottai
130	Alamballam
131	Musiri
132	Pulavanji
133	Mahadevapuram
134	Karappur
135	Kodivayal
136	Manivilanvayal
137	Nommeli
138	Keelakuruchi
139	Andami
140	Mohur
141	Bavajikottai
142	Balajiregunathasamudram
143	Kalichankottai
144	Chockanavur
145	Puliyakudi
146	Siramelkudi
147	Reguramasamudram
148	Palayeeagraharam
149	Parasuramanendal
150	Elangadu
151	Karappankadu
152	Kadanthankudi
153	Madurabashanipuram
154	Gopalasamudram
155	Madukkur
156	Ramambalpuram
157	Vikramam
158	Vadiyakkadu
159	Ponnankundu
160	Athivetti
161	Kalyanaodai
162	Palaverikadu
163	Krishnapuram
164	Parakalakottai
165	Thamarankottai
166	Soundaranayagipuram
167	Narasingapuram
168	Palanjur
169	Thavarankuruchi
170	Mannangadu
171	Vattakudiukkadai
172	Renganathapuram
173	Nattuchalai
174	Athikottai
175	Soorapallam
176	Sukrampatti
177	Aladikumulai
178	Sandankadu
179	Palamuthi
180	Enathi
181	Amarasimendrapuram
182	Poolankollai
183	Mudukadu
184	Avidayanikottai
185	Kalyanaramanathapuram
186	Thoorangudi
187	Solaikkadu
188	Pattankadu
189	Senthalaivayal
190	Ariyakuttithevan
191	Thiruvathevan
192	Vattathikottai Bhimapuram
193	Vattathikottai Kollukadu
194	Valuthalaivattam
195	Puvalur
196	Neivaviduthi
197	Ananthiswarapuram
198	Alivalam
199	Manavayal
200	Pillangudi
201	Thuvaramadai
202	Kalagapulikadu
203	Painkathvayal
208	Vendakottai
209	Ponnavarayankottai ukkadai
210	Mudalcheri
211	Nainankulam
212	Karagavayal
213	Palikondan
214	Sendakottai
215	Pallathur
216	Chockanathapuram
217	Poovanam
218	Kattayamkadu
219	Naduvikuruchi
220	Kattayankadu ukkadai

Code No.	Name
221	Eduthanivayal
222	Palathali
223	Ennivayal
224	Madanpattavur
225	Punavasal
226	Thuravikadu
227	Maduthikkadu
228	Krishnapuram
229	Surianarayanapuram
230	Mudukuvayal (Part)
231	Kuppathevan
232	Anavayal I Bit
233	Chettiyendal
234	Anavayal II Bit
235	Periyanayakipuram
236	Chettivayal
237	Kalathur
238	Thiruchitrambalam
239	Ottangadu
240	Ottangadu ukkadai

Code No.	Name
241	Kalluranikadu
242	Kalagam
243	Palacherikadu
244	Kottaikadu
245	Gangadarapuram
246	Pukkarambai
247	Aladikkadu
248	Udayamvelayam
249	Chinnavidayarkoil
250	Thokkalikadu
251	Eriparakarai (Part)
252	Maradangavayal
253	Kollukkadu
254	Velivayal
255	Andikkadu
256	Ettivayal
257	Maravanvayal
258	Kallivayal
259	Sarbendrarajanpattinam
260	Alamadikadu

Code No.	Name
261	Nadiam
262	Pulliodaivayal
263	Thandamaraikadu
264	Pudirivayal
265	Rendampulikkadu
266	Evalivayal
267	Alagiyanayagipuram
268	Vadukankuthagai
269	Kuyavur
270	Soundaranayagipuram
271	Padirankottai South
272	Adambai
273	Padirankottaivadapathi
274	Ananthagopalapuramthenpath
275	Ananthagopalapuramvadapathi
276	Kollukadu
277	Thambikkinallavankottai-maravakadu (R.F.)
278	Thamaraikottai (R.F.)
279	T. Vadakodi (R.F.)

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	27	1,373	1,316
200—499	56	9,218	8,933
500—999	58	22,332	22,119
1,000—1,999	71	49,654	49,591
2,000—4,999	46	68,163	66,941
5,000—9,999	2	7,422	7,232
10,000 and above	1	6,729	6,603
Total	261	164,891	162,735

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,106.99 Km²

Density : 346 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	193,264	190,176
Literates	93,859	36 812
Workers	111,280	24,450
Non-Workers	81,984	165,726
Scheduled Castes	20,262	19,980
Scheduled Tribes	17	16

MAP 109

MAP 110

ARANTANGI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Maruthangudi	36	Minnanmoli	70	Ayunigudi
2	Erukalakottai	37	Neikuppai	71	Mathur
3	Thanthani	38	Poovalur	72	Ramasamypuram
4	Silathur	39	Sathiyakudi	73	Balakrishnapuram
5	Narpavalakudi	40	Okkur	74	Arasarkulam keelpathi
6	Sengamari	41	Thunijanur	75	Arasarkulam melpathi
8	Kongudi	42	Kevathagudi	76	Mangudi
9	Kulathur	43	Ponbethi	77	Ettiyathali
10	Edayar	44	Sathiyadi	78	Rajendrapuram
11	Alangudi	45	Vethivayal	79	Srinathanvayal
12	Urvani	46	Keelamanjagudi	80	Aliyanilai
13	Panchathi	47	Velvarai	81	Mookudi
14	Amanji	48	Nathanipurasakudi	82	Rathinakottai (Part)
15	Kundagavayal	49	Kadhiramangalam	83	Melapathu
16	Keelacheri	50	Thiyyur	84	Kovilvayal
17	Vengoor	51	Senganam	85	Memangalam
18	Kummakkodu	52	Thennamari	86	Pidarikadu
19	Thoothagudi	53	Kannamangalam	87	Chidambarapuram
20	Ammanjakki	54	Kammangadu	88	Kurinchakottai
21	Neevidankulam	55	Kurumbur	89	Ariyamaraikadu
22	Thirayakudi	56	Chithambaraviduthi	90	Karaikudiukkadai Lakshmiyendal
23	Brahmanvayal	57	Chettikadu	91	Seenamangalam
24	Nilayur	58	Paravakottai	92	Arunachalapuram
25	Ollanur	59	Maramadakki	93	Nagudi
26	Melasthanam	60	Thirumalur	94	Mannagudi
27	Thandalai	61	Arianathankottai	95	Chithakanni
28	Vellur	62	Poovathegudi	96	Subramanyapuram
29	Nelveli	63	Periyalur	97	Kookanur
30	Manalur	64	Vellavari	98	Karavayal
31	Perumarudur	65	Neivathali	99	Kilkudi
32	Sathakudi	66	Neivelinathapuram	100	Egurivayal
33	Vattathur	67	Sathemendal	101	Thedakki
34	Palavarasan	68	Verubangudi	102	Poonayankundu
35	Sirumarudur	69	Merpanikadu	103	Royanvayal

ARANTANGI TALUK

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

SCALE

2 1 0 2 4 Miles

Kilometres 2 1 0 2 4 6

ALANGUDI TALUK
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK

TIRUMAYAM TALUK
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

TIRUPATTUR TALUK
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

TIRUMAYAM TALUK
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

TIRUVADANAI TALUK
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

ARANTANGI (16,350)

Avidayarkovil

Manamelkudi

Karaikkudi Junc.

Tiruthuraipundi Junc.

Vellar River

Palk Strait

Tiruvadanai

Tondi

Pattukkottai

Sakkottai

Forest

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Arantangi

B Avidayarkovil

Index Map of
THANJAVUR DISTRICT



REFERENCE

District Boundary		River with Stream	
Taluk Boundary		Uninhabited Villages	□
Taluk Head Quarters	◎	Villages having Population Below 250	○
Panchayat Union Boundary	.....	Villages having Population 250-499	●
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	233	Villages having Population 500-999	■
Roads		Villages having Population 1000-4999	▲
Railway line (Metre Gauge)	R.S.	Villages having Population Above 5000	●
		Post and Telegraph Office	PT
		Police Station	P
		Rest House	R
		Hospitals, Primary Health Centres Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres	H
		High Schools	S
		Towns	
		Urban Area	

78° 55′ East of Greenwich 79° 0′ 79° 5′ 79° 10′ CENSUS - TAMIL NADU 79° 15′

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Code No.	Name
104	Egaperumagalur
105	Adalaikalabairavapuram
106	Karaikadu
107	Athani
108	Thiruvapadi
109	Omakkanvayal
110	Kalakkamangalam
111	Nemmelikadu
112	Karumbarkoil
113	Karakottai
114	Pallarkudirichamandal
115	Rovuthanvayal
116	Enadhi
117	Alaganvayal
118	Subramaniyapuram
119	Kolluthidal
120	Pillayarthidal
121	Nemmelivayal Melasthanam
122	Vinaitheerthagopalapuram
123	Pethivayal
124	Thalikottai
125	Dharmarajanvayal
126	Singavanam
127	Gopalapuram
128	Koothanur
129	Mavilinganendal
130	Thiruneelivayal
131	Vellatimangalam
132	Kandichankadu
133	Koomballam
134	Pangayathangudi
135	Munoothanvayal
136	Kokumuttai
137	Kadaedathur
138	Brahmanvayal
139	Idayathur
140	Rendani ukkadai
141	Solani
142	Silathani
143	Maivayal
144	Manavanallur
145	Vettanur
146	Puduvakkadu
147	Kidanguvayal
148	Sivandankadu
149	Pallathivayal (Part)
150	Allarai Melvayal
151	Alapiranthan
152	Puduvakkottai
153	Ulagalandavayal
154	Dharmarajanvayal
155	Veeramangalam
156	Perunavalur
157	Avidayarkovil
158	Kudikadu
159	Chellamendal
160	Mahaleyendal
161	Kandayarkottai
162	Muthuvalargudi
163	Sivagnanapuram
164	Valayurvayal
165	Vedinivayal
166	Kasavayal
167	Velivayal
168	Kilkudi
169	Poovalurukkadai
170	Puthuvoyalukkadai Subramaniapuram
171	Pattanudayam
172	Kallakatham
173	Vellursiruvarai
174	Chellappankottai
175	Sudalaivayal
176	Panavayal
177	Kallakurichi
178	Idayathimangalam
179	Pillangudi
180	Koothangudi
181	Kandanvayal
182	Munbalai
183	Mandangudi
184	Manmelgudi
185	Avidayarpattinam
186	Vichur
187	Kulappanur
188	Melpapanur
189	Karakathikottai
190	Kodikulam
191	Karkamalan
192	Gopalangulam
193	Kolendran
194	Kannakur
195	Thakkadaivayal
196	Velimangalam
197	Veliyathur
198	Amaradakki
199	Kanur
200	Vettivayal
201	Veluvoor
202	Puduvettivayal
203	Pallivayal
204	Narasingapuram
205	Kumulur
206	Alathivayal
207	Perunthamarai
208	Sittakkur
209	Sanenendal
210	Karur
211	Kalabar
212	Parayathur
213	Theyathur
214	Ramachandrapuram
215	Kulathur
216	Sathivadi

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
217	Peranur	227	Moovanurukkadai	237	Velimar
218	Thanikondan	228	Manjakudi	238	Thirupunavasal
219	Koneriyendal	229	Periyamadaipaichal	239	Rettayalam
220	Siruveli	230	Seyyanam	240	Karavur
221	Eachungudi	231	Nariyanendal	241	Kovinikidengu
222	Thalanur	232	Mimisal	242	Sirukadavakottai
223	Pilluvalasai	233	Alathur	243	Esamangalam
224	Pallthivayal	234	Vellivayal	244	Piranthani
225	Kanadu	235	Pallankulam	245	Elumostimangalam
226	Killaravayal	236	Kadavakottai	246	Ponnivayal

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	62	5,184	3,124
200—499	73	12,347	12,517
500—999	43	15,134	15,196
1,000—1,999	36	24,297	25,265
2,000—4,999	21	29,871	30,630
5,000—9,999	2	6,768	6,718
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	237	92,601	93,450

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area :	1,039.19 Km²
Density:	195 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	100,936	101,465
Literates	48,973	17,479
Workers	58,874	9,215
Non-Workers	42,062	92,250
Scheduled Castes	12,370	12,262
Scheduled Tribes	44	58

MAP 110

MAP 111

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

Basic Census Statistics

1. AREA

	Administrative Divisions	Area (in Km²)		
		TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
	1	2	3	4
1	TIRUPPATHUR TALUK	1,477.92	1,393.54	84.38
2	SIVAGANGA TALUK	1,778.37	1,745.16	33.21
3	THIRUVADANAI TALUK	1,410.28	1,385.48	24.80
4	PARAMAKUDI TALUK	1,159.86	1,119.84	40.02
5	RAMANATHAPURAM TALUK	865.47	757.96	107.51
6	MUDUKULATHUR TALUK	1,661.36	1,622.86	38.50
7	ARUPPUKKOTTAI TALUK	1,581.56	1,566.59	14.97
8	SATTUR TALUK	1,508.80	1,485.29	23.51
9	SRIVILLIPUTHUR TALUK	1,131.97	1,097.81	34.16

2. POPULATION AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

Total Rural Urban	Males Females	Population	Total Workers	Workers in Industrial Categories I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL	Males	1,400,835	761,876	308,207	157,593	22,760	1,388	32,694	66,270
	Females	1,459,372	258,469	63,693	117,452	2,911	429	25,707	24,490
RURAL	Males	1,029,578	578,409	295,277	144,001	18,779	1,386	14,890	30,027
	Females	1,083,967	207,318	61,840	108,699	2,523	429	9,050	13,443
URBAN	Males	371,257	183,467	11,930	13,592	3,981	2	17,804	36,243
	Females	375,405	51,151	1,853	8,753	388	...	16,657	11,047

Total Rural Urban	Males Females	Workers in Industrial Categories VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-Workers X
1	2	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL	Males	10,788	73,302	14,326	74,548	638,959
	Females	1,192	5,005	172	17,418	1,200,903
RURAL	Males	4,676	25,328	4,535	38,510	451,169
	Females	465	2,189	48	8,632	876,649
URBAN	Males	6,112	47,974	9,791	36,038	187,790
	Females	727	2,816	124	8,786	324,254

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

SCALE

5 0 5 10 15 20 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

(Area : 12,578.00 Sq. Kms.)

NO. AND NAME OF THE TALUK	AREA IN SQ. KMS.	NO. OF VILLAGES	URBAN CENTRES
1 Tiruppathur	871.02	96	2
2 Karaikudi (I.S.T.)	606.90	60	7
3 Sivaganga	1144.09	127	2
4 Manamadurai (I.S.T.)	634.28	82	2
5 Devakottai (I.S.T.)	458.29	67	1
6 Thiruvadanai	951.99	119	2
7 Ilayankudi (I.S.T.)	422.27	52	1
8 Paramakudi	737.59	93	1
9 Ramanathapuram	865.47	67	4
10 Kamuthi (I.S.T.)	577.14	50	1
11 Mudukulathur	1084.22	83	1
12 Tiruchuli (I.S.T.)	551.00	110	Nil
13 Aruppukkottai	1030.56	152	1
14 Virudhunagar (I.S.T.)	590.20	71	1
15 Sattur	918.60	94	3
16 Srivilliputhur	664.89	51	1
17 Rajapalayam (I.S.T.)	467.08	41	4

Index Map of TAMIL NADU



REFERENCE

- District Headquarters
- Taluk Headquarters
- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Independent Sub-Taluk Boundary
- National Highways
- State Highways (SH)
- Roads
- Railway line (Metre Gauge)
- River with Stream
- Independent Sub-Taluk (I.S.T.)
- Villages having Population above 5000
- Weekly Markets (M)
- Post and Telegraph Office (PT)
- Rest House, Travellers Bungalow (R)
- Hospitals (H)
- Urban Areas

Note:- Arabic Numerals (18) in the Map represent Taluks and Independent Sub-Taluks whose Names are given in the inset Statement.

77° 30' East of Greenwich | 78° 0' | 78° 30' | 79° 0' | 79° 30' | CENSUS-TAMIL NADU

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3. GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901—1971

Census years	POPULATION			GROWTH	
	Persons	Males	Females	Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	1,533,782	724,552	809,230	...	...
1911	1,674,502	793,966	880,536	+ 140,720	+ 9.17
1921	1,729,221	822,313	906,908	+ 54,719	+ 3.27
1931	1,850,667	877,941	972,726	+ 121,446	+ 7.02
1941	1,991,670	954,474	1,037,196	+ 141,003	+ 7.62
1951	2,081,640	996,095	1,085,545	+ 89,970	+ 4.52
1961	2,421,615	1,175,689	1,245,926	+ 339,975	+ 16.33
1971	2,860,207	1,400,835	1,459,372	+ 438,592	+ 18.11

4. POPULATION BY RELIGION

RELIGION	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Hindus	2,498,573	1,231,705	1,266,868
Muslims	199,754	89,498	110,256
Christians	161,642	79,499	82,143
Sikhs	32	24	8
Buddhists	...	...	...
Jains	17	11	
Others	189	98	91

5. POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES

Name of Town	Status	Growth Rate, 1961-71	Population		Workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1 Karaikudi	U. A.	+ 26.03	44,476	43,895	20,413	3,297
(a) Karaikudi	M	+ 26.89	27,945	27,504	13,649	1,986
(b) Kanadukathan	P	— 6.37	2,189	2,467	962	306
(c) Pallathur	P	+ 12.37	2,850	3,358	1,271	391
(d) Kottaiyur	P	+ 11.27	3,087	3,342	1,326	142
(e) Sankarapuram	P	...	2,496	967	552	71
(f) Kandanur	P	+ 15.66	3,140	3 388	1,426	252
(g) Puduvayal	P	+ 25.29	2,729	2,869	1,227	149
2 Thondi	U. A.	+ 10.36	4,896	6,398	2,039	178
(a) Thondi	P	+ 9.78	3,085	3,965	1,205	124
(b) Nambuthalai	P	+ 11.33	1,811	2,433	834	54
3 Sivakasi	U. A.	+ 97.96	30,797	29,956	17,239	8,064
(a) Sivakasi	M	+ 46.25	22,938	21,945	12,727	5,272
(b) Thiruthangal	P	...	7,859	8,011	4,512	2,792
4 Sivaganga	M	+ 53.14	10,671	10,155	4,636	459
5 Devakottai	M	+ 13.52	14,300	14,674	6,013	832
6 Paramakudi	M	+ 41.59	24,590	24,290	12,348	2,718
7 Ramanathapuram	M	+ 34.33	18,053	18,059	8,046	746
8 Aruppukkottai	M	+ 23.95	31,015	31,208	16,383	10,204
9 Virudhunagar	M	+ 12.90	31,220	30,682	15,732	2,610
10 Sattur	M	+ 41.01	11,114	11,108	5,663	1,876
11 Srivilliputhur	M	+ 15.04	26,208	27,647	13,509	6,739
12 Rajapalayam	M	+ 22.12	43,845	43,107	23,812	7,030
13 Rameswaram	T. S.	+ 146.36	8,480	8,275	4,220	386
14 Singampunari	P	+ 22 02	4 018	3,878	2,114	212
15 Tiruppathur	P	+ 26.23	9,071	9,245	4,116	672
16 Nattarasankottai	P	+ 6.34	2.327	2,470	1,175	63
17 Thirupuvanam	P	+ 22.28	6,316	6,188	3,326	328
18 Manamadurai	P	+ 28.11	6,710	6,836	3,125	316
19 Ilayankudi	P	+ 43.03	9,410	11,234	3,769	584
20 Kilakarai	P	+ 41.15	10,932	12,866	4,252	207
21 Mandapam	P	+ 29.73	4,161	3,956	2,052	140
22 Kamuthi	P	+ 15.38	5,476	6,082	2,541	445
23 Mudukulathur	P	...	4,076	4,118	1,800	273
24 Samsikapuram	P	...	2,974	3,128	1,662	1,223
25 Chettiarpatti	P	— 15.37	3,704	3,674	2,189	1,121
26 Dhalavoipuram	P	...	2,407	2,276	1,333	408

M. Municipality; P. Panchayat; U. A. Urban Agglomeration; T. S. Township.

MAP 111

6. SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE

Age Groups	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All ages	2,860,207	1,400,835	1,459,372
0—14	1,110 840	559,587	551,253
15—19	239,905	118,157	121,748
20—24	230,014	109,340	120,674
25—29	222,111	100,404	121,707
30—39	378,872	180,816	198,056
40—49	304,700	150,596	154,104
50—59	206,316	102,139	104,177
60 +	167,418	79,776	87,642
Age not stated	31	20	11

7. OTHER BASIC DATA

(i) SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES—POPULATION AND LITERATES

Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes	Population		Literates	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Castes	227,739	231,877	77,355	20,909
Scheduled Tribes	536	520	16[0]	65

(ii) SEX RATIO

	Total	Rural	Urban
Sex Ratio	1,042	1,053	1,011

(iii) LITERACY

Total Rural Urban	Literate and educated persons	
	Males	Females
Total	766,476	370,153
Rural	514,454	207,508
Urban	352,022	162,653

MAP 112

TIRUPPATHUR TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name
1	Kulathupatti
2	Warappur
3	Ulagampatti
4	Mandagudipatti
5	Neduvayal
6	Munnamalaipatti
7	Melavannariruppu
8	Manalur
9	Semmampatti Pudur
10	Kilavayal
11	Valaraipatti
12	Musundapatti
13	Karisalpatti
14	Dharmapatti
15	Chettikurichchi
16	Piranpatti
17	Melapatti
18	Kirungakottai
19	Piranmalai
20	Sirumarudur
21	Kalappur
22	Singampunari North (Part)
23	Singampunari South (Part)
24	Kalappur Arjukoil
25	Kayampatti
26	Surakkudi
27	Chadurvedamangalam
28	Muraiyur
29	Madhavarayanpatti
30	Karuppur
31	Nattaramangalam
32	Karaiyur
33	Athikkadu Therkur
34	Mahibalanpatti
35	Olugumangalam
36	Nerkuppai
37	Thuvar
38	Velangudi
39	Sevvoor
40	Poolangurichchi
41	Thirukolakudi
42	Ilayuthakudi North
43	Ilayuthakudi South
44	Senbagampettai
45	Athangudi
46	Sirugudalpatti
47	Nedumaram
48	Sundakkadu
49	Paiyur
50	Kavanur
51	Kandavarayanpatti
52	Vairavanpatti
53	Tiruvadayarpatti
54	Kottaiyiruppu
55	Tevarambur
56	Ranasingapuram
58	Vaniyankadu
59	Themmapatti (Part)
60	Kattambur
61	T. Vairavanpatti
62	Thanipatti
63	Pattakurichchi
64	Sunnambiruppu
65	Bramanapatti
66	Sevalpatti
67	Melaiyur
68	Mathur
69	Erumaippatti
70	Nainapatti
71	Jayankondan
72	Mallakottai
73	Vadavanpatti
74	Mampatti South
75	Mampatti North
76	Mampatti Devasthanam
77	Eriyur
78	Tirukoshtiyur
79	Sullangudi
80	Aralikkottai
81	Vadamavali
82	Karungulam
83	Pattamangalam West
84	Pattamangalam East
85	Veliyathur
86	Perichikoil
87	Alavilampatti
88	Sembanur
89	Ilandamangalam
90	Mumudichanpatti
91	Panankudi
92	Thiruthipatti
93	Aranmanaisiruvayal
94	Kallippatti
95	Sevarakottai
96	Naduvikottai Kilaiyur
97	Naduvikottai Melaiyur
98	Alangudi
99	Ilangudi
100	Kambanur
101	Alagapuri
102	Thenkarai

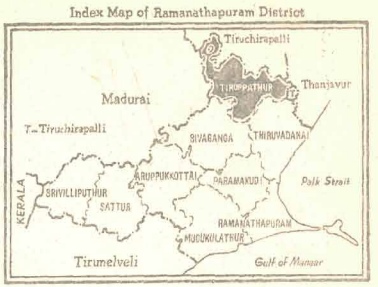
TIRUPPATHUR TALUK

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

SCALE

Kilometres 2 1 0 2 4 6 8

2 0 2 4 6 Miles



THIRUMAYAM TALUK
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

MELUR TALUK
MADURAI DISTRICT

ARANTANGI TALUK
THANJAVUR DISTRICT

THIRUMAYAM TALUK
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

THIRUVADANAI TALUK

SIVAGANGA TALUK

TIRUCHIRAPALLI DIST.

Tevarankurichi

Melur

Valanadu

Pannamaravathi

Mudalipatti

Thirumayam

Dindigul

Singampunari (7,896) H

Neikuppai

TIRUPPATHUR (8,316)

Puduvayal (5,598)

Kanadukathan (4,656)

Pallathur (6,248)

Kottaiyur (6,429)

Kandanur (6,528)

Sankarapuram (3,467)

KARAIKUDI (I.S.T) P(55,449)

Devakottai

Manamuthar Nadi

Sarugani River

Sivaganga

Vaigai

Virisuli

Kanadukathan Junc.

Kanadukathan

Puduvayal

Arantangi R.S

Arantangi

Melur

Chokkanadhapuram

Madagupatti

Nattarasankottai

Manamadurai Junc.

A Singampunari
B Tiruppathur
C Kallal
D Sakkottai

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

Note:- The Village boundaries of Villages affected by the Estate Survey are only approximate.

REFERENCE

District Boundary	
Taluk & Independent Sub-Taluk Boundary	
Taluk Head Quarters	◎
Panchayat Union Boundary	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	156
State Highways	SH
Roads	
Railway line (Metre Gauge)	
River with Stream	
Uninhabited Villages	□
Villages having Population Below 250	○
Villages having Population 250 - 499	●
Villages having Population 500 - 999	■
Villages having Population 1000 - 4999	▲
Villages having Population Above 5000	⊛
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres	H
Colleges and High Schools	C,S
Towns	
Urban Areas	
Independent Sub-Taluk	I.S.T.

78° 20' East of Greenwich

CENSUS - TAMIL NADU

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Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
103	Siravayal	125	Koothaloor	146	Mathur
104	Thattatti	126	Varivayal	147	Kandanur (Part)
105	Kunnakudi	127	Sethuranganathapattanam	148	Palaiyur (Part)
106	Nemam	128	Pillar	149	Sakkottai (Part)
107	Athangudi	129	Devapattu	150	Pananvayal
108	Aranmanaipatti	130	Kallal	151	Vellipatti
109	Nerpugapatti	131	Kurunthampattu	152	Periyakottai
110	Kothari (Part)	132	Alampattu	153	Kalathur
111	Kanadukathan (Part)	133	Keelapoongudi	154	Natuseri
112	Kothamangalam	134	Malaikandan	155	Jayankondan
113	Pallathur (Part)	135	Vetriyur	156	Senkathankudi
114	Kallakudi (Part)	136	Vilavadiendal	157	Pukkudi
115	Kottaiyur (Part)	137	Veppankulam	158	Ambakudi
116	Vellangudi (Part)	138	Sannavanam	159	Kulapidi
117	Soorakudi	139	Kallupatti	160	Melamankudi
118	Thiruvelangudi	140	Pudur (Part)	161	Siruvayal
119	Oyyakondansiruvayal	141	Amaravathi (Part)	162	Pirambuvayal
120	Kovilur	142	Senjai (Part)	163	Mithuravayal
122	Karaikudi (Part)	143	Ariakudi (Part)	164	Periakottagudi
123	Managirisukanendal	144	Sekkalaikottai (Part)	165	Tirukkalapatti
124	Keeranipatti	145	Iluppakudi (Part)		

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	2	104	98
200—499	20	3,856	4,197
500—999	33	11,943	13,231
1,000—1,999	55	37,658	40,888
2,000—4,999	46	62,506	67,844
5,000—9,999	2	5,253	5,880
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**158**	**121,320**	**132,138**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area:	1,477.92 Km²	
Density:	249 persons per Km²	
	Males	*Females*
Population	178,885	189,156
Literates	98,499	50,833
Workers	92,626	22,109
Non-Workers	86,259	167,047
Scheduled Castes	20,715	22,462
Scheduled Tribes	6	8

MAP 113

SIVAGANGA TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Kiladari	35	Soorakkulam	69	Kanjipatti
2	Iluppakudi	36	Sholapuram	70	Mudikarai
3	Tamarakki Therkkur	37	Nalukottai	71	Pudukiluvachi
4	Tamarakki Vadakkur	38	Idayamelur	72	Panangudi
5	Malampatty	39	Pudupatty	73	Alloor
6	Alagichipatti	40	Kandangipatti	74	Oyyavandan
7	Kooturavupatti	41	Kumarapatti	75	Vettikulam
8	Saloor	42	Mudikandam	76	Poovali
9	Melapoongudi	43	Maraniusilangulam	77	Nadamangalam
10	Kallaranthirupatti	44	Arasanoor	78	Purasapattiudayarendal
11	Thirumalai	45	Enathi	79	Vembankudi
12	Alagamanagari	46	Sempur	80	Alangulam
13	Kattanipatty	47	Kannariruppu	81	Kadambankulam
14	Namanoor	48	Mathur	82	Keelakandani
15	Alavakottai	49	Padamathur	83	Sundaranudappu
16	Madagupatti	50	Kovanur	84	Kayangulam
17	Silandagudi	51	Piloor	85	Mangudi
18	Nariyankudi	52	Panaiyoor	86	Thiraniendal
19	Keelakottai	53	Sendi Udayanathapuram	87	Valuthani
20	Kathapattu	54	Ponnakulam	88	V. Pudukulam
21	Kottaipatti	55	Arasani	89	Idaikatoor
22	Paganeri	56	Melavanaiyangudi (Part)	90	Vembathur
23	Kadaneri	57	Kottakudi (Part)	91	Kalloorani
24	Ammanpatty	58	Kanjirangal (Part)	92	Kanoor
25	Nagaranpatti	59	Paiyurpillaivayal (Part)	93	Pappakudi
26	Perungudi	60	Pirendaikulam	94	Theli
27	Okkur	61	Nattarasankottai (Part)	95	Poovanthi
28	Keelapoongudi	62	Sennalkudi	96	Madappuram
29	Pudur	63	Muthur	99	Kalugerkudi
30	Keelamangalam	64	Kollangudi	100	Athikarai
31	Manguttendal	65	Vittaneri	101	Manaloor
32	Vaniankudi	66	Paruthikanmai	102	Keeladi
33	Gowripatti (Part)	67	Kurunthanivariendal	103	Sothathetti
34	Karungalakudi	68	Purasadiudappu	104	Sayanapuram

SIVAGANGA TALUK

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

SCALE

2 1 0 2 4 Miles

Kilometres 2 1 0 2 4 6

MELUR TALUK
MADURAI DISTRICT

MADURAI NORTH TALUK
MADURAI DISTRICT

MADURAI SOUTH TALUK
MADURAI DIST.

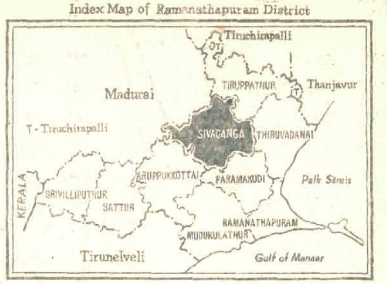
ARUPPUKKOTTAI TALUK

TIRUPPATHUR TALUK

PARAMAKUDI TALUK

THIRUVADANAI TALUK

Index Map of Ramanathapuram District



PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Sivaganga
B Thiruppuvanam
C Manamadurai
D Kalaiyarkoil

REFERENCE

District Boundary	
Taluk & Independent Sub-Taluk Boundary	
Taluk Head Quarters	◎
Panchayat Union Boundary	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	203
National Highways	
State Highways	SH
Roads	
Railway line (Metre Gauge)	
River with Stream	
Uninhabited Villages	□
Villages having Population Below 250	○
Villages having Population 250 - 499	●
Villages having Population 500 - 999	■
Villages having Population 1000 - 4999	▲
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres	H
Colleges and High Schools	C,S
Towns	
Urban Areas	
Independent Sub-Taluk	I.S.T.

Note :- The Village boundaries of Villages affected by the Estate Survey are only approximate.

78° 10' East of Greenwich

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MAP 114

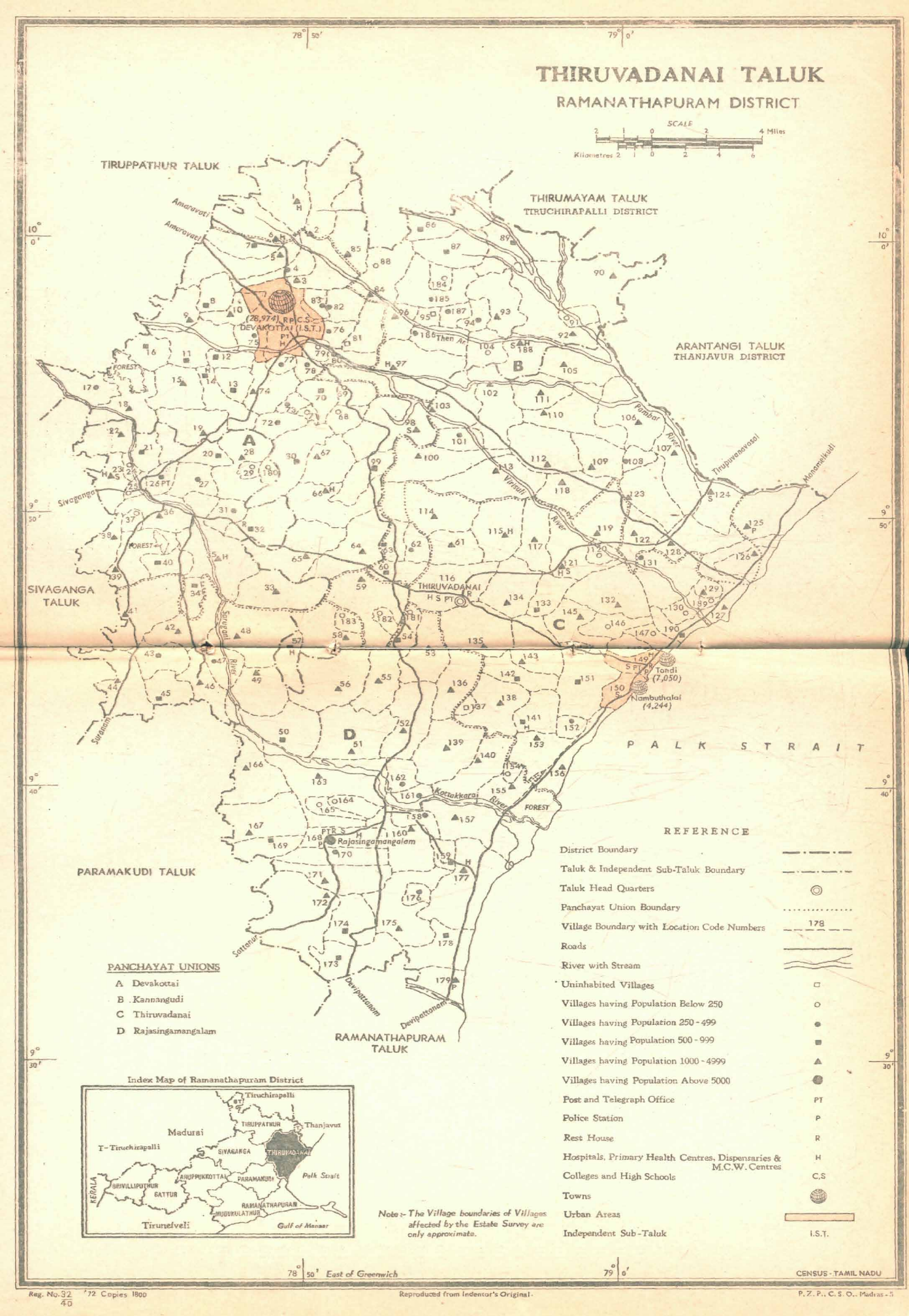
THIRUVADANAI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Unjanai	35	Thiruvegampet	69	Kadagampady
2	Iruvanivayal	36	Ponnalikottai	70	Maiduthikottai
3	Kandadevi	37	Irumbuvayal	71	Talanendal
4	Sirumamdur	38	Uruvatti	72	Vasantham
5	Melasemponmari	39	N. Manakudi	73	Maryani
6	Perattukkottai	40	Minittangudi	74	Thirumanavayal
7	Aravayal	41	Orumaniendal	75	Udayachi (Part)
8	Thenneervayal	42	Radhanur	76	Iruvaseri (Part)
9	Eluvankottai	43	Anayarkottai	77	Thachanvayal
10	Kannankottai (Part)	44	Valanai	78	Thalakkavayal
11	Egaraikottaivayal	45	Sathanur	79	Sakkthikottai
12	Pudukottai	46	Anandur	80	Nallangudi
13	Kottur	47	Odaikkarai	81	Chithanur
14	Karai	48	Govindamangalam	82	Ilakkinivayal
15	Kallangudi	49	Thirutheravalai	83	Talaiyur (Part)
16	Nachangulam	50	Kokurani	84	Pusalagudi
17	Vettiyalangulam	51	Kavur	85	Vengalur
18	Nedungulam	52	A. R. Mangalam	86	Kalathur
19	Vagaikudi	53	Thottamangalam	87	Kilamalai
20	Vijayapuram	54	Selugai	88	Kodakudi
21	Vellikatti	55	Goodalur	89	Siruganur
22	Thirani	56	Karungudi	90	Narayanamangalam
23	Nedodai	57	Vadinanniyur	91	Pulangudi
24	Sarvanendal	58	Velimar	92	Kandiyur
25	Kodikulam	59	Kurundanakottai	93	Kappalur
26	Marani Sarugani	60	Arasur	94	Kalabangudi
27	Nagamathi	61	Oyikottai	95	Puthurani
28	Siruvathi	62	Parur	96	Theralappur
29	Kumani Athanichatram	63	Attoor	97	Hanumanthagudi
30	Panangulam	64	Karkalathur	98	Thimpakottai
31	Orasur	65	Muppaiyur	99	Pogayanipirandani
32	Anthakudi	66	Thidakottai	100	Neivayal
33	Sirunallur	67	Sakkanthi	101	Thuthakudi
34	Virisur	68	Kodikottai	102	Kadambur

THIRUVADANAI TALUK

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT



PANCHAYAT UNIONS

- A Devakottai
- B Kannangudi
- C Thiruvadanai
- D Rajasingamangalam

REFERENCE

District Boundary	
Taluk & Independent Sub-Taluk Boundary	
Taluk Head Quarters	◎
Panchayat Union Boundary	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	178
Roads	
River with Stream	
Uninhabited Villages	□
Villages having Population Below 250	○
Villages having Population 250 - 499	●
Villages having Population 500 - 999	■
Villages having Population 1000 - 4999	▲
Villages having Population Above 5000	⬢
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres	H
Colleges and High Schools	C.S
Towns	
Urban Areas	
Independent Sub-Taluk	I.S.T.

Index Map of Ramanathapuram District

Note :- The Village boundaries of Villages affected by the Estate Survey are only approximate.

78° 50' East of Greenwich

79° 0'

CENSUS - TAMIL NADU

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Code No.	Name
103	Palangulam
104	Sadayamangalam
105	Kattavilagam
106	Paganur
107	Sirugambaiyur
108	Chithamangalam
109	Panichakudi
110	Kookudi
111	Nirkundram
112	Mangalakudi
113	Sirumalaikottai
114	T. Nagani
115	Anjukottai
116	Thiruvadanai
117	Kiliyur
118	Kattimangalam
119	Nagarikathan
120	Ilayathanvayal
121	Pandugudi
122	Akkalur
123	Nilamalagiamangalam
124	Orur
125	Marungoor
126	Kaliyanagari
127	Vattanam
128	Pullur
129	Mallanur
130	Machur
131	Kodipangu
132	Thelur
133	Mavoor
134	Kadambakudi
135	Athiyur
136	Kilpanaiyur
137	Pattamangalam
138	Kulathur
139	Bagavathimangalam
140	Kallikudi
141	Thiruvethiyur
142	Keela Arumbur
143	Sekkanthidal
144	Kadangudi
145	Thalirmarungur
146	Karungalakudi
147	Velangudi
148	Chinnathondi
151	Muhilthagam
152	Kadambanendal
153	Kanattangudi
154	Alikudi
155	A. Manakudi
156	Pudupattnam
157	Chithoorvadi
158	Kalangapuli
159	Urinangudi
160	Paranoor
161	Kulamanickam
162	Odaikkal
163	Pullamadai
164	Rettai Urani Villadi Vagai
165	Ramanathamadai
166	Seithidal
167	Varavanai
168	Rajasingamangalam
169	Sengudi
170	Petharthevankottai
171	Alagarthevankottai
172	Thumbadakkakottai
173	Sennangudi
174	Sholandur
175	Karungudi
176	Thuthiendal
177	Uppoor
178	Valamavoor
179	Thiruppalaikkudi
180	Seluvathi
181	Parayanendal
182	Kumani
183	Idayakudi
184	Nagamangalam
185	Madakottai
186	Porkudi
187	Tangankudi
188	Kannankudi
189	Odavayal
190	Muthuramalingapatnam

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	21	922	910
200—499	33	5,362	5,730
500—999	36	12,965	13,918
1,000—1,999	67	47,075	49,222
2,000—4,999	27	32,867	36,589
5,000—9,999	2	5,185	5,259
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**186**	**104,376**	**111,628**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,410·28 Km²

Density : 182 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	123,572	132,700
Literates	66,495	29,594
Workers	68,777	11,930
Non-Workers	54,795	120,770
Scheduled Castes	21,521	22,058
Scheduled Tribes	2	2

MAP 114

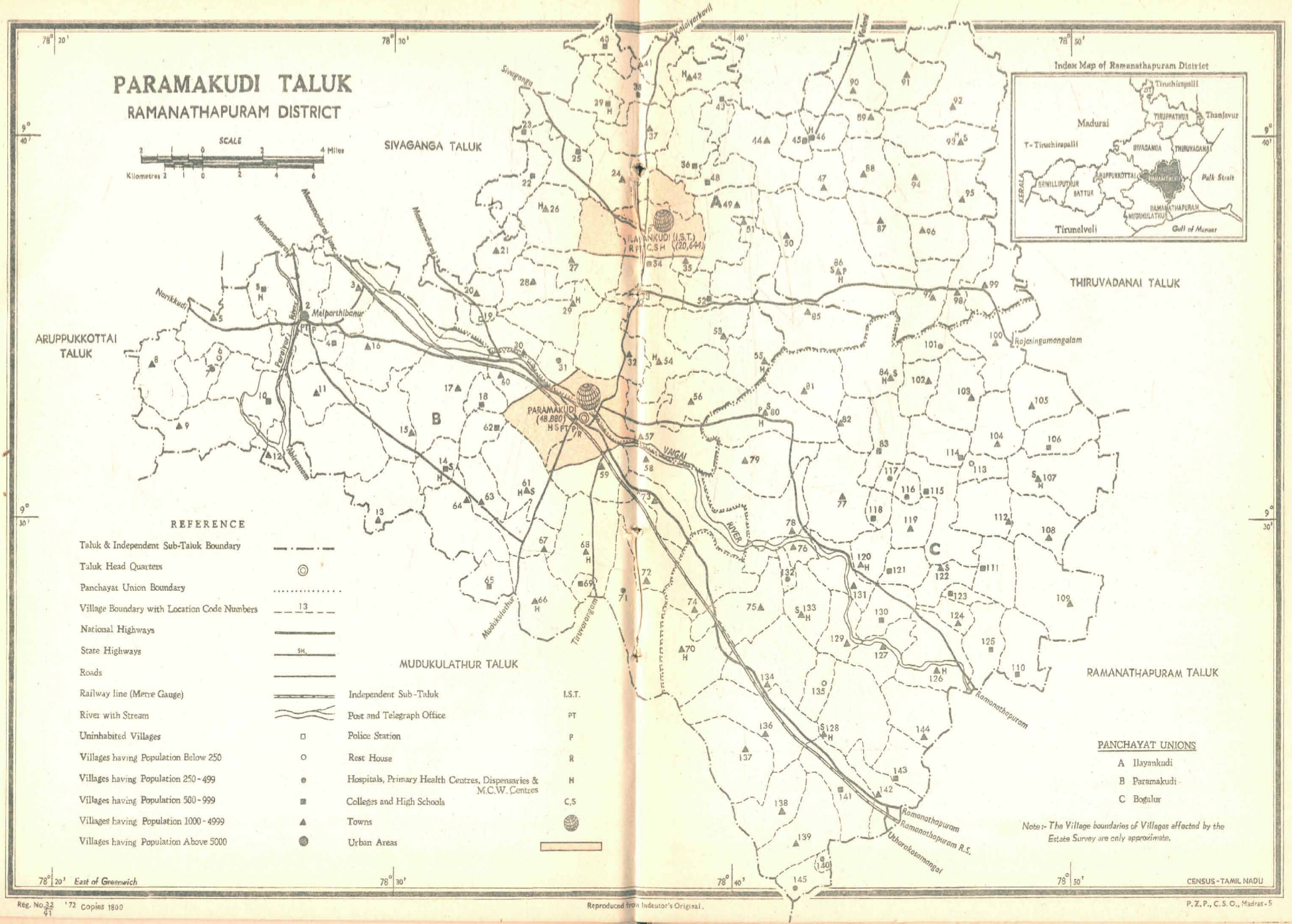
MAP 115

PARAMAKUDI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Kallikudi	35	Ilayankudi North (Part)	69	Pethanendal
2	Melaparthibanur	36	Sothugudi (Part)	70	Pandikanmoi
3	Sudiyur	37	Kannamangalam	71	Karunkulam
4	Kothankulam	38	Devathakudi	72	Kalaiyur
5	Pidariseri	39	Thayamangalam	73	Ariyanendal
6	Koonankulam	40	Kalaikulam	74	Manjur
7	Vepankulam	41	Melathuraiyur	75	Kumukottai
8	Thaduthalankottai	42	Karaikulam	76	Manjakottai
9	Keelaparuthiyur	43	Nenjattur	77	Akkiramesi
10	Mosukudi	44	Vallakulam	78	Siraikottai
11	Kulandapuri	45	Aranmanaikarai	79	Vallam
12	Valimarichan	46	Kalangathankottai	80	Vaniavallam
13	Valangudi	47	Thugavoor	81	Thalaiyadikottai
14	Madanthai	48	Aranaiyur	82	Anjamadai
15	Vengalur	49	Karunjuthi	83	Thavalaikulam
16	Perungarai	50	Vadakkukeeranur	84	Karadanthakudi
17	Kamuthakudi	51	Valayanendal	85	Radhapuli
18	Poduvakudi	52	Sirupalai	86	Salaigramam
19	Melapidariseri	53	Kottaiyur	87	Samudram
20	Kuruchi	54	Nagarakudi	88	Virayadakandan
21	Keelanettur	55	Andakudi	89	Udayanur
22	Vijayangudi	56	Ilamanur	90	Sooranam
23	Uthamanur	57	Perumbacheri	91	Akkavayal
24	Thiruvallur	58	Urappuli	92	Visavanoor
25	Nagamugandangudi	59	Vendoni (Part)	93	Alaividangan
26	Melayur	60	Kattuparamakudi (Part)	94	Kattanur
27	Keelayur (Part)	61	Melayakudi	95	Vardal
28	Munaivendri	62	Andakudi	96	Muttur
29	Mullianendal	63	Vilathur	97	Pudukkottai
30	Katchathanallur	64	Tholur	98	Sevalathi
31	Emaneswaram (Part)	65	Thenpoduvakudi	99	Sattanur
32	Kumarakuruchi	66	Pambur	100	Ariyankottai
33	Thiruudayapuram	67	Kavanur	101	Vadavaneri
34	Ilayankudi South (Part)	68	Vengitankurichi	102	Nagaramangalam

PARAMAKUDI TALUK
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT



REFERENCE

Taluk & Independent Sub-Taluk Boundary		Independent Sub-Taluk	I.S.T.
Taluk Head Quarters	◎	Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Panchayat Union Boundary	.....	Police Station	P
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	--- 13 ---	Rest House	R
National Highways		Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres	H
State Highways	SH.	Colleges and High Schools	C,S
Roads		Towns	
Railway line (Metre Gauge)		Urban Areas	
River with Stream			
Uninhabited Villages	□		
Villages having Population Below 250	○		
Villages having Population 250 - 499	●		
Villages having Population 500 - 999	■		
Villages having Population 1000 - 4999	▲		
Villages having Population Above 5000	⬤		

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Ilayankudi
B Paramakudi
C Bogalur

Note :- The Village boundaries of Villages affected by the Estate Survey are only approximate.

78° 20' East of Greenwich

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CENSUS-TAMIL NADU

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
103	Nagaram	118	Chithanendal	132	Kakkanendel
104	Mankudi	119	Sadurvedamangalam	133	Kamonkottai
105	Attankudi	120	Pandiyur	134	Keelakottai
106	Vagavayal	121	Mummudisathan	135	Vallakulam
107	Pottagavayal	122	Killiyur	136	Ariyakudi
108	Arasanur	123	Thiagavanseri	137	Puthur
109	Siruvayal	124	Thethangal	138	Semanur
110	Perungalur	125	Kulathur	139	Kodikulam
111	Paniyur	126	Mudalur	140	Urathur
112	Kodikulam	127	Sevvur	141	Thiyanur
113	Sethukal	128	Bogalur	142	Ettivayal
114	Kottakudi	129	Mennendhi	143	Seyyalur
115	Koluvur	130	Nagachi	144	Veeravanur
116	Pandappanendal	131	Gangaikondan	145	Koraikulam
117	Perianendal				

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	2	135	147
200—499	11	1,756	1,888
500—999	35	12,411	13,310
1,000—1,999	68	45,773	49,369
2,000—4,999	27	33,292	35,878
5,000—9,999	1	2,836	3,043
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**144**	**96,203**	**103,635**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,159.86 Km²

Density : 232 Persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	130,203	139,159
Literates	69,354	29,917
Workers	70,204	18,734
Non-Workers	59,999	120,425
Scheduled Castes	26,719	27,302
Scheduled Tribes	144	135

MAP 116

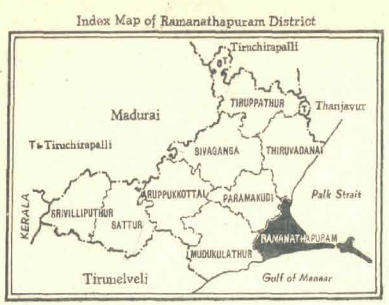
RAMANATHAPURAM TALUK

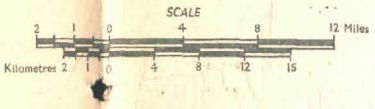
CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Pandamangalam	24	Kooriyoor (Part)	47	Kuthakottai
2	Ladanendal	25	Ekkakudi	48	Kalimankundu
3	Andichiendal	26	Panaikulam	49	Vannankundu
4	Vennathur	27	Malankudi	50	Periapattinam
5	Pathanendal	28	Mallal	51	Regunathapuram
6	Naranamangalam	29	Alankulam	52	Kusavangudi
7	Alamanendal	30	T. U. Mangai	53	Valantharavai
8	Devipattinam	31	Nallirukkai	54	Kumbaram
9	Chittarkottai	32	Panayadiendal	55	Karan
10	Pullankudi	33	Velanoor	56	Rettaiyurani
11	Peruvayal	34	Manickaneri	57	Perungulam
12	Karendal	35	Pullanthai	58	Alagankulam
13	Kavanoor	36	Mayakulam	59	Athankari
14	Thoruvalloor	37	Kilakarai (Part)	60	Nagachi
15	Palangulam	38	Kanjirankudi (Part)	61	Pudumadam
16	Athiyoothu	39	Tiruppullani	62	Enmanamkondan
17	Therbogi	40	Pallamorekulam	63	Pirappanvalasai
18	T. Kalukoorani	41	Kulapatham	64	Nochiyoorani
19	Pattinamkathan (Part)	42	Kalari	65	Sathakonevalasai
20	Soorankottai (Part)	43	Vellamarichikatti	66	Mandapam (Part)
21	Vannivayal	44	Rajasooriamadai (Part)	67	Pamban
22	Achunthanvayal (Part)	45	Achadipirambu	69	Kumariendal
23	Landai	46	Sakkarakottai (Part)		

RAMANATHAPURAM TALUK

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT





REFERENCE

- Taluk Boundary
- Taluk Head Quarters
- Panchayat Union Boundary
- Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers — 68
- National Highways
- Roads
- Railway line (Metre Gauge)
- River with Stream
- Uninhabited Villages
- Villages having Population Below 250
- Villages having Population 250 - 499
- Villages having Population 500 - 999
- Villages having Population 1000 - 4999
- Villages having Population Above 5000
- Post and Telegraph Office — PT
- Police Station — P
- Rest House — R
- Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres — H
- Colleges and High Schools — C,S
- Towns
- Urban Areas

THIRUVADANAI TALUK

PARAMAKUDI TALUK

MUDUKULATHUR TALUK

PALK STRAIT

GULF OF MANAAR

RAMANATHAPURAM (36,122)

Devipattanam PT

Valantarevai

Alagankulam

Kilakarai (23,798) PSH

Mantapam (8,117) RPT HS

68 Rameswaram PT (16,755) MR

Pamban

Manamadurai Junc. Paramakudi

Sakkattakkottai

Valgai River

Uppar River

Devakottai

Tondi

Paramakudi

Mudukulathur

Idampadai

Ervadi

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Devipattanam

B Thiruppullani

C Mantapam

Note:- The Village boundaries of Villages affected by the Estate Survey are only approximate.

78° 40' East of Greenwich | 78° 50' | 79° 0' | 79° 10' | 79° 20'

9° 30' | 9° 20' | 9° 10'

CENSUS - TAMIL NADU

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VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	3	141	149
200—499	1	133	146
500—999	9	3,496	3,708
1,000—1,999	25	17,180	17,757
2,000—4,999	24	36,943	42,054
5,000—9,999	4	11,592	14,136
10,000 and above	1	6,568	6,453
Total	**67**	**76,053**	**84,403**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 865.47 Km²

Density : 283 Persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	117,689	127,559
Literates	60,899	37,564
Workers	56,231	9,294
Non-Workers	61,458	118,265
Scheduled Castes	15,654	15,657
Scheduled Tribes	4	3

MAP 117

MUDUKALATHUR TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Keelamudimannar Kottai	35	Sadakkanendal	70	Karunal
2	Neeravi	36	Keelakodumaloor	71	Ilankakkoor
3	N. Karisalkulam	37	Koothadiendal	72	Valanadu
4	Melaramanathi	38	Vikkiramapandipuram	73	Thaliarendal
5	Keelaramanathi	39	Sathanoor	74	Pooseri
6	Mandalamanickam	40	Keelakulam	75	Theriruveli
7	Maraikulam	41	Melakulam	76	Keelasiruputhur
8	Kamuthi (Part)	42	Merkukottagudi	77	Melasiruputhur
9	Nedunkulam	43	Manaloor	78	Sendaneri
10	Mustakurichi	44	Nalloor	79	Marandai
11	Seemanendal	45	Pulvoikulam	80	Punavasal
12	Mudalnadu	46	Keeranur	81	Veppankulam
13	Sengapadai	47	Anaiseri	82	Appanur
14	Pudukkottai	48	Melathooval	83	O. Karisalkulam
15	Kallikulam	49	Keelathooval	84	K. Veppankulam
16	Peraiyur	50	Vilangalathur	85	Pammanendal
17	Pakkuvetti	51	Mela Mudukalathur (Part)	86	T. Valasubramaniapuram
18	Thavasikurichi	52	Chitrangudi	87	Thimmanathapuram
19	Anaiyur	53	Sonaipirayankottai	88	Muthuramalingapuram
20	Sadayanendal	54	Oruvanendal	89	Perunali
21	Sambokkulam	55	Ilanjambur	90	Pondampuli
22	Nagarattarkurichi	56	Kandilan	91	Idivilagi
23	Kokkudi	57	Enadi	92	Mavilangai
24	Kudakkulam	59	Kumarakurichi	93	Ariyamangalam
25	Eluvanur	60	Kakkoor	94	Kovilankulam
26	Vallandai	61	Puliyangudi	95	Komboothi
27	Punavasal	62	Vengalakurichi	96	Vellanendal
28	Vangarupuram	63	Sellur	97	Mudaliarpudukulam
29	Periyanaikulam	64	Swathan	98	Kadamangalam
30	Achankulam	65	Thiruvarangam	99	Thirunalukanthan Kottai
31	Abiramam	66	Kolundurai	100	Tt Karisalkulam
32	Nattam	67	Ulaiyur	101	Kokkarankottai
33	Thattanendal	68	Pirabakaloor	102	Kondunallanpatti
34	Melakodumaloor	69	Posukudi	103	S. Taraikudi

MUDUKULATHUR TALUK

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

SCALE

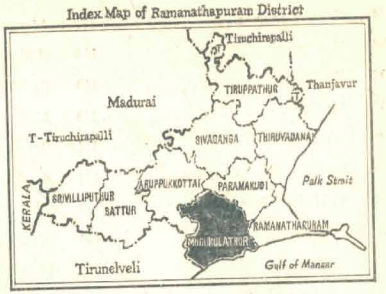
2 1 0 2 4 Miles

Kilometres 2 1 0 2 4 6

REFERENCE

- District Boundary
- Taluk & Independent Sub-Taluk Boundary
- Taluk Head Quarters
- Panchayat Union Boundary
- Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers (86)
- Roads
- River with Stream
- Uninhabited Villages
- Villages having Population Below 250
- Villages having Population 250 - 499
- Villages having Population 500 - 999
- Villages having Population 1000 - 4999
- Villages having Population Above 5000
- Post and Telegraph Office (PT)
- Police Station (P)
- Rest House (R)
- Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres (H)
- Colleges and High Schools (C,S)
- Towns
- Urban Areas
- Independent Sub-Taluk (I.S.T.)

Index Map of Ramanathapuram District



ARUPPUKKOTTAI TALUK

PARAMAKUDI TALUK

RAMANATHAPURAM TALUK

VILATHIKULAM TALUK
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

KAMUTHI (I.S.T.) (11,558)

MUDUKULATHUR (8,194)

Montapasalai

Virachalam

Kelpurathiboor

Tiruchuli

Abiramam

Paramakudi

Gundar River

Aruppukkottai

Vilathikulam

Utharakosamangai

Kilakkarai

Ervadi

Sayalkudi

S. Tharaikudi

Suraigudi

Nariyur

FOREST

GULF OF MANAAR

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Kamuthi

B Mudukulathur

C Kadaladi

Note:- The Village boundaries of Villages affected by the Estate Survey are only approximate.

78° 10' East of Greenwich

78° 20'

78° 30'

78° 40'

9° 30'

9° 20'

9° 10'

9°

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Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
104	Kannirajapuram	117	Meenangudi	129	Ovivayal
105	Narippayur	118	Kadugusandai	130	P. Keerandai
106	Kudiramoli	119	Periakulam	131	Athankothangudi
107	Mookayur	120	Mariyur	132	Peikulam
108	Sayalkudi	121	Bramanankulam	133	Panivasal
109	Iruveli	122	Sippikulam	134	Sikkal
110	A. Nedungulam	123	Alangulam	135	Idambadal
111	T. Veppankulam	124	Keelakidaram	136	Siraikulam
112	Avathandi	125	Melakidaram	137	Thanichiyam
113	S. Vaigaikulam	126	Kurichikulam	138	Volinockam
114	M. Karisalkulam	127	Keelaseluvanur	139	Erwadi
115	A. Usilangulam	128	Melaseluvanur	140	A. Tharaikudi
116	Kadaladi				

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	3	213	215
200—499	2	415	416
500—999	28	10,461	10,879
1,000—1,999	62	44,775	46,615
2,000—4,999	31	41,658	44,374
5,000—9,999	6	16,792	18,311
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**132**	**114,314**	**120,810**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,661·3 Km²

Density : 153 Persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	123,866	131,010
Literates	63,861	26,775
Workers	67,637	19,627
Non-Workers	56,229	111,383
Scheduled Castes	21,889	22,180
Scheduled Tribes	33	31

MAP 118

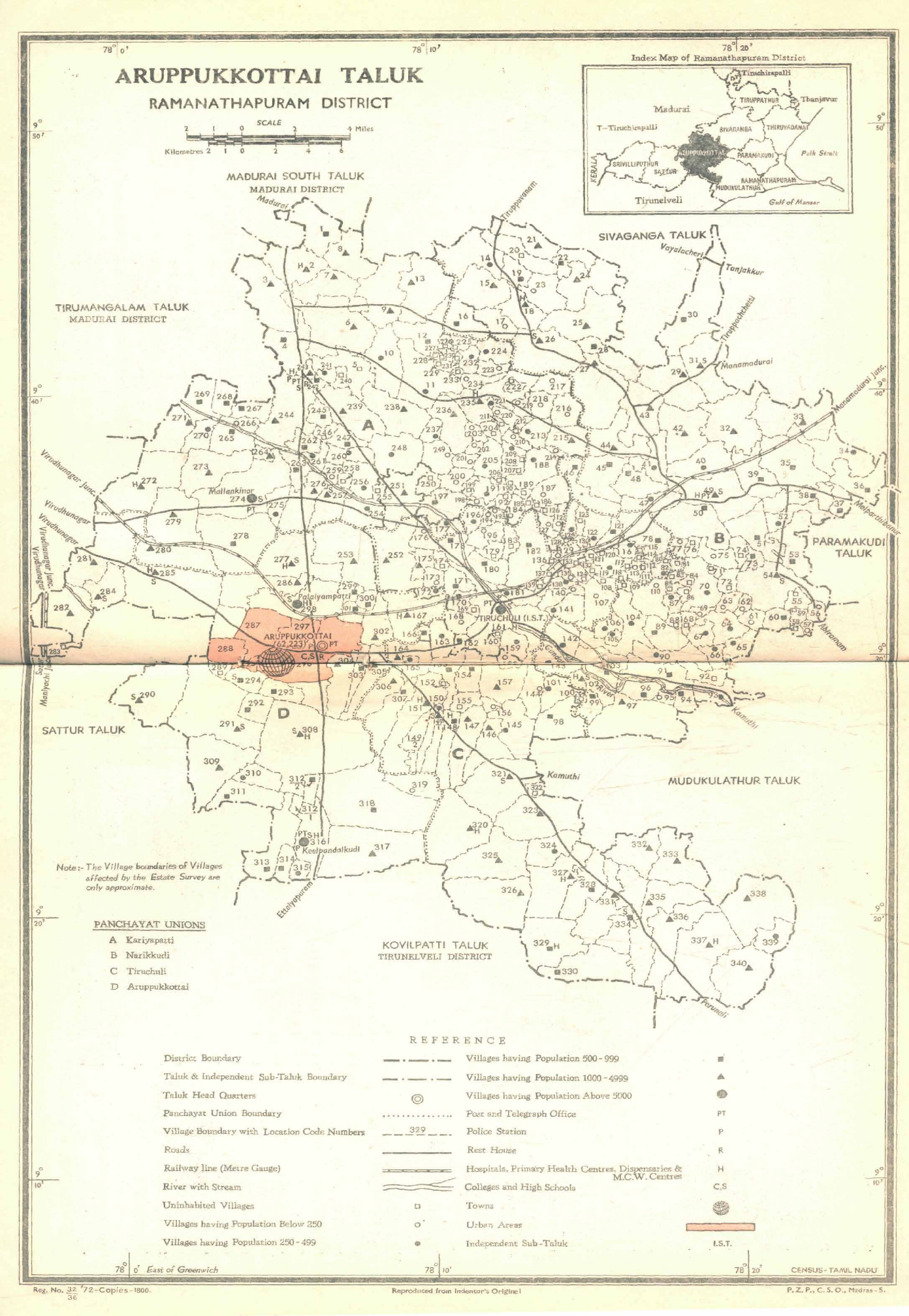
ARUPPUKKOTTAI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Mangulam	35	T. Velangudi	69	Kongalakudi
2	Aviyoor	36	Velaneri	70	Kuraiyaravasithan
3	Kadambankulam	37	Sathiseri	71	Manakkulam
4	Kallupatti	38	Andiendal	72	Keelapuliyandakottai
5	Ariyanendal	39	Mayaleri	73	Ottangulam
6	Kambikudi	40	Manoor	74	Mullikulam
7	Arasakulam	41	Iluppaikulam	75	Pulichikulam
8	Kurandi	42	Ulakkudi	76	Kuthanakottai
9	Mustakurichi	43	Naloor	77	Kamalipuliyankulam
10	Pappanam	44	Panaikudi	78	Vidathakulam
11	Amaipirakki	45	Isali	79	Chinnavannankulam
12	V. Nangoor	46	Melakumilangulam	80	Perumanendal
13	Melakallangulam	47	Kandukondanmanickam	81	Semmanendal
14	Kalathur	48	Sottamuri	82	Nallatharai
15	Pillayarkulam	49	Athithamendal	83	Vadakaraiyankulam
16	Thimmapuram	50	Veerakudi	84	Achangulam
17	Erumaikulam	51	Varisaiyoor	85	Therkaiyankulam
18	Pulvoikarai	52	Usilangulam	86	Pitchangudi
19	Kallumadaipoolangulam	53	Melaparithiyoor	87	Muthaneri
20	Thulukkanedungulam	54	Veerasholam	88	Suraikulam
21	Poombidagai	55	Melasembur	89	Nathakulam
22	Karisalkulam	56	Keelasembur	90	Naduvappacheri
23	K. Nedungulam	57	Nambiendal	91	Anaikulam
24	Thiruvidanallur	58	Sundarathan	92	Silandhikulam
25	Eluvani	59	Kadambankulam	93	Muthuramalingapuram
26	Unduramikidakulam	60	Minakulam	94	Poomalaipatti
27	M. Pudukulam	61	Papankulam	95	Damodarapuram
28	Kundukulam	62	Kaladippappankulam	96	Kathanpatti
29	Athikulam	63	Padhanakurichi	97	Velannoorani
30	P. Vagaikulam	64	Nallukurichi	98	Vedanatham
31	Kattanoor	65	Alangulam	99	Seelampatti
32	Irunjirai	66	Koykkapethan	100	Andipatti
33	Theli	67	Sullankudi	101	Thammanaickampatti
34	Sorikulam	68	Thiduvoor	102	Iluppaiyur

ARUPPUKKOTTAI TALUK

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT



Note:- The Village boundaries of Villages affected by the Estate Survey are only approximate.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Kariyapatti
B Narikkudi
C Tiruchuli
D Aruppukkottai

REFERENCE

District Boundary		Villages having Population 500 - 999	
Taluk & Independent Sub-Taluk Boundary		Villages having Population 1000 - 4999	
Taluk Head Quarters		Villages having Population Above 5000	
Panchayat Union Boundary		Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	329	Police Station	P
Roads		Rest House	R
Railway line (Metre Gauge)		Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres	H
River with Stream		Colleges and High Schools	C,S
Uninhabited Villages		Towns	
Villages having Population Below 250		Urban Areas	
Villages having Population 250 - 499		Independent Sub-Taluk	I.S.T.

78° 0' East of Greenwich 78° 10' 78° 20' CENSUS - TAMIL NADU

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P. Z. P., C. S. O., Madras - 5.

Code No.	Name
103	Sethupuram
104	Regunathamadai
105	Nellikulam
106	Sembonerunji
107	Ambaneri
108	Sappaniyendal
109	Kurunthankulam
110	Agathakulam
111	Kadayanendal
112	Meenakshipuram
113	Kallathikulam
114	Kollendal
115	Valayanendal
116	Melendal
117	Idayankulam
118	Kurunjakulam
119	Velayudhapuram
120	Anikalakiendal
121	Puliyankulam
122	Mithilaikulam
123	Sirumithilaikulam
124	Iluppaikulam
125	Kundukulam
126	Keeludaikulam
127	Kambali
128	Keelidayankulam
129	Myli
130	Seeniendal
131	Pulhiyendal
132	Parayankulam
133	Nathakulam
134	Muthanendal
135	Nadakulam
136	Anjanaikutti
137	Kadalpatchi
138	Karendal
139	Uranipatti
140	Kokkulam
141	Soochaneri
142	Panaiyur
143	Pillaiyarnatham
144	Parattanatham
145	Erasinnampatti
146	Kallumadam
147	Kalayarkarisalkulam
148	Bommakottai
149	Muthuramalingapuram
150	Narthampatti
151	Kalloorani
152	Karuppukattiyendal
153	Kurunaikulam
154	Konganakurichi
155	Sundakottai
156	Kalyanasundarapuram
157	Aladipatti
158	Veppilaicheri
159	Karisalkulam
160	Pillayarendal
161	Tiruchuli
162	Chittalakundu
163	Melakandamangalam
164	Kulasekaranallur
165	Mangulam
166	Konappanendal
167	Puliyooran
168	Keelakandamangalam
169	Odachiendal
170	Paraikulam
171	Pulikurichi
172	Vadapalai
173	Manavarayanendal
174	Thippampatti
175	Pillayarthottiangulam
176	Udayarendal
177	Chockampatti
178	Kuchampatti
179	Sriramanendal
180	Udayanampatti
181	Pallimadam
182	Sennilaikudi
183	Vallilaperi
184	Karaikulam
185	Melakallikulam
186	Keelakallikulam
187	Thulukkangulam
188	Marankathan
189	Ayyanarkulam
190	Velangulam
191	Thamaraikulam
192	Ambaikulam
193	Thondamangulam
194	Meludaikulam
195	Nochikulam
196	Kadambankulam
197	Panikuruppu
198	Melidaiyankulam
199	Athikulam
200	Keelakanjirankulam
201	Chettikulam
202	Kurunjakulam
203	Manaviendal
204	Kovilangulam
205	Isalimadai
206	Pottalkulam
207	Pudukulam
208	Singanathapuram
209	Sooranur
210	Koovarkulam
211	Vellankulam
212	Uthakulam
213	Thenoor
214	Parayanakuthi
215	Maraikulam
216	Peria Alangulam
217	Chockanendal
218	Chithanendal
219	Chinna Alangulam

Code No.	Name
220	Karungulam Nedungulam
221	Sirukulam
222	Keelapudupatti
223	Neivilakkunedungulam
224	A. Thottiyankulam
225	Allikulam
226	Anuppanendal
227	Thandanendal
228	Kurunjakulam
229	Alangulam
230	Senthanendal
231	Siruveppankulam
232	Veppankulam
233	Panaikulam
234	Iluppaikulam
235	Mudukkankulam
236	Allalaperi
237	Vettrilaimuriyampatti
238	Chattirampuliyangulam
239	Thoppur
240	Pulavanakundu
241	A. Nedungulam
242	Achampatti
243	Kariapatti
244	Kattukuthagaikarisalkulam
245	Kaluvanacheri
246	Minneranjanpatti
247	Chittumoonadaippur
248	Kilavancry
249	Melakanjirankulam
250	Kudumbankulam
251	Perunjalipudupatti
252	Pannai Moonadappu
253	Kattangudi
254	Pandanendal
255	Valayapatti
256	Athikulam
257	Johilpatti
258	Melapudupatti
259	Kanakkanendal

Code No.	Name
260	Allikulam
261	Kariayendal
262	Vakkanangundu
263	Thonugal
264	Vadakkupuliampatti
265	Pisindi
266	Vadakarai
267	Pambatti
268	Panjar
269	Vaiyampatti
270	Achangulam
271	Manthoppu
272	Alagianallur
273	Nandhikundu
274	Mallanginar
275	Chandirankulam
276	Kalkurichi
277	Kovilankulam
278	A. Reddiapatti
279	Varalotti
280	Valukkalotti
281	Villipathiri
282	Soocakarai
283	Kallumarpatti
284	Kullursandai
285	Palavanatham
286	Gopalapuram
287	Periyapuliampatti (Part)
289	Ramapuram
290	Koothiparai
291	Amanakkunatham
292	Thiruvirunthalpuram
293	Sukkilanatham
294	Meenakshipuram
296	Aruppukkottai (Part)
298	Palayampatti
299	Poyyankulam
300	Kurunjakulam
301	Mettuthottiankulam

Code No.	Name
302	Sempatti
303	Kottakanjampatti
304	Kanjanaickanpatti
305	Atnipatti
306	Savvaspuram
307	Kullampatti
308	Chettikurichi
309	Kurundhamadam
310	Podampatti
311	Vaduvarpatti
312	Chettipatti
313	Thummakundu
314	Andipatti
315	Melapandalkudi
316	Keelapandalkudi
317	Velayuthapuram
318	Koppuchithampatti
319	Vadakkupatti Chittampatti
320	Maravarperungudi
321	Mandapasalai
322	Sillukkapatti
323	Thumuchinnampatti
324	Thirumalaipuram
325	Salukkuvarpatti
326	Suthamadam
327	Thoppalakarai
328	Rajagopalapuram
329	Vadakkunatham
330	Therkunatham
331	Pullanaickenpatti
332	Chettikulam
333	Kanakki
334	Malaiyur
335	Paralachi
336	Sengulam
337	Poolangal
338	Purasaloor
339	Kallakari
340	Koolkudi

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	41	2,260	2,346
200—499	68	11,989	12,316
500—999	48	23,390	24,027
1,000—1,999	57	37,436	38,616
2,000—4,999	23	32,249	33,919
5,000—9,999	4	10,620	11,287
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	261	117,944	122,511

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area: 1,581.56 Km²

Density: 191 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	148,959	153,719
Literates	84,665	39,337
Workers	84,930	40,145
Non-Workers	64,029	113,574
Scheduled Castes	19,082	19,510
Scheduled Tribes	...	...

MAP 119

SATTUR TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Kosugundu	35	Ondipulinaickanur	69	Seeniapuram
2	N. Mettupatti	36	Puliangulam	70	Pavali
3	Sirukulam	37	Kottaipatti (Part)	71	P. Kumaralingapuram
4	Melamadai	38	Virudhunagar (Part)	72	Moolipatti
5	Nenmeni	39	Chinnamooppanpatti (Part)	73	Koundampatti
6	Sinduvampatti	40	Periyaperali	74	Vellore
7	Mudithalai Nagalapuram	41	Chatrareddiapatti	75	Pooranachandrapuram
8	Sippiparai	42	Sengundrapuram	76	Namaskarithanpatti
9	Sankarapandiapuram	43	Ellinganaickenpatti	77	Anaikuttam Meenakshipuram
10	Vembakottai	44	Senkottai	79	Allampatti (Part)
11	Panayadipatti	45	Kangaraseval	80	Pelampatti
12	Salvarpatti	46	Keelanmarainadu	81	Muthurampatti (Part)
13	Kangarakottai	47	Appayanaickenpatti	82	Rosalpatti (Part)
14	Banduvarpatti	48	Rowthanpatti	83	Koraikundu
15	Othayal	49	Sevalur	84	Alagapuri
16	O. Mettupatti	50	Erichanatham	85	Thathampatti
17	Chatrapatti	51	Pudukottai	86	Kasireddiapatty
18	Padanthal	52	Mangalam	87	Vaiputtanpatti
19	Sindapalli	53	Thatchakudi	88	Maruluthu
20	Mettamalai	54	Nedungulam	89	Mettukundu
21	Chinnakamanpatti	55	Kalayarkurichi	90	Kadambankulam
22	Anuppankulam	56	Anaikuttam	91	Sennalkudi
23	Subramaniapuram	57	Vadapatti	92	Endapuli
24	Vethilaiyoorani	58	Enjar	93	Koilveerarpatti
25	Perianaickenpatti	59	Krishnaperi	94	Valayapatti
26	Anaiyur	60	Vendurayapuram	95	Kotanatham
27	Sivakasi (Part)	61	Maraneri	96	Kalangaperi
28	Thiruthangal (Part)	62	Duraisamypuram	97	Pattampudur
29	Keelathiruthangal	63	Nadhikudi	98	Vachakarapatti
30	Kariseri	64	Alangulam	99	Avadayapuram
31	Melamathur	65	Edirkottai	100	Mannarkottai
32	Amathur	66	Pullalakottai	101	Kottaiyoor
33	Nattarmangalam	67	Vadamalaikurichi	102	V. Sundaralingapuram
34	Meesalur	68	Sivagnanapuram	103	Pudupatti

SATTUR TALUK

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

SCALE

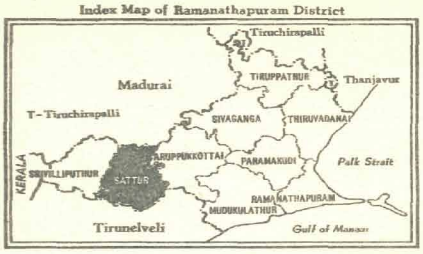
2 1 0 2 4 Miles

Kilometres 2 1 0 2 4 6

77° 40′ 77° 50′ 78° 0′

9° 40′ 9° 30′ 9° 20′ 9° 10′

Index Map of Ramanathapuram District



TIRUMANGALAM TALUK
MADURAI DISTRICT

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Sivakasi
B Virudhunagar
C Vembakkottai
D Sattur

SRIVILLIPUTHUR TALUK

ARUPPUKKOTTAI TALUK

VILATHIKULAM TALUK
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

SANKARANAYANARKOVIL TALUK
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

KOVILPATTI TALUK
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

Tirumangalam
Madurai Junc.
Manamadurai Junc.
VIRUDHUNAGAR (I.S.T.) (61,902)
Mallankinar
Aruppukkottai
Ondippulinayakkanur
Arjuna
Srivilliputhur
Tenkasi Junc.
Thiruthangal (15,870) P
Keelthiruthangal
Anaiyur
P.S.I.P.T. Sivakasi (44,883)
Duraisamipuram
Viswanatham
Anuppankulam
SRIVILLIPUTHUR I.I. TALUK
Manniarkottai
River
Vaippar River
Ettaiyapuram
SATTUR (22,222)
Kovilpatti
Tirunelveli
Maniyachi Junc.

Note:- The Village boundaries of Villages affected by the Estate Survey are only approximate.

REFERENCE

District Boundary		Villages having Population 250 - 499	●
Taluk & Independent Sub-Taluk Boundary		Villages having Population 500 - 999	■
Taluk Head Quarters	◎	Villages having Population 1000 - 4999	▲
Panchayat Union Boundary	.....	Villages having Population Above 5000	⬤
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	152	Post and Telegraph Office	PT
National Highways		Police Station	P
Roads		Rest House	R
Railway line (Metre Gauge)		Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres	H
River with Stream		Colleges and High Schools	C.S
Uninhabited Villages	□	Towns	
Villages having Population Below 250	○	Urban Areas	
		Independent Sub-Taluk	I.S.T.

East of Greenwich

CENSUS - TAMIL NADU

Reg. No. 32 '72 - Copies - 1800.

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P. Z. P., C. S. O., Madras - 5

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
104	Appayanaickenpatti	127	Sattur (Part)	150	Elayirampannai
105	Pappakudi	128	Chinnagollapatti	151	Uthupatti
106	Athipatti	129	Peria Gollapatti	152	E. Ramanathapuram
107	Kundalakuthur	130	Pothireddipatti	153	E. Reddiapatti
108	Nallamanaickenpatti	131	Chinnodaipatti	154	Muthandiapuram
109	Golwarpatti	132	Chinnathambiapuram	155	O. Muthusamypuram
110	Sandaiyur	133	Surangudi	156	Karisalpatti
111	Thulukkapatti	134	Kottappacheri	157	Pethureddipatti
112	Thamanaickanpatti	135	Sankaranatham	158	Perayampatti
113	K. Pudur	136	Achangulam	159	Nalli
114	Muthulingapuram	137	Surarpatti	160	Kanjampatti
115	Naranapuram	138	Vijayarengapuram	161	Nallamuthanpatti
116	Viswanatham (Part)	139	Thayilpatti	162	M. Chockalingapuram
117	V. Chockalingapuram	140	Kananjampatti	163	Ovayanaickenpatti
118	Vadi	141	Vijayakarisalkulam	164	Mulliseval
119	Chinnavadi	142	Kangankulam	165	Subramaniapuram
120	E. Kumaralingapuram	143	Kandayiruppu	166	Pachakulam
121	Veppilaipatti	144	A. Lakshmipuram	167	Umathanpatti
122	E, Muthulingapuram	145	Sevalpatti	168	Uppathur
123	Madathukadu	146	Kuhanparai	169	Ayyampatti
124	Ammapatti	147	Thulukkankurichi	170	Vadamalapuram
125	Alampatti	148	Servaikaranpatty	171	Chettipatti
126	Kathalampatti	149	Sanankulam	172	Madamchinnodaipatti

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	13	649	624
200—499	8	1,281	1,439
500—999	32	11,918	11,977
1,000—1,999	58	42,192	43,246
2,000—4,999	45	64,867	64,617
5,000—9,999	9	26,951	27,028
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**165**	**147,858**	**148,931**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,508·8 Km²

Density : 293 Persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	220,989	220,677
Literates	133,668	70,488
Workers	123,147	59,450
Non-Workers	97,842	161,227
Scheduled Castes	34,814	34,060
Scheduled Tribes	85	81

MAP 120

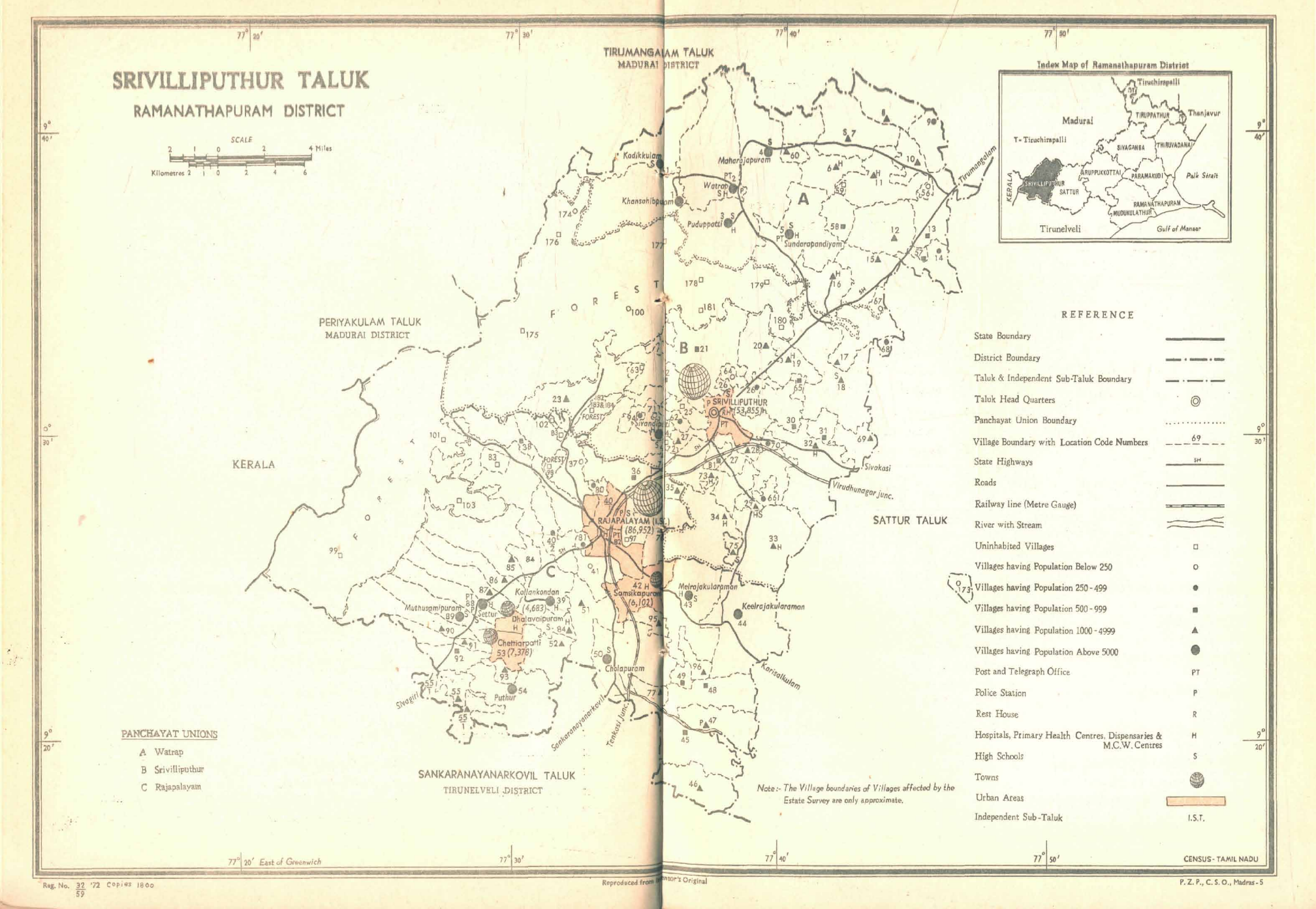
SRIVILLIPUTHUR TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name
1	Kansahipuram
2	Watrap
3	Pudupatti
4	Maharajapuram
5	Sundarapandiam
6	Kottaiyur
7	Ilaindaikulam
8	Ayradharmam
9	Govindanallur
10	Vellapottal
11	Karisalkulam
12	Moovara Vendran
13	Vadugapatti
14	Kalathur
15	Nathampatti
16	Kunnur
17	Pattakulamsallipatti
18	Viluppanoor
19	Poovani
20	Pillaiyarnatham
21	Venkateswarapuram (Part)
22	Singammalpuram (Part)
23	Valaikulam
24	Sivanthipatti
25	Ponnagani (Part)
26	Vadakku Srivilliputhur (Part)
27	Srivilliputhur (Part)
28	Athikulam Sengulam (Part)
29	Nachiarkoil
30	Muthuvenkatarayapuram
31	Mullikulam
32	Malli
33	Achantbavilthan
34	Pillaiyarkulam
35	Kothangulam (Part)
36	Melapattamkarisalkulam
37	Sammandapuram (Part)
38	Vadakkuvenganallur (Part)
39	Kollankondan
40	Rajapalayam (Part)
41	Pudupalayam (Part)
43	Melarajakularaman
44	Keelarajakularaman
45	Thenkarai
46	Korukampatti
47	Vadakarai
48	Gopalapuram
49	Kurichiarpatti
50	Sholapuram
51	Therkuvenganallur
52	Ilandiraikondan
54	Puthur
55	Chockanathanputhur
55/1	Melurduraisamypuram
56	Rudrappanaickenpatti
57	Ammapatti
58	Thulukkapatty
59	Marikalamkathan
60	Thambipatti
61	Kodikulam
62	Deivendri
63	Pottalkulam
64	Kurukkalkulam (Part)
65	Achankulam
66	Nallingaperi
67	Sembanandikarisalkulam
68	Ammapatti
69	Thadagananai Mangaseri
70	Thailakulam
71	Aluthakanneerathinam
72	Thirumalaivanankinan
73	Padikasuvaithanpatti
74	Mamsapuram
75	Regunathapuram
76	Arasiarpatti
77	Nathampatti
78	Appaneri
79	Periadikulam
80	Chettikulam (Part)
81	Kadambankulam (Part)
83	Thiruchalur
84	Kollankondan
85	Sundararajapuram
86	Solaiseri
87	Mettupatti
88	Seithur
89	Muthusamipuram
90	North Devadanam
91	South Devadanam
92	Koviloor
93	Nallamangalam
94	Valangulam
95	Ramalingapuram
96	Varagunaramapuram
B1	Inam Nachiarkoil (Part)
B2	Thoppupatti (Part)
B3	Alagapuri
97	Kothankulam (R.F.)
98	Sappaniparambu (R.F.)
99	Seithur (R.F.)
100	Srivilliputhur (R.F.)
101	Valaikulam & Kollankondan (R.F.)

SRIVILLIPUTHUR TALUK

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT



PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Watrap

B Srivilliputhur

C Rajapalayam

Index Map of Ramanathapuram District

REFERENCE

State Boundary	
District Boundary	
Taluk & Independent Sub-Taluk Boundary	
Taluk Head Quarters	◎
Panchayat Union Boundary	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	69
State Highways	SH
Roads	
Railway line (Metre Gauge)	
River with Stream	
Uninhabited Villages	□
Villages having Population Below 250	○
Villages having Population 250 - 499	●
Villages having Population 500 - 999	■
Villages having Population 1000 - 4999	▲
Villages having Population Above 5000	⬤
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M.C.W. Centres	H
High Schools	S
Towns	
Urban Areas	
Independent Sub-Taluk	I.S.T.

Note:- The Village boundaries of Villages affected by the Estate Survey are only approximate.

77° 20′ East of Greenwich

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Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
102	Alagapuri (R.F.)	176	Khansapuram (R.F.)	181	Venkateswarapuram (R.F.)
103	Kollankondan (R.F.)	177	Watrap (R.F.)	182	Valaikulam
173	Kongalapuram	178	Pudupatti (R.F.)	183	Valaikulam (R.F.)
174	Khansapuram (R.F.)	179	Sundrapandiam (R.F.)	184	Valaikulam (R.F.)
175	Khansapuram (R.F.)	180	Pillaiyarnatham (R.F.)		

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	9	218	217
200—499	12	2,260	2,105
500—999	15	5,890	5,955
1,000—1,999	19	14,175	14,368
2,000—4,999	23	37,911	38,443
5,000—9,999	9	32,068	32,520
10,000 and above	5	30,736	31,269
Total	**92**	**123,258**	**124,877**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,131.97 **Km²**

Density : 360 **Persons per Km²**

	Males	*Females*
Population	202,396	204,709
Literates	108,994	53,736
Workers	111,499	59,709
Non-Workers	90,897	145,000
Scheduled Castes	42,321	42,921
Scheduled Tribes	260	255

MAP 121

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

Basic Census Statistics

1. AREA

Administrative Divisions		Area (in Km²)		
		TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1		2	3	4
1	SANKARANAYANARKOIL TALUK	1,595.03	1,540.36	54.72
2	KOVILPATTY TALUK	1,710.32	1,695.20	55.12
3	TUTICORIN TALUK	344.45	228.53	115.92
4	SRIVAIKUNTAM TALUK	597.34	558.08	39.26
5	TIRUNELVELI TALUK	862.37	774.72	87.65
6	TENKASI TALUK	1,013.62	929.80	83.82
7	SHENCOTTAH TALUK	183.24	180.56	2.68
8	AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK	1,290.49	1,190.58	99.91
9	NANGUNERI TALUK	1,825.61	1,816.41	9.20
10	TIRUCHENDUR TALUK	837.09	642.51	194.58
11	VILATHIKULAM TALUK	1,105.92	1,089.51	16.41

2. POPULATION AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

Total Rural Urban	Males Females	Population	Total Workers	Workers in Industrial Categories I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL	Males	1,567,558	850,954	245,242	206,558	29,272	3,072	44,813	96,616
	Females	1,632,957	320,552	45,515	154,300	4,549	1,039	60,691	21,016
RURAL	Males	1,058,577	596,976	223,057	182,352	22,632	2,730	24,087	43,220
	Females	1,112,442	251,898	42,558	140,200	2,964	935	37,548	10,079
URBAN	Males	508,981	253,988	22,175	24,196	6,640	342	20,725	53,396
	Females	520,515	68,654	2,957	14,100	1,535	74	23,043	11,937

Total Rural Urban	Males Females	Workers in Industrial Categories VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-Workers X
1	2	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL	Males	14,187	92,540	27,552	91,113	716,594
	Females	1,480	5,347	1,270	25,375	1,312,405
RURAL	Males	7,322	37,795	6,745	47,015	461,601
	Females	722	2,715	105	18,972	860,544
URBAN	Males	6,865	54,744	20,807	44,098	254,993
	Females	758	2,632	1,165	11,403	451,861

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

SCALE

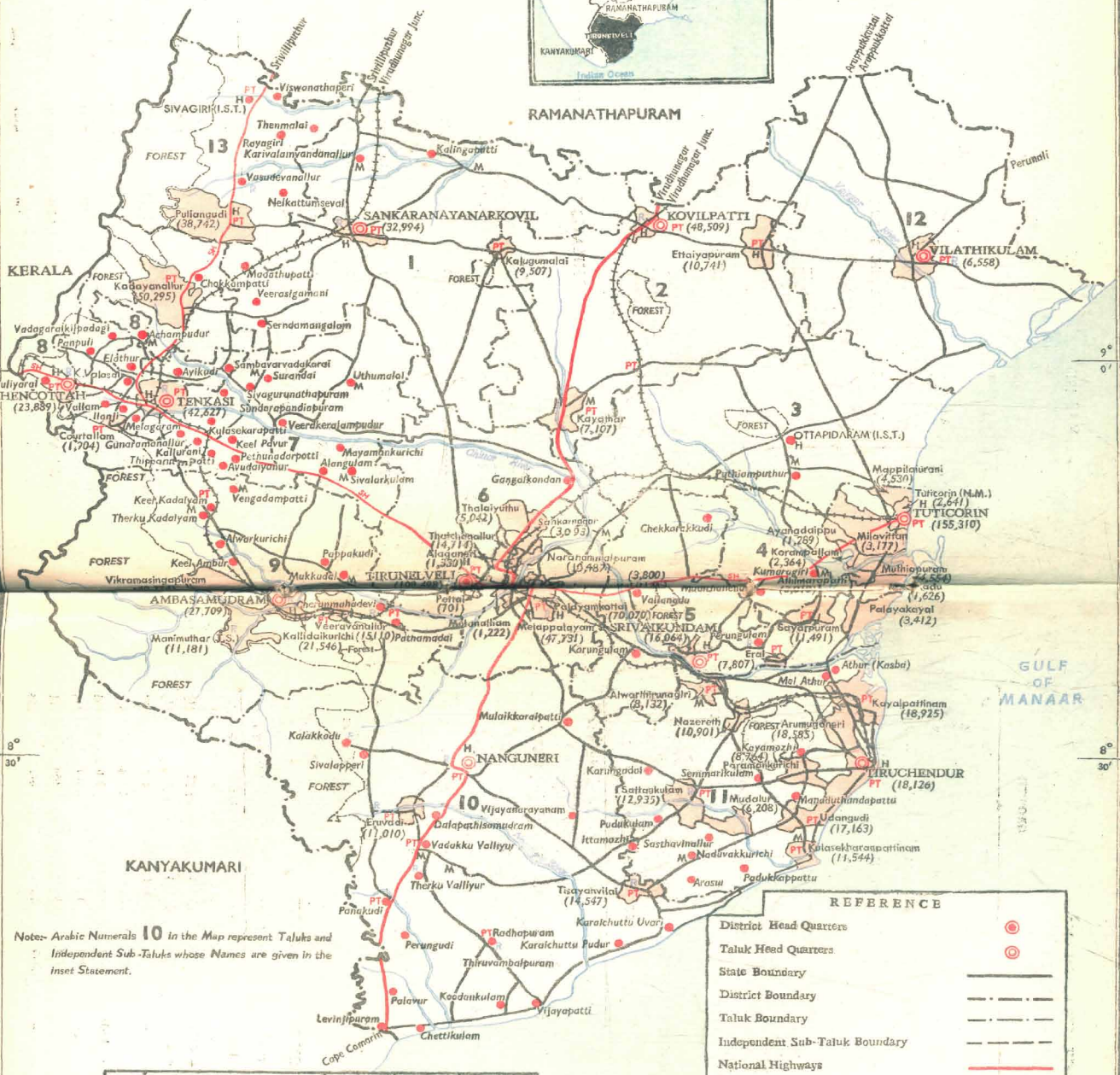
5 0 5 10 15 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20

(Area : 11,433.00 Sq. Kms.)

Index Map of TAMIL NADU





Note:- Arabic Numerals **10** in the Map represent Taluks and Independent Sub-Taluks whose Names are given in the inset Statement.

Serial No.	NAME OF THE TALUK	AREA IN Sq. Kms.	NO. OF VILLAGES	URBAN CENTRES
1.	Sankaranayanarkovil	1095.69	96	1
2	Kovilpatti	1010.43	98	4
3	Ottapidaram (I.S.T.)	739.89	63	Nil
4	Tuticorin	344.45	23	9
5	Srivaikuntam	597.34	65	4
6	Tirunelveli	862.37	120	11
7	Tenkasi	1013.62	78	3
8	Shencottah	183.24	12	1
9	Ambasamudram	1290.49	90	5
10	Nanguneri	1825.61	119	2
11	Tiruchendur	837.09	68	10
12	Vilathikulam	1105.92	114	1
13	Sivagiri (I.S.T.)	499.39	28	1

REFERENCE

District Head Quarters	◉
Taluk Head Quarters	◎
State Boundary	
District Boundary	
Taluk Boundary	
Independent Sub-Taluk Boundary	
National Highways	
State Highways	SH
Roads	
Railway line (Metre Gauge)	
River with Stream	
Villages having Population Above 5000	●
Weekly Markets	M
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Rest House	R
Hospitals	H
Urban Areas	
Independent Sub-Taluk	(I.S.T.)

77° 30' 78° 30' East of Greenwich

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3. GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901—1971

Census years	POPULATION			GROWTH	
	Persons	Males	Females	Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	1,687,897	818,908	868,989	...	...
1911	1,824,590	882,741	941,849	+ 136,693	+ 8.10
1921	1,941,713	946,968	994,745	+ 117,123	+ 6.42
1931	2,083,208	1,005,419	1,077,789	+ 141,495	+ 7.29
1941	2,287,333	1,112,566	1,174,767	+ 204,125	+ 9.80
1951	2,505,003	1,217,892	1,287,111	+ 217,670	+ 9.52
1961	2,730,279	1,330,220	1,400,059	+ 225,276	+ 8.99
1971	3,200,515	1,567,558	1,632,957	+ 470,236	+ 17.22

4. POPULATION BY RELIGION

RELIGION	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Hindus	2,575,430	1,268,130	1,307,300
Muslims	224,479	105,969	118,510
Christians	400,397	193,328	207,069
Sikhs	26	21	5
Buddhists	13	8	5
Jains	88	64	24
Others	82	38	44

5. POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES

Name of Town	Status	Growth Rate, 1961-71	Population		Workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Tuticorin	U. A	+ 42.84	92,010	89,903	45,561	8,255
(a) Tuticorin	M	+ 25.02	78,436	76,874	38,094	5 636
(b) Mullakadu	P	...	815	811	487	127
(c) Muthiapuram	P	...	2,356	2,193	1,324	574
(d) Milavittan	P	+ 1.63	1,630	1,547	910	433
(e) Tuticorin	N. M.	...	1,364	1,277	787	146
(f) Korampallam	P	...	1 221	1,143	650	274
(g) Athimarapatti	P	...	1,495	1,515	879	254

Name of Town	Status	Growth Rate, 1961-71	Population		Workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 (h) Ayanadaippu	P	...	674	615	371	143
(i) Mappillaiurani	P	...	2,375	2 155	1,166	437
(j) Palayakayal	P	...	1,644	1 768	893	231
2 Tirunelveli	U. A.	+ 40.33	132,867	133,821	63,290	18,505
(a) Tirunelveli	M	+ 23.31	54,642	53,856	27,124	3,247
(b) Thalaiyuthu	P	...	2,515	2,527	1,286	423
(c) Pettai	P	...	367	334	189	92
(d) Thatchanallur	P	+ 20.09	7,243	7,471	3,905	1,156
(e) Alaganeri	P	...	609	721	332	191
(f) Naranammalpuram	P	...	5,306	5,181	2,700	451
(g) Sankarnagar	T. S.	...	1,632	1,461	722	97
(h) Melapalayam	M	+ 23.00	22,724	25,007	11,258	9,938
(i) Melanatham	P	...	578	644	335	107
(j) Palayamkottai	M. M.	...	1.905	1,895	922	190
(k) Palayamkottai	M	+ 37.39	35.346	34 724	14,517	2.613
3 Ambasamudram	U. A.	+ 15 41	24 025	25.230	12,960	4.074
(a) Ambasamudram	P	+ 23.44	13,144	14.065	7 354	2,185
(b) Kallidaikurichi	P	+ 6.49	10 381	11.165	5,606	1 889
4 Tiruchendur	U. A.	+ 27 85	26,437	29,199	12,816	1,682
(a) Tiruchendur	P	+ 19.39	9,115	9,011	4,706	569
(b) Kayalpattinam	P	+ 41.89	8 345	10 580	3,939	352
(c) Arumuganeri	P	— 24.70	8,977	9,608	4,771	761
5 Sankaranayanarkoil	M	+ 36.97	16,600	16 394	8,960	4,600
6 Kovilpatty	M	+ 45.65	24,488	24 021	12,546	3 .87
7 Kadayanallur	M	+ 21.93	24 890	25 405	13,269	4,605
8 Tenkasi	M	+ 23.90	20,939	21,688	10,556	2,119
9 Shencottah	M	+ 16.37	12,004	11 885	6,028	757
10 Puliyangudi	M	+ 26.41	19,218	19,524	10,715	6,396
11 Courtallam	T. S.	+ 134.19	770	1,134	406	110
12 Manimuthar	T. S.	...	5,715	5,466	2,814	1,329
13 Kayathar	P.	+ 37.52	3,450	3 657	1,825	651
14 Kalugumalai	P	+ 28.42	4,602	4,905	2,536	1.372
15 Ettaiyapuram	P	+ 5.98	5,215	5,526	2,771	1,655
16 Srivaikuntam	P	+ 27.59	7 904	8,160	3 854	616
17 Eral	P	+ 21.11	3,736	4,071	1,972	148
18 Sawyerpuram	P	+ 42.57	5,822	5 669	2,940	697
19 Vikramasingapuram	P	+ 22.12	20,378	19,896	9 608	1,873
20 Veeravanallur	P	— 8.72	7,177	7,933	4 042	1,432
21 Thisayanvilai	P	+ 5.73	7,216	7,331	3,815	839
22 Eruvadi	P	+ 19.08	4,818	6,192	2,126	550
23 Paramankurichi	P	+ 15.77	4,097	4,667	2,076	1,051
24 Udangudi	P	+ 12 42	7,998	9 165	3,671	593

MAP 121

Name of Town	Status	Growth Rate, 1961-71	Population		Workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25 Kulasekarapattinam	P	+ 8.10	5,268	6,276	2,324	654
26 Mudalur	P	+ 10.01	2,762	3,446	1,300	281
27 Sattankulam	P	+ 17.87	6,213	6,722	3,095	369
28 Alwarthirunagari	P	+ 20.42	3,807	4,325	1,954	410
29 Nazereth	P	+ 0.02	5,286	5,615	2,234	322
30 Vilathikulam	P	+ 65.98	3,269	3,289	1,724	538

M. Municipality; N.M. Non-Municipal; P. Panchayat; U. A. Urban Agglomeration; T. S. Township.

6. SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE

Age Groups	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All ages	3,200,515	1,567,558	1,632,957
0—14	1,199,846	606 337	592,509
15—19	294 876	141 625	153,251
20—24	255,787	119,349	136,438
25—29	242,273	109,568	132,705
30—39	410 563	195,053	215,510
40—49	344,338	172,202	172,136
50—59	234,952	117,799	117,153
60 +	218,515	105,454	113,061
Age not stated	365	171	194

7. OTHER BASIC DATA

(i) SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES—POPULATION AND LITERATES

Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes	Population		Literates	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Castes	247,712	257,244	94,481	35,849
Scheduled Tribes	871	743	291	122

(ii) SEX RATIO

	Total	Rural	Urban
Sex Ratio	1,042	1,051	1,023

(iii) LITERACY

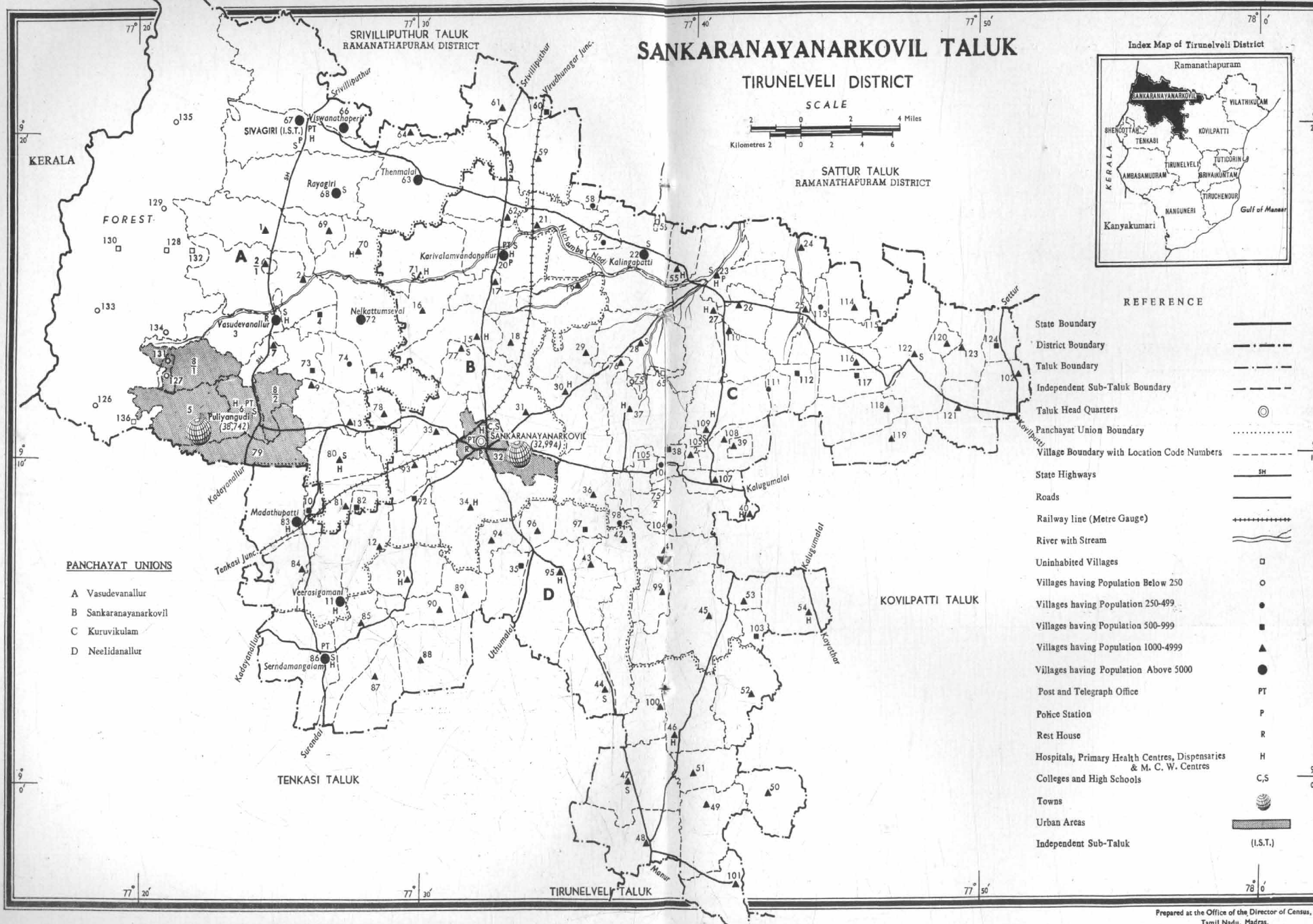
Total Rural Urban	Literate and educated persons	
	Males	Females
Total	895,581	539,228
Rural	560,387	310,717
Urban	335,194	228,511

MAP 122

SANKARANAYANARKOIL TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Thirumalapuram	39	Athipatti	74	Pattakurichi
2	Naranapuram	40	Pazhamcottai	75	Madurapuri
2/1	Kottaiyoor	41	Mahendarvadi	76	Alagapuri
3	Vasudevanallur	42	Keelaneelidhanallur	77	Vadicottai
4	Sangaraperi	43	Melaneelidhanallur	78	Veeriruppu
7	Subramaniapuram	44	Vadakkupanaivadali	80	Thaliavankottai
9	Malaiadikurichi	45	Sayamalai	81	Ramasamipuram
10	Punnavanam	46	Achampatti	82	A. Alangulam
11	Veerasigamani	47	Vannikonendal	83	Madathupatti
12	Keelaveerasigamani	48	Devarkulam(A)	84	Arianayagipuram
13	Nagaram	49	Sundankurichi	85	Kulasekaramangalam
14	Ariyoor	50	Thadiampatti	86	Sendamaram Cusba
15	Perumbathur	51	Moovirunthali	87	Vellalankulam
16	Periyoor	52	Vellappaneri	88	Echanda
17	Kuvalaikanni	53	Kalappalankulam	89	Naduvakurichi Minor
18	Manaloor	54	Nalandula	90	Pattadaikatti
19	Vayali	55	Chathrapatti	91	Naduvakurichi Major
20	Karivalamvandanallur	56	Subbiahpuram	92	Poigai
21	Karisathan	57	Kulasekaraperi	93	Nochikulam
22	Kalingapatti	58	Rengasamudram	94	Periakoilankulam
23	Thiruvengadam	59	Pandapuli	95	Kurukkalpatti
24	Varaganoor	60	Vazhavandapuram	96	K. O. Marudappapuram
25	Maipparai	61	Perumalpatti	97	Ilandaikulam
25	Sangupatti	62	Paruvakudi	98	Usilankulam
27	Vellakulam	63	Thenmalai	99	Marudankinar
28	A. Karisalkulam	64	Inamkoilpatti	100	Narikudi
29	Chatrankondan	65	A. Madurapuri	101	Melailandaikulam
30	Perumkottur	66	Viswanathaperi	102	Appaneri
31	Kalappakulam	67	Sivagiri	103	Z. Karisalkulam
33	Vadakkupudur	68	Royagiri	104	Chettikulam
34	Therku Sankarankoil	69	Ramanathapuram	105	South Kuruvikulam
35	Chinnakovilankulam	70	Gudaloor	106	Naluvasankottai
35	Malayankulam	71	Panaiyoor	107	Alankulam
37	Sevalkulam	72	Nelkattumseval	108	Ramalingapuram
38	Vagaikulam	73	Dharugapuram	109	North Kuruvikulam



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
110	Kurunjakulam	120	Lakshmiammalpuram Venkitachalapuram Agraharam	129	Addition to Tirumalapuram (R.F.)
111	Sunderasapuram			130	Addition to Vasudevanallur (R F.)
112	Kulakattakurichi	121	Ayyaneri	131	Chinthamani Blocks A & B (R.F.)
113	Naduvapatti	122	Ilayarasanendal	132	Naranapuram
114	Mukkutumalai	123	Puliankulam	133	Puliangudi, Chinthamani and Vasudevapallur Upper Slops (R.F.)
115	Nakkalamuthanpatti	124	Chitranpatti		
116	Vadakkupatti	126	Addition to Mela Puliangudi (R.F.)	134	Puliangudi, Chinthamani and Vasudevanallur Lower Slops (R F.)
117	Pitchaithalaivânpatti	127	Addition to Mela Chinthamani (R F.)	135	Sivagiri (R.F.)
118	Pillaiyarnatham	128	Addition to Naranapuram (R.F.)	136	T. N. Puthukudi (R.F.)
119	Z. Devarkulam				

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	7	40	36
200—499	9	1,628	1,658
500—999	14	5,653	5,931
1,000—1,999	37	27,924	28,377
2,000—4,999	46	75,912	77,170
5,000—9,999	8	28,044	28,166
10,000 and above	3	21,503	22,055
Total	**124**	**160,704**	**163,393**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,595.08 Km²

Density : 248 Persons per Km²

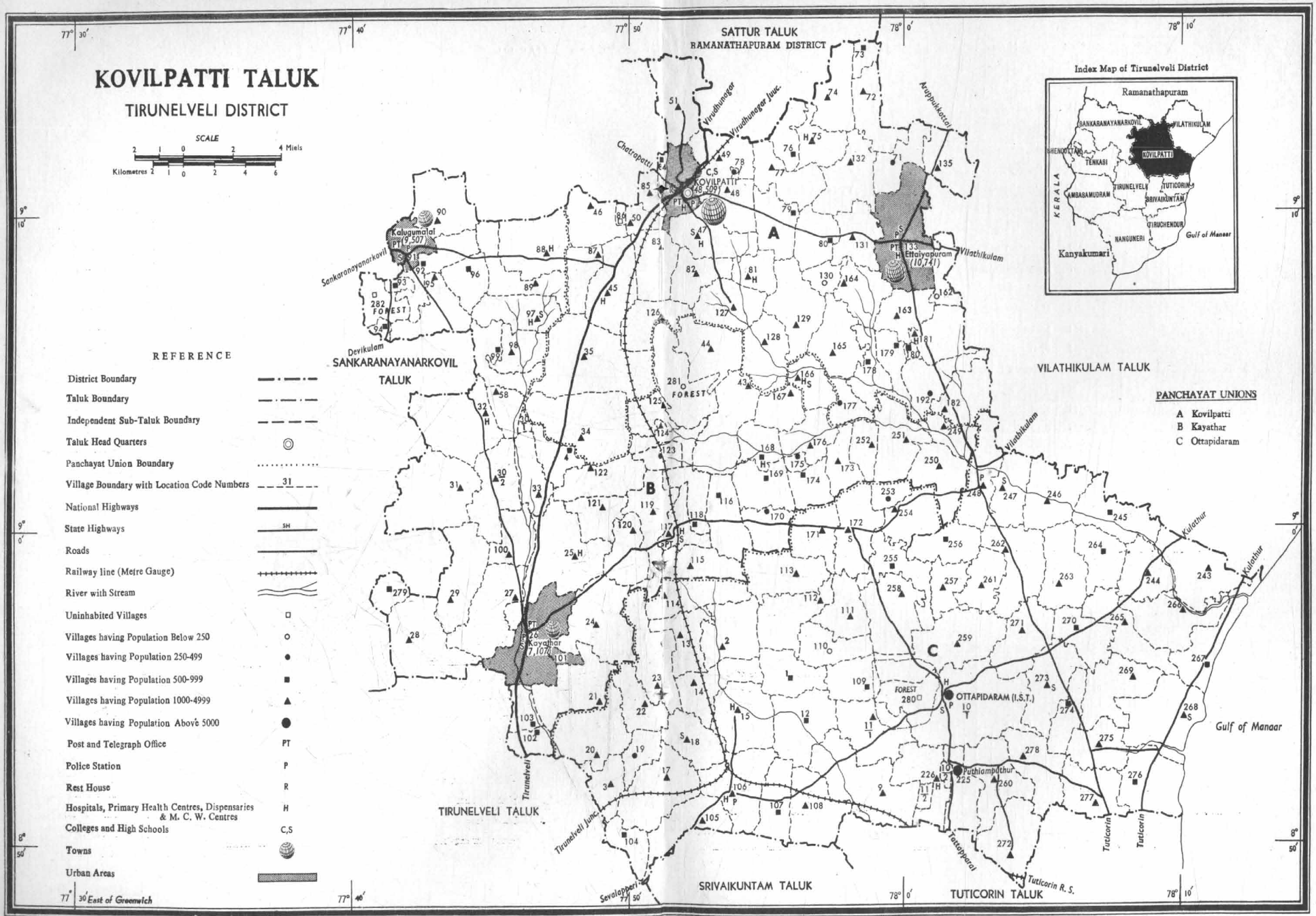
	Males	*Females*
Population	196,522	199,311
Literates	94,920	36,271
Workers	113,616	61,615
Non-Workers	82,906	137,696
Scheduled Castes	43,516	44,508
Scheduled Tribes	128	127

MAP 123

KOVILPATTY TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Sangampatti	48	Thittankulam	102	Sannathupudukudi
2	Malaipatti	49	Iluppaiurani (Part)	103	Rajapudukudi
3	Keelakottai	50	Alampatti	104	Kodiankulam
4	Asoor	51	Avalnatham	105	Akkanaickenpatti
9	Savarimangalam	58	Chidambarampatti	106	Maniachi
10	Ottapidaram	71	Navalakkanpatti	107	Paraikuttam
11	Kulasekaranallur	72	Meenakshipuram	108	Melapandiapuram
12	Muramban	73	Ayyakottaiyur	109	Ariakulam
13	Ilavelangal	74	Urulakudy	110	Venkateswarapuram
14	Parivillikottai	75	Kadalai	111	Keelamangalam
15	Ottanatham	76	Kattarampatti	112	Sillankulam
17	Marudanvalvu Naraikinar	77	Lingampatti	113	Kudiraikulam
18	Kollankinar	78	Poosaripatti	114	Onamakulam
19	Govindapuram	79	Chidambarapuram	115	Sankaraperi
20	Kalappaipatti	80	Kumaragiri	116	Kuppanapuram
21	Therkumylodai	81	Kodukkampatti	117	Kadambur
22	Kothali	82	Kilavipatti	118	Ottudampatti
23	Thennampatti	83	Manditope	119	K. Chidambarapuram
24	Pannikulam	84	Kovilpatty (Part)	120	Tirumalaipuram
25	Ahilandapuram	85	Inam Maniachi	121	Kappulingampatti
27	Therku Ilandaikulam	86	Gengankulam	122	Sivagnanapuram
28	Ayyanaroothu	87	Mudukkumeendanpatti	123	Melaparaipatti
29	Panickarkulam	88	Vannaramutti	124	Sundaresapuram
30	Vellalankottai	89	K. Kumara Ettaiyapuram	125	Kurumalai
31	Thirumangalakuruchi	90	Venkateswarapuram	126	Uthupatti
32	Chettikuruchi	92	Therku Kalugumalai	127	Sivanthipatti
33	Savalaperi	93	Kathalampatti	128	Duraiyoor
34	Villiseri	94	Karadikulam	129	Erachi
35	Idaiseval	95	K. Subramaniapuram	130	Ranasarethunaickenpatti
43	Koppampatti	96	Kalangaraipatti	131	Ilambhuvanam
44	Mudukkalamkulam	97	Kalanpatti	132	Chinnamalaikundru
45	Nalatinputhur	98	Kattalamkulam	135	Sindalakarai
46	Thonugal	99	Saravanapuram	162	Nakkalakottai
47	Pandavarmangalam	100	Vadakku Ilandaikulam	163	Mela Eral



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
164	Suraikaipatti	226	Jambulingapuram	263	Chandragiri
165	Semmapudur	243	Veppalodai	264	Kollamparambu
166	Kamanaickenpatti	244	Vedanatham	265	D. Duraisamipuram
167	Kuruvinatham	245	Mullur	266	Therkukalmedu
168	Vadakkuvandanam	246	Athanoor	267	Pattinamaruthur
169	Therkuvandanam	247	Kattunaickenpatti	268	Tharuvaikulam
170	K. Kumarapuram	248	Eppodumvendran	269	Melamaruthur
171	Nagampatti	249	Cholapuram	270	Shanmugapuram
172	Pasuvanthanai	250	Kannakottai	271	Kumarapuram
173	Thottampatti	251	Pungavanatham	272	Therkuveerapandiapuram
174	Theethampatti	252	Podupatti	273	Sindalakottai
175	Govindampatti	253	Muthuramalingapuram	274	Valasamudram
176	Achankulam	254	Meenakshipuram	275	Mela Arasadi
177	Athikinar	255	P. Duraisamipuram	276	Keela Arasadi
178	T. Shanmugapuram	256	Kumara Ettaiyapuram	277	Pudurpandiapuram
179	Velampatti	257	Vellaram	278	Sillanatham
180	T. Arunachalapuram	258	Keelamudiman	279	Usilangulam
181	Keela Eral	259	Panchalamkurichi	280	Chalikulam (R.F.)
182	Ethilappanaickenpatti	260	Saminatham	281	Kurumalai (R.F.)
192	Manjanaickenpatti	261	K. Dalavaipuram	282	Karadikulam (R.F.)
225	Puthiamputhur	262	Jegaveerapandiapuram		

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	2	12	11
200—499	11	1,822	1,946
500—999	35	13,579	14,117
1,000—1,999	75	55,197	56,955
2,000—4,999	36	48,224	50,070
5,000—9,999	2	5,497	5,255
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	161	124,331	128,354

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,750.32 Km²

Density : 188 Persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	162,086	166,463
Literates	88,005	43,547
Workers	89,851	47,136
Non-Workers	72,235	119,327
Scheduled Castes	34,623	35,253
Scheduled Tribes	126	131

MAP 124

TUTICORIN TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
8	Mudithanendal	74	Varthagareddipatti	83	Kulayankarisal
9	Kattalangulam	75	Thimmaraiapuram	84	Kumaragiri
65	Sankaraperi (Part)	76	Dalavoipuram	85	Servaikaranmadam
66	Allikulam	77	Ramasamipuram	89	Pulipanchaankulam
67	Keelathattaparai	78	Perurani	90	Muthusamipuram
68	Melathattaparai	79	Vadakkusilukanpatti	91	Senthilampannai
69	Umarikottai	81	Therkkusilukanpatti	92	Koottudangadu
73	Ramanathapuram	82	Maravan Madam		

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	2	108	99
200—499	2	375	403
500—999	5	1,859	1,889
1,000—1,999	8	6,184	6,475
2,000—4,999	4	7,341	6,910
5,000—9,999	2	5,443	5,878
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	23	21,310	21,654

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area: 344.45 Km.²

Density: 643 persons per Km.²

	Males	*Females*
Population	111,676	109,789
Literates	74,159	52,214
Workers	55,873	13,739
Non-Workers	55,803	96,050
Scheduled Castes	11,048	10,691
Scheduled Tribes	16	10

TUTICORIN TALUK

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Kilometre 1 0 1 2 3 4

Note :- The entire Taluk has been treated as a single Panchayat Union.

Index Map of Tirunelveli District



78° 0′ East of Greenwich

78° 10′

8° 50′

8° 40′

KOVILPATTI TALUK

SRIVAIKUNTAM TALUK

Manlyachi Junc.

Ottapidaram

Ettalyupuram

Vilathikulam

Palayamkottai

Srivaikuntam

Eral

Tiruchendur

Gulf of Manaar

FOREST

88 Mappilaiurani (4,530)

64 Tuticorin(N.M.) (2,641)

63 Milavittan (3,177)

C,S Hp PT R TUTICORIN (155,310)

H (1,289) Ayanadaippu 80

71 Korampallam (2,364)

Muthiapuram (4,554) 62

H Athimarapatti (3,010)

H Mullakadu (1,626)

84 H S Kumaragiri

S 8 H Mudithanendal

SH

65 89 69 PT P S H 68 79 76 67 90 77 78 81 82 75 66 91 92 74 H 73 83 85 9

REFERENCE

Taluk Boundary		Villages having Population 250 - 499	●
Taluk Head Quarters	◎	Villages having Population 500 - 999	■
Villages Boundary with Location Code Numbers	85	Villages having Population 1000 - 4999	▲
State Highways	SH	Villages having Population Above 5000	●
Roads		Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Railway line (Metre Gauge)		Police Station	P
River with Stream		Rest House	R
Villages having Population Below 250	o	Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres	H
		Colleges & High Schools	C,S
		Towns	●
		Urban Areas	

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 125

SRIVAIKUNTAM TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Ulagudi	26	Sivagalai	51	Muthalankurichi
2	Singathakurichi	27	Perungulam	52	Vittilapuram Koilpathu
3	Vadakkukaraseri	28	Nattathi	53	Seidunganallur
4	Deivacheyalpuram	29	Sriparangusanallur	54	Karungulam
5	Keelavallanad	30	Kilpidagai Varadarajapuram	55	Kalvoy
5 (1)	Kattukuthagai Thannothu	31	Kilpidagai Appankoil	56	Vellur Cusba
6	Settimallanpatti	32	Kilpidagai Cusba	57	Vellur Adichanallur
7	Aniabaranallur	33	Mangalakurichi	59	Therku Karaseri
10	Kaliavoor	34	Siruthondanallur (Part)	60	Serakulam
11	Vadavallanad	35	Valavallan (Part)	61	Vallakulam
12	Alanda	36	Kottarakurichi	70	Sekkarakudi
13	Vallanad Cusba	37	Arumugamangalam	72	Poovani
14	Nanalkad	38	Maramangalam	86	Thiruppanichettikulam
15	Manakkarai	40	Iruvappapuram (Part)	87	Agaram
16	Arampannai	41	Manjaneerkayal	93	Ellainaickenpatti
17	Alwarkarkulam	42	Kodungani	94	Aligudi
18	Kongarayakurichi	43	Korkai	95	Ramanujampudur
19	Tholappanpannai	44	Mukkani	96	Thannoothu
20	Padmanabamangalam	46	Murappanadkoilpathu	97	Thiruppanichettiapathu
22	Thiruppuliankudi	47	Murappanadpudugramam	98	Inam Esanamadam
23	Parakkiramapandi	48	Keelaputhaneri	99	Vallanad (R.F.)
24	Perur	49	Vasavappapuram		
25	Srimoolakarai	50	Vittilapuram		

SRIVAIKUNTAM TALUK

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Kilometre 1 0 1 2 3 4



REFERENCE

- Taluk Boundary
- Taluk Head Quarters
- Panchayat Union Boundary
- Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers
- State Highways
- Roads
- Railway line (Metre Gauge)
- River with Stream
- Uninhabited Villages
- Villages having Population Below 250
- Villages having Population 250-499
- Villages having Population 500-999
- Villages having Population 1000-4999
- Villages having Population Above 5000
- Post and Telegraph Office
- Police Station
- Rest House
- Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres
- Colleges and High Schools
- Towns
- Urban Areas

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census,

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	3	102	100
200—499	4	788	795
500—999	12	5,007	5,195
1,000—1,999	16	10,994	11,725
2,000—4,999	26	37,665	41,369
5,000—9,999	4	10,646	11,986
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**65**	**65,202**	71,170

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 597.34 Km²

Density : 293 Persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	84,308	90,838
Literates	48,959	32,602
Workers	45,165	13,677
Non-Workers	38,143	77,161
Scheduled Castes	15,818	16,662
Scheduled Tribes	6	4

MAP 126

TIRUNELVELI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name
1	Therkupatti
2	Ukkirankottai
3	Kalakudi
4	Ettankulam
5	Madavakurichi
6	Mavadi
7	Manur
8	Kanarpatti
9	Alagiapandiapuram
10	Kattarankulam
11	Pillaiyarkulam
12	Shelianallur
13	Pallikottai
14	Thenkalam
15	Pirancheri
16	Chittarchatram
17	Gangaikondan
18	Pathinalamperi
19	Sivalaperi
21	Ramayanpatti
22	Abishekapatti
23	Vaduganpatti
24	Sirukkankuruichi
25	Seethaparpanallur
26	Ugandanpatti
27	Pudur
28	Karuvanallur
29	Sanganthiradu
30	Melakallur
31	Kodaganallur
32	Palavoor
33	Kondanagaram
34	Suthamalli (Part)
35	Karungadu
36	Narasinganallur (Part)
37	Melathiruvengadanathapuram
39	Kandiaperi (Part)
41	Keelathiruvengadanathapuram
42	Vilagam
43	Kunnathur
44	Karuppandurai
45	Thenpathu (Part)
46	Tirunelveli (Part)
48	Sindupoondurai
50	Manimoorthiswaram (Part)
51	Senthimangalam
57	Rajavallipuram
58	Palamadai
59	Kattampuli
60	Kalkurichi
61	Udayandheri
62	Alangaraperi
63	Kuppakurichi
64	Tharuvai
65	Munnirpallam
71	Vellakoil (Part)
72	Thimmarajapuram
73	Thiruvannathapuram
74	Keelanatham
75	Manapadaiveedu
76	Melapattam
77	Thirumalaikolundapuram
78	Avanaperi
79	Keelapattam
80	Kansapuram
81	Marudur
82	Thiruthu
86	Naduvakurichi
84	Vagaikulam
85	Udayarkulam
86	Araikulam
87	Melaputhaneri
88	Paraikulam
89	Nochikulam
90	Parppakulam
91	Panayankulam
92	Rajagopalapuram
93	Krishnapuram
94	Kokkattikulam
95	Venkalaneersamudram
96	Thidiyur
97	Sengulam
98	Ponnakudi
99	Konganthanparai
100	Pudukulam
101	Itteri
102	Sivanthipatti
103	Muthur
103/1	Muthur Pallavarayankulam
104	Kurichikulam
105	Vagaikulam
106	Sethurayanputhur
107	Nanjankulam
108	Megamudayarkulam
109	Sivagurunathapuram
110	Samugarangaian Kattalai (Part)
111	Thulukkarkulam
112	Thiruppaninalliahpuram
113	Karuvelankulam
114	Reddiarpatti
115	Melathidiyur
116	Inam Theneerkulam

TIRUNELVELI TALUK

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

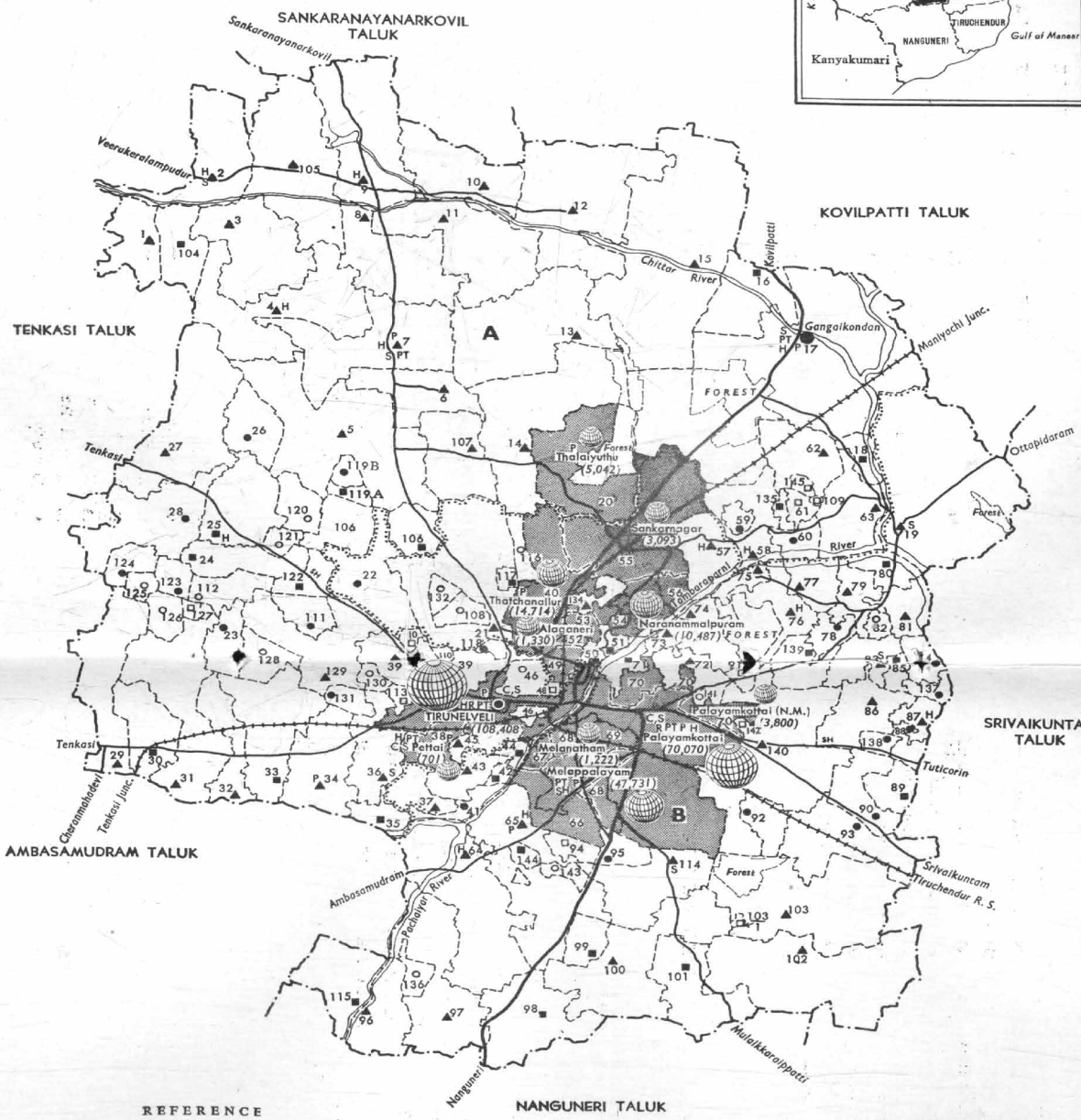
SCALE

0 1 2 3 Miles

Kilometre 1 0 1 2 3 4

Index Map of Tirunelveli District





77° 40′ East of Greenwich

77° 50′

9° 0′

8° 50′

8° 40′

8° 30′

REFERENCE

Taluk Boundary	
District & Taluk Head Quarters	
Panchayat Union Boundary	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	96
National Highways	
State Highways	SH
Roads	
Railway line (Metre Gauge)	
River with Stream	
Uninhabited Villages	
Villages having Population Below 250	
Villages having Population 250-499	
Villages having Population 500-999	
Villages having Population 1000-4999	
Villages having Population Above 5000	
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres	H
Colleges and High Schools	C,S
Towns	
Urban Areas	

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Manur

B Palayamkottai

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
117	Veppankulam	126	Sivanadiarkulam	137	Velankulam
118	Ilandaikulam	127	Araikulam	138	Uthamapandiankulam
119A	Vallankottai	128	Thuvarasi	139	Palayamchettikulam
119B	Thulukkarpatti	129	Thiruppanikarisalkulam	140	Vijayaragava Mudaliar Chatram (Part)
120	Pillayarkattalai (Part)	130	Alagappapuram	141	Nadukkamudayarkulam
121	Muthankulam	131	Vagaikulam	142	Ponnithithankulam (Part)
122	Vellalankulam	132	Ramalinganeri	143	Ponnithithankulam
123	Vellalankulam	134	Inam Karaiyiruppu	144	Araikulam
124	Velarkulam	135	Inam Udayaneri	145	Alaganeri (Inam)
125	Ulpattiakulam	136	Inam Kuravarkulam		

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	16	446	508
200—499	22	3,777	4,075
500—999	27	10,012	10,627
1,000—1,999	29	20,937	22,169
2,000—4,999	26	36,064	38,344
5,000—9,999	1	2,699	2,659
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**121**	**73,935**	**78,382**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 862. 37 Km²

Density : 486 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	206,802	212,203
Literates	126,554	78,141
Workers	104,846	32,260
Non-Workers	101,956	179,943
Scheduled Castes	31,639	33,947
Scheduled Tribes	161	153

MAP 127

TENKASI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name
3	Idaikal
4	Kasidarmam
5	Neduvayal
6	Kodikurichi
7	Vadakaraikilpidagai
8	Vadakaraimelpidagai
9	Panpoli
10	Kanakkupillaivalasai
11	Periapillaivalasai
12	Kuthukalvalasai
13	Piranoor
14	Nagalkadu
15	Ilanji (Part)
16	Courtallam (Part)
17	Melagaram (Part)
18	Ayiraperi
19	Mathalamparai
20	Pattapathu (Part)
23	Gunaramanallur
24	Thippanampatti
25	Avudayanoor
26	Kulasekarapatti
27	Pattakurichi
28	Sundarapandiapuram
29	Surandai
30	Thiruchitrambalam
31	Melapavur
32	Keelapavur
33	Poolangulam
34	Andipatti
35	Alangulam
36	Mayamankurichi
37	Nettur
38	Ayyanarkulam
39	Sivalarkulam
40	Marandai
41	Kallurani
42	Thenpothai
44	Chokkampatti
45	Nainaragaram
46	Kambaneripudukudi (Part)
47	Boganallur
48	Kunnakudi
49	Vallam
50	Munnadiseri
51	Vellakal
52	Surandai
53	Rajagopalaperi
54	Veerakeralampudur
55	Kaluneer Kulam
56	Thuthikulam
57	Naranapuram
58	Agaram
59	Veeranam
60	Subbiahpuram
61	Kadanganeri
62	Kaduvetti
63	Balabathiramapuram
64	Keelakalangal
65	Melakalangal
66	Navaneethakrishnapuram
67	Melamaruthappapuram
68	Kurichampatti
69	Vadi
70	Achankuttam
71	Karuvanda
72	Marukkalangulam
73	Muthammalpuram
74	Uthumalai
75	Vadakkukavalakurichi
76	Kavalakurichi
77	Kasikuvoithan
78	Kidarakulam
79	Pethanadarpatti
80	Anaikulam
81	Kulayaneri
82	Sivagurunathapuram
83	Poigai
84	Urmelalagian
85	Ganagasabapathiperi
86	Sillaraipuravoo
87 to 90	Courtallam Slopes (R.F.)
91	Upper Slopes
92 to 95	Courtallam Slopes (R.F.)
96	Hop Estate (R.F.)
97 to 99	Kadayanallur Upper Slopes (R.F.)
100 to 102	Krishnapuram Upper Slopes (R.F.)
103 to 106	Kottamalai Reserve (R.F.)
107	Mayamankurichi (R.F.)
108	Panjanthanki Estate (R.F.)
109 and 110	Uthumalai (R.F.)
111 and 112	Vadakarai Melpidagai (R.F.)
113	Vadakarai Kilpidagai (R.F.)
114	Vairavankulam (R.F.)
115	Vellakalparambu (R.F.)

TENKASI TALUK

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT



SCALE

2 0 2 4 Miles

Kilometres 2 0 2 4 6

REFERENCE

State Boundary	
Taluk Boundary	
Taluk Head Quarters	◎
Panchayat Union Boundary	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	72
State Highways	SH
Roads	
Railway line (Metre Gauge)	
River with Stream	
Uninhabited Villages	□
Villages having Population Below 250	○
Villages having Population 500-999	■
Villages having Population 1000-4999	▲
Villages having Population Above 5000	●
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres	H
Colleges and High Schools	C,S
Towns	
Urban Areas	

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	2	81	71
200—499	...	...	...
500—999	5	1,836	1,895
1,000—1,999	15	10,028	10,351
2,000—4,999	34	54,193	54,825
5,000—9,999	19	63,773	64,395
10,000 and above	3	18,152	18,377
Total	**78**	**148,063**	**149,914**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area: 1,013.62 Km²

Density: 388 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	194,662	198,141
Literates	107,157	48,626
Workers	111,718	49,555
Non-Workers	82,944	148,586
Scheduled Castes	30,084	30,612
Scheduled Tribes	16	17

MAP 128

SHENCOTTAH TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Shencottah (Part)	5	Mekkerai	9	Ayikudi
2	Karkudy	6	Achampudur	10	Sambavarvadakarai
3	Puliyarai	7	Elathur	11	Puliyarai (R.F.)
4	Pudur	8	Kilangadu	12	Vellakaltheri (R.F.)

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	3	43	36
200—499	...	...	...
500—999	...	...	...
1,000—1,999	...	...	...
2,000—4,999	4	6,942	7,073
5,000—9,999	4	13,922	14,488
10,000 and above	1	5,052	5,057
Total	**12**	**25,959**	**26,654**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 183·24 Km²

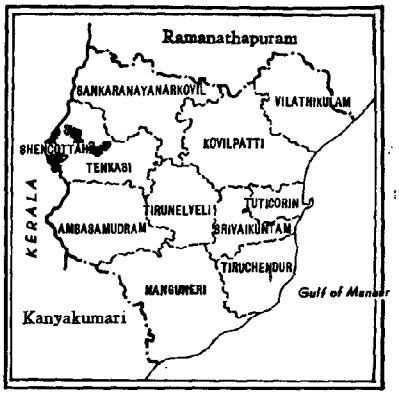
Density : 418 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	37,963	38,539
Literates	20,851	10,588
Workers	20,520	6,057
Non-Workers	17,443	32,482
Scheduled Castes	7,349	7,429
Scheduled Tribes	...	...

SHENCOTTAH TALUK

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT





Note :- The entire Taluk has been treated as a single Panchayat Union.

REFERENCE

State Boundary		River with Stream	
Taluk Boundary		Villages having Population Below 250	o
Taluk Head Quarters	◎	Villages having Population 1000 - 4999	▲
Villages Boundary with Location Code Numbers	8	Villages having Population Above 5000	●
State Highways	SH	Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Roads		Police Station	P
Railway line (Metre Gauge)		Rest House	R
		Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres	H
		Colleges & High Schools	C,S
		Towns	
		Urban Areas	

77° 20' *East of Greenwich*

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 129

AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name
1	Kadayamperumputhu
2	Venkadampatti
3	Therku Madathur
4	Madathur
5	Anjankattalai
6	Pudupatti
7	Idaikal
8	Sengulam
9	Kasidarmam
10	Mukkudal
11	Odaimarichan
12	Maruthamputhur
13	Udayampuli
14	Melakadayam
15	Keelakadayam
16	Therku Kadayam
17	Veerasamudram
18	Ravanasamudram
19	Govindaperi
20	Dharmapuramadam
21	Sivasailam
22	Alwarkurichi
23	Mela Ambur
24	Keela Ambur
25	Pappankulam
26	Thuppakudi
27	Adaichani
28	Ayanthiruvaleswaram
29	Mannarkoil
30	Pallakal
31	Pananjadi
32	Rengasamudram
33	Iluppaikurichi
34	Kabalipparai
35	Pappakudi
36	Vadakku Ariyanayakipuram
37	Arasankulam
39	Esanamadam
40	Adayakarunkulam
41	Ekambarapuram
44	Bramadesam
45	Sattupathu
49	Vallanguli
50	Ayanmanarmangalam
51	Athalanallur
52	Thiruppudaimaruthur
53	Harikesavanallur
54	Manabaranallur
55	Thenthiruppuvanam
56	Giriammalpuram
57	Udaya Marthandapuram
58	Therku Ariyanayakipuram
60	Vadakku Karukkurichi
61	Kooniyoor
62	Cheranmahadevi
63	Thiruthu
64	Umayalpuram
65	Pathamadai
66	Karisoolnathamangalam
67	Kesavasamudram
68	Kolumadai
69	Melaseval
70	Desamanickam
71	Nainarkulam
72	Keelaseval
73	Gopalasamudram
74	Chockalingapuram
75	Piranchari
76	Omananallur
77	Ayan Singampatti (Part)
78	Vairavikulam
79	Therku Kallidaikurichi (Part)
80	Malayakulam
81	Therku Veeravanallur
83	Puthukudi
84	Serankoilpathu
85	Therku Karukurichi
86	Thiruviruthanpuli
87	Pungudaiyarkulam
88	Karisalpatti
89	Ulagankulam
90	Venkata Rengapuram
91	Ayyan Pottalputhur
92	Anantheperumal Nadanoor
93	Kuthapanjan
95	Sevanthipuram
96	Rowthaperi
98	Pappankulam
99	Zaminsingampatti (Part)
100	Vagaikulam
101	Kodarankulam
102	Inam Dharmapuramadam
103	Inam Pottalputhur
104	Kattukuthakai Pottal Puthur
105	Inam Sivanthi Isanamadam
106	Inam Thiruppudai Isanamadam
107	Inam Manarmangalam
108	Lowerslopes Vickramasingapuram (R. F.)
109	Hill enclosures Upper and Lower slopes (R.F)
110	Kaloli Enclosures (R.F.)
111	Kolundumamalai (R.F.)
112	Manpothai (R.F.)

AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT



SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Kilometre 1 0 1 2 3 4

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Kadaiyam
B Pappakudi
C Ambasamudram
D Cheranmahadevi

REFERENCE

- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Taluk Head Quarters
- Panchayat Union Boundary
- Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers — 115
- State Highways — SH
- Roads
- Railway line (Metre Gauge)
- River with Stream
- Uninhabited Villages
- Villages having Population Below 250
- Villages having Population 250-499
- Villages having Population 500-999
- Villages having Population 1000-4999
- Villages having Population Above 5000
- Post and Telegraph Office — PT
- Police Station — P
- Rest House — R
- Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres — H
- Colleges and High Schools — C,S
- Towns
- Urban Areas

77° 10' East of Greenwich

TENKASI TALUK

KERALA

FOREST

TIRUNELVELI TALUK

VILAVANCODE TALUK KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

KALKULAM TALUK (K.K. DIST)

NANGUNERI TALUK

Tenkasi

Tenkasi Junc.

Vengadampatti

Alangulam

Keel Kadaiyam

Therku Kadayam

Alwarkurichi

Keel Amburi

Pappakudi P

Mukkudal

S38 PH Vikramasingapuram (40,274)

Sevanthipuram

AMBASAMUDRAM (27,709)

Kallidaikurichi S (21,546)

Manimuthar I.S.

H P T P 59 S Veeravanallur (15,110)

Cheranmahadevi

Tirunelveli

Tirunelveli Junc.

Pathamadai

Palayamkottai

Servai Ar.

Tambraparni River

Manimuttar River

Nanguneri

Kalakkadu

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census.

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
113	Papanasam Ghat Forest Upper slopes (R.F.)	115	Portion of Singampatti (Ex-Zamin Forest (R.F.)	117	Therku Veeravanallur (R.F.)
114	Papanasam Ghat Forest Lower slopes (R.F.)	116	Singampatti		

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	5	299	316
200—499	11	2,186	2,256
500—999	10	3,302	3,744
1,000—1,999	26	18,185	19,349
2,000—4,999	28	44,831	47,647
5,000—9,999	8	27,464	28,093
10,000 and above	2	9,889	10,579
Total	**90**	**106,156**	**111,984**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,290.49 Km²

Density : 259 Persons per Km²

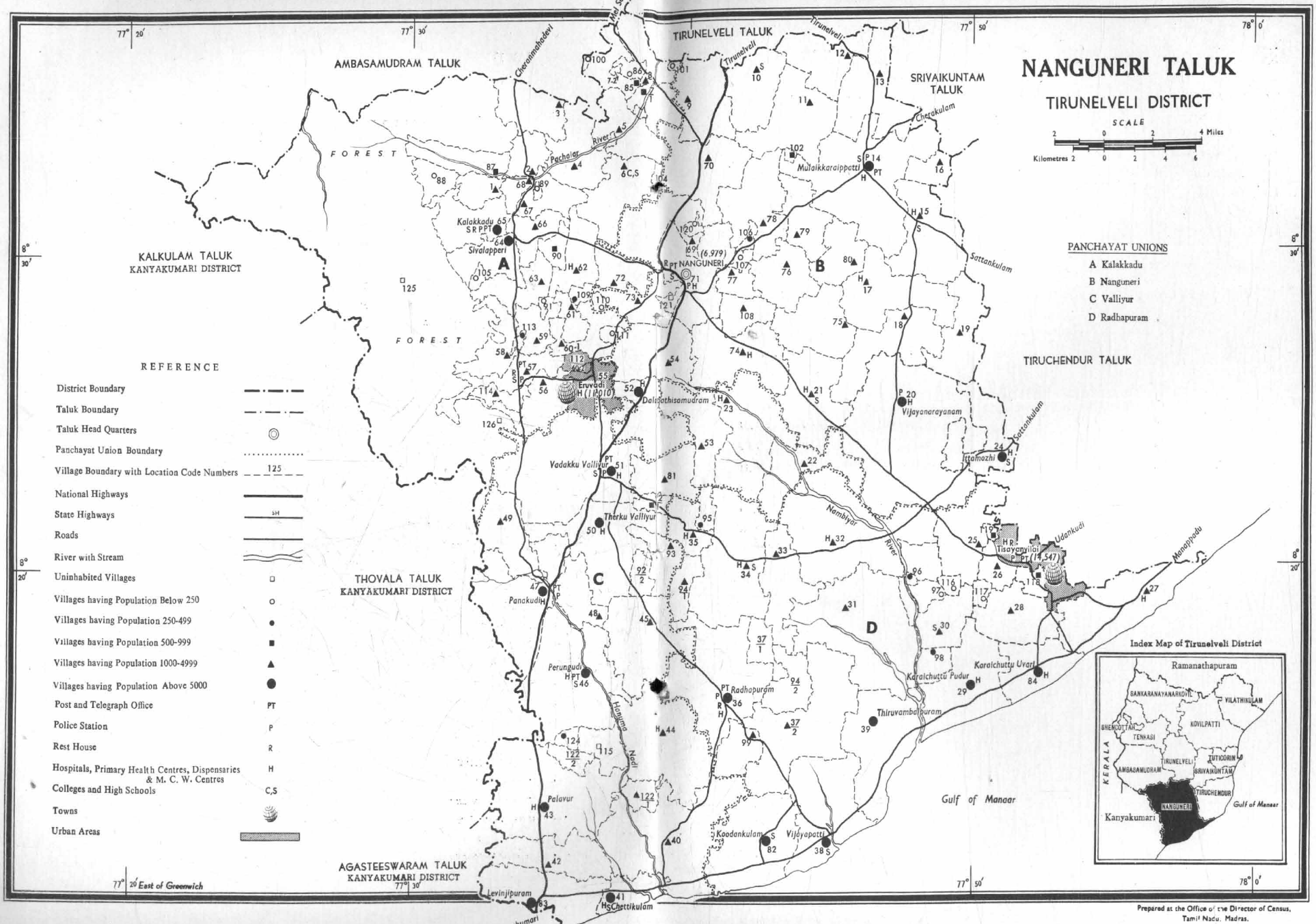
	Males	*Females*
Population	163,451	170,509
Literates	96,680	56,453
Workers	89,738	35,478
Non-Workers	73,713	135,031
Scheduled Castes	23,332	24,980
Scheduled Tribes	224	107

MAP 130

NANGUNERI TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Pathai	35	Therkukallikulam	70	Karandaneri
2	Padmaneri	36	Radhapuram	71	Nanguneri
3	Idayankulam	37	Udayathur	72	Soorankudi
4	Devanallur	38	Vijayapathi	73	Therku Nanguneri
5	Keelakaduvetti	39	Thiruvambalapuram	74	Iraippuvari
6	Kallikulam	40	Erukkanthurai	75	Pappankulam
7	Singikulam Palayagramam	41	Chettikulam	76	Shenbagaramanallur
8	Singikulam Pudugramam	42	Karungulam	77	Singaneri
9	Poolam	43	Palavoor	78	Unnankulam
10	Thottakudi	44	Thanakkarkulam	79	Ariakulam
11	A. Sattankulam	45	Veppilankulam	80	Koondakulam
12	Alwaneri	46	Perungudi	81	Achampadu
13	Paruthipadu	47	Panagudi	82	Koodankulam
14	Moolaikaraipatti	48	Thandayarkulam	83	Leviniipuram
15	Munanjipatti	49	Parivirisoorian	84	Karaichuthu Ovari
16	Chinthamani	50	Therkuvalliyoor	85	Melkarai
17	Kadankulam Thirumalapuram	51	Vadakkuvalliyoor	86	Thennirkulam
18	Ramakrishnapuram	52	Dalapathisamudram	87	Vadagarai
19	Sadayaneri	53	Anaikulam	88	Arasapathu
20	Vijayanarayanam	54	Rajakkalmangalam	89	Kesavaneri
21	Ilankulam	56	Nambithalaivanpattayam	90	Thirujeermatam
22	Kovankulam	57	Thirukarangudi	91	Melamalayaneri
23	Kannanallur	58	Malayadipudur	92	Madapuram
24	Ittamozhi	59	Sengalakurichi	93	Alankinar Thirumalapuram
25	Kumarapuram	60	Puliyoorkurichi (Part)	94	Soundrapandiapuram
26	Thisayanvilai (Part)	61	Vadukachimathil	95	Theraikulam
27	Kuttam	62	Kadamboduvalvu	96	Anaikarai
28	Muthumothanmozhi	63	Koilammalpuram	97	Islapuram
29	Karaichuthupudur	64	Sivalaperi	98	Rahmathapuram
30	Orumangalam	65	Kalakad	99	Parameswarapuram
31	Kasthurirengapuram	66	Padalayarkulam	100	Idayankulam
32	Kottaikarunkulam	67	Keelakaruvelankulam	101	Chinnapudukulam
33	Kumbikulam	68	Vadamalaisamudram	102	Deivanayagaperi
34	Samugarengapuram	69	Marugalkurichi	104	Sivaramangaipuram


NANGUNERI TALUK
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT
SCALE
2 0 2 4 Miles
Kilometres 2 0 2 4 6
PANCHAYAT UNIONS
A Kalakkadu
B Nanguneri
C Valliyur
D Radhapuram
REFERENCE
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Taluk Head Quarters
Panchayat Union Boundary
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers
National Highways
State Highways
Roads
River with Stream
Uninhabited Villages
Villages having Population Below 250
Villages having Population 250-499
Villages having Population 500-999
Villages having Population 1000-4999
Villages having Population Above 5000
Post and Telegraph Office
Police Station
Rest House
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres
Colleges and High Schools
Towns
Urban Areas
TIRUNELVELI TALUK
AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK
SRIVAIKUNTAM TALUK
TIRUCHENDUR TALUK
KALKULAM TALUK
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT
THOVALA TALUK
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT
AGASTEESWARAM TALUK
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT
FOREST
Kalakkadu
Sivalapperi
Nanguneri
Eruvadi
Dalavathisamudram
Vadakku Valliyur
Therku Valliyur
Pancakudi
Perungudi
Radhapuram
Pelavur
Levinjipuram
Chettikulam
Koodankulam
Vijayapati
Mulaikkaraippatti
Vijayanarayanam
Ittamozhi
Udankudi
Tisayanvilai
Karaichuttu Pudur
Karaichuttu Uvari
Thiruvambalpuram
Gulf of Manaar
Cheranmahadevi
Tirunelveli
Pachaiar River
Nambiyar River
Manappadu
Sattankulam
Cherakulam
Hanuma Nadi
77° 20' East of Greenwich
77° 30'
77° 50'
78° 0'
8° 30'
8° 20'
Index Map of Tirunelveli District
Ramanathapuram
SANKARANAYANARKOVIL
VILATHIKULAM
SHENCOTTAH
TENKASI
KOVILPATTI
TUTICORIN
TIRUNELVELI
AMBASAMUDRAM
SRIVAIKUNTAM
TIRUCHENDUR
NANGUNERI
Kanyakumari
KERALA
Gulf of Manaar
Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
105	Palangulam	113	Nambipuram	120	Vilvarayankulam
106	Ilayankulam	114	Mahiladi	121	Pambankulam
107	Melaputhaneri	115	Sadayaneri	122	Adangarkulam
108	Madankarankadu	116	Tinakarankulam	124	Alaganeri
109	Alankulam	117	Pasuvalai	125	Kalakad (R.F.)
110	Veppankulam	118	Appuvilai	126	Valliyoor[1](R.F.)
111	Madam Alamkulam	119	Mahadevankulam		

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	15	763	786
200—499	8	1,335	1,496
500—999	8	2,504	2,697
1,000—1,999	23	17,294	18,998
2,000—4,999	45	67,658	74,459
5,000—9,999	16	52,163	55,122
10,000 and above	4	25,542	27,254
Total	119	167,259	180,812

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,825.61 Km²

Density : 205 Persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	179,293	194,335
Literates	98,277	72,335
Workers	97,877	27,111
Non-Workers	81,416	167,224
Scheduled Castes	23,668	25,524
Scheduled Tribes	194	194

MAP 131

THIRUCHENDUR TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Malavarayanatham	26	Sendamangalam	57	Pudukulam
2	Athinathapuram	29	Veerapandianpattinam	58	Arasoor
4	Udayarkulam	32	Nallur	59	Naduvakurichi
5	Kurippankulam	33	Moolakkarai	60	Sasthavinallur
6	Vellamadam	34	Ammanpuram	61	Kommatikottai
7	Themankulam	35	Veeramanickam	62	Padukkapathu
8	Thirunaveerudyarpuram	36	Kanam	63	Pallakuruchi
9	Alagiamanavalapuram (Part)	37	Pallipattu	65	Sathankulam (Part)
10	Thirukkalur	38	Kayanozhi	66	Palankulam
11	Kadyanadai	39	Mela Thiruchendur	67	Pannamparai
13	Thenthiruperai	42	Manadu Thandapathu	68	Venkataramanujapuram
14	Maviduppannai	45	Chettiapattu	69	Athiakurichi
15	Kurukathur	46	Lakshmipuram	70	Madhavankurichi
16	Rajapathi	47	Megnanapuram	71	Kulasekaranpattinam (Part)
17	Poraiyoor	48	Nangaimozhi	72	Punnakkayal
18	Katchanavilai	49	Semmarikulam	75	Sethukkuvoithan
19	Mookkuperi	50	Eluvaraimukki	76	Pidaneri
20	Kudiraimozhi	51	Kattarimangalam	78	Thatchamozhi (Part)
21	Nalumavadi	52	Meerankulam	79	Thiruppaniputhanthuvai
22	Angamangalam	53	Sri Venkateswarapuram	80	Vagaivilai
23	Suganthalai	54	Karungadal	82	Karuvelampadu
24	Mela Authoor	55	Nedungulam	83	Komaneri
25	Authoor Cusba	56	Kombankulam		

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	...	...	...
200—499	1	224	269
500—999	6	2,078	2,267
1,000—1,999	20	13,929	15,449
2,000—4,999	30	47,494	54,391
5,000—9,999	11	32,840	35,889
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	**68**	**96,585**	**108,265**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area :	837.09 Km²	
Density :	402 Persons per Km²	
	Males	*Females*
Population	158,453	177,680
Literates	99,398	88,322
Workers	80,245	16,621
Non-Workers	78,208	161,059
Scheduled Castes	15,860	16,859
Scheduled Tribes	...	...

TIRUCHENDUR TALUK

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Kilometre 1 0 1 2 3 4

SRIVAIKUNTAM TALUK

NANGUNERI TALUK

Gulf of Manaar

FOREST

Tirunelveli

Tirunelveli Junc.

Tambaraparni River

Alwarthirunagari S (8,132)

Athur (Kasba)

Nel Athur

Nazereth (10,901)

(18,584) Arumuganeri P S H

Kayalpattinam (18,925) H S

Kayamozhi

(18,126) TIRUCHENDUR C S P T R

(8,764) Paramankurichi

Semmarikulam

Manaduthandapattu

Udangudi (17,163)

Kulasekharanpattinam (11,544) H P

Sattankulam (12,934) S R

Karamanaiyar

Mudalur (6,208)

Pudukulam

Munanjippatti

Karungadal

Ittamoli

Sasthavinalluru

Naduvakkurichi

Padukkappatru

Arasur

Tisayanvilai

Kattam

Kattam R.

Panayakkudi

A

B

C

D

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Alwarthirunagari

B Tiruchendur

C Udangudi

D Sattankulam

77° 50′ East of Greenwich

78° 0′

78° 10′

8° 30′

8° 20′

Index Map of Tirunelveli District



REFERENCE

Taluk Boundary	
Taluk Head Quarters	
Panchayat Union Boundary	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	40
State Highways	SH
Roads	
Railway line (Metre Gauge)	
River with Stream	
Uninhabited Villages	
Villages having Population 250-499	
Villages having Population 500-999	
Villages having Population 1000-4999	
Villages having Population Above 5000	
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres	H
Colleges and High Schools	C,S
Towns	
Urban Areas	

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census,

MAP 132

VILATHIKULAM TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
5	Puliankulam	140	Vowalthothi	197	K. Duraisamipuram
6	Nedungulam	141	Shencottai	198	Subbaiahpuram
7	Karuppar	142	Pudur	199	Sundarapachiapuram
8	Muthalapuram	143	Kulakattakurichi	200	Kadalkudi
16	Ayan Vadamalapuram	144	Sennampatti	201	Mavilodai
36	Vaippar	145	Vannipatti	202	N. Jegaveerapuram
37	Virusampatti	146	Nadukattur	203	Chinnoor
38	Mandikulam	147	Mathalapuram	204	Inam Vadamalapuram
39	Ayan Sengalpadai	148	Kumaralingapuram	205	Malleswarapuram
40	Keela Vilathikulam	149	P. Jegaveerapuram	206	Kumara Sakkanapuram
41	Vilathikulam (Part)	150	Kandasamipuram	207	Lakshmipuram
42	Ayan Bammayapuram	151	Boothalapuram	208	Muthiahpuram
52	Rajapatti	152	Melakallurani	209	Ramachandrapuram
53	Masarpatti	153	Sankaralingapuram	210	Arianayagipuram
54	Melakarandai	154	Kumarachithampatti	211	Subramaniapuram
55	Ayan Karisalkulam	155	Goundampatti	212	M. Kumara Sakkanapuram
56	Vembar	156	Nagalapuram	213	Soorangudi
57	Mettilpatti	157	Athankarai	214	K. Thangammalpuram
59	Inam Kodangipatti	158	Singilipatti	215	Sivaperunkuntram
60	Maniakaranpatti	159	Thalaikattupuram	216	Vembar
61	Muthusamypuram	160	Kalugachalapuram	217	Periasamipuram
62	Sivalarpatti	161	Pandanthapuli	218	M. Shunmugapuram
63	Pattithevanpatti	183	Neeravi Pudupatti	219	Melamandai
64	Keelakarandai	184	Kumarareddiapuram	220	E. Velayuthapuram
65	Trappathi	185	Sivagnanapuram	221	Pallakulam
66	Sakkilpatti	186	Subramaniapuram	222	Kannimarkuttam
67	Keela Nattu Kurichi	187	Arungulam	223	Thathaneri
68	Inam Arunachalapuram	188	Kumaragiri	224	Madarajapuram
69	Tholmalaipatti	189	Vellayammalpuram	227	Kuralayampatti
70	Veerapatti	190	Sithavanaickenpatti	228	Kottanatham
134	Ramanadithu	191	Velidupatti	229	Zamin Sengal Padai
136	Nambipuram	193	Zamin Karisalkulam	230	Kamalapuram
137	Thangammalpuram	194	Guruvarpatti	231	Koothanurani
138	Perilovanpatti	195	Kodangipatti	232	Namasivayapuram
139	Vedapatti	196	Vadalakarai	233	Sakkammalpuram

VILATHIKULAM TALUK

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Kilometre 1 0 1 2 3 4

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Pudur

B Vilathikulam

REFERENCE

District Boundary	
Taluk Boundary	
Taluk Head Quarters	◎
Panchayat Union Boundary	.....
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	134
Roads	
River with Stream	
Uninhabited Villages	□
Villages having Population Below 250	○
Villages having Population 250-499	●
Villages having Population 500-999	■
Villages having Population 1000-4999	▲
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres	H
Colleges and High Schools	C,S
Towns	
Urban Areas	

SATTUR TALUK
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

ARUPPUKKOTTAI TALUK
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

MUDUKULATHUR TALUK
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

KOVILPATTI TALUK

Ettayapuram

Kaipar River

Perunali

Eppodumvenram

Ottapidaram

Gulf of Manaar

6,558
VILATHIKULAM

A

B

Index Map of Tirunelveli District



78° 0′ East of Greenwich

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
234	Marthandampatti	237	T. Subbaiahpuram	240	Kulathur (East)
235	Poosanur	238	Veerapandiapuram	241	Kallurani
236	Inam Vadapatti	239	Kulathur (North)	242	Kulathur (South)

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	3	220	203
200—499	17	2,854	3,021
500—999	84	12,369	12,787
1,000—1,999	41	27,322	28,585
2,000—4,999	19	26,308	27,264
5,000—9,999	..	...	...
10,000 and above	...	...	...
Total	114	69,073	71,860

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 1,105.92 Km²

Density : 133 Persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	72,542	75,149
Literates	40,621	20,129
Workers	40,515	17,303
Non-Workers	31,827	57,846
Scheduled Castes	10,775	18,779
Scheduled Tribes	...	...

MAP 133

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

Basic Census Statistics

1. AREA

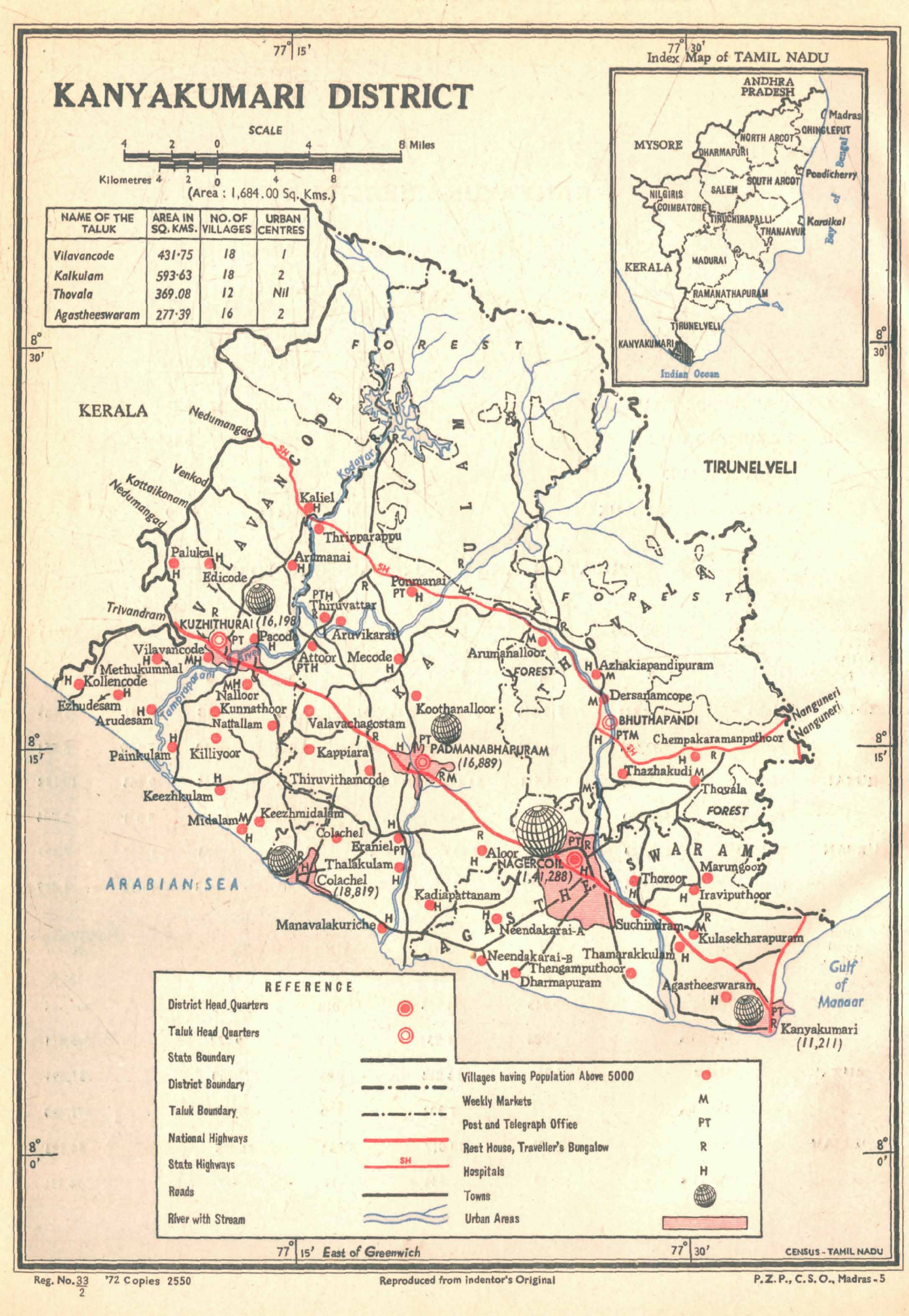
	Administrative Divisions	Area (in Km²)		
		TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
	1	2	3	4
1	VILAVANCODE TALUK	431.75	426.60	5.15
2	KALKULAM TALUK	593.63	585.27	8.36
3	THOVALA TALUK	369.08	369.08	...
4	AGASTEESWARAM TALUK	277 39	248.19	29.20

2. POPULATION AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

Total Rural Urban	Males Females	Population	Total Workers	Workers in Industrial Categories I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL	Males	619,884	313,640	57,326	116,795	26,264	618	11,701	23,965
	Females	602,665	36,854	794	9,652	1,085	14	7,156	6,551
RURAL	Males	517,164	265,673	54,436	112,479	22,606	545	9,864	16,138
	Females	500,980	29,500	742	9,191	1,060	1	5,521	5,064
URBAN	Males	102,720	47,967	2,890	4,316	3,658	73	1,837	7,827
	Females	101,685	7,354	52	461	25	13	1,635	1,487

Total Rural Urban	Males Females	Workers in Industrial Categories VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-Workers X
1	2	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL	Males	9,543	24,865	9,018	33,545	306,244
	Females	286	1,737	357	9,222	565,811
RURAL	Males	7,311	14,848	5,186	22,260	251,491
	Females	273	1,303	240	6,105	471,480
URBAN	Males	2,232	10,017	3,832	11,285	54,753
	Females	13	434	117	3,117	94,331

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT



NAME OF THE TALUK	AREA IN SQ. KMS.	NO. OF VILLAGES	URBAN CENTRES
Vilavancode	431·75	18	1
Kalkulam	593·63	18	2
Thovala	369.08	12	Nil
Agastheeswaram	277·39	16	2

REFERENCE

District Head Quarters	Villages having Population Above 5000
Taluk Head Quarters	Weekly Markets — M
State Boundary	Post and Telegraph Office — PT
District Boundary	Rest House, Traveller's Bungalow — R
Taluk Boundary	Hospitals — H
National Highways	Towns
State Highways — SH	Urban Areas
Roads	
River with Stream	

CENSUS - TAMIL NADU

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3. GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901—1971

Census years	POPULATION			GROWTH	
	Persons	Males	Females	Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	359,248	179,954	176,294	...	...
1911	422,260	212,212	210,048	+ 63,012	+ 17.54
1921	494,125	249,389	244,736	+ 71,865	+ 17.02
1931	581,851	291,992	289,859	+ 87,726	+ 17.75
1941	676,975	339,835	337,140	+ 95,124	+ 16.35
1951	826,380	417,371	409,089	+ 149,405	+ 22.07
1961	996,915	503,735	493,180	+ 170,535	+ 20.64
1971	1,222,549	619,884	602,665	+ 225,634	+ 22.63

4. POPULATION BY RELIGION

RELIGION	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Hindus	694,522	352,642	341,880
Muslims	52,357	26,629	25,728
Christians	475,611	240,604	235,007
Sikhs	45	1	44
Buddhists	3	—	3
Jains	4	2	2
Others	7	6	1

5. POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES

Name of Town	Status	Growth Rate, 1961-71	Population		Workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Kuzhithurai	M	+18.16	8,198	8,008	3,717	545
2 Padmanabhapuram	M	+16.85	8,385	8,504	3,810	368
3 Colachel	M	+20.07	9,659	9,168	4,836	903
4 Nagercoil	M	+33.03	70,878	70,418	32,832	5,719
5 Kanyakumari	T. S.	(New Town)	5,616	5,595	2,772	492

M. Municipality; T. S. Township.

6. SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE

Age Groups	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All ages	1,222,549	619,884	602,665
0—14	463,586	235,288	228,298
15—19	133,515	65,157	68,358
20—24	117,142	59,299	57,843
25—29	91,937	46,028	45,909
30—39	144,679	73,818	70,861
40—49	118,567	61,030	57,537
50—59	78,006	41,023	36,983
60 +	75,044	38,197	36,847
Age not stated	73	44	29

7. OTHER BASIC DATA

(i) SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES—POPULATION AND LITERATES

Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes	Population		Literates	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Castes	23,904	23,632	13,970	9,955
Scheduled Tribes	1,496	1,366	292	152

(ii) SEX RATIO	Total	Rural	Urban
Sex Ratio	972	969	990

(iii) LITERACY

Total Rural Urban	Literate and educated persons	
	Males	Females
Total	397,453	314,223
Rural	323,836	252,647
Urban	73,617	61,576

MAP 134

VILAVANCODE TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Kollencode	8	Pacode (Part)	15	Midalam
2	Ezhudesam	9	Vilavancode (Part)	16	Keezhkulam
3	Painkulam	10	Palugal	17	Killiyoor
4	Arudesam	11	Edaicode	18	Nattalam
5	Methukummal	12	Arumanai	19	Glamalai
6	Kunnathoor	13	Kaliel		
7	Nalloor (Part)	14	Keezhmidalam		

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	...	...	...
200—499	...	...	...
500—999	...	...	...
1,000—1,999	1	965	724
2,000—4,999	...	...	...
5,000—9,999	...	...	...
10,000 and above	18	189,454	182,487
Total	**19**	**190,419**	**183,211**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 431·75 Km²

Density : 903 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	198,609	191,219
Literates	120,540	91,272
Workers	97,531	12,122
Non-Workers	101,078	179,097
Scheduled Castes	4,272	4,310
Scheduled Tribes	673	593

VILAVANCODE TALUK

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4

77° 10'

8° 30'

8° 20'

AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

FOREST

19

Index Map of Kanyakumari Dist.



PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Melpuram
B Mumchira
C Killiyoor

KERALA

KALKULAM TALUK

Nedumangad

Venkod

Kottaikonam

Neyyattinkarai

Nedumangad

Nedumangad

Kalkel 13 H S

Kodayar River

Kulasekharam

Edaicode 11 H S

PHS 10 Palukal

Arumanai 12 H P S

Trivandram

Parachalai

Attoor

Attoor

C.S PT SH Pacode

KUZHITHURAI (16,198)

Vilavancode R SH 9 HP

SH 5 Methukummal

Puvar

Tambraparani River

H S 7 Nallor

H 1 PS Kollencode

B

Arudesam 4 S H

Kunnathoor H 6 3 S

Kattathurai Thuckalay

Thikkanamkode

Mekkukuzhikode

Ezhudesam H 2 S

Nattalam H 18 S

S 17 Killiyoor

C

3 H S 1 Painkulam

Keezhkulam 16 SH

Arabian Sea

Eraniel

Midalam 15 SH

14 Keezhmidalam H S

Colachel

Colachel

77° 10' East of Greenwich

77° 20'

CENSUS–TAMIL NADU

REFERENCE

State Boundary	
District Boundary	
Taluk Boundary	
Taluk Head Quarters	◎
Panchayat Union Boundary	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	12
National Highways	
State Highways	SH
Roads	
River with Stream	
Villages having Population 1000-4999	▲
Villages having Population Above 5000	●
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres	H
Colleges and High Schools	C.S
Towns	
Urban Areas	

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MAP 135

KALKULAM TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Kappiyara	8	Aruvikkarai	15	Kadiapattanam
2	Valvachagostam	9	Thiruvattar	16	Manavalakurichy
3	Attoor	10	Thirparappu	17	Colachel (Part)
4	Thuckalay (Part)	11	Ponmanai	18	Thiruvithancode
5	Kalkulam (Part)	12	Aloor	19	Veerapuli (R.F.) (Azhagiapandipuram)
6	Kothanalloor	13	Eraniel	20	Velimalai Part (R.F.)
7	Mecode	14	Thalakulam	21	Veerapuli (R.F.) (Kulasekaram)

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	...	...	...
200—499	...	...	...
500—999	...	...	...
1,000—1,999	...	...	...
2,000—4,999	1	2,300	2,205
5,000—9,999	2	7,819	7,621
10,000 and above	15	183,351	175,493
Total	**18**	**193,470**	**185,319**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area: 593.63 Km²

Density: 698 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	211,514	202,983
Literates	127,976	102 082
Workers	109,039	8,232
Non-Workers	102,475	194,751
Scheduled Castes	7,046	6,682
Scheduled Tribes	731	674

KALKULAM TALUK
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

SCALE
1 0 1 2 3 Miles
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4

Index Map of Kanyakumari Dist.



77° 20′ 77° 30′

8° 30′ 8° 20′ 8° 10′

AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

NANGUNERI TALUK
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

VILAVANCODE TALUK

THOVALA TALUK

AGASTEESWARAM TALUK

FOREST

FOREST

FOREST HILL

HILL

HILL

Kaliyal

Thiriparappu 10

Kadayal Channel

Othakadai

Thiruvattar 9

Ponmanai 11

Aruvikarai 8

Arumanai

Tambraparani River

Bhoothapandi

Arumanalloor

Attoor 3

Mecode 7

Todivetti

Todivetti

Todivetti

Todivetti

Todivetti

Karingal

Killiyoor

Killiyoor

Koothanalloor 6

Valvachagoshtam 2

Kappiard 1

THUCKALAY

Padmanabhapuram (16,889)

Thiruvithamcode 18

Eraniel 13

Colachel 17

Colachel (18,819)

Thalakulam 14

Aloor 12

Kadiapattanam 15

Manavalakurichi 16

Erachakulam

Nagercoil

Nagercoil

Rajakkamangalam

Arabian Sea

A

B

C

20

21

19

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

A Thiruvattar
B Thuckalay
C Kurunthancode

REFERENCE

District Boundary	
Taluk Boundary	
Taluk Head Quarters	◎
Panchayat Union Boundary	
Village Boundary with Location Code Numbers	15
National Highways	
State Highways	SH
Roads	
River with Stream	
Uninhabited Villages	□
Villages having Population 1000 - 4999	▲
Villages having Population Above 5000	●
Post and Telegraph Office	PT
Police Station	P
Rest House	R
Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries & M. C. W. Centres	H
Colleges and High Schools	C.S
Towns	
Urban Areas	

77° 20′ East of Greenwich

CENSUS-TAMIL NADU 77° 30′

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MAP 136

THOVALA TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Thovala	9	Arumanalloor	17	Mahendragiri (R.F.)
2	Chempagaramanputhoor	10	Azhagiapandipuram	18	Veerapuli (R.F.) (Part in Azhagiapandipuram)
3	Thiruppathisaram	11	Ananthapuram	19	Velimalai (R.F.)
4	Thazhakudi	12	Erachakulam	20	Kalkulam Grazing-Block I (R.F.)
5	Boothapandy	13	Thekkumalai East (R.F.)	21	Kalkulam Grazing-Block II (R.F.)
6	Esanthimangalam	14	Thekkumalai West (R.F.)	22	Asambu (R. F.)
7	Chiramadam	15	Thadagamalai (R.F.)	23	Kottakarai Reserve Land (R.F.)
8	Derisanamcoppu	16	Poigaimalai (R.F.)	24	Veerapuli (R.F.)

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

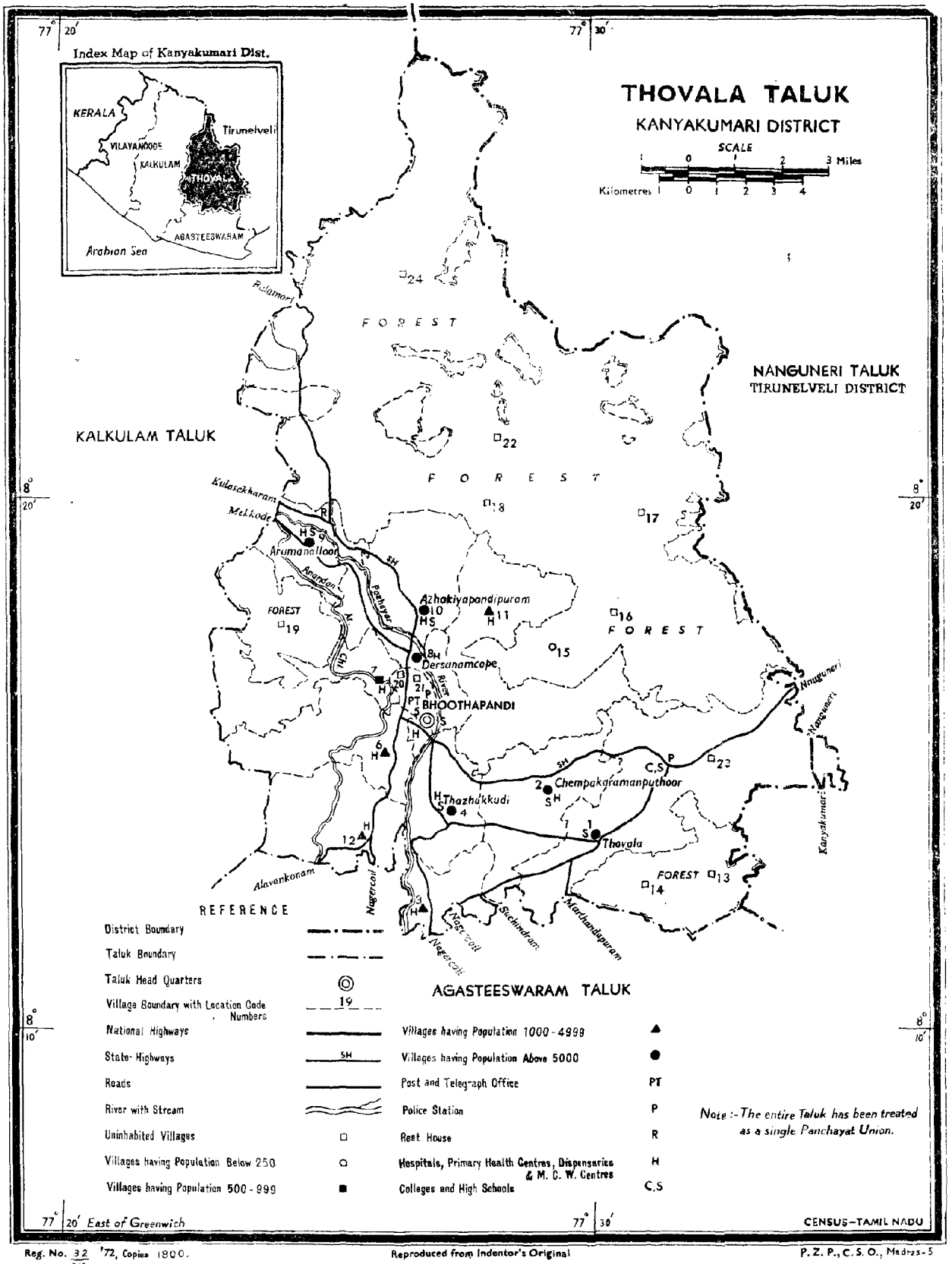
Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	1	18	22
200—499	...	...	...
500—999	1	453	430
1,000—1,999	...	...	...
2,000—4,999	4	7,713	7,592
5,000—9,999	5	16,279	16,214
10,000 and above	2	14,797	14,734
Total	**13**	**39,260**	**38,992**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 369. 08 Km²

Density: 212 persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	39,260	38,992
Literates	26,569	20,316
Workers	21,132	3,980
Non-Workers	18,128	35,012
Scheduled Castes	3,673	3,676
Scheduled Tribes	2	2



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MAP 137

AGASTEESWARAM TALUK

CODE NUMBERS AND NAMES OF VILLAGES

Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name
1	Kanyakumari (Part)	7	Eraviputhoor	12	Vadiveeswaram (Part)
2	Agasteeswaram (Part)	8	Suchindrum	13	Nagercoil (Part)
3	Thamarakulam	9	Parakkai	14	Vadasery (Part)
4	Kulasekarapuram	10	Thengamputhoor	15	Neendakarai (A) (Part)
5	Marungoor	11	Dharmapuram	16	Neendakarai (B)
6	Theroor				

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

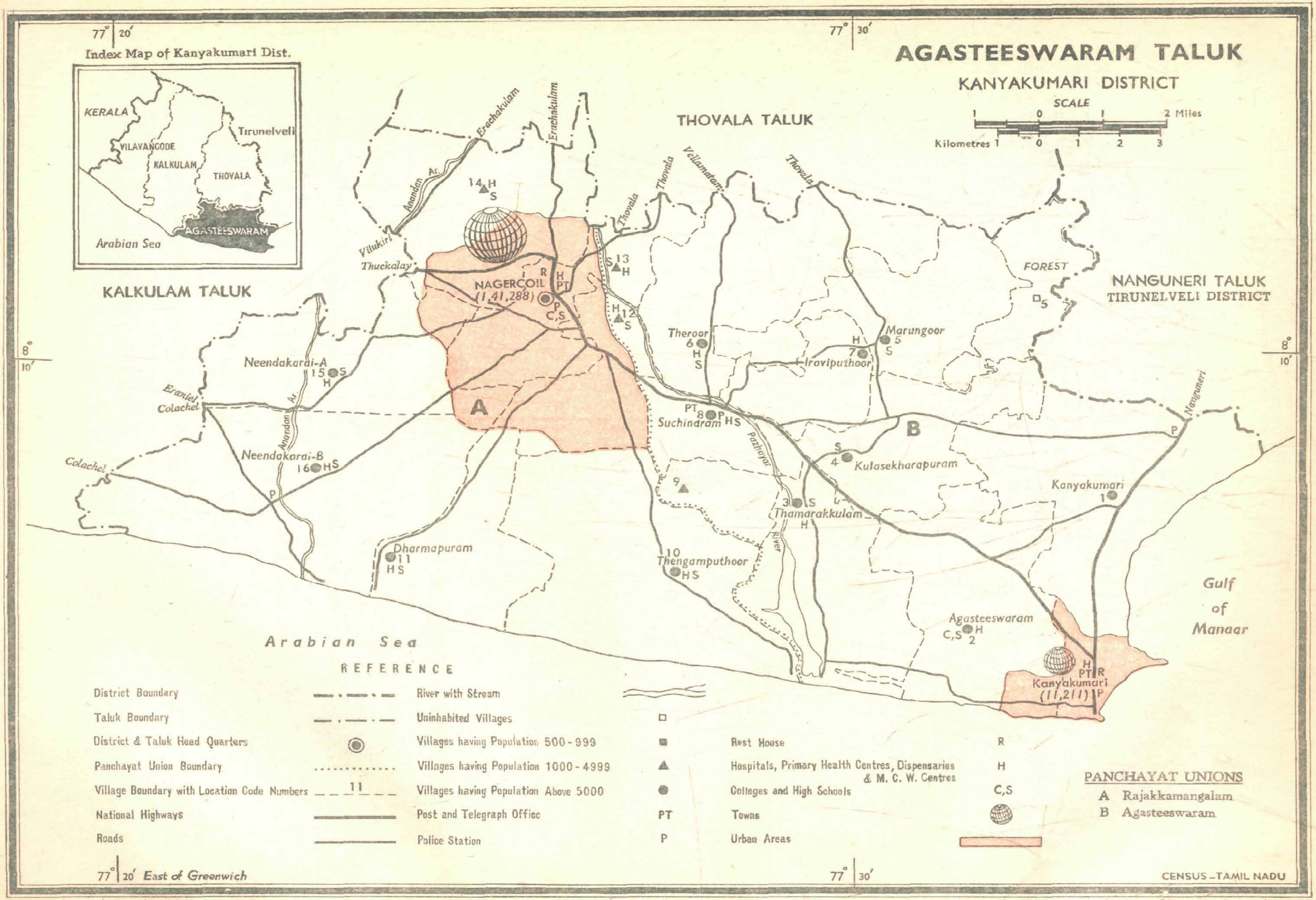
Size Categories	No. of Inhabited Villages	POPULATION	
		Males	Females
Less than 200	...	...	...
200—499	...	...	...
500—999	...	...	...
1,000—1,999	3	2,711	2,642
2,000—4,999	1	2,324	2,276
5,000—9,999	5	18,660	18 841
10,000 and above	7	70,320	69,699
Total	**16**	**94,015**	**93,458**

OTHER BASIC DATA

Area : 277.39 Km²

Density : 1,226 Persons per Km²

	Males	*Females*
Population	170,501	169,471
Literates	122,368	100,553
Workers	85,938	12,528
Non-Workers	84,563	156,951
Scheduled Castes	8,913	8,964
Scheduled Tribes	90	97



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SCHEMATIC MAPS OF TOWNS

MAP 138

MADRAS CITY

The City of Madras has emerged as the fourth biggest City in the country, the other Cities being Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. About 300 years ago when the site at Madras was chosen as a settlement by the British Traders, it was nothing more than a tiny village. From an obscure hamlet, the city expanded with the Fort St. George as the nucleus and it has now grown as an important metropolis. The growth of the City of Madras coincided with the gradual expansion of the British commercial enterprise. From a population of 4 lakhs in 1871, it had grown to such a size as to accommodate about 25 lakhs in 1971. During this century, the highest decadal growth was during 1941-51, with an increase of 65.3%. In this decade, the limits of the city was extended from 30 Sq. Miles to about 50 Sq. Miles. The City limits have not been extended after this. The decade 1961-71 is again marked by high increase of 42.8% over its 1961 population.

The City of Madras is situated on the east coast in latitude 13° North and longitude 80°15' East. It is an important port on the east coast. The city has an equable climate and the mean temperature is 75° F. During the summer months of May and June, the temperature goes upto 95° F. The sea-breeze comes as a welcome relief during the months of March-October in an otherwise warm and moist climate.

The growth of the City in the first stage was due to the commercial activities of the English. The opening of a port, the establishment of the Municipal Corporation for civic administration and the improvement in communications accelerated the industrial growth. The establishment of a Spinning and Weaving Mills (Binny), the expansion of the artificial harbour, the establishment of a few light and medium engineering industries and the electrification of the suburban railway tract, encouraged the industrial growth. Besides, a large number of educational institutions and other technical institutions were established. The setting up of foundry units, leather tanning establishments, transport and pharmaceutical manufacturing units helped the industrial growth.

During the last 30 years, the growth of the City had been phenomenal. The five-year plans also brought about the establishment of some important and large scale industrial ventures like the Integral Coach Factory, Hindustan Teleprinters, Surgical Tools Factory etc. The city being the administrative headquarters of the State of Tamil Nadu also influenced the economic growth of the City.

As the City could not accommodate the new industrial units, satellite towns like Avadi, Ambattur, Thiruvattiyur, Pallavaram, St. Thomas Mount etc., came up, which will all be covered in the area of "Greater Madras". In 1971 Census, a new concept of Urban Agglomeration has been evolved and it includes all the suburban continuous urban outgrowth which have close links with the core City. This integrated area has 57 urban units situated in Chingelput District which encircles the City. The population of Madras Urban Agglomeration is about 31·7 lakhs. The City of Madras has a density of 19,293 persons per Sq. km. while the density in the Madras Urban Agglomeration is 5,972 persons per Sq.km.

Initially the City's expansion was limited to a few tracts on the north and south of the Fort St. George. But recently, it has tended to grow all around except the east. We now find the satellite towns and semi-urban tracts—an off-shoot of the City's growth—on all the three sides, viz., north, west and south. A large number of industrial units have now been set up along the main arteries branching off from Madras in all directions. The horizontal expansion of Madras City was feasible in view of the availability of extensive lands around the city, whereas in the other big Cities of India, like Bombay, a vertical expansion became inevitable.

The City has a working population of 28.2. Its multi-functional character can be seen from the fact that 25·8% of the workers in the City are engaged in manufacturing, processing etc., industries, 24·4% in trade and commerce, 23.3% in other services, 18.6% in transport, storage and communications and 4.8% in construction works and 1.6% in household industries.

The statement given below shows certain basic statistics about Madras City.

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	2,469,449
Males	...	1,297,195
Females	...	1,172,254
Area in Sq. Km.	...	128 00
Density per Sq. Km.	...	19,293
Sex Ratio	...	904
No. of Census Houses	...	338,414
No. of Census Households	...	444,788

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	62·01
Males	...	70·57
Females	...	52.54

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	10·49
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0.04

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	28.20
Males	...	49·09
Females	...	5.08

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+42·81
1951—61	...	+22·11
1941—51	...	+65·34

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	84·99
Muslims	...	8·51
Christians	...	6·62
Other Religions	...	0·78

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	73·71
Telugu	...	12.03
Malayalam	...	3·73
Kannada	...	0·72
Urdu	...	5.74
Others	...	4·07

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	35.07
15—19	...	9·92
20—24	...	11 03
25—29	...	9.26
30—39	...	14·10
40—49	...	9·62
50—59	...	5·95
60+	...	5·04
Age not stated	...	0·01

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	0·15
II	...	0·09
III	...	1·28
IV	...	0·03
V (a)	...	1·60
V (b)	...	25·78
VI	...	4·81
VII	...	24·35
VIII	...	18·57
IX	...	23·34

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MADRAS CITY



Area 128.0 Sq. Kms. Population 2,469,449



REFERENCE

- Administrative Area
- Wholesale Trade
- Retail Trade
- Industrial Area
- Educational Institutes
- Modern Residential Area
- Old Residential Area
- Shops
- Banking Area
- Public Buildings
- Recreational Area
- Transport and Communication
- Other Area
- Town Boundary

INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Secretariat
2 High Court
3 Reserve Bank
4 General Post Office
5 Mofussil Bus Stand
6 Custom House
7 Collector's Office
8 Govt. Press
9 Buckingham & Carnatic Mills
10 Zoo
11 Corporation of Madras
12 Moore Market
13 Madras Central Railway Station
14 Central Jail
15 Govt. General Hospital
16 Madras Egmore Railway Station
17 Museum
18 Rajaji Hall
19 University of Madras
20 Police Inspector General's Office
21 Census Office
22 All India Radio Station
23 Gandhi Mandapam
24 Raj Bhavan

Prepared in the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 139

KANCHIPURAM CITY

Kanchipuram with a population of 110,657 is the district headquarters of Chingleput District. It is situated south-west of Madras at a distance of 80 km. by road. Kanchipuram lies on the Chingleput-Arkonam section of the Southern Railway at latitude 12° 51′ North and longitude 79° 41′ East. The area of the town is 11.37 Sq. km. and the density of population is 9,732 persons per Sq. km. Kanchipuram city gets an annual average rainfall of 1,066.0 mm. and the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded are 32.9° C and 22.7° C respectively.

Kanchipuram has been a town of historic importance. Kanchipuram or "Kanchi" as is popularly known was the seat of the Pallavas in the 7th Century A. D. and it then passed on to the hands of the Cholas and the Vijayanagar Kings. Muslims took it from the Vijayanagar Kings and in the middle of the eighteenth century, it came under the British rule. Kanchipuram is a famous pilgrim centre for Hindus—Saivites and Vaishnavites. Kanchipuram is a town of famous temples—Kamakshi temple, Ekambareswarar temple, Kailasanathar temple and Varadharajar temple. The town is the birth place of Chanakya or Kautilya who was the famous Minister at the time of Emperor Chandragupta Maurya. The Hindu spiritual leader, Adi Sri Sankaracharya is said to have established his episcopal seat "Kamakoti Pitam" in this city. Kanchipuram in the olden days was a seat of learning, trade, fine arts, art-wares and handicrafts. This city is now famous for silk weaving and handloom textiles, and silk sarees of Kanchipuram are the favourite of womenfolk throughout India.

Old residential areas are found throughout the town's length and breadth; more on the north-eastern portion and in the south. On the western portion, old residential areas are situated in the south with large areas put to other uses. Shops are found on the sides of main roads both in the north and south—Raja Street, Kamaraj Street, Gandhi Road, etc. Wholesale trade zone is to the west of the Gandhi Road in the south and to the east of the Kamaraj Street in the north. Retail trade zones are found along with the shopping areas. Industrial belts are scattered and cover a smaller area since the main industry is silk weaving and handloom textiles manufacture. Modern residential areas are seen on the east and west of the Railway Station Road near the Vaikuntaperumal temple in the northern portion.

Kanchipuram according to 1971 Census categorisation comes under the functional category of Industrial town.

Zari, raw silk and cotton yarn are the three prominent goods imported while silk sarees, cotton lungis and rice are exported from this town. Silk and handloom textiles and dyes are manufactured here.

Two Hospitals, one T. B. Clinic and a number of dispensaries and nursing homes are available. One Arts, Science and Commerce College and one Arts/Science College and one Polytechnic are functioning here. There are a number of Higher Secondary Schools and Junior Schools in this town. There are five cinema theatres.

Kanchipuram is the core town for Kanchipuram Urban Agglomeration. Besides Kanchipuram, Nathapettai, Putheri and Sevilimedu towns are included in this Urban Agglomeration. The population of the Urban Agglomeration as per 1971 Census is 119,693.

Kanchipuram was a Class-III town in 1901 with a population of 46,164. From 1911 to 1961, the town continued to remain in Class-II—50,000 to 99,999. In 1971, this town

crossed the one lakh limit and became Class-I. In no decade, the increase in population was more than 20%. The highest increase of 19.35% has been witnessed only during 1961-71. The increases during the decades 1921-31 and 1951-61 had been less than 10%.

56.15% of the total population of Kanchipuram city are literate and educated persons. Among males, literates form 68% while among females, the percentage is 44.00. Scheduled Castes form 1.96% of the total population and Scheduled Tribes form 0.34%.

Workers among the total population form 31.11%. The percentage of male workers among male population works out to 54.01% while female workers among the female population comes to 7.42%. Among the industrial categories to which the working population is attached, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repair units engage 44.22% of workers out of which 25.37% fall under Household Industry. Trade and Commerce has 22.89% of the workers and another 17.38% come under the category "Other Services" which is natural as the city is the administrative headquarters of the district.

In this city, 93.97% of the people are Hindus. A little less than 5% of the City's population are Muslims. Tamil is the mother-tongue for 80.55% of the total population. 10.18% of the City's population speak Telugu as their mother-tongue. Urdu speakers form a little less than 3%.

Some of the basic statistics of the City of Kanchipuram are presented below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	110,657
Males	...	56,267
Females	...	54,390
Area in Sq. km.	...	11.37
Density per Sq. km.	...	9,732
Sex Ratio	...	967
No. of Census Houses	...	14,440
No. of Census Households	...	23,414

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	56.15
Males	...	68.00
Females	...	44.00

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	1.96
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0.34

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	31.11
Males	...	54.01
Females	...	7.42

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+19.35
1951—61	...	+ 9.32
1941—51	...	+13.63

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	93.97
Muslims	...	4.74
Christians	...	0.83
Other Religions	...	0.46

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	80.55
Telugu	...	10.18
Malayalam	...	0.58
Kannada	...	1.52
Urdu	...	2.84
Others	...	4.33

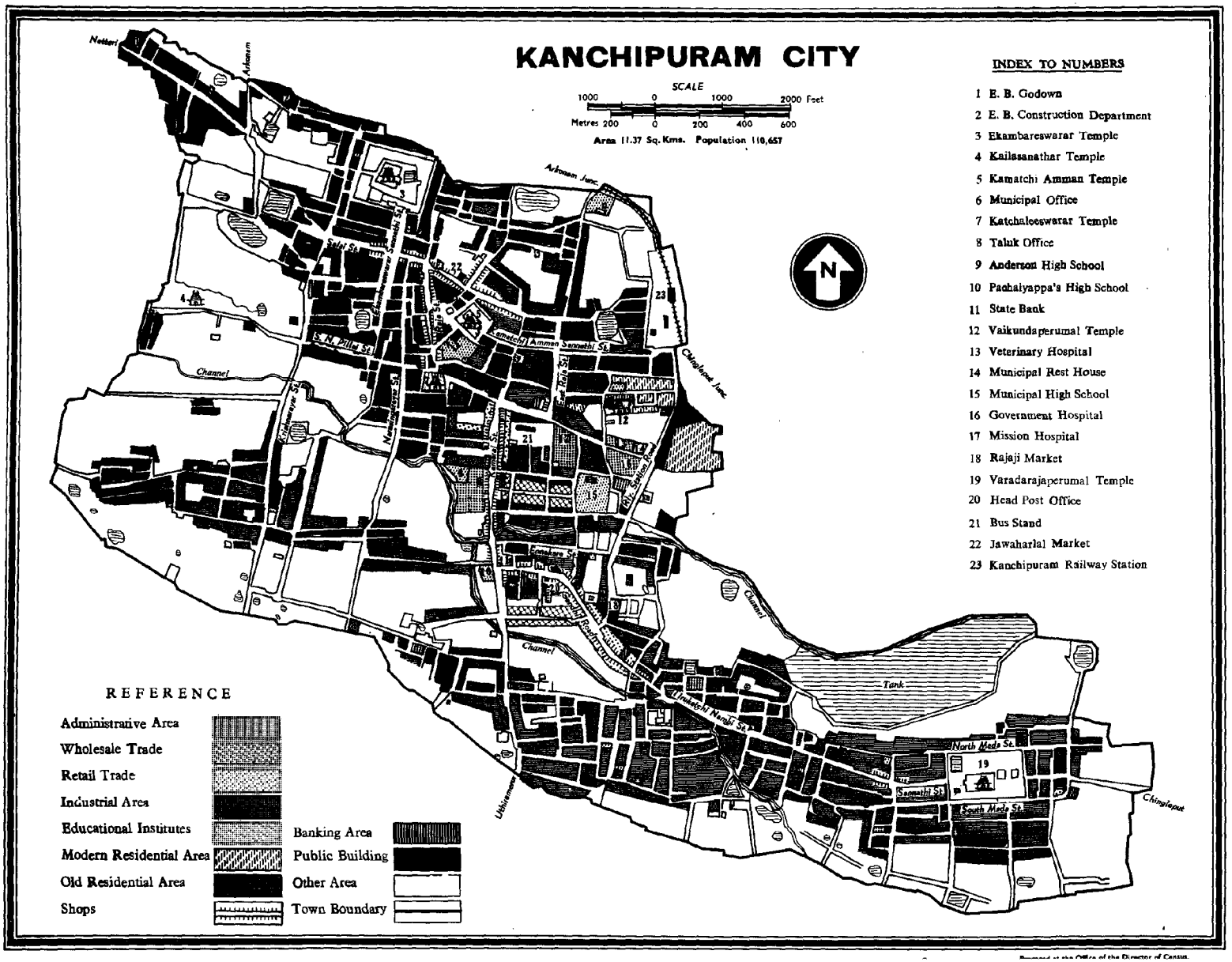
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	35.46
15—19	...	8.71
20—24	...	9.55
25—29	...	7.89
30—39	...	13.74
40—49	...	11.17
50—59	...	7.29
60+	...	6.18
Age not stated	...	0.01

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	3.79
II	...	1.63
III	...	1.07
IV	...	N
V (a)	...	25.37
V (b)	...	18.85
VI	...	3.15
VII	...	22.89
VIII	...	5.87
IX	...	17.38

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)


KANCHIPURAM CITY
SCALE
1000 0 1000 2000 Feet
Metres 200 0 200 400 600
Area 11.37 Sq. Kms. Population 110,657
INDEX TO NUMBERS
1 E. B. Godown
2 E. B. Construction Department
3 Ekambareswarar Temple
4 Kailasanathar Temple
5 Kamatchi Amman Temple
6 Municipal Office
7 Katchaleeswarar Temple
8 Taluk Office
9 Anderson High School
10 Pachaiyappa's High School
11 State Bank
12 Vaikundaperumal Temple
13 Veterinary Hospital
14 Municipal Rest House
15 Municipal High School
16 Government Hospital
17 Mission Hospital
18 Rajaji Market
19 Varadarajaperumal Temple
20 Head Post Office
21 Bus Stand
22 Jawaharlal Market
23 Kanchipuram Railway Station
N
Nellori
Arkonam
Arkonam Junc.
Chingleput Junc.
Channel
Tank
North Mada St.
South Mada St.
Chingleput
Uthiramerur
REFERENCE
Administrative Area
Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade
Industrial Area
Educational Institutes
Modern Residential Area
Old Residential Area
Shops
Banking Area
Public Building
Other Area
Town Boundary

MAP 140

THIRUVATTIYUR TOWN

Thiruvattiyur is a Class II town with a population of 82,853 in 1971 Census. It is situated at a distance of 9.6 km. to the north of Madras City along the sea coast and lies in Saidapet taluk of Chingleput district. The town appears to be an extension of the city of Madras and is connected to Madras by road and rail. Thiruvattiyur town is located on latitude 13° 10' North and longitude 80° 18' East. The average annual rainfall recorded is 1,066 m.m. and the mean maximum and minimum temperatures recorded are 32·9° C and 22.7° C respectively. The town is a municipality covering an area of 21.27 Sq. km. The population density works out to 3,895 persons per Sq. km.

Thiruvattiyur comes under the functional category "Industry". A large number of industrial units manufacturing matches, transformers, motor cycles, sheet glass, steel fabrications, castings, billets, pipes, abrasives, batteries, paints, plastic goods, tyres and tubes for automobiles etc., are located in this town. In fact, Thiruvattiyur is the industrial suburb of Madras City. There is also a proposal to include Thiruvattiyur within Madras City Corporation limits. Thiruvattiyur over the years, has developed into an industrial town because of its proximity to Madras City and the availability of open land and communication facilities with the chief City of Madras.

Thiruvattiyur was only a small town of 15,919 in 1901. The population declined later and stood at 8,100 in 1921. It was only after 1941 the growth of the town was rapid. The growth during 1941-51 and 1951-61 was 61.0% and 68.6% respectively. The highest decadal growth of 119.4% was recorded in 1961-71, which is spectacular and this reflects the growing importance of this town with its major industries.

Thiruvattiyur is an old settlement and is a famous place. There is a big Saivite temple dedicated to Lord Thyagaraja, here. This is the birth place of one of the 63 Nayanmars, Shri Kaliyanayanar. One of the Saivite Acharyas, Shri Sundaramoorthy Nayanar was married at this place. Saint Pattinathar attained Nirvana at this place.

The town is linear with a somewhat broad base in the south and tapering in the north. The Bay of Bengal is the natural boundary on the east. The broad-gauge railway line from Madras Central to Gudur runs through the town in the middle bisecting the town into two—eastern and western parts. Most of the old residential localities are situated to the east of the railway line. The Buckingham Canal runs through the length of the town parallel to the railway track on the western side. Thiruvattiyur High Road connecting Madras runs through most part of the town. Except for the oil refinery located to the west of the Buckingham Canal, no development is to be seen on the western side of the canal. In the eastern part, industrial belts covering establishments manufacturing transformers, switch gears, motor cycles, scooters, matches, automobile tyres and tubes, abrasives, Leyland Heavy Vehicles and private industrial estate of small industries are located and are mostly to the north of the Thiruvattiyur Railway Station. However, a few patches of industrial belts can be seen along the southern points of the roads connecting this town with Madras City. On the western part, Ennore Thermal Station is at the northern tip and the units of sheet glass factory, steel fabrications, radio and electronics are nearer the Thiruvattiyur Railway Station. Shopping area is mostly on both sides of the main road, viz., Thiruvattiyur High Road. Modern residential colonies have come up both in the south and the north, especially in the vacant areas around the industrial units. In the west, the modern residential localities are prominent with bigger outlays as land is available adequately for such purposes. Other zones are not significant.

h ruvattiyur is also one of the significant constituent units of Madras Urban Agglomeration. The entire Madras Urban Agglomeration has a population of 3,169,930.

This town has two secondary schools and a number of middle and primary schools. More than half the population are literate and educated persons. Literacy proportion among males is 65.01% while among females, the proportion is 43.17%.

Workers among the population constitute 28.90%. More than half the male population (51.26%) are workers. Only about 3% of the females are workers. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs with 49.27% of workers is the predominant industrial category. Other services with 16.19%, Trade and Commerce with 12.54% and Transport, Storage and Communications with 11.53% of workers are the other three significant industrial categories. Forestry, fishing etc. is also noteworthy with about 6% of workers engaged in these industrial activities, as fishing is a major activity in this coastal town.

Hindus form the majority with about 87% of the population. Muslims and Christians form about 6% and 7% of the population respectively.

Tamil (76.45%), Telugu (10.34%), Malayalam (6.08%) and Urdu (4.44%) are the chief mother tongues spoken in this town.

Certain basic statistics of 1971 Census pertaining to Thiruvattiyur are given below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	82,853
Males	...	44,437
Females	...	38,416
Area in Sq. km.	...	21.27
Density per Sq. km.	...	3,895
Sex Ratio	...	865
No. of Census Houses	...	11,215
No. of Census Households	...	17,391

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	54.88
Males	...	65.01
Females	...	43.17

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	11.33
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0.03

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	28.90
Males	...	51.26
Females	...	3.03

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+119.40
1951—61	...	+ 68.64
1941—51	...	+ 61.00

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	86.74
Muslims	...	6.41
Christians	...	6.57
Other Religions	...	0.28

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	76.45
Telugu	...	10.34
Malayalam	...	6.08
Kannada	...	0.30
Urdu	...	4.44
Others	...	2.39

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	37.88
15—19	...	8.55
20—24	...	11.26
25—29	...	10.30
30—39	...	14.70
40—49	...	8.79
50—59	...	4.97
60+	...	3.55
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	0.28
II	...	0.31
III	...	6.01
IV	...	...
V (a)	...	0.65
V (b)	...	48.62
VI	...	3.87
VII	...	12.54
VIII	...	11.53
IX	...	16.19

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

TIRUVOTTIYUR TOWN

SCALE

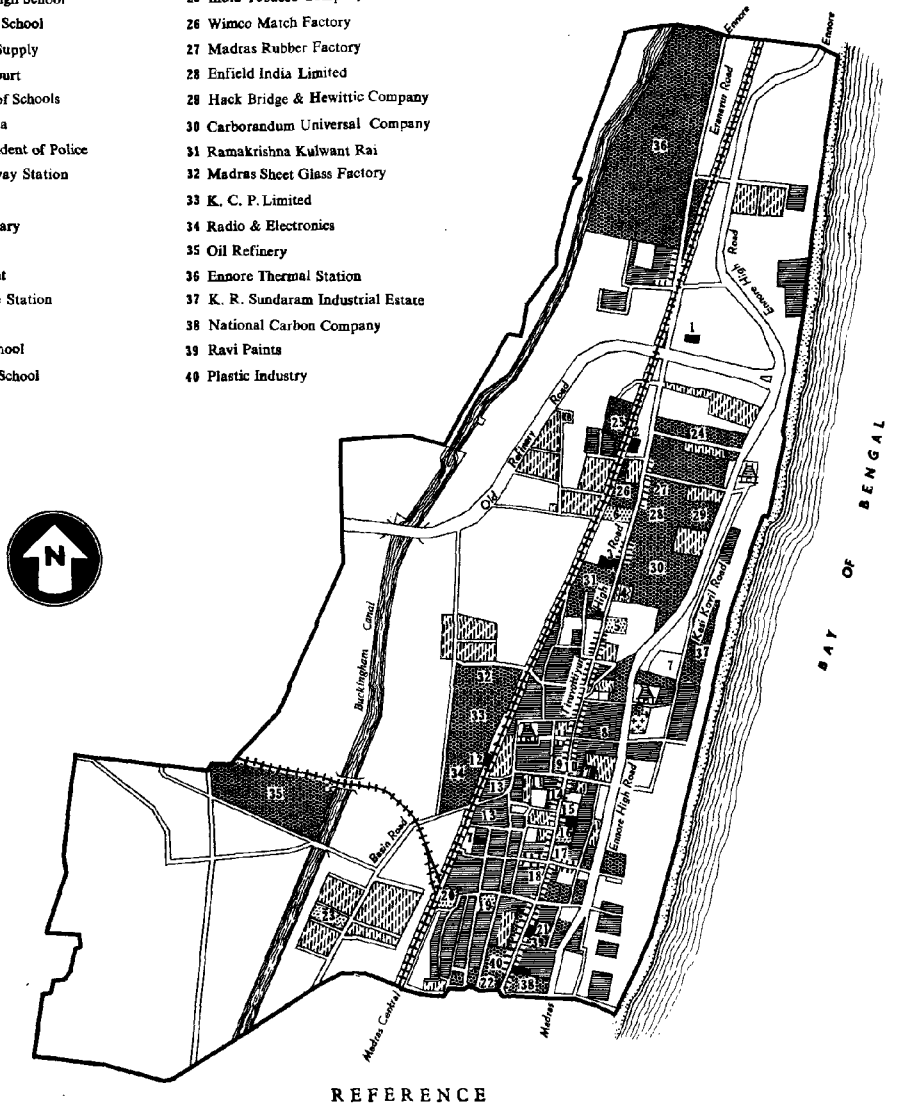
2000 0 2000 4000 Feet

Metres 400 0 400 800

Area 21.27 Sq. Kms. Population 62,853

INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 All India Radio Relay Station
2 Wimco Nagar Station
3 Bus stand
4 Balakrishna Theatre
5 Vellian Chettiar High School
6 Government High School
7 Municipal Water Supply
8 Sub-Magistrate Court
9 Deputy Inspector of Schools
10 State Bank of India
11 Deputy Superintendent of Police
12 Tiruvottiyur Railway Station
13 Cattle Shandy
14 Municipal Dispensary
15 Municipal Office
16 Holi Child Convent
17 Tiruvottiyur Police Station
18 Canara Bank
19 St. Paul's High School
20 Govt. Girls' High School
21 E. S. I. Dispensary
22 Indian Bank
23 Railway Colony Elementary School
24 Eswaran Engineering Group
25 India Tobacco Company
26 Wimco Match Factory
27 Madras Rubber Factory
28 Enfield India Limited
29 Hack Bridge & Hewittic Company
30 Carborandum Universal Company
31 Ramakrishna Kulwant Rai
32 Madras Sheet Glass Factory
33 K. C. P. Limited
34 Radio & Electronics
35 Oil Refinery
36 Ennore Thermal Station
37 K. R. Sundaram Industrial Estate
38 National Carbon Company
39 Ravi Paints
40 Plastic Industry



REFERENCE

Industrial Area	Banking Area	
Educational Institutes	Public Buildings	
Modern Residential Area	Recreational Area	
Old Residential Area	Other Area	
Shops	Town Boundary	

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 141

AVADI TOWN

Avadi is a township in Chingleput district with a population of 77,413 according to 1971 Census. It is situated at a distance of 22 km. from Madras City on the west. It is well connected with Madras City by road and rail and lies on the Madras-Arkonam broad-gauge line of the Southern Railway. Avadi is adjoining Ambattur, another town in Chingleput which forms part of the suburban industrial complex of Madras City. Though for all practical purposes, most of its area is in Sriperumbudur taluk, however, a portion of Saidapet taluk is also included in this township The annual average rainfall is 1,066 m.m. and the town's temperature has a mean maximum of 32.9° C and a mean minimum of 22.7° C. The township has an area of 25.62 Sq. km. and the density of population is 3,022 per Sq. km.

The township falls under the functional classification of "Industry". The three most important commodities manufactured here are iron tubes, bicycles, bolts and nuts and fertilizes.

The railway line runs through the breadth of the township and has divided the township into two-northern and southern parts. The southern part lies between the railway line on the north and the Cooum river in the south and is smaller in size than the northern portion. The southern and northern portions have a number of irrigation tanks. Old residential area is concentrated in the middle of the township along the railway line with the Avadi Railway Station as its centre. Major portion of this old settlement is in paruthipattu village area and to a lesser extent in Kavarapalayam village area. The township comprises of a number of constituent revenue villages—Muktha Pudupattu, Mittanamallee, Koil Padagai and Tirumullaivayal of Saidapet taluk and Paruthipattu, Paleripattu, Kavarapalayam, Palaya Sekkadu and Pattabiram Chatram of Sriperumbudur taluk. These revenue units have old residential settlements in their areas. Modern residential localities have come up in both the sectors and it is more pronounced in the northern part, especially in the north-east, north-west and south-west. The new residential areas have been located nearer the railway line or the main roads to Madras, Tiruvallur, Poonamallee or Vellanur. There are two railway stations in the township area—Avadi and Pattibiram. Heavy Vehicles factory, Shaw Wallace, Southern Structurals and the Tube Products are the major industrial units located in the northern part of the township. Retail shops are on the sides of the main roads running near the Avadi Railway Station.

The township has a hospital. There is a polytechnic imparting technical education in engineering courses and an Arts/Science College in this township. Higher secondary, middle and primary schools are also functioning. Literate and educated persons constitute 59.18% of the total population. Among males, 69.56% are literate and educated while among females, 47.28% are literates. Avadi was recognised as a town in 1961 Census. The increase during 1961-71 is 493.20% and one of the factors contributing to this high increase is addition of adjacent units for forming a township.

Working population form 28.38%. Male workers form 50.17% of the total males. Among females, workers constitute 3.41%. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs engages 38.78% of the workers. Another 30.54% of the workers are found in Other Services. Trade and Commerce with 10.16% and Transport, Storage and Communi-

cations with 8 13% of the working population are significant. Agricultural labourers who form 6 40% of workers is noteworthy as lands for cultivation are available within and outside the township limits. Household Industry is not significant (0 46%).

Hindus with 83 99% constitute the major religious group. Christians with 11.99% come next. Muslims form about 4%.

Tamil is the predominant mother-tongue with 68.75% of the total population speaking that language as mother-tongue. Telugu with 15 05% and Malayalam with 8.50% of the population are the other significant mother-tongues in this town. Urdu speakers constitute about 2% of the population.

Basic data of 1971 Census for Avadi are given below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	79,413
Males	...	41.338
Females	...	36.075
Area in Sq. km.	...	25.62
Density per Sq. km.	...	3,022
Sex Ratio	...	873
No. of Census Houses	...	14,857
No. of Census Households	...	17,543

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	59.18
Males	...	69.56
Females	...	47.28

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	11.31
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0 03

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	28.38
Males	...	50.17
Females	...	3.41

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+ 493.20
1951—61	...	...
1941—51	...	...

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	83.99
Muslims	...	3·56
Christians	...	11·99
Other Religions	...	0.46

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	68.75
Telugu	...	15.05
Malayalam	...	8.50
Kannada	...	0.93
Urdu	...	1.78
Others	...	4.99

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

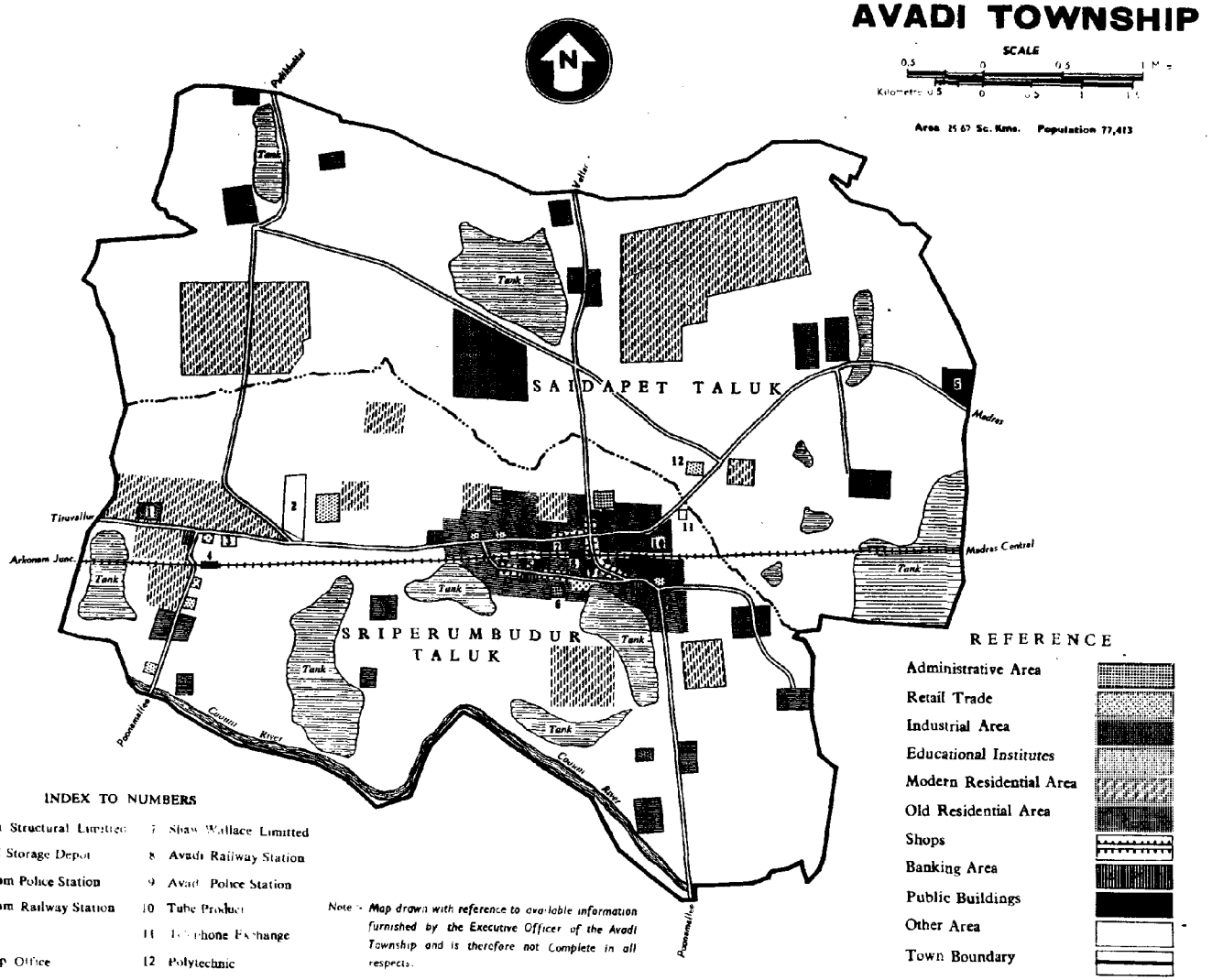
0—14	...	38.84
15—19	...	8.48
20—24	...	10.69
25—29	...	10 62
30—39	...	14.66
40—49	...	9.38
50—59	...	4.31
60+	...	3.07
Age not stated	...	0.03

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	3·14
II	...	6.49
III	...	0·23
IV	...	0·05
V (a)	...	0.46
V (b)	...	38·22
VI	...	2·57
VII	...	10·16
VIII	...	8·13
IX	...	30·54

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

AVADI TOWNSHIP



Prepared in the Office of the Director of Census Tamil Nadu, Madras

MAP 142

ALANDUR TOWN

Alandur with a population of 65,039 in 1971 Census lies south of Madras City on the Grand Southern Trunk Road at a distance of 12 km. The town is in Saidapet taluk of Chingleput district. Alandur is served by St. Thomas Mount Railway Station on the Madras-Tambaram suburban electric railway line. Alandur is situated on 13° 0′ North latitude and 80° 12′ East longitude. Average annual rainfall in this town is 1,066 m.m. and the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded are 32.9° C and 22.7° C respectively.

Alandur imports steel and exports valves for automobiles, tractors and diesel engines. Road rollers, cranes, valves and cork are manufactured here. Alandur comes under the functional category of Industrial Towns.

The town has Mount road and the Grand Southern Trunk road running north to south as the boundary on the north and west. The railway line runs from north to south and close to the Grand Southern Trunk road. Old residential area is confined mostly to the northern portion above the railway line and between Mount road with the Station road on the west as its limit. Few blocks of old residential area can be seen south of the railway line opposite to St. Thomas Mount railway station. Another belt of old residential area is to be seen further south opposite to the railway station under construction. New residential areas have come up south of the railway line behind the old residential areas with the lake in the centre. New residential localities are very prominent and this development is attributed to the proximity of Madras City and also due to low cost of land compared to Madras City. Shops are on the main road running towards the station. Industrial units are located in and around the two main roads—Mount road and the Grand Southern Trunk road.

Alandur is one of the chief constituents of Madras Urban Agglomeration which covers 58 towns and has a total population of 3,169,930.

Alandur first came to be recognised as a town in 1931 with a population of 9,985 The decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 have shown marked increase in the population, viz. 56.17% and 166.79% respectively. The high increase in 1961-71 is partly due to addition of new areas when the town became a municipality.

The town has a high literacy percentage 64.78. Workers form 26.69% of the total population. Among males, workers form 46.69% while among females it is less than 5%. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs is the predominant industrial category with 31.38% of the workers. Next to this, the category of Other Services engages 25.36% of workers. Trade and Commerce with 19.81% and Transport, Storage and Communications with 15.92% of the working force are also prominent.

In this town, Hindus are predominant with 81.98% of the total population in its fold. Christians with 9.52% of the population come next and Muslims with 8.01% come third.

Tamil is spoken as mother-tongue by 76.76% of the town's inhabitants. Telugu with 10.76%, Urdu with 5.50% and Malayalam with 3.64% are the other principal mother-tongues spoken in this town.

Certain basic statistics of Alandur as per 1971 Census are given below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	65,039
Males	...	33,999
Females	...	31,040
Area in Sq. km.	...	6.64
Density per Sq. km.	...	9,795
Sex Ratio	...	913
No. of Census Houses	...	9,031
No. of Census Households	...	12,830

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	64.78
Males	...	73.93
Females	...	54.76

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	12.66
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0.05

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	26.69
Males	...	46.69
Females	...	4.79

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+166.79
1951—61	...	+ 56.17
1941—51	...	+ 18.14

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	81.98
Muslims	...	8 01
Christians	...	9·52
Other Religions	...	0.49

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	76·76
Telugu	...	10.76
Malayalam	...	3.64
Kannada	...	0.46
Urdu	.	5.50
Others	.	2·88

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	37.00
15—19	...	9.63
20—24	...	11.02
25—29	...	8.88
30—39	...	14.09
40—49	...	9.34
50—59	...	5.43
60+	...	4·61
Age not stated	...	N

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	0·35
II	...	0.59
III	...	0·59
IV	...	0·16
V (a)	...	0·56
V (b)	...	30·82
VI	...	5·84
VII	...	19·81
VIII	...	15·92
IX	...	25 36

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

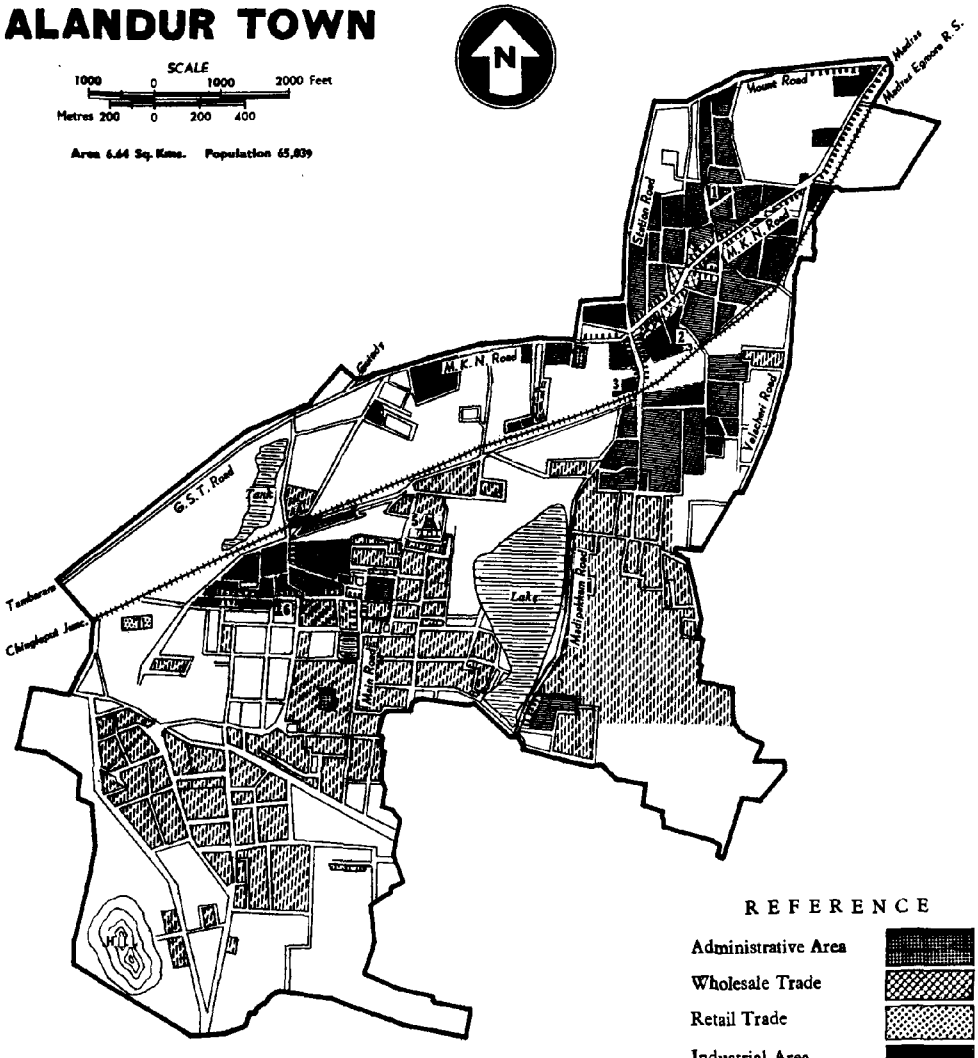
ALANDUR TOWN

SCALE

1000 0 1000 2000 Feet

Metres 200 0 200 400

Area 6.64 Sq. Kms. Population 65,839



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Municipal Office
2 Nidhi High School
3 St. Thomas Mount Railway Station
4 Railway Station (Under Construction)
5 Raja Rajeswari Temple
6 Govt. Boys High School
7 Jain College

REFERENCE

- Administrative Area
- Wholesale Trade
- Retail Trade
- Industrial Area
- Educational Institutes
- Modern Residential Area
- Old Residential Area
- Shops
- Banking Area
- Public Buildings
- Other Area
- Town Boundary

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 143

TAMBARAM TOWN

Tambaram is a Class-II town in Chingleput district. In 1971 Census, the population recorded is 58,805. Tambaram lies south of Madras City and is at a distance of 29 km. by road from the State headquarters. Tambaram lies on the metre-gauge railway line between Madras and Villupuram. There is also a suburban electric train service of the Southern Railway from Madras Beach to Tambaram for the benefit of commuters to Madras City. Tambaram is situated on northern latitude 12° 55' and eastern longitude 80° 7'. The town gets an average annual rainfall of 1,056 m.m. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures recorded are 32.9° C and 22.7° C respectively Kanchipuram, the district headquarters is at a distance of 43 km by road on the south-west. Tambaram is well connected by road with other towns in the district. Tambaram town covers an area of 22 10 Sq. km and the population density is 2,661 persons per Sq. km. As per 1971 Census, Tambaram falls under the functional category "Services-cum-industry".

Tambaram town can be divided into two parts with the Grand Southern Trunk road running through the town as the dividing line. The western portion (West Tambaram) contains three hills-Pacha Malai, Periya Malai and Usi Malai and a few tanks while the eastern part (East Tambaram) contains no hills, but a few tanks. Large undeveloped areas are prominent on the western part than in the eastern portion In the western part of the town, old residential areas are on the north near the G.S.T. Road and the Pacha Malai and also in the south of the Mudichur Road In the eastern part, old residential localities are situated on the south of the Velacheri road nearer the municipal boundary. The Madras Christian College, a famous educational institution and affiliated to the Madras University has its campus in the eastern part and occupies a vast area. A small area housing educational institutes is also seen in the west on the road leading to Perungalathur. Shopping area is confined to the Barathamatha street in the eastern wing and on the G.S.T. Road just opposite the Tambaram railway station in the western part. Modern residential localities have come up in both the eastern and western parts of the town, though on a large scale in the east. The Railway Colony with a large number of residential blocks in the eastern part is on the north of the railway station. The Electricity Board's sub-station, municipal office, bus stand, central post office, police station are all located to the west of the G.S.T. Road and very nearly opposite to the railway station. Industrial belts are scattered in the western portion nearer the hills-Usimalai and Periyamalai. Tambaram is one of the prominent constituents of Madras Urban Aglomeration which has a total population of 3,169,930

The town has one Government Tuberculosis hospital in the north. The climate is mainly dry and hence a good sanatorium for tubercular patients is existing here. A number of dispensaries and nursing homes are available in this town. There is a General hospital here for South Madras. Besides the Christian College which imparts higher studies in Arts and Science subjects, a number of higher secondary schools are functioning.

Tambaram first came to be recognised as a town in 1951 Census. The population then was 18,574. Over a period of 20 years, the town has more than trebled its population. The decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 have shown very high increases of over 70% in the population.

Literate and educated persons form 65.18% of the total population. Among males, literacy is 74.27% and among females, the literacy percentage is 54 51.

28 84% of the population are workers. The proportion for males is 48 24% while among females workers form 6.07% of the female population. Sex ratio is 852 females per 1,000 males.

Among the industrial categories to which workers are affiliated, Other services with 39 01% of the workers is the most prominent Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing units engage 19 10% of the workers. Trade and Commerce, Transport, Storage and Communications engage 18 26% and 13 11% of the workers in this town.

Hindus with 80 56% of the total population is the major religious community Christians with 13 30% are prominent. Muslims form 5 10% of the total inhabitants.

73.93% of the total population speak Tamil as their mother-tongue. Telugu is the mother-tongue for 10 82% of the town's population. Malayalam speakers form 5.38%

Certain basic data based on 1971 Census are given below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	58,805
Males	...	31 751
Females	...	27,054
Area in Sq. km.	...	22 10
Density per Sq. km.	...	2,661
Sex Ratio	...	852
No. of Census Houses	...	7,674
No. of Census Households	...	11,298

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	65.18
Males	...	74.27
Females	...	54.51

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	12.74
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0 09

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	28 84
Males	...	48.24
Females	...	6.07

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+ 71.30
1951—61	...	+ 84.82

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	80.56
Muslims	...	5·11
Christians	...	13 30
Other Religions	...	1.04

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	73 93
Telugu	...	10.82
Malayalam	...	5 38
Kannada	...	1.37
Urdu	...	1.96
Others	...	6.54

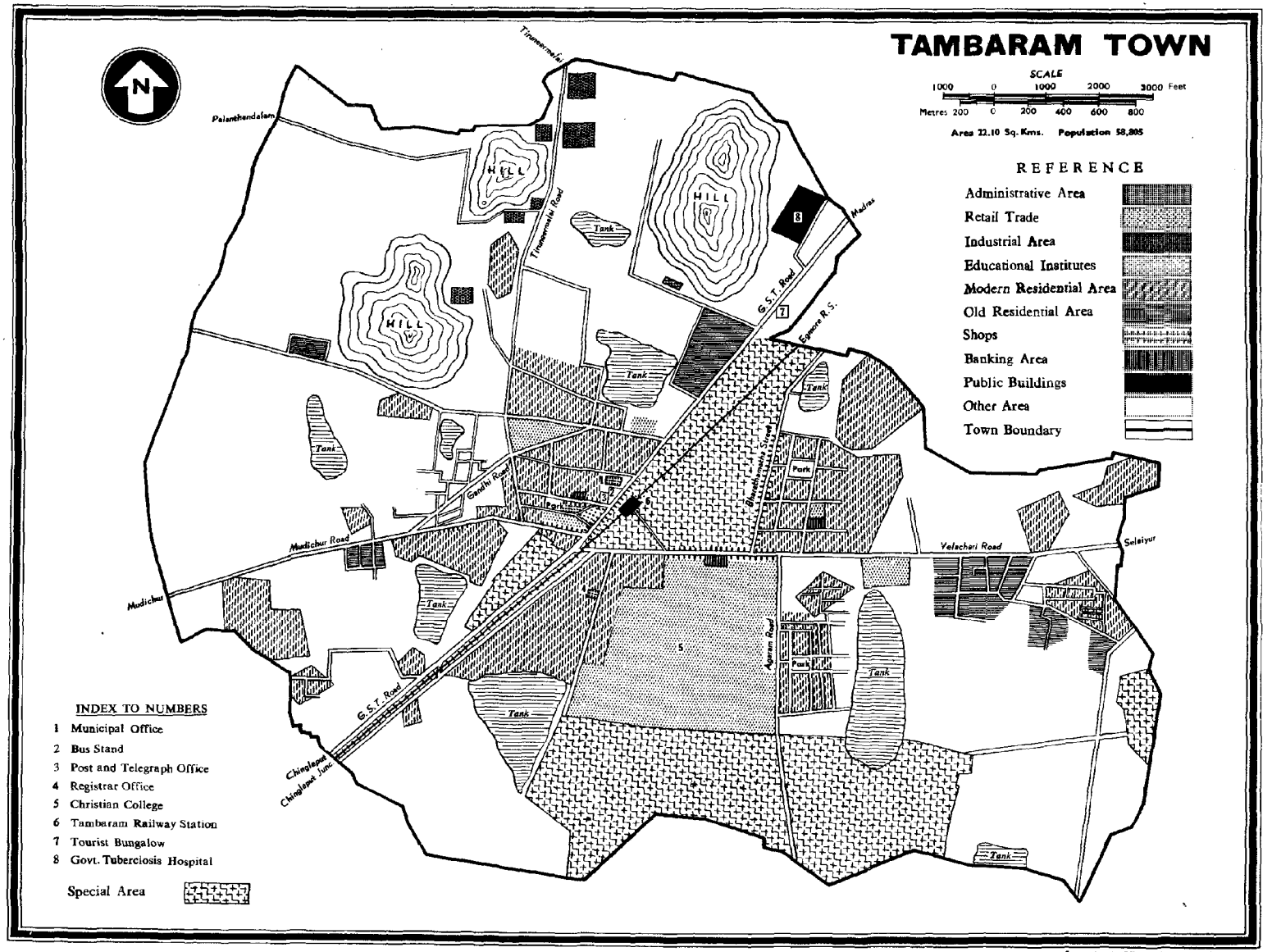
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	36.63
15—19	...	10.51
20—24	...	10.78
25—29	...	10.03
30—39	...	13 35
40—49	...	9.13
50—59	...	5. 6
60 +	...	4 31
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	2·19
II	...	2.43
III	...	0·53
IV	...	0·02
V (a)	...	0 72
V (b)	...	18·35
VI	...	5 35
VII	...	18·26
VIII	...	13·11
IX	...	39·01

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)


TAMBARAM TOWN
SCALE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 Feet
Metres 200 0 200 400 600 800
Area 22.10 Sq. Kms. Population 58,805
REFERENCE
Administrative Area
Retail Trade
Industrial Area
Educational Institutes
Modern Residential Area
Old Residential Area
Shops
Banking Area
Public Buildings
Other Area
Town Boundary
INDEX TO NUMBERS
1 Municipal Office
2 Bus Stand
3 Post and Telegraph Office
4 Registrar Office
5 Christian College
6 Tambaram Railway Station
7 Tourist Bungalow
8 Govt. Tuberciosis Hospital
Special Area
Palanthandalam
Tirusoolam Rd
Madras
G.S.T. Road
Egmore R.S.
Gandhi Road
Mudichur Road
Mudichur
Velacheri Road
Selaiyur
Agaram Road
Chinglepet
Chinglepet Junc.
HILL
Tank
Park
Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 144

PALLAVAPURAM TOWN

Pallavapuram with a population of 51,374 is a Class II town in Chingleput district. It lies on the Grand Southern Trunk road from Madras to Tiruchirapalli and is at a distance of 19 km. by road from Madras City. It is also on the metre-gauge railway line from Madras to Villupuram of the Southern Railway. The town gets an average annual rainfall of 1,066 mm. and the mean maximum and minimum temperatures recorded are 32.9° C and 22.7° C respectively. The town has an area of 18.71 Sq. km. and the density is 2,746 persons per Sq. km.

According to 1971 Census functional classification, the town falls under the category "Industry". The town is one of the chief towns in the Madras Urban Agglomeration which has a population of 3,169,930. During 1961-71, Pallavapuram was enlarged with the inclusion of the town of Issa Pallavaram and the villages of Hasanapuram, Nemilicheri and Keelakattalai.

Lakes and tanks are found scattered in the town area. There are two hills on the north-east and two smaller ones in the south-west. Old residential area in Issa Pallavaram (which is to the west of the railway track) is on the north and in the middle of the town.

The municipal town of Pallavapuram has in its area a variety of industrial units. Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, tanneries, plastic goods, maps and atlases are all being manufactured. They are mostly concentrated in Issa Pallavaram and Pallavaram areas as they are nearer the communication lines. There is a big Technical Institution-Madras Institute of Technology, run like the Massachusets Institute of Technology in the private sector giving techical education in engineering subjects at post-graduate level. There is one Government hospital in this town. A telephone exchange is functioning here. There is also the Government Coach Building unit and Automobile Workshop of the State Transport department employing a sizable number of workers.

Pallavapuram, formerly Pallavaram, had been a town since 1901. It had moderate growth during 1901-31. There had been a recession during 1931-41 when a decrease in population of 8.26% was noticed. The decade 1941-51 had normal increase of about 20%. 1951-61 and 1961-71 have shown very high increases consequent on the development of this town as a satellite of Madras City.

Literacy is high-62.48% of the population are literate and educated persons. Among males, 71.09% are literates and among females, 53.12% are literates. 26.18% of the town's population are workers. Among males, workers constitute 45.63% and among females, the percentage of workers is 5.01. Among the workers, workers engaged in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs are prominent in that 40.37% are engaged in it. Next in importance is Other services with 19.00% of the workers. Trade and Commerce and Transport, Storage and Communications are the third and fourth prominent industrial activities with 16.53% and 16.25% of the working population respectively. Household industry is not significant as less than 0.5% are engaged in it.

Hindus, Muslims and Christians are the three major groups with 86.84%, 7.26% and 5.83% of the population of this town.

Tamil is the major mother-tongue spoken by 83.34% of the population. Telugu with 7.53%, Urdu with 4.69% and Malayalam with 2.49% are the other chief languages spoken as mother-tongue.

Some of the basic statistics of 1971 Census relating to Pallavapuram are given below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	51,374
Males	...	26,776
Females	...	24,598
Area in Sq. km.	...	18.71
Density per Sq. km.	...	2,746
Sex Ratio	...	919
No. of Census Houses	...	7,503
No. of Census Households	...	10,024

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	62.48
Males	...	71.09
Females	...	53.12

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	19.25
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	0.01

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	26.18
Males	...	45.63
Females	...	5.01

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+149.76
1951—61	...	+72.26
1941—51	...	+20.87

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	86.84
Muslims	...	7.26
Christians	...	5.83
Other Religions	...	0.07

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	83.34
Telugu	...	7.53
Malayalam	...	2.49
Kannada	...	0.46
Urdu	...	4.69
Others	...	1.49

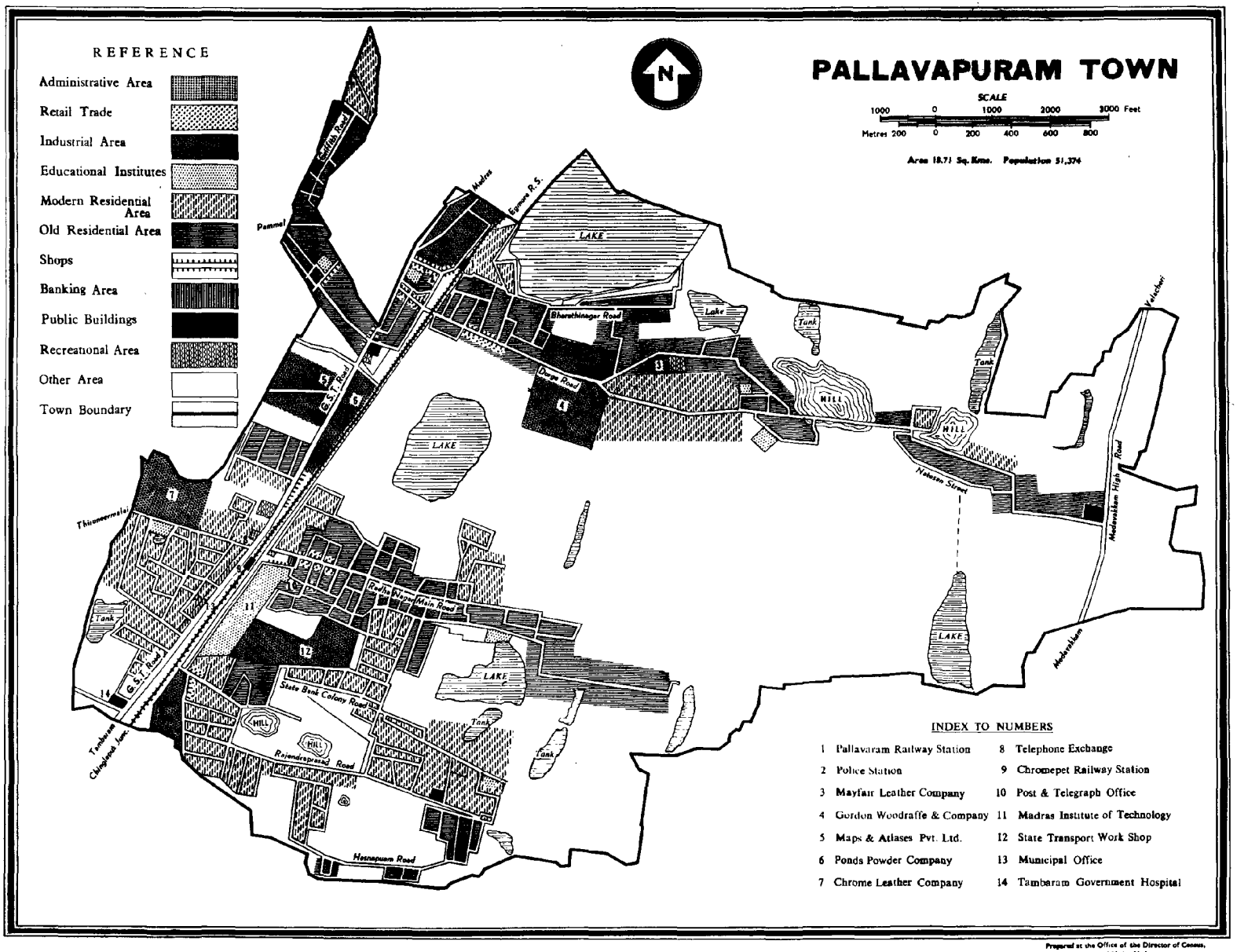
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	37.37
15—19	...	9.41
20—24	...	10.57
25—29	...	8.84
30—39	...	14.20
40—49	...	9.39
50—59	...	5.62
60+	...	4.60
Age not stated	...	N

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	1.28
II	...	1.93
III	...	0.45
IV	...	0.13
V (a)	...	0.45
V (b)	...	39.92
VI	...	4.06
VII	...	16.53
VIII	...	16.25
IX	...	19.00

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

VELLORE CITY

A City of historical and commercial importance, Vellore, the headquarters of North Arcot District, lies on the west of Madras, at a distance of 138 kms. It is an important trading centre and commands a strategic position on the Madras-Bangalore highway. Situated on the southern bank of Palar river, Vellore lies at the base of a hill-range. The City is at an altitude of 217 metres above sea level and lies at 12°55′ of northern latitude and 79°8′ of eastern longitude. Vellore is a City of extreme climates and is very hot in summer. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures are 41.4° C and 30.1° C. respectively. The City has an annual rainfall of 968.7 mm. The City is well connected by roads and commands a good transport link-up with other towns of the district.

The population of the City has increased by over three times since the beginning of this century. Vellore had a population of only 43,537 as against 139,082 in 1971. During 1961-71, the City's population went up by 22.28%. The highest decadal increase in Vellore's population is recorded during 1941-51, when the population increased by 48.28%. The City is spread over an area of 10.5 Sq. km. and has a density of 13,196. An Urban Agglomeration with Vellore as Core City has been recognised in 1971 Census. The Vellore Urban Agglomeration includes in its fold the following constituent units: Vellore, Darapadavedu, Katpadi Extension, Virudambattu, Konavattam, Sathuvacheri and Thorapadi. The Urban Agglomeration of Vellore has a population of 178,554 and has a density of 5,656 persons per Sq. km.

The City is said to have grown out of a small village called Velapady which continues as part of the City, and is on the southern side. The railway line from Katpadi to Villupuram runs within the Vellore municipal area on the western side, the line running north-south. The town has mostly developed on the eastern side of the railway line and the historically famous Fort. This place was once under the rule of the Vijayanagar Kings. The area was later captured by the Muslim Rulers and was the scene of several wars during the 18th and early 19th centuries. The famous Vellore Sepoy Mutiny of 1806 is an important historical event. The Vellore Fort is centrally located and now is the centre of administration housing a large number of Government Offices, including the Collectorate, Courts and the Police Training College. The fort is said to have been built by Tippu Sultan and it contains specimens of stone carving of the Dravidian style. There is a Temple (Jalakanteswara Temple) inside the fort and it has a good tower with beautiful carvings. There is also a Church and a Mosque in the fort. The fort had a number of houses and streets in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The growth of the town was linear from north to south. Development on the north is blocked by Palar river, on the west by fort and railway line and on the east by a hillock. Further growth was therefore restricted to south. A few modern residential areas have come into being on the south along the roads leading to Thorapadi and Arni.

On the eastern side of the fort lies the City's busiest region. The bazaar, bus stand and the hospital are located here. On the sides of the Long and Main Bazaar roads, there are a large number of retail shops and wholesale mundies dealing in grain, mangoes, vegetables, jaggery, etc. The commercial and residential houses are located near the Officers line road and Arni road. The northern part is industrialised. The Government industrial workshop is on the north-east and a few new residential colonies have come up here. Beedi manufacturing and tanning are important industries in this City. There are a few light engineering units located in the bazaar region. The south-western part is also an area of new residential colonies.

The Christian Mission Hospital of Vellore is a renowned institution of all-India fame. It has been functioning since the early years of the present century and owes its existence to an American lady, Dr. Ida Scudder. The hospital has over 700 beds and is staffed by talented doctors drawn from different countries of the world. Highly sophisticated equipments are available in this institution. Attached to this hospital is the Christian Medical College and the Nurses Training School. The Medical College here is the only one in Tamil Nadu run by private organisation, and is a leading Medical College having post-graduate courses. There is another hospital here, viz., the Government Pentland hospital. The Voorhees College and the Police Training College in the City are also famous and longstanding institutions.

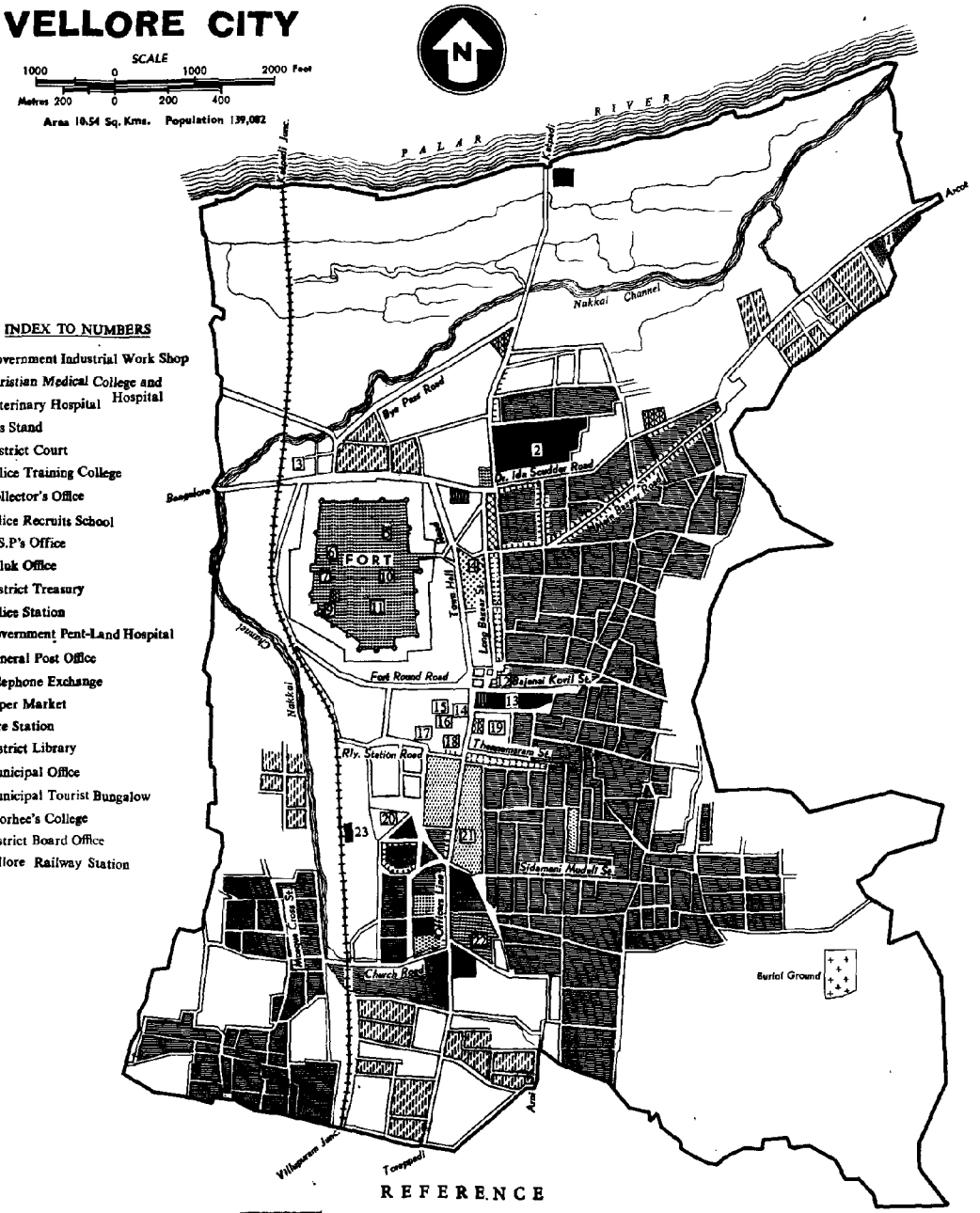
There is an Arabic College which gives courses in Urdu, Arabic and Persian and it has a number of students from abroad. The biggest jail in the State is situated just outside the City limits at Thorapadi. The jail can accommodate about 6,000 persons and is famous from the point of view of Freedom Movement, as many eminent political leaders were jailed here. There is also a separate jail exclusively, for women, adjacent to the jail for men.

The northern part of the City is expanding even beyond the Palar river. The area from Vellore and Katpadi (8 kms) is now getting industrialised with new industrial, commercial and residential areas coming up in a large way. A new township has sprung up in this area. A few Government Offices, firms and educational institutions are also located here.

As per 1971 Census, only 29% of the City's population are workers. The Census figures reveal that Vellore is an industrial and commercial City. About 28% of the total workers are engaged in trade and commerce. Nearly 30% of the workers are engaged in manufacturing, processing, etc., industries of which only 3.3% are engaged in household industries. While 25% of workers are engaged in services, about 12% are working in transport, storage and communication units.

A large number of Muslims reside in Vellore. While 76.7% of the population are Hindus, 18.4% are Muslims. 70% of the City's inhabitants are Tamil speaking, 18.4% have 'Urdu' as their mother-tongue and another 8.7% have returned Telugu as their mother-tongue.

VELLORE CITY



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Government Industrial Work Shop
2 Christian Medical College and Hospital
3 Veterinary Hospital
4 Bus Stand
5 District Court
6 Police Training College
7 Collector's Office
8 Police Recruits School
9 D.S.P's Office
10 Taluk Office
11 District Treasury
12 Police Station
13 Government Pent-Land Hospital
14 General Post Office
15 Telephone Exchange
16 Super Market
17 Fire Station
18 District Library
19 Municipal Office
20 Municipal Tourist Bungalow
21 Voorhee's College
22 District Board Office
23 Vellore Railway Station

REFERENCE

Administrative Area	Recreational Area	Public Building	
Whole Sale Trade	Modern Residential Area	Other Area	
Retail Trade	Old Residential Area	Town Boundary	
Industrial Area	Shops		
Educational Institutes	Banking Area		

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

The basic data relating to Vellore as revealed by 1971 Census are given below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	1,39,082
Males	...	71,003
Females	...	68 079
Area in Sq. km.	...	10.54
Density per Sq. km.	...	13,196
Sex Ratio	...	959
No. of Census Houses	...	15,153
No. of Census Households	...	25,896

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	59.03
Males	...	68.54
Females	...	49.22

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	9.70
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	N

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	29.01
Males	...	51.24
Females	...	5.83

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+22.28
1951—61	...	+ 7.28
1941—51	...	+48.28

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	76.68
Muslims	...	18.36
Christians	...	4.64
Other Religions	...	0.32

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	70.05
Telugu	...	8.74
Malayalam	...	1.16
Kannada	...	0.26
Urdu	...	18.39
Others	...	1.40

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	37.55
15—19	...	10.19
20—24	...	10.25
25—29	...	8.14
30—39	...	13.33
40—49	...	9.56
50—59	...	5.89
60+	...	5.03
Age not stated	...	0.01

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	1.08
II	...	1.04
III	...	0.36
IV	...	0.01
V (a)	...	3.32
V (b)	...	26.34
VI	...	2.75
VII	...	27.96
VIII	...	11.93
IX	...	25.21

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MAP 146

GUDIYATHAM TOWN

Gudiyatham town with a population of 63,007 in 1971 Census is at aluk headquarter town in North Arcot district. It lies on the Madras-Salem broad-gauge railway line and is 32 km. west of Vellore, the district headquarters of North Arcot district. It lies at 12° 57′ north latitude and 78° 52′ longitude (east of Greenwich). The mean maximum temperature is 41.4° C and the minimum is 30.1° C. The town gets an annual rainfall of 968.7 mm. The Kavundinya river flows in the middle of the town. The area of the town is 4.79 Sq. km. and the density is 13,154 persons per Sq. km.

The town has one Arts and Science College and a Polytechnic. It is a prospering centre of leather trade and industry. The main occupation of the population here is handloom weaving and there are over 10,000 handlooms. There are also two cotton textile mills in this town. The Sugarcane Research Institute is located a few miles off this town. From apopulation of 21,335 in 1901, the town has increased its population to 63,007 in 1971. Upto 1931, the town has very little growth. Decades 1931-41 and 1941-51 witnessed growth rates of over 30%. 1951-61 did not follow the pattern set up in the preceeding decades. However, the decade 1961-71 has shown an increase of 25.05% over 1961 population.

The town can be divided into three parts—northern portion bounded by the Kavundinya river and Katpadi road and Palamaner road, the eastern part separated by the other side of Katpadi road and the southern part with the southern bank of Kavundinya river as boundary on the north. Northern portion has continuous development. The southern part is less developed and the development is sparse and discontinuous. The most under-developed area is the eastern part. Industrial units are found in the eastern portion. Modern residential area has come up nearby the industrial area in the east as well as at the junction of the Palmaner and Katpadi roads. Shopping and banking areas as well as public offices are situated in the northern part of the town. No special development could be noticed; the development is rather nominal.

Gudiyatham town forms part of Gudiyatham Urban Agglomeration with a population of 67,966. The Urban Agglomeration (besides Gudiyatham) has Seevur and Seruvangi as constituent towns. The entire Urban Agglomeration covers an area of 9.90 Sq. km. and the density is 6,865 per Sq. km.

Gudiyatham town has a working population of 32.62%; male workers constitute 52.30% of male population of the town and 12.37% are workers among the female population. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repair units engages 5.48% of the workers, out of which household industries cover 24.58%. Trade and Commerce engages 15.67% of the workers. Other Services with 12.11% of the workers comes as the third prominent industrial group for working population.

Tamil speakers form 65.55% of the town's population. Urdu and Telugu are the other predominant mother-tongue languages with 16.53% and 16.23% of the population speaking these langnages.

The basic data of the town are given below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	63,007
Males	...	31,947
Females	...	31,060
Area in Sq. km.	...	4.79
Density per Sq. km.	...	13,154
Sex Ratio	...	972
No. of Census Houses	...	8,732
No. of Census Households	...	10,017

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	49.88
Males	...	63.26
Females	...	36.10

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	12.20
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	...

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	32.62
Males	...	52.30
Females	...	12.37

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+25.05
1951—61	...	+10.33
1941—51	...	+39.78

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	80·49
Muslims	...	17·27
Christians	...	1·94
Other Religions	...	0·30

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	65·55
Telugu	...	16.23
Malayalam	...	0.17
Kannada	...	0·85
Urdu	...	16.53
Others	...	0·67

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

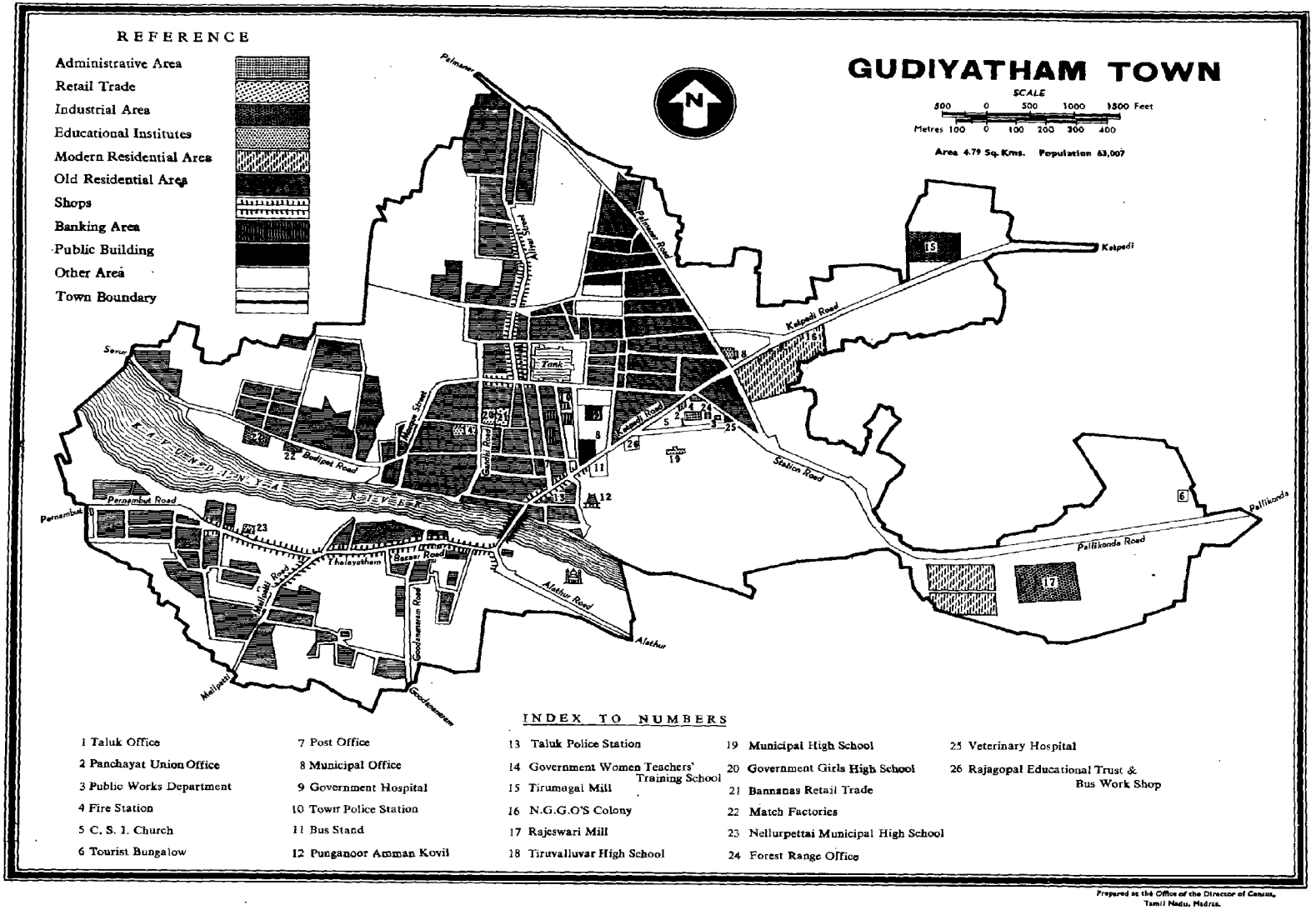
0—14	...	38.09
15—19	...	9.82
20—24	...	9.09
25—29	...	7.72
30—39	...	12.61
40—49	...	10.24
50—59	...	6.55
60+	...	5·94
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	2·22
II	...	0·60
III	...	0·33
IV	...	0 03
V (a)	...	24 38
V (b)	...	30 90
VI	...	1·02
VII	...	15·67
VIII	...	6 04
IX	...	12 11

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

GUDIYATHAM TOWN



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Taluk Office
2 Panchayat Union Office
3 Public Works Department
4 Fire Station
5 C. S. I. Church
6 Tourist Bungalow
7 Post Office
8 Municipal Office
9 Government Hospital
10 Town Police Station
11 Bus Stand
12 Punganoor Amman Kovil
13 Taluk Police Station
14 Government Women Teachers' Training School
15 Tirumagal Mill
16 N.G.G.O'S Colony
17 Rajeswari Mill
18 Tiruvalluvar High School
19 Municipal High School
20 Government Girls High School
21 Bannanas Retail Trade
22 Match Factories
23 Nellurpettai Municipal High School
24 Forest Range Office
25 Veterinary Hospital
26 Rajagopal Educational Trust & Bus Work Shop

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 147

TIRUVANNAMALAI TOWN

Tiruvannamalai, a taluk headquarter town in North Arcot district is situated at 12° 14′ northern latitude and 79° 4′ eastern longitude. It lies on the Katpadi-Villupuram metre-gauge railway line of the Southern Railway. It is connected by road to Vellore, the district headquarters and the distance is 80 Km. by road. From Madras, Tiruvannamalai lies at a distance of 192 Km. south-west. The town gets an average annual rainfall of 968 7 mm. The maximum and minimum temperatures are 41.4° C. and 30 1° C. respectively. Tiruvannamalai lies on the south-eastern part of North Arcot district. Tiruvannamalai town with an area of 13.37 Sq. Km. has a density of 4,590 persons per Sq. Km.

On the western part of the town lies the Anamalai hills and at the foot of the hill is the famous Arunachaleswarar Temple worshiped by multitudes of Hindus. This town was the abode of the Hindu Saint Sri Ramana Maharishi and an ashram still continues to function here. The town's development is between the hill on the west and the railway line on the east The residential and other areas have developed on the north, east and south with the hill on the west as the boundary. New residential area has come up on the east between Tindivanam Road on the north and Vettavalam Road on the south with the railway line as the boundary on the east. Industrial belts are located between the railway line and the Avalurpet Road on the north, on the Tirukkoilur Road in the south-east and on the Thandarampet Road in the south-west. Trade zone is on the Bazaar Street and Chinnakadai Street running on the north and south and on the car and Sannathi Streets with the temple in the centre. The administrative area is on the north-eastern part, on both sides of the Tindivanam Road.

The three most important articles exported are groundnut, jaggery and paddy while wheat and sugar are imported. Groundnut oil, gingelly oil and vermicelli are manufactured in this town. The town has an hospital and an Arts and Science college. The town comes under the functional category of trade and commerce-cum-industry-cum-services.

From a population of 17,069 in 1901, this town has recorded a population of 61,370 in 1971. In all the decades since 1901, except during 1911-21 and 1951-61, this town had shown a growth rate of over 20%. The highest growth rate of 32.15% has been noticed during 1961-71. In 1951-61, the growth rate was a little less than 15% and in 1911-21, the lowest rate of growth of 3·14% was recorded.

Workers form 29·65% of the total population. Male workers form 51 05% of male population while female workers constitute 6·99% of the female population. Trade and commerce with 31 29% of all workers constitute the major industrial group. Other services with 18.24% and Manufacturing, Processing, servicing and Repairs with 16 33% are the next prominent industrial activities for the working population. Transport etc., services with 14·41% is also significant.

Hindus with 83·94% of the total population form the major religious group in this town. Muslims with 12·39% come as the second largest religious community. Christians form about 3% of the total population. Tamil is the mother-tongue for about 80% of the population of this town. Telugu with 9·02% and Urdu with 8.87% are the other principal mother-tongues in this town.

Certain basic statistics for this town are given below—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	61,370
Males	...	31,550
Females	...	29,820
Area in Sq. km.	...	13.37
Density per Sq. km.	...	4,590
Sex Ratio	...	945
No of Census Houses	...	9,137
No. of Census Households	...	12,359

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	55.69
Males	...	67.51
Females	...	43.19

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	11.52
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	1 05

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	29 65
Males	...	51.36
Females	...	6.99

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+32.15
1951—61	...	+14.06
1941—51	...	+21 27

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	83.94
Muslims	...	12.39
Christians	...	3.27
Other Religions	...	0.40

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	80.04
Telugu	...	9.02
Malayalam	...	0.54
Kannada	...	0 5o
Urdu	...	8.87
Others	...	0.97

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

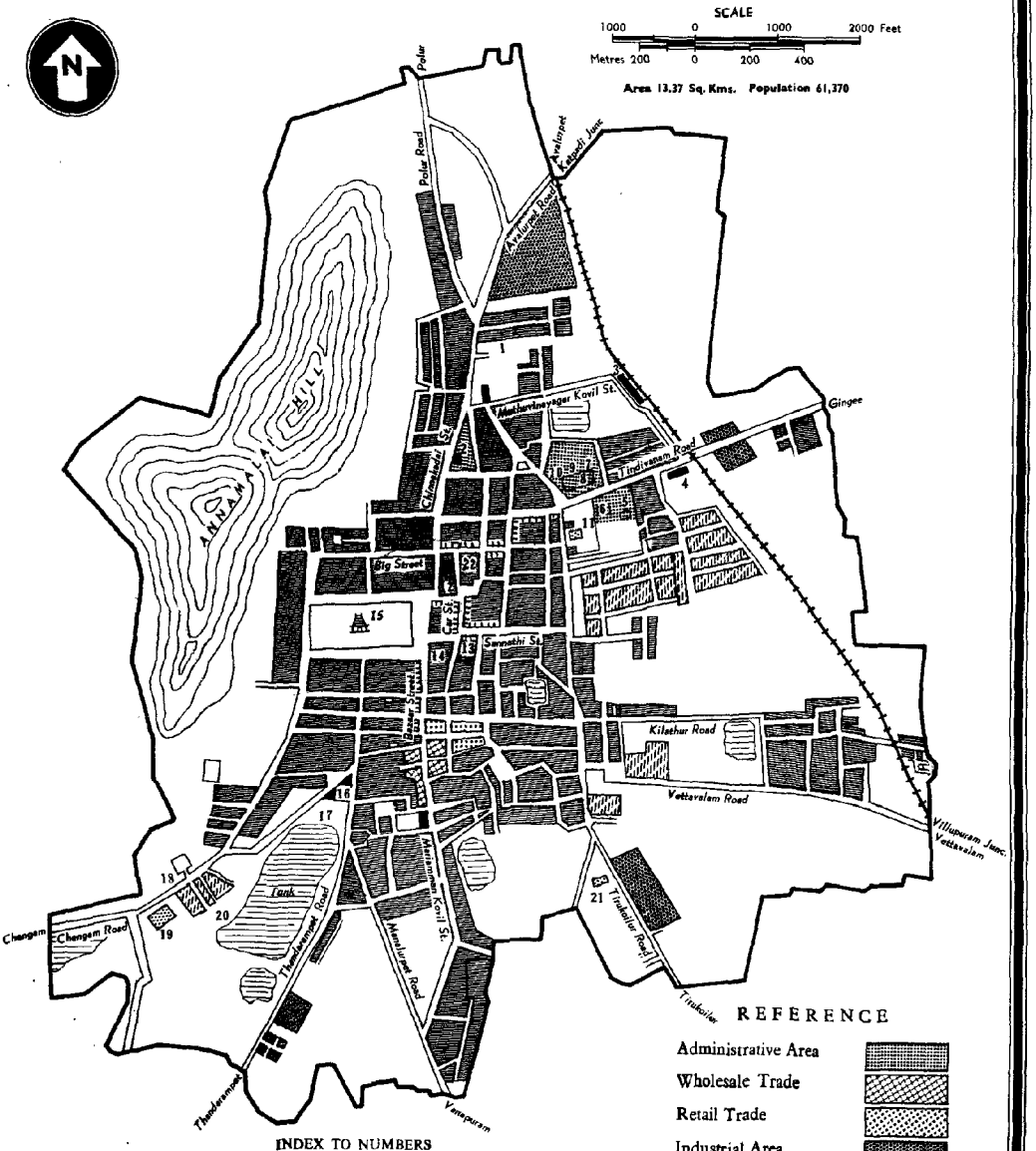
0—14	...	37.87
15—19	...	9.08
20—24	...	9.36
25—29	...	8.54
30—39	...	13.72
40—49	...	10 24
50—59	...	6.21
60+	...	4.97
Age not stated	...	0 01

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	5.34
II	...	7.13
III	...	1.28
IV	...	0.67
V (a)	...	1.99
V (b)	...	14.34
VI	...	5 21
VII	...	31.29
VIII	...	14 41
IX	...	18.24

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

TIRUVANNAMALAI TOWN



REFERENCE

- Administrative Area
- Wholesale Trade
- Retail Trade
- Industrial Area
- Educational Institutes
- Modern Residential Area
- Old Residential Area
- Shops
- Banking Area
- Public Buildings
- Other Area
- Town Boundary

INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Municipal Tourist Bungalow
2 Forest Range Office
3 Tiruvannamalai Railway Station
4 Bus Stand
5 District Munsiff Court
6 Revenue Divisional Office
7 Panchayat Union Office
8 Sub-Registrar Office
9 Taluk Office
10 Sub-Magistrate Court
11 Danish Mission High School
12 Post and Telegraph Office
13 Municipal Office
14 Police Station
15 Arunachaleswarar Temple
16 Govt. Head Quarters Hospital
17 Govt. Veterinary Hospital
18 Ramanashramam
19 Govt. Arts College
20 Project House
21 Municipal Boys High School
22 Municipal Girls High School

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 148

AMBUR TOWN

Ambur is another Class-II Town in Vellore taluk of North Arcot District with a population of 54,011 in 1971. It is situated at a distance of 52 km. from Vellore, the district headquarter town by road. It is on the trunk road from Madras to Bangalore. It is connected by rail and lies on the Madras-Salem line of Southern Railway. Ambur lies at 12° 47′ northern latitude and 78° 43′ eastern longitude. The town receives an average annual rainfall of 968 7mm. The maximum and minimum temperatures are 41.4° C and 30.1° C respectively. The town comprises an area of 13.92 Sq. km. and density is 3,880 persons per Sq. km.

Ambur is linear and the Palar river is the boundary on the west and north-west. The railway line from Madras to Jolarpet running in the heart of the town has divided it into two portions—the western and eastern parts. Western part of the town is better developed than the eastern part. The development on the west as well as on east are confined to the area in between two branches of the river Palar, one running from north to south-east and another running from south-west to south. The industrial zones are located on the north-western corner and on the south-western part to the east of the railway line. Small industrial areas are also located on the trunk road, north and south of the Ambur railway station. The trade zone is mostly seen along the major roads of Thuthipet Road, Vaniyambadi Road, Asanampet Road and Sanankuppam Road, all of which are running in the western part of the town. A small modern residential area has come up in the south of the western portion.

Ambur has one hospital and a number of nursing homes. A number of high schools are located in this town; but there are no colleges or higher technical institutions. There is also an Arabic School near this town offering Arabic and Persian studies. There are three cinema theatres providing recreation facilities.

The town imports beedi leaves. The locally tanned hides and skins, wool and beedies are exported. This town is noted for leather tanning industry.

From a Class-IV Town with a population of 15,903 in 1901, this town has grown into a Class-II town with 54,011 inhabitants in 1971. During the last seventy years, the decade 1951-61 has shown decrease in population by 1.34%. The growth during 1911-21 is also very insignificant. In all other decades, the growth rate has been steady and the decade 1961-71 has recorded the highest growth rate of 36.89%.

Working population form 29.11% of the total population in this town. Male workers constitute 50.92% of the male population and female workers form 7.36% of the female population. Manufacturing, Processing or Servicing units including household industries form the major industrial group engaging 38.47% of the workers. 'Trade and Commerce' with 22.79% of workers comes as the second industrial category while 11.94% of workers are engaged in other Services. Household industry engages 4.75% of workers. Agricultural labourers form 10.39% of the total workers.

Hindus with 51.98% form the first religious group closely followed by Muslims with 43.66%, Christian faith has in its fold 4.27% of the total population. Tamil and Urdu are the chief mother-tongues with 44.93% and 42.09% of the total population. Telugu speakers constitute 10.80% of the population.

Basic data for Ambur are given below—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	54,011
Males	...	26,963
Females	...	27,048
Area in Sq. km.	...	13.92
Density per Sq. km.	...	3,880
Sex Ratio	...	1,003
No. of Census Houses	...	6,745
No. of Census Households	...	9,809

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	50.82
Males	...	60.58
Females	...	41.04

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	16.18
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0.05

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	29.11
Males	...	50.92
Females	...	7.36

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+36.89
1951—61	...	— 1.34
1941—51	...	+26.16

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	51.98
Muslims	...	43.66
Christians	...	4.27
Other Religions	...	0.09

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	44.93
Telugu	...	10.80
Malayalam	...	0.29
Kannada	...	0.77
Urdu	...	42.09
Others	...	1.12

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

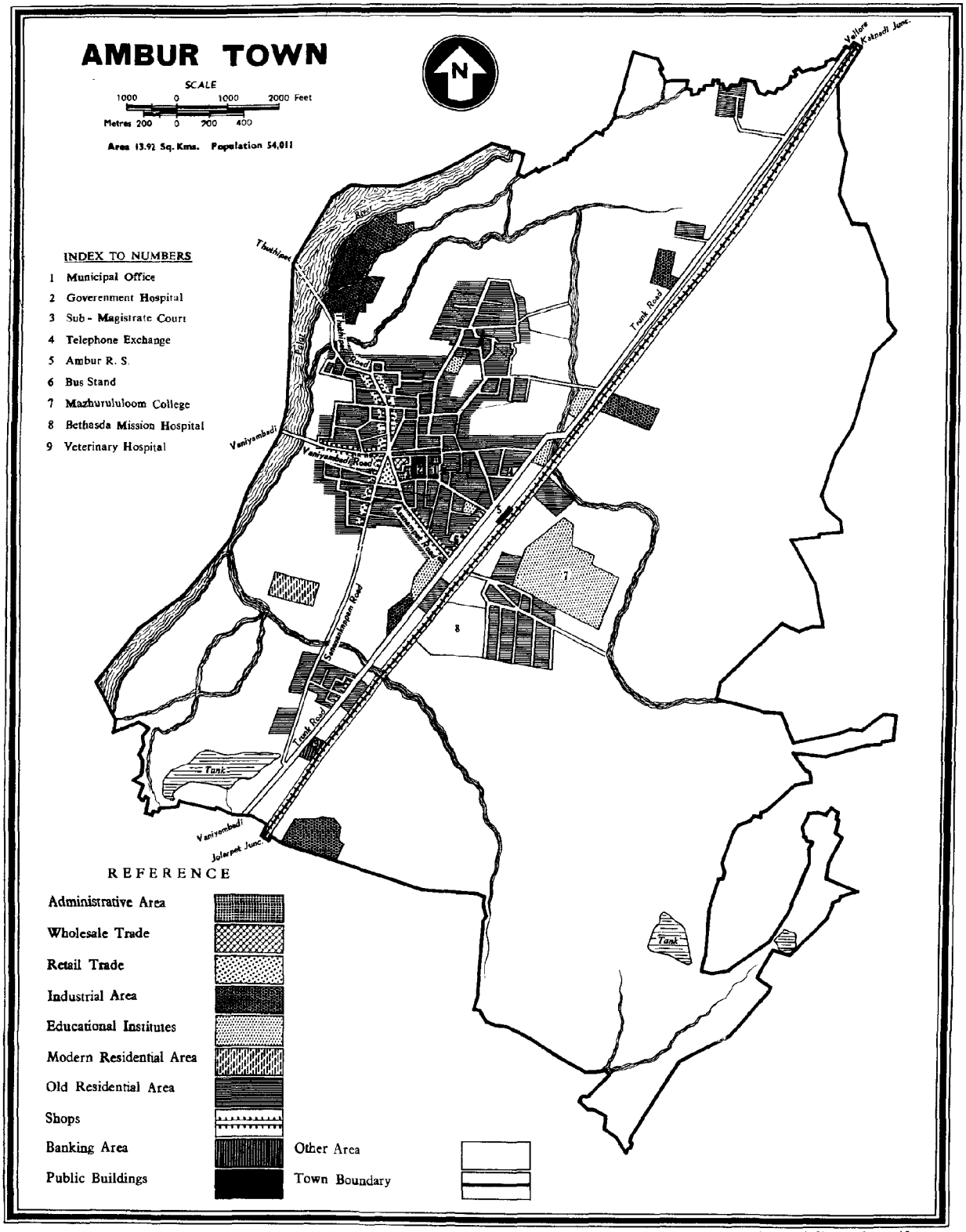
0—14	...	39.13
15—19	...	10.17
20—24	...	9.23
25—29	...	7.86
30—39	...	12.59
40—49	...	9.71
50—59	...	6.11
60+	...	5.20
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	4.59
II	...	10.39
III	...	1.21
IV	...	0.08
V (a)	...	4.75
V (b)	...	33.72
VI	...	3.01
VII	...	22.79
VIII	...	7.52
IX	...	11.94

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

AMBUR TOWN



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras

MAP 149

VANIYAMBADI TOWN

Vaniyambadi, a Class-II Town with a population of 51,810 is situated in North Arcot district. It is the headquarters of the Vaniyambadi Taluk. It lies 67 Km. west of Vellore, the district headquarters. Vaniyambadi is located at 12° 41' of northern latitude and 78° 37' of eastern longitude. It is connected by railway and lies on the Madras-Jolarpet broad-gauge section of the Southern Railway. River Palar flows through the town from west to east. The town gets an annual rainfall of 968.7 mm. The maximum temperature recorded is 41.4° C and the minimum is 30.1° C. Madras, the State headquarters is 199 km. by road from Vaniyambadi. The town has an area of 9.01 sq.km. and the density of population in 1971 works out to 5,750 persons per sq. km.

Vaniyambadi together with the neighbouring towns of Devasthanam and Jaffrabad constitute Vaniyambadi Urban Agglomeration. This Agglomeration has an area of 14.65 sq. km. and a population of 57,686 in 1971 Census.

Vaniyambadi has been a town since 1901. From a population of 12,005 in 1901, it has now a population of 51,810. Except during the decade 1911-1921 when the population declined, the town has been steadily increasing in its population at every Census. During 1941-51, the increase in population was 23.76% and in the decade 1951-61, it was only 8.62%. The current decade of 1961-71 has recorded a growth rate of 23.22%.

The River Palar enters the town limit on the west in two branches and joins into a single river on the northern tip of the town. Towards the middle, the two branches join together, thus dividing the northern part of the town into two halves. The town has mostly developed on the northern part in between the railway line and the Palar river. The development does not appear to be on the basis of any planning. The industrial belt is largely on the northern most part of the town. Another industrial area is located on the southern most tip, to the east of Veppampatti road. A small industrial area is also seen on the east of the Alangayam Road.

There are two hospitals in this town. There is also an arts and science college and three high schools in the town. There is no engineering or technical college in Vaniyambadi.

Vaniyambadi is famous for tanned hides and skins, beedies and mats. Raw hides and skins as well as beedi leaves are imported while tanned leather, beedies, coconuts and jaggery are exported.

According to 1971 Census, this town comes under the functional category of "Industry". Working population constitute 27.18% of the town's inhabitants. Male workers among male population forms 47.85% and among the female population, female workers form 6.42%. The industrial category, "Manufcturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs" is prominent with 40.13% of workers; only 2.34% out of this belong to House-hold Industries. Trade and commerce comes out second with 28.05% of workers in its fold. In other Services, 14.16% of the workers are employed.

In this town, Muslims constitute the major religious community with 52.33% of the population. Hindus with 44.95% constitute the second major religious group.

52.62% of the population speak Urdu as their mother-tongue. Tamil comes second with 39.27% speaking that language as mother-tongue. Only 5.66% of the total population have returned Telugu as their mother-tongue.

The statement below gives certain basic statistics of Vaniyambadi town:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	51,810
Males	...	25,956
Females	...	25,854
Area in Sq. km.	...	9.01
Density per Sq. km.	...	5,750
Sex Ratio	...	996
No. of Census Houses	...	6,701
No. of Census Households	...	9,133

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	53.47
Males	...	60.31
Females	...	46.61

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	12.23
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	...

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	27.18
Males	...	47.85
Females	...	6.42

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+23.22
1951—61	...	+ 8.62
1941—51	...	+23.76

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	44.95
Muslims	...	52.33
Christians	...	2.43
Other Religions	...	0.29

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	39.27
Telugu	...	5.66
Malayalam	...	0.28
Kannada	...	0.42
Urdu	...	52.62
Others	...	1.75

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

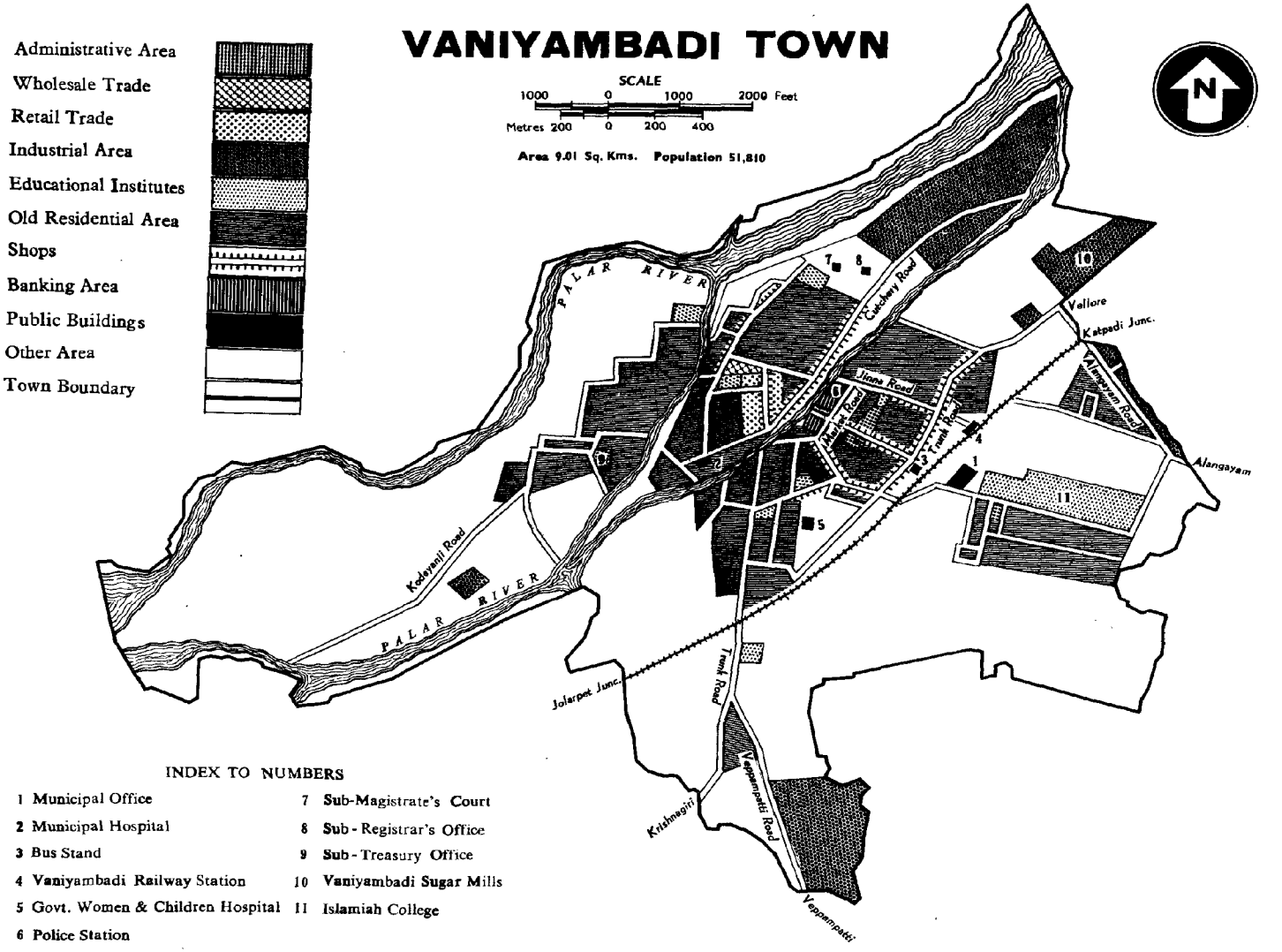
0—14	...	38.54
15—19	...	10.17
20—24	...	9.79
25—29	...	7.74
30—39	...	12.80
40—49	...	10 01
50—59	...	5.88
60+	...	5.06
Age not stated	...	0.01

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	2.73
II	...	3.27
III	...	0.66
IV	...	0.09
V (a)	...	2.34
V (b)	...	37.79
VI	...	3 09
VII	...	28 05
VIII	...	7.82
IX	...	14.16

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

VANIYAMBADI TOWN



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1	Municipal Office	7	Sub-Magistrate's Court
2	Municipal Hospital	8	Sub-Registrar's Office
3	Bus Stand	9	Sub-Treasury Office
4	Vaniyambadi Railway Station	10	Vaniyambadi Sugar Mills
5	Govt. Women & Children Hospital	11	Islamiah College
6	Police Station		

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 150

CUDDALORE CITY

Cuddalore City is the district headquarters of South Arcot and is situated on the east coast at about 188 kms. from Madras. Cuddalore lies on the Madras-Rameswaram metre-guage line of Southern Railway. It lies at 11° 45′ north latitude, 79° 46′ east of Greenwich. Cuddalore has an average annual rainfall of 1085.3 mm. It has a maximum temperature of 39.7° C and a minimum temperature of 31.8° C. Cuddalore belongs to the functional category of Services-cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Primary Activities. Lungis and groundnut oil are manufactured in this town. Iron ore, Leco Domestic fuel and Lignite are exported. Cuddalore has an area of 27.79 Sq.km with a density of 3,646 persons per Sq. km.

Cuddalore can be divided into four parts. The first part is the old town which is the commercial area. The second part is the new town or Tiruppapuliyur, 3 to 4 km. away from the south bank of the Gadilam. The third is Manjakuppam, the official centre where public offices are mostly located and lying east of new town on the other side of Gadilam and the fourth is Fort St. David, about 2 km. to the east near the sea and on the northern side of the mouth of Gadilam opposite the old town. The Gadilam river divides the town into two-northern part comprising Manjakuppam and Fort areas and the south consisting of the new town and old town. Cuddalore's history is closely linked with the commercial pursuits of the British.

Cuddalore was a Class-II town since the beginning of this century (52,216 in 1901) and continued to remain in that class till 1961. In 1971, the population rose to 101,335 when it moved into Class-I. This town has not seen any appreciable increase of population during 1901-1961. The growth rates were less than 20% and particularly during 1931-41, the increase was as low as 2.67%. During 1961-71 the increase was 28% which is higher than the previous decades.

From the map, it will be seen that the town has grown on the west and north. The growth on the east is blocked because of the presence of sea. New residential areas have come up on the west and on the north, the latter area being more prominent in this respect. Industrial belt is situated on the north-west and above the northern bank of Gadilam river and on the south-west adjoining the railway line. New town or Tiruppapuliyur was said to be a great centre of the Jains. The present Hindu temple is dedicated to Lord Pataleswarar and is referred to in the *Thevarams*. *Manjakuppam is the* centre for administrative offices. Fort St. David which was once active was destroyed sometime in 1758 and only the ruins of the old fort are now found. As per 1971 Census, 26.56% of the total population of Cuddalore City are workers and 73.44% are non-workers. Among the working population, 24.62% come under "Other Services" and another 19.75% are engaged in trade and commerce. 18.99% of the workers are engaged in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing industries of which 4.34% relate to household industries.

Hindus form 90.7% of the City's population. Muslims and Christians constitute 4.68% and 4.36%. Tamil is the predominant mother-tongue and is spoken by 87.61% of the population. Telugu with 7.59% and Urdu with 2.89% are the other two prominent mother-tongues spoken in this City.

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	101,335
Males	...	51,290
Females	...	50,045
Area in Sq. km.	...	27.79
Density per Sq. km.	...	3,646
Sex Ratio	...	976
No. of Census Houses	...	16,172
No. of Census Households	...	18,867

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	53.29
Males	...	63.36
Females	...	42.97

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	10.44
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0.02

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	26.56
Males	...	46.35
Females	...	6.28

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+28.00
1951—61	...	+14.60
1941—51	...	+13.94

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	90·70
Muslims	...	4·68
Christians	...	4·36
Other Religions	...	0·26

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	87·61
Telugu	...	7.59
Malayalam	...	0.59
Kannada	...	0·58
Urdu	...	2.89
Others	...	0·77

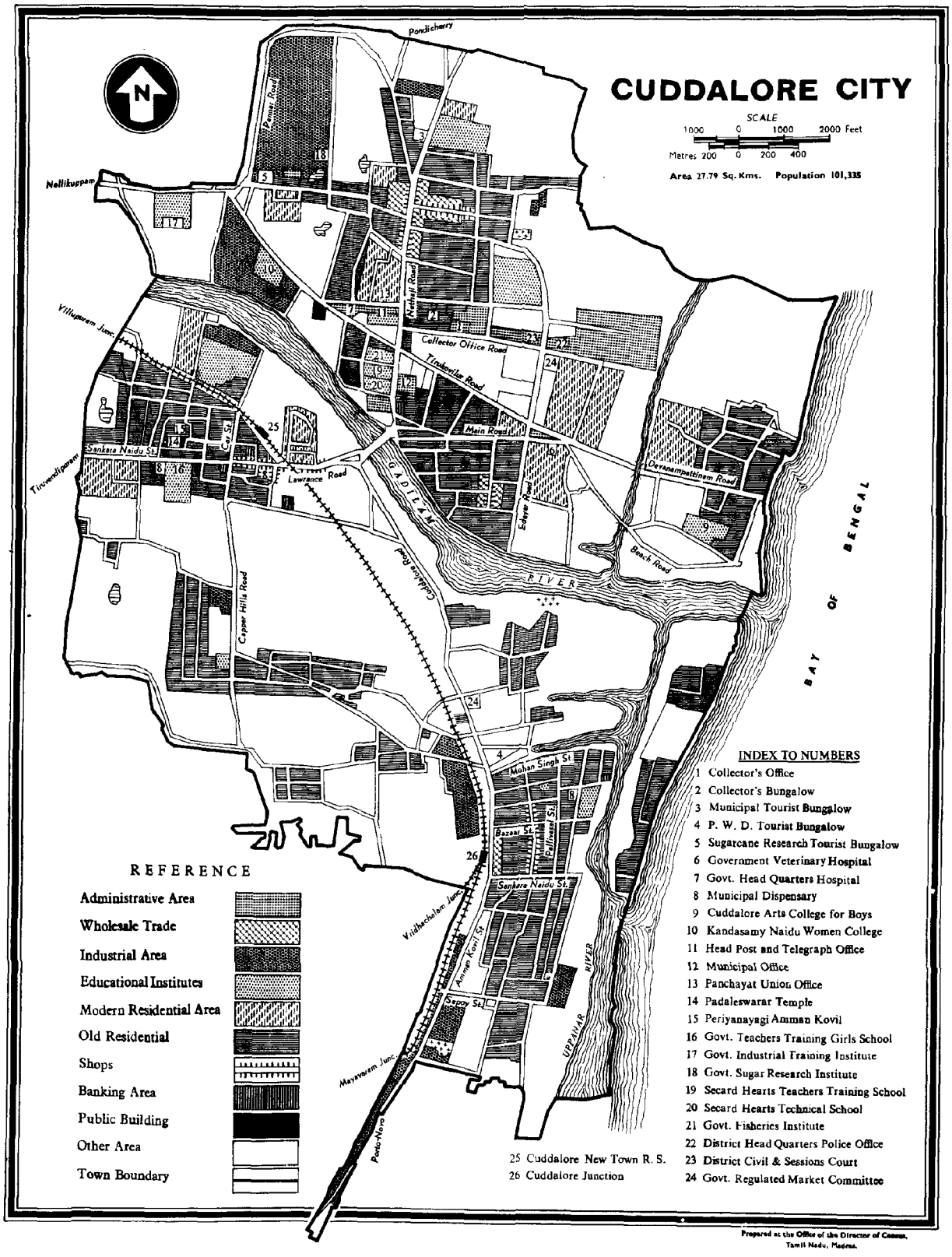
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	39.75
15—19	...	9·97
20—24	...	9.31
25—29	...	7.28
30—39	...	12·44
40—49	...	9·55
50—59	...	6·20
60+	...	5·50
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	3·35
II	...	11·02
III	...	5·98
IV	...	0·15
V (a)	...	4·34
V (b)	...	14·65
VI	...	3·81
VII	...	19·75
VIII	...	12·33
IX	...	24·62

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 151

VILLUPURAM TOWN

Villupuram is a taluk headquarter town in South Arcot District. It lies on the Madras-Tiruchirapalli chord line of the Southern Railway. Villupuram lies on the south-west of Madras and is situated at a distance of 160 km. by road from Madras. The district headquarter town of Cuddalore is 64 km. by road on the east from Villupuram. Villupuram gets an annual rainfall of 1085.3 mm. The maximum and minimum temperatures are 39.7° C and 31.8° C respectively. The town has an area of 8.38 sq. km. and at the 1971 Census has recorded a population of 60,242. Population density is 7,189 persons per sq. km.

Villupuram is a municipal town. It is connected by road and rail with other towns in the district and is an important Railway Junction. One line goes to Katpadi in North Arcot district and another goes south to Vridhachalam and the third connects Pondicherry. It is a centre for trade in groundnut and paddy. A factory for manufacturing vanaspathi is located in this town. There are also a number of oil mills.

From the map, it can be seen that road formation is in straight lines and planned. The town can be divided into two parts—the eastern part and the western part with the Madras-Vridhachalam railway line as the demarcation line for the two parts. The western part contains most of the old residential areas, public buildings and trade and shopping areas. The eastern portion has most of the industrial area besides retail trade and old residential areas. The eastern and western parts have modern residential areas. The town has sizable development in the western part than in the eastern portion. Large undeveloped areas are found in the north, west and east. The railway line from Villupuram to Katpadi acts as a barrier for further development in the north and west.

Villupuram had a population of 11,263 (Class-IV) in 1901. Decades 1901-1911 and 1941-51 have recorded much higher growth rates of 43.45% and 49.75% respectively. The present decade of 1961-71 has shown an increase of 38.53% which is well above the average growth for the urban areas of South Arcot district. Literates form about 60% of the total population; proportion of male literates is higher than females.

27.59% of the population are workers. Among males, workers form 48.95% while among females, workers form 4.31%.

Trade and Commerce is the most prominent occupation for workers and 28.96% of the workers are in this category. Being an important communication centre, 20.10% of workers are engaged in Transport, Storage and Communication services. The other two prominent industrial categories for workers are "Other Services" with 18.98% and "Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs" with 15.00%. Household Industry is not significant in this town.

Hindus form the major section of the population with 80.56% of the population Muslims and Christians are the two other significant religious groups with 11.33% and 7.33% of the population.

Tamil is the predominant language; 82.93% of the population returned that language as their mother tongue. Urdu with 6.71% and Telugu with 6.03% are the two other prominent mother tongues among the town's population.

In the statement given below, the basic data for Villupuram are presented—

BASIC CENSUS DATA		
Population	...	60,242
Males	...	31,422
Females	...	28,820
Area in Sq. km.	...	8.38
Density per Sq. km.	...	7,189
Sex Ratio	...	917
No. of Census Houses	...	8,682
No. of Census Households	...	11,719

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY		
Population	...	59.42
Males	...	69.78
Females	...	48.12

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES	
Percentage of Scheduled Castes	9.46
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS		
Population	...	27.59
Males	...	48.95
Females	...	4.31

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION		
1961—71	...	+38.53
1951—61	...	+21.89
1941—51	...	+49.75

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION		
Hindus	...	80.56
Muslims	...	11.33
Christians	...	7.33
Other Religions	...	0.78

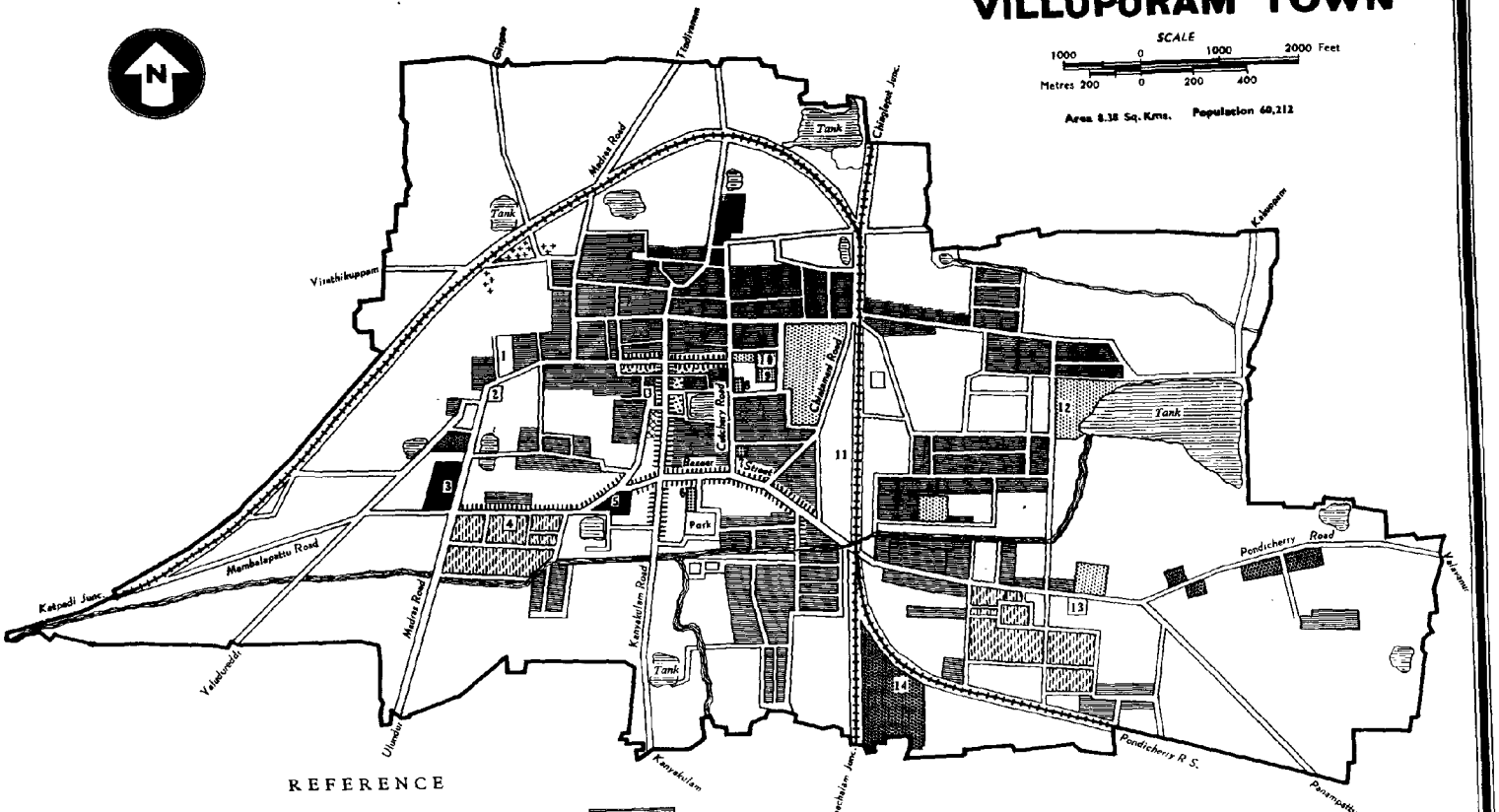
PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION		
Tamil	...	82.93
Telugu	...	6.03
Malayalam	...	1.04
Kannada	...	0.76
Urdu	...	6.71
Others	...	2.53

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS		
0—14	...	39.48
15—19	...	9.40
20—24	...	9.69
25—29	...	8.16
30—39	...	13.52
40—49	...	9.91
50—59	...	5.61
60+	...	4.22
Age not stated	...	0.01

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY		
I	...	4.46
II	...	7.26
III	...	0.63
IV	...	0.04
V (a)	...	2.46
V (b)	...	12.54
VI	...	4.57
VII	...	28.96
VIII	...	20.10
IX	...	18.98

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

VILLUPURAM TOWN



REFERENCE

Administrative Area	Old Residential Area
Wholesale Trade	Shops
Retail Trade	Public Building
Industrial Area	Other Area
Educational Institutes	Town Boundary
Modern Residential Area	

INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Municipal Tourist Bungalow	8 Taluk Office
2 Telephone Exchange Office	9 District Munsiff's Court
3 Government Hospital	10 Sub-Registrar's Office
4 P.W.D Inspection Bungalow	11 Villupuram Junc
5 Bus Stand	12 Government Arts College
6 Municipal Office	13 Police Station
7 Sub-Magistrate's Office	14 Madras Vanaspathi Factory

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census
Tamil Nadu, Madras

MAP 152

SALEM CITY

Salem, an important industrial city, is situated 360 Km. south-west of Madras on the Madras-Coimbatore route. The urban area of Salem constitutes the fifth important industrial complex in Tamil Nadu and follows, Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli. The City is the headquarters of Salem District and has good transport connections with other towns and cities in the State. The City is at a height of about 275 metres above mean sea level and lies at 11° 39′ of northern latitude and 78° 9′ of eastern longitude. The annual rainfall in the city is a little over 80 Centimetres. The average maximum and minimum temperatures are 41.5°C. and 30.5°C. respectively.

Spread over an area of about 20 square kilometres, the municipal town of Salem has a population of 308,716 according to the latest Census in 1971. The City had a population of 70,621 in 1901 and only 52,244 in 1921. Since 1921, the population has increased by about six times. During the last decade (1961-71), the City's population has increased by 23.9%. Since the beginning of the century, the largest decadal increase in population is noticed during 1921-31 when the population of the City grew by 95.6%. The City's growth has been quite impressive in the recent years and a number of satellite towns have also come into being. The Salem Urban Agglomeration covers besides Salem, the neighbouring urban areas of Suramangalam. Jarikondalampatti, Annadanapatti, Ammapalayam, Ammapet, Puthur, Kondalampatti, Thadampatti, Alagapuram, Neikarapatti, Sivadapuram, Meyyanur, Komarasamipatti, Kandampatti, Reddipatti, Narasojipatti and Pallapatti. The population of the entire Salem Urban Agglomeration is 416,440. Of the 17 constituent units in the Salem Urban Agglomeration besides Salem detailed above, only the two towns of Suramangalam and Jarikondalampatti exist as towns since 1961 and the rest have been recognised as urban areas for the first time in 1971 Census. The Urban Agglomeration of Salem spreads over an area of 87.3 Sq. km. and has a population density of 4,772 persons per Sq. km. The density in the Salem municipal area alone is 15,444 persons per Sq. km.

The old town of Salem is linear-shaped extending from east to west. To the north-west of the city lies Salem railway junction situated in Suramangalam panchayat. It has now become a continuous stretch of Salem town and there is a central road running throughout the length from Suramangalam to the eastern most stretch of Salem serving a life-line for traffic. The recent extensions are mostly on the southern and northern sides. New residential areas have sprung up in the south along the Tiruchi main road (Via Namakkal) and the road to Sankari. Modern residential colonies are springing up in the north along the Yercaud road and to some extent along Omalur road. There are three railway stations within the municipal area itself, viz., Salem market, Salem town and Salem east. The old town sprawled mostly to the south of the railway line running east to west. The importance of Salem is due to its traditional handloom industry. Salem town is supposed to have the largest number of handlooms in Tamil Nadu. There are a few textile mills near Salem established since the 50s and a roaring trade is transacted here in handloom goods and grains. The town has developed sporadically. The streets are narrow and generally unplanned. Even in the case of extensions, the lay outs are planned only in a few places. There are a number of railway level crossings over the railway line passing from west to east. The river Manimutharnathi runs through the heart of the town. The river is dry except in the months of October-November.

Salem has an Engineering College and a polytechnic besides the arts and Science College. Handloom goods are the chief commercial products traded on here. Besides sago, bananas and silver ornaments are also produced and sold. It is also a market centre for the fruits, vegetables etc., grown in the hilly areas of the district. A number of industrial units have been established in and around Salem City. There is an Industrial Training Institute here. The All India Handloom and Weaving Technological Institute is in Salem.

A little over 32% of the City's population are workers as per 1971 Census. Among males, the workers constitute 52.8% while among females, the workers constitute only 10.2%. The household industry is very important here as handloom goods are produced mostly on household industry scale. It is significant to note that 22.6% of the workers in the city are engaged in household industry. In non-household manufacturing sector, 24.5% of the workers are engaged. Thus, totally, 47% of the workers in Salem are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing and this is unique. About 24% of workers are under Trade and Commerce and another 14% in "Other Services".

Of the City's population, about 90% are Hindus and 8% are Muslims. Population with Tamil as mother tongue constitute 59%. The strength of other important mother tongue languages are—Telugu—16.7%, Kannada—10.9%, Urdu—6.4%.

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	308,716
Males	...	158,464
Females	...	150,252
Area in Sq. km.	...	19.99
Density per Sq. km.	...	15,444
Sex Ratio	...	948
No. of Census Houses	...	51,493
No. of Census Households	...	59,836

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	55·17
Males	...	65·22
Females	...	44·57

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	8·35
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0·01

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	32.05
Males	...	52·83
Females	...	10.17

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+23·91
1951—61	...	+23·13
1941—51	...	+56·00

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	89·80
Muslims	...	7·75
Christians	...	2·35
Other Religions	...	0·10

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	59 33
Telugu	...	16.66
Malayalam	...	1·23
Kannada	...	10·85
Urdu	...	6.37
Others	...	5·56

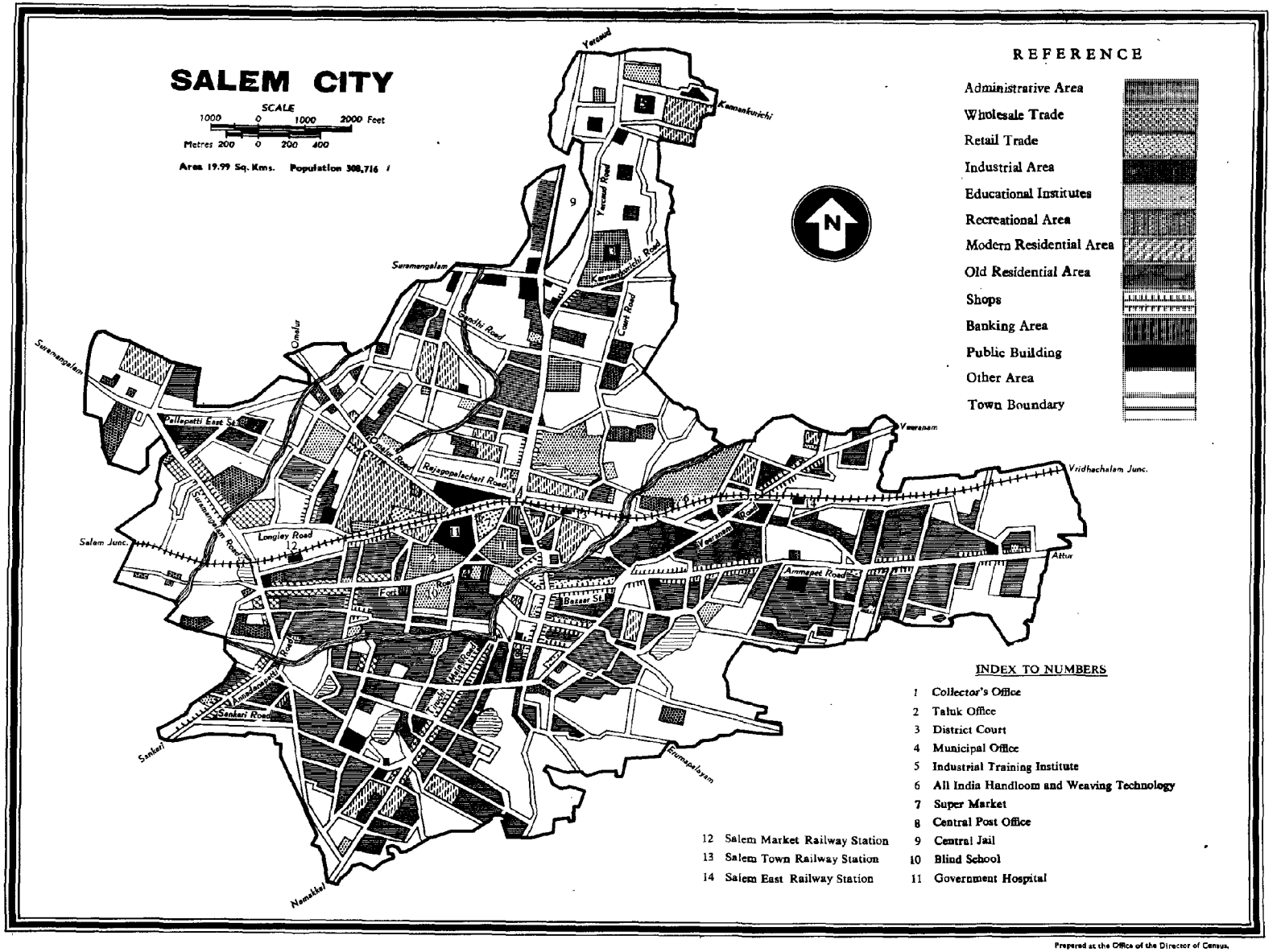
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	37.94
15—19	...	9·49
20—24	...	9.80
25—29	...	8.24
30—39	...	13·37
40—49	...	9 89
50—59	...	6·13
60+	...	5·14
Age not stated	...	N

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	0 94
II	...	1·19
III	...	0·24
IV	...	0 06
V (a)	...	22 60
V (b)	...	24 46
VI	...	3 05
VII	...	23·92
VIII	...	9·30
IX	...	14 24

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 153

COIMBATORE CITY

Coimbatore City occupies an important place in the industrial map of Tamil Nadu. Next to Madras City, Coimbatore City together with its suburbs can be said to be the most industrialised area in the State. When the population of the City together with the Agglomeration is taken into consideration, we find that Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration, as per 1971 Census, ranks as the second populous urban centre in Tamil Nadu with a population of 7.36 lakhs and it ranks 12th in the whole of India. The population of Coimbatore City alone is 356,368. In 1901, the city had a population of only 53,080.

The British administration possibly selected this town as district headquarters because of its salubrious climate. Situated at latitude 11°0′ N and longitude 76°57′ E., Coimbatore has an average annual rainfall of over 700 mm. with an average maximum temperature of 38.9° C. and a minimum of 29.1° C. The vast cotton growing area around this tract enabled a few industrial ventures to be started, particularly textile mills. The Stanes Mill was the first to be established in the City. This encouraged the local entrepreneurs who began establishing a number of textile mills in and around Coimbatore.

With the commissioning of the Pykara Hydro-electric Project in the 30s, making available cheap electric power, there was accelerated industrial growth. During the last 30-40 years, the City's growth was phenomenal and industrialists have come to regard the place as "Manchester of South India". Apart from the cotton textile industry in which it was the pioneer, other industrial undertakings have also been established in and around Coimbatore. Notable among them are light engineering and foundry groups, textile machinery units, cement and sugar mills and machinery, etc. The rise of this zone as a big industrial and trading centre is due to the enterprising entrepreneurs, availability of raw materials like cotton, sugarcane, limestone in the nearby regions and the location of a number of technical institutions and colleges in and around the city. During the last decade, the establishment of the agricultural university here has added yet another land-mark to this important City. The decadal population increase in this city was 24.47% during 61-71, as against 44.78% during 51-61. The important suburbs of Coimbatore are Singanallur, Kurichi, Kuniamuthur, Ganapathy, Madukkarai, Vellalore and Sulur. A number of small towns around Coimbatore have now come to be treated as urban areas in 1971 Census.

The city grew towards east in the initial stages. To the west of the railway lies the old town which is densely populated. The city, as a whole has a density of 15,171 persons per Sq. km. The later extensions to the east of the railway and the location of the Govt. offices shifted the importance from west to east. The growth of the City later was towards the northern side. The textile mills came to be established towards east, south and north thus encouraging a number of small towns on all sides. The expansion on the western side was attributable to the establishment of the Agricultural College and University as also the Sugarcane Research Centre and the forest college. Though there is considerable expansion, the hub of trade and commerce is in the old bazaar and town on the west. There are a number of heavy industries and textile mills in the town. Coimbatore is also an important handloom weaving centre. New residential areas have come up in a large way in the north, north-west and eastern regions of the city. The

expansion of the city on the south is blocked by the existence of big tanks like the Periyakulam. Valankulam, etc. The town has now become very congested due to the ever increasing traffic and narrow roads. With its enterprising industrialists, its textile industry and other technical institutions and the recently established Agricultural University, Coimbatore's share in the economic development of the State has been remarkable.

As per 1971 Census, 31% of the City's population are categorised as workers. About 33% of the workers in Coimbatore are engaged in manufacturing industries of which 4.3% are in household industry. Again, 28.4% of the workers are engaged in trade and commerce. Industries and Commerce engage about 61% of the total workers. 23.8% of the workers are engaged in Other Services like Government and other public services. The city has a high literacy rate of 64.5%. Male literacy is 72.8% while female literacy works out to 55.2%. The city has a large chunk of non-Tamil speaking population. Tamil speaking population form just over 51% whereas people with Telugu as mother tongue form 23% and Malayalam 13%.

Basic data on Coimbatore are given below.

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	356,368
Males	...	188,162
Females	...	168,206
Area in Sq. Km.	...	23.49
Density per Sq. Km.	...	15,171
Sex Ratio	...	894
No. of Census Houses	...	59,011
No. of Census Households	...	69,303

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	64.49
Males	...	72.83
Females	...	55.15

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	7.32
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	0.02

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	31.07
Males	...	51.76
Females	...	7.93

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+24.47
1951—61	...	+44.78
1941—51	...	+51.71

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	81.26
Muslims	...	10.16
Christians	...	8.18
Other Religions	...	0.40

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	51.28
Telugu	...	22.95
Malayalam	...	12.78
Kannada	...	7.11
Urdu	...	2.84
Others	...	3.04

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	35.76
15—19	...	10.23
20—24	...	10.98
25—29	...	8.80
30—39	...	13.76
40—49	...	9.92
50—59	...	5.75
60+	...	4.79
Age not stated	...	0.01

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	0.75
II	...	0.73
III	...	0.22
IV	...	Neg.
V (a)	...	4.32
V (b)	...	28.62
VI	...	3.93
VII	...	28.39
VIII	...	9.24
IX	..	23.80

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

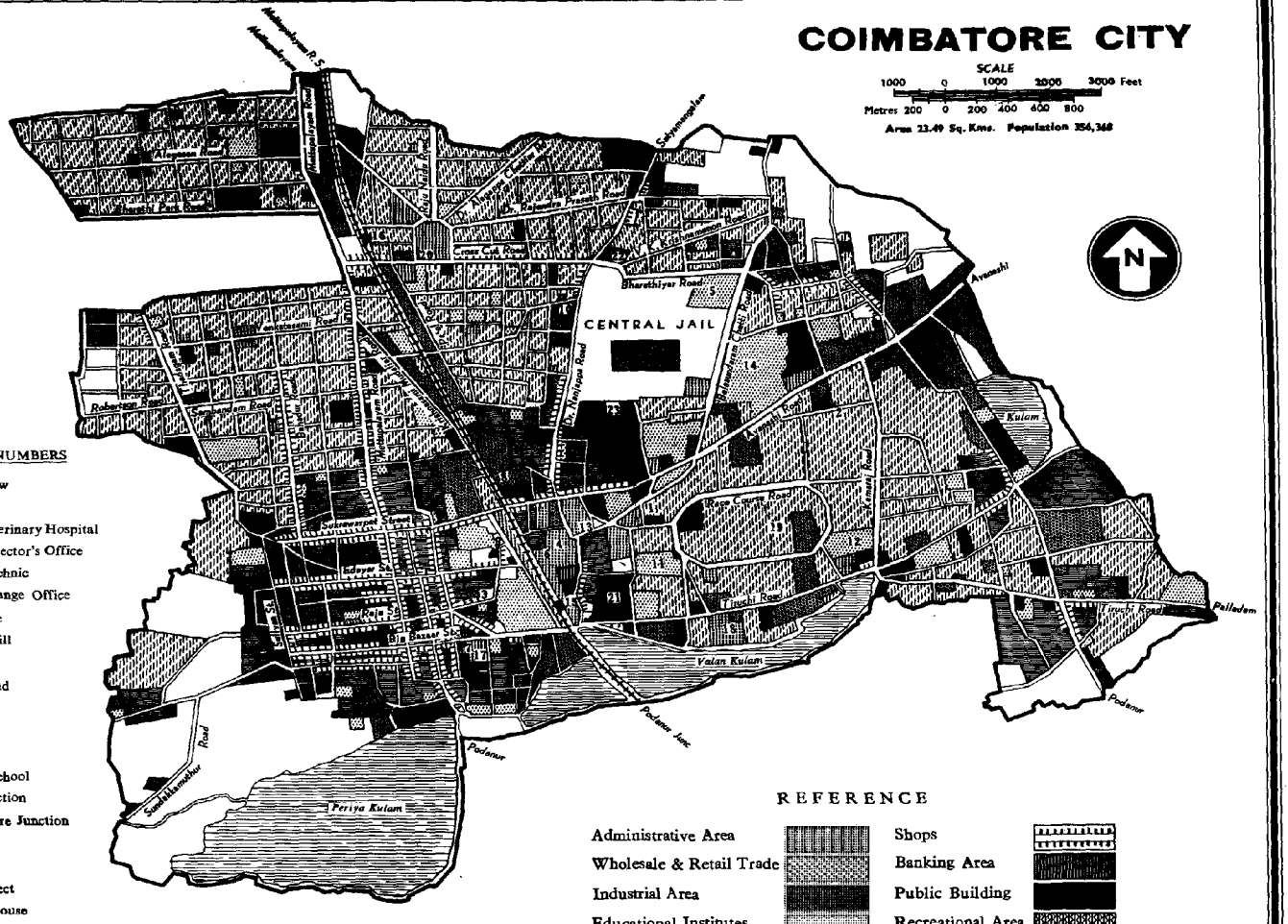
COIMBATORE CITY

SCALE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 Feet

Metres 200 0 200 400 600 800

Area 23.49 Sq. Kms. Population 356,368



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Tourist Bungalow
2 Circuit House
3 Government Veterinary Hospital
4 Coimbatore Collector's Office
5 Women's Polytechnic
6 Telephone Exchange Office
7 Municipal Office
8 Somasundara Mill
9 Post Office
10 Central Bus Stand
11 Arts College
12 Nirmala College
13 D. S. P. Office
14 Police Recruit School
15 Coimbatore Junction
16 North Coimbatore Junction
17 P. W. D. Office
18 Highways Office
19 Microwave Project
20 Pykara Power House
21 Government Medical College Hospital
22 State Transport Office
23 Gandhi Memorial Library

REFERENCE

Administrative Area		Shops	
Wholesale & Retail Trade		Banking Area	
Industrial Area		Public Building	
Educational Institutes		Recreational Area	
Modern Residential Area		Other Area	
Old Residential Area		Town Boundary	

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 154

TIRUPPUR CITY

Tiruppur which is situated midway between the two important cities of Erode and Coimbatore in Coimbatore district lies at the centre of cotton growing tracts and hence it has gained importance as a centre of cotton trade and textile manufacture. The city is at 11° 6′ of northern latitude and 77° 21′ of eastern longitude. It has an average annual rainfall of about 730 mm. and an average maximum temperature of 38.9° C and a minimum of 29.1° C. The city lies at an altitude of about 300 meters above sea level. Tiruppur has acquired the 'City' status in 1971 Census, the population being 113,302 as against 79,773 in 1961. This city was only a small town with a population of 6,056 in 1901. Its growth has been impressive through the decades and its population has gone up by over eighteen times since the turn of the century, that is in 70 years. The city has an area of 11.92 Sq.km. The population growth witnessed during the decade 1931-41 shows the highest increase in population viz. 83.3% since 1901. In the decades 1901-11, 1921-31, 1941-51 and 1951-61 also, the population had increased by over 50%. During the last decade, 1961-71, the population of this city rose by 42.0%. Including the population of the suburban towns of Avanashi, Velampalayam, Thirumuruganpoondi, Veerapandi and Chettipalayam, the population of Tiruppur Urban Agglomeration adds up to 151,127. Thus, this Urban Agglomeration ranks as the third important urban centre in Coimbatore District, following Coimbatore and Erode Urban Agglomerations. The town is important for metal industries, hosiery, spinning and weaving mills, rice, ginning and oil mills, printing works, vessels and plastic bag manufactures. There are over 300 knitting factories here. It is also an important khadi as well as handloom weaving centre, producing dhoties and sarees of all counts. The three most important commodities manufactured and exported from Tiruppur to other areas are vests, yarn and cloth.

In the early stages, raw cotton was ginned, pressed and sent to other textile centres like Bombay and Ahmedabad for spinning. Later, spinning mills were established in Tiruppur itself. Its importance to-day is more on account of the location of many hosiery factories engaged in producing banians and other like goods. There are a number of big rice mills here and the flourishing rice mill industry is attributed to its location between the producing centres of Thanjavur and the consuming centres in the western regions.

Originally, the town lay just south of the Noyil river (flowing towards east from west). The railway station is situated about a mile north of this river. The old town lay in between the river and the railway track. The town grew first in the space between the river and the railway line. Later, a number of residential areas sprang up to the north of the railway line. New housing colonies sprang up on the south and west also. But most of the new residential colonies are situated on the north of the old town across the railway line as may be seen on the map. A large number of textile mills and many ginning factories are located on the eastern side below the railway line, adjoining the roads leading to Uthukuli and Kangeyam. Industrial units have also come up in a smaller patch south of the Noyil river and above the Mangalam road on the western side of the town. The town has grown very fast and is still expanding. There are now

three segments, one lying north of the railway line, another lying between the railway line and the river and the third to the south of the river.

Over 35.8% of the population of Tiruppur are classified as workers in 71 Census. Among the workers it, is observed that 54·6% are engaged in industries relating to manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. This city is industry-oriented as seen from this high proportion of workers in manufacturing industries. Among the workers, 9.3% are engaged in household industry while 45.3% are in other non-household manufacturing industry. About 19.4% of workers are engaged in trade and commerce and another 13.8% of the workers are engaged in other services. The city has a density of 9,505 individuals per Sq. km. The density in the entire Urban Agglomeration of Tiruppur is 2,124 per Sq. km.

There are a large number of Telugu speaking population in the city. While 71.2% of the population have returned Tamil as their mother tongue, 11.8% have returned Telugu. Kannada speaking population from 9.6%. The basic data as revealed by 71 Census are shown below:

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	113,302
Males	...	58,771
Females	...	54,531
Area in Sq. Km.	...	11.92
Density per Sq. Km.	...	9,505
Sex Ratio	...	928
No. of Census Houses	...	21,005
No. of Census Households	...	23,717

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	54.60
Males	...	67.55
Females	...	40.64

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	5.23
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0.11

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	35.83
Males	...	57.49
Females	...	12.49

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+42.03
1951—61	...	+52.01
1941—51	...	+58.55

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	89.22
Muslims	...	7.67
Christians	...	3.07
Other Religions	...	0.04

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	71.15
Telugu	...	11.79
Malayalam	...	3.24
Kannada	...	9.64
Urdu	...	3.26
Others	...	0.92

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	36.00
15—19	...	9.53
20—24	...	9.77
25—29	...	9.33
30—39	...	14.09
40—49	...	10 00
50—59	...	6.31
60+	...	4.97
Age not stated	...	NIL

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	1.66
II	...	1.68
III	...	0.13
IV	...	NIL
V (a)	...	9.34
V (b)	...	45.29
VI	...	3.49
VII	...	19.39
VIII	...	5.18
IX	...	13.84

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

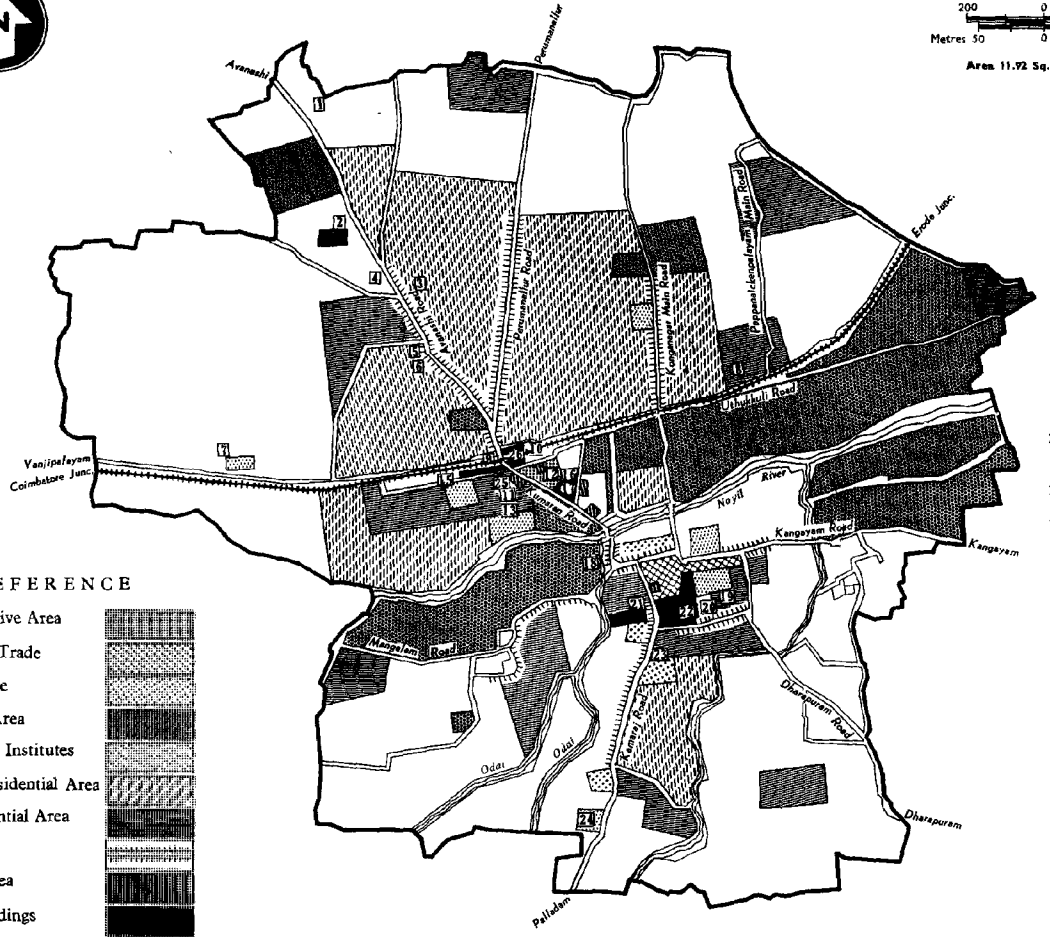
TIRUPPUR CITY

SCALE

200 0 200 400 Feet

Metres 50 0 50 100

Area 11.92 Sq. Kms. Population 113,302



REFERENCE

- Administrative Area
- Wholesale Trade
- Retail Trade
- Industrial Area
- Educational Institutes
- Modern Residential Area
- Old Residential Area
- Shops
- Banking Area
- Public Buildings
- Other Area
- Town Boundary

INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Tamilnadu Sarvodaya Sangam
2 Tiruppur Circuit House
3 Kadi and Village Industries
4 Fire Service Station
5 T. S. Kandaswamy Maternity Centre
6 Municipal Traveller's Bungalow
7 Chikkana Govt. Arts College
8 Municipal Family Planning Centre
9 Tiruppur Railway Station
10 Head Post Office
11 Tourist Bungalow
12 Municipal Town Hall
13 Municipal Dispensary
14 Police Station
15 Telephone Exchange
16 Taluk Office
17 Panchayat Union Office
18 Municipal Office
19 Ponnammal Maternity Centre
20 Veterinary Hospital
21 Central Bus Stand
22 Govt. Hospital
23 Cotton Market Committee
24 Girl's College
25 Post & Telegraph Office
26 Eswaramoorthy Maternity Centre

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 155

SINGANALLUR CITY

Singanallur lies at a distance of 7½ kilometres from the industrial city of Coimbatore and forms an important constituent of the Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration. It has assumed the character of an independent city in 1971 Census by crossing the one lakh population mark. Like Coimbatore, Singanallur too can be said to enjoy a salubrious climate, especially during July-August, and its average temperature ranges between 38.9° C at the maximum and 29.1° C at the minimum. The city lies at 11° of northern latitude and 77° 2′ of eastern longitude, and is at an altitude of 388 metres above mean sea level. It has an annual rainfall of about 73 centimetres.

Singanallur was first recognised as a town in Census during 1941. From a population of 13,230 in 1941, it has now grown into a big city. In 1961, it had a population of 24,674 and in 1971, the population rose to 112,206 and this sudden increase is due to the expansion of the area of the town, during 1961-71. The neighbouring towns of Uppilipalayam and Peelamedu have been merged with Singanallur during 1961-71. If the population of these towns are added with Singanallur in previous Censuses also, then we find that the decadal percentage increase of Singanallur was 57.01% during 1941-51, 96.21% during 1951-61 and 69.19% during 1961-71. The area of Singanallur has increased from 34.96 Sq. km. in 1961 to 48.65 Sq. km. in 1971, due to the addition of new areas to the municipal limits. The density of population in this city works out to 2,306 individuals per Sq. km.

Singanallur was once a large fortified town, the fort of which was destroyed by the Mahrattas. It may be observed from the map that the original town was adjoining the railway line. The city grew on the south and south-eastern portions of the station. A large number of textile mills, foundries and other light engineering units came to be established in Singanallur, as Coimbatore could not accommodate more industrial units. Peelamedu and Uppilipalayam which were satellite towns and existed independently had merged with Singanallur thus enabling the latter to become a City.

Singanallur is chiefly an industrial town since it has a very large number of medium and small scale enterprises. Just over a third of its population is categorised as workers in 1971. It is significant and unique that 63% of the total workers here are engaged in the manufacturing, processing, servicing and/or repairing units and this amply indicates the industrial structure of this city. Of this 63% of the total workers, 4.7% are working in household industries while the rest are in other non-household manufacturing units like factories or workshops. Trade and Commerce is not so important here as may be seen from the low proportion of 7.9% of workers in this category. It is important to note that Singanallur has not yet come out completely of its agricultural base as 10.1% of the total workers are engaged as agricultural labourers and 1.5% of the total workers are cultivators. About 11% of the total workers are engaged in "Other Services".

There is one engineering college and a polytechnic in Singanallur besides an arts and science college. There are two banks, 4 agricultural credit societies and 5 non-agricultural credit societies in this City. Electric motors, pump sets and cotton yarn are the three most imortant items manufactured and exported from here. The three prominent materials that are imported into this city are pig iron, cotton and steel. Textile industry is the most important industry here as is evident from the location of a large number of mills here.

Tamil speaking population in this City form only a little over 55%. Persons with Telugu as mother-tongue form 29%, Kannada 10%, and Malayalam 5%. Over 95% of the City's population are Hindus.

Some basic statistics relating to Singanallur as per 1971 Census are given below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	112,206
Males	...	58,119
Females	...	54,087
Area in Sq. km.	...	48.65
Density per Sq. km.	...	2,306
Sex Ratio	...	931
No. of Census Houses	...	21,410
No. of Census Households	...	24,056

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	53.59
Males	...	66.26
Females	...	39.98

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	14.18
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	...

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	33.82
Males	...	51.82
Females	...	14.48

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+69.19
1951—61	...	+96.21
1941—51	...	+37.01

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	95·15
Muslims	...	1·44
Christians	...	3·40
Other Religions	...	0·01

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	55·60
Telugu	...	28.89
Malayalam	...	4.83
Kannada	...	9·72
Urdu	...	0.57
Others	...	0·36

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

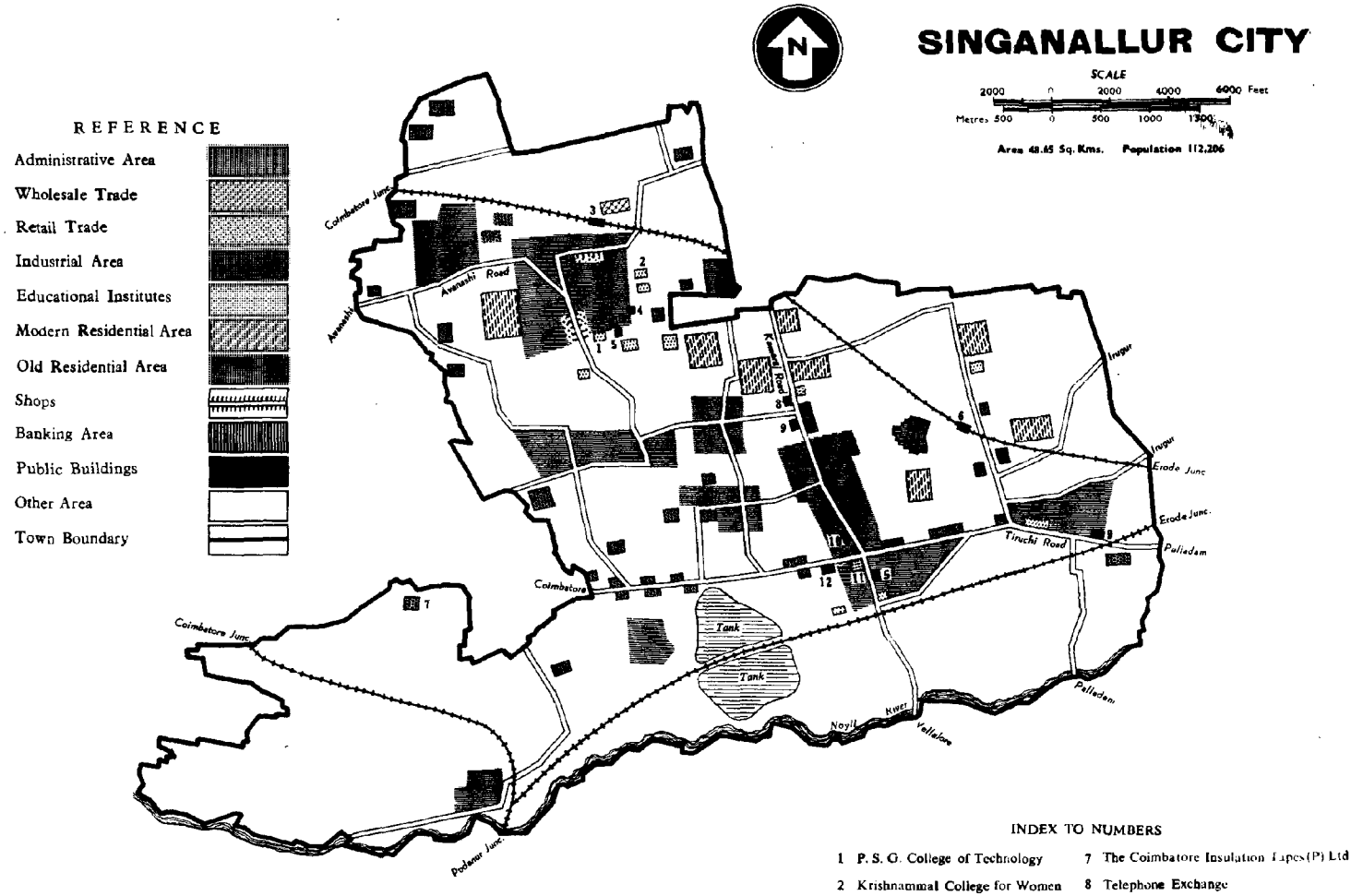
0—14	...	34.74
15—19	...	10·25
20—24	...	10.23
25—29	...	8.78
30—39	...	13·98
40—49	...	11·00
50—59	...	6·25
60+	...	4·77
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	1·45
II	...	10·09
III	...	0·71
IV	...	...
V (a)	...	4·66
V (b)	...	58·40
VI	...	3·19
VII	...	7·91
VIII	...	2·63
IX	...	10 96

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

SINGANALLUR CITY



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1	P. S. G. College of Technology	7	The Coimbatore Insulation Tapes (P) Ltd
2	Krishnammal College for Women	8	Telephone Exchange
3	Peelamedu Railway Station	9	E. S. I. Hospital
4	Peelamedu Police Station	10	Veterinary Hospital
5	Peelamedu Post Office	11	Municipal Office
6	Singanallur Railway Station	12	Singanallur Post Office

Note :- Map drawn with reference to available information furnished by the Municipal Commissioner of the Singanallur City and is therefore not Complete in all respects.

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras

MAP 156

ERODE CITY

Situated in latitude 11° 20' N and longitude 77° 44' E, Erode in Coimbatore district is an important trade centre. It lies between Salem and Coimbatore cities at about 400 kms. south-west of Madras. The average maximum and minimum temperature of this city are 38.9° C and 29.1° C respectively. It has an annual rainfall of 730 mms. and is at 161 meters above mean sea level. It is more a commercial city and it deals in commodities like grains, vegetable oils, turmeric, oil seeds and groundnut. The important commodities manufactured here are cotton yarn, vegetable oil, glasswares and stainless steel. Erode is famous for its handloom fabrics also.

Erode was only a small town of 15,529 persons in 1901. The population of this municipality has risen by over six times during the last 70 years and now stands at 105,111. The town acquired the status of a city in 1971 Census, since it crossed the limit of one lakh population during 1961-71. Erode, together with the adjoining towns of Brahmana Peria Agraharam, Erode (non-municipal), Pallipalayam and Surampatty has been recognised as an Urban Agglomeration in 71 Census. Since Pallipalayam Panchayat is in Salem district, this Urban Agglomeration spreads over the two districts of Coimbatore and Salem. The population of the entire Urban Agglomeration is 169,613. Brahmana Peria Agraharam which forms part of the Urban Agglomeration lies between Bhavani and Erode and has a large number of tanneries.

Erode has grown in all directions except south-east on which side a big canal flows. The industrial units are concentrated on the north-western region and it is here that most of the oil and rice mills are located. On the southern side, the expansion is due to the location of the railway junction and colonies attached to it. A few industrial units are located on the west and south-west. The old residential areas exist on the northern side of the railway junction. The new residential areas have developed in the large western region. As may be seen from the map, there is practically no expansion of new residential areas in the north and south-eastern regions.

About a third of the city's population has been returned as workers as per the 71 Census. Trade and commerce are the most important activity of the working population of Erode, as revealed by the Census figures, according to which 31.8% of the workers are engaged in trade and commerce. About 25.3% are engaged in industries dealing in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing of goods. Tamil speaking population form 81.4% while Telugu speakers form 8.4%.

An industrial estate has also been located at Erode. There are two old temples in this place, one dedicated to Siva and the other to Vishnu.

The basic statistics relating to Erode City are presented below :

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	105,111
Males	...	54,715
Females	...	50,396
Area in Sq. Km.	...	8.44
Density per Sq.Km.	...	12,454
Sex Ratio	...	9.21
No. of Census Houses	...	20,169
No. of Census Households	...	21,692

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	55.24
Males	...	65.30
Females	..	44.31

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	7.23
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	NIL

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	32.76
Males	...	55.08
Females	...	8.52

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+42.50
1951—61	...	+28.11
1941—51	...	+45.82

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	86.60
Muslims	...	9.18
Christians	...	4.16
Other Religions	...	0.06

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	81.44
Telugu	...	8.42
Malayalam	...	2.92
Kannada	...	2.47
Urdu	...	3.69
Others	...	1.06

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	35.95
15—19	...	9.73
20—24	...	10.74
25—29	...	9.12
30—39	...	14.05
40—49	...	9.89
50—59	...	5.85
60+	...	4.66
Age not stated	...	0.01

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	1.89
II	...	2.68
III	...	0.31
IV	...	0.01
V(a)	...	1.70
V(b)	...	24.55
VI	...	3.52
VII	...	31.80
VIII	...	11.42
IX	...	22.21

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

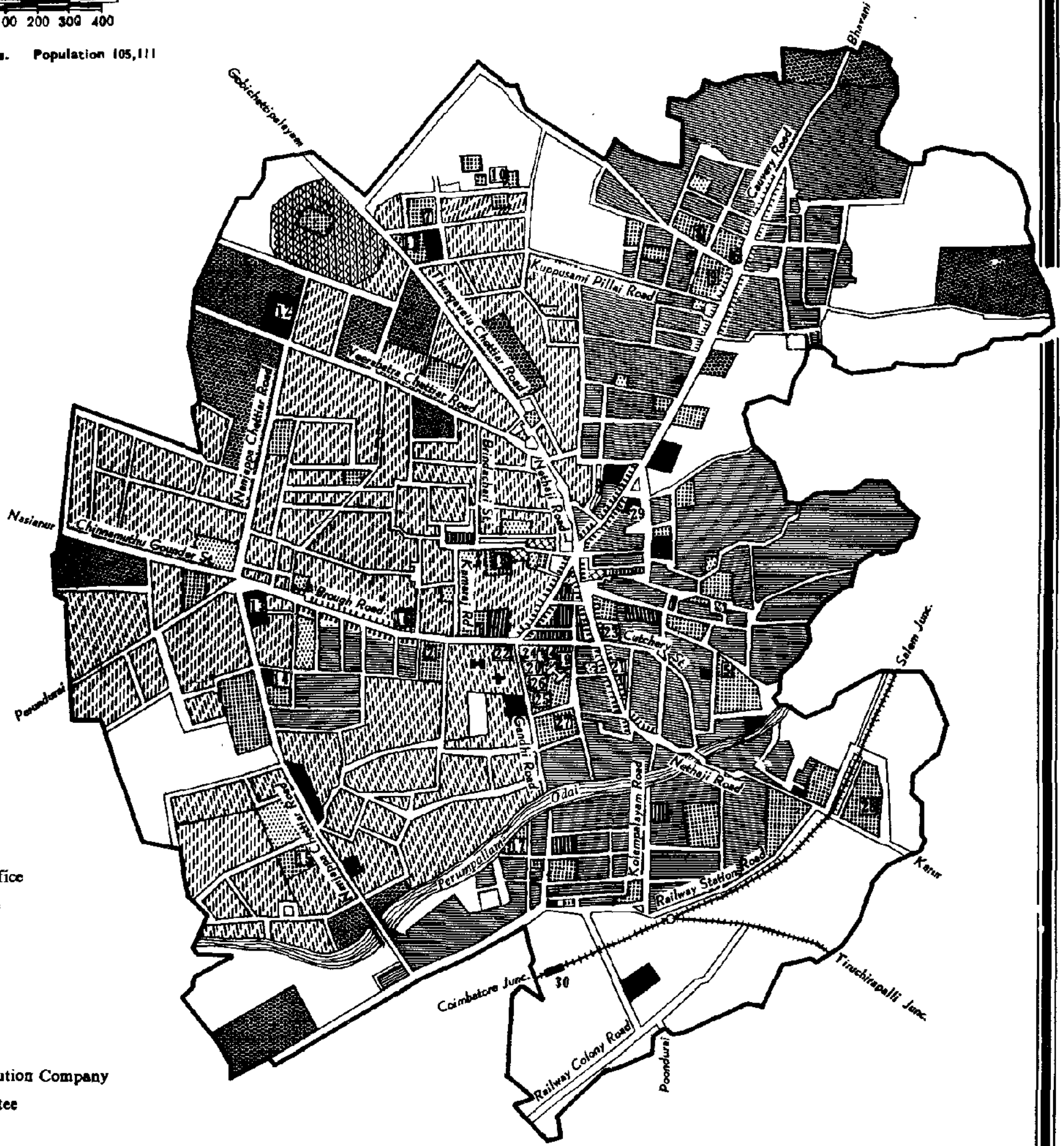
ERODE CITY

SCALE

500 0 500 1000 1500 Feet

Metres 100 0 100 200 300 400

Area 8.44 Sq. Kms. Population 105,111



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Municipal Office
2 Revenue Divisional Office
3 Taluk Office
4 Sub-Treasury Office
5 District Sub-Judge Court
6 District Registrar's Office
7 District Forest Office
8 District Agricultural Office
9 Co-operative Sub-Registrar's Office
10 Settlement (Land Survey) Office
11 Superintendent of Post Office
12 E. S. I. Hospital
13 Govt. Hospital
14 Inspector of Factories Office
15 Special Agricultural Office
16 Salem-Erode Electricity Distribution Company
17 Coimbatore Marketing Committee
18 Telephone Exchange
19 Sub-Divisional Magistrate Court
20 Sub-Magistrate & Special First Class Magistrate Court
21 Head Post Office
22 Panchayat Union Office
23 District Munsiff Court
24 Central Police Station
25 D. S. P. Office
26 Taluk Police Station
27 Veterinary Hospital
28 Asst. Engineer Family Planning
29 Municipal Bus Stand
30 Erode Junction

REFERENCE

Administrative Area
Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade
Industrial Area
Educational Institutes
Modern Residential Area
Old Residential Area
Shops
Banking Area
Public Building
Recreational Area
Other Area
Town Boundary

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 157

VALPARAI TOWN

Valparai is a hill station and a Township at the southern end of Coimbatore District. Lying in Pollachi taluk, the town extends over a vast area, viz., 218 Sq. km. and is an important plantation centre with a number of tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona estates in and around. Across the western border of the town lies the Kerala State. From the point of view of altitude, the town occupies the second place among Class-II towns of the State and is next only to Ootacamund. It is at an altitude of 1,082 metres above mean sea level. Valparai is at 10° 19' of northern latitude and 76° 57' of eastern longitude and enjoys a cool climate. The place receives an average annual rainfall of 73 centimetres and has a mean maximum and minimum temperatures of 38.9° C and 29.1° C respectively. While the taluk headquarters, viz., Pollachi is 68 km. by road, the district headquarter town of Coimbatore is 114 kms. in the north.

The place is administered as Township and has recorded a population of 95,175 according to 1971 Census. The place was treated as an urban area for the first time in 1961 Census and in the last 10 years it has recorded a growth of 18.93%. The town abounds in reserve forests and estates and sprawls over a wide area and hence possesses a poor population density of only 437 individuals per Sq. km. Such a low density is normally not observed in Census urban areas.

The town area containing the administrative offices and the main residential portions alone is portrayed in the schematic map. The vast tract of plantations and other estates which account for the major portion of the town's area are excluded. The river, Nadu Ar forms the southern boundary of the main town area. The old residential areas are mostly in the southern portions. New residential colonies have come up in a number of places in the northern half of the town. The main road in the town runs from south-west to north-east and has shopping area in three or four centres. The Township Office and the bus stand are found in a central place and the retail trade centres are found nearby. Spencer & Company Ltd., has its unit at a central point in the town.

There are a few pockets of industrial areas and the industries here have a bearing on the plantation crops grown around. There is a Plantation Inspector's Office located here. The chief products manufactured here are tea and coffee. Export trade in tea, coffee and cardamom is noteworthy here. The requirements of rice and other foodgrains of the town are brought from outside. There is only one bank and a credit society in the town. The estates and plantations are providing employment to about 50,000 labourers. The town yields large commercial revenue. A Deputy Commercial Tax Office is located here.

The hospital here has only 6 beds. There is a Veterinary Hospital and a Primary Health Centre in the town. Valparai has two High Schools, 8 Secondary Schools and several Primary Schools. There are two parks, 3 cinema theatres and a number of reading rooms for the recreation of the residents of the town.

The percentage of literacy in this town is 41%. Literates form 53% among males and 28% among females. The town has recorded a very high work participation rate among both the sexes. While 47.4% are workers among the entire population, workers among males and females form respectively 51.7% and 42.7%. The Scheduled Castes are large in number here and form 44.58% of the total town's population. Scheduled Tribes of the town constitute 0.41%.

Since the majority of workers are absorbed in plantations, the Census data shows that 76% of the total workers here fall under the industrial category "Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities". Only 0.18% are engaged in agricultural activities here. Nearly 6% are engaged in Manufacturing units, and the contribution of Household industry here is insignificant. While 7% of the workers are engaged in Services, another 6% of them are absorbed in Construction works and yet another 4% in Trade and Commerce.

Next to Hindus who form 72.8% of the town's population, Christians form the prominent religious group with a following of 22.2%. Muslims here form 5%. Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu are the important languages here and these have been returned as mother-tongues by 76%, 15% and 8% of the population respectively.

The basic data of the town as revealed by 1971 Census are presented below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	95,175
Males	...	49,132
Females	...	46,043
Area in Sq. km.	...	217.87
Density per Sq. km.	...	437
Sex Ratio	...	937
No. of Census Houses	...	20,021
No. of Census Households	...	21,635

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	41.03
Males	...	53.34
Females	...	27.88

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	44.58
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0.41

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	47.35
Males	...	51.72
Females	...	42.69

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+18.93
1951—61	...	...
1941—51	...	...

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	72.80
Muslims	...	5.00
Christians	...	22.16
Other Religions	...	0.02

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	76.05
Telugu	...	7.88
Malayalam	...	14.66
Kannada	...	0.73
Urdu	...	0.25
Others	...	0.43

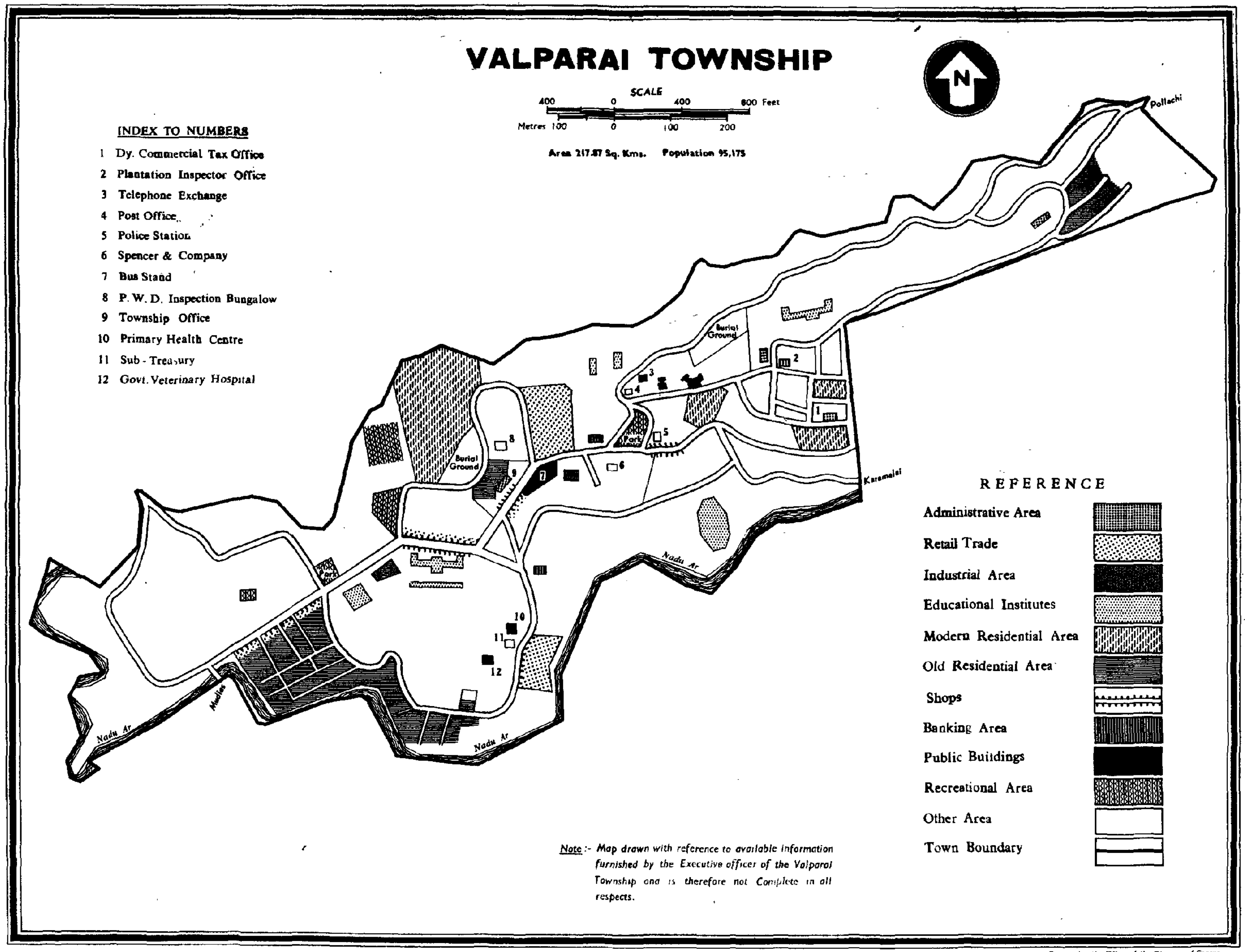
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	40.36
15—19	...	9.65
20—24	...	9.55
25—29	...	9.73
30—39	...	15.01
40—49	...	9.96
50—59	...	4.18
60+	...	1.55
Age not stated	...	0.01

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	0.16
II	...	0.02
III	...	76.00
IV	...	0.28
V (a)	...	0.21
V (b)	...	5.59
VI	...	6.20
VII	...	3.87
VIII	...	0.58
IX	...	7.09

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 158

POLLACHI TOWN

Pollachi is an important municipal town in Coimbatore district and lies on the south-western part of the district. The town is 600 kms. away from Madras and 40 kms. from Coimbatore, the district headquarters and has good transport link-up. Pollachi is at an altitude of 290 metres above sea level and lies at 10° 39′ of northern latitude and 77° 0′ of eastern longitude. The average maximum and minimum temperatures of the town are 38.9° C and 29.1° C respectively. The town receives an average annual rainfall of about 73 cms.

Pollachi is a very old town and has continued as an urban area from 1901 Census. It had a population of only 8,958 during 1901 Census and now as per 1971 Census, the population of the town is, 68,655 thus signifying the steady increase in its growth during the last 70 years. The decadal population increase of the town was phenomenal during 1921-31 when the growth was 86.21% and the next highest increase was recorded during 1941-51 (65.66%). During the last decade, 1961-71, the population grew by 26.28%. The town spreads over an area of about 11 Sq. km. A number of adjoining areas like Uthukuli, Suleeswarampatti, Makkinampatti, Chinnampalayam and Puliampatty have been recognised as urban areas for the first time in 1971 and these areas together with Pollachi have been termed as an Urban Agglomeration. The total population of the Pollachi Urban Agglomeration is 93,638 and its area is 42.79 Sq. km. The population density in Pollachi Urban Agglomeration and Pollachi Municipality work out to 2,193 and 4,939 per Sq. km. respectively.

Pollachi is an important trade centre and has one of the biggest weekly markets in the State. The chief commodities of trade are groundnut, grains and oil. A number of oil and rice mills are located on the outskirts of the town and the town has expanded in all directions. Lying as it is at the foot of the Anamalai hills, the town also serves as a distribution centre for the commodities brought from Valparai plantation areas, (to the south of the town) and also the goods needed in those areas. The starting of the Parambikulam-Aliyar project for irrigation and hydro-electric power has added to the importance of this town and has opened up new areas of development. The town has recorded a sizable growth in recent times and modern residential areas have come into being in the north and south-east of the old town, as also to some extent on the east and the west. The original town lay just north of the railway station. The growth has mainly taken place on the northern side of the railway line running east-west. The wholesale trade is concentrated near the railway junction while the retail trade centres are mostly on the main road from Udumalpet to Palghat and Market Road running towards west.

An arts and science college exists in Pollachi, and there is also a polytechnic. The three important goods that are manufactured at Pollachi are—(i) Groundnut oil; (ii) Soap, and (iii) Pumpsets and electric motors. Cotton, Chillies and groundnut are the chief exported commodities. Pulses, sugar and oils (other than groundnut oil) are brought to Pollachi from outside. Kottur, Anamalai and Vettaikaranpudur are all places within a radius of 10 miles from Pollachi and have gained in importance because of their proximity to Pollachi.

The literacy rate in this town is 60%, 70% among males and 49% among females. About 32.8% of the population are workers. While 54% of male population are workers, only 10% among females are workers. As already stated, Pollachi is essentially a commercial town and this is revealed by the largest proportion of workers in Trade and Commerce, viz., 32.1%. About 20.7% of workers are engaged in manufacturing industries, of which only 1.5% are engaged in household industry and the rest are in non-household manufacturing units. About 24% of the workers are engaged in "Other Services" while 12.5% of the workers are engaged in Transport, Storage and Communications.

There are considerable sections of Telugu speaking persons in this town. 26.8% of the population have Telugu as their mother tongue while 55.8% have Tamil as mother tongue. Hindus form 88% and Muslims about 8.7%

The 1971 Census data indicating certain salient characteristics are shown below—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	68,655
Males	...	35,660
Females	...	32,995
Area in Sq. km.	...	13.90
Density per Sq. km.	...	4,939
Sex Ratio	...	925
No. of Census Houses	...	10,407
No. of Census Households	...	13,833

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	60.05
Males	...	69.91
Females	...	49.39

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	10.29
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	Nil

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	32.80
Males	...	53.59
Females	...	10.33

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+26.28
1951—61	...	+30.24
1941—51	...	+65.66

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	87.95
Muslims	...	8.74
Christians	...	3.27
Other Religions	...	0.04

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	55.83
Telugu	...	26.80
Malayalam	...	0.49
Kannada	...	6.73
Urdu	...	3.50
Others	...	0.65

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	36.94
15—19	...	9.59
20—24	...	9.70
25—29	...	8.51
30—39	...	14.05
40—49	...	10.02
50—59	...	6.14
60+	...	5.05
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	2.83
II	...	3.35
III	...	0.56
IV	...	NIL
V (a)	...	1.51
V (b)	...	19.14
VI	...	3.93
VII	...	32.11
VIII	...	12.47
IX	...	24.10

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

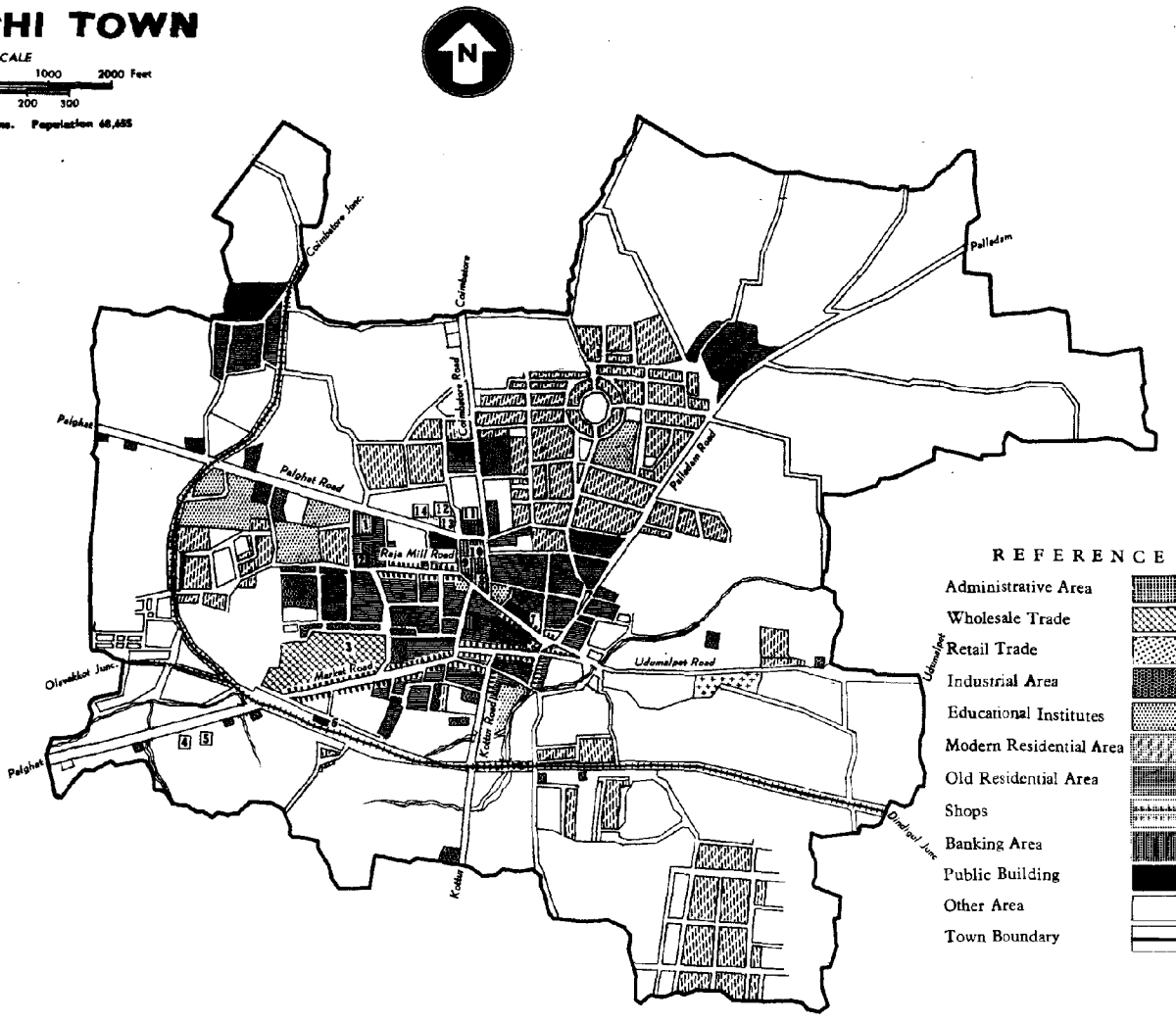
POLLACHI TOWN

SCALE

1000 0 1000 2000 Feet

Metres 200 0 200 300

Area 13.90 Sq. Kms. Population 68,685



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Municipal Office
2 Veterinary Hospital
3 Gandhi Market
4 Govt. Wood Working Unit
5 Forest Office
6 Pollachi Junction
7 Govt. Hospiatl
8 Post and Telegraph Office
9 Taluk Office
10 Sub - Collector's Office
11 Inspection Bungalow
12 Bus Stand
13 Tourist Bungalow
14 Panchayat Union Office

REFERENCE

- Administrative Area
- Wholesale Trade
- Retail Trade
- Industrial Area
- Educational Institutes
- Modern Residential Area
- Old Residential Area
- Shops
- Banking Area
- Public Building
- Other Area
- Town Boundary

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 159

OOTACAMUND TOWN

Ootacamund, popularly known as "Ooty" is the district headquarters of Nilgiris district. Surrounded by high peaks like Doddabetta, Elk Hill, Snowden, Church Hill, Fern Hill, Cairu and several other scenic spots, it is fondly described as the Queen of hill stations. It is the biggest town in the district and is connected by good roads to all the other important areas of the district. It is connected by a narrow-gauge railway line from Mettupalayam town in Coimbatore district. Incidentally, this is the only rail route in the district. Ooty is connected by road to Mettupalayam and Coimbatore as also to Mysore and Calicut. It is also the summer headquarters of the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Among towns of 50,000 persons and above in the State, Ootacamund occupies the first position to be at such a height. It is 2,268 metres above sea level. The town lies at latitude 11° 24' north and longitude 76° 42' east. The town is a summer resort and commands a cool climate even during the summer months of April-June. The average temperature here is 30.3° C at the maximum and 23.1° C at the minimum. The rainfall here is fairly high with the annual average being 1,877.3 mm.

Ootacamund has been a municipality for a long time and it now has a population of 63,310. Its population was 18,596 in 1901. During the last 70 years, the population of the town has increased by 240.4%. The growth was negligible upto 1921. Since 1921, the rate of growth was higher than 2% per annum on an average. The highest decadal increase of 38.6% was recorded during 1941-51. The next highest decadal increase of 26.5% was during 1921-31. During the last decade of 1961-71 the increase in the town's population works out to 26.3%. As a summer resort, the town's population increases considerably during summer months of April-June.

The town is spread over an area of 30.63 Sq. km. and has a density of 2 067 persons per Sq km. Coonoor municipality in Coonoor taluk of Nilgiris district which is 42 kilometres away from Ootacamund by road has a higher density of 2,510 persons per Sq. km.

Ootacamund is said to have derived its name from the Toda Village, above the gardens, "Othakalmanthu" meaning one stone village. The town thus includes a part of Toda habitat. Even now, the town has a small number of this colourful Toda tribe people. It may be seen from the schematic map that there are a number of roads connecting the different areas of the town. The big Ooty lake is a picnic spot for pleasure-boating. The lake, the railway station, the bus stand, the Government hospital, the district jail are all in the central portion of the town around which patches of old residential areas are also found. Ooty is famous for its excellent race-course and this is also situated near the bus stand and the railway station. New houses have come up in a number of places in a scattered manner and hence these could not be clearly depicted in the map. The Collector's Office, Post Office, Taluk Office, etc., are all situated about a kilometre away from the railway station in the north. The Arts College and the Anna Stadium, are also located in the centre of the town. The retail trading centres, shops and a few banks are all found in and around the roads from the railway station to Collector's Office and Government House in the north. The famous botanical gardens which has larger number of exotic trees is located at about 2 kilometres to the north-east

of the bus stand and the railway station. As the town is a paradise of tourists and holiday makers from all parts of India, particularly during summer, there are a number of hotels, boarding houses and restaurants to cater to the needs of the multitudinous visitors during the season.

The botanical gardens, the race course, the artificial lake, the exotic flora which includes quite a few English flowers and fruit trees, the abundance of best European vegetables—these are the main items of attraction. The botanical gardens is a land mark in Ooty and have about a thousand plants from various countries and they include 35 types of eucalyptus, 75 types of roses, 20 medicinal plants and a large number of coniferous trees. Summer festivals have also been started here with a view to attract tourists. The town and the surrounding areas abound in tea gardens, coffee estates and potato and other vegetable farms which provide a profitable venture to enterprising agriculturists. There are a number of delightful streams which are stocked with fish. There is a hunting club here. The annual features which attract a large number of visitors are the Flower Show, Fruit and Vegetable Shows and Dog Show, Races etc. There is a raw film factory, Hindusthan Photo Films, near the town, established during the Second Five Year Plan period and owned by Government of India. This has been established in the public sector and is a collaborative venture with the French Government. There is a big Indo-German project to make greater utilisation of the natural resources here in profitable ventures and an office of this project is also located in the town.

The Municipality has an annual income of about 60 lakhs of rupees. There are three hospitals here. There is also a Veterinary hospital. The District Jail is also within the town. There are two colleges besides a number of primary, secondary and higher secondary schools. The town has 21 parks, 5 cinema theatres, an auditorium and a public library as recreational facilities. The important commodities that are manufactured and/or exported from Ootacamund are tea, potatoes and other fresh English vegetables and fruits, eucalyptus oil, needles, films etc. There are five banks here besides two agricultural and two non-agricultural credit societies.

The town has a large number of Scheduled Castes. While 19.3% of the town's population are Scheduled Castes, 0.22% of its population are Scheduled Tribes. The town commands a high percentage of literacy, viz. 51.5%. Literacy among males is 68.3% and among females, it is 49.8%.

Roughly one-third of the population are workers. While nearly half among males are workers, among females, only 14.4% are workers. Among the workers, we find that there are 30% among Other Services. The next highest percentage among the workers is found in the category Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities. In this category, there are 24.2% of the total workers. While about 19.5% are engaged in Trade and Commerce, about 15% are in industries relating to Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs. Household industry is of practically no significance in this town. While 6.5% are engaged in Transport, Storage and Communications, 3.9% are engaged in Construction.

Hindus are predominant with 65.2% of the town's population. Christianity is the second important religion with a following of 20.5% of town's population. Muslims constitute 13.4%. Among mother-tongues, Tamil is the important language with 56.8% of the town's population. Kannada is the mother-tongue of 14.8% of population while Malayalam and Telugu have a following of 8.5% and 5.2% respectively.

OOTACAMUND TOWN

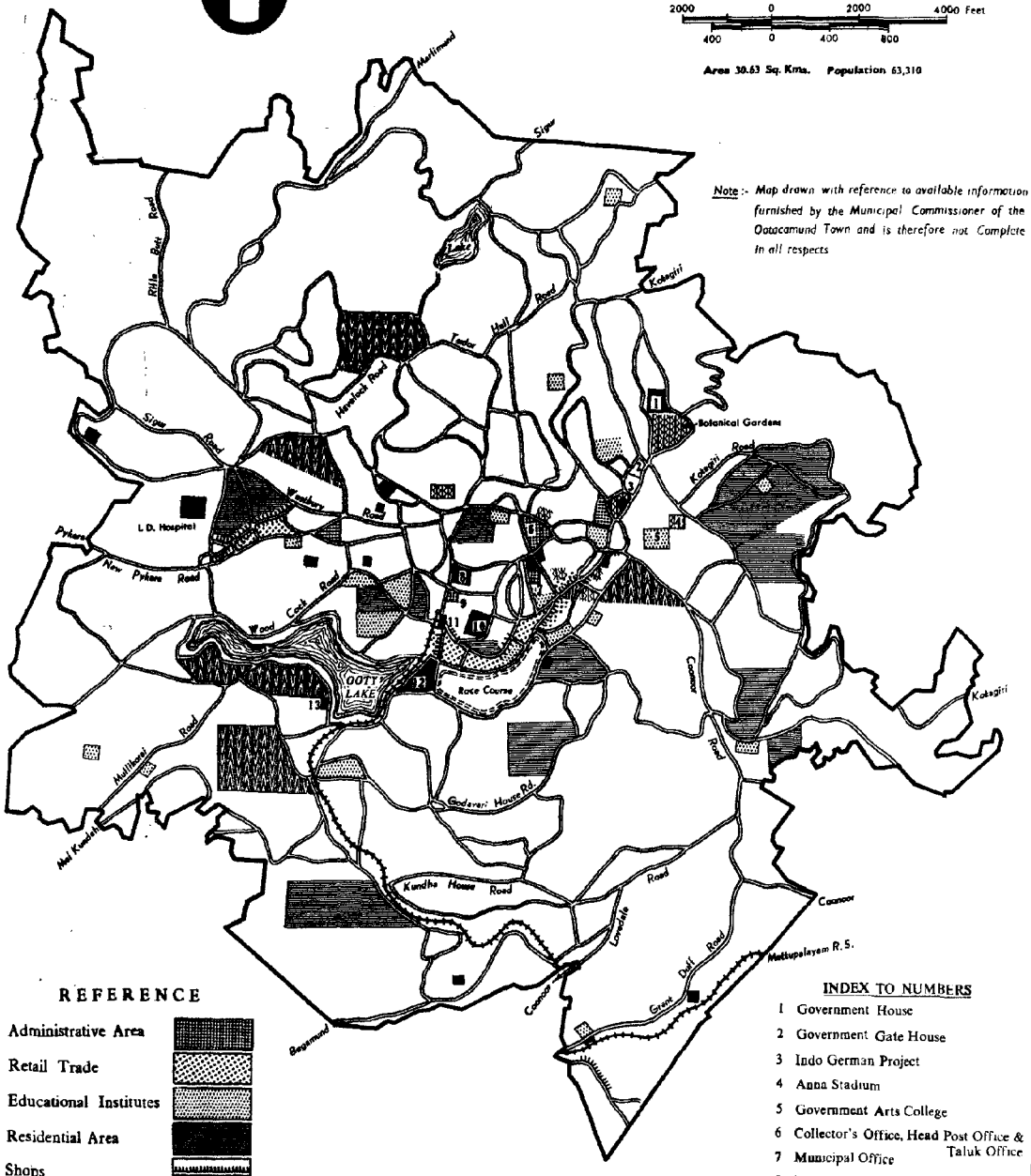
SCALE

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet

400 0 400 800

Area 30.63 Sq. Kms. Population 63,310

Note :- *Map drawn with reference to available information furnished by the Municipal Commissioner of the Ootacamund Town and is therefore not Complete in all respects*



REFERENCE

- Administrative Area
- Retail Trade
- Educational Institutes
- Residential Area
- Shops
- Banking Area
- Public Buildings
- Recreational Area
- Palace Area
- Other Area
- Town Boundary

INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Government House
2 Government Gate House
3 Indo German Project
4 Anna Stadium
5 Government Arts College
6 Collector's Office, Head Post Office & Taluk Office
7 Municipal Office
8 Veterinary Hospital
9 District Jail
10 Government Hospital
11 Ootacamund Railway Station
12 Bus Stand
13 Westmeer Traveller's Bungalow

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras

The basic Census data of Ootacamund as revealed by 1971 Census are presented below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	63,310
Males	...	33,100
Females	...	30,210
Area in Sq. km.	...	30.63
Density per Sq. km.	...	2,067
Sex Ratio	...	913
No. of Census Houses	...	11,163
No. of Census Households	...	11,709

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	59.48
Males	...	68.30
Females	...	49.81

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	19.28
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0.22

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	32.82
Males	...	49.60
Females	...	14.44

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+26.27
1951—61	...	+21.20
1941—51	...	+38.59

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	65.16
Muslims	...	13.40
Christians	...	20.53
Other Religions	...	0.91

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	56.83
Telugu	...	5.21
Malayalam	...	8.50
Kannada	...	14.79
Urdu	...	7.41
Others	...	7.26

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	39.35
15—19	...	11.06
20—24	...	10.46
25—29	...	8.67
30—39	...	12.79
40—49	...	9.05
50—59	...	4.98
60+	...	3.64
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	0.14
II	...	1.04
III	...	24.16
IV	...	...
V (a)	...	0.56
V (b)	...	14.21
VI	...	3.90
VII	...	19.48
VIII	...	6.53
IX	...	29.98

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MAP 160

MADURAI CITY

From the point of view of population, Madurai occupies the second place in Tamil Nadu, next only to Madras, with 549,114 people according to Census of 1971. The City is an ancient one and bears historical and religious importance. It was the capital of the Pandyan kings for a fairly long period and later it became the capital of the Nayak dynasty. The City lies close to the banks of the Vaigai river at latitude 9°55' N and longitude 78°8' E. The City is situated at a distance of about 500 kilometres south-west of Madras and is easily accessible by road, rail and air. It is at an altitude of about 130 metres above the sea level and the City sprawls over an area of 20.92 square kilometres. The City commands an even climate with the mean maximum temperature being 40° C in summer and 32° C in winter.

On account of its hoary past and the classical style of architecture of its temples, the European scholars referred to Madurai as the "Athens of South India". It was the centre of Dravidian culture and civilisation and for many centuries was the political and religious capital. The City was built by Kulasekhara in the 6th Century B.C. The modern city as it appears now was built during the 16th and 17th centuries by the regime of Nayaks. The glory of the City is attributable to its lay-out according to the tenets of Silpa Sastra, and is standing out through the ages in spite of the many invasions and ravagesl without losing its links with the past. The old town centres round the famous Meenakshi Amman Temple. The streets in the old City are in concentric squares on the four sides with the temple as the nucleus. The old City lay on the south of the Vaigai river which flows from west to east. With the passage of time, the City started expanding on all sides. Madurai was one of the earliest Cities to become a Municipality and it became a Corporation a few years back. The expansion and its development since then is due to its being a temple City, the administrative head-quarters of two districts (Madurai and Ramanathapuram), an important educationa' centre, the location of a few big textile mills, business houses and being a big tourist centre. The City first expanded in the southern direction upto Thirupparankundram, which has a famous temple devoted to Lord Subramanya. The Vaigai river acted as a barrier for further expansion in the north, for some time. But when the Government Offices came to be located at a place north of the river, residential extensions came up on that side too. The Government Erskine Hospital, The American College and School and the new University of Madurai were located in the north. When the textile industry expanded, several mills were established on the main roads leading to Dindigul, Tirumangalam and Sivaganga from Madurai.

The region around the temple and upto the Railway Station is heavily congested and is the hub of commercial activity. The temple, the historic palace of Tirumala Nayak and the T.V.S. Workshops are located here. To the east of this region, a number of textile mills are located. There is a big tank, Mariamman Teppakulam, constructed during the regime of Tirumala Nayak. The City has a sizable population of "Saurashtras" who are known for weaving cotton cloth and are expert dyers. Handwoven 'Sungadi, sarees produced in this City are famous throughout the State. The northern region, above the Vaigai river has developed during the last 30 years and consists of new residential areas not so congested as the other region near the temple. Government Offices, colleges, hospital, race course, etc., are all located here. New housing colonies have also come up on the western side where a few textile mills and educational institutions are located. The City has thus expanded on all sides, now, though the expansion on the northern and western sides are remarkable.

An interesting feature of the City is the very high density, 26,248 persons per Sq. km. which shows the highest density among the cities of Tamil Nadu. Madras City, which is more populous, has a density of 19,293 persons per Sq. km. Madurai had a population of just 1.06 lakhs in 1901 and now as per 1971 Census, it has 5.49 lakhs of persons, which shows a five-fold increase in population during the last 70 years. The decadal population increase was the highest during 41-51 (51.28%) and the next highest growth was recorded during 1931-41 (31.38%). During the last decade, viz., 1961-71, the City's population went up by 29.26%. Madurai Urban Agglomeration which includes the urban areas contiguous to the City and lying in Madurai North and South taluks has a total population of 7.11 lakhs and is the third populous urban conurbation in the State next to Madras and Coimbatore. The Madurai Urban Agglomeration consists of 14 constituent units besides Madurai City.

A glorious past, religious and historical background, traditional handlooms and textiles as well as other industries, educational institutions and commercial activities of the place have contributed to the rapid development of the City in the recent decades.

About 28.5% of City's population are categorised as workers as per 71 Census. Of the total workers, over 35% are engaged in the manufacturing industries while 29% are engaged in trade and commerce. Over 63% of the City's population are literates.

The statement that follows gives the basic statistics on Madurai City.

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	549,114
Males	...	281,790
Females	...	267,324
Area in Sq. Km.	...	20.92
Density per Sq. Km.	...	26,248
Sex Ratio	...	949
No. of Census Houses	...	59,565
No. of Census Households	...	103,930

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	63.14
Males	...	72.92
Females	...	52.83

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	4.03
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0.12

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	28.53
Males	...	47.93
Females	...	8.08

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+29.26
1951—61	...	+17.42
1941—51	...	+51.28

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	86.54
Muslims	...	7.56
Christians	...	5.85
Other Religions	...	0.05

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	74.65
Telugu	...	7.19
Malayalam	...	0.88
Kannada	...	0 52
Urdu	...	3 09
Others	...	13.67

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

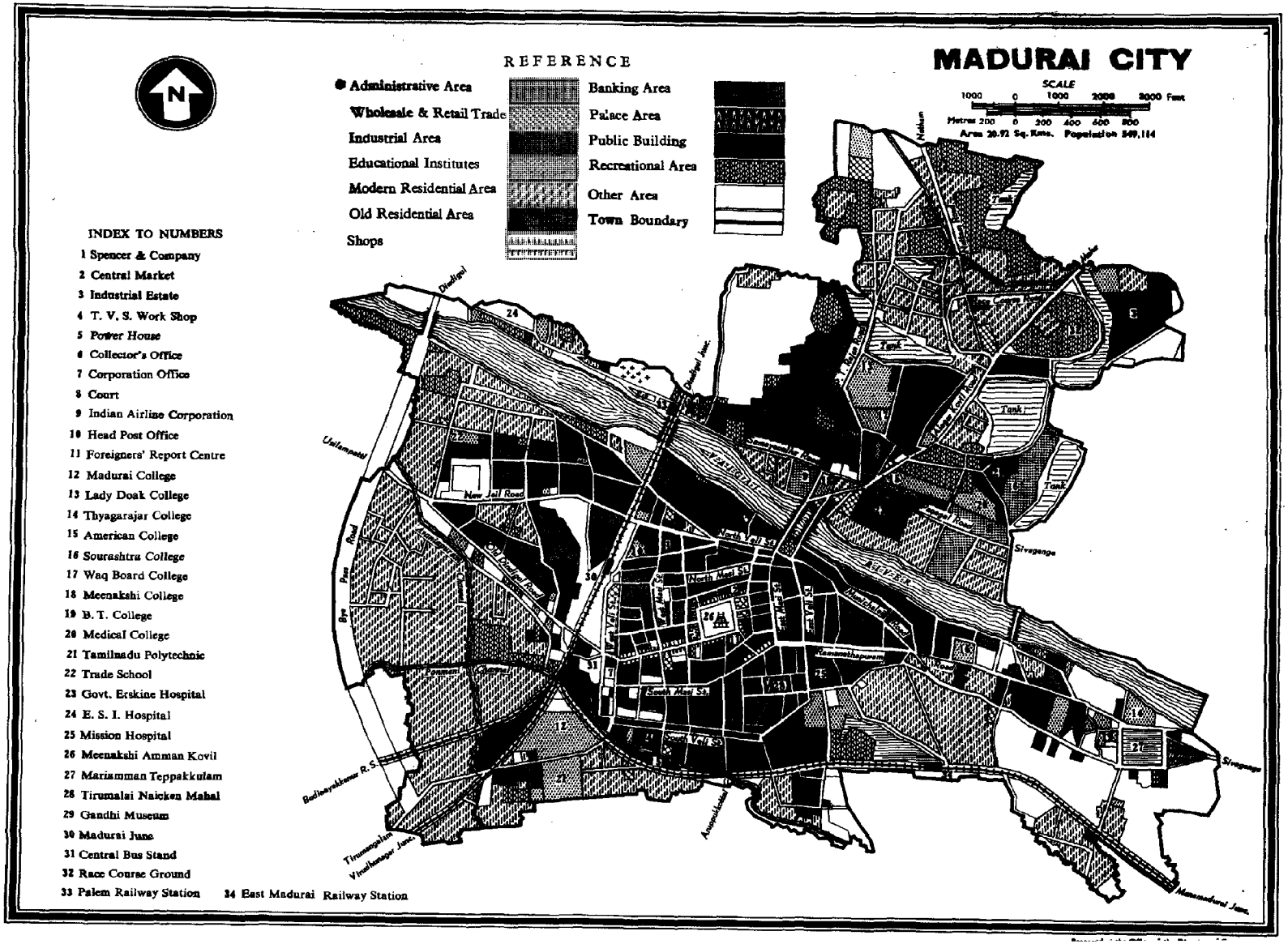
0—14	...	37.65
15—19	...	10.48
20—24	...	9.91
25—29	...	8.07
30—39	...	12.86
40—49	...	10 12
50—59	...	6.13
60+	...	4.76
Age not stated	...	0.02

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	0.95
II	...	0.64
III	...	0.27
IV	...	N
V (a)	...	5.71
V (b)	...	29.79
VI	...	2.96
VII	...	28 70
VIII	...	9.16
IX	...	21.82

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MADURAI CITY



MAP 161

DINDIGUL CITY

Situated amidst picturesque surroundings between Palani and Sirumalai hills, Dindigul is the second important city in Madurai District and is historically famous. The city is said to derive its name from the fortress-crowned rock (of 400 yards length and 300 yards width) which stands at the western end of the town and dominates the whole town. This rock is called 'Tindu-Kal' or pillow rock from its supposed resemblance to a pillow. The city is strategically located and is connected by National Highways as well as railways. Dindigul is an important railway junction in the Tiruchirapalli-Madurai metre-gauge line. A branch line towards the famous pilgrim centre, Palani in the west runs from Dindigul. The city lies at an altitude of 274 metres above mean sea level, and is at latitude 10° 21′ North and longitude 77° 59′ East. The city enjoys equable climate and is considerably cooler and drier than that of any other large town of the district. It has an average temperature of 41.6° C. at the maximum and 31 6° C. at the minimum. The quantum of average annual rainfall in the area is around 84 cm. The District headquarters, Madurai is 62 km. by road. Madras is 459 km. off Dindigul by National Highways.

Dindigul is a municipality and at the beginning of the century was a small town with a population of 25,182. The population has increased five-folds in the last 70 years and now stands at 128,429 as per 1971 Census. The population of the city recorded a small decline in 1911. Since 1911, there had been an impressive growth. The highest decadal growth has been recorded during 1921-31 (41.05%) and the next highest was during 1941 51 (39.25%). During the last decade of 1961-71, the population of the city grew by 38.17%. Dindigul acquired the status of a 'City' in 1971 Census by crossing the one-lakh population mark. The city has an area of 11.77 Sq. km. and possesses a high density of 10,912 persons per Sq. km. Dindigul is also the Taluk headquarters.

The old and new residential areas are scattered in several parts of the town and it is difficult to demarcate them clearly into separate zones. New residential colonies are however found in larger numbers in the northern parts of the city and in a small area in the western part near the hill as also in the south.

The important administrative offices like the Taluk Office, Sub-Registrar's Office, Municipality, etc., are all located in the busy central area near the main road branching from the hill in the west. The Sub-Court, Sub-Collector's Office, the Panchayat Union Office, the Central Excise and Commercial Tax Offices are all on the Munsiff Court Road, further east of the Municipal Office. A number of other Government Offices are also located near this area. Trade centres are found spread out in several areas of the City; but these are prominent on either side of the Madurai road running north-south where a number of shops and retail centres are located. The shopping centres are also found in the main road from the hill as also in the Railway Station Road. The wholesale trade is concentrated in the Main Road bazaar. There is a big wholesale market by the side of the Municipal Office.

The city is not a planned one and the roads run zig-zag in all directions. The streets and lanes are mostly narrow. The total road length of the City is 103.51 kilometres of which 95.01 kilometres of roads are pucca in construction. There is a Government Hospital here with over 100 beds. There are three dispensaries and a nursing home and these too have a large number of beds. There is also a veterinary hospital here.

The educational centres are spread in the different regions of the city. There are two Arts and Science Colleges besides 2 Polytechnics. There are 8 schools, 16 secondary schools and 30 primary schools in this City. There is also a Training school here. The city has 4 cinema theatres, 15 reading rooms/libraries, 4 parks and an auditorium and these provide the recreational facilities for the residents.

The hill on the western part of the city is an important land-mark of historical importance. The fortifications on this rock are now treated as protected monuments. The walls of the rock fort which are 7 feet wide are so strong that they have withstood the vagaries of climate for centuries. The town had been the seat of several Christian missions. Until the middle of the 18th century, Dindigul fort was in the possession of the Nayaks of Madurai. Hyder Ali used Dindigul as his base in his attacks of the neighbouring areas. In 1767, Dindigul fell into the hands of the British. In 1768, it was seized by Hyder Ali. In 1783, the place was once more surrendered to British. The City was the scene of fight at the end of the 18th century when Tippu Sultan came to Dindigul. Dindigul formally came to British by the treaty of 1792.

The city has a number of industries. An industrial estate consisting of small industrial units has been established on the eastern side of railway line near the Dindigul Junction. There is a lock manufacturing unit nearby, on the Natham road in the east, and the locks produced here have won a name. In the west and north, there are a few industrial pockets on the road to Palani and Tadicombu. There is a big T.V.S. workshop here attending to repairs of transport vehicles. There are a few ginning factories and textiles mills here. Locks and keys, iron safes and leather goods are the chief products manufactured and exported from here. Onion and groundnut are also exported from Dindigul. There are 14 banks and 10 credit societies which are functioning here and these help the industrial and commercial growth of Dindigul. The income and expenditure of Dindigul Municpality is over Rs. 30 lakhs and it is the biggest municipality of the district, Madurai having become a Corporation.

There is an important temple here in a busy part of the town, Sri Kalahastheeswarar Temple. It is popular in and around the town as the temple of Sri Abhirami Amman. The place is believed to have remained in olden days as a sacred place by name Padmachala, sanctified by the presiding deity. There are over a dozen other small temples in this City.

Nearly 58% of the City's population are literates. While literates among males constitute 68.3%, among females it is 47.8%. Workers in this City constitute only about 28% of the population. While nearly half of the males here are working, only 6% among females are workers. Trade and commerce is the important activity here and one-third of the workers are absorbed by this category. While 29% are employed in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repair units, 20% are engaged in Governmental and Other Services. A little over 10% of the workers are also employed in activities connected with Transport, Storage and Communications. While Hindus of the City form 71.5%, Christians and Muslims constitute 15.7% and 12.8% respectively. Tamil has been returned as mother-tongue by 79% of the population. Telugu is the next important language here with a following of 10%.

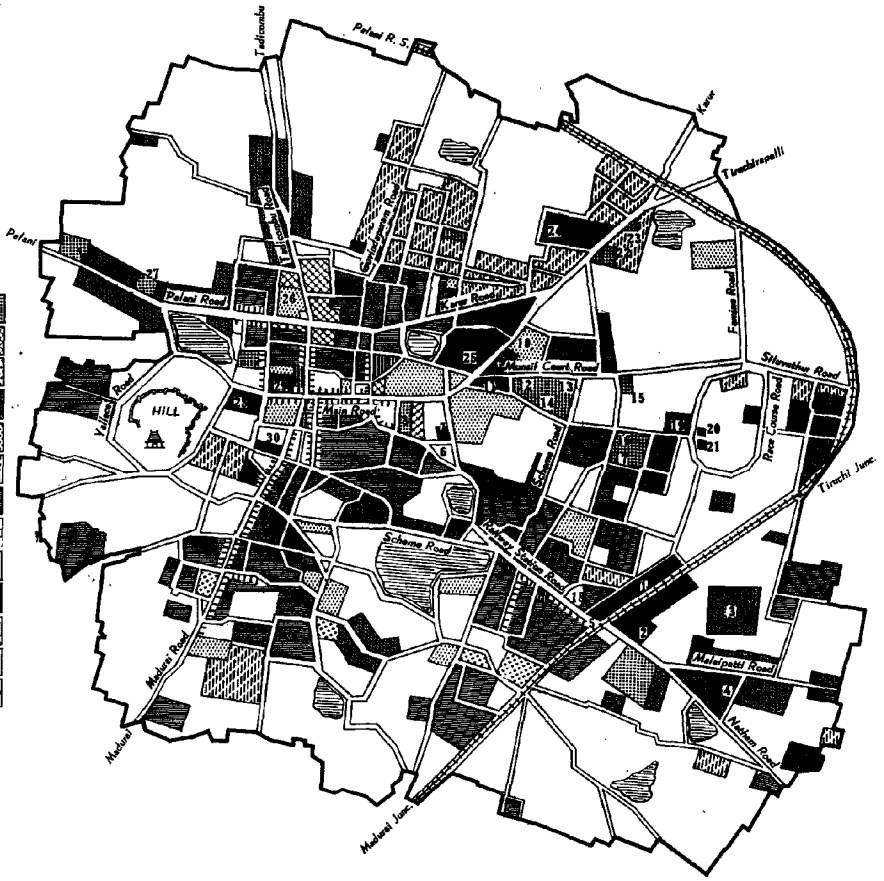
DINDIGUL CITY

SCALE

1000 0 1000 2000 Feet

Metres 200 0 200 400

Area 11.77 Sq. Kms. Population 128,429



REFERENCE

- Administrative Area
- Wholesale Trade
- Retail Trade
- Industrial Area
- Educational Institutes
- Modern Residential Area
- Old Residential Area
- Shops
- Banking Area
- Public Building
- Recreational Area
- Other Area
- Town Boundary

INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Dindigul Junction
2 Traveller's Bungalow
3 Industrial Estate
4 Lock Unit
5 Veterinary Hospital
6 Assistant Engineer P. W. D.
7 Head Post Office
8 Municipal Office
9 Town Police Station North
10 Seven Daller's Training School
11 Central Bus Stand
12 Sub-Court
13 Sub-Collector's Office
14 Panchayat Union Office
15 Central Excise & C. T. O. Office
16 D. E. O. Office
17 T. N. E. B. Office
18 Pandian Roadways Corporation
19 Taluk Police Station
20 D. S. P. Office
21 Commercial Tax Office
22 D. E. Highways
23 E, E. P. W. D. Office
24 St. Joseph Hospital
25 Govt. Hospital & D. M. O. Office
26 Govt. Arts College for Women
27 Tamil Nadu Foot Wear House
28 Taluk Office, Sub-Registrar Office
29 Municipal Open Air Theatre
30 Fire Office

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

The basic Census data of the City are shown below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA		
Population	...	128,429
Males	...	65,319
Females	...	63,110
Area in Sq. km.	...	11.77
Density per Sq. km.	...	10,912
Sex Ratio	...	966
No. of Census Houses	...	18,545
No. of Census Households	...	25,179

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY		
Population	...	58.20
Males	...	68.26
Females	...	47.80

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES	
Percentage of Scheduled Castes	5.40
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	0.01

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS		
Population	...	27.85
Males	...	48.87
Females	...	6.09

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION		
1961—71	...	+38.17
1951—61	...	+18.61
1941—51	...	+39.25

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION		
Hindus	...	71.46
Muslims	...	12.80
Christians	...	15.73
Other Religions	...	0.01

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION		
Tamil	...	79.11
Telugu	...	10.16
Malayalam	...	0.84
Kannada	...	0.65
Urdu	...	2.09
Others	...	7.15

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS		
0—14	...	39.33
15—19	...	9.58
20—24	...	9.48
25—29	...	8.19
30—39	...	13.40
40—49	...	9.64
50—59	...	5.79
60+	...	4.58
Age not stated	...	0.01

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY		
I	...	2.52
II	...	1.12
III	...	0.21
IV	...	...
V (a)	...	6.37
V (b)	...	22.78
VI	...	2.83
VII	...	33.82
VIII	...	10.63
IX	...	19.72

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MAP 162

BODINAICKANUR TOWN

The third important town of Madurai District and the only Class-II town of the district is Bodinaickanur of Uthamapalayam Taluk. It is the chief place of the erstwhile Zamindari area of the same name. The Bodinaickanur estate is one of the earliest and biggest zamins of the district. The place has gained commercial importance since the products of the Travancore Hills and the supplies to them pass through this place. It is also a well-known cardamom trading centre. The place is at the mouth of a deep valley between the Palanis and the Travancore Hills. The town was attacked by Hyder Ali in 1755 and the estate was confiscated. The town lies at a good altitude of 340 metres above mean sea level and is at 10° 1′ of northern latitude and 77° 21′ of eastern longitude. The town receives an average annual rainfall of 836 mm. and has an average maximum temperature of 41.6° C and a minimum temperature of 31.6° C. Bodinaickanur is near the western ghat ranges and is on the western side of the district. The taluk headquarter town of Uthamapalayam is 32 kms. away, in the south. Madurai is 90 kilometres east of the town. There is a railway line connecting Bodinaickanur with Madurai.

The town is administered by a municipality and has an area of 6.05 Sq. km. The town's population in 1901 was 22,209 and now in 1971, the population stands at 54,176. Upto 1941, the growth of the town was not uniform in the decades; from 1941 however, the town has grown by over 2% per annum, on the average. The population density of the town works out to 8,955 persons per Sq. km.

The residential areas are concentrated in the southern portions of the town leaving large areas in the north, west and east as undeveloped. The Theni river on the north forms the natural boundary of the town. The Raja channel branching from the river also passes through the town from west to east. Most of the houses are old-residential, and new housing areas have come up in a big tract near the railway station. The shops and retail trade are all concentrated on either side of the bazaar street and Raja Street running north-south at the centre of the town, as also in the road joining it from west. The wholesale trade is however concentrated in the northern part of the town near the railway station. The three important goods that are exported from this town are cardamom, silk, cotton and mango fruits. The banks are located mostly in the commercial areas. There are 5 banks here besides 3 agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies.

The administrative areas are all located at the centre of the town, just north of the residential areas. The Municipality, the Government Hospital, the Panchayat Union Office are all here. Police Station, Post Office, Sub-Registrar's Office are all located in the trade zone in and near the bazaar street. The bus stand is on the south, at the point of the road branching off to Uthamapalayam.

The Government Hospital here has about 30 beds. The educational areas are all found in the south. There are three High Schools and seven Secondary Schools here. There are three cinema theatres and two reading rooms which provide recreation to the inhabitants. The town has a road-length of about 47 kilometres.

There are two temples of recent origin in the town. The temples are Sri Ramalinga Chowdambigai Amman Temple and Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple.

Upto 1951 Census, the town has recorded more females than males from 1901 Census onwards. During 1961 and 71 however, males are higher in number than females.

As per 1971 Census, there are 986 females per 1,000 males here. Only 48% of the population are literates. While over 60% are literates among males, only about a thir of the females are literates. Scheduled Castes of the town constitute about 7% of its total population.

Workers of the town constitute 34.21%. While nearly half of the male population are classified as workers in 1971 Census, only about one-sixth of the female population are workers. The town has no important industries and people depending on agriculture are sizable. Roughly two-thirds of the town's population are depending on agriculture for their livelihood. While 14% are cultivators, 52% of the workers are engaged as agricultural labourers. Trade and Commerce absorbs 13·25% of the total workers while Services ' engage another 10.84%. Manufacturing units engage only 6·36% of workers.

Hindus of the town form 92.7% while Muslims and Christians constitute 5.8% and 1·6% respectively. Next to Tamil which is the mother tongue of 78% of the population. Telugu has a prominent place with a following of 15%. A little over 6% of the town's population have Kannada as their mother-tongue.

The basic Census data of the town are presented below :—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	54,176
Males	...	27,273
Females	...	26,903
Area in Sq. km.	...	6.05
Density per Sq. km.	...	8,955
Sex Ratio	...	986
No. of Census Houses	...	6,379
No. of Census Households	...	10,236

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	47.64
Males	...	60.68
Females	...	34.41

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	6.95
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	...

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	34.21
Males	...	51.68
Females	...	16.50

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+ 20.62
1951—61	...	+ 25.07
1941—51	...	+ 26.80

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	92.66
Muslims	...	5.76
Christians	...	1.57
Other Religions	...	0 01

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	77.98
Telugu	...	15.05
Malayalam	...	0.20
Kannada	...	6.27
Urdu	...	0.27
Others	...	0.23

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

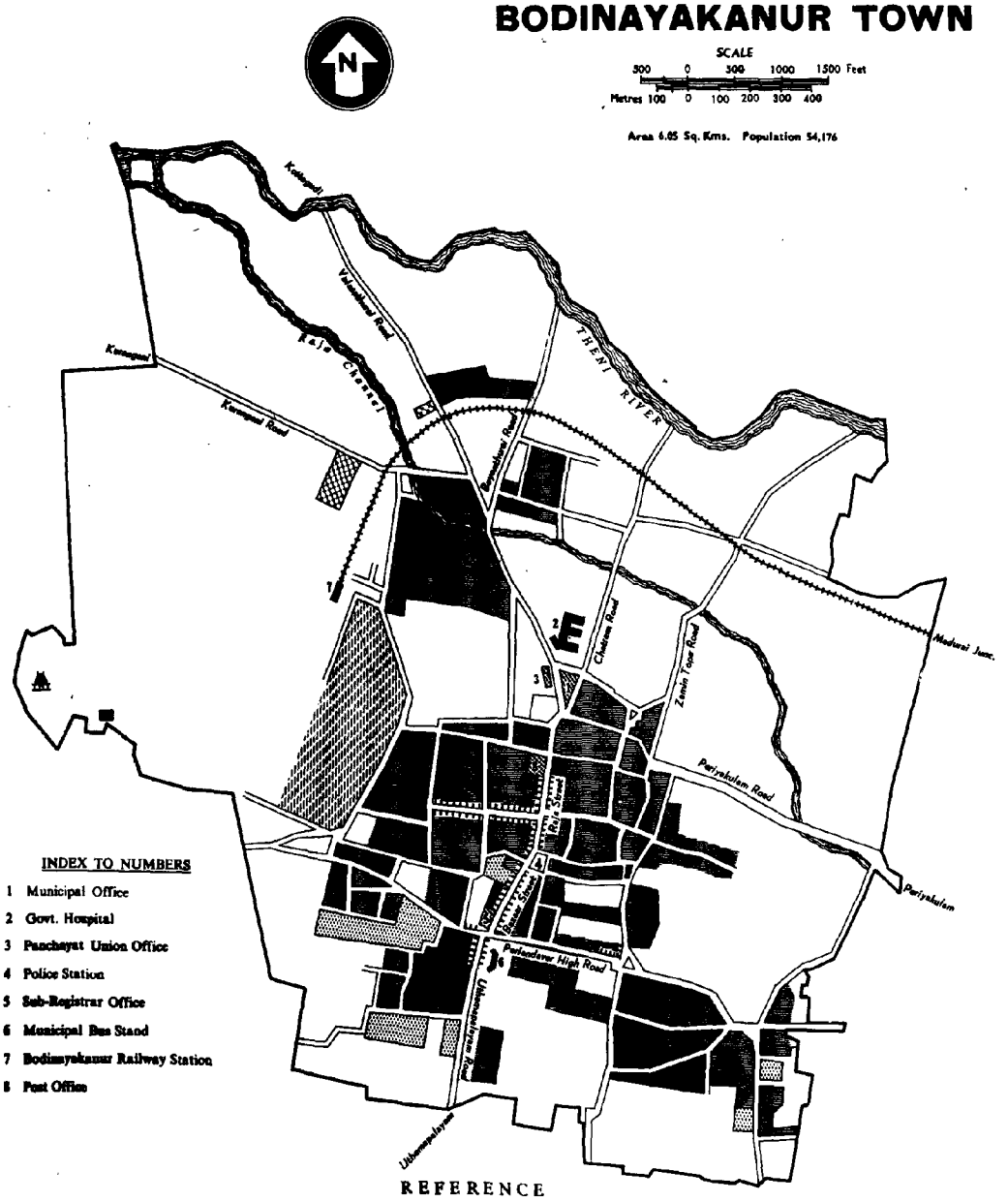
0—14	...	39.42
15—19	...	9 30
20—24	...	8.53
25—29	...	8.01
30—39	...	13.01
40—49	...	9,92
50—59	...	6.45
60+	...	5.36
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	14.09
II	...	51.57
III	...	1.40
IV	...	...
V (a)	...	1.70
V (b)	...	4.66
VI	...	0.83
VII	...	13.25
VIII	...	1.66
IX	...	10.84

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

BODINAYAKANUR TOWN



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 163

TIRUCHIRAPALLI CITY

Tiruchirapalli ranks as the fourth populous City in Tamil Nadu, after Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. It exists on the southern bank of the river Cauvery. It is an ancient city of historical importance and is the district headquarters of Tiruchirapalli District. A part of the city, Woraiyur, also known as Kozhiyur was at one time the headquarters of the Chola Kings, and a popular place of Sangam age. The City commands excellent road and rail connections with Madras and other important centres of Tamil Nadu, and is about 320 kilometres south-west of Madras. It is a major railway junction and is on the National Highway, the Grand Southern Trunk Road. The City has played a predominant role in the history of South India and has suffered the vicissitudes of many battles. The altitude of the place is 76 metres above mean sea level. The latitude is 10° 48' North and longitude is 78° 42' East. It has an average temperature of 40.9° C at the maximum and 21.0° C at the minimum. The annual average rainfall here is nearly 80 Cm.

Tiruchirapalli had been a City (of over one lakh persons) even at the beginning of the century. According to 1901 Census, the population here was 104,721. The 7½ population of 307,400 has shown an increase of nearly 200% in the last 70 years. During 1911-21, the city has recorded a decline in population of the order of 2.5%. In the decade 1941-51, the highest percentage variation since 1901-11 is seen, viz., 37.2%. During the last two decades, 1951-61 and 1961-71, the population of the City has increased respectively by 14.1% and 23.0%. The area of the City is 21.57 Sq. km. and the population density works out to a high figure of 14,251 per Sq. km. Since Tiruchirapalli is fast becoming an industrial city, a number of suburban towns have been identified. These have been taken together to constitute an Urban Agglomeration. The Tiruchirapalli Urban Agglomeration is spread over nearly 100 Sq. km. and includes besides Tiruchirapalli, the neighbouring contiguous towns of Srirangam, Pirattiyur, Abishekapuram, Alathur, Ariyamangalam, Ulkadai Ariyamangalam, Ponmalai and Golden Rock Railway Colony. The population of the entire Urban Agglomeration is 464,624 and the density is 4,704 persons per Sq. km.

The City has a rich traditional culture. There is a big fort here just south of the Cauvery river and this is the nucleus around which expansion took place. It was a scene of many battles and is a famous centre of learning. The fort area and the cantonment formed the original town. With the passage of time, additions to the town were made. These were Woraiyur, Thennur, Puthur, Palakarai, Tharanallur, Irudayapuram, Varaganeri, Chintamani, Bhimanagar, Devadanam and Pandamangalam.

The old town lay around the famous Rock Fort and at the centre and north-west. Subsequent extensions were on the south and the west and engulfed old areas like Woraiyur, Pandamangalam, etc. The City represents a typical urban centre with a highly congested old town with better planned and spread out adjoining areas. Most of the streets are narrow. The panorama of the city can be viewed from the top of the Rock Fort and one may notice also the towers and minarets of churches and mosques, as also Hindu temples; the narrow and unplanned roads and structures and the heavily congested central parts of the town. It may be observed from the schematic map that the new residential areas have come in a large tract to the west of the Fort railway station. There are a few areas of new residential houses in the south near the Dindigul Road, Pudukkottai Road and Race Course Road. The big bazaar area is found in the road leading towards south from the Rock Fort. The Municipal Gandhi Market at the

southern end of the Big Bazaar Road has the concentration of wholesale trade. The main bazaars have numerous retail shops dealing in several goods like grains, cloth, hardware, jewellary and consumer goods. The grain merchants are in a separate bazaar near the Gandhi market. A number of artisans dealing in artificial diamonds as also goldsmiths and silversmiths are found in the Big Bazaar.

A branch of the Cauvery river, Uyyakondan Channel, runs from west to east in the middle of the town bifurcating the town and the cantonment. The cantonment is on the south and south-western parts of the City, below the railway line running east-west, through the Railway Junction. The area here represents the old cantonment with broad roads, vast open space and lands, besides buildings. Most of the lands and buildings are used for defence purposes.

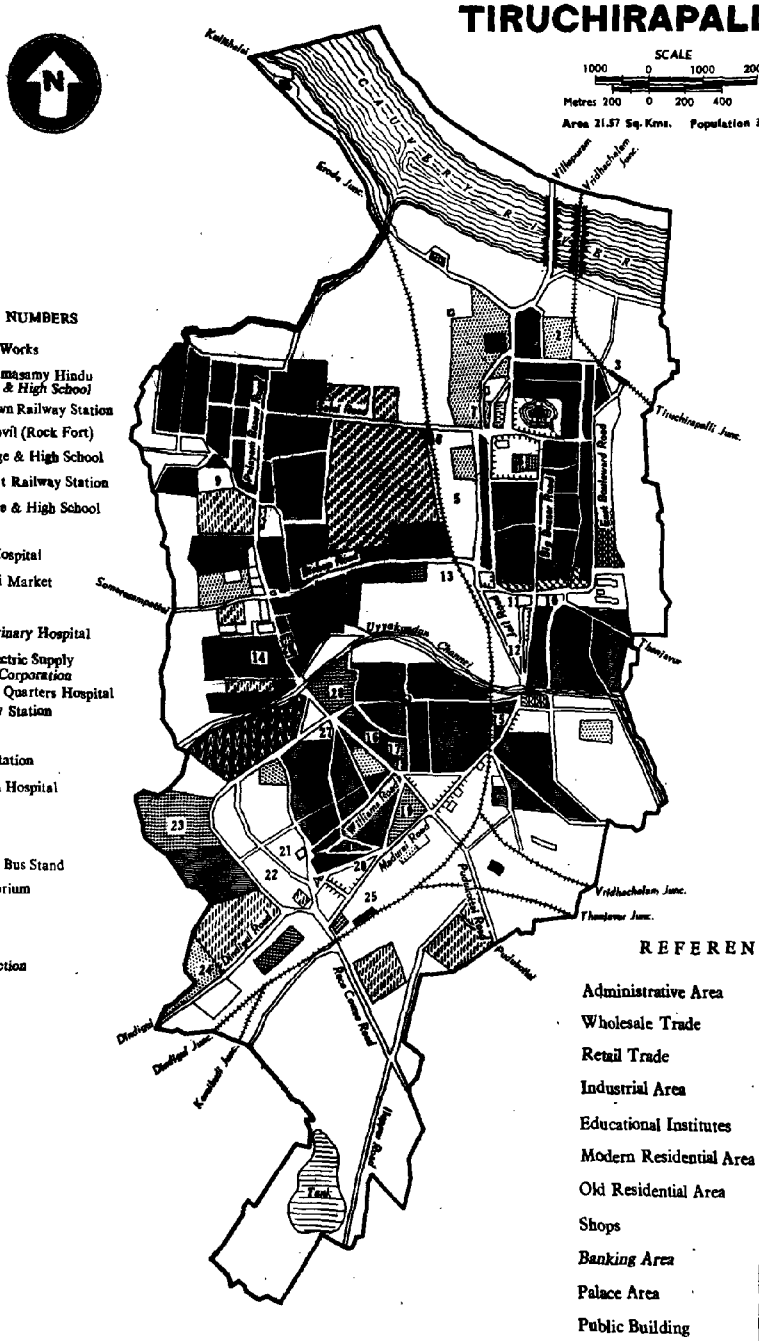
The area around fort flanked by the railway line in the west and south is the old town area. The northern part of this region, close to the river is known as Chintamani. The southern part is known as Palakarai which is a residential-cum-commereial area. The Rock Fort here is well known and there is a famous temple of Lord Ganapathy at the top of the Fort. It is popularly, called in Tamil as "Uchipillayar Koil". Within the fort area, there is a huge rock, about 273 feet high. This was previously a citadel; but now this is occupied by residential houses. There is also a Siva temple at a height of 150 feet. The region around the Fort was the scene of bitter battles during the struggle for Franco-British supremacy in the 18th and 19th centuries. The area with the tank in the middle is a place of wholesale and retail trade. It is very congested and has narrow streets and lanes with old-fashioned houses. Leading educational institutions like the St. Josephs College and High School, Seethalakshmi Ramaswamy Hindu Girls College and High School and Holy Cross College and High School are located in the old town area and are nearer the Rock Fort.

In the western portion of the city are places like Woraiyur, Pandamangalam, Tiruttandoni, Puthur, etc., which were added to the City in stages. Thillainagar is a modern residential locality which has recently sprung up south-west of the Fort Railway Station. The majority of public buildings including Government Offices like Collector's Office, Municipal Office, Government Headquarters Hospital, C. S. I. Mission Hospital and Americal Mission Hospital, Head Post Office, Life Insurance Corporation of India, District Court, Police Station, besides a number of churches are all located here.

The City is also the Railway Divisional headquarters, and the Golden Rock railway workship which employs a huge labour force is also nearby. The Bharat Heavy Electricals unit is located at Tiruverumbur which is a suburb of this city. Sugar and cement units have also been established near Tiruchirapalli. The famous temple of Ranganathaswami at Srirangam and that of the Siva temple at Tiruvanaikkaval are on the outskirts of the city across the Cauvery river.

The sarees woven at Woraiyur in the City as also the cigar manufactured here are noteworthy and have won the admiration of even foreigners. Artificial diamonds and motor pump-sets are also manufactured here. There are 37 banks, an agricultural and 42 non-agricultural credit societies in the City. There are five Arts and science colleges, namely, St. Josephs College, National College, E. V. R. College (for men). Seethalakshmi Ramaswamy College and Holy Cross College (for women) and a large number of schools. The Regional Engineering College is located at Thuvakkudi on the outskirts of the City on Thanjavur Road. There are a number of parks, cinema theatres and libraries providing recreational facilities to the City's inhabitants. The City has strategic location in a central part of the State and has direct transport routes with almost all cities of South-India. There are four railway stations within the municipal limits, viz., Junction,

TIRUCHIRAPALLI CITY



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Municipal Water Works
2 Seethalakshmi Ramasamy Hindu *Girl's College & High School*
3 Tiruchirapalli Town Railway Station
4 Uchi Pillaiyar Kovil (Rock Fort)
5 Holy Cross College & High School
6 Tiruchirapalli Fort Railway Station
7 St. Josephs College & High School
8 Town Hall
9 C. S. I. Mission Hospital
10 Municipal Gandhi Market
11 Sub-Jail
12 Government Veterinary Hospital
13 South Madras Electric Supply *Corporation*
14 Government Head Quarters Hospital
15 Palakarai Railway Station
16 Municipal Office
17 All India Radio Station
18 American Mission Hospital
19 Head Post Office
20 L. I. C. Building
21 Municipal Central Bus Stand
22 Rajaji T. B. Sanitorium
23 Collector's Office
24 National College
25 Tiruchirapalli Junction
26 Blind School
27 Police Station
28 District Court

REFERENCE

- Administrative Area
- Wholesale Trade
- Retail Trade
- Industrial Area
- Educational Institutes
- Modern Residential Area
- Old Residential Area
- Shops
- *Banking Area*
- Palace Area
- Public Building
- Recreational Area
- Other Area
- Town Boundary

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

Town, Fort and Palakarai and this enables easy rail transport. The city has over 195 km. of roads within its limits, of which only 2.8 km. are kutcha roads while the rest are pucca roads. The city has town buses besides motor vehicles like autorickshaws for hire. The income and expenditure of the municipality is about one crore rupees.

According to 1971 Census, the City has a sex ratio of 952 individuals per Sq. km. Literacy ratio in Tiruchirapalli is quite high, viz., 63.4%. Literates among males and females form nearly 71.2% and 55.2% respectively.

Workers form only 28.5% of the city's population. The predominant category of workers here is "Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs" in which 30.4% of the workers are engaged. Workers in Household Industry, out of this, form 6.1%. Next in importance here is Trade and Commerce which engages 29.2% of the workers. While 19.3% are employed in "Other Services", another 13.3% are working in "Transport, Storage and Communications".

While Hindus form 72.9% of the City's population, Muslims form 16.0% and Christians 10.8%. Tamil is the predominant language with a following of 79.9%. While Urdu is the mother-tongue of 7.9%, Telugu is the mother-tongue of 6.9%. Malayalam has been returned as the mother-tongue of 1.5% of the people.

The basic Census data as revealed by 1971 Census in Tiruchirapalli City are given below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	307,400
Males	...	157,471
Females	...	149,929
Area in Sq. km	...	21.57
Density per Sq. km	..	14,251
Sex Ratio	...	952
No. of Census Houses	...	58,847
No. of Census Households	...	59,287

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	63.39
Males	...	71.22
Females	...	55.17

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	6.11
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0.01

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	28.47
Males	...	49.37
Females	...	6.51

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+ 23.03
1951—61	...	+ 14.13
1941—51	..	+ 37.20

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	72.87
Muslims	...	16.04
Christians	...	10.77
Other Religions	...	0.32

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	79.92
Telugu	...	6.90
Malayalam	...	1.46
Kannada	...	0.35
Urdu	...	7.94
Others	...	3.43

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	35.61
15—19	...	10.52
20—24	...	10.34
25—29	...	8.12
30—39	...	13.44
40—49	...	10.26
50—59	...	6.41
60+	...	5.29
Age not stated	...	0.01

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	1.37
II	...	2.21
III	...	0.56
IV	...	0.03
V (a)	...	6.12
V (b)	...	24.32
VI	...	3.62
VII	...	29 23
VIII	...	13 28
IX	...	19.26

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MAP 164

PUDUKOTTAI TOWN

This town was the capital of erstwhile Princely State of Pudukottai which merged with the Union of India in 1948. The town had an important role in the history of Tiruchirapalli district and as the capital of a separate State shared the destinies of protected States until it got merged with the Indian Union. It is the second biggest town in Tiruchirapalli district and has a population of 66,384 as per 1971 Census. The town lies at the southern part of the district and is just 51 kilometres south-east of Tiruchirapalli by road. It is at an altitude of about 100 metres above mean sea level and lies at latitude 10° 23' North and longitude 78° 49' East. The town is 360 kilometres south-west of Madras. It lies on the metre-gauge railway line from Tiruchirapalli to Karaikudi and commands a number of road routes to different parts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Ramanathapuram districts. While Pudukottai is the revenue sub-divisional headquarters, the taluk headquarters, Alangudi is 20 kilometres east. The importance of this town still further increases now, with the Tamil Nadu Government having decided to form a separate district of Pudukottai including in its fold the neighbouring areas of adjoining districts also. Pudukottai has the same climate and rainfall as that of Tiruchirapalli.

Pudukottai is administered by a municipality and sprawls over an area of about 12 Sq. kilometres. At the beginning of this century, the town had a population of only 20,347 (1901). The population increased by nearly one-third in 1901-11, but recorded a decline of 2.8% in the next decade. During the current decade, i.e., 1961-71, the town has registered an average annual growth rate of over 3%. During the last 70 years, the population of the town has more than trebled. The population density in this town works out to 5,491 persons per Sq. km. Since Pudukottai stands out as an urban area amidst large rural tracts and since there is no significant industrial growth to give rise to suburban areas or satellite towns, no urban agglomeration has been recognised in the case of this town.

It may be observed from the schematic map that the old residential areas are concentrated in the northern half of the town, leaving the patches to the west of Seshayya Sastri Road running from north to south. The railway station is situated on the south western corner of the town. It may be seen from the map that the southern part has not developed much. The main roads are all planned and built during the king's reign. They are straight, running north-south or east-west. The western part (west of Seshayya Sastri Road) is occupied by the palace which is spread over a large area, besides old residential houses. There is a museum in this part which has interesting collections. There is a shopping centre also adjoining the museum in the north. The Raja's palace which spreads over a vast area is an important place of interest in the town.

New residential areas are not found in the town. Apparently, these have sprung up in all areas in a scattered manner making it difficult to clearly demarcate such areas in any particular spot. At the centre of the dense old town area are the Town Hall, Municipal Office and the Head Post Office. The main bazaar area including retail trade centres are concentrated on both sides of the main road at the centre going towards Thanjavur in the north. At the southern end of this road are the central bus stand and a rest house of the Municipality. Retail shops are also found in large numbers in the roads running parallel from west to east and joining the main road to Thanjavur. The banking area is also found in the main bazaar area. The Town Hall in the north Main Road and the Victoria Jubilee Arch in the Thanjavur road are important monuments.

The ancient educational institution, the H. H. Maharaja's College which is affiliated to the Madras University, is situated south of the main town. There is a convenient Traveller's Bungalow also nearby. A weekly market assembles here and it is located at the centre of the town. There is also a veterinary hospital here. A few industrial areas are found in small patches in the south. There is an automobile workshop/servicing centre run by Messrs. T. V. S. here. There are 106 kilometres of roads within the municipality of which over 2/3rds are pucca roads. The income of the Municipality here is over Rs. 20 lakhs.

There are two hospitals and five nursing homes in the town with a bed strength of over 250. There are two colleges and about 22 schools (Primary, Junior Secondary and Higher Secondary schools). There are a number of parks here, nearly a dozen of them, besides 3 cinema theatres and 5 reading rooms to provide recreation to the inhabitants. There are 8 banks besides an agricultural and 8 non-agricultural credit societies. Tobacco, soap, sweets etc. are the important goods manufactured here.

Sri Gokarneswarar Temple, a famous Saivite temple is ancient. It is one of the rock-cut temples built by Pallavas. There are several stone inscriptions in and around the sanctum of Gokarneswarar. Till the merger of the State of Pudukottai with the Indian Union, the temple was primarily intended for the worship of ruling kings. There is also a famous temple dedicated to Goddess Bhuvaneswari here and this is situated at the heart of the town.

The town has recorded a high literacy rate of 62.8% in 1971 Census. This ratio is 73.4% among males and 51.7% among females. Only a little over one-fourth of the town's population are treated as workers in 1971 Census. While 45.4% of the male population are working, only 5.3% among females are working. Trade and Commerce is the most important activity in this town and it engages 31.4% of the total workers in the town. While 24.9% are working in Other Services, 20.9% of workers are engaged in manufacturing units. Household industry is not noteworthy in this town and it engages only 2.4% out of the total of 20.9% of workers engaged in manufacturing etc., industries. Transport, Storage and Communications engage 13.7% of the workers. About 5.7% are engaged in primary activities. Hindus form 84.8% of the town's population while Muslims form 10.5% and Christians 4.7%. Tamil is the predominant language which has been returned as the mother-tongue of 88.9% of the inhabitants. Telugu and Urdu are the other two important languages with a mother-tongue ratio of 5.1% and 2.2%.

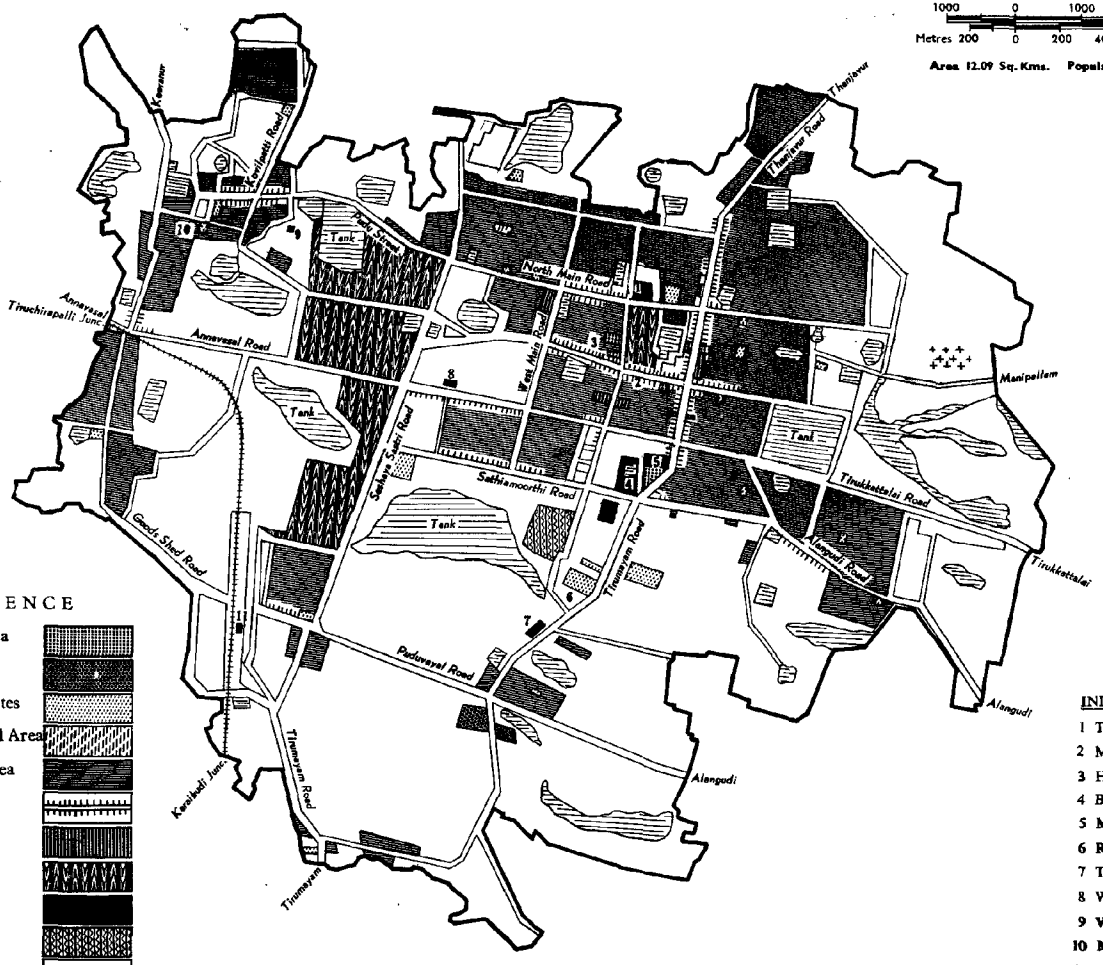
PUDUKOTTAI TOWN

SCALE

1000 0 1000 2000 Feet

Metres 200 0 200 400

Area 12.09 Sq. Kms. Population 66,384



N

REFERENCE

- Administrative Area
- Industrial Area
- Educational Institutes
- Modern Residential Area
- Old Residential Area
- Shops
- Banking Area
- Palace Area
- Public Building
- Recreational Area
- Other Area
- Town Boundary

INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Town Hall
2 Municipal Office
3 Head Post Office
4 Bus Stand
5 Municipal Rest House
6 Raja's College
7 Traveller's Bungalow
8 Weekly Market
9 Veterinary Hospital
10 Museum
11 Pudukottai Railway Station

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

The basic 1971 Census statistics relating to Pudukottai are given below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA		
Population	...	66,384
Males	...	33,926
Females	...	32,458
Area in Sq. km.	...	12.09
Density per Sq. km.	...	5,491
Sex Ratio	...	957
No. of Census Houses	...	11,006
No. of Census Households	...	12,847

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY		
Population	...	62.81
Males	...	73.42
Females	...	51.73

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES		
Percentage of Scheduled Castes		8.14
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes		...

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS		
Population	...	25.76
Males	...	45.37
Females	...	5.26

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION		
1961—71	...	+31.48
1951—61	...	+13.39
1941—51	...	+30.24

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION		
Hindus	...	84.79
Muslims	...	10.47
Christians	...	4.70
Other Religions	...	0.04

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION		
Tamil	...	88.91
Telugu	...	5.13
Malayalam	...	0.81
Kannada	...	0.40
Urdu	...	2.18
Others	...	2.57

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS		
0—14	...	36.60
15—19	...	9.31
20—24	...	9.81
25—29	...	7.95
30—39	...	13.27
40—49	...	9.84
50—59	...	6.14
60+	..	5 10
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY		
I	...	3.18
II	...	1.57
III	...	0.99
IV	...	...
V (a)	...	2.42
V (b)	...	18.49
VI	...	3.39
VII	...	31.38
VIII	...	13.71
IX	...	24.87

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MAP 165

KARUR TOWN

A medium town of religious and commercial importance, Karur is the third populous town in Tiruchirapalli district, next to Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai. The town is a flourishing centre of handloom industry and has a population of 65,706 according to 1971 Census. The town lies on the northern bank of Amaravathi river, which is a tributary of Cauvery river. The confluence of Amaravathi and Cauvery is at a distance of about 20 km. east of Karur. The town is on the western projection of Tiruchirapalli district and is 76 kilometres west of Tiruchirapalli city. It has good road and rail links and is an important railway station in the broad-gauge railway line passing from Erode to Tiruchirapalli. The town is situated at a height of 119 metres above mean sea level, in latitude 10° 57' north and longitude 78° 5' east. Erode is the nearest city of Karur and lies at a distance of 40 kilometres. The town commands the same climate and rainfall as that of Tiruchirapalli.

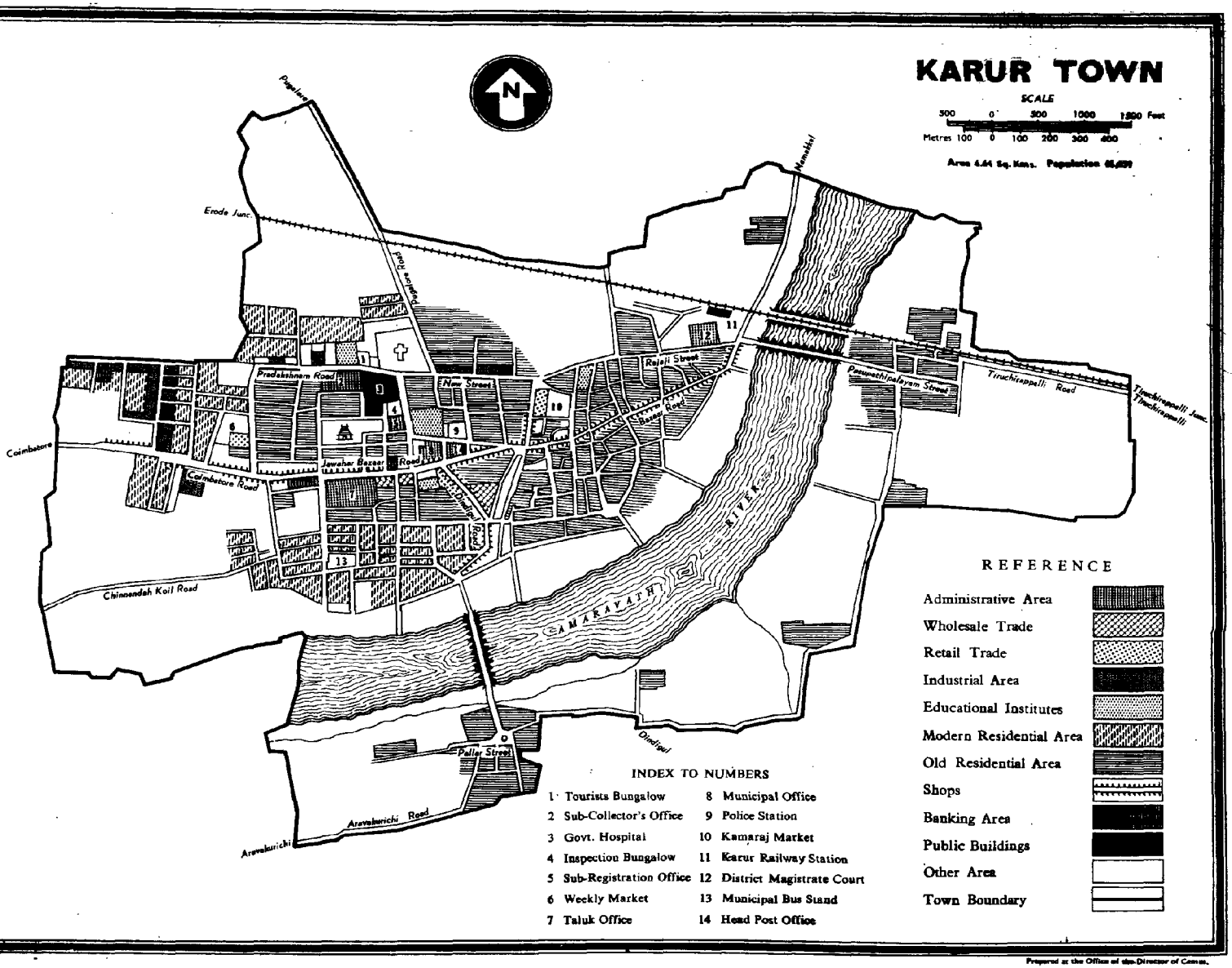
The town had a population of only 12,769 in 1901. The population of the town has increased over four folds in the last 70 years. The decades in which the growth was high are 1941-51 (52.9%), 1931-41 (38.9%) and 1901-11 (38.4%). The average annual increase of population as recorded in 1951-71 is nearly 3%. The town is administered by a municipality and has an area of 6 03 Sq km. The density of the town is 10,897 persons per Sq. km. and this points to the high congestion in the town.

The Amaravathi river is more or less the boundary of the town in the south and the east. There are only a few patches of houses across the river in these directions. The main town lies above the Amaravathi river and centres around the temple and the bazaar. The new residential areas have come up to a large extent on the northern bank of the river and on the western portions, i.e., to the west and south of the old localities, as also to some extent in the north, below the railway line. The bazaar road starting from the railway station runs to the west and joins the Jawahar Bazaar road and projects into the road to Coimbatore. The entire stretch of these roads is full of shops and retail trade centres. The stretch of Dindigul road branching from Jawahar Bazaar road, running south upto the river Amaravathi has also a number of retail shops. The wholesale trade is also found to operate here, on the right side of Dindigul road. The administrative areas and public buildings are mostly found north of bazaar road in the centre and around the temple. The Sub-Collector's Office, hospital, tourist and inspection bungalows, Sub-Registrar Office, Municipal Office, Post Office, Police Station etc. are found in this zone. A small road branching towards north from the bazaar road at the centre reaches a market place and this stretch is also a shopping area. A weekly market operates on the western part of the town. The Taluk Office is at the centre of the town, just on the bazaar road. Industrial areas are few and far between. They are found mostly near the expanded areas on the west and in a few places in the northern portion of the town. The District Magistrate's Court is near the railway station on the north. There are three bridges-two road bridges and a railway bridge within the municipality across the wide Amaravathi river. The rail bridge and the road bridge connecting the State Highways are on the east and are parallel to each other. The road bridge over the river in the south leads to the old residential areas. A number of old residential houses are also found south of the Karur railway station.

Karur originally formed part of Coimbatore district, and was then the headquarters of the Sub-Collector. In 1910, the town was transferred to Tiruchirapalli district. It is a sacred place for devout Hindus. It is believed to be one of the seven sacred Sthalams or Sivalayams and is famous for its Pasupathiswami temple. There is a huge Lingam of about five feet height here. There is also a tomb of a local saint, Karurar, about whom no detailed information is available.

The town has a road length of 42.4 kilometres, almost all of which are pucca roads. Karur has no college, but four higher secondary schools, 13 junior secondary and 11 primary schools. There are nearly a dozen libraries/reading rooms here, besides 4 cinema theatres and 2 halls for recreational purposes. While the 3 important goods exported from Karur are turmeric, chillies and jaggery, oil seeds, paddy etc. are brought here from outside. There are 15 banks and 5 credit societies here.

The town has a good literacy ratio of 60.1%. While literacy rate is as high as 72.2% among males it is only 47.5% among females. Scheduled Castes in the town form about 8.8%. Workers form 31.7% here; 54.3% among males and only 8.0% among females. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing units engage nearly a third of the total workers (33 2%). Trade and Commerce is the accuption of 27.2%. While Services provide work for 15 4%, Transport, Storage and Communications engage 12.9%. About 6 9% of the workers here are depending on cultivation for their livelihood, of whom a little over half are working as agricultural labourers. Household industry is not significant in this town. Hindus here form about 91% while Muslims and Christians constitute respectively 5.1% and 3.8%. Tamil and Telugu are the major languages here. The former is the mother-tongue of 83.2% while the latter is the mother-tongue of 9.1%. Next in importance are Urdu, Kannada and Malayalam.



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

The basic 1971 Census particulars of Karur are presented below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	65,706
Males	...	33,615
Females	...	32,091
Area in Sq. km.	...	6.03
Density per Sq. km.	...	10,897
Sex Ratio	...	955
No. of Census Houses	...	12,262
No. of Census Households	...	13,882

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	60.11
Males	...	72.17
Females	...	47.48

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	8.78
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	...

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	31.71
Males	...	54.32
Females	...	8.02

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+29.99
1951—61	...	+19.95
1941—51	...	+52.87

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	90.95
Muslims	...	5.13
Christians	...	3.81
Other Religions	...	0.11

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	83.20
Telugu	...	9.07
Malayalam	...	1.25
Kannada	...	2.50
Urdu	...	3.55
Others	...	0.43

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	35.89
15—19	...	8.47
20—24	...	10.29
25—29	...	9.05
30—39	...	14.38
40—49	...	10.51
50—59	...	6.50
60+	...	4.91
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	3.25
II	...	3.62
III	...	0.34
IV	...	0.01
V (a)	...	1.41
V (b)	...	31.79
VI	...	2.38
VII	...	27.85
VIII	...	12.93
IX	...	16.42

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MAP 166

SRIRANGAM TOWN

Srirangam, the ancient and most famous temple town in South India is the fourth populous town of Tiruchirapalli district. It is a famous pilgrim centre of Hindus—both Vaishnavites and Saivites—and its old and time-honoured temples of legendary importance, viz., that of Sri Ranganathaswamy and Sri Jambukeswarar attract a large concourse of pilgrims all through the year and particularly during the festive seasons. It is a Class-II town as per 1971 Census and has a population of 51,069. The town lies on the northern bank of river Cauvery, just six kilometres north of the district headquarters (Tiruchirapalli) and is 310 kilometres south-west of Madras on the National Highway from Madras. It lies on the metre-gauge chord line of the Railways from Villupuram to Tiruchirapalli. Srirangam is an island, situated as it is in the midst of Cauvery river in the south and Coleroon river in the north. The altitute of the town is only 70 metres above sea level. It lies at northern latitude 10° 52' and eastern longitude 78° 41', and possesses similar climatic conditions as prevailing in Tiruchirapalli. The town is administered by a municipality.

Srirangam is the second municipal town and an important constituent of Tiruchirapalli Urban Agglomeration which has a total population of 464,624 as per 1971 Census. Srirangam municipality is spread over an area of 18.47 Sq. km. Its population was more or less stagnant from 1901 to 1941. In 1901, the town had a population of 23,039 and the 1941 Census recorded a figure of only 25,676—an increase of just 3,637 in 40 years. Since 1941, however, the population growth has been phenomenal. During the last 3 decades of 1941-51, 1951-61 and 1961-71, the rates of growth were 37.58%, 14.30% and 21.74%. The density of Srirangam works out to 2,765 persons per Sq. km.

It may be seen from the schematic map that the municipality has two concentrated residential areas, one around the Ranganathaswami temple and another around the Jambukeswarar temple. The railway line and the National Highways run north-south within the town and are in the middle of the two residential zones. On the western side, the old fashioned buildings and houses are in a square shape and are in well-laid straight roads around the temple. New residential houses have come up in fairly large numbers in areas south of Ranganathaswami temple and the railway station and on the road to Tiruvanaikkaval on the eastern side. It is at these new colonies the Municipal Office, the Government Hospital, Police Station, etc., are all located. There is a road south of the temple running south upto the bathing ghat in Cauvery river, by name Ammamandapam, and on either side of this road too are old residential houses. The streets around the Jambukeswarar temple on the eastern half are straight and the residential houses here are concentrated on all sides and appear rectangular in shape.

The Coleroon as also Malattar river run in the northern and southern sides of the town and they flow towards east.

Educational areas are found just north of Srirangam railway station and in the south near the road bridge over Cauvery as also west of Jambukeswarar temple. There are no colleges in this town, but three high schools, eight secondary schools and fourteen primary schools are here. The main shopping centres in the municipality are on either

side of the main approach roads to the two temples as also in a small area on the National Highways at the centre of the town. The banking area is also on the south of the Ranganathaswamy temple and near the bazaar. There are 4 banks and 4 non-agricultural credit societies here.

As there is no industry of any importance, industrial areas are not found in large numbers and no important goods are produced here. The town has a road length of about 54 kilometres. The hospital here has about 70 beds. There are two cinema theatres, a park, a hall and 8 libraries providing recreation to the town's inhabitants.

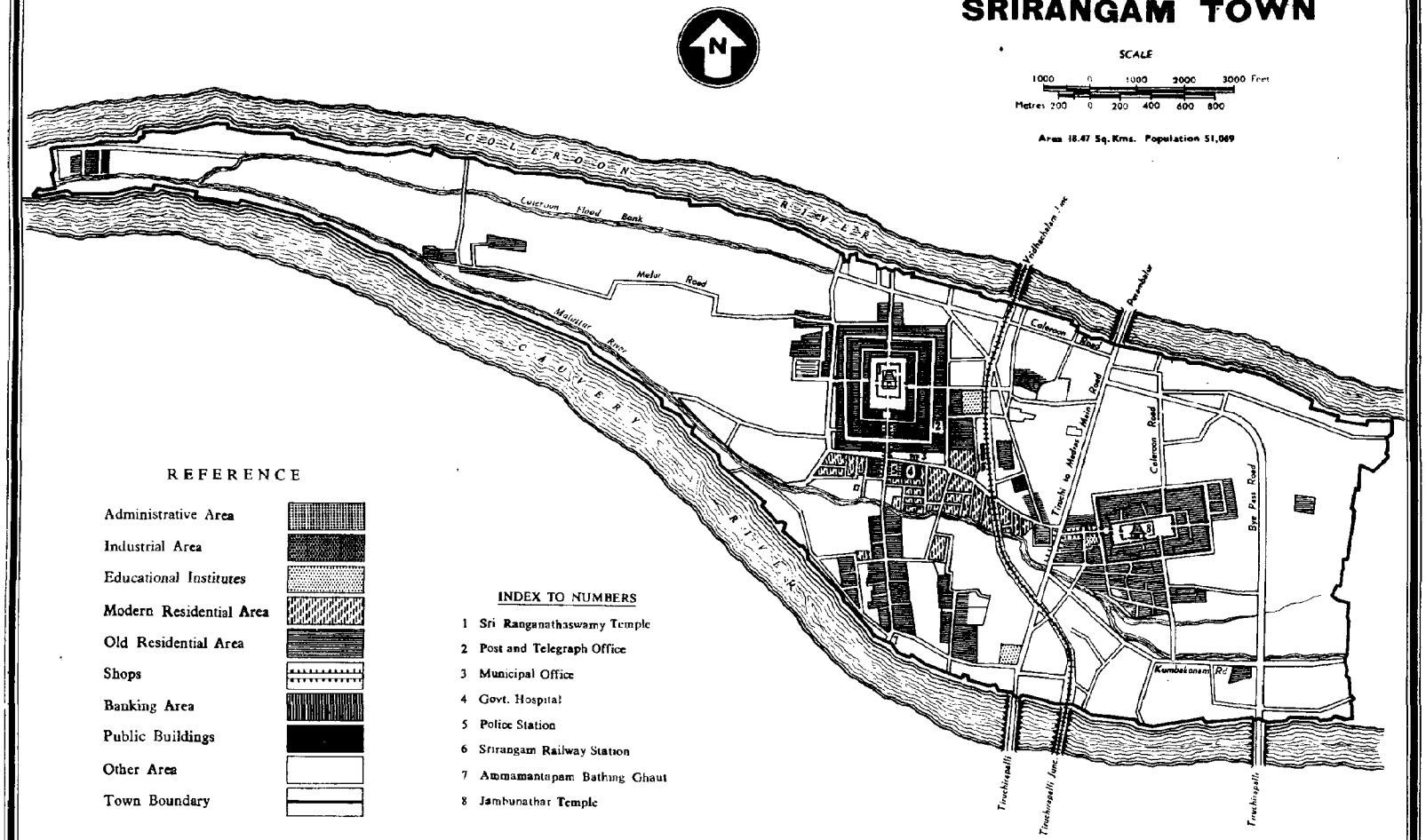
Sri Ranganathaswami temple here is believed to belong to the epic age, i.e., the age of the Ramayana, though there is no authentic information about the temple before the 10th century. The shrine was the object of several attacks by Muslims and has undergone renovation several times. There are 21 towers in this temple of which two are big. The main tower in the east is 165 feet high. The temple contains large number of idols of Hindu mythology. Extensive additions have been made to the temple by the Vijayanagar Kings. The temple had been visited by all the Vaishnavite Alwars who have sung in praise of the deity here. The temple possesses about 1,000 items of jewels, most of which are antique and are of a high value. The temple has a number of legends about the presiding deity.

The Saivite temple of Sri Jambukeswarar is of great antiquity, said to have been in existence from first century B. C. The temple here possesses "Appu" Lingam and represents one of the five basic elements. The "Lingam" is surrounded by water all the time, which is a novel feature of this temple. Water is pumped out twice or thrice daily. Saints like Tirugnana Sambandar, Appar, Manickavasagar and Sundaramoorthy have visited this temple and composed devotional songs in praise of the presiding deity. There are 154 inscriptions relating to Chola, Pandya, Hoysala and Madurai Nayak regimes. There are several legends relating to this temple also. The importance of Srirangam is mainly due to the above two important temples.

The town has a high literacy rate of 66.1%. Literates among males form 75.3% while literates among females form 56.9%.. Workers form just 26.1% of the town's population. Among the workers, the largest proportion of 23.6% are working in Governmental and Other Services and this is closely followed by Trade and Commerce which engages another 22.5% of the workers. About 21% are engaged in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing units and about 13% are working in Transport, Storage and Communications. The town has a fairly large number of agricultural workers. While 6.5% of the workers are cultivators, another 8.7% are working as agricultural labourers.

Over 98% of the town's inhabitants are Hindus. Christians here form 1.2%. Tamil is the mother-tongue of 86% of the population. Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam with a following of 9%, 2.2% and 1.4% respectively are the other important languages.

SRIRANGAM TOWN



REFERENCE

- Administrative Area
- Industrial Area
- Educational Institutes
- Modern Residential Area
- Old Residential Area
- Shops
- Banking Area
- Public Buildings
- Other Area
- Town Boundary

INDEX TO NUMBERS

1. Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple
2. Post and Telegraph Office
3. Municipal Office
4. Govt. Hospital
5. Police Station
6. Srirangam Railway Station
7. Ammamantapam Bathing Ghaut
8. Jambunathar Temple

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

The basic Census statistics relating to Srirangam are given below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA		
Population	...	51,069
Males	...	25,682
Females	...	25,387
Area in Sq. km.	...	18.47
Density per Sq. km.	...	2,765
Sex Ratio	...	989
No. of Census Houses	...	9,155
No. of Census Households	...	10,542

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY		
Population	...	66.13
Males	...	75.29
Females	...	56.87

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES		
Percentage of Scheduled Castes		7.35
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes		...

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS		
Population	...	26.12
Males	...	46.76
Females	...	5.25

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION		
1961—71	...	+21.74
1951—61	...	+14.30
1941—51	...	+37.58

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION		
Hindus	...	98.05
Muslims	...	0.63
Christians	...	1.24
Other Religions	...	0.08

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION		
Tamil	...	86.11
Telugu	...	8.97
Malayalam	...	1.35
Kannada	...	2.21
Urdu	...	0.43
Others	...	0.93

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS		
0—14	...	34.60
15—19	...	9.78
20—24	...	8.73
25—29	...	7.18
30—39	...	13.58
40—49	...	11.44
50—59	...	7.45
60+	...	7.32
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY		
I	...	6.46
II	...	8.70
III	...	1.29
IV	...	0.01
V (a)	...	3.87
V (b)	...	17.20
VI	...	3.48
VII	...	22.50
VIII	...	12.92
IX	...	23.57

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MAP 167

THANJAVUR CITY

Thanjavur is the district headquarters of Thanjavur district (which is known as the granary of Tamil Nadu) and is a place of great historical and archaeological importance. The city is situated south of the Vadavar river on the western side of the Cauvery delta at a spot where the distributaries of the Cauvery are not widely separated. The city has good transport links by road and rail and is 351 kilometres south-west of Madras by road. Lying amidst level country and interspersed with verdant vegetation, the city bears a pleasent appearance and enjoys a fairly cool and equable climate. The city is only 59 metres above mean sea level and is situated at northern latitude, 10° 48', and eastern longitude, 79° 8'. The average maximum and minimum temperatures here are 39.4° C and 32.8° C respectively. The city receives an annual rainfall of 1,125.3 millimetres.

The city had a population of only 57,870 in 1901. The population in 1971 is 140,547 and this shows that the growth of population in 70 years is roughly 2½ times more than in 1901. The decadal population variation has not been uniform here. The decadal population variations in the city during 1901-11, 1931-41 and 1951-61 were 4.27%, 2.71% and 10.35% respectively. During 1921-31, the population grew by 11.64%. There was a small decline in population of 0.71% during 1911-21. The highest growth rate of 46.55% has been recorded in 1941-51, followed by 1961-71 when the percentage growth was 26.51%. Thanjavur municipality sprawls over an area of about 25 Sq. kms. and the density works out to 5,786 persons per Sq. km. as per 1971 Census. Since there is no important urban satellites and as the city and its suburbs have not developed much, no urban agglomeration has been recognised in 1971 Census with Thanjavur as the core town.

Thanks to the patronage of kings, Thanjavur which was a nursery of fine arts, medicine and philosophy attracted eminent writers, musicians, artists and dancers from far and near. The city has been maintaining this reputation to this day. The famous musician and composer of songs, Syama Sastri, one of the famous Trinities of Carnatic music was a native of Thanjavur. The city consisted formerly of the larger and smaller forts built by the kings of the Nayak dynasty. The walls of the larger fort have now been pulled down and its moat filled up. The smaller fort with its old walls and deep moat is well preserved. The town existed even in the 10th century. The history of the town is intimately intertwined with that of the Cholas to whose skill and genius, the great Brihadeeswarar temple, popularly known as Periya Koil (Big Temple) in Tamil, situated in the heart of the city, bears ample testimony.

Thanjavur became a municipality in 1866. It was a Class-II town upto 1941 and became a Class-I town in 1951 by crossing the one lakh population mark. The city has expanded gradually with the fort area as the nucleus. The expansion is more towards north and south. It is now expanding further towards west and below the railway line in the south. The Vennar river cuts across the town west to east, on the northern side. Also, the Vadavar in the central portion and the Grand Anicut canal in the southern side meander through the town from west to east. The area north of Vadavar river has a number of old residential houses. There are numerous irrigation channels in this region. The Vennar and Vadavar run almost in a parallel line. The central region lying between Vadavar in the north and the Grand Anicut canal and the railway line in the south consists of the central part of the city which formed the major portion of the original Thanjavur town. This region has the Brihadeeswarar temple, the palace, the Saraswathi Mahal Library, the Sivaganga gardens, the fort, the Government hospital, the bus stand, markets, Collectorate, Municipal Office, Raja's rest house, Circuit House etc. This region has mostly old residential houses. New and modern residential areas

have come up on the western side, just north of the temple. We find a number of educational institutions in this area. A number of public buildings are found in this region and administrative areas too are here. There are two big tanks in this portion, one on the east adjoining the Mariamman Koil road and the other on the west by the side of the Brihadeeswarar temple. The palace here is a majestic building. The Durbar Hall and the surrounding places of the palace accommodate since 1951, the Thanjavur Art Gallery. It has been recognised by the Government as a regional museum and it contains 150 specimens of sculptural art in bronze and stone, arranged in an artistic way, besides a number of other art pieces. There is a Sangitha Mahal or Hall of Music here which is perfectly planned in acoustics.

The Sivaganga tank known for its sweet water is within the small fort and the famous Sivaganga Gardens nearby is an interesting place. The Brihadeeswarar Temple here was built by Raja Raja I during the early part of the 11th century and lies to the south of the fort. The court-yard inside the temple is 500 ft. long and 250 ft. broad. The main temple tower is 216 ft. high with a coping stone carved out of a single block of granite, said to weigh 80 metric tonnes and it is so constructed that the shadow of the tower never falls on the ground at any time during the day. It is locally believed that the construction of this tower took about 12 years. The temple is admired by archaeologists. There is a colossal monolith figure of a bull 'Nandi' in the temple which is very interesting. The Raja Sarabhoji Maharaja Saraswathi Mahal Library here contains rare collections of ancient books and manuscripts on a variety of subjects in Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi and other European languages. Except a few roads around the palace and the main roads, the streets are narrow and many of them are mere lanes. The important bazaars and markets are in this zone and brisk trade is carried on here. The new colonies in this zone are Srinivasapuram Colony and Ganapathy Nagar on the western side, above and below the railway line to Tiruchirapalli.

In the southern side, a number of new residential colonies have come up. Rajappa Nagar, Daniel Thomas Nagar, the Industrial Colony, Selvam Nagar, Little Flower Colony are all in this zone. There is also a women's college here. The area outside the city limits along the Tiruchirapalli-Vallam road is developing into an urban area. Several residential houses, institutions and industries have sprung up here. There is also a textile mill in this part.

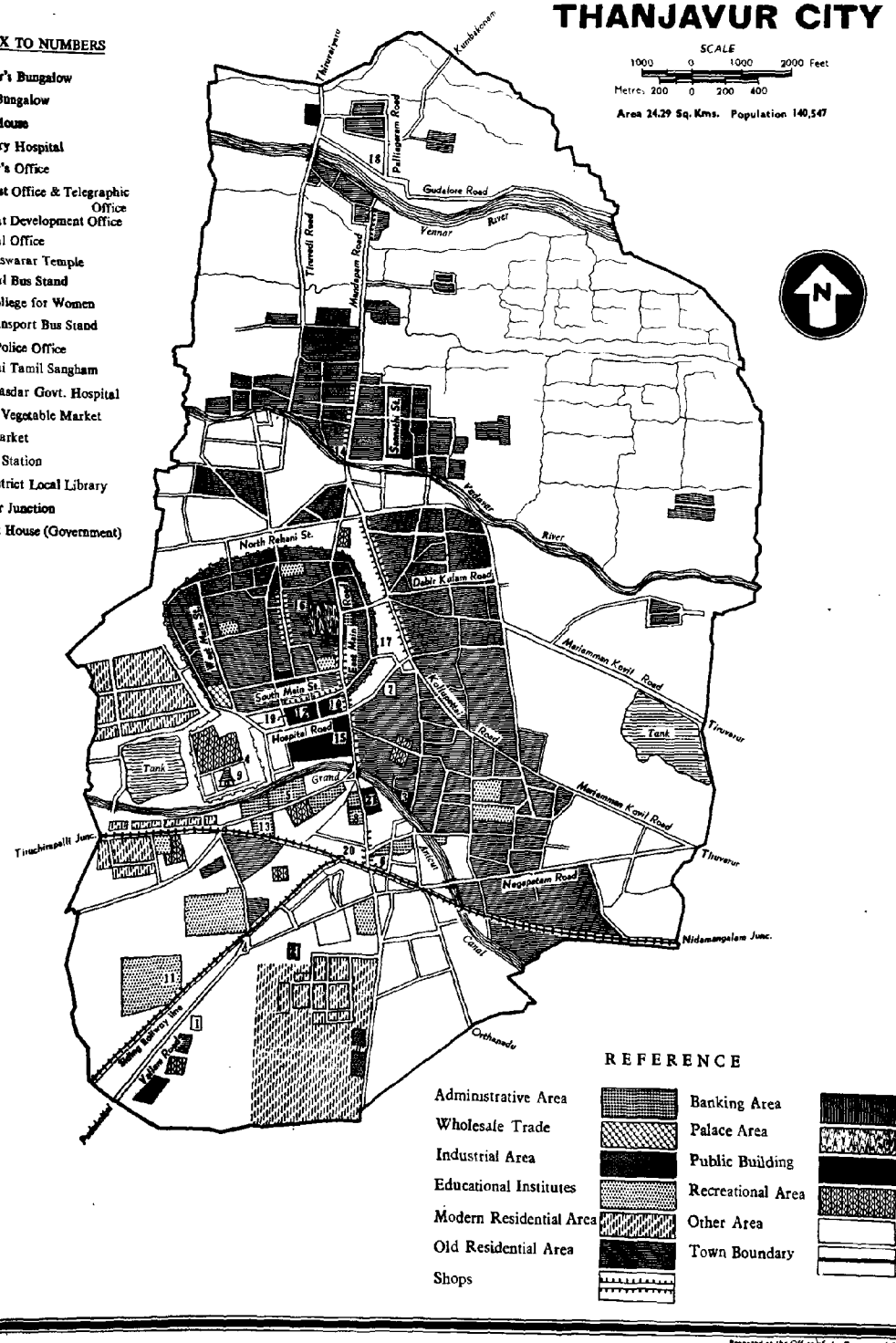
The Raja Sarabhoji College affiliated to the Madras University and the Medical College opened in early 1960s.have added to the importance of Thanjavur city. The city is famous for its artisans who make art plates, bowls, napkin rings and powder boxes of copper and brass with artistic designs.

Though there is no large scale industry in this city, rice mills exist in large numbers and it is the major industry here. Silk handloom industry engages a large number of persons and there are over 500 silk looms. A number of varieties of fabrics, woven in silk and lace, are produced by the weavers here. The important cottage industries here are wood carving and rope making. The city is renowned for the production of works of art.

Tiruchirapalli city is only 50 kilometres west of Thanjavur by road and there is rail connection between these two important cities. Trade and commercial relationship exist in a large measure between these two cities.

There are a number of educational institutions in Thanjavur besides two colleges and a medical college. There are two hospitals and five dispensaries. There are five parks/ stadium, five cinema theatres, two halls and 23 reading rooms in the city. The three most important commodities manufactured here are art plates, ornamental garlands and

THANJAVUR CITY



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Collector's Bungalow
2 Tourist Bungalow
3 Circuit House
4 Veterinary Hospital
5 Collector's Office
6 Head Post Office & Telegraphic Office
7 Panchayat Development Office
8 Municipal Office
9 Prakadeeswarar Temple
10 Municipal Bus Stand
11 Govt. College for Women
12 State Transport Bus Stand
13 District Police Office
14 Karanthai Tamil Sangham
15 Raja Mirasdar Govt. Hospital
16 Kamaraj Vegetable Market
17 Serfoji Market
18 Pumping Station
19 Govt. District Local Library
20 Thanjavur Junction
21 Raja Rest House (Government)

REFERENCE

Administrative Area	Banking Area
Wholesale Trade	Palace Area
Industrial Area	Public Building
Educational Institutes	Recreational Area
Modern Residential Area	Other Area
Old Residential Area	Town Boundary
Shops	

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

pith (pith works). While cashewnuts, cotton yarn and rice are the chief export goods fertilizers, agricultural machinery and jaggery are the important goods imported into the city. There are 15 banks here besides an agricultural and 15 non-agricultural credit societies.

The sex ratio in Thanjavur is fairly high—974 females per 1,000 males. The literacy ratio here is 61.36%; literacy among males is 70.62% while literacy among females is 51.86%. Only about 26% of the population of Thanjavur are workers. While 45.2% among males are workers, only 6.2% among females are workers. Among the workers, the largest proportion are engaged in services (31.97%). While Trade and Commerce has 25.77% of the workers, 19.5% are in Manufacturing industries. Only 4.85% out of this 19.5% are in Household industry. A little over 10% of workers are engaged in Transport, Storage and Communications. The City's population consists of 83.4% of Hindus, 9.5% of Christians and 6.8% of Muslims. Tamil is the principal mother-tongue and is spoken by 85.2% of the city's population. While Telugu is the mother-tongue of 4.4% of city's inhabitants, Urdu is the mother-tongue of 3.5%. Certain basic statistics of 1971 Census relating to Thanjavur City are presented below:

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	140,547
Males	...	71,192
Females	...	69,355
Area in Sq. km.	...	24.29
Density per Sq. km.	...	5,786
Sex Ratio	...	974
No. of Census Houses	...	22,036
No. of Census Households	...	26,262

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	61.36
Males	...	70.62
Females	...	51.86

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	5.48
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	NIL

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	25.96
Males	...	45.22
Females	...	6.18

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+ 26.51
1951—61	...	+ 10.35
1941—51	...	+ 46.55

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	83.44
Muslims	...	6.82
Christians	...	9.50
Other Religions	...	0.24

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	85.22
Telugu	...	4.38
Malayalam	...	0.84
Kannada	...	0.26
Urdu	...	3.50
Others	...	5.80

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	37.63
15—19	...	10.49
20—24	...	9.23
25—29	...	7.52
30—39	...	12.92
40—49	...	10.00
50—59	...	6.39
60+	...	5.81
Age not stated	...	0.01

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	3.02
II	...	5.49
III	...	0.61
IV	...	0.02
V (a)	...	4.85
V (b)	...	14.68
VI	...	3.17
VII	...	25.77
VIII	...	10.42
IX	...	31.97

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MAP 168

KUMBAKONAM CITY

Kumbakonam, an ancient city was at one time the capital of the Cholas. It has a number of ancient temples and contains the famous Maha Maham tank. It is a municipality and also the headquarters of a taluk and a revenue division. The town was known as Tirukkudamukku in ancient times and is called Thirukkudanthai by orthodox Vaishnavites. It is an important business centre of Thanjavur district and qualified as a 'City' only in 1971 Census by crossing the one lakh population mark fixed for recognition as city in Census. The city has excellent road and rail connections with neighbouring towns of the region and is 40 kilometres away from the district headquarters, i.e. Thanjavur and 313 kilometres from the State headquarters, i.e., Madras. The two rivers—Cauvery and Arasalar run through the city. Surrounded by rich and fertile paddy fields and lying in the midst of several irrigation channels of the Cauvery delta, Kumbakonam with its numerous temples and a hoary past presents a picturesque sight, unique in several respects. The city is at an altitude of only 27 metres from mean sea level and lies at latitude 11° 58′ N and longitude 79° 23′ E. The city has the same climate and rainfall as Thanjavur.

From the point of view of population growth, Kumbakonam cannot be said to have made any rapid strides. It had a population of 59,673 at the beginning of the century (1901 Census) and as per 1971 Census has recorded a strength of 113,130. The population has not even doubled in the course of the last 70 years. The decadal growth rates since 1901 had been very low and sluggish except during 1941-51 and 1961-71 during which the rate of growth was 36.76% and 22.20% respectively. The city has an area of 11.54 Sq. km. and has a high density of 9,803 individuals per Sq. km. which no other urban area in the district, not even the district headquarters of Thanjavur, has recorded. The adjoining Panchayat of Dharasuram is taken along with Kumbakonam to form Kumbakonam Urban Agglomeration, the population of which is 119,655. The entire Agglomeration spreads over an area of 14.68 Sq. km. and has a density of 8,151 persons per Sq. km.

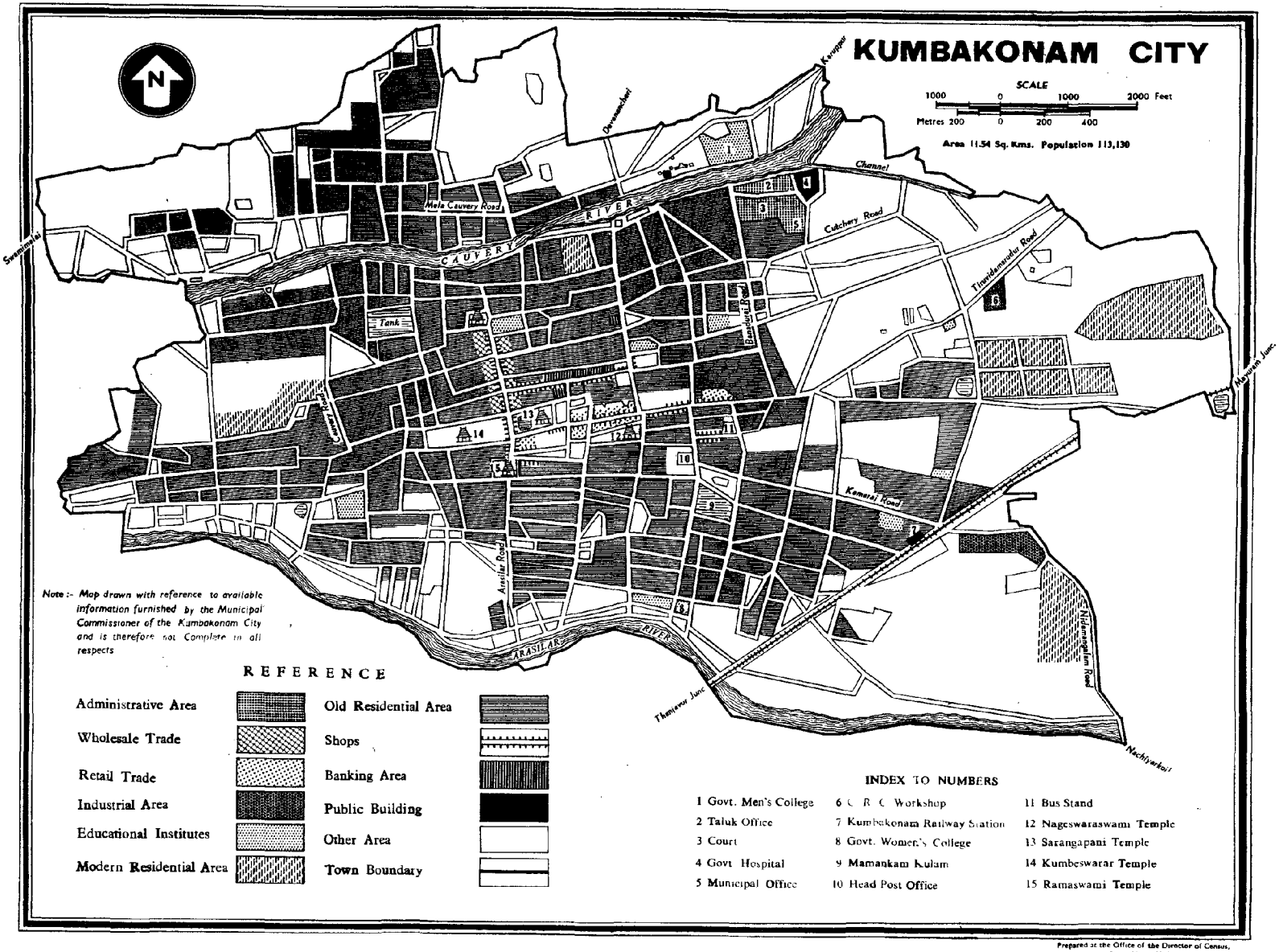
It may be observed from the schematic map of the city that old residential houses are found almost in the entire municipal area. The lack of space for building new colonies in the municipal area is perhaps one reason for the sluggish growth of the town. New residential colonies are seen mostly in the eastern part above the railway line to Mayuram as well as below the railway line along the Nidamangalam road and to a smaller extent in the western portion and just below Cauvery river in the north. The old town is thus well formed and new additions are mostly sporadic growths. Most of the wholesale trade centres, the bazaar and shops are concentrated in the centre of the city, particularly on the road to the north from Ramaswami Temple and the road to east from Kumbeswarar Temple. The public buildings and administrative offices like the Taluk Office, Court, Government hospital, Municipal Office etc. are located on the north-eastern portion of the city, on the banks of Cauvery. The banking area is also concentrated in

the centre of the city, just north of the Sarangapani temple. There are 14 banks, one agricultural and 13 non-agricultural credit societies in this city. There are number of tanks in this city. The metre-gauge main railway line from Mayuram to Thanjavur runs through this town on the south-east and the Kumbakonam railway station also lies on the south-eastern part of the city. There are a number of educational institutions here and these are scattered. One of the oldest first grade colleges is situated in this City. There are two Arts & Science Colleges, 9 Higher Secondary Schools, 11 Junior Secondary Schools and 44 Primary Schools. Of the two Government Colleges, one is a men's college and the other is a women's college. While the former is situated at the northern part of the town, on the banks of Cauvery, the women's college is at the southern part just above the Arasalar river. There are not many industrial areas in the city. The annual income and expenditure of the municipality is over Rs. 50 lakhs. The city has over 90 kilometres of pucca roads within the municipal area. There are over 50 public library/reading rooms in Kumbakonam. There are 5 cinema theatres, 2 halls and six parks which provide the recreational facilities for the residents of the city.

The important commodities manufactured and exported from Kumbakonam are metal-ware, tobacco and nuts, particularly cracked nuts. The three most important commodities brought here from outside areas are brass sheets, ever silver (stainless steel) sheets and raw silk. The city is famous for its brass vessels and also cotton and silk handloom sarees woven here with alluring designs. It contains several rice mills and trade in paddy is an important item of activity, particularly during the post-harvest months.

There are a number of large and ancient temples here, three churches, four big chatrams (choultries) and a famous Mutt (of Sri Sankaracharya). Among the temples, the Sarangapani temple is perhaps most striking. Its imposing front tower is 147 feet high and consists of 12 storeys. It is believed to have been built by Nayak Kings. The Ramaswami Temple is well known for its Navarathri festival (in September–October) and for the frescoes representing episodes from the epic Ramayana on the temple walls. The Siva temple of Kumbeswara is the most sacred of the Saivite temples here and its fine frontal tower is 128 feet high. The Nageswaraswami temple is another important Siva temple. In this temple, the sun shines through the openings in the gopuram (tower) on three days in the year right on the idol, which is interpreted as an act of adoration of God.

The sacred Maha Maham tank surrounded by picturesque mandapams is the most reputed one for the Maha Maham festival celebrated in honour of Lord Kumbeswaraswami. This festival takes place once in 12 years when Jupiter stays in Leo and the Sun in Aquarius. During this festival, huge crowds from all parts of Tamil Nadu and even from outside flock here to have a bath in the tank at the auspicious time, which is considered to be meritorious, as Ganges water is believed to enter the tank, then. The city is also the headquarters of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam, the famous religious institution founded by the popular Advaita philosopher and teacher, Sri Sankaracharya.



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

Kumbakonam has a very high sex ratio of 993 females per every 1,000 males as per 1971 Census. About 58% of the city's inhabitants are literates. Only about 27% of the population are termed as workers. While nearly half of the male population of the city are workers, only 4% among females are workers. Among workers, 29.7% are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing industries. A little over 8% of this are working in household industry units. While trade and commerce engages 29.6% of the workers, another 22.2% of them are working in "Other services". Transport, storage and communications engage about 9.3% of the workers.

Hindus, Muslims and Christians form respectively 88.7%, 6.6% and 4.3% of the total population. Tamil is the predominant language of the city with 84.4% of the inhabitants having returned it as their mother-tongue. While Telugu is the mother-tongue of 3.9%, Urdu is the mother-tongue of 1.5% of population. 8.8% of the population are having other languages as their mother-tongues (i. e., other than Tamil, Telugu, Urdu Kannada and Malayalam).

The basic data of 1971 Census relating to Kumbakonam are presented below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	113,130
Males	...	56,774
Females	...	56,356
Area in Sq. km.	...	11.54
Density per Sq. km.	...	9,803
Sex Ratio	...	993
No. of Census Houses	...	13,607
No. of Census Households	...	22,365

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	57.65
Males	...	67.87
Females	...	47.35

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	3.46
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	N

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	26.97
Males	...	49.64
Females	...	4.14

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+22.20
1951—61	...	+ 1.02
1941—51	...	+36.76

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	88.66
Muslims	...	6.64
Christians	...	4.31
Other Religions	...	0.39

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	84.40
Telugu	...	3.94
Malayalam	...	0.54
Kannada	...	0.83
Urdu	...	1.51
Others	...	8.78

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	36.68
15—19	...	9.47
20—24	...	9.16
25—29	...	7.28
30—39	...	13.08
40—49	...	10.55
50—59	...	7.04
60+	...	6.72
Age not stated	...	0.02

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	3.64
II	...	1.79
III	...	0.47
IV	...	0.01
V (a)	...	8.24
V (b)	...	21.50
VI	...	3.23
VII	...	29.62
VIII	...	9.28
IX	...	22.22

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MAP 169

NAGAPATTINAM TOWN

It is an important sea port town and a municipality and holds now the third rank in population in the district of Thanjavur, the first two being the cities of Thanjavur and Kumbakonam. The town is the headquarters of the Tahsildar and the Revenue Divisional Officer. The town is connected by a metre-gauge railway line from Tiruvarur Junction on the west, as also by State Highways There are also other roads connecting Nagapattinam with Karaikal of Pondicherry Union Territory in the north and Vedaranyam in the south Tiruvarur on the west and Karaikal in the north are only about 25 km. away from Nagapattinam While the district headquarters of Thanjavur lies at a distance of 84 km. west by road from Nagapattinam, Madras City is 451 km. by road. The town lies at 10° 46′ of northern latitude and 79° 51′ of eastern longitude. The average annual rainfall of the town is 1,125 3 mm. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures here are 39 4° C. and 32.8° C. respectively.

The town has not grown much in population since the beginning of the century. It was a Class–II town in 1901 and continues to be a class-II town even in 1971 Census. Its population of 57,190 in 1901 grew by 5 21% to 60,168 in 1911 but declined rapidly to 54,016 in 1921 and still further declined to 48,527 to 1931. Since 1931, the town has recorded small increases of less than 10% during the next 3 decades. During 1961-71, however, the highest decadal growth of 15.18% in the last 70 years has been recorded, which is itself only moderate, comparing the growth rates of other important towns. The town has an area of 14.35 Sq. km. and the density of population works out to 4,740 persons per Sq. km. A unique feature of this town is that females out number men here. In all the Censuses, we find that sex ratio here is high, i.e., there are more females than males. As per 1971 Census too, we find that there are 1,035 females for every 1,000 males here. A plausible reason for this high sex ratio here is that more males from the town move out of the place in search of jobs. Being a sea-port, people of this town have gone to countries like Burma and Ceylon in the past in search of jobs or trade. Nagapattinam Urban Agglomeration includes the small panchayats of Akkaraipettai (Population 4,861) and Andanapettai (Population 1,132) lying on the south. These two panchayats are recognised as towns for the first time in 1971 Census.

The town is spread north-south as a narrow strip on the eastern sea coast to a distance of 7 to 8 kms. The width of the town, east to west is less than 2 kms. The residential areas are heavily concentrated in the southern half while there is a small concentration in the extreme north, adjoining the Nagore railway station. The Uppanar river flowing west to east joins the sea here and is the southern boundary of this town. Nagore was a separate village in the past and it has been included in the Nagapattinam Municipality since it is constituted. The metre-gauge railway line coming from Tiruvarur enters the municipal limits from the west at the southern most end and after about 2 kms. turns and runs north upto Nagore. There are four railway stations within the municipality, viz., Nagapattinam, Nagapattinam Beach, Velipalayam and Nagore. The administrative areas like the Sub-Collector's Office, Municipal Office, etc., are found in centre nearer the southern end of the Nagore road. The District Court and the Government Hospital are located near the Velipalayam railway station. All the housing areas in the town are old residential areas and we do not find new housing colonies in the municipal limits. The wholesale trade and small shops are concentrated

near the port and Nagapattinam Railway Station in the south. The retail trade, shops and bazaar are also concentrated near the Nagapattinam railway station in the south and in the streets adjoining the Nagore Andavar Durgah in the northern part of the town. The banking areas are naturally near the bazaar regions in the south. There are 9 banks and 7 non-agricultural credit societies here.

There is an industrial estate of the Tamil Nadu Government at the centre of the town. The Government Industrial Training Institute is also nearby. Another Technical Institution of this town, Valivalam Desikar Polytechnic, is also located here. There are six high schools and two Technical Institutes besides four junior secondary and 22 primary schools. The Indian Steel Rolling Mills is an important industrial unit and lies to the south of the Nagapattinam Railway Station. It produces steel bars and blocks of various shapes and sizes.

The town is historically important as one of the early settlements of the Portuguese from whom it passed on into the hands of the Dutch and then during the internecine wars to French and the English.

The Nagore Andavar Durgah of this town is very famous, and the tomb of the Muslim Saint, Miran Sahib, here, is visited by pilgrims of all communities from all parts of the State and even beyond. The Saint seems to have lived in the 16th century and his tomb is believed to have been patronised by the Rajas of Thanjavur and some of the minarets of the Durgah are said to have been built by them. Several tales prevail about the Saint's miraculous deeds. The annual festival of "Kanduri" here attracts a huge concourse of pilgrims and takes place in autumn. People of all castes take vows here. Among Hindu temples, the Kayarohanaswami-Nilayathakshi Amman temple is an ancient temple. The other important temple here is the Sundararaja Perumal Temple and these temples possess large endowments of land. The town is one of the few places in Tamil Nadu where Buddhism seems to have thrived till a very late period, upto 15th century.

The town has a road length of 25 kilometres of pucca roads and 64 kilometres of katcha roads. There is a Government hospital here with over 150 beds. The important goods manufactured within the town are cigar, steel rods and steel fabrications, vermicelli, etc. Export trade in onions, tobacco and groceries is noteworthy. Fertilizers, betel nuts, etc., are brought here from outside.

Only a little over half of the town's population are literates. Literates among maels form 62% while among females, this percentage is 40%. Only one-fourth of the population here are workers. Among the workers, the predominant categories of industries which engage them are Other Services (26 7%) and Trade and Commerce (25 8%). While the Manufacturing Industry engages 15.9% of the workers, in Transport, Storage and Communications 12 4% of them are working. Household Industry is not significant in this town. A little over 9% of the workers are working in this town in Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.

The major religious groups are Hindus, Muslims and Christians with a proportion of 72.8%, 21.7% and 5.4% respectivcly of the town's total population. Tamil is the predominant language with over 96.3% of population having returned it as their mother-tongue in 1971 Census. While 1.9% of the inhabitants have Telugu as their mother-tongue, about 1% of them have Urdu as mother-tongue.

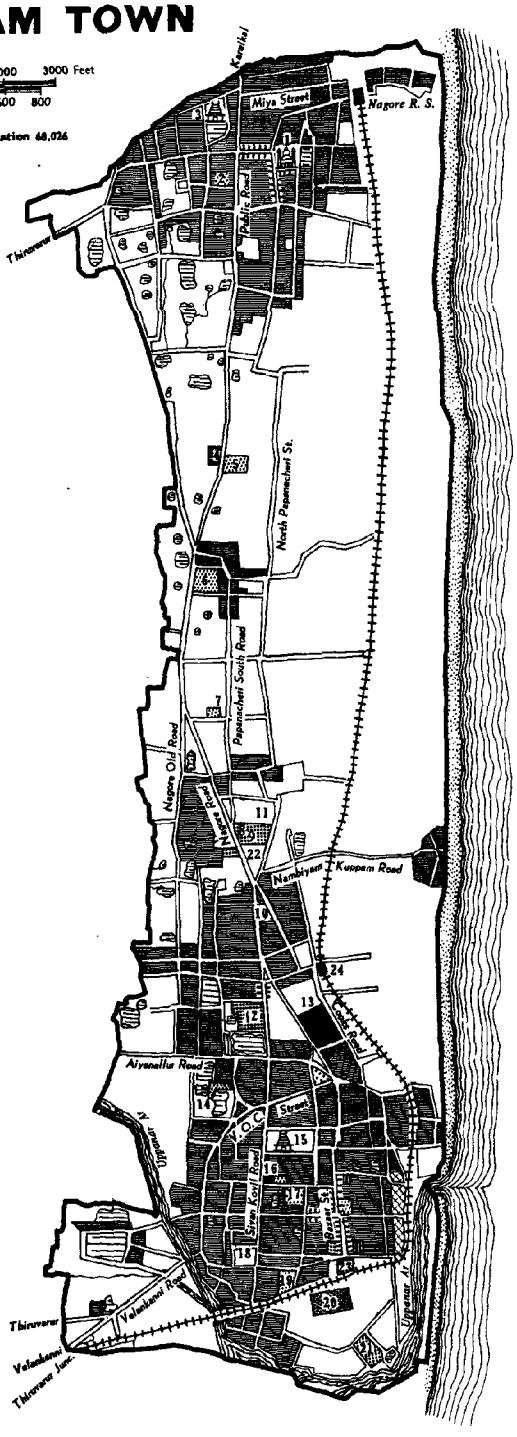
NAGAPATTINAM TOWN

SCALE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 Feet

Metres 200 0 200 400 600 800

Area 14.35 Sq. Kms. Population 68,026



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Nagore Andavar Durgah
2 National High School, Nagore
3 Sri Naganathaswamy Kovil, Nagore
4 Government Industrail Estate
5 Government Industrail Training Institute
6 Valivalam Desikar Polytechnic
7 Government Technical School
8 Sub-Collector's Office
9 Municipal Office
10 Nataraja Thamayanthi High School
11 Traveller's Bungalow
12 District Court
13 Government Hospital
14 St. Antony's High School
15 Neelayathatchiamman Kovil
16 Municipal Girls High School
17 National High School
18 Sri Soundararaja Perumal Kovil
19 Church of South Indian High School
20 Indian Steel Rolling Mills
21 Government Fisheries Department
22 State Transport Depot.
23 Nagapattinam Railway Station
24 Velipalayam Railway Station

REFERENCE

Administrative Area
Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade
Industrial Area
Educational Institutes
Old Residential Area
Shops
Banking Area
Public Buildings
Other Area
Town Boundary

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

The basic 1971 Census data are presented below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	68,026
Males	...	33,428
Females	...	34,598
Area in Sq. km.	...	14.35
Density per Sq. km.	...	4,740
Sex Ratio	...	1,035
No. of Census Houses	...	9,869
No. of Census Households	...	13,939

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	50.60
Males	...	62.05
Females	...	39.54

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	5.20
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	0.42

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	24.99
Males	...	47.12
Females	...	3.61

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+15.18
1951—61	...	+ 2.09
1941—51	...	+ 9.29

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	72.84
Muslims	...	21.73
Christians	...	5.36
Other Religions	...	0.07

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	96.34
Telugu	...	1.91
Malayalam	...	0.36
Kannada	...	0.08
Urdu	...	0.99
Others	...	0.32

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	37.37
15—19	...	8.74
20—24	...	8.98
25—29	...	7.72
30—39	...	13.64
40—49	...	10.49
50—59	...	6.71
60+	...	6.35
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	2.61
II	...	3.69
III	...	9.08
IV	...	0.01
V (a)	...	1.59
V (b)	...	14.27
VI	...	3.90
VII	...	25.76
VIII	...	12.35
IX	...	26.74

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MAP 170

MAYURAM TOWN

Mayuram, the headquarters of Mayuram Taluk and Revenue Division is the fourth biggest town in Thanjavur District, after Thanjavur, Kumbakonam and Nagapattinam. It is an important railway junction in the metre-gauge main line from Villupuram to Tiruchirapalli and the town has good road and rail links with important centres of the district as well as other urban centres. The rail-line for Tranquebar branches from Mayuram. The town is an important trade centre in the region and is a temple-town. The town is just 15 miles east of the sea-coast and is at an altitude of only 10 metres above sea level. It lies at 10° 06′ of northern latitude and 79° 39′ of eastern longitude. Kumbakonam and Thanjavur are only 31 km. and 71 km. south-west of Mayuram while Madras is at a distance of 281 km. in the north. The average maximum and minimum temperatures here are 39.4° C. and 32.8° C. respectively. The annual average rainfall is of the order of 1,125 mm.

Under the functional classification of 1971 Census, Mayuram has been categorised as a town of "Trade and Commerce-Cum-Services-Cum-Industry". It is a medium town and has grown through the decades to attain the status of a Class-II town in Census by crossing the 50,000 population mark in the 1961 Census. From a population of 24,276 in 1901, the town has grown more than 1½ times in 70 years when the population went upto 60,195 in 1971 Census. The decadal population increase in the town was the highest during 1941-51 with 32 95%. During 1951-61 and 1961-71, the population of Mayuram grew only by 18 32% and 17.13%. The area of Mayuram is 11.26 Sq. km. and the density works out to 5,346 individuals per Sq. km.

It may be observed from the schematic map that the town is oblong in appearance. It is spread out in east-west directions than in north-south. The railway line is roughly the boundary in the south as well as in the west. The town has mostly old residential areas. New housing colonies are seen in a few patches north of the town railway station, in the north-east at the end of Dharmapuram road, to the west and north of the Government hospital in the centre of the town, just south of Pazham Cauvery river in the western part near the railway junction, etc. The Cauvery and the Pazham Cauvery rivers run through the town, west to east, besides a number of channels in the northern half of the town. There are also a number of tanks within the municipal limits. The important administrative and trade zones are found at the centre of the town. The Municipal, Taluk and Revenue Divisional Offices, the Munsiff's Court, the Head Post Office, etc., are all here and the Central Bus Stand is also nearby. Shops and retail trade are chiefly found on the sides of the road from bus stand to Kumbakonam and they are found to a smaller extent along the Tranquebar road. Wholesale trade zones are found near the central bus stand and the railway junction. The Government owned Tansi Engineering Works is located near the Mayuram Junction. There are only a few industrial areas in the town. There are two colleges and a number of schools.

Mayuram is a pilgrim centre and pilgrims from all over the district congregate at the annual "Thula" festival during October—November when the river Ganges is believed to flow and mingle with the Cauvery waters here. There is a temple here dedicated to Lord Mayuranathaswami. The temple has good income and is managed by

Tiruvaduthurai Mutt. Mayuram means a pea-fowl and legend has it that Siva turned his consort Parvathi into a pea-hen here. The town derives its name from the presiding deity of this temple. There is another Siva temple here dedicated to Panchanatheswara. Inscriptions of Chola times have been discovered on the walls of these two temples.

Like the other important towns in the district of Thanjavur, Mayuram is also a famous rice-milling centre. The Koranad varieties of sarees which are famous for their texture are woven at Koranad, a suburb of this town. The three most important commodities manufactured here are handloom sarees, agricultural implements and grinding stones. Besides, coconut and paddy are the chief export products of this town. Sugar, pulses, chillies, etc., are brought here from outside regions. There are nine banks and one agricultural and 7 non-agricultural credit societies in this town.

Mayuram has a sex-ratio of 975 females per 1,000 males as per 1971 Census. Literates of this town form 59%. While literates among males form 68.6%, literates among females constitute only 49.2%. Only a little over one-fourth of the population here are categorised as workers. While there are 47.7% of workers among males, among females there are only 3.4% of workers. Trade and commerce is the main activity as is evident from the fact that the highest proportion of workers, viz., 27.8% is found in this category. While 'Other Services' engage 26.4% of workers, manufacturing industries engage 20.6%. Transport, Storage and Communications engage 11.3% of the workers. The town has a number of agriculturists who are engaged in the fields around the town. Roughly 10% of the workers in this town are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood of which 3.2% are agricultural labourers while 6.4% are cultivators. Nearly 50% of the population are aged below 20 years in this town.

The important religious communities in the town are Hindus, Christians and Muslims comprising of 91.6%, 4.2% and 3.9% of the total population respectively. While Tamil is the mother-tongue of about 95% of the population, 2.4% have returned their mother-tongue as Telugu and 1.1% as Urdu.

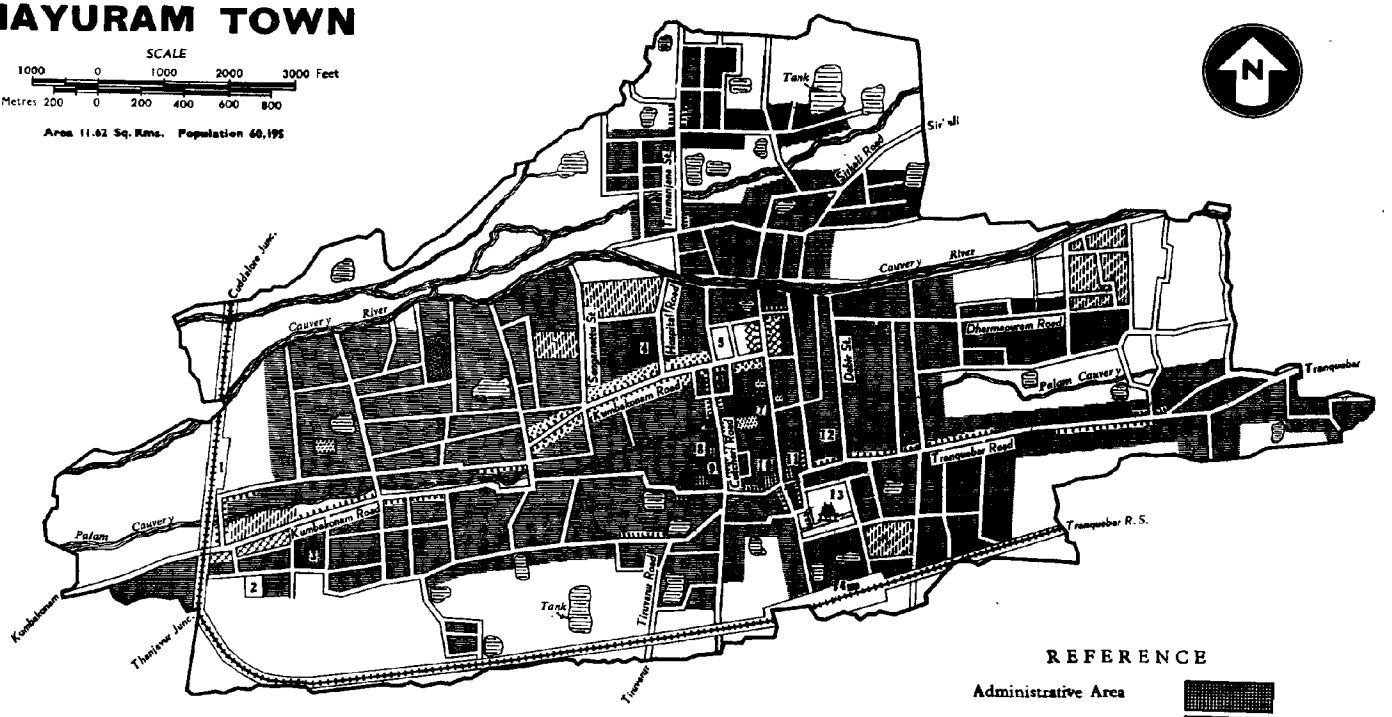
MAYURAM TOWN

SCALE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 Feet

Metres 200 0 200 400 600 800

Area 11.62 Sq. Kms. Population 60,195



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1	Mayuram Junction	8	Revenue Divisional Office
2	Travellar's Bungalow	9	District Munsiff's Court
3	Government Tansi Engineering Works	10	Municipal Office
4	Government Hospital	11	Taluk Office
5	Municipal Bus Stand	12	Government Veterinary Hospital
6	Head Post Office	13	Mayuranathaswamy Temple
7	Government Women's Arts College	14	Town Railway Station

REFERENCE

- Administrative Area
- Wholesale Trade
- Retail Trade
- Industrial Area
- Educational Institutes
- Modern Residential Area
- Old Residential Area
- Shops
- Banking Area
- Public Buildings
- Other Area
- Town Boundary

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

The basic Census data for the town are presented below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	60,195
Males	...	30,472
Females	...	29,723
Area in Sq. km.	...	11.26
Density per Sq. km.	...	5,346
Sex Ratio	...	975
No. of Census Houses	...	9,004
No. of Census Households	...	11,822

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	59.02
Males	...	68.57
Females	...	49.23

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	3.56
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	25.85
Males	...	47.73
Females	...	3.41

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+17.13
1951—61	...	+18.32
1941—51	...	+32.95

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	91.55
Muslims	...	3.98
Christians	...	4.93
Other Religions	...	0.35

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVI NG DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	94.97
Telugu	...	2.43
Malayalam	...	0.52
Kannada	...	0.27
Urdu	...	1.05
Others	...	0.76

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	38.34
15—19	...	9.89
20—24	...	8.58
25—29	...	7.09
30—39	...	12.87
40—49	...	10.47
50—59	...	6.61
60+	...	6.15
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	6.43
II	...	3.19
III	...	0.47
IV	...	...
V (a)	...	2.69
V (b)	...	17.92
VI	...	3.80
VII	...	27.83
VIII	...	11.26
IX	...	26.41

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MAP 171

RAJAPALAYAM TOWN

An important industrial town of Ramanathapuram district, Rajapalayam, situated in the western portion of the district, holds the first rank among the towns of the district from the point of view of population. There are no Class-I cities (places with over one lakh population) in Ramanathapuram district, and hence, Rajapalayam with a population of 86,952 according to 1971 Census happens to be the biggest town of the district. The town is well connected by road and rail transport systems and lies at 90 kilometres south-west of Madurai, which is the headquarters of Ramanathapuram district. It is situated in the chord-line of the metre-gauge railway line branching off towards Tenkasi from Virudhunagar. The term "Rajapalayam" represents in Tamil the 'Home of Rajas', the predominant community of this place. The place is the headquarters of an independent Deputy Tahsildar. The town is at an altitude of 160 metres and lies at latitude 9°27' North and longitude 77° 33' East. There is an average annual rainfall of about 80 cm. here and the average temperature is 38·5° C at the maximum and 34·2° C at the minimum.

Rajapalayam was a fairly big town as early as 1901, when it had a population of of 25,360. The town had a moderate annual growth rate of less than 2% upto 1941. During 1941-51, the growth recorded was the highest for a decade since 1901, viz. 31 48%. During the last decade of 1961-71, the population of Rajapalayam increased by 22 12%. The town is spread over an area of 9.75 Sq. km. and has a density of 8,918 persons per Sq. km.

The old town and the two cluster of old residential areas in the north and south of the town could be easily located from the schematic map. Modern residential areas have now come up in all directions thus enveloping the old town. The development of the new residential houses is significant in the eastern part over the railway line as also in the south. There is a big tank on the western part and this is a barrier for further expansion on this side. There is a big industrial belt in a big area in the south-eastern portion. There is an industrial belt in the north-eastern part of the town as also in a number of places by the side of the railway line in the southern part. Since the town is situated amidst black cotton tract, Rajapalayam assumes an important role in the field of cotton trade. There are a number of ginning factories, cotton and spinning mills. The town has a Government-owned General Purpose Workshop which manufactures steel almirahs, hospital furnitures, cycle parts, etc. There is also a wood screw manufacturing factory here. There is also a mill manufacturing surgical cotton. The wholesale and retail trade are all concentrated in the centre of the town, west of railway station. The retail centres and shops are also located here in large numbers particularly on the sides of the Bazaar Road and Madurai Road, running parallel, north-south. There is a big weekly market at the heart of the town. There are five banks in this town. Besides, there are six agricultural and nine non-agricultural credit societies within the town.

The important goods that are manufactured here are cotton yarn, wood screws, surgical cotton and bandage cloth. Besides the above goods, cane jaggery is also exported from this town. The town has to import machinery and their spare parts, foreign cotton etc. to run the mills.

The administrative areas and public buildings like the Sub-Taluk Office, Municipal Office, Telephone Exchange etc., are all located at the central part of the town and are near the railway station. There is a Government Hospital of about 50 beds here. There is also a Veterinary Hospital run by the Government. There is a private maternity hospital and over half-a-dozen nursing homes which provide an additional bed strength of about 60. Though there is no college here, there is one private polytechnic viz., P.A.C. Ramasamy Raja Polytechnic. There are five high schools in the town, besides

a large number of primary schools. There are numerous reading rooms/libraries which provide recreation to the town's residents, besides 3 theatres and 4 parks. There is a famous temple, Sri Mayurahathaswamy temple, situated at about 3 kilometres north of the town, on the banks of Kayakudi river.

The town has a high sex ratio of 983 females per 1,000 males as per 1971 Census. The ratio of literacy in this town is only 50.5% since it has still not lost its agricultural base. The literacy ratio is 63.5% among males and 37.3% among females. There are a large number of Scheduled Castes here and they form 13.8% of the town's population. Workers of the town constitute 35.5% (54.3% among males and 16.3% among females). Among all workers, nearly 1/3rd are engaged in agricultural activities (34.2%), of which the bulk (26.3%) are agricultural labourers. The next highest proportion of workers is found in the category Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in which 32% are engaged. Nearly 10% of this 32% are working in household industrial units while the rest are in non-household units. Trade and Commerce and Other Services are also important categories as these engage 15.3% and 12.2% of the total workers, respectively. Hindus of the town constitute over 95% of the population. Muslims and Christians form 2.43% and 2·11% respectively. Tamil and Telugu are the predominant languages of the town. While Tamil is the mother-tongue of 75·53% of the population, Telugu has been returned as the mother-tongue of another 23·43%.

The basic Census data relating to Rajapalayam as revealed by 1971 Census are presented below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	86,952
Males	...	43,845
Females	...	43,107
Area in Sq. km.	...	9.75
Density per Sq. km.	...	8,918
Sex Ratio	...	983
No. of Census Houses	...	19,111
No. of Census Households	...	19,717

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	50.52
Males	...	63.51
Females	...	37.31

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	13.77
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0.05

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	35.47
Males	...	54.31
Females	...	16.31

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+ 22.12
1951—61	...	+ 16.99
1941—51	...	+ 31.48

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	95.44
Muslims	...	2.43
Christians	...	2.11
Other Religions	...	0.02

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	75.53
Telugu	...	23.43
Malayalam	...	0.38
Kannada	...	0.12
Urdu	...	0.42
Others	...	0.12

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

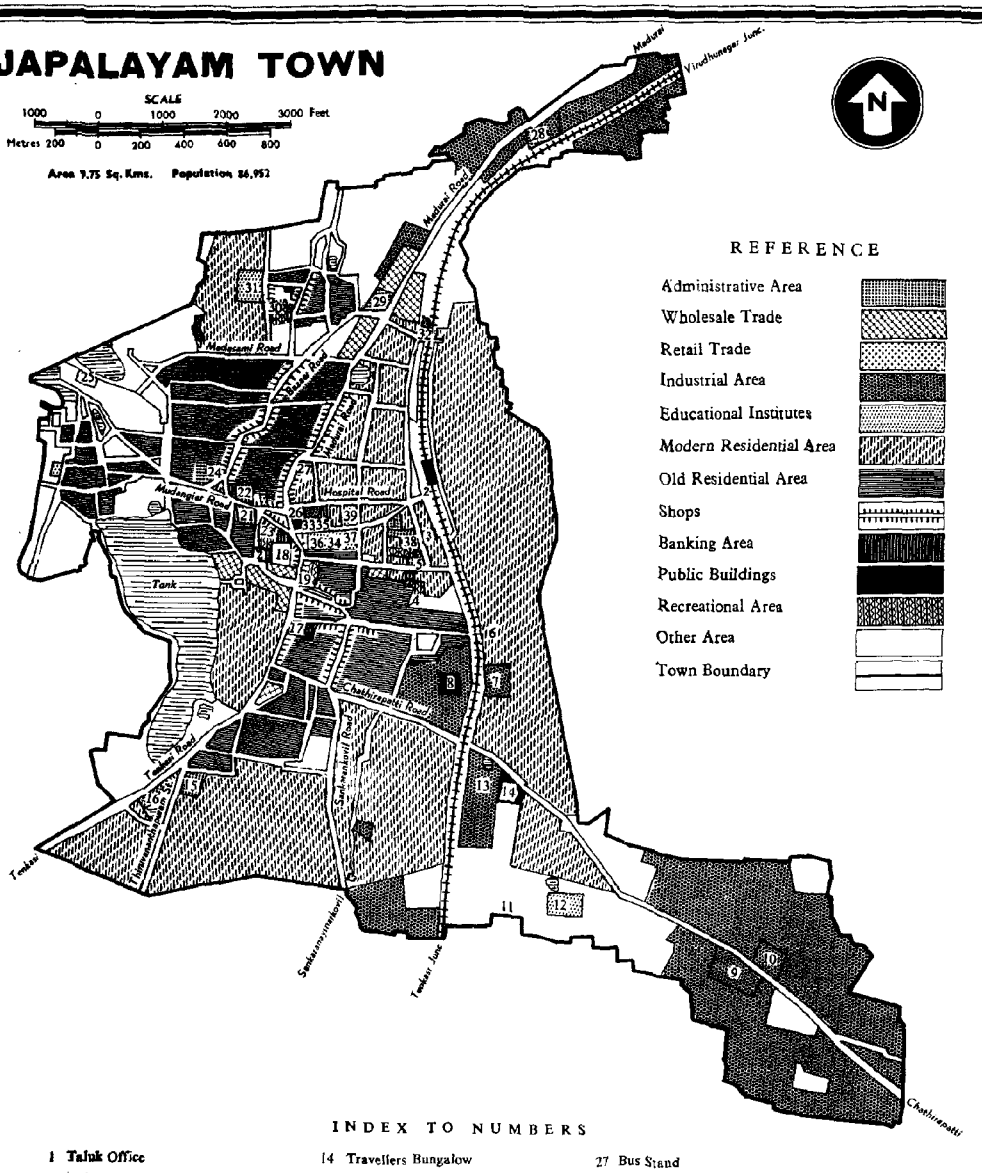
0—14	...	36.91
15—19	...	9.16
20—24	...	8.77
25—29	...	8.20
30—39	...	13.30
40—49	...	11.09
50—59	...	6.85
60+	...	5.71
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	7.88
II	...	26.30
III	...	0.85
IV	...	...
V (a)	...	9.79
V (b)	...	22.25
VI	...	2.49
VII	...	15.28
VIII	...	2.96
IX	...	12.20

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

RAJAPALAYAM TOWN



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 **Taluk Office**
2 **Railway Station**
3 **Municipal Office**
4 **Ashok Cinema Theatre**
5 **Telephone Exchange**
6 **Government Workshop**
7 **Shanmugar Mills**
8 **P. S. K. Memorial Maternity Hospital**
9 **Rajapalayam Mills**
10 **Jayaram Mills**
11 **P. A. C. Ramasamy Raja Poly Technic**
12 **P. A. C. M. High School**
13 **Ramaraju Surgical Cotton Mills**
14 Travellers Bungalow
15 Municipal Cattle Depot
16 Panchayat Union Office
17 Boopathiraja Bank
18 A. K. D. Trust Weekly Market
19 South Police Station
20 Dhanalakshmi Theatre
21 Bank of Madurai
22 South India Bank
23 Government Veterinary Hospital
24 Sub-Registrar Office
25 Fire Service Office
26 Government Hospital
27 Bus Stand
28 Janakiram Mills
29 North Police Station
30 Bharathi Theatre
31 N. A. P. Annappa Raja High School
32 Bharathi Cotton Mills
33 Thanjavur Permanent Bank
34 State Bank of India
35 Indian Bank
36 S. S. Government Secondary High School
37 A. K. D. Dharmaraja Girls' High School
38 Head Post Office
39 Nadar High School

Prepared in the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 172

ARUPPUKKOTTAI TOWN

Aruppukkottai, with a population of 62,223 according to 1971 Census, is the second populous town of Ramanathapuram District, the first being Rajapalayam. It is a commercial centre and is known for its handloom goods. It is the only town of Aruppukkottai Taluk and is the Taluk headquarters. It is well connected by roads and railways. It is an important railway station in the metre-gauge branch-line connecting Manamadurai with Virdhunagar. The town is 48 kilometres south of the district headquarter town of Madurai, by road. The distance from Madras to this town is 508 kilometres. The town is at a height of 91 metres above sea level, and lies at 9° 31' of northern latitude and 78° 6' of eastern longitude. The average annual rainfall here is around 80 cm. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures are respectively 38.5° C and 34.2° C. The town is administered by a Municipality.

Aruppukkottai town is spread over an area of about 15 Sq. km. and has a population density of 4,157 persons per Sq. km. The town had a population of only 23,633 in 1901. With a population of 62,223 in 1971, the town has recorded moderate growth during the decades from 1901. The highest decadal growth of 38.72% has been recorded during 1941-51. The next highest growth of 23.95% is observed during the last decade, i. e., 1961-71. Very low growth is noticed during 1951-61, 1931-41 and 1921-31.

The main town has developed on the western side, leaving large areas in east, north and south undeveloped. There are a number of tanks and a lake within the municipality. The railway station is far away from the residential areas and lies in the northern corner. New residential houses have come up in a small patch to the left of the road leading to Madurai, in the northern part of the town. The important public buildings and administrative areas are situated just south of the old residential areas, on the sides of the road to Ettaiyapuram. The Taluk Office, the Municipality, the Govt. hospital, the maternity centre and the Traveller's bungalow of the municipality are all located in this part of the town. Besides the Government hospital with a bed strength of 66, there are 4 nursing homes here which have a bed strength of 35. There is also one dispensary here.

The shops and commercial centres are in the centre of the old town, and in particular on the sides of the road to Madurai (north-south) and to Tiruchuli (west-east). The wholesale markets are also nearby this region. A weekly market is assembled here and it is said to attract huge crowds. There is also a co-operative mini market for the convenience of the inhabitants. Handloom cloth and groundnut oil are the chief products of the town and these are exported. Requirements of yarn, rice, sugar are met by imports from other places. The Bus Stand, the Post Office, the Police Station are all situated in the midst of the residential areas, on the road to Tiruchuli. The banking area is also near the commercial and residential areas. There are four banks here besides 3 agricultural and 6 non-agricultural credit societies. A few industrial areas are noticed on the west near the road to Tiruchuli and also in the south.

The town has small and narrow roads. The total road length of the town is around 50 kilometres of which only about 20 kilometres of roads are pucca roads. There are two colleges here besides 6 high schools and a number of primary and secondary schools. There are 32 public reading rooms, two theatres and 5 parks which provide facilities for recreation to the town's residents. There is a small but ancient Siva Temple here, said to have been built by Sundara Pandya. There are a number of other small temples in the town.

Aruppukkottai has always recorded a high sex-ratio with females outnumbering males. Even as per the latest Census, there are 1,006 females per every 1,000 males. Literates of the town form 56.3%. While literacy among males is 69.7%, among females it works out to 42.9%. Workers of the town form 42.7% among the total population. While among males a little over half of the population are workers, among females only about a third are workers. Of the total workers, 62.5% are engaged in units relating to manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. Of this, 62.5%, 52.7% are engaged in household industries, mostly handloom weaving, while the rest are working in non-house hold industries. Trade and commerce accounts for 13.4% of the workers while other services engage another 11.4%. Agriculture-based workers including labourers form 8.6%

About 93% of the population are Hindus. Muslims form 4.8% and Christians 2.5%. Tamil is the mother-tongue of 73% of the town's population. Kannada is the next prominent language of this town as 20.6% of the inhabitants have returned Kannada as their language. About 6.2% have Telugu as their mother-tongue.

The basic Census data for Aruppukkottai as revealed by 1971 Census are presented below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	62,228
Males	...	31,015
Females	...	31,208
Area in Sq. km.	...	14.97
Density per Sq. km.	...	4,157
Sex Ratio	...	1,006
No. of Census Houses	...	8,544
No. of Census Households	...	12,598

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	56.27
Males	...	69.71
Females	...	42.90

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes		4.59
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes		...

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	42.73
Males	...	52.82
Females	...	32.70

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+23.95
1951—61	...	+ 3.89
1941—51	...	+38.72

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	92.77
Muslims	...	4.75
Christians	...	2.46
Other Religions	...	0.02

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	73.03
Telugu	...	6.23
Malayalam	...	0.09
Kannada	...	20.62
Urdu	...	0.04
Others	...	0.01

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

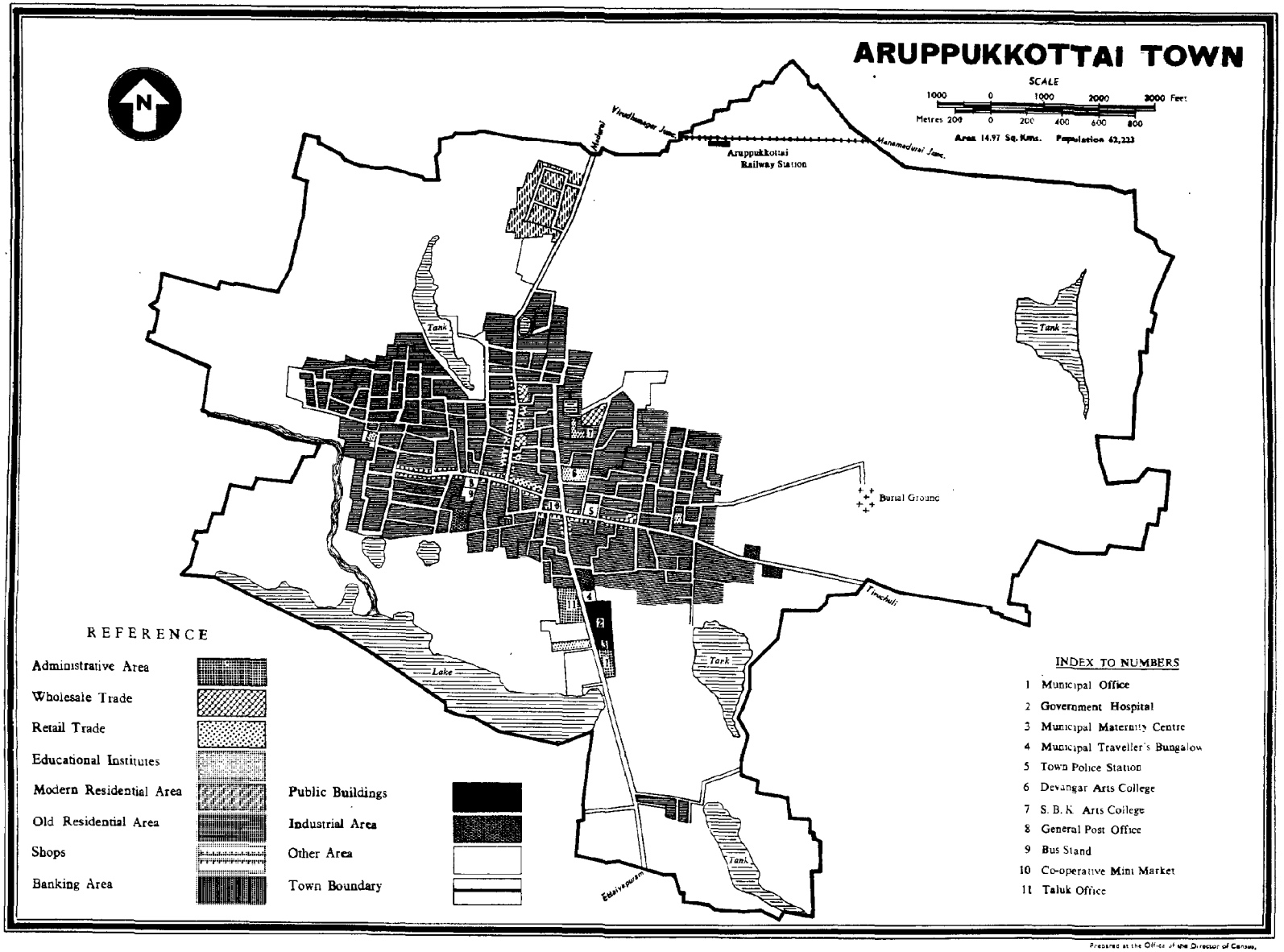
0—14	...	36.55
15—19	...	9.38
20—24	...	9.48
25—29	...	8.04
30—39	...	12.66
40—49	...	10.64
50—59	...	6.96
60+	...	6.29
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	2.32
II	...	6.27
III	...	0.18
IV	...	...
V (a)	...	52.68
V (b)	...	9.82
VI	...	1.30
VII	...	13.39
VIII	...	2.66
IX	...	11.38

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

ARUPPUKKOTTAI TOWN



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras

MAP 173

VIRUDHUNAGAR TOWN

Virudhunagar of Ramanathapuram district has come to be recognised as an industrial and commercial centre, in recent times. It is an important railway junction and the chord line towards Shencottah branches off from here. The National Highways from Madurai to Tirunelveli passes through Virudhunagar. It is the headquarters of an independent sub-taluk and is the only town of the sub-taluk. The town has good transport connections with neighbouring urban centres. Virudhunagar is at an altitude of 102 metres above mean sea level and lies at latitude 9° 35′ north and longitude 77° 57′ east. The climatic conditions of the town are similar to those of Rajapalayam and Srivilliputhur of the same district. Madurai, the district headquarters is 48 km north of this town by road. Madras is 535 kilometres off in the north-easterly direction.

Virudhunagar is administered by a Municipality and has an area of just 6.6 Sq. km. The population density here which works out to 9,379 persons per Sq km. is quite high. With a population of only 16.837 in 1901, the town has recorded significant growth through the last 7 decades to possess a strength of 61,902 in 1971 Census. Very high growth rates have been recorded by this town in the decades 1921-31 (51.6%) and 1941-51 (34%). In the current decade 1961-71, the rate of growth is not much (12.9%).

The town is divided into two parts by the railway line which runs north-south in the centre of the town. The old town existed in the middle portion of the left half. The old residential areas with a number of small and narrow roads running in a zig-zag manner may be noticed in this part of the town. The Katcheri road and the Municipal Office road running north-south in the centre of the old town is full of shops and retail centres on either side of the road. The railway feeder road branching from Katcheri road has also a full complement of shops on its southern side. The banks and wholesale trade areas are also located mostly in this commercial zone. The town is a production and marketing centre for dhall and edible oils. Groundnuts, chillies etc., are the chief products imported into this town. There are six banks here besides eleven non-agricultural credit societies.

On the right-side of the town, across the railway line, new residential houses have come up in almost the entire area. Roads here are straight and appear better planned. The town has a total road length of about 43 kilometres of which only 5 km. are kutcha roads.

Virudhunagar has gradually changed from a commercial to an industrial town. A number of industries, manufacturing a variety of goods have been established in large tracts in the northern part of the town as also in the south. Madras Cements, the Steel rolling mills and a tube manufacturing concern are the major industrial units located here. There is a ginning mill near the railway junction.

The administrative areas and public buildings are all in the centre at the northern end of the Katcheri road. The Deputy Tahsildar's Office, the Sub-Registrar's Office, the Police Station, the Traveller's Bungalow are all here. The Municipal Office is at the southern end of the road. The bus stand is at a central spot in the midst of the old residential areas. There is a Government Hospital in the midst of the new residential areas on the eastern side of the railway line. There are three hospitals in the town with bed strength of 118. There is a nursing home with 83 beds.

The educational areas are spread out in several parts of the town. There are 2 colleges (one for men and another for women) and a polytechnic here besides a number of schools. There are 3 cinema theatres, 10 reading rooms and 4 halls besides 5 parks to provide recreation to the inhabitants. There is a Mariamman Temple in the town which attracts huge crowds during the festive time in March–April. Another ancient temple here is the temple of Sri Chockanathaswamy.

The proportion of literates in Virudhunagar is 65.6%. While 3/4ths of the male population are literates, among females 55.5% are literates, which is appreciable. Workers of the town form 30% of the total population. Nearly half the male population are treated as workers while only 8.5% of females are workers. Trade and Commerce is the most important activity of the working population here. It absorbs 37.7% of the total workers. While about 24% of workers are engaged in manufacturing units, another 20% are working in Services. Hindus of the town constitute 88%. Christians and Muslims form 7% and 5% respectively.

Next to Tamil which is the mother-tongue of 90.9% of the population, Telugu has a following of 6.4% and this is followed by Kannada which has recorded a proportion of 2.3%.

The basic Census data relating to the town are given below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	61,902
Males	...	31,220
Females	...	30,682
Area in Sq. km.	...	6.60
Density per Sq. km.	...	9,379
Sex Ratio	...	983
No. of Census Houses	...	11,590
No. of Census Households	...	12,789

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	65.61
Males	...	75.53
Females	...	55.52

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	4.96
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	...

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	29.63
Males	...	50.39
Females	...	8.51

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+ 12.90
1951—61	...	+ 18.39
1941—51	...	+ 34.00

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	87.86
Muslims	...	5·10
Christians	...	7·04
Other Religions	...	...

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	90.88
Telugu	...	6.36
Malayalam	...	0.25
Kannada	...	2.32
Urdu	...	0 11
Others	...	0·08

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

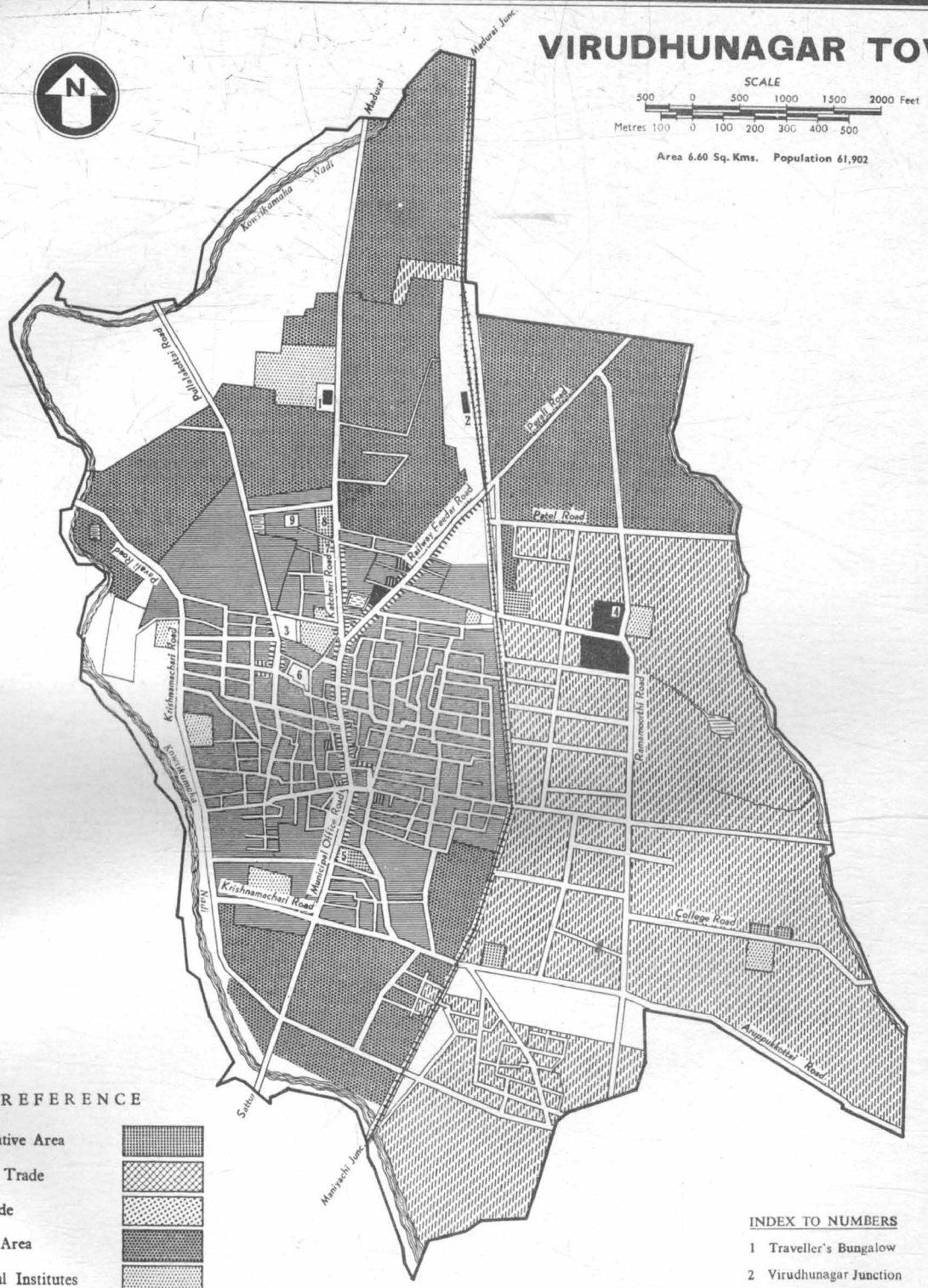
0—14	...	37.66
15—19	...	9.81
20—24	...	8.88
25—29	...	7.95
30—39	...	12.98
40—49	...	10.25
50—59	...	6.90
60+	...	5·57
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	1·80
II	...	2.16
III	...	0·67
IV	...	0·01
V (a)	...	2.78
V (b)	...	21·73
VI	...	4 07
VII	...	37·74
VIII	...	8·88
IX	...	20.24

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

VIRUDHUNAGAR TOWN



SCALE

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 Feet

Metres 100 0 100 200 300 400 500

Area 6.60 Sq. Kms. Population 61,902

REFERENCE

- Administrative Area
- Wholesale Trade
- Retail Trade
- Industrial Area
- Educational Institutes
- Modern Residential Area
- Old Residential Area
- Shops
- Banking Area
- Public Buildings
- Other Area
- Town Boundary

INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Traveller's Bungalow
2 Virudhunagar Junction
3 Bus Stand
4 Govt. Hospital
5 Municipal Office
6 Post Office
7 Sub-Registrar Office
8 Deputy Tahsildar Office
9 Police Station

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 174

KARAIKUDI TOWN

Karaikudi is an important Class-II town of Ramanathapuram District and is the headquarters of an independent sub-taluk. Lying in the northern portion of the district and near the borders of Thanjavur District, the town commands good transport connections with other prominent urban centres of the region. It is an important railway junction and has metre-gauge rail tracks to Tiruchirapalli in the north-west, Arantangi in the north-east and Manamadurai in the south-west. While the district headquarters, i.e., Madurai is 84 kilometres away by road, Madras is 417 kilometres in the north-east. Karaikudi is one of the chief centres of Chettinadu, home of the illustrious overseas trading community of Nattukottai Chettiars. The town is at an altitude of 83 metres above mean sea level and receives an annual average rainfall of about 80 cm. The climate here is dry and sunny, the average maximum and minimum temperatures being 38.5 C and 34.2 C. respectively. The town is situated at latitude 10° 4′ north and longitude 78° 46′ east.

Karaikudi is administered by a Municipality and it is spread over an area of about 12 square kilometres. The population of the town was 11,801 in 1901 and in 1971 Census, the population has increased to 55,449. The town has recorded sizable growth in population through the decades. In the last decade, 1961-71, the population increase of the town was of the order of 27%. The town has a density of 4,594 persons per Sq. km. Due to the location of a Central Research Institute, a number of educational institutions and a few industries, the neighbourhood of Karaikudi developed urban characteristics. An Urban Agglomeration with Karaikudi as the core town has been recognised in 1971 Census. The constituent units of this Karaikudi Urban Agglomeration are—(i) Karaikudi (ii) Kanadukathan (iii) Pallathur (iv) Kottaiyur (v) Sankarapuram (vi) Kandanur and (vii) Puduvayal. The entire Urban Agglomeration sprawls over an area of 72.34 Sq. km. and has a population of 88,371.

The town is in the shape of a triangle. The railway line runs from north-east to south-west and forms the boundary. The old town lay on the north-western and south-western portions and old fashioned buildings and residential areas are found around the temples. New residential houses have come up in sizable numbers in the centre as well as north-eastern parts of the town. There are a few tanks on the western borders and in the south. The streets are mostly straight running east-west or north-south and seem to have been planned. The new residential areas in particular are well-planned, with straight roads. The town has a total road length of about 65 kilometres, almost all of which are pucca roads.

The town is an important commercial centre too. The three important commodities that are manufactured and exported from this town are handloom cloth, stainless steel vessels and scented tobacco. In the neighbouring Puduvayal, there are a few rice mills engaged in large-scale hulling of paddy. The retail trade and shops are mostly found in the central part of the town particularly in the road leading towards east from the central bus stand in the western side. A weekly market assembles here and it draws large crowds. There are eleven banks and three credit societies within the Municipality.

The growth of the town and the neighbourhood is attributed to the presence of prosperous and enterprising trading community, Nattukottai Chettiars, who are the natives of the region. They had financed and participated in big trade and commercial ventures even in foreign countries like Burma, Malaya, Singapore, etc., and built big and extensive houses in their native towns. Due to the efforts and philanthrophy of Dr. Alagappa Chettiar, the well-known philanthropist, a new campus, Alagappapuram, has come into existence as a suburb of the town, and it accommodates a number of educational institutions and Arts and Engineering colleges. The location of the Central Electro Chemical Research Institute, one of the National Research Laboratories, here has enhanced the importance of this town.

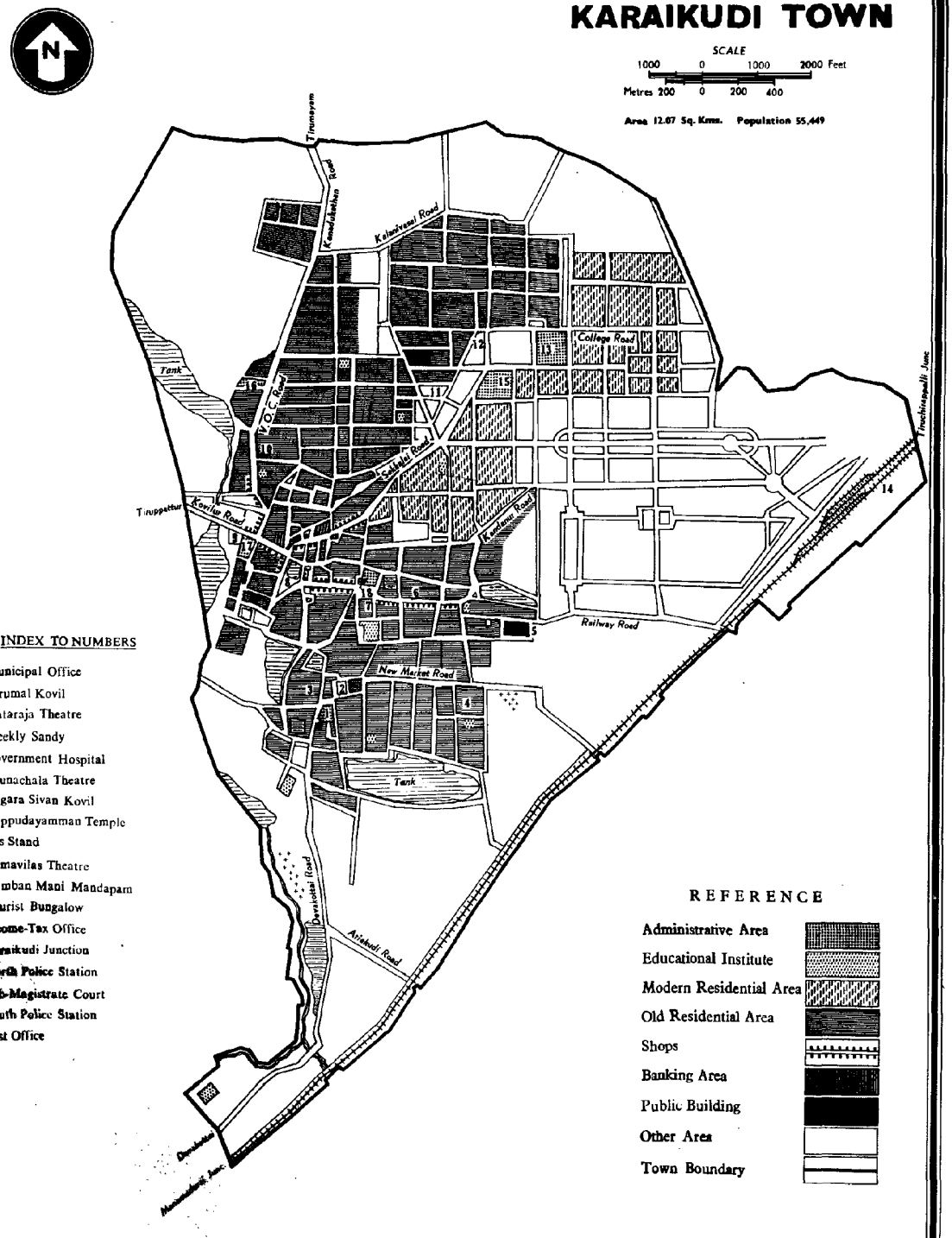
The Government buildings are found distributed in different parts of the town. The North Police Station, the Income Tax Office, the Tourist Bungalow, etc., are located near the new residential areas in the north-eastern part of the town. Industrial areas are not found in large numbers in the town, as the town is not industrialised much. There is a Government Hospital in the town. There are 3 hospitals and 4 nursing homes with a bed strength of about 70 in this town. There is an Arts and Science College, an Engineering college and a Polytechnic. There are four high schools, four secondary schools and a number of primary schools. There are Arts and Science colleges in the suburbs, viz., Pallathur and Sankarapuram. There is a Polytechnic each in Kanadukathan and Sankarapuram.

There are four theatres, four parks and over 12 reading rooms/libraries in the town and they provide the recreational facilities to the inhabitants.

The Koppudainayaki Temple here attracts large number of devotees all through the year. The festival on Tamil New Year's Day is celebrated here in a grand manner. Kamban festival is celebrated with great eclat in the town when Poet Kambar's works are enacted and explained. There is a hall, Kamban Mani Mandapam, in the centre of the town. There is a temple by name Nagara Sivan Koil, which is of recent origin and the presiding deity here is Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar.

Nearly 60% of Karaikudi's population are literates. While 71% among males are literates, only 49% among females are literates. Workers form only 28% of the total population. While nearly 49% of males are workers, among females, only 7% are workers. Trade and Commerce is the important activity here and it engages over 30% of the workers. Governmental and other services engage about 26.3%. Roughly one-fourth of the workers are employed in units engaged in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs. Hindus, Muslims and Christians of the city form respectively 89%, 8% and 3% of the population. Tamil, Kannada and Telugu are the important languages in the descending order of importance. While Tamil has been returned as mother-tongue by about 88%, Kannada and Telugu have a following of 5.7% and 4.7% respectively.

KARAIKUDI TOWN



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1. Municipal Office
2. Perumal Kovil
3. Nataraja Theatre
4. Weekly Sandy
5. Government Hospital
6. Arunachala Theatre
7. Nagara Sivan Kovil
8. Koppudayamman Temple
9. Bus Stand
10. Ramavilas Theatre
11. Kamban Mani Mandapam
12. Tourist Bungalow
13. Income-Tax Office
14. Karaikudi Junction
15. North Police Station
16. Sub-Magistrate Court
17. South Police Station
18. Post Office

REFERENCE

- Administrative Area
- Educational Institute
- Modern Residential Area
- Old Residential Area
- Shops
- Banking Area
- Public Building
- Other Area
- Town Boundary

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

The basic Census data relating to Karaikudi are presented below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	55,449
Males	...	27,945
Females	...	27,504
Area in Sq. km.	...	12,07
Density per Sq. km.	...	4,594
Sex Ratio	...	984
No. of Census Houses	...	10,221
No. of Census Households	...	11,554

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	60.30
Males	...	71.35
Females	...	49.07

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	4.69
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	0 02

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	28.20
Males	...	48.84
Females	...	7.22

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+26.89
1951—61	...	+13.64
1941—51	...	+33.02

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	89.33
Muslims	...	7.85
Christians	...	2.78
Other Religions	...	0.04

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	87.58
Telugu	...	4.71
Malayalam	...	0.98
Kannada	...	5.73
Urdu	...	0.47
Others	...	0.53

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	38.24
15—19	...	9.65
20—24	...	9.11
25—29	...	7.58
30—39	...	12.80
40—49	...	10.70
50—59	...	6.76
60+	...	5.16
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	3.32
II	...	1.92
III	...	1.66
IV	...	...
V (a)	...	8.39
V (b)	...	17.03
VI	...	3.34
VII	...	30.82
VIII	...	7.21
IX	...	26.31

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MAP 175

SRIVILLIPUTHUR TOWN

Srivilliputhur, a great pilgrim centre on the Virudhunagar-Tenkasi railway line, lies on the western part of Ramanathapuram district. It is the birth place of the great Vaishnavite Saintess, Andal, who has composed several divine poems on Lord Ranganatha including the famous "Tiruppavai". It is the Taluk Headquarters and is 76 kms. from the District Headquarters of Madurai and 556 kms. from Madras, by road. It is the fifth populous town in the district of Ramanathapuram and has a population of 53,855 as per 1971 Census. It ranks as the last of the five towns in the district which have a population of over 50,000 persons in 1971 Census and are classified as Class-II towns. The town is at a height of 145 metres above mean sea level and lies at 9° 31' of northern latitude and 77° 38' of eastern longitude. It has an equable climate with the average maximum temperature of 38.5° C. and a aminimum temperature of 34.2° C. The annual rainfall here is around 80 cms.

The town had a population of 26,382 at the beginning of the century (1901 Census), and had recorded a sluggish growth upto 1941. After 1941, the growth was slightly better. During the last 30 years, we find that the population of the town has increased on an average, by about 1.5% every year and this itself is a very poor rate of growth for any growing town. Over the last 70 years, the town's population has increased by about one hundred per cent. The town is administered by a Municipality and has an area of about 7 Sq. km. If we exclude the Sub-Taluk of Rajapalayam, Srivilliputhur is the only town in the taluk. The density of population here works out to 7,727 persons per Sq. km.

The old town was mainly around the famous Andal Temple here. The old fashioned houses and similar residential areas are in the centre as also in the northern portions of the town. The north-western, the south and south-eastern regions of the town have not yet developed, compared to other areas. New residential areas have gradually come up in the north-western portion; these are found in small patches in the eastern and south-eastern parts as well. There are a number of tanks and channels within the municipal boundary. There is a very big tank in the south-western part, which forms a natural boundary. The railway station is away from the town and is in the south-eastern corner.

It may be seen from the schematic map that the chief administrative offices, like the Taluk Office, Municipal Office, Munsiff's Court, Sub-Registrar's Office, Co-operative Dy. Registrar's Office, etc., are all situated near Sri Andal Temple. The Government Hospital with about 50 beds is on the northern side of the temple, near the bus stand. Trade and commercial activities are prominent in the central areas of the municipality in the road leading to the temple and in the Madras road as also in the adjoining areas. The Pennington Market, an important wholesale centre is also in this area and is very near to the bus stand. The banks are also concentrated in the commercial areas. There are three banks in the town besides two agricultural and six non-agricultural credit societies.

While the bus stand is at the centre of the town, the railway station, is far away from the main town and is at the south-eastern corner. The town is well served by transport buses and train services. There are well-laid streets in the town though most of them are unplanned, narrow and congested. The municipality has a total road length of about 54 kilometres of which about 48 kilometres are pucca roads.

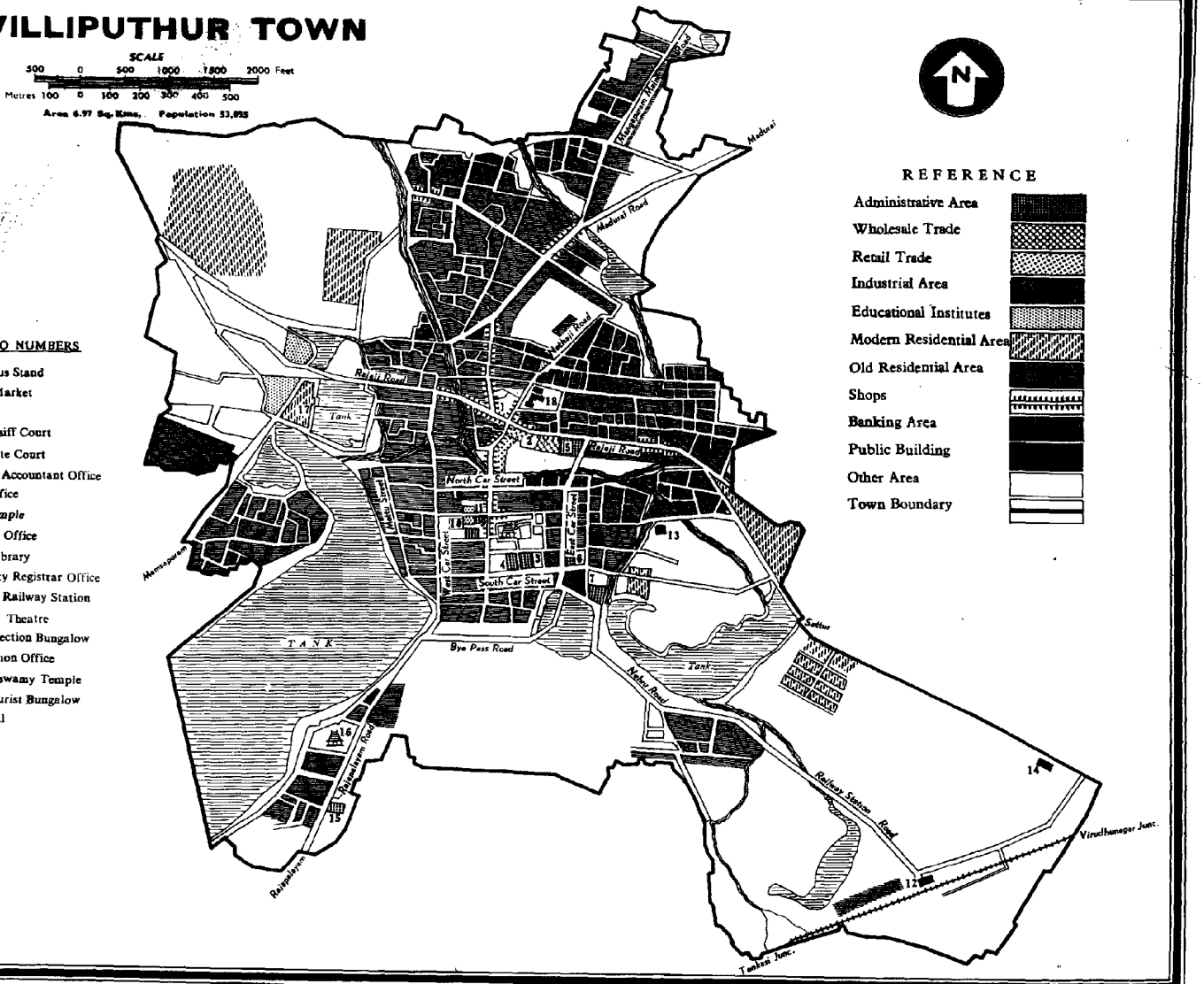
Besides the Government Hospital, there are four nursing homes with a bed strength of about 20. Though there are no colleges in Srivilliputhur, there are 4 high schools, 7 secondary schools and 18 primary schools here. There are no big industries in the town. An important commodity produced here is fertilizer mixtures. It is also an important centre for cotton trade.

The famous Sri Andal Temple located here is believed to belong to 8th Century A.D. as testified by the inscriptions in it. A characteristic feature of the temple is the 192 feet high tower with 12 storeys. Artistic images and sculptures are found in large numbers in this temple. Legend has it that child Sri Andal, found in a garden was brought up by a devotee, Perialwar here and was married to Lord Ranganatha. There is also a famous Saivite temple in the south-western part of the town dedicated to Sri Vaidhyanathaswami. The place in which this temple lies is also known as Madavar-vilagam. The tower here is 134 feet high. This temple seems to have been built by the ancient Pandya Kings. There are several stone inscriptions on the walls of this temple.

A demographic characteristic of the town is the larger number of females than males. Right from 1901 Census, we find that in this town, the females are more in number. As per 1971 Census, the sex ratio works out to 1,055. Only a little over half the town's population are literates. While literates among males form 65%, among females this proportion is 38%.

About 37.6% of the population are workers. While about half the male population are workers, only about 1/4th among the females are working. The largest proportion among workers, viz., 45% are employed in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing establishments. Of this 45%, 26% are engaged in Household Industry. While 18% are working in Other Services, another 17% of the workers are engaged in Trade and Commerce. Nearly 13% of the workers are engaged as Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers. Hindus of the town form 92% of the population. Christians and Muslims form respectively 6% and 2%. Tamil is the important language here, returned as mother-tongue by 87% of the population. Telugu is the next important language with a following of 12%.

SRIVILLIPUTHUR TOWN



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

The basic Census data of the town are presented below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	53,855
Males	...	26,208
Females	...	27,647
Area in Sq. km.	...	6.97
Density per Sq. km.	...	7,727
Sex Ratio	...	1,055
No. of Census Houses	...	11,167
No. of Census Households	...	12,141

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	50.82
Males	...	64.56
Females	...	37.79

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	4.63
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0.03

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	37.59
Males	...	51.55
Females	...	24.38

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+15.04
1951—61	...	+15.78
1941—51	...	+16.73

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	91.87
Muslims	...	2.08
Christians	...	6.04
Other Religions	...	0.01

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	86.94
Telugu	...	11.75
Malayalam	...	0.22
Kannada	...	0.21
Urdu	...	0.65
Others	...	0.23

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	37.95
15—19	...	8.80
20—24	...	8.37
25—29	...	7.75
30—39	...	12.88
40—49	...	10.81
50—59	...	6.99
60+	...	6.45
Age not stated	...	...

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	4.95
II	...	7.88
III	...	1.95
IV	...	...
V (a)	...	26.06
V (b)	...	19.09
VI	...	2.54
VII	...	16.95
VIII	...	2.50
IX	...	18.08

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MAP 176

TUTICORIN CITY

Tuticorin is an important port-town in Tamil Nadu. The town assumes special significance in view of the proposed harbour project to make Tuticorin, a major port in the country. A few schemes in the region which are under consideration are a fertilizer plant, a thermal power project and Sethusamudram Canal Project. If these are all implemented, Tuticorin would emerge as a still more important urban centre of industry and trade. Tuticorin is directly connected to Madras by train. It commands good transport facilities with the neighbouring towns of the region. It is 662 Km. away from Madras by road. The district headquarter town of Tirunelveli is only about 50 Km. away. The city lies at latitude 8° 48′ N and longitude 78° 9′ E, and is on the east coast. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures in the city are 38.3°C and 29.6°C. The annual average rainfall is around 70 cm.

Tuticorin had been a municipality for over 70 years and it had a population of only 28,048 in 1901. The population has increased by over five fold during the last 70 years and now stands at 155,310. The growth of population during the decades is found to be more or less steady. During the last 20 years, we find that on an average, the city's population has increased by about 2.5% every year. The city is spread over an area of 13.4 Sq. Kilometres and has a very high density of 11,608 persons per Sq. Km. No other town in the district has such a high population density. Tuticorin along with 9 satellite urban areas have been grouped into an urban agglomeration. The constituent units are—Muthiapuram, Mappillaiurani, Palayakayal, Milavittan, Athimarapatti, Tuticorin (non-municipal area), Korampallam, Mullakadu and Ayanadaippu. Of these units, except Milavittan which is a census town since 1961, all the rest have been treated as urban areas for the first time in 1971 Census. The Tuticorin urban agglomeration sprawls over 138.7 Sq. Km. and commands a total population of 181,913. The population density in all the units of urban agglomeration taken together works out to only 1,311 persons per Sq. Km.

The old town centred round the port. The subsequent extensions were on all the three sides of the town. The railway line running from west to east cuts across the city. The old residential houses lie north and south of this line in the eastern half. The portions just south of the highway to Tirunelveli is also part of the old residential areas. The modern residential colonies have sprung up in large numbers on the western side of the town between the roads leading to Ettaiyapuram and Palayamkottai. A few new housing areas also exist in the north near the sea coast and in the south coast, just below the harbour region. There is a railway siding from the Keelur railway station in the north to south to facilitate salt trade. Educational centres are found just south of the road to Palayamkottai on the western part of the city as also in a few scattered areas in the north and south. Most of the areas are unplanned with narrow roads. There is a channel which passes across the city from the south-west to north-east.

Tuticorin is a chief business centre besides having a small port serving a vast hinterland in Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts. At present the ships calling at this port are berthed 2 or 3 miles off the port and the merchandise are transhipped by smaller boats. The boats used for such transhipment are built mostly in the city itself and these boats are widely used in coastal trade too. The city is an important trading

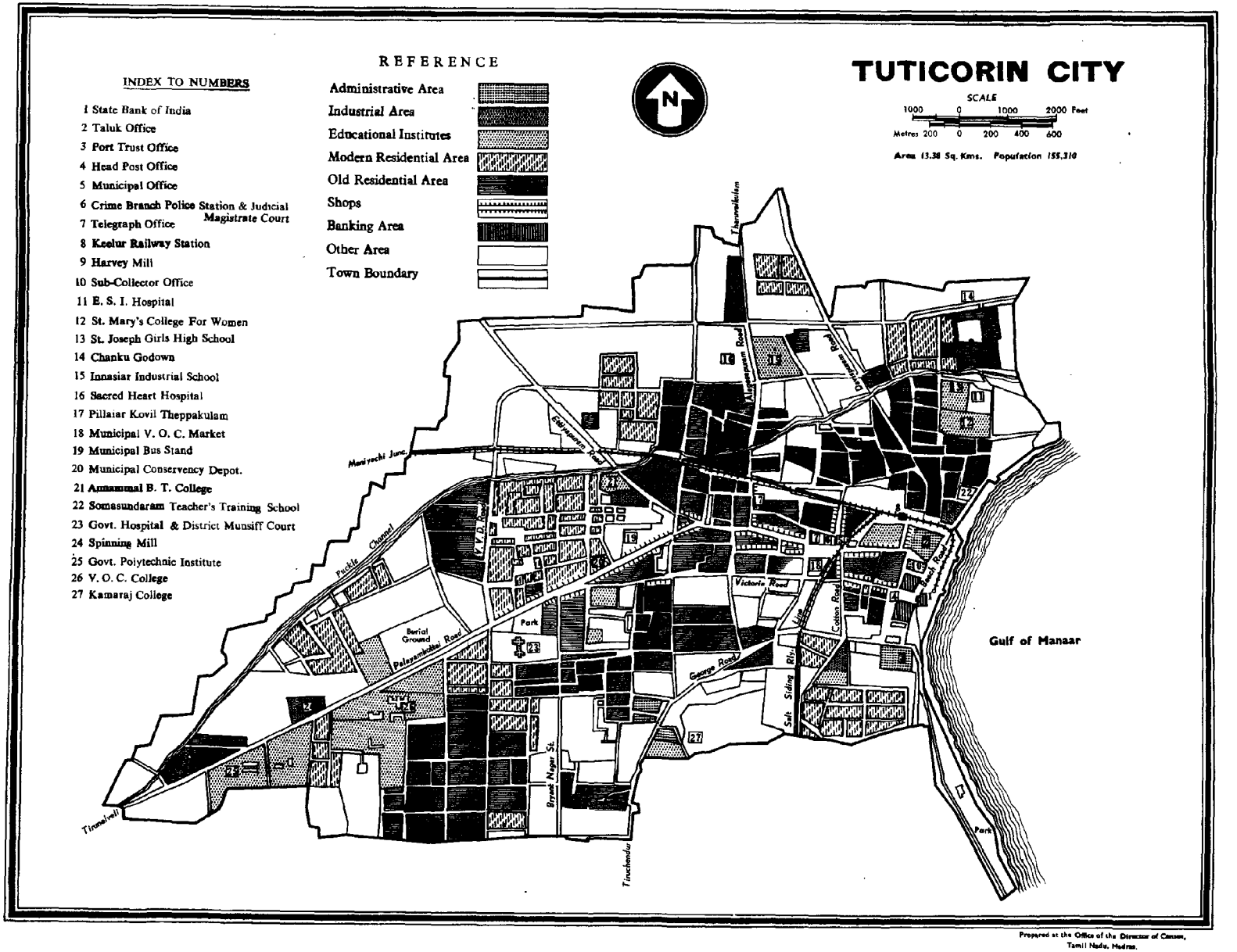
centre for cotton, salt, cured fish and products like fibre, palm-leaf products, a few drug products, indigo, chank and pearls. The sea bed near the city is famous for chank and pearl fishing. Two big textile mills, viz., the Harvey Mill and the Spinning Mills are located in the city. There are three colleges in the city besides the Government Polytechnic Institute. There is a B.T. College for teachers besides a Teachers Training School.

The city is said to have experienced various vicissitudes of power. There are two important temples, one dedicated to Siva and the other to Vishnu. The Dutch East India Company built a church in 1750. There is also an old Roman Catholic church built in the 17th Century. The Jesuits built here the Sacred Heart church which was completed in the year 1852. The place was occupied by Portuguese who appeared here first, near the coast in 1532. The city was conquered by the Dutch in 1658 and later in the closing period of the 18th century by the East India Company. The place is famous for its fishing harbour and deep-sea fishing operations are conducted from here. During the Second Plan period, an ice manufacturing plant was erected here as an aid from the Technical Co-operation Mission of America. A Fishermen's Training Centre is functioning here. As already pointed out, pearl fishing, apart from ordinary fishing, is an important industry here. Plans are under way to make it a big all-weather port so that it can serve the increasing trade requirements of a vast hinterland in South India and relieve the congestion in Madras harbour.

While classifying the cities and towns on functional categories during 1971 Census, Tuticorin is categoriesed under Industry-cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Services. The importance and size of the city can be understood from the figure of receipts and expenditure of the municipality which are around Rs. 42 lakhs and Rs. 48 lakhs during 1968-69. The city has a total road length of 113 Km. Protected water supply to the inhabitants are made to the extent of about 10 million litres per day from over head tanks. While salt and fibre are the chief goods exported out of Tuticorin, its requirements of coal, chemicals and manure are brought from outside.

The city has high literacy percentage, viz., 61.5% as per 1971 Census. While the literates among males form 69%, literates among females form 54%. The city has a high sex ratio of 980 females per every 1,000 males. Workers among the city's population constitute only 28.2%, 48.6% among males and 7.3% among females. While 29% of the workers are engaged in the manufacturing industries, 24.3% are engaged in trade and commerce, 20.2% in other services and 18.7% in transport, storage and communications. Hindus form 69.2%, Christians 26.4% and Muslims 4.4%, of the population of this town. While 95.5% of the population speak "Tamil", Telugu which is the next important language of the city is the mothertongue of 2.7% of its population.

TUTICORIN CITY



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 State Bank of India
2 Taluk Office
3 Port Trust Office
4 Head Post Office
5 Municipal Office
6 Crime Branch Police Station & Judicial Magistrate Court
7 Telegraph Office
8 Keelur Railway Station
9 Harvey Mill
10 Sub-Collector Office
11 E. S. I. Hospital
12 St. Mary's College For Women
13 St. Joseph Girls High School
14 Chanku Godown
15 Innasiar Industrial School
16 Sacred Heart Hospital
17 Pillaiar Kovil Theppakulam
18 Municipal V. O. C. Market
19 Municipal Bus Stand
20 Municipal Conservency Depot.
21 Annammal B. T. College
22 Somasundaram Teacher's Training School
23 Govt. Hospital & District Munsiff Court
24 Spinning Mill
25 Govt. Polytechnic Institute
26 V. O. C. College
27 Kamaraj College

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

The 1971 Census basic data are presented below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	155,310
Males	...	78,436
Females	...	76,874
Area in Sq. km.	...	13.38
Density per Sq. km.	...	11,608
Sex Ratio	...	980
No. of Census Houses	...	31,220
No. of Census Households	...	32,387

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	61.45
Males	...	69.14
Females	...	53.61

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	5.01
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0 02

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	28.16
Males	...	48.57
Females	...	7.33

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+ 25.02
1951—61	...	+ 25.65
1941—51	...	+ 30.75

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	69.24
Muslims	...	4 39
Christians	...	26·36
Other Religions	...	0 01

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	95·51
Telugu	...	2.65
Malayalam	...	0.41
Kannada	...	0.09
Urdu	...	0.94
Others	...	0·40

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	37.03
15—19	...	10 37
20—24	...	9.25
25—29	...	7.62
30—39	...	12.64
40—49	...	10.74
50—59	...	6.86
60+	...	5·48
Age not stated	...	00 1

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	0 18
II	...	0.05
III	...	4·36
IV	...	0 05
V (a)	...	1·58
V (b)	...	27·40
VI	...	3·21
VII	...	24·29
VIII	...	18·69
IX	...	20.19

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MAP 177

TIRUNELVELI CITY

The ancient City of Tirunelveli centres round the temple located in it. It is an important City in the southern part of the State of Tamil Nadu and is directly connected with Madras by National Highways and by rail route. Tirunelveli is 640 kilometres away from Madras. The term Tirunelveli refers to "sacred paddy hedge", and possibly points to the continuous paddy fields which surround this place. The temple here and the City are referred to even in the "Thevaram".

The City, well connected by road and rail transport is oblong in area. It spreads from east to west and the maximum width over north-south is only 2-3 kilometres. The City lies at an altitude of only 42 metres above sea level and is at latitude 8° 43' N and longitude 77° 41' E. The City is just north of the Tambaraparni river and is in the midst of verdant deltaic region. The river is the eastern boundary of the City.

The City of Tirunelveli has a population of 108,498 as per 1971 Census and is spread over an area of 15.33 Sq. km. It has a population density of 7,077 per Sq. km. The growth of the City can be described as rather sluggish upto 1941 and slightly better since 1941. The City had a population of 40,459 in 1901. The highest decadal growth in Tirunelveli is noticed only during 1951-71 when it grew by 23.3%. Tirunelveli has a high sex ratio of 986 females per 1,000 males. Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration includes in its fold the three big and adjacent municipalities of Tirunelveli, Palayamkottai and Melapalayam. The other constituent Panchayats are Thatchanallur, Naranammalpuram Thalaiyuthu, Palayamkottai (non-municipal area), Sankarnagar (Township), Alaganeri, Melanatham and Pettai. Of the eight urban areas specified above, Thatchanallur is the only urban area existing as such since 1931 while the other seven have been recognised as urban areas only in 1971. The population of the entire Urban Agglomeration is 266,688 spread over an area of 87 65 Sq. km. The Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration has a density of 3,043 individuals per Sq. km.

The City can be divided into three divisions, the eastern, the western and the central part. The old town has grown around the famous Nellaiyappar temple in the central portion of the City. The markets and retail trade are scattered around the Nellaiyappar High Road. A few tanks exist in the western and central portions of the City. There are some small channels which run criss-cross through the heart of the City. The railway-line coming from Maniyachi in the north runs on the southern part of the City and the town area in the central and western parts has developed to the north of the railway line. There are three railway stations within the municipal limits and these are Tirunelveli Junction on the eastern portion of the City, the Tirunelveli town in the central portion and Pettai on the western portion of the City. A few modern residential areas have come up on the western part between the railway line and Sermadevi Road. A few modern residential localities are also found a little north-east of the town railway station and to the east of Tirunelveli junction. As there are no important big industries within the municipal boundary and as most of the Government Offices are located in Palayamkottai, situated across the Tambaraparni river to the east of Tirunelveli, the City has not recorded faster growth. The main shopping centres are located near the railway junction. There is a spinning mill in the Pettai area. Retail trade centres are found, largely near the junction and the road leading from junction to the Temple as also in a few areas north of Pettai railway station and south of Tenkasi road in the north-western part of the City. There are no higher educational institutions within Tirunelveli municipal area. There are two Higher Secondary Schools, a Junior Secondary School and 18 Primary Schools. The colleges are situated in the neighbouring Municipality of Palayamkottai to the east of Tirunelveli. The chief commodities exported are blackgram

and mustard while chillies, onions, etc. are imported from outside. There are 16 banks, an agricultural and 9 non-agricultural credit societies in the City.

The City is famous for its "Nellaiyappar" Temple. In a shrine in the temple is the Sivalingam known as "Anavardhakhan". The presiding deity of the Temple is Nellaiyappar or "Lord of paddy". According to an inscription here of Sundara Pandya, the deity has got two names "Vrihi-Viruteswara" or "Lord of the paddy hedge" and "Venuvaneswara" or "Lord of the bamboo forest". There is also a shrine for Vishnu here. The temple festival celebrated in June attracts large crowds from far and near. This temple contains valuable ancient inscriptions of Chola and Pandya Kings.

Of the City's population, 59.4% are literates. While literacy among males is 70.2%, among females it is only 48.4%. Only 28% of the population are workers. While nearly half of the City's male population are categorised as workers in 1971 Census only 6% among females are workers. While 30.2% of the total workers are engaged in trade and commerce, 27.5% are engaged in manufacturing, etc., industries. About 20.5% of workers are engaged in "Other Services" and another 10.3% are working in transport, storage and communications.

Next to Hindus who form 83.8% of the City's population are Muslims who constitute 12.1%. Christians form about 4%. While Tamil is the mother tongue of 94.3% of City's inhabitants, Telugu speaking people form 2.3% and Urdu speaking individuals 2.0%.

The basic statistics of Tirunelveli as revealed by 1971 Census are presented below—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	108,478
Males	...	54 642
Females	...	53 856
Area in Sq. km.	...	15.33
Density per Sq. km.	...	7,077
Sex Ratio	...	986
No. of Census Houses	...	18,267
No. of Census Households	...	22,917

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	59·42
Males	...	70·24
Females	...	48·44

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	6·17
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	0.07

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	27.99
Males	...	49·64
Females	...	6.03

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+23·31
1951—61	...	+19·75
1941—51	...	+21·10

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	83·84
Muslims	...	12·10
Christians	...	3·98
Other Religions	...	0·08

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	94 29
Telugu	...	2.30
Malayalam	...	0 44
Kannada	...	0·44
Urdu	...	1.98
Others	...	0·55

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	35.93
15—19	...	9·76
20—24	...	9.04
25—29	...	7.95
30—39	...	13·59
40—49	...	10 67
50—59	...	6·84
60+	...	6·21
Age not stated	...	0.01

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	5·08
II	...	4 47
III	...	0·40
IV	...	0·05
V (a)	...	7·35
V (b)	...	20·14
VI	...	1·58
VII	...	30·18
VIII	...	10·29
IX	...	20·46

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

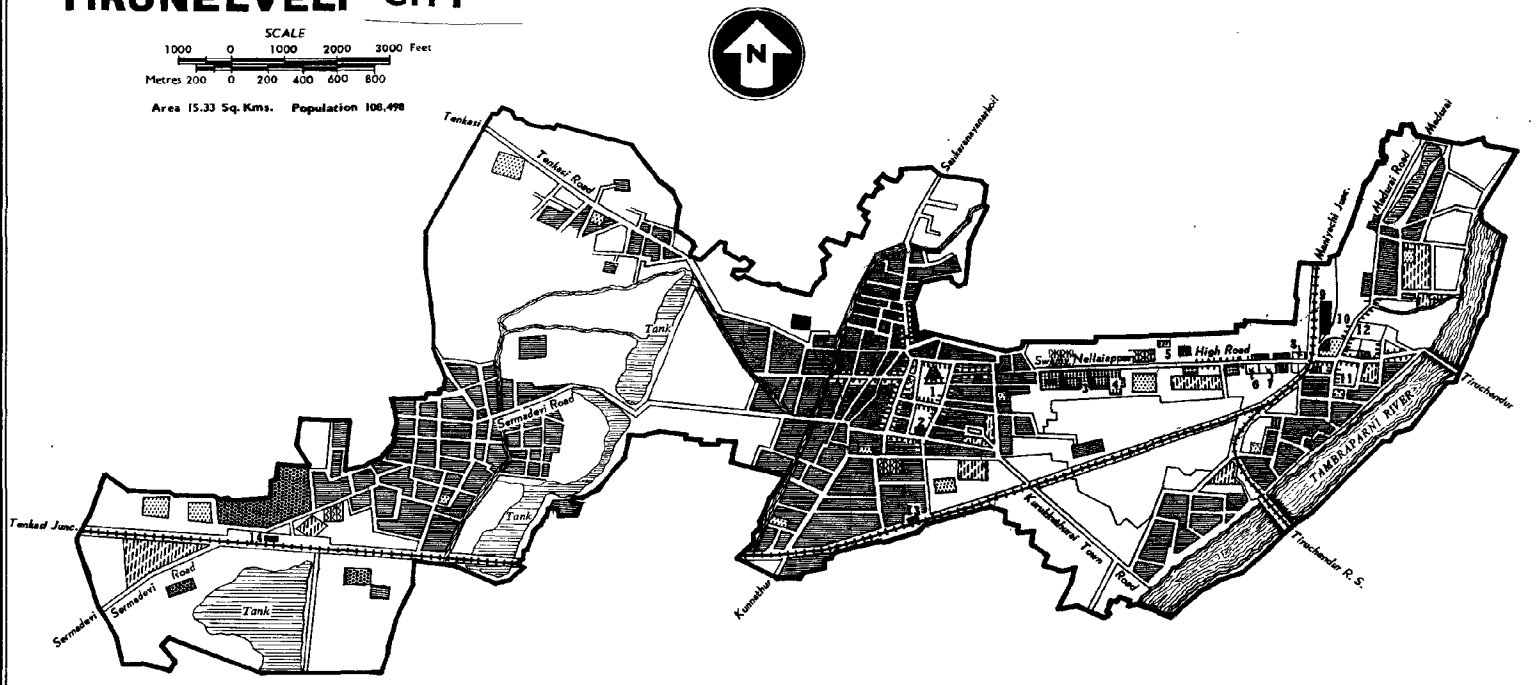
TIRUNELVELI CITY

SCALE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 Feet

Metres 200 0 200 400 600 800

Area 15.33 Sq. Kms. Population 106,498



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Swamy Nellaiapper Temple
2 Municipal Nethaji Bose Market
3 Taluk Office
4 Municipal Office
5 State ware Housing Board Godown
6 Post and Telegraph Office
7 Police Station
8 Handi Crafts Emporium
9 Tirunelveli Junction
10 Municipal Traveller's Bungalow
11 Nellai Sangeetha Saba
12 Bus Stand
13 Tirunelveli Town R.S.
14 Pettai R.S.

REFERENCE

Administrative Area		Shops	
Wholesale Trade		Banking Area	
Retail Trade		Public Buildings	
Industrial Area		Recreational Area	
Educational Institutes		Other Area	
Modern Residential Area		Town Boundary	
Old Residential Area			

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

MAP 178

PALAYAMKOTTAI TOWN

Palayamkottai is a town of historical fame and it has assumed added importance in view of the location of all Government offices including the Collectorate of Tirunelveli within its municipal boundary. The town is the third biggest in Tirunelveli district, after Tuticorin and Tirunelveli. The town lies on the east of Tirunelveli to which it is connected by a bridge over the Tambaraparni river. Since all important district offices are located here, Palayamkottai is considered the real district headquarter town. A number of industrial units as well as educational institutions are located here. The town is well connected by road transport with Tirunelveli and other neighbouring towns. The town is at an altitude of 42 metres above mean sea level and lies at latitude 8° 43' north and longitude 77° 44' east. Tirunelveli, Palayamkottai, Melapalayam, etc., are taken as one group and are adjacent; they all have the same climatic conditions. Palayamkottai has an average temperature of 38.3° C at the maximum and 29.6° C at the minimum and receives an annual rainfall of about 70 centimetres.

Palayamkottai is a municipality and has an area of 17 Sq. km. Its population as per 1971 Census is 70,070. In 1901, it had a population of 39,545. The population growth in this town over the past decades is comparatively low. The town's population had recorded a steep decline of over 40% during 1931-41. The highest decadal increase is noticed only during the last decade (1961-71) viz., 37.4%. The town has a density of 4,122 persons per Sq. km. Palayamkottai is a constituent town of Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration.

The old town existed around the Gopalaswamy Koil and on either side of the road leading to Tiruchendur, in the north, about 3 kms. away from the river on the west. Further expansion has taken place on the southern parts to the north and south of the railway line running east-west. As may be seen from the schematic map, modern residential colonies have come up to the south of the Palayamkottai railway station as also to the south of the Medical College Hospital (north of the railway line) and in the southern parts of the town. The Medical College lies on the eastern border, near the road leading to Tiruchendur. Other educational centres are found mostly within one or two kilometres from the railway station. The industrial areas are concentrated in the southern and northern borders as also near the Collectorate where the T. V. S. Workshop functions. The administrative areas including the Tirunelveli Collectorate are on the banks of the Tambaraparni river in the east. The Central Jail is near the railway station. There are a number of tanks in the area below the railway line and a few above it, in the north.

The origin of the fort at this place is attributed to Aryanatha Mudaliar, the lieutenant of the famous Viswanatha Nayakkan of Madurai. But according to local belief, the fort was built by one, Mohammed Yusuf Khan. The place is said to have served as a military cantonment for some time. There are 2 or 3 churches in the town. A Vaishnavite and a Saivite temple also exist at the centre of the town. Palayamkottai municipality has an income of over Rs. 18 lakhs.

There are three colleges besides the Medical College in the town, viz., St. Xavier's College, St. John's College and Sara Tucker Women's College. There is also a Teacher's Training School. There are a number of higher secondary and junior schools.

Footwear, handloom cloth and crackers are the three important goods manufactured and exported from this town. The three most important commodities brought here from outside are plantains, jaggery and fish. There are five banks and three non-agricultural credit societies here to serve the industrial and commercial needs of the town.

Palayamkottai has recorded a very high literacy ratio. While 68.4% of the population are literates, among males, the percentage is as high as 75.7. Even among females, literates constitute 61.1%. Only about 25% of the city's population are categorised as workers. Most of the workers are engaged in Government and other services. About 45% of the workers in the town are engaged in "Other Services", since almost all the administrative offices of the district are in this town. While 18.5% of the workers are working in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing works, 16% are engaged in Trade and Commerce.

About 19% of the town's population are Christians. Hindus constitute 76.6% and Muslims 4.5%. Over 92% of the population of the town have returned Tamil as their mother-tongue while 2.9% have returned Telugu as mother-tongue.

The basic Census data for the town are presented below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	70,070
Males	...	35,346
Females	...	34,724
Area in Sq. km.	...	17.00
Density per Sq. km.	...	4,122
Sex Ratio	...	982
No. of Census Houses	...	10,186
No. of Census Households	...	13,199

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	68.44
Males	...	75.67
Females	...	61.07

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	8.12
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	0.24

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	24.45
Males	...	41.07
Females	...	7.53

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+37.39
1951—61	...	+27.47
1941—51	...	+29.20

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	76.55
Muslims	...	4.46
Christians	...	18.97
Other Religions	...	0.02

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	92.37
Telugu	...	2.91
Malayalam	...	0.64
Kannada	...	0.07
Urdu	...	0.39
Others	...	3.62

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

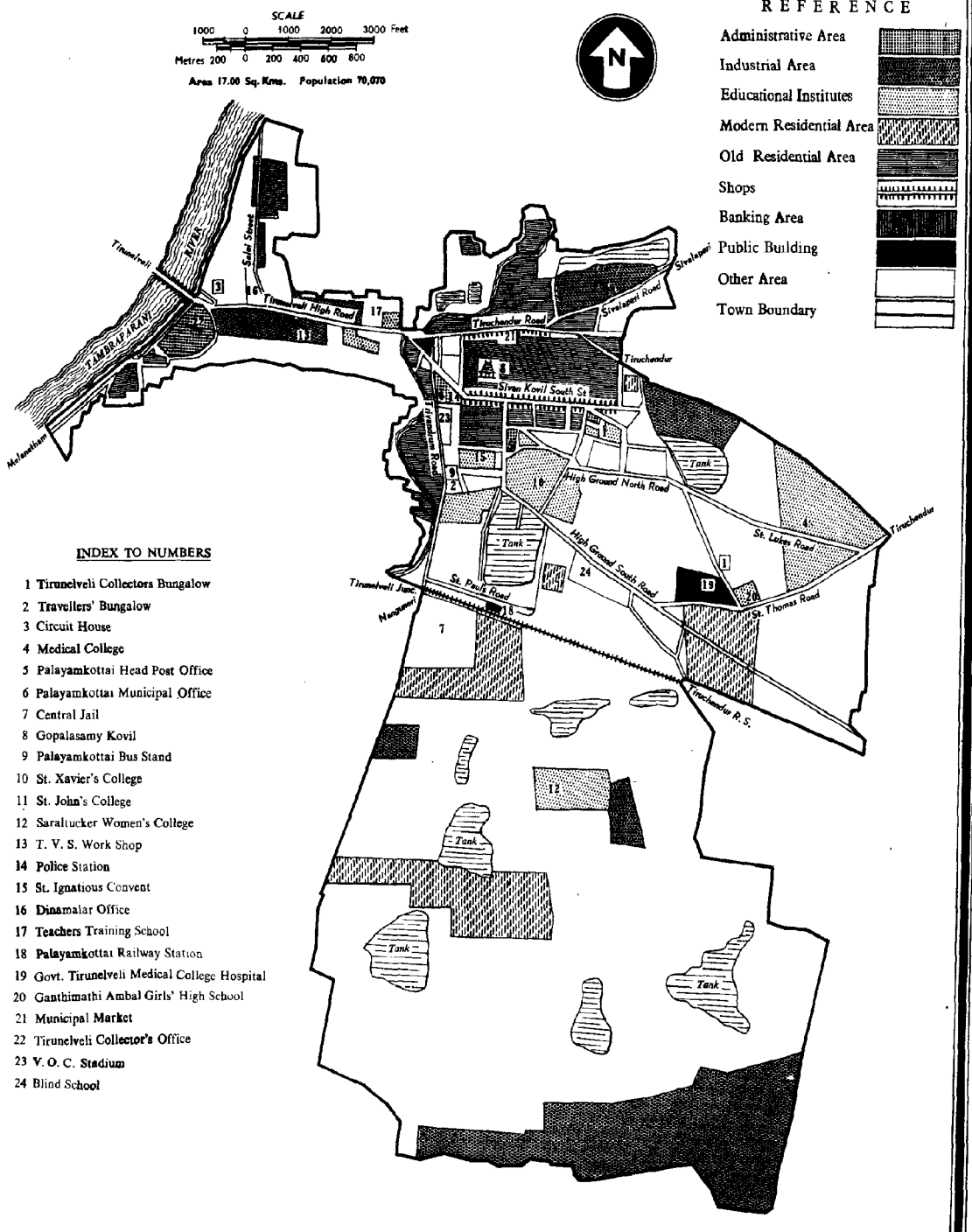
0—14	...	36.56
15—19	...	12.61
20—24	...	9.47
25—29	...	7.49
30—39	...	12.43
40—49	...	9.74
50—59	...	6.03
60+	...	5.66
Age not stated	...	0.01

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	3.30
II	...	5.18
III	...	0.42
IV	...	0.01
V (a)	...	6.26
V (b)	...	12.25
VI	...	2.43
VII	...	16.04
VIII	...	9.21
IX	...	44.90

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

PALAYAMKOTTAI TOWN



MAP 179

KADAYANALLUR TOWN

Kadayanallur is an important town in the north-west of Tirunelveli district and is at a distance of about 10 miles north of Tenkasi on the Tenkasi-Srivilliputhur road. It has a population of 50,295. The town is an important centre for weaving. Kadaya-nallur is at an altitude of 185 metres above mean sea level and is at latitude 9° 5′ north and longitude 77° 21′ east. The temperature here is similar to that of Tirunelveli. The average annual rainfall is around 70 centimetres. The town is at a distance of 82 km. by road from Tirunelveli city and is 641 km. from Madras city. The town is in Tenkasi taluk and the taluk headquarter town of Tenkasi is 16 km. away.

Kadayanallur is a municipal town. It had a population of 13,939 in 1901. The town's population has increased by over 2½ times since then, i. e., in the course of 70 years. The town sprawls over an area of about 50 Sq. km. and its densitywo rks out to 1,004 individuals per Sq. km. The population of the town has grown at a higher rate during the decades 1941—51 (28.4%) and 1931—41 (24.5%). During the last decade, 1961-71, the town's population grew by 21.9%. The area around Kadayanallur is not well developed and is rural in character and hence no Urban Agglomeration has been recognised with Kadayanallur as a core town or a constituent unit. A unique feature of this town is that females outnumber males here and in all Censuses (except that of 1941), the sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) was above 1,000. As per 1971 Census, the sex ratio here works out to 1,021.

The town is cut into two parts-western and eastern and the main road to Rajapalayam goes north-south in the centre of the town. The old residential areas are found mostly to the east of this road in the centre and to a smaller extent on the western part and the south-western part of the town. The new residential areas have come up in the northern side to the west of the main road. The metre-gauge railway line running north-south between Virudhunagar and Tenkasi runs within the municipal boundary of Kadayanallur for a short distance. The Kadayanallur railway station lies just outside the municipal boundary on the eastern side. A river called Karupa river runs for a short distance on the western side of the town. A number of small channels run across various parts of the town. There are also a number of tanks, some of which are fed by the channels of the river and the others are rain-fed. The bazaar road having several retail shops and running east-west is opposite the municipal office and branches from the main road at the centre of the town. The industrial areas are not many. There are a number of small units on the sides of the main road and a few on the eastern portions of the town. There is a Government hospital in the town. There is also a Veterinary hospital here. Most of the roads here run straight and are parallel. They run mostly east-west or north-south. The educational areas are found scattered in a number of places in the town.

The town derives its name from the presiding deity 'Kadaiyaliswarar' for whom a small Siva temple is dedicated here. This temple as well as a Vaishnavite temple contain certain inscriptions which have not been deciphered. There is a small temple known as Periyaswami Koil where the presiding deity is represented by means of a Lingam. This temple is said to have been constructed by Chinnanaja Tevan, an 18th century poligar of Chokkampatti.

Though there are no higher educational institutions here, there are a number of Middle and Primary Schools. The important goods that are manufactured and exported out of this town are handloom cloth, aloe-fibre and mud-pots. The town has scope for future development.

The percentage of literacy is poor. Only 36% of the population are literate and educated persons. While male literacy works out to 53%, literacy among females is only of the order of 20%. Over a third of the town's population are workers (35.6%). Male workers, form 53.4% of the male population while female workers constitute only 18.1% of the females of the town.

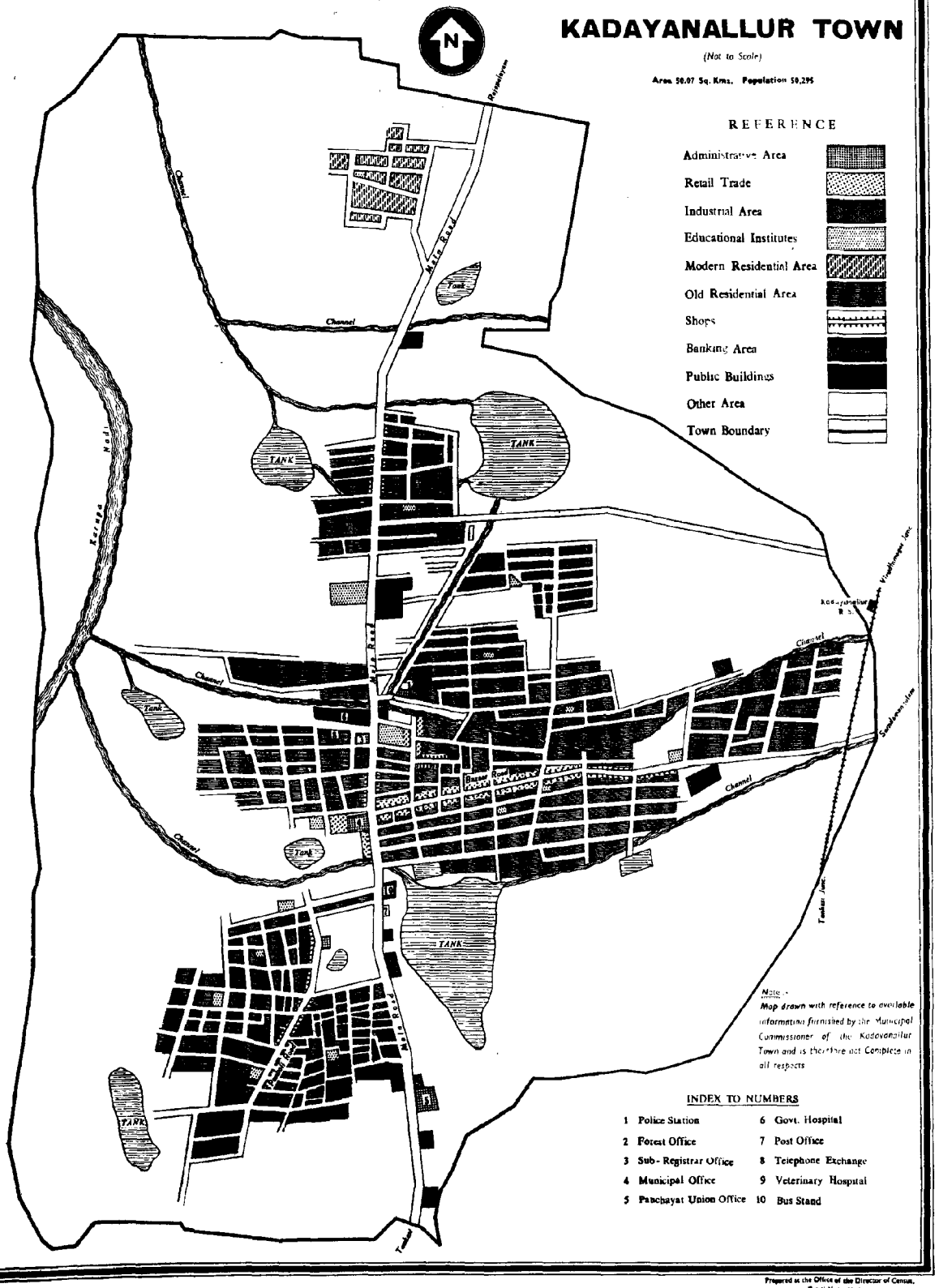
A sizable section of the working force in this town depend on agriculture for their livelihood. About 37% of the workers here are engaged either in cultivation or as agricultural labourers. This is a unique feature among towns of this size (Class II). About 41.6% of the workers are working in manufacturing units. A high proportion of 35.5% out of the 41.6% are engaged in household industry, mainly weaving. While 9.7% of the workers are working in Trade and Commerce, another 8.6% of the workers are engaged in other services.

The town has a sizable Muslim population. 34.9% of the population are Muslims. Hindus of the town constitute 64.4%. Tamil which is the main language here is the mother-tongue of 98.8% of the population. Telugu, which is the next important language here is the mother-tongue of 1.14% of the population.

KADAYANALLUR TOWN

(Not to Scale)

Area 50.07 Sq. Kms. Population 59,295



REFERENCE

- Administrative Area
- Retail Trade
- Industrial Area
- Educational Institutes
- Modern Residential Area
- Old Residential Area
- Shops
- Banking Area
- Public Buildings
- Other Area
- Town Boundary

Note :-
Map drawn with reference to available informations furnished by the Municipal Commissioner of the Kadayanallur Town and is therefore not Complete in all respects

INDEX TO NUMBERS

1	Police Station	6	Govt. Hospital
2	Forest Office	7	Post Office
3	Sub- Registrar Office	8	Telephone Exchange
4	Municipal Office	9	Veterinary Hospital
5	Panchayat Union Office	10	Bus Stand

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras

Some basic statistics of the town as revealed by 1971 Census are presented below :

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	50,295
Males	...	24,890
Females	...	25,405
Area in Sq. km.	...	50.07
Density per Sq. km.	...	1,004
Sex Ratio	...	1,021
No. of Census Houses	...	9,688
No. of Census Households	...	10,931

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	36.06
Males	...	52.89
Females	...	19.56

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	...	14.52
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	...	...

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	35.58
Males	...	53.39
Females	...	18.13

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+ 21.93
1951—61	...	+ 8.38
1941—51	...	+ 28.36

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	64.38
Muslims	...	34·88
Christians	...	0·74
Other Religions	...	...

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	98·77
Telugu	...	1.14
Malayalam	...	0.05
Kannada	...	...
Urdu	...	...
Others	...	0·03

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	38.59
15—19	...	9.46
20—24	...	8.28
25—29	...	7.45
30—39	...	12.73
40—49	...	10.25
50—59	...	6.51
60+	...	6·72
Age not stated	...	0.01

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	9·93
II	...	26·80
III	...	1·25
IV	...	0 04
V (a)	...	35 45
V (b)	...	6·10
VI	...	1·13
VII	...	9·68
VIII	...	1·02
IX	...	8 69

Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

MAP 180

NAGERCOIL CITY

Nagercoil is the only important city in Kanyakumari District and it is the district headquarters. It is the southern most city in India having more than a lakh of persons. The city lies at an altitude of 30 metres above sea level at latitude 8° 11' N and longitude 77° 26' E. The city has an equable climate all through the year with an average maximum temperature of 30.8° C and a minimum of 24.1° C. The city has a fairly good precipitation with an average annual rainfall of about 142 cm. The city is an important business centre and has good transport connections by road with Tirunelveli and other important towns in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu and the neighbouring Kerala State, including Trivandrum. It has no railway connections. A scheme to connect the city and Tirunelveli with railway line is under way. The Tirunelveli railway junction is only 50 miles away. Nagercoil is 450 miles (720 kms) off Madras by road. Kanyakumari or Cape Comorin which is the land's southern tip is only 19 Kilometres south of Nagercoil.

Nagercoil has remained an important town since 1900. During the 1901 Census, it had a population of 25,782 and now in 1971, the city has a population of 141,288 which represents an increase of 448% over a period of 70 years. The growth of the city since 1941 has been remarkable. During 1941-51, the population growth was 53.5% and during 1951-61 and 61-71 the decadal increase was 34.0% and 33.0%. Nagercoil is the town having the highest density of population in the district. There are 5,817 persons per Sq. km. in this city as against the urban density of 4,779 persons per Sq. km. in the entire Kanyakumari District.

The city is said to have derived its name from an ancient temple dedicated to Nagaraja or the King of serpents. There is a bi-weekly market here at Vadasseri and people from all over Kanyakumari district and the neighbouring Kerala throng for this fair. Nagercoil owes its development to the christian missionaries who established an English Seminary here as early as 1819. At a distance of about four miles from Nagercoil, at a place called Asaripallam, there is a Tuberculosis hospital. The climate in this region is believed to be conducive for proper treatment of this disease. There is an old Roman Catholic Church in the city. There are four colleges here and a large number of other educational institutions like schools, etc. There is a Government Polytechnic besides an Industrial Training Institute and a general purpose engineering workshop An industrial estate is located within the city. The Nagammal Spinning Mill is also functioning here.

As may be observed from the schematic map of the city, the old town and the residential areas are on the eastern portions and along the Cape road. The district headquarters hospital is also located on the east and the concentration of wholesale trade is also noticeable in this part. We find that new residential areas have mostly sprung up in the central and northern parts of the city. The city is known for handloom products, especially towels and bed-spreads. Yarn and tapioca-flour are important products manufactured here. Cashewnuts, fish and rubber are exported from this place in large quantities. The city gets its needs of grains, wheat, pulses, vanaspathy, etc., from outside.

Nagercoil has a high sex ratio compared to other cities. There are 994 females for every 1,000 males here. The city has the distinction of having a very high literacy ratio, which is 69.2% Among males 75% are literates while 63 % among females are literates. The 1971 Census shows that there are 27.3% of population who are treated as 'workers' in this city. A little over 28% of the workers are engaged in Manufacturing, Processing servicing and repairing industries, of which only 7% are in household industries. While 27% of workers are engaged in "Other Services", 20% are engaged in Trade and Commercial activities.

We find that the population with Malayalam as mother-tongue is 4% here. Tamil speaking population form 93.8% of the city's population. The city has a large number of Christians who form about 23.8% while Hindus form 68.7%, Muslims constitute 7.5% of the total population.

Basic data relating to this city are presented below:—

BASIC CENSUS DATA

Population	...	141,288
Males	...	70,870
Females	...	70,418
Area in Sq. km.	...	24.29
Density per Sq. km.	...	5,817
Sex Ratio	...	994
No. of Census Houses	...	23,767
No. of Census Households	...	26,414

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Population	...	69.20
Males	...	75.06
Females	...	63.30

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

Percentage of Scheduled Castes	2.92
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	N

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS

Population	...	27.29
Males	...	46.33
Females	...	8.12

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

1961—71	...	+33.03
1951—61	...	+33.96
1941—51	...	+53.48

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

Hindus	...	68.71
Muslims	...	7.51
Christians	...	23.75
Other Religions	...	0.03

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE TO TOTAL POPULATION

Tamil	...	93.80
Telugu	...	0.89
Malayalam	...	4.09
Kannada	...	0.20
Urdu	...	0.15
Others	...	0.87

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

0—14	...	37.42
15—19	...	10.95
20—24	...	9.38
25—29	...	7.55
30—39	...	12.49
40—49	...	9.74
50—59	...	6.28
60+	...	6.17
Age not stated	...	0.02

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

I	...	4.39
II	...	6.30
III	...	0.13
IV	...	0.04
V (a)	...	6.97
V (b)	...	21.26
VI	...	4.89
VII	...	20.27
VIII	...	8.64
IX	...	27.11

(Vide Introductory Note for details of Categories I to IX)

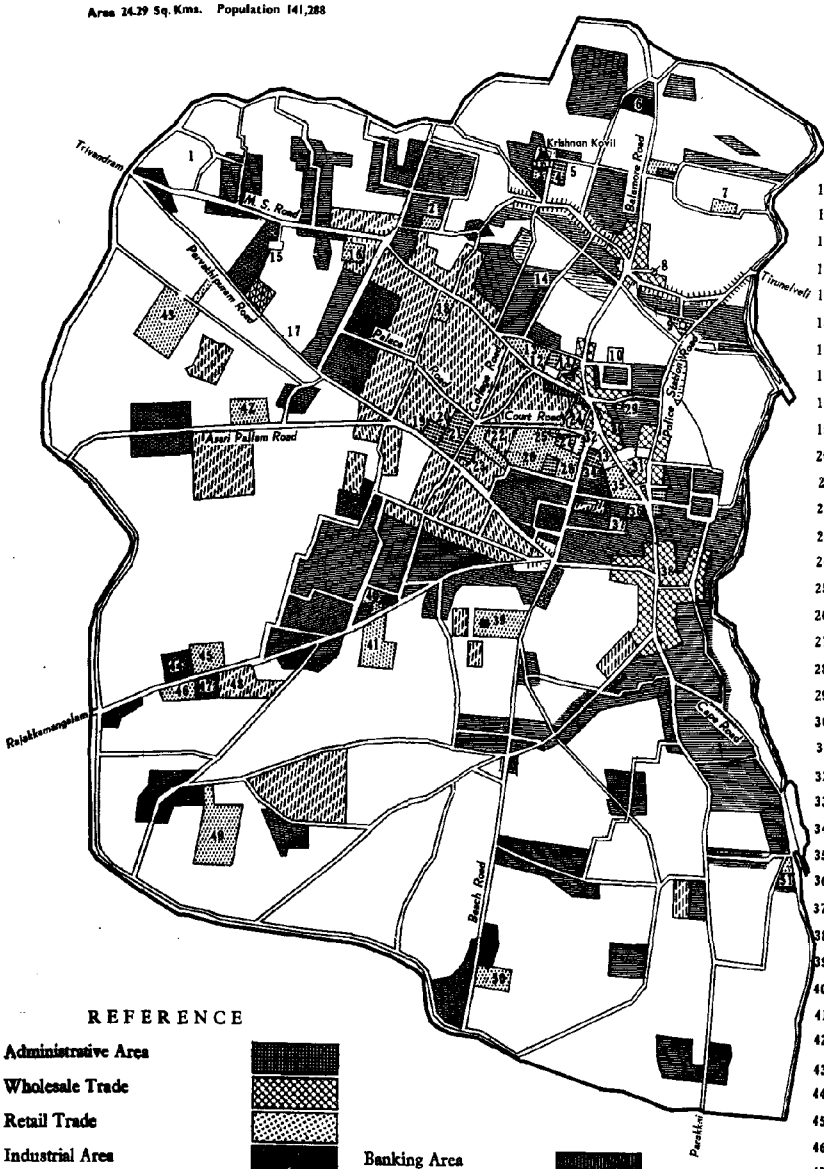
NAGERCOIL CITY

SCALE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 Feet

Metres 200 0 200 400 600 800

Area 24.29 Sq. Kms. Population 141,288



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Electrical Sub-Station
2 Salvation Army High School
3 District Agricultural Office
4 District Health Office
5 Sub-Inspector of Police Vadasery
6 Catherine Booth Hospital
7 Government High School Vadasery
8 Travellers Bungalow Vadasery
9 Armed Reserve Police Camp
10 Head Post Office
11 Municipal Office
12 Deputy Commercial Tax Office
13 Scott Christial College
14 Divisional Engineer Electrical
15 Nagammal Spinning Mill
16 Kumaraswamy Memorial College
17 Milk Paustrisation Centre
18 Scott Christial High School
19 Tourist Bungalow
20 Sub-Jail
21 Collector's Office
22 Duthie Girls High School
23 Chittar Pattanankal Division Office
24 K. D. Co-operative Central Bank
25 Telephone Exchange
26 S. L. B. High School
27 District Court
28 District Educational Office
29 Office of the Superintendent of Police
30 Super Market
31 Municipal Public Bus Stand
32 Municipal Main Park
33 District Registrar's Office
34 Executive Engineer's Office
35 St. Joseph Convent
36 District Head Quarters Hospital
37 Desigavinayagar Dewaswom High School
38 St. Xavier Church
39 South Travancore Hindu College
40 Little Flower Girls High School
41 Carmel High School
42 Lutheran Mission High School
43 Scott Christial College
44 Industrial Estate
45 Government Polytechnic
46 Industrial Training Institute
47 General Purpose Engineering Work Shop
48 Collector's Bungalow
49 Holy Cross Women's College
50 Government High School Vallankumaravilai
51 Government High School Edalakudy

REFERENCE

- Administrative Area
- Wholesale Trade
- Retail Trade
- Industrial Area
- Educational Institutes
- Modern Residential Area
- Old Residential Area
- Shops
- Banking Area
- Public Building
- Recreational Area
- Other Area
- Town Boundary

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31—3—1970

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents
	AGRA	
1	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	(Reg.)
2	Wedhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines	(Reg.)
3	Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra	(Rest.)
4	Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur	(Rest.)
	AHMEDABAD	
5	Balgovind Book-sellers, Gandhi Road	(Rest.)
6	Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
7	New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge	(Reg.)
8	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kava Relief Road	(Reg.)
9	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath	(Rest.)
10	Mahajan Bros. Opp. Khadia Police Gate	(Rest.)
11	Himanshu Book Co., 10, Mission Market, near Gujarat College	(Rest.)
	AHMEDNAGAR	
12	V. T. Jorkar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path	(Rest.)
	AJMER	
13	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate	(Reg.)
14	Rajputana Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
	ALIGARH	
15	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market	(Reg.)
16	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market	(Rest.)
	ALLAHABAD	
17	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road	(Reg.)
18	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box-4	(Reg.)
19	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road	(Reg.)
20	Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
21	University Book Agency (of Lehore) Elgin Road	(Reg.)
22	Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg	(Reg.)
	ALLAHABAD—(*Contd.*)	
23	Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhenga Colony	(Rest.)
24	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road	(Rest.)
	AMBALA CANTT.	
25	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)
	AMBALA CITY	
26	Sethi Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala City	(Reg.)
	AMRITSAR	
27	Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O., Majith Mandi	(Reg.)
28	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh	(Reg.)
29	The Book-sellers Retreat, Hall Bazaar	(Reg.)
	ANAND	
30	Vijaya Stores, Station Road	(Rest.)
	BANGALORE	
31	Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. B. No. 507	(Reg.)
32	International Book House, Private Ltd., 4F, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
33	Makkala Pustak Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar	(Reg.)
34	S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar	(Reg.)
35	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Reg.)
36	Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet	(Reg.)
37	Atma Stores, 5th Cross, Malleswaram	(Rest.)
	BAREILLY	
38	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazaar	(Reg.)
	BARODA	
39	New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road	(Rest.)
40	Sh. Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini, Shankar Building, Diwanji's Wada Dandia Bazaar	(Rest.)
	BHAGALPUR	
41	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road	(Reg.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents
	BHOPAL	
42	Lyall Book Depot, Moh. Din Building, Sultania Road	(Reg.)
43	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Book-sellers and Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road	(Rest.)
	BHUBANESHWAR	
44	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg.	(Reg.)
	BHAVANAGAR	
45	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M. G. Road	(Rest.)
	BOLAPURA	
46	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P. O. Bolpur Birbhum (W.B.)	(Rest.)
	BIJAPUR	
47	Sh. D. V. Deshpane, Recognised Law Book-sellers, Prop: Vinod Book Depot, near Shiralshetti Chowk	(Rest.)
	BELGARIA	
48	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, W.B.	(Rest.)
	BIKANER	
49	Bhandari Bros. Goga Gate	(Rest.)
	BOMBAY	
50	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M. G. Road	(Rest.)
51	Co-operators Book Depot., 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building, Dadar	(Reg.)
52	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street	(Reg.)
53	Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, First Floor	(Reg.)
54	C. Jamnadas & Co., Book-sellers, 146-C, Princess Street	(Reg.)
55	Indo Nath & Co., Office No. 8, Ist Floor, 257, Frase Road	(Reg.)
56	International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road	(Reg.)
57	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road	(Reg.)
58	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum	(Reg.)
	BOMBAY—(*Contd.*)	
59	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk	(Reg.)
60	N. M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess St.	(Reg.)
61	New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Nauroji Road	(Reg.)
62	P. P. H. Book Stall, 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road	(Reg.)
63	World Literature, Pyare Sing Chug House, Agra Road	(Rest.)
64	Swastik Sales Co., Scientific & Technical Book-sellers	(Rest.)
65	M. & J. Services, 2-A, Bahri Building, P. B. No. 6007	(Rest.)
66	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	(Reg.)
67	Sunderdas Gain Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, near Princess Street	(Reg.)
68	Thacker & Co., Rampart Row	(Reg.)
69	All India Supply Co., 342, Kalbadevi Road	(Rest.)
70	Amalgamated Press, 41, Hamam Street	(Rest.)
71	Asian Trading Co., 310. the Miraballie P. B. 1505	(Rest.)
72	Secretary, Sales Tax Practioners Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road	(Rest.)
73	Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazaar	(Reg.)
	CALCUTTA	
74	Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Becharam Chatterjee Lane	(Reg.)
75	Current Literature Co., 208, M. G. Road	(Rest.)
76	Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street	(Reg.)
77	Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay, 6/1A, Bancharam Akrur Lane	(Reg.)
78	Hindu Library, 69A, Bolaram De Street	(Reg.)
79	M. C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterji Lane	(Reg.)
80	Oxford Book Stationery & Co., 17, Park Street.	(Reg.)
81	R. Chambrary & Co., Ltd., 10, Kant House, P. 33, Mission Row Extension	(Reg.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents
	CALCUTTA—(*Contd.*)	
82	S. C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., I. C. College	(Reg.)
83	S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College St.	(Reg.)
84	Thacker Spink & Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East	(Reg.)
85	W. Newman & Co., Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street	(Reg.)
86	Indian Book Dist. Co., C-52, M. G. Road	(Rest.)
87	K. K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P. B. No. 10210	(Rest.)
88	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazaar Street	(Reg.)
89	Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre	(Rest.)
90	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue	(Reg.)
91	Gyan Bharati, 171-A, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
92	Mukherjee Library, I. Gopi Mohan Datta Lane	(Rest.)
93	S. Bhattachar & Co., 49, Dharamtalla Street	(Rest.)
94	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhas Road	(Rest.)
95	Smt. P. D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane	(Rest.)
96	Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street	(Rest.)
97	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd.,4/3, Bankim Chatterji Street	(Rest.)
98	N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72, M. G. Road	(Rest.)
	CHANDIGARH	
99	Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22 D	(Reg.)
100	Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22 B	(Reg.)
101	Rama News Agency, Book-sellers, Sector No. 22	(Reg.)
102	Universal Book Store, Booth No. 25, Sector No. 22 D	(Reg.)
103	English Bookshop, 34, Sector 22 D	(Rest.)
	CALICUT	
104	Touring Book Stall, Court Road	(Rest.)
	CUTTACK	
105	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack	(Reg.)
106	D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad	(Rest.)
107	New Students Store	(Rest.)
	DEHRADUN	
108	Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala	(Reg.)
109	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
110	National News Agency, Paltan Bazaar	(Reg.)
111	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market	(Rest.)
112	Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road	(Rest.)
113	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
	DELHI	
114	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	(Reg.)
115	Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg.)
116	Bawa Harikishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agency, Delhi Ahata Kodara Chamalian Road)	(Reg.)
117	Bookwells, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565, Delhi-9	(Reg.)
118	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522 Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg.)
119	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate	(Reg.)
120	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazaar, D. Ganj	(Reg.)
121	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, D. Ganj.	(Reg.)
122	J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate	(Reg.)
123	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazaar	(Reg.)
124	K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial and Tech. Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura	(Reg.)
125	Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazaar	(Reg.)
126	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills	(Reg.)
127	Sat Narian & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazaar, M. Gate	(Reg.)
128	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Nethaji Subhas Marg.	(Reg.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents
	DELHI—(*Contd.*)	
129	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market	(Reg.)
130	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
131	Adarsh Publicity Service, 5-A/10, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj	(Rest.)
132	Amar Hind Book House, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
133	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
134	B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazaar)	(Rest.)
135	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
136	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1547, Nai Sarak	(Rest)
137	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran	(Rest.)
138	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal,Oriental Book-sellers, and Publishers, P. B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
139	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Book-sellers, Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
140	Overseas Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Darya Ganj-9	(Reg.)
141	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
142	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmere Gate	(Rest.)
143	Saini Law Publishing Co., 1899, Chandni Chowk	(Rest.)
144	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bungalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Reg.)
145	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony	(Reg.)
146	Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines	(Rest.)
147	University Book House, 15, U.B. Bungalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
148	Om Book Stall, Civil Court Compound	(Reg.)
	DHANBAD	
149	New Sketch Press, Post Box-26	(Rest.)
	DHARWAR	
150	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road	(Rest.)
151	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road	(Rest.)
	ERNAKULAM	
152	South India Traders, C/o Constitutional Law Journal	(Reg.)
153	Pai & Co., Broadway	(Rest.)
	FEROZEPUR CANTT.	
154	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road	(Reg.)
	GAYA	
155	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Buddha Marg	(Reg.)
	GOA	
156	Singhal's Book House, P. O. B. No. 70, Near the Church	(Rest.)
	GURGAON	
157	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi	(Rest.)
	GUNTUR	
158	Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arnudelpet, Chowrasta	(Reg.)
	GWALIOR	
159	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazaar, Lashmar	(Rest.)
160	Tater Bros., Sarafe	(Rest.)
161	Anand Pustak Bhandar, M.L.B. Marg	(Rest.)
162	M.C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa Lashkar	(Rest.)
163	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali	(Rest.)
164	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road	(Reg.)
	GHAZIABAD	
165	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S. D. Inter College, G. T. Road	(Rest.)
166	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar	(Reg.)
	HYDERABAD	
167	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	(Reg.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents
	HYDERABAD—(*Contd.*)	
168	Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69, Gharkaman	(Rest.)
169	Booklovers, P. Ltd., Kachiguda, Chowrasta	(Rest.)
170	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank	(Reg.)
171	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar	(Reg.)
172	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda	(Reg.)
	HARDWAR	
173	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Bra Hampuri	(Rest.)
	HUBLI	
174	Pervaje's Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
	INDORE	
175	Wadhwa & Co., 27. Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
176	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura	(Rest.)
177	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	(Rest.)
178	Swarup Bros., Khajuri Bazaar	(Reg.)
179	Vinay Pustak Bhandar	(Rest.)
	JAIPUR CITY	
180	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema	(Reg.)
181	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Reg.)
182	Vani Mandir, Swami Mansing Highway	(Reg.)
183	Raj Books & Subs. Agency, 16, Nehru Bazaar	(Rest.)
	JAMSHEDPUR	
184	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Rd. P. B. No. 78	(Reg.)
185	Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith	(Reg.)
186	Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road	(Rest.)
	JAMNAGAR	
187	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masid Road	(Reg.)
	JODHPUR	
188	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazaar	(Reg.)
189	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents	(Reg.)
190	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate	(Reg.)
191	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road	(Rest.)
	JUBBALPUR	
192	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	(Reg.)
193	Popular Book House, Near Omti P. O.	(Rest.)
	JULLUNDER CITY	
194	Jain General House, Bazaar Bansanwala	(Reg.)
195	Hazoorina Bros., Mai Hiran Gate	(Rest.)
196	University Publishers, Railway Road	(Rest.)
	JHUNJHUNU (RAJ)	
197	Sashi Kumar Sarat Chandra	(Rest.)
	KANPUR	
198	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall	(Reg.)
199	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park	(Reg.)
200	Universal Book Stall, The Mall	(Reg.)
	KAPSAN	
201	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas Azad Marg	(Reg.)
	KOLAPUR	
202	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road	(Rest.)
	KUMTA	
203	S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara)	(Reg.)
	LUCKNOW	
204	Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazaratganj	(Reg.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents
	LUCKNOW—(*Contd.*)	
205	British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj	(Reg.)
206	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road	(Reg.)
207	Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154	(Reg.)
208	Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj	(Reg.)
209	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road	(Rest.)
210	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazaar	(Rest.)
	LUDHIANA	
211	Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazaar	(Reg.)
212	Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road	(Rest.)
213	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazaar	(Rest.)
214	The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street	(Rest.)
	MADURAI	
215	Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street	(Reg.)
216	Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street	(Reg.)
	MATHURA	
217	Rath & Co., Tilohi Bldg. Bengali Ghat	(Rest.)
	MADRAS	
218	Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Egmore	(Reg.)
219	C. Subbiah Chetty, 62, Big Street, Triplicane	(Reg.)
220	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384	(Reg.)
221	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street	(Reg.)
222	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettah High Road	(Reg.)
223	M. Seshachalam & Co., 14, Sunkuram Chetty Street	(Rest.)
224	Madras Book Agency	(Rest.)
225	The Rex Trading Co., P. B. 5049, 31 & 32, James Street.	(Rest.)
226	Nav Bharat Agencies, 18, Andiappa Street, Sadhana Sadan	(Rest.)
	MADRAS—(*Contd.*)	
227	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane	(Rest.)
228	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore	(Rest.)
229	Reliance Trading Co., 70/10, Sembu Das Street	(Reg.)
	MANGALORE	
230	U. R. Shaneye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128	(Reg.)
231	K. Bhoga Rao & Co., Kodial Bail	(Rest.)
	MEERUT	
232	Loyal Book Depot, Chipi Tank	(Reg.)
233	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhash Bazaar	(Reg.)
	MUZAFFARNAGAR	
234	B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura	(Reg.)
235	Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market	(Rest.)
	MUZAFFERPUR	
236	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate	(Rest.)
	MYSORE	
237	H. Venkataramiah & Sons, Krishnarajendra Circle	(Reg.)
238	People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace	(Reg.)
239	Geeta Book House, New State Circle	(Reg.)
240	Indian Mercantile Corpn., Ramvilas	(Rest.)
	MANDSAUR	
241	Nahta Bros., Booksellers & Stationers	(Rest.)
	MUSSOURI	
242	Hind Traders, N. A. A. Centre, Dick Road	(Rest.)
	NAGPUR	
243	Western Book Depot, Residency Road	(Reg.)
244	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, near All India Radio Square	(Rest.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents
	NILGIRIS	
245	Mary Martin Booksellers, Kotagiri, Tamil Nadu	Rest.)
	NAINITAL	
246	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazaar	(Reg.)
	NADIAD	
247	R. S. Desai, Station Road	(Rest.)
	NEW DELHI	
248	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
249	Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar	(Reg)
250	Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
251	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
252	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P. B. No. 328	(Reg.)
253	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
254	Jayana Book Depot, P. B. 2505, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
255	Luxmi Book Store, 72, Janpath P. O. Box 553	(Reg.)
256	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19	(Reg.)
257	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar	(Reg.)
258	New Book Depot, Latest Books Periodicals Sty., P. B. 96, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
259	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House	(Reg.)
260	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road	(Reg.)
261	Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
262	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
263	Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar	(Reg.)
264	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road	(Reg.)
265	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	NEW DELHI—(*Contd*)	
266	United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
267	Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath	(Reg.)
268	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh	(Rest.)
269	N C. Kaunchal & Co., 40, Model Basti, P. O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5	(Rest.)
270	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar	(Reg.)
271	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony	(Rest.)
272	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111 Central Market, Srinivaspuri	(Rest.)
273	The Secy., Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road	(Rest.)
274	Glob Publications, C-33, Nizamudin East	(Rest.)
275	Standard Booksellers & Stationers Palam Enclave	(Rest.)
276	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajender Nagar	(Rest.)
277	Shyam Pustak Bhandar, 3819, Arya Samaj Road	(Rest.)
	PATIALA	
278	Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazaar	(Reg.)
	PATNA	
279	Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
280	J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
281	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
282	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath	(Rest.)
	POONA	
283	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana	(Reg.)
284	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road	(Reg.)
285	Sarswat 67, Patel Flats, 2 Bombay Poona Road	(Rest.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents
	POONA—(*Contd.*)	
286	International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana	(Reg.)
287	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, near Appa Balwant Chowk	(Reg.)
288	Secy. Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Path	(Rest.)
	PONDICHERRY	
289	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix	(Rest.)
	PUDUKKOTTAI	
290	Meenakshi Pathippagam, 4142, East Main St.,	(Rest.)
291	Sh. P. Swaminathan Shivam & Co., East Main Road	(Rest.)
	RAJKOT	
292	Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah, Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent	(Reg.)
	RAIPUR	
293	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazaar	(Rest.)
	RANCHI	
294	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazaar	(Reg.)
	REWARI	
295	Tika Ram Sing Lal	(Rest.)
	SAUGAR	
296	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers	(Rest.)
	SECUNDERABAD	
297	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street	(Rest.)
	SIVAKASI	
298	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street	(Rest.)
	SIMLA	
299	Minerva Book Shop, The Mall	(Reg.)
	SURAT	
300	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road	(Reg.)
301	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Athwa Lines	(Rest.)
	TUTICORIN	
302	Shri K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road	(Rest.)
	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	
303	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road	(Rest.)
	TRIPURA	
304	G. R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers	(Rest.)
	TRIVANDRUM	
305	International Book Depot, Main Road	(Reg.)
306	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4	(Rest.)
	TEZPUR	
307	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam	(Rest.)
	UDAIPUR	
308	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd.	(Rest.)
309	Ashutosh & Co., Station Road, Opp. University of Udaipur	(Rest.)
	UJJAIN	
310	Rami Bros., 41, Mallipura	(Rest.)
	VARANASI	
311	The Manager, Banaras Hindu University Book Depot	(Reg.)
312	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P. B. No. 8	(Reg.)
313	Kohinoor Stores, University Road Lanka	(Reg.)
314	Viswavidyalaya Prakashan, K 40/18, Bhairo Nath Marg.	(Reg.)
315	Globe Book Centre, P. O. Hindu University	(Rest.)
	VIZAGAPATNAM	
316	Gupta Bros., Vizia Building	(Reg.)
317	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co. Op. Stores	(Rest.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents	Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents
	VELLORE			**WARDHA**	
318	A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers	(Reg.)	319	Swarajya Bhandar, Rathi Market	(Reg.)

FOR LOCAL SALE

1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi, Phone No. 44561

2 Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Phone No. 23-3813

3 High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W. C. 2

S. & R. AGENTS AS ON 31—3—1972

1 The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad

2 The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18

3 The Assistant Director, Govt. of India, S. I. S. I., Ministry of C & I, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum

4 The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Krishna District (A. P.)

5 The Assistant Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur

6 The Assistant Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)

7 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi

8 The Deputy Director-in-charge, S. I. S. I., C/o Chief Civil Administrator, Goa, Panjim

9 The Director, Government Press, Hyderabad

10 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India, Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel, Nagpur

11 The Director, S. I. S. I., Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat

12 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh

13 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morena

14 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua

15 The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad

16 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona

17 The Officer-in-charge Assam, Govt., B. D, Shillong

18 The Officer-in-charge, Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur

19 The Officer-in-charge, Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi

20 The Officer-in-charge, State Information Centre, Hyderabad

21 The Officer-in-charge, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda

22 The Officer-in-charge, S. I. S. I., Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas

23 The Officer-in-charge, University Employment Bureau, Lucknow

24 The Officer-in-charge, S. I. S. I., Chrome tanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33/1, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46

25 The Officer-in-charge, S. I. S. I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta-2

26 The Officer-in-charge, S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P. O. Burnpur, 24 Parganas

27 Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi

28 The Press Officer, Orissa Secretariat, Cuttack

29 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras

30 The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong

31 The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1

32 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore

33 The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100, Marine Drive, Bombay

34 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Building, Ahmedabad

35 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M.P.)

36 The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad

37 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70 Feet Road, Ernakulam

38 The Registrar of Companies, M. G. Road, West Cott. Building, P. B. 334, Kanpur

39 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, Brabourne Road, Calcutta

40 The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack

41 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry

42 The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullunder City

43 The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur

44 The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi

45 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur

46 Soochana Sahitya Depot, (State Book Depot), Lucknow

47 Supdt., Bhupendra State Press, Patiala

48 Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur

49 Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras

50 Supdt., Govt. State Stores and Publications, P. O. Gulzenbagh, Patna

51 Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City

52 Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot

53 Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh

54 Supdt., Govt. State Emporium, V. P. Rewa

55 Dy. Controller, Printing & Stationery Office, Himachal Pradesh, Simla

56 Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

57 Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

58 Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Charni Road Bombay

59 Supdt., State Govt. Press, Bhopal

60 The Assistant Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Saudha, Banglore-1

61 Supdt., Govt. Press, Trivandrum

62 Assistant Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar

63 Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim, Goa

64 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop), Sidhi (M. P.)

65 The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta

66 The Assistant Director, State Information Centre, Hubli

67 The Director of Supplies and Disposal, Department of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2

68 The Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, N. I. C. Bldg., New Delhi

69 The Controller of Imports & Exports, Rajkot

70 The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/L & E, Madras Harbour, Madras-1

71 The Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, T. Ernakulam

72 The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Parliament House, New Delhi

73 Controller of Imports & Exports, 7, Portland Park, Visakhapatnam

74 The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwalla Chambers, Sir. P. M. Road, Bombay

75 Controller of Imports & Exports, I. R. 14-P, Pondicherry

76 Dy. Director-in-charge, S. I. S. I., Sahakar Bhavan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot

77 The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Near Forest, P. O. Dehradun

78 The Assistant Controller of Imports & Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla

79 The Dy. Director-General (S. D.) 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta

80 The Director, Govt. of India, S. I. S. I., Ministry of I & S, Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana

81 The Government Epigraphist for India

82 The Assistant Director-in-charge, S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Varnasi

83 The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur

84 The Assistant Director, (Administration), Office of the Director of Supplies & Disposal, Bombay

85 The Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Ministry of International Trade, Madras

86 The Dy. Collector of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam

87 The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta

88 The Director, S. I. S. I., Karan Nagar, Srinagar

89 The Director-i/c, S. I. S. I., 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur

90 The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1

91 The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T. D. Road, Ernakulam

92 The Asst. Director, Govt. Stationery & Book Depot, Aurangabad

93 The Asst. Director-i/c, S. I. S. I. Club Road, Hubli

94 The Employment Officer, Talcher

95 The Director of Inspection, D. G of S and Disposals, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta

96 The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay

97 The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore

98 The Administrative Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay

99 The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala

100 The Director, Ministry of I & Supply, (Dept. of Industry), Cuttack

101 The Dy. Director of Public Relations, State Information Centre, Patna

102 The Officer-in-charge, State Information Centre, Madras

103 The Asst. Director, S. I. S. I., M. I. Road, Jaipur

104 The Collector of Customs, Madras

105 National Building Org., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi

106 The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay

107 The Karnatak University, Dharwar

108 The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar

109 The Principal Publications Officer, Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology, UGC Building, New Delhi

110 The Officer-in-charge, Information Centre, Swami Ram Singh Road, Jaipur

111 The Director-General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi

112 Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi

113 Controller of Aerodromes, Calcutta

114 Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay

115 Controller of Aerodromes, Madras

116 The Registrar, Punjab Agrl. University, Ludhiana

117 The Land & Development Officer, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, W. H. & U. D., Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi

118 Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi

1 Registrar General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-1

2 The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusro Manzil, Hyderabad-4

3 The Director of Census Operations, Assam, Bomfyle Road, Shillong-1

4 The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna

5 The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6

6 The Director of Census Operations, Haryana, Kothi No. 1, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh

7 The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5

8 The Director of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, 19, Karan Nagar, Srinagar

9 The Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3

10 The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2 (M. P.)

11 The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sprott Road, Bombay-1 (BR)

12 The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal

13 The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong-3

14 The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, 1, Ali Asker Road, Bangalore-52

15 The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima

16 The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni Chouk, Cuttack-1

17 The Director of Census Operations, Punjab, No. 72, Sector-5, Chandigarh

18 The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Rambag Palace, Jaipur

19 The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86

20 The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Durga Bari West Compound, Agartala

21 The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6-Park Road, Lucknow

22 The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta-1

23 The Director of Census Operations, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair

24 The Director of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Laithumkhrah, Shillong

25 The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh

26 The Director of Census Operations, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji

27 The Director of Census Operations, Delhi-2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6

28 The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji

29 The Director of Census Operations, L. M. & A Islands, Kavaratti

30 The Director of Census Operations, Pondicherry, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86

ERRATA

Map. No	District/Taluk/Town	Details	Code No./ Col. No.	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5	6
84	Tiruchirapalli District	3. Growth of population, 1901—1971 (Census Year 1961)	2	3,190,133	3,190,123
101	Kumbakonam Taluk	Villages classified by population No. of Inhabited Villages		2	...
		10,000 and above			
		Males		141,307	...
		Females		139,589	...
111	Ramanathapuram District	4. Population by Religion—Jains	4	...	6
111	-do-	5. Population of Urban Centres 24. Samsikapuram			
		Workers (Males)	6	1,662	1,622
121	Tirunelveli District	5. Population of Urban Centres 12. Manimuthar (T. S.)			
		Workers (Males)	6	2 8 4	2 874
133	Kanyakumari District	3. Growth of population, 1901—1971 (Census Year 1901) (Females)	4	176,294	179,294
143	Tambaram Town	Basic Census Data (Females)		27,0 4	27,054
143	-do-	Proportion of population in Broad Age Groups (50—59)		5. 6	5.26
146	Gudiyatham Town	5th Paragraph 3rd line		5.48%	55.48%
147	Tiruvannamalai Town	Percentage of Workers (Males)		51.36	51.06
153	Coimbatore City	Proportion of workers in each category (Category—IV)		Neg.	...
155	Singanallur City	Percentage of persons having different languages as mother-tongue to total population (Others)		0,36	0.39
165	Karur Town	Last paragraph—5th line—Trade and Commerce		27 2%	27.9%
167	Thanjavur	Proportion of Population in Broad Age Groups (60+)		5.8	5.81
169	Nagapattinam Town	Basic Census Data (Population)		68,0 6	68,026
169	-do-	Percentage of Literacy (Population)		50. 0	50.60
170	Mayuram Town	Percentage of persons under major religious groups to the total population (Chirstians)		4.93	4 17
176	Tuticorin City	Proportion of population in Broad Age Groups (Age not stated)		00.1	0.01
177	Tirunelveli City	Basic Census Data (Population)		108, 4 8	108,498
177	-do-	-do- (Density per Sq. km.)		7,0 7	7,077