# CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

**SERIES 30**

# PONDICHERRY

PART IX

## CENSUS ATLAS

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## CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

### PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

### PONDICHERRY

(Series 30 relates to Pondicherry Union Territory only. Under this Series, the following publications have been issued.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Portrait of Population | A descriptive analysis of 1971 Census data |
| Part I–A | General Report |
| Part II–A | General Population Tables (A Series) |
| Part II–B | Economic Tables (B Series) |
| Part II–C (i) & Part V | Distribution of Population—Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Special Tables on Scheduled Castes. |
| Part II–C (ii) | Mother-tongue and other Social & Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables. |
| Part II–D | Migration Tables |
| Part III | Establishment Report and Tables |
| Part IV | Housing Report and Tables |
| Part VIII–A & B | Administration Report on Enumeration & Tabulation (For official use only) |
| Part IX | Census Atlas |
| Part X | District Census Handbooks |
| A & B | Village and Town Directory and Primary Census Abstract |

# FOREWORD

It was in 1961 for the first time in the history of Indian Census that a Census of India atlas series was brought out on various census themes as also non-census statistics for India and a number of States and Union Territories. These atlases received wide recognition. During 1973–74, the Indian Census Centenary Atlas was brought out by the office of the Registrar General, India. The 1961 atlas was exhibited at the International Geographical Congress (1968) in New Delhi. A folio of the 1961 atlas comprising ten selected maps was distributed among the 1,500 delegates to the congress. The centenary atlas was exhibited at the United Nations World Population Conference (1974) in Bucharest.

Maps from the tahsil to the national level appear in most 1971 census table volumes, reports and publications. As part of the 1971 census taking, jurisdictional maps (basic census map documents) and urban land use schematic maps were prepared to enrich the district census handbooks, the town directories and other census publications. The jurisdictional maps at taluk/district levels were combined in a volume known as Administrative Atlas for each State with additional demographic information and published for six states. Others are likely to come out in course of time. These are the latest subject maps with reference to the 1971 census. This upholds the tradition of the census office of producing the largest number of latest maps in the country.

The tabulation plan of the 1971 census aimed at presenting information based on various types of census data. The 1971 census of India, atlas series, projects census data in thematic maps. The 1971 atlas programme has been planned in a way that helps comparability with the 1961 data in areas like growth and density of population, sex, religion and literacy. The atlas series, which forms part IX in the census publication series will provide correlation of census data with non-census statistics and help in the analysis and evaluation of socio-economic problems at different administrative levels.

Planning of census atlases began along with pre-census preparations in 1969–70. A national conference was organised in April, 1970 in the office of the Registrar General in which scholars like Prof. G. S. Gosal, Prof. V. L. S. P. Rao, Prof. Mansoor Alam, Dr. M. P. Thakore, Dr. L. S. Bhatt and Mr. H. M. Jones participated. It discussed the themes and techniques for the maps to be included in 1971 atlas. This scheme was sent to a large number of Universities and institutions and valuable suggestions were received from Prof. O. H. K. Spate, Prof. John E. Brush, Prof. John W. Dickey, Prof. R. M. Prothero and Prof. B. J. Garner. The scheme was then examined at conferences of Directors of Census Operations at Courtallam (1970) and at Pahalgam (1972).

The atlas series has been planned in such a way that a complete demographic profile for different administrative units in the country is available from the maps appearing in the atlases of States and Union Territories and in the national volume. Generally, atlases of States and Union Territories include eight maps which give the geographical personality of the region, followed by population, sex and age, urbanisation, migration, agriculture, census industrial categories, electricity, transport and communications, trade and commerce and services. There are also maps devoted to scheduled castes and tribes, religion, education, housing and health.

There has been a slight deviation in the All-India volume to reduce the bulk of the atlas by combining themes on the maps. Certain insets are added to provide more information on the subject. Diagrams, graphs and tables based on quantitative measurements of themes help in interpretations of each plate.

In the present All-India Atlas, 80 plates are included in four sections. Eleven plates show administrative boundaries and physical aspects. In the section on demographic structure and trends, 35 plates cover distribution of population, density and growth, sex and age and urbanisation. The economic aspects based on census industrial categories are shown in 13 plates. The socio-cultural aspects accounting for 20 plates relate to scheduled castes and tribes, religion and education. A plate on the physio-geographical regions of India has been included to enable the users to co-ordinate variables in terms of such regions.

This atlas programme has been executed under the direction of Dr. B. K. Roy, Assistant Registrar General (Map). When Dr. Roy went on an U. N. assignment for two years, the work was carried on by the Map Division in Delhi under the supervision of Dr. R. R. Tripathi, now Map Officer. I congratulate all the members of Map Division in our Delhi Office and the members of map units in the offices of Directors of Census Operations of States/Union Territories on their excellent team-work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture.

New Delhi :
Gandhi Jayanti,
2nd October, 1977.

**R. B. CHARI,**
*Registrar General, India,*
*Ex-Officio Census Commissioner, India.*

I thank the following officials of the Census Directorate, Tamil Nadu who have been associated with the compilation of data for the maps, preparation of maps, diagrams and notes contained in this volume.

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## ERRATA

| *Page No.* | *Description* | *For* | *Read* |
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| 58 | Percentage figure given in the second bar diagram at the bottom of the page | 96.0 | 95.9 |
| 62 | Percentage figures in the second bar diagram at the bottom | 66.2 | 66.1 |
| | | 94.4 | 94.3 |
| | Population in 000 given at the bottom of the second bar diagram | 69.4 | 69.3 |
| 68 | Percentage of urban area given at the top of the first bar diagram | 51.0 | 50.9 |
| 70 | *First bar diagram* : | | |
| | Rural Area in $Km^2$ | 404.6 | 399.6 |
| | Percentage of Rural Area | 99.8 | 96.8 |
| | *Second bar diagram* : | | |
| | (i) Rural population in 000 at the bottom | 258.6 | 262.7 |
| | (ii) Percentage | 94.6 | 96.1 |
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| | | 55.0 | 59.0 |
| | | 73.2 | 75.5 |
| | (ii) Population in 000 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| | | 13.2 | 14.2 |
| | | 17.6 | 18.1 |
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| | Category II – Males | 29.69 | 29.68 |
| | Category V (b) – Females | 0.24 | 0.25 |

# 1. Orientation

# MAP 1

## POSITION OF PONDICHERRY IN INDIA

The map indicates the location of Pondicherry Union Territory in India. Pondicherry Union Territory comprises of four 'Areas', *viz.*, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, each isolated from the other. The term 'Area' in Pondicherry corresponds to district in other States. Pondicherry and Karaikal Areas are on the east coast encircled by the districts of South Arcot and Thanjavur respectively of Tamil Nadu. Mahe lies on the west coast of Kerala, bordering the two districts of Kozhikode and Cannanore. Yanam, the smallest of the four Areas is on the east coast as a pocket in the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.

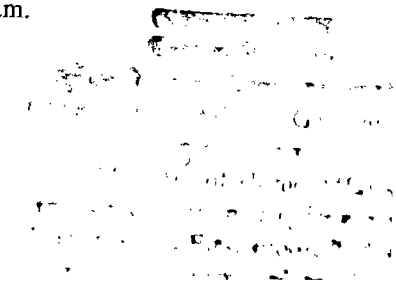
The Union Territory has an area of 480 $Km^2$ ranking twenty-eighth in respect of area in the country. The population of Pondicherry Union Territory is 471,707, *i.e.*, 0.086 per cent of the total Indian population. Populationwise, it ranks twenty-fourth among all the States and Union Territories and third among the Union Territories.

The area and population of States/Union Territories as at 1971 Census are presented in the table below :

| | *Unit* | | *Area in $Km^2$* | *Rank in Area* | *Population, 1971* | *Rank in Population* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| | INDIA | ... | 3,287,782 | ... | 548,159,652 | ... |
| | *States* | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | ... | 276,814 | 5 | 43,502,708 | 5 |
| 2. | Assam* | ... | 99,610 | 12 | 14,957,542 | 13 |
| 3. | Bihar | ... | 173,876 | 9 | 56,353,369 | 2 |
| 4. | Gujarat | ... | 195,984 | 7 | 26,697,475 | 9 |
| 5. | Haryana | ... | 44,222 | 17 | 10,036,808 | 15 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | ... | 55,673 | 15 | 3,460,434 | 18 |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | ... | 222,236 | 6 | 4,616,632 | 16 |
| 8. | Kerala | ... | 38,864 | 18 | 21,347,375 | 12 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | ... | 442,841 | 1 | 41,654,119 | 6 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | ... | 307,762 | 3 | 50,412,235 | 3 |
| 11. | Manipur | ... | 22,356 | 20 | 1,072,753 | 20 |
| 12. | Meghalaya | ... | 22,489 | 19 | 1,011,699 | 21 |
| 13. | Mysore | ... | 191,773 | 8 | 29,299,014 | 8 |
| 14. | Nagaland | ... | 16,527 | 21 | 516,449 | 23 |
| 15. | Orissa | ... | 155,782 | 10 | 21,944,615 | 11 |
| 16. | Punjab | ... | 50,362 | 16 | 13,551,060 | 14 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | ... | 342,214 | 2 | 25,765,806 | 10 |
| 18. | Sikkim | ... | 7,299 | 24 | 209,843 | 27 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | ... | 130,069 | 11 | 41,199,168 | 7 |
| 20. | Tripura | ... | 10,477 | 22 | 1,556,342 | 19 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | ... | 294,413 | 4 | 88,341,144 | 1 |
| 22. | West Bengal | ... | 87,853 | 13 | 44,312,011 | 4 |

*Includes Mizo District now constituted as the Union Territory of Mizoram.





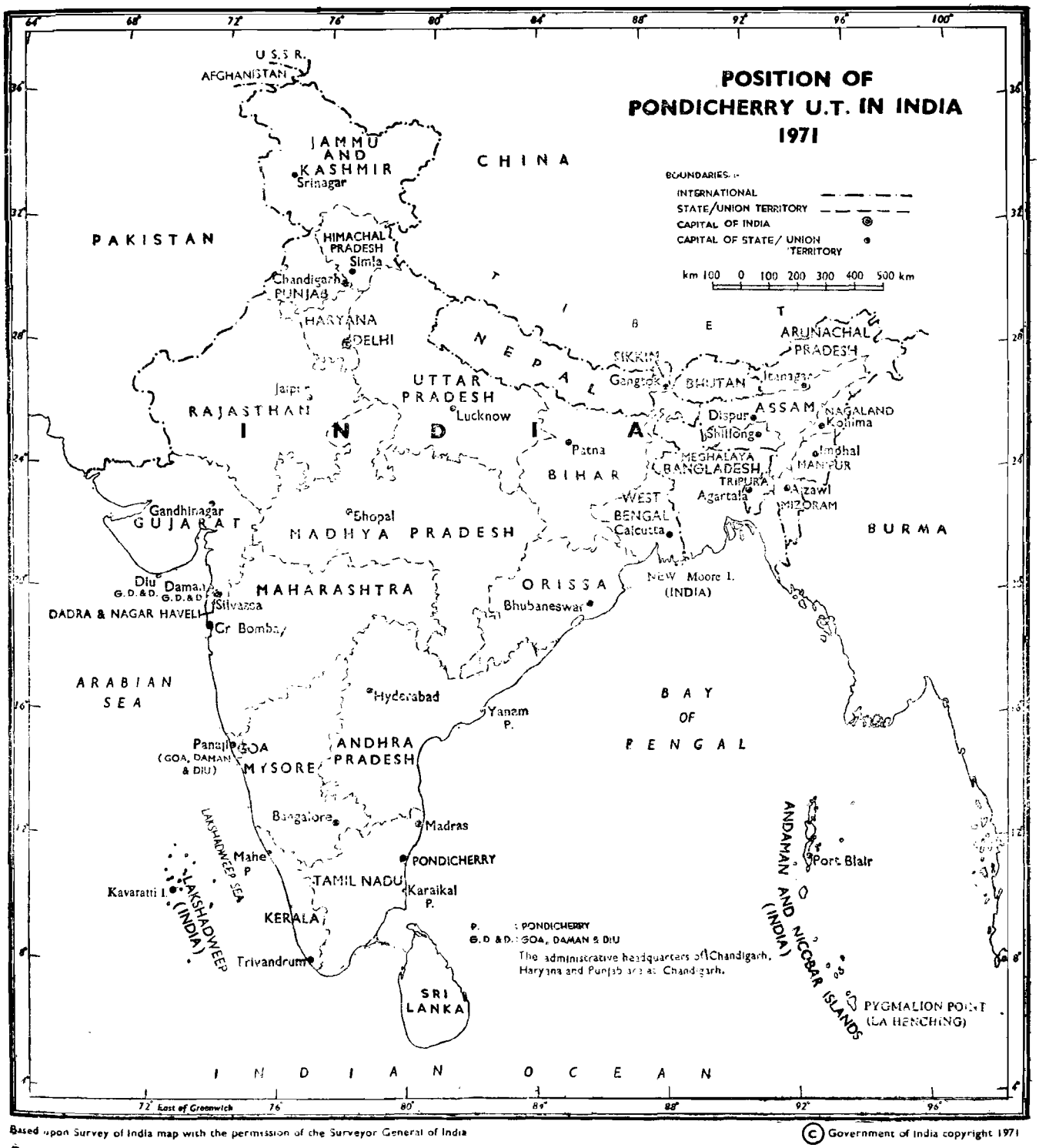
| Unit | Area in Km² | Rank in area for India | Rank in area for Union Territories | Population, 1971 | Rank in Population for India | Rank in Population for Union Territories |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3-a) | (3-b) | (4) | (5-a) | (5-b) |
| *Union Territories* | | | | | | |
| 1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands ... | 8,293 | 23 | 2 | 115,133 | 28 | 6 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh ... | 83,578 | 14 | 1 | 467,511 | 25 | 4 |
| 3. Chandigarh ... | 114 | 29 | 7 | 257,251 | 26 | 5 |
| 4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli ... | 491 | 27 | 5 | 74,170 | 29 | 7 |
| 5. Delhi ... | 1,485 | 26 | 4 | 4,065,698 | 17 | 1 |
| 6. Goa, Daman & Diu ... | 3,813 | 25 | 3 | 857,771 | 22 | 2 |
| 7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands ... | 32 | 30 | 8 | 31,810 | 30 | 8 |
| 8. Pondicherry ... | 480 | 28 | 6 | 471,707 | 24 | 3 |

Pondicherry Area accommodates the largest size of population, *i.e.*, 340,240 persons or 72.13 per cent of the total population of the Union Territory. Karaikal follows second with a population of 100,042 persons or 21.21 per cent, Mahe with 23,134 persons or 4.90 per cent as third and Yanam with 8,291 persons or 1.76 per cent as fourth and the last.

Pondicherry ranks first (290 km²) in area followed by Karaikal with 161 Km². Yanam comes third with 20 Km² while Mahe with 9 Km² is the tiniest of all.

The following table presents the constituent Area-wise population and extent :

| Area | State/District where situated | Area in Km² | Rank in area | Population in 1971 | Rank in population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Pondicherry ... | South Arcot District in Tamil Nadu ... | 290 | 1 | 340,240 | 1 |
| Karaikal ... | Thanjavur District in Tamil Nadu ... | 161 | 2 | 100,042 | 2 |
| Mahe ... | Cannanore and Kozhikode districts in Kerala ... | 9 | 4 | 23,134 | 3 |
| Yanam ... | East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh ... | 20 | 3 | 8,291 | 4 |




Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

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The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

# MAP 2

## PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY — ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1971

The map shows the administrative divisions of the Union Territory of Pondicherry, the four Areas and the communes along with their headquarters as existed during 1971 census.

The Union Territory of Pondicherry has sixteen communes of which eight are in Pondicherry Area, six in Karaikal and one each in Mahe and Yanam Areas. The communes bear the names of their respective headquarters. The lower units below the commune are villages in rural areas and towns in urban areas. Except Yanam Area which is treated entirely as urban, the other Areas of Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe have both urban and rural units. Among the eight communes of Pondicherry Area, one is exclusively urban having no rural characteristics while five are entirely rural and two have an admixture of rural and urban characteristics.

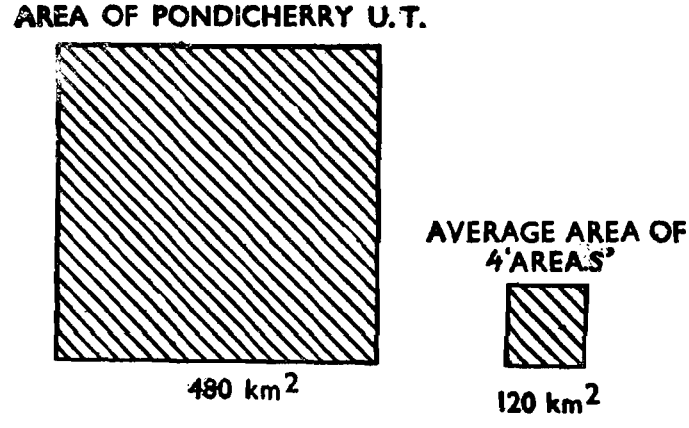
Pondicherry Union Territory has six towns, *i.e.*, Pondicherry, Mudaliarpet, Ozhukarai, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. The number of inhabited villages in Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe is 213, 117 and 3 respectively.

The details of commune-wise area and population are given below:

| *Name of the Area* | | *Name of the Commune* | *Area in Km²* | *Total population* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1. Pondicherry | | | 290.0* | 340,240 |
| | (*i*) | Pondicherry | 6.2 | 90,637 |
| | (*ii*) | Ariankuppam | 24.4 | 26.269 |
| | (*iii*) | Mudaliarpet | 13.4 | 43,585 |
| | (*iv*) | Ozhukarai | 34.5 | 57,785 |
| | (*v*) | Mannadipet | 63.6 | 32,133 |
| | (*vi*) | Villianur | 66.2 | 39,134 |
| | (*vii*) | Bahour | 55.1 | 30,312 |
| | (*viii*) | Nettapakkam | 30.3 | 20,385 |
| 2. Karaikal | | | 161.0* | 100,042 |
| | (*ix*) | Karaikal | 19.0 | 36,152 |
| | (*x*) | Tirunallar | 42.5 | 20,445 |
| | (*xi*) | Neravy | 17.3 | 11,117 |
| | (*xii*) | Nedungadu | 24.0 | 9,846 |
| | (*xiii*) | Kottucherry | 25.7 | 10,949 |
| | (*xiv*) | Tirumalai-rayanpattinam | 19.3 | 11,533 |
| 3. Mahe | (*xv*) | Mahe | 9.0* | 23,134 |
| 4. Yanam | (*xvi*) | Yanam | 20.0* | 8,291 |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | | | **480.0*** | **471,707** |

*Note :* *These represent provisional 'Geographical Area' figures supplied by the Surveyor-General of India. The total of the area figures of the communes will not tally with the area figures of Areas because the former represent 'land use' area and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Land Records.

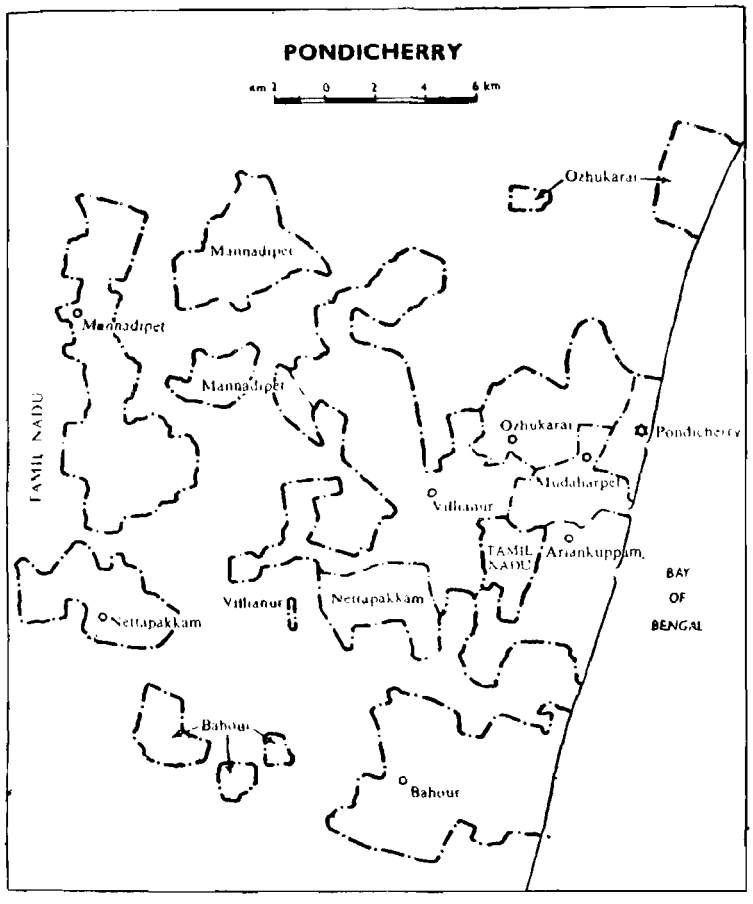
The two square diagrams below show the total area of the Union Territory as 480 sq. km. and the average extent of an Area in the Union Territory as 120 sq. km.



Union Territory of

# PONDICHERRY

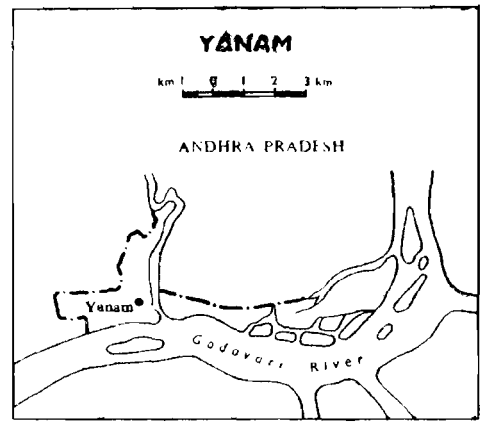
## ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1971

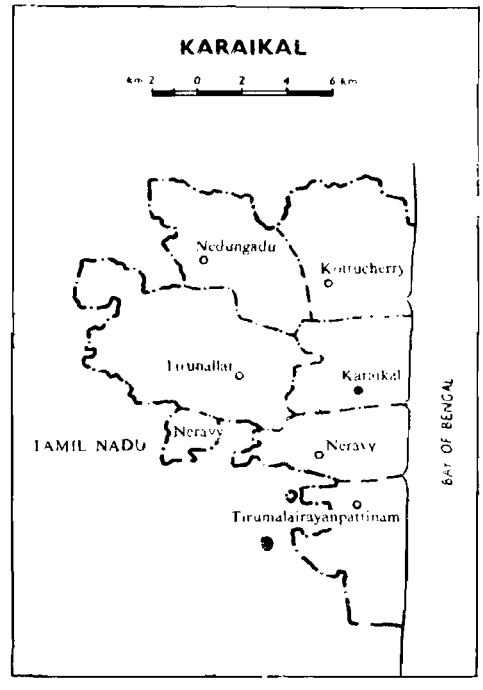


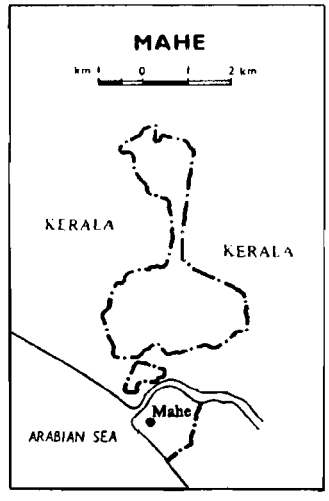

BOUNDARIES -

STATE / UNION TERRITORY

COMMUNE




U. T. Headquarters ✡

Area Headquarters •

Commune Headquarters ○

# 2. Distribution, Density and Growth Character

# MAP 3

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1971

Distribution of population, both rural and urban, as per 1971 census is depicted in this map. Rural population is denoted by dots, each dot representing 1,000 rural population and the urban population by circles proportionate to the population size of towns.

The rural population of the Union Territory as per 1971 stands at 273,419. Of this, a total of 185,295 persons (67.77 per cent) live in Pondicherry Area, 73,962 persons (27.05 per cent) in Karaikal Area and 14,162 persons (5.18 per cent) in Mahe Area. Yanam is entirely urban.

There are six urban units in the Union Territory. Pondicherry with a population of 90,637 is classified as a Class II town while the other three towns namely, Mudaliarpet (42,933), Ozhukarai (21,375) in Pondicherry Area and Karaikal (26,080) in Karaikal Area are categorised as class III towns. Mahe (8,972) and Yanam (8,291) are classified as Class V towns.

The total urban population of the Union Territory is 198,288 which accounts for 42 per cent of the total population.

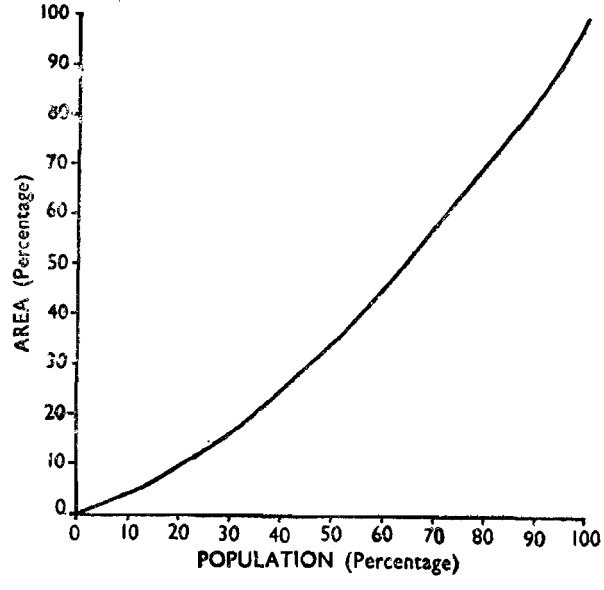
A high concentration of population is seen in Pondicherry Area. Pondicherry commune is entirely urban. The adjacent commune of Mudaliarpet too is predominantly urban having 99 per cent urban population. Another commune, Ozhukarai has about one third of its total population living in Ozhukarai town. The Pondicherry town along with Mudaliarpet and parts of Ozhukarai town has been recognised as an 'Urban Agglomeration' with a population of 153,325.

Karaikal commune has 72 per cent urban population living in Karaikal town and Mahe commune has recorded 39 per cent urban population.

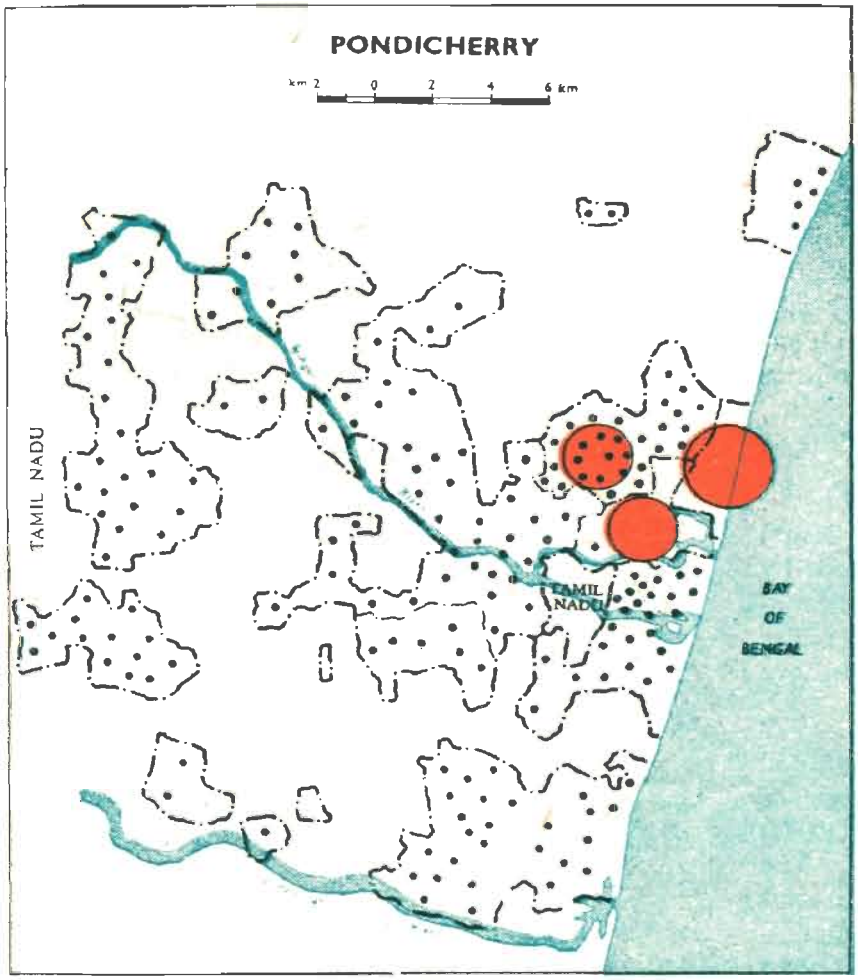
Data on number of inhabited villages, rural population, number of towns and the urban population are given below Area-wise :

| *Unit* | *Rural* | | *Urban* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number of inhabited villages* | *Population* | *Number of towns* | *Population* |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** ... | **333** | **273,419** | **6** | **198,288** |
| 1. Pondicherry Area ... | 213 | 185,295 | 3 | 154,945 |
| 2. Karaikal Area ... | 117 | 73,962 | 1 | 26,080 |
| 3. Mahe Area ... | 3 | 14,162 | 1 | 8,972 |
| 4. Yanam Area ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8,291 |

Based on the cumulative percentages of area and population to that of the Union Territory, a line graph is also presented here. From the graph, it may be seen that the distribution of population over the area is not uniform.



# DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1971

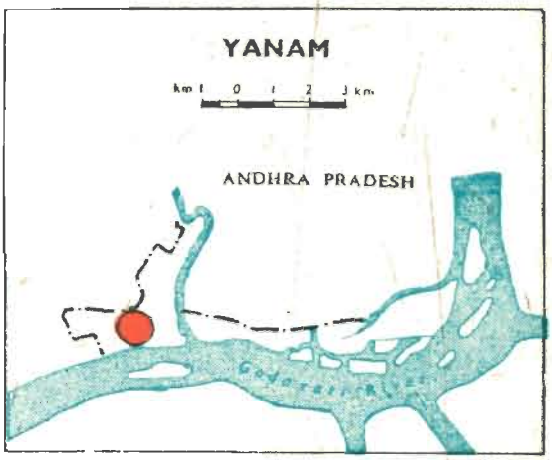


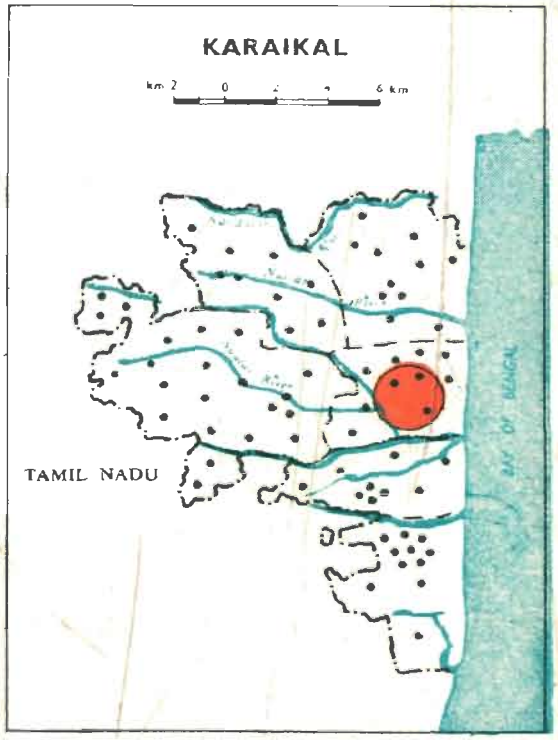

BOUNDARIES -

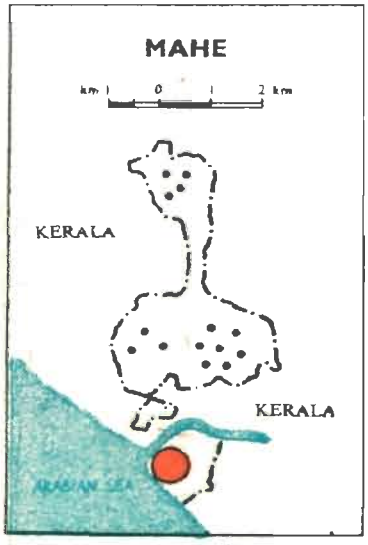
STATE /UNION TERRITORY

COMMUNE

RIVER




II Class (50 000 - 99 999)
III Class (20 000 - 49 999)
V Class (5 000 - 9999)

• Each dot represents 1 000 Rural Population

# MAP 4

## DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971

The map shows the density of population per Km² at the commune level. Density figures for each commune are grouped into five ranges and the communes are shaded by choropleth technique from deep to light shades indicating high to low density as shown in the legend of the map.

The average density in the Union Territory is 983 persons per Km². Six, out of the 16 communes have recorded higher density than the Union Territory average. Among the communes, the highest density is recorded in Pondicherry (14,595 persons per Km²). This is due to large number of commercial and manufacturing units in the town besides government offices, educational institutions, transport terminals, etc., leading to continued inflow of migrants from outside area.

The next higher density (3,253 persons per Km²) is recorded in Mudaliarpet commune followed by Mahe commune (2,570 persons per Km²). Pondicherry, Mudaliarpet and Mahe communes come under the highest density range of 2,001 persons and above per Km².

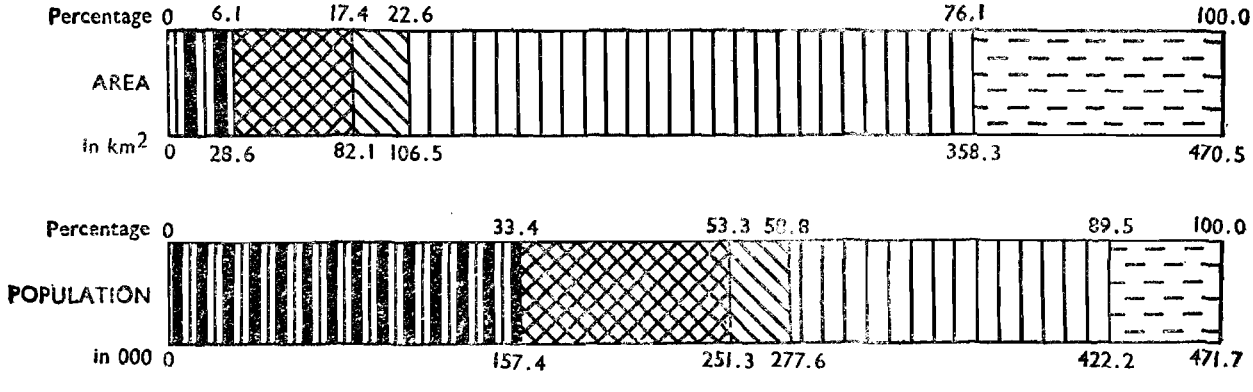
Ozhukarai (1,675 persons per Km²) and Karaikal commune (1,903) remain in the density range of 1,501–2,000 while Ariankuppam commune (1,077) comes under the third range of 1,001–1,500. The other communes, *viz.*, Mannadipet (505), Villianur (591), Bahour (550), Nettapakkam (673) of Pondicherry Area ; Neravy (643) and Tirumalairayanpattinam (598) of Karikal Area fall within the density range of 501–1,000. Communes with low density, *i.e.*, Tirunallar (481), Kottucherry (426), Yanam (415) and Nedungadu (410) fall under the lower range of 500 and below.

The table below shows the density of population at Area level and the number of communes above and below the Union Territory's average density :

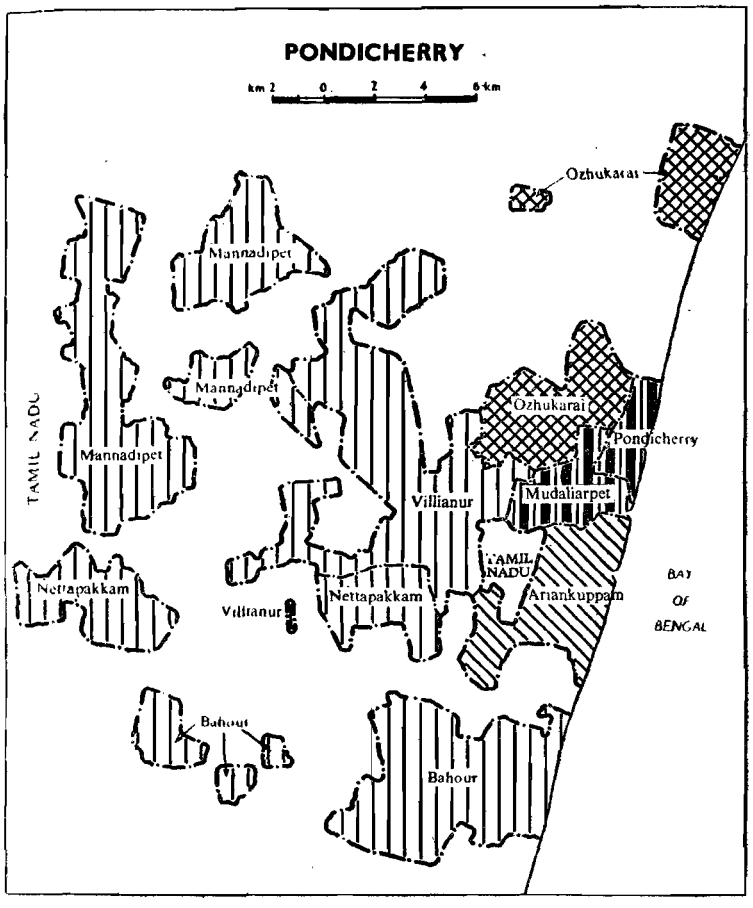
| *Unit* | *Density of population per Km²* | *Number of communes with density of population* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Above the UT Average* | *Below the UT Average* |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **983** | **6** | **10** |
| 1. Pondicherry Area | 1,173 | 4 | 4 |
| 2. Karaikal Area ... | 621 | 1 | 5 |
| 3. Mahe Area ... | 2,570 | 1 | ... |
| 4. Yanam Area ... | 415 | ... | 1 |

Of the five ranges shown in the map, the 501–1,000 density range has the largest number of six communes. There are four communes with a density of less than 500 persons per Km².

The area in km² and the population of the communes falling in the five ranges are also presented in two horizontal bar diagrams, where the actual figures and percentages are given cumulatively.



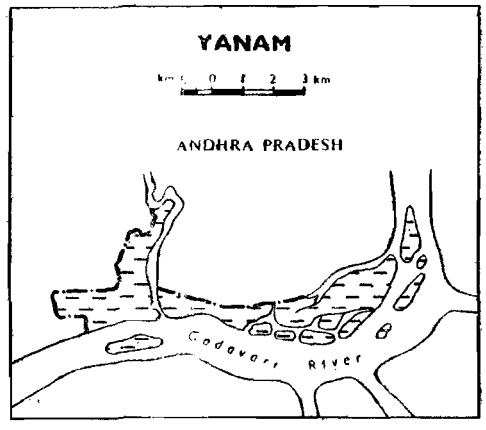
# DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971

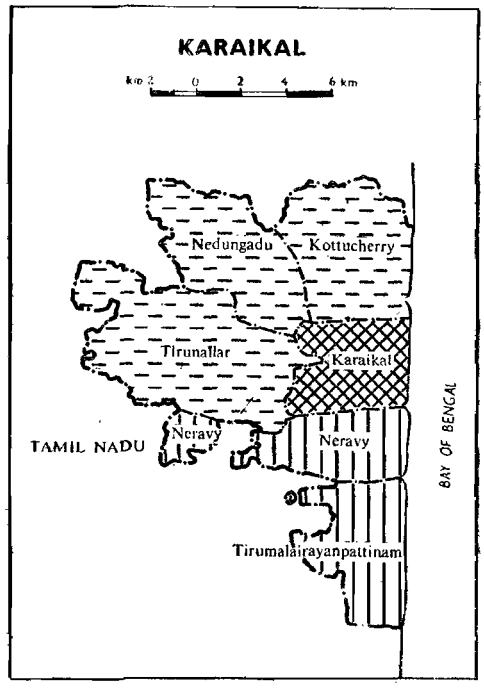


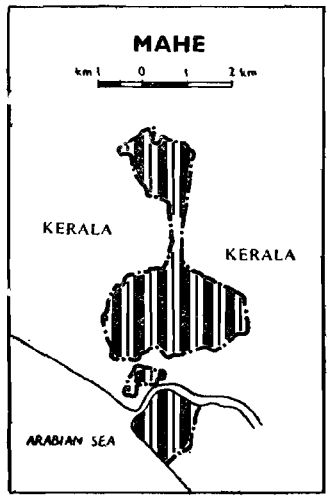

BOUNDARIES :-

STATE/UNION TERRITORY

COMMUNE




Density per sq. km.

- 2001 & above
- 1501 – 2000
- 1001 – 1500
- 501 – 1000 → U.T. Average 983
- 500 & below

# MAP 5

## CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1961-71

This map portrays the change in population during the decade 1961-71 at Area level of Pondicherry Union Territory.

The percentage increase of population during 1961-71 has been calculated for each Area and the percentage figures are grouped into four ranges from high to low and the same are shown on the map by choropleth technique.

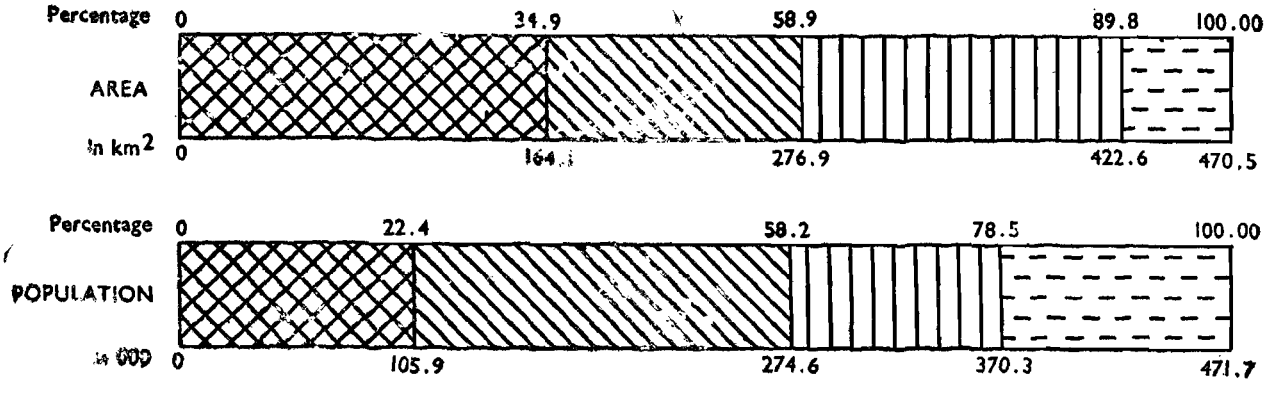
During the decade 1961-71, 102,628 persons were added to the Union Territory's population accounting for an increase of 27.81 per cent.

A high percentage increase of 31.59 falling in the range of '20.01 and above' has been observed in Pondicherry Area followed by Karaikal Area (19.10) in the range of 19.01-20.00. Mahe area (18.73) lies in the lower range of 18.01-19.00. The lowest decadal change (17.90) in population in the range of '18.00 and below' is noticed in Yanam Area.

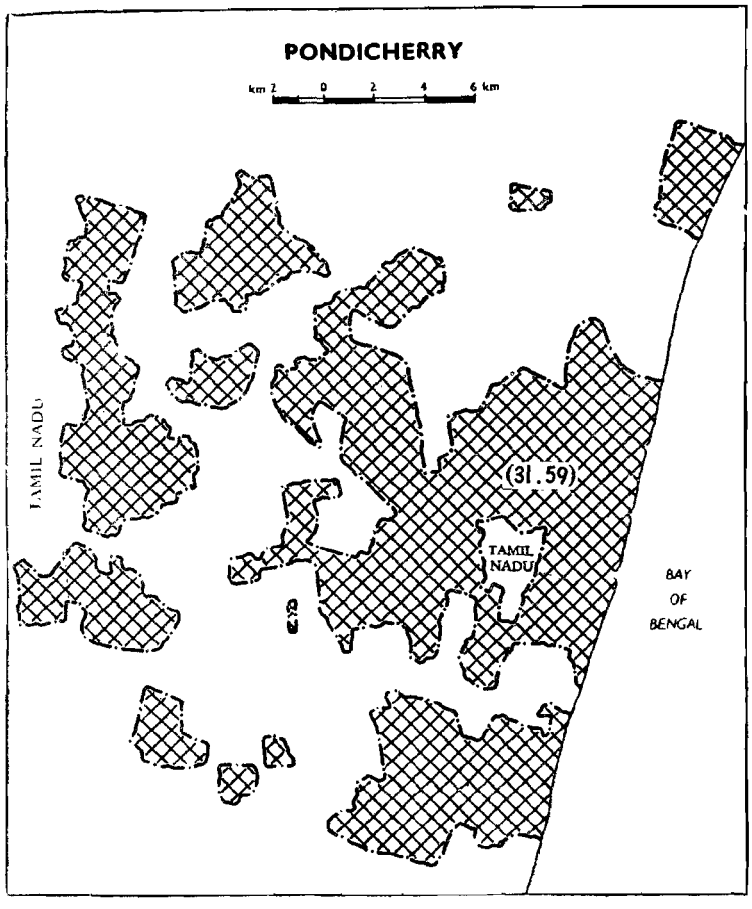
The following table gives the percentage increase of population, Area-wise during the decade 1961-71:

| *Union Territory/Area* | | *Percentage increase* |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | | (2) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | ... | **27.81** |
| 1. Pondicherry Area | ... | 31.59 |
| 2. Karaikal Area | ... | 19.10 |
| 3. Mahe Area | ... | 18.73 |
| 4. Yanam Area | ... | 17.90 |

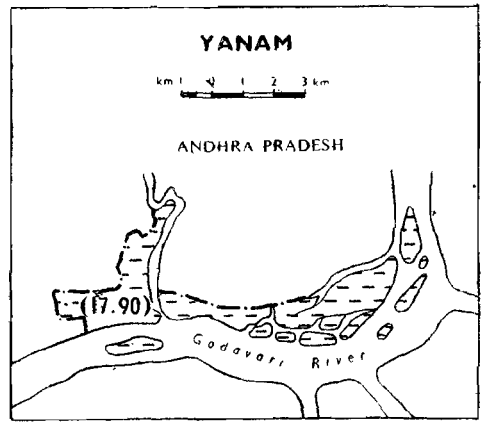
The horizontal bar diagram below indicates absolute area and population with their corresponding percentages for population and area.

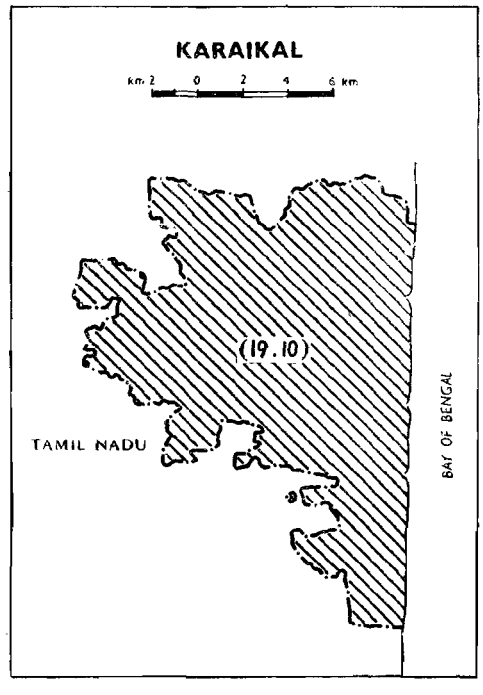


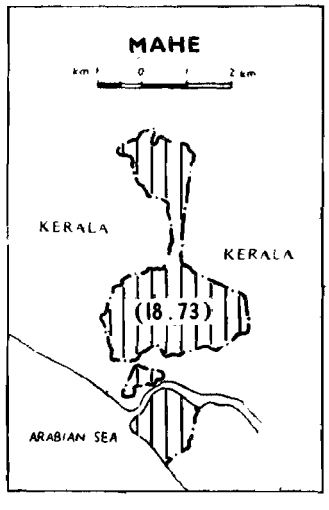
# CHANGE IN POPULATION 1961-71




BOUNDARY -
STATE/UNION TERRITORY




Percentage of Population Increase

- 20.01 & above ⟶ U.T. Average 27.81
- 19.01 – 20.00
- 18.01 – 19.00
- 18.00 & below

# MAP 6

## GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1961–71

This map depicts the inter-censal growth rate of population in Pondicherry Union Territory at the Commune level during the decade 1961–71.

Inter-censal variation has been calculated for all the communes and the percentages are grouped into four categories as shown on the map by distinct shades.

During the decade 1961–71, the population in Pondicherry Area has increased by 81,679 persons (31.59 per cent).

The communes falling in the range with high percentages of 30.01 and above are Mudaliarpet (58.15) and Ozhukarai (47.35).

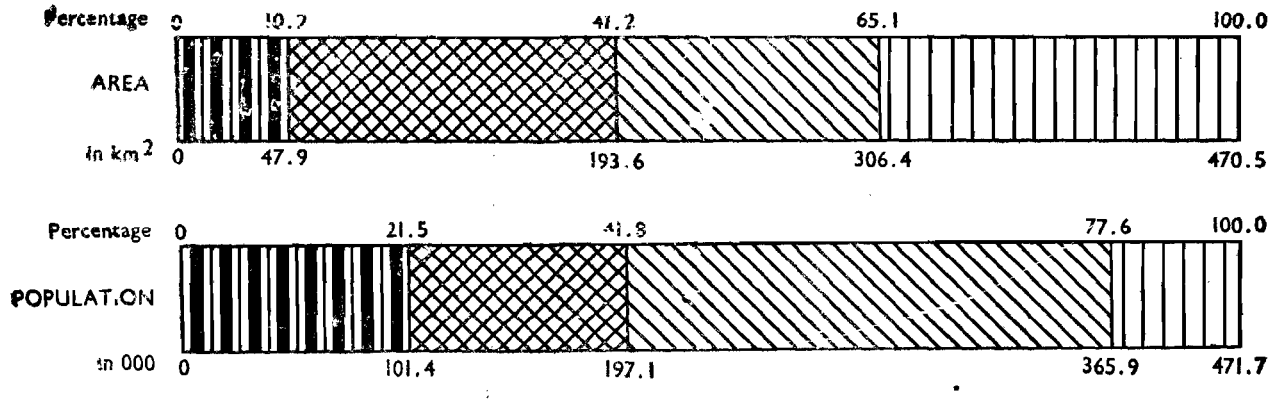
Three communes which fall in the range 25.01–30.00 are Bahour (26.88 per cent), Villianur (27.06 per cent) and Ariankuppam (29.88 per cent). The communes of Mannadipet (23.76 per cent), Pondicherry (23.51 per cent). Karaikal (23.35 per cent) and Nedungadu (20.31 per cent) emerge on the map in the range with low increase of 20.01–25.00 per cent.

The lowest range of 20.00 and below includes seven communes of the Union Territory. Of them, four are in Karaikal Area and one in Pondicherry area. Besides, Mahe and Yanam communes fall in this range.

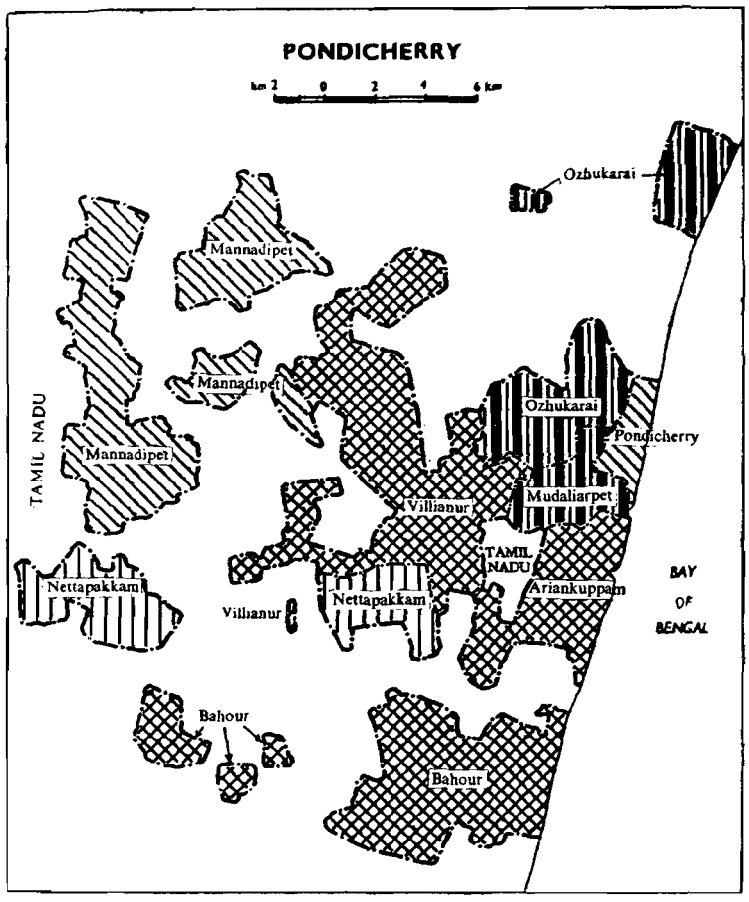
The table below shows the growth rate at commun level during 1961–71 in Pondicherry Union Territory

| | *Communes* | | *Growth rate during 1961–7 (Percentage increase)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) | | (2) |
| 1. | Mudaliarpet | ... | 58.15 |
| 2. | Ozhukarai | ... | 47.35 |
| 3. | Ariankuppam | ... | 29.88 |
| 4. | Villianur | ... | 27.06 |
| 5. | Bahour | ... | 26.88 |
| 6. | Mannadipet | ... | 23.76 |
| 7. | Pondicherry | ... | 23.51 |
| 8. | Karaikal | ... | 23.35 |
| 9. | Nedungadu | ... | 20.31 |
| 10. | Mahe | ... | 18.73 |
| 11. | Kottucherry | ... | 18.65 |
| 12. | Yanam | ... | 17.90 |
| 13. | Tirumalairayanpattinam | ... | 16.60 |
| 14. | Nettapakkam | ... | 16.37 |
| 15. | Tirunallar | ... | 15.93 |
| 16. | Neravy | ... | 13.97 |

The horizontal diagrams below show the area ai population of communes grouped under each ran and their percentages respectively.



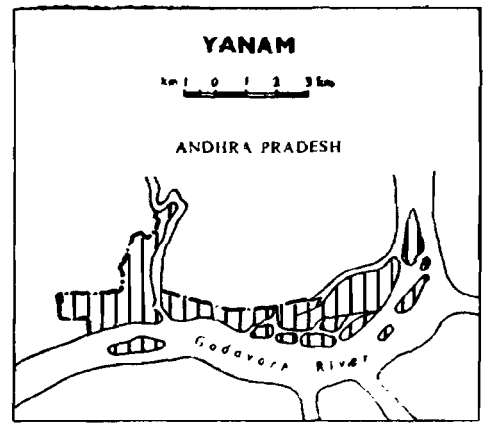
# GROWTH OF POPULATION 1961-71

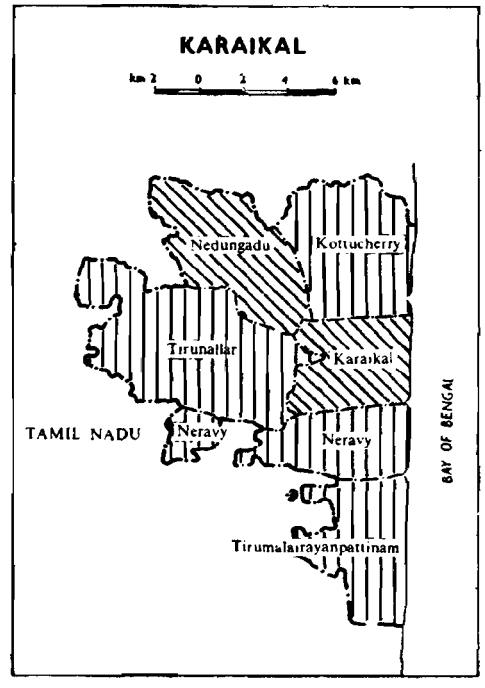


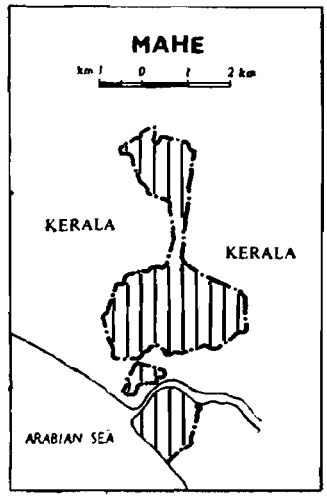

BOUNDARIES:-

STATE / UNION TERRITORY

COMMUNE




Percentage increase

- 30.01 & above
- 25.01 – 30.00 — U.T. Average 27.81
- 20.01 – 25.00
- 20.00 & below

# MAP 7

## FERTILITY 1971

The map shows distribution of child-woman ratio in the four Areas of Pondicherry Union Territory in 1971.

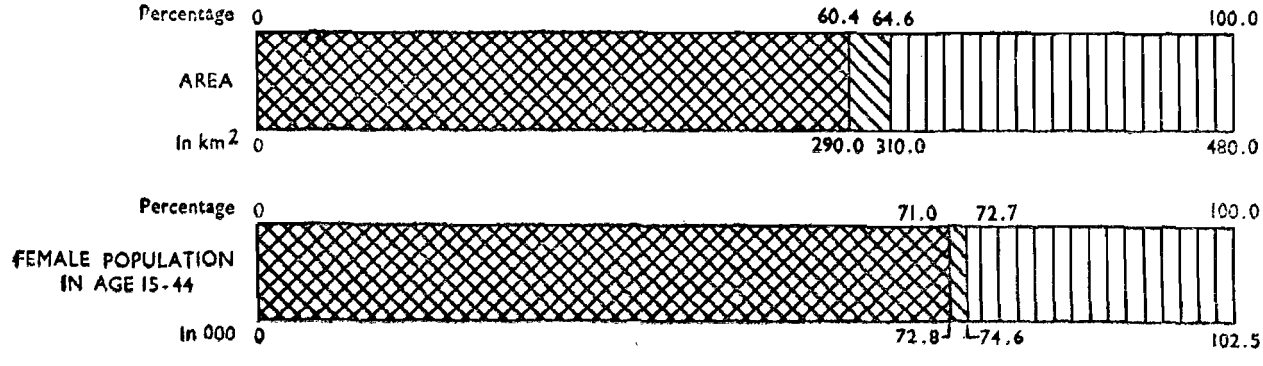
The number of children in the age group 0–4 per 100 women in the age group 15–44 has been calculated and grouped into three categories.

The Union Territory has a total of 102,515 females in child bearing age of 15–44 and 65,108 children in the age group 0–4. One Area, *viz.*, Pondicherry falls above and three remaining Areas fall below the Union Territory's average ratio (63.51).

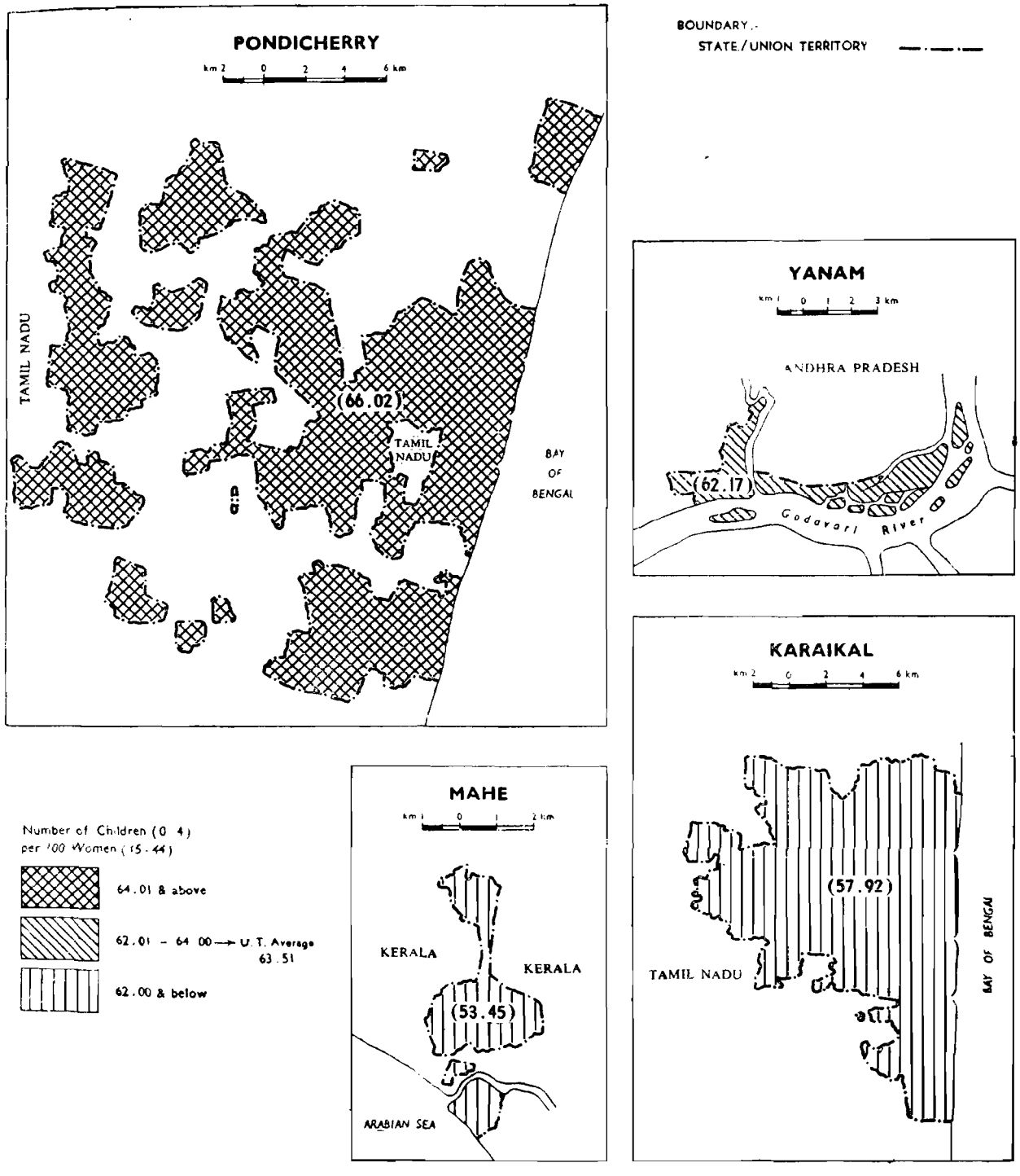
The child-woman ratio is highest in Pondicherry Area (66.02). Yanam Area (62.17) is grouped within the range of 62.01–64.00. The remaining two Areas, *i.e.*, Karaikal (57.92) and Mahe (53.45) fall within the range of below 62.00.

| *Unit* | *Children of 0–4 age group* | *Women of age group 15–44* | *Number of children (0–4) per 100 women (15–44)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **65,108** | **102,515** | **63.51** |
| 1. Pondicherry Area | 48,079 | 72,820 | 66.02 |
| 2. Karaikal Area... | 13,012 | 22,466 | 57.92 |
| 3. Mahe Area ... | 2,924 | 5,471 | 53.45 |
| 4. Yanam Area ... | 1,093 | 1,758 | 62.17 |

The horizontal bar diagrams below show the area in km² and female population in the age group 15–44 of the Areas falling under the three ranges as given in the map. The figures and percentages are given cumulatively.



# FERTILITY 1971



# 3. Sex and Age Structure

# MAP 8

## SEX RATIO 1971

This map depicts sex ratio in 1971 at commune level of Pondicherry Union Territory.

The sex ratio for each commune is derived as follows :

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of females}}{\text{Number of males}} \times 1{,}000$$

The values so obtained are grouped under six distinct ranges and hatched from high to low.

The population of the Union Territory comprises 237,112 males and 234,595 females and thus the corresponding sex ratio is 989 females per 1,000 males. This is higher than India's sex ratio (930).

Nine communes, fall above and seven below the Union Territory's average (989), Mahe commune showing the highest sex ratio (1,169). This is followed by the three communes Tirumalairayanpattinam (1,044), Tirunallar (1,030) and Karaikal (1,028), falling in the range of 1,026—1,050.

The communes, Yanam (1,024) and Nedungadu (1,017) come within the range of 1,001—1,025.

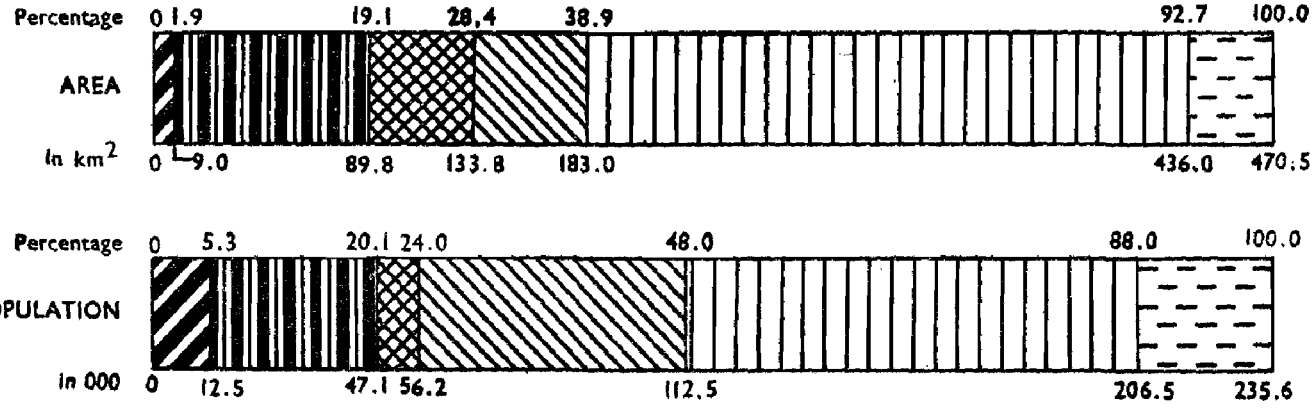
The range of 976–1,000 includes the three communes of Neravy (999), Kottucherry (998) and Pondicherry (996).

The communes falling within sex ratio range of 951–975 are Ariankuppam (968), Mannadipet and Mudaliarpet (963 each), Bahour and Nettapakkam (960 each) and Villianur (953). The lowest sex ratio of 948 which is conspicuous is observed in Ozhukarai commune of Pondicherry Area.

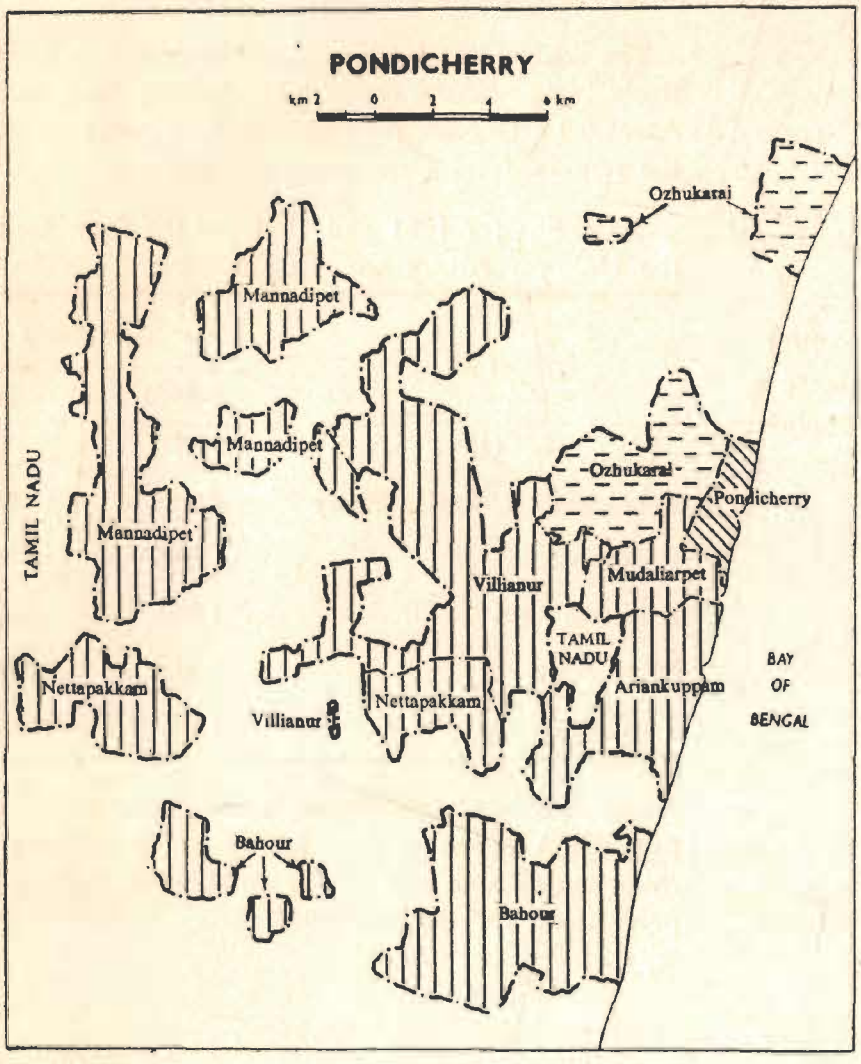
Sex ratio for each Area and the number of communes in each sex ratio range are given below :

| *UNIT* | *Sex ratio* | *Number of communes in the sex ratio range* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1,051 *and above* | 1,026–1,050 | 1,001–1,025 | 976–1,000 | 951–975 | 950 *and below* |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **989** | **1** | **3** | **2** | **3** | **6** | **1** |
| Pondicherry Area | 968 | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Karaikal Area | 1,023 | — | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Mahe Area | 1,169 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Yanam Area | 1,024 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |

Area and female population of the communes under the six ranges as shown in the map are presented in the following two bar diagrams.



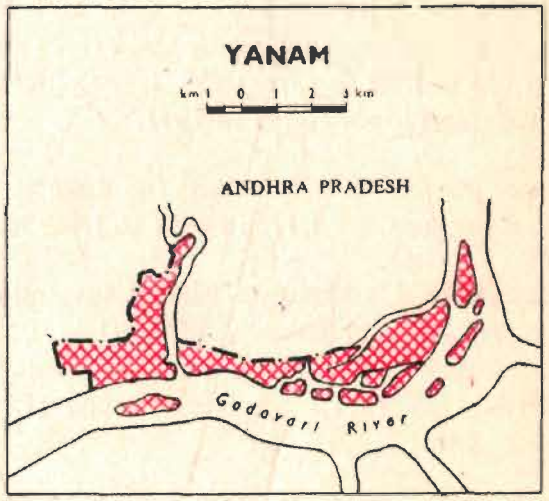
# SEX RATIO 1971

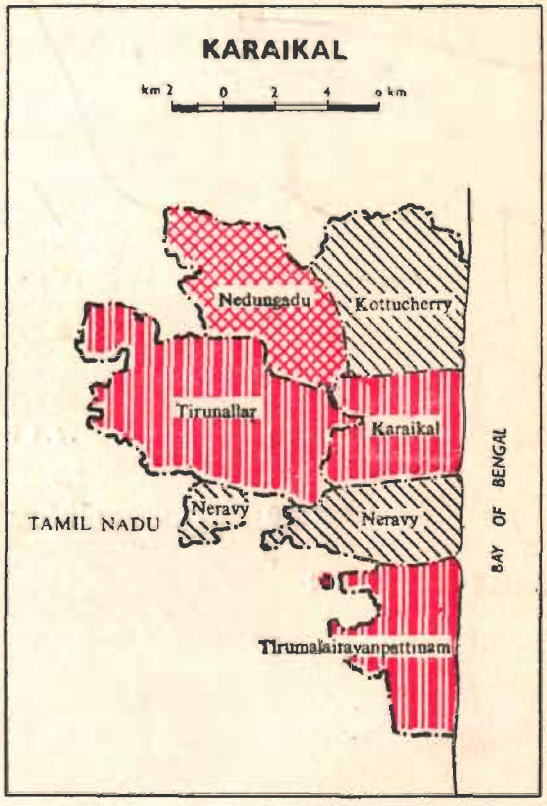



BOUNDARIES :-

STATE / UNION TERRITORY

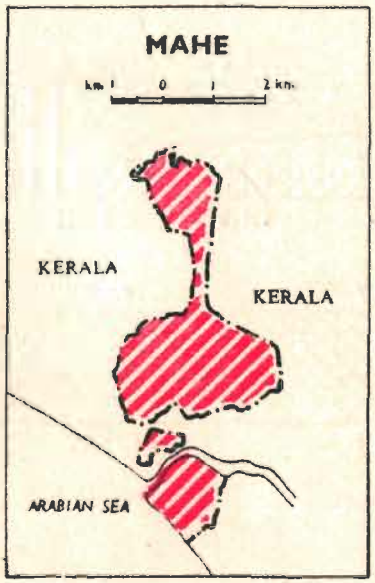
COMMUNE




Females per 1000 Males

- 1051 & above
- 1026 – 1050
- 1001 – 1025
- 976 – 1000 → U. T. Average 989
- 951 – 975
- 950 & below



# MAP 9

## CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1961-71

Two maps prepared by choropleth technique are juxtaposed to bring out the changing pattern of sex ratio in Pondicherry Union Territory between 1961 and 1971 censuses.

Sex ratio (*i.e.*, the number of females per 1,000 males) is depicted at commune level in both the maps. There are six ranges for 1971 and five ranges for 1961 in these maps. The sex ratio for the Union Territory has fallen from 1,013 in 1961 to 989 in 1971.

Fifteen out of sixteen communes have registered lower sex ratios in 1971 when compared with 1961. Except Yanam commune, where there is a small increase from 1,021 in 1961 to 1,024 in 1971, the other communes have recorded lower ratios in 1971.

Mahe commune which has the highest sex ratio shows a decline from 1,175 in 1961 to 1,169 in 1971.

There were 4 communes with a sex ratio of 1,051 and above in 1961 namely, Mahe (1,175), Tirumalairayanpattinam (1,079), Tirunallar (1,062) and Karaikal (1,075) but in 1971, Mahe commune (1,169) alone remains in this range.

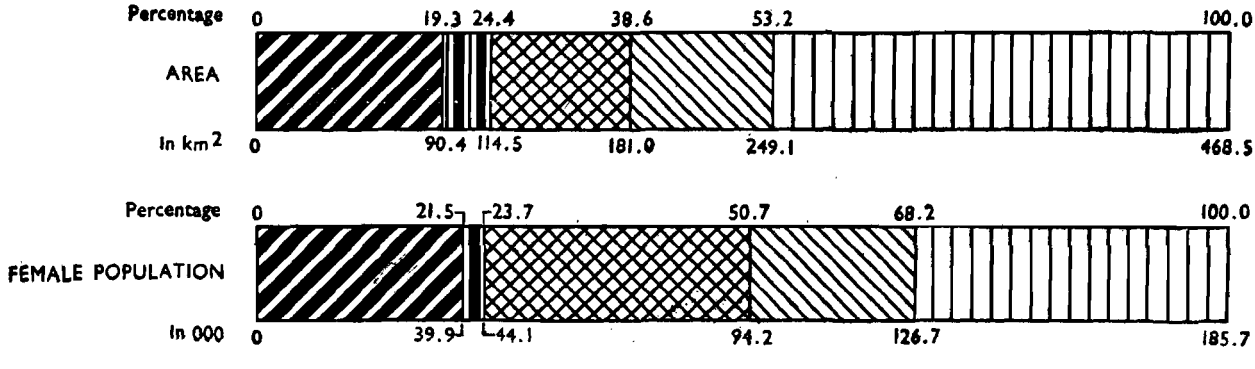
There were in all nine communes with sex ratio of over 1,000 in 1961 and this number in 1971 has dwindled to six. In 1961, there were 4 communes in the range '975 and below' and in 1971, there are 7 communes in this range. The commune which has lowest sex ratio in 1971 is Ozhukarai (948).

The decline in the sex ratio in the decade is comparatively higher in the case of Pondicherry and Karaikal Areas. Large scale male immigration could be one of the reasons for the decline in the sex ratio.

Sex ratios for 1961 and 1971 for the four Areas of the Union Territory are given below :

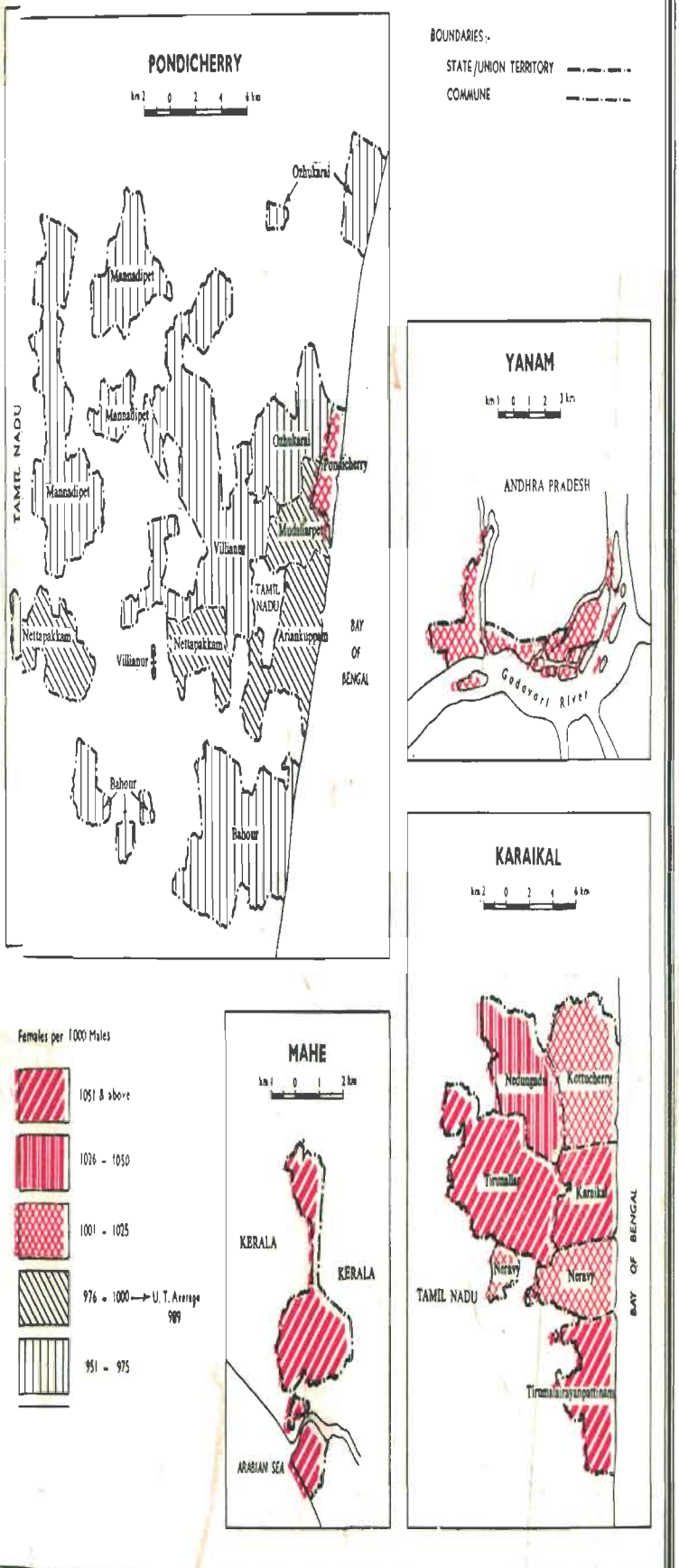
| *Unit* | *Sex Ratio* | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1971 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **1,013** | **989** |
| Pondicherry Area | 988 | 968 |
| Karaikal Area | 1,056 | 1,023 |
| Mahe Area | 1,175 | 1,169 |
| Yanam Area | 1,021 | 1,024 |

The bar diagrams below show area and female population of communes falling under different sex ratio ranges and also their cumulative figures and percentages for the year 1961.

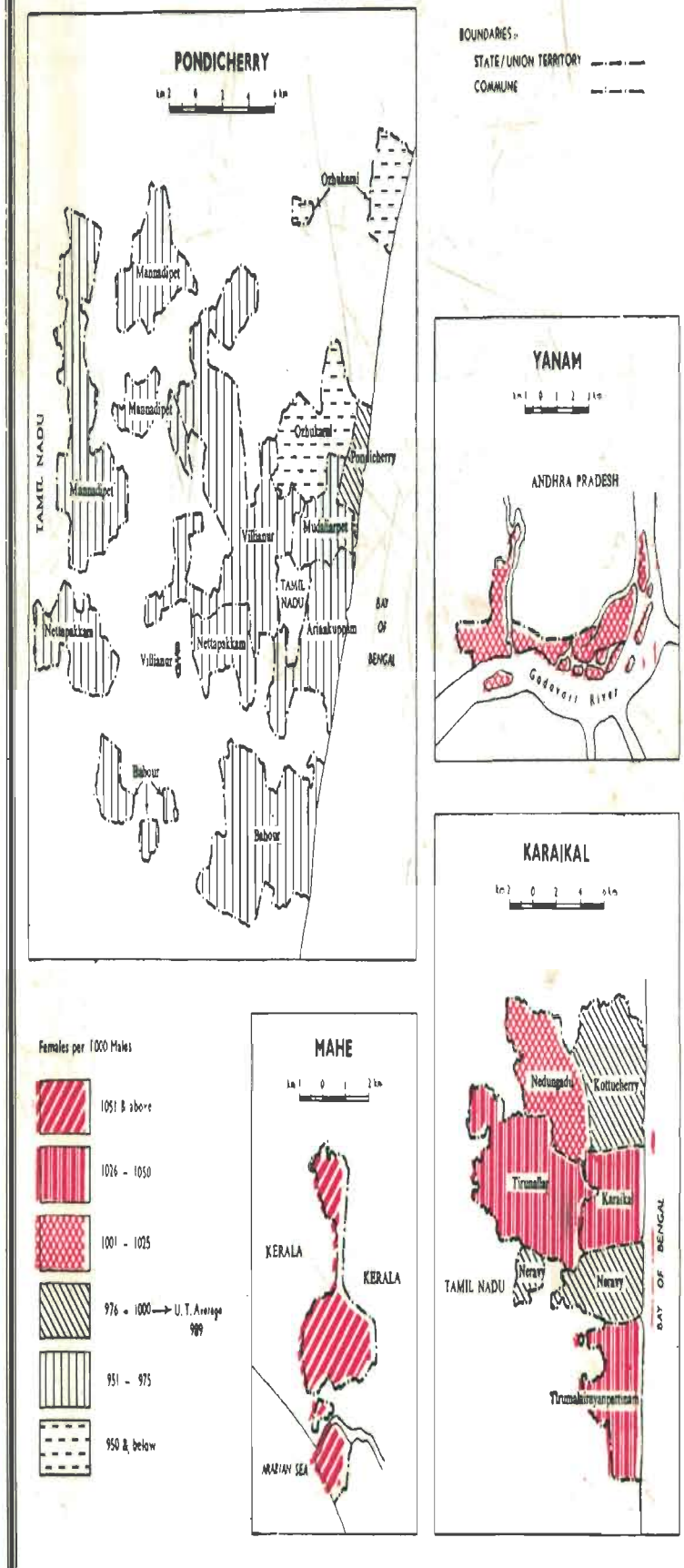


# CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1961-71

## SEX RATIO 1961




## SEX RATIO 1971



# MAP 10

## RURAL SEX RATIO 1971

This map shows the sex ratio in 1971 in the rural areas at commune level in Pondicherry.

The sex ratio for each commune is calculated as follows :

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of females in rural areas}}{\text{Number of males in rural areas}} \times 1{,}000$$

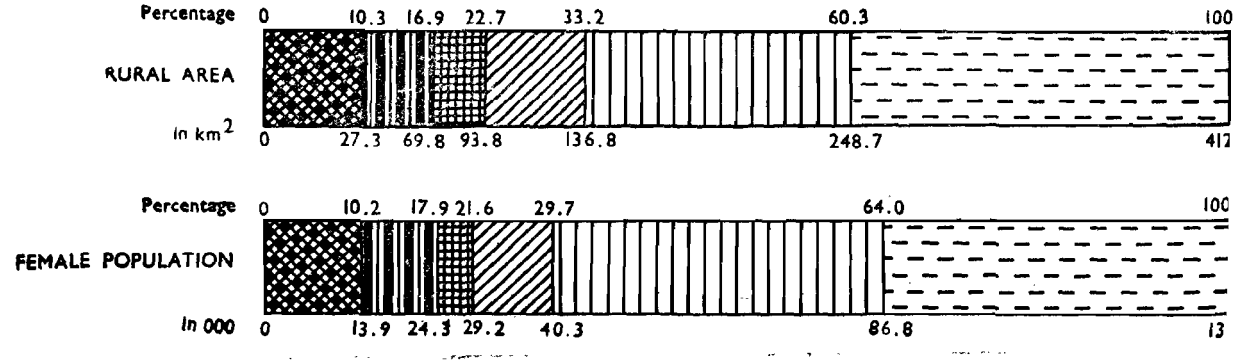
The communes have been grouped into six broad ranges and shaded in different grades of hatching from high to low as shown in the legend. The rural sex ratio of Union Territory is 984. The two communes of Pondicherry and Yanam have no rural areas.

There are five communes in the higher ranges of 1,001 and above. Mahe commune has the highest rural sex ratio (1,183) followed by Tirumalairayanpatti (1,044) and Mudaliarpet (1,044). Tirunallar (1,( falls within the range of 1,021–1,040 and is follo by Nedungadu (1,017) falling in the range of 1,001–1,( The range of 981–1,000 covers the communes of Ne (999) and Kottucherry (998). The next group of 961- includes Ariankuppam (968). Mannadipet (963) Ozhukarai (961). The communes of Bahour, N pakkam (960 each), Karaikal (957) and Villianur ( fall under the lowest range of 960 and below. distinctive feature is that the rural sex ratio in Union Territory is lower than the general sex ratio.

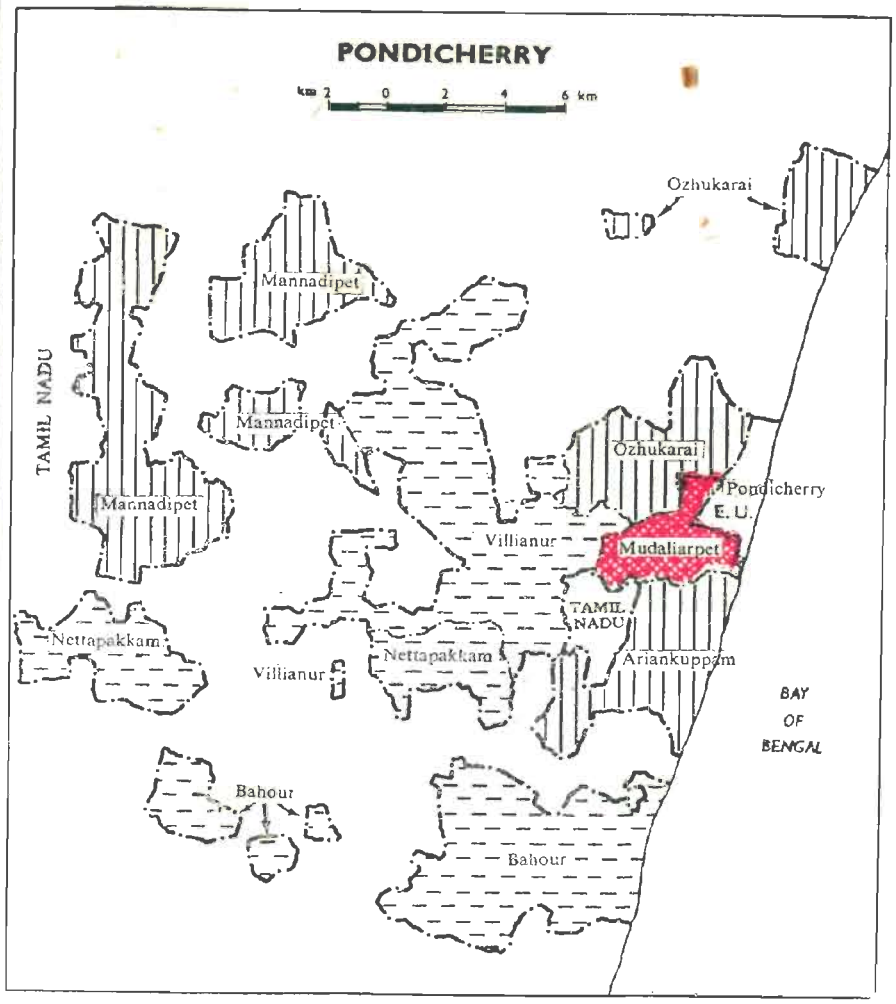
Data on rural sex ratio for the Areas and distribution of the Communes in the six ranges are g below :

| *Unit* | *Rural sex ratio* | *Number of communes in the rural sex ratio range* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1,041 *and Above* | 1,021–1,040 | 1,001–1,020 | 981–1,000 | 961–980 | 96( *bel* |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8 |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **984** | **3** | **1** | **1** | **2** | **3** | |
| Pondicherry Area | 960 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | |
| Karaikal Area | 1,011 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | |
| Mahe Area | 1,183 | 1 | — | — | — | — | – |
| Yanam Area | — | — | | Fully Urban | | — | – |

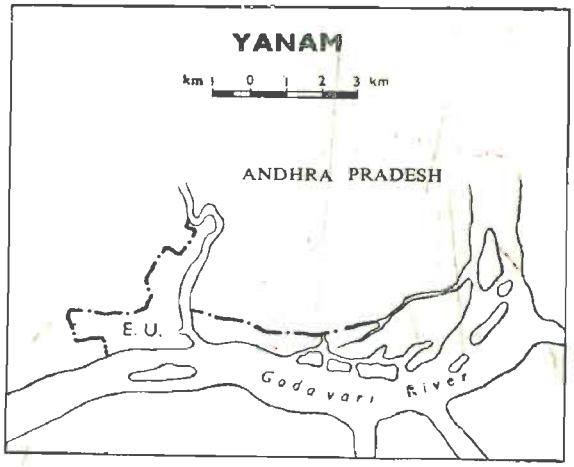
The rural area and the rural female population of the communes under the six ranges (from high to l are presented in the two bar diagrams below with cumulative figures and percentages.

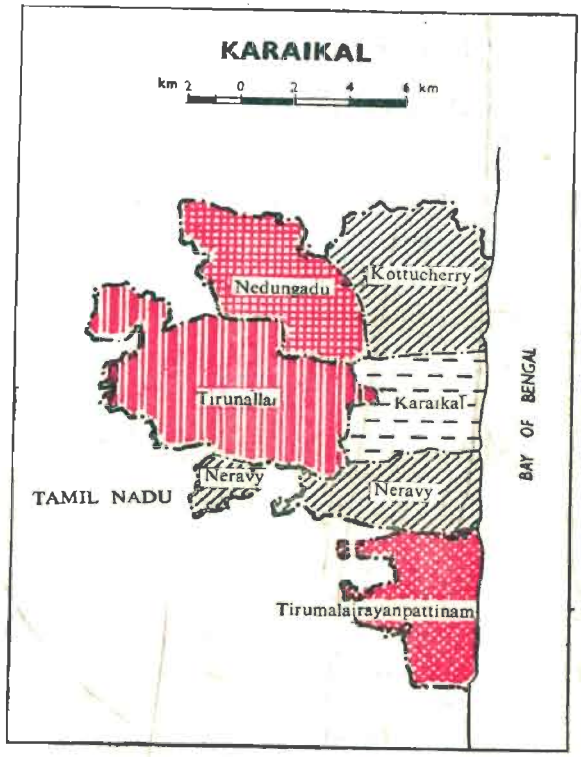


# RURAL SEX RATIO 1971




BOUNDARIES :-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
COMMUNE

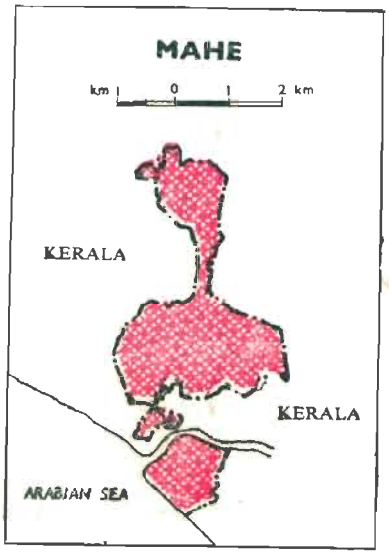



FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

- 1041 & above
- 1021 – 1040
- 1001 – 1020
- 981 – 1000 → U T Average 984
- 961 – 980
- 960 & below

E. U. Entirely Urban



# MAP 11

## CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO 1961–71

ɔ maps of Pondicherry Union Territory prepared ıoropleth technique are placed in juxtaposition ing out the changing pattern of rural sex ratio en the censuses of 1961 and 1971. The rural ıtio has decreased from 1,001 in 1961 to 984 in in the Union Territory as a whole.

ɔept Mudaliarpet, the other thirteen communes registered a declining trend in rural sex ratio during -71. The rural sex ratio of Mudaliarpet has ısed from 990 in 1961 to 1,044 in 1971.

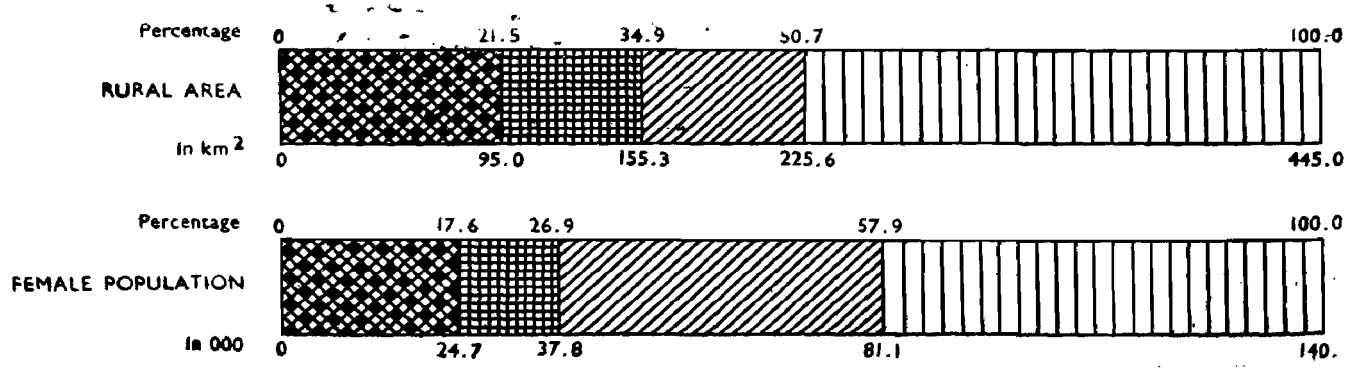
1961, seven communes had rural sex ratio of over ı whereas in 1971 there were only five communes with a sex ratio above 1,000. The number of cc munes in the range of 981–1,000 has dwindled fr four to two during the decade while the number communes in the range of 961–980 has declined fr four to three. No commune with rural sex ratio the range of 960 and below was recorded in 1961, four communes appeared under this range in 1971.

The lowest rural sex ratio was recorded in Villia commune (953) in 1971 and Bahour commune (9 in 1961.

The number of communes falling in the diffe rural sex ratio ranges in 1961 and 1971 are given Ar wise in the following statement :

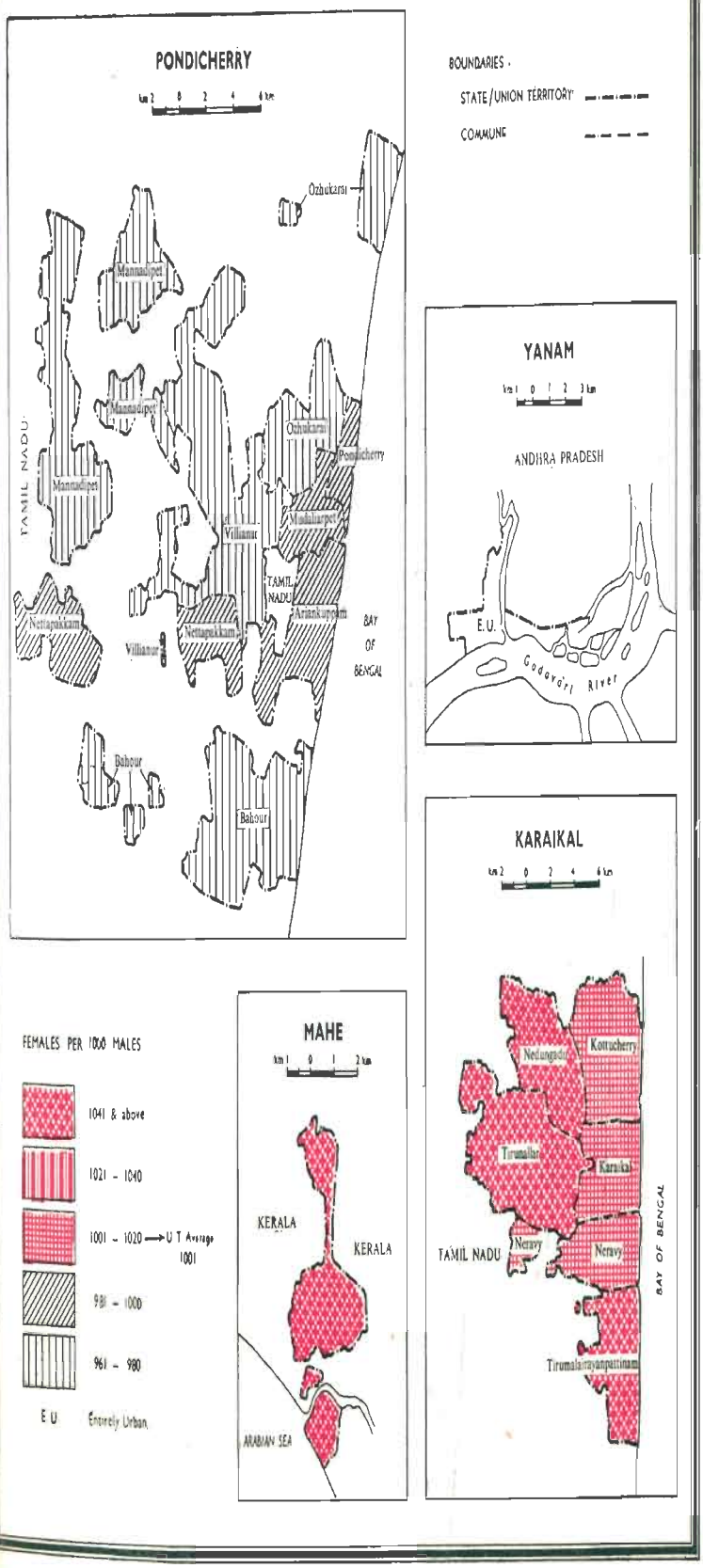
| *Area and year* | | *Number of Communes in the Rural Sex Ratio range* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1041 *and above* | 1,021–1,040 | 1,001–1,020 | 981–1,000 | 961–980 | 960 *a belo* |
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| **ɔndicherry Union Territory** | **1961** | **4** | — | **3** | **4** | **4** | — |
| | **1971** | **3** | **1** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** |
| ɔndicherry Area | 1961 | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — |
| | 1971 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| araikal Area | 1961 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| | 1971 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 |
| lahe Area | 1961 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1971 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| anam Area | 1961<br>1971 | — | — | Fully Urban | — | — | — |

The bar diagrams below show rural area and rural female population of the communes falling und ifferent sex ratio ranges and also their cumulative figures and percentages for the year 1961.

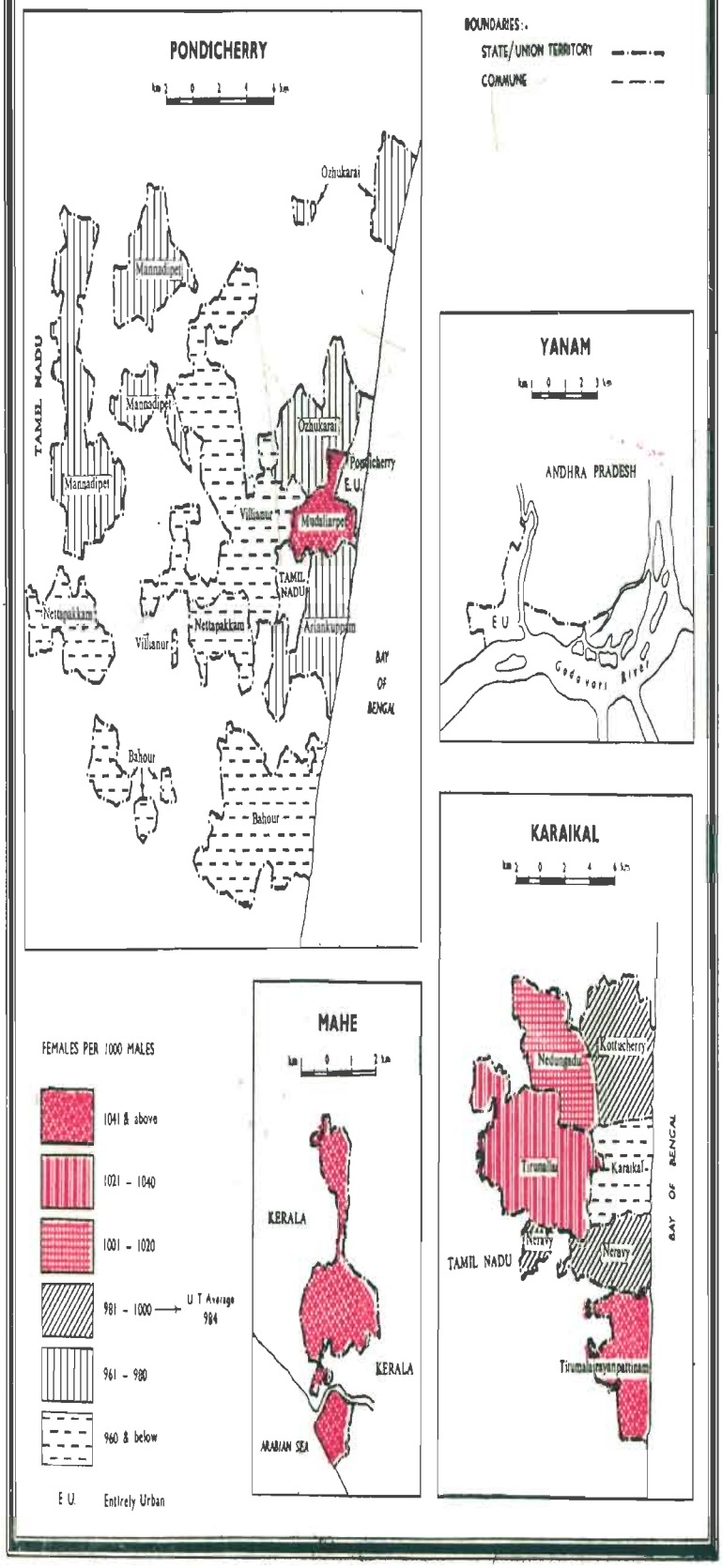


# CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO 1961-71

## RURAL SEX RATIO 1961




## RURAL SEX RATIO 1971



# MAP 12

## URBAN SEX RATIO 1971

This map shows the sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) for urban areas at commune level in Pondicherry Union Territory in 1971. Only six communes out of 16 have urban areas as per 1971 census. The Union Territory's urban sex ratio (996) is higher than its rural sex ratio (984).

The sex ratio for the urban areas of each commune is calculated as follows :

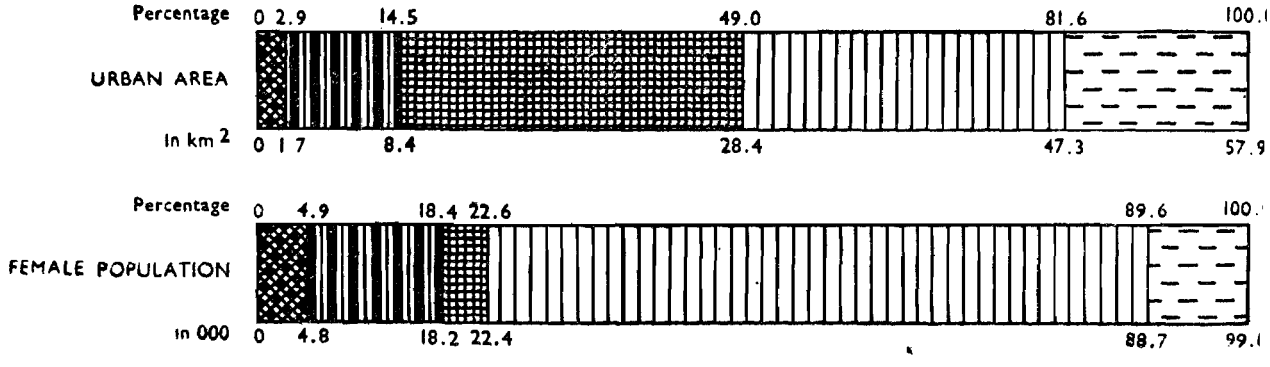
$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of females in urban areas}}{\text{Number of males in urban areas}} \times 1{,}000$$

Having derived so, the communes are grouped into five ranges from high to low and hatched by different shades as shown in the legend. The ten communes shown without any shade are exclusively rural. Mahe shows the highest urban sex ratio (1,148) followed by the communes of Karaikal (1,057) and Yanam (1,024). These three communes fall above the average for the Union Territory's urban areas. Pondicherry (996) and Mudaliarpet (962) communes fall in the range of 951–1,000 while Ozhukarai commune (926) shows urban sex ratio below the Union Territory's average under the range of '950 and below'.

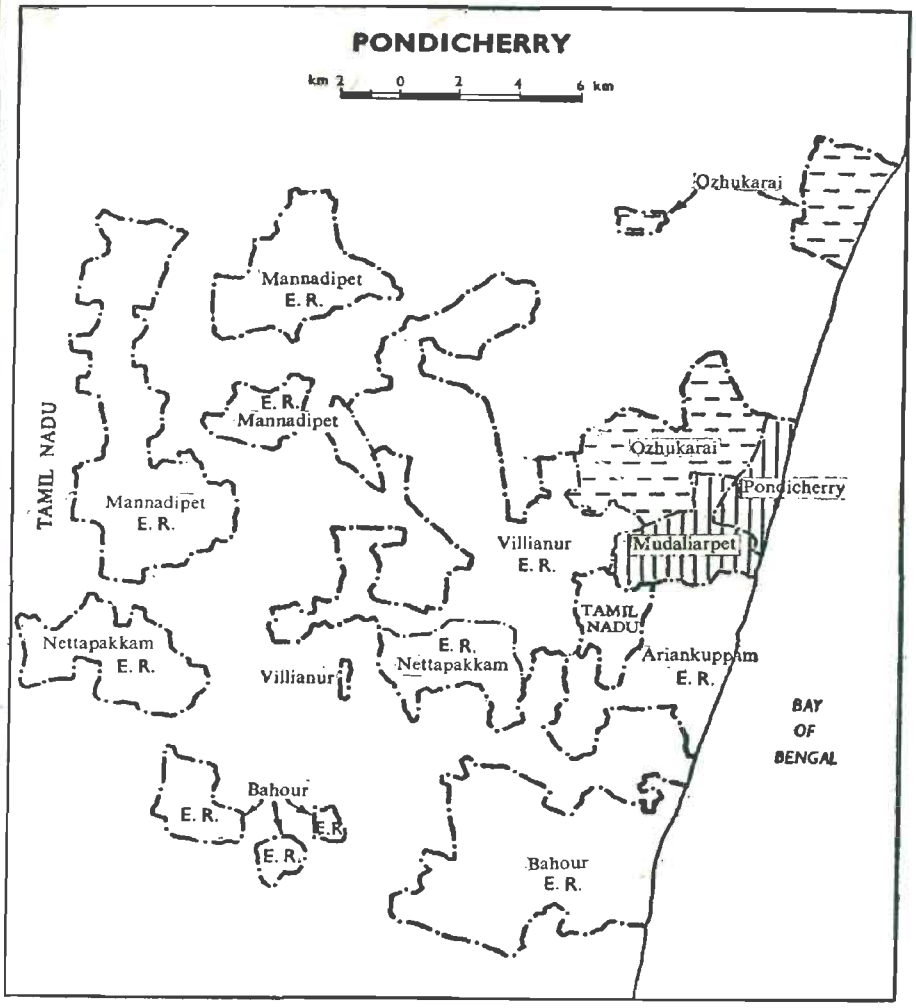
The urban sex ratio for the six communes wh have urban areas are given in the following table.

| *Area/Commune* | | *Urban ratio* |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | | (2) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | ... | **996** |
| 1. Pondicherry Area | ... | 977 |
| Pondicherry Commune | ... | 996 |
| Mudaliarpet Commune | ... | 962 |
| Ozhukarai Commune | ... | 926 |
| 2. Karaikal Area | ... | 1,057 |
| Karaikal Commune | ... | 1,057 |
| 3. Mahe area | ... | 1,148 |
| Mahe Commune | ... | 1,148 |
| 4. Yanam Area | ... | 1,024 |
| Yanam Commune | ... | 1,024 |

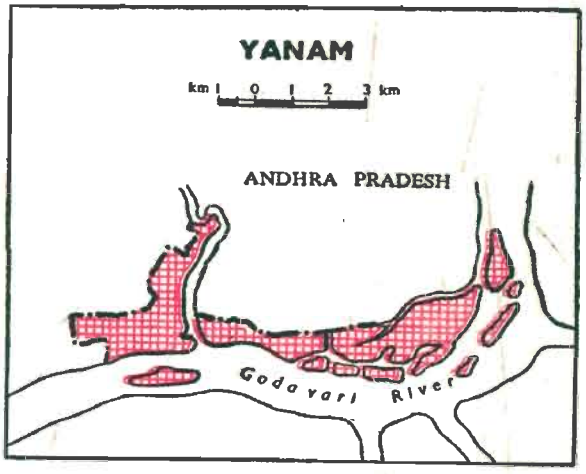
The urban area in $Km^2$ and the urban female p lation of the communes of the five ranges are sh in the bar diagrams in a cumulative manner.

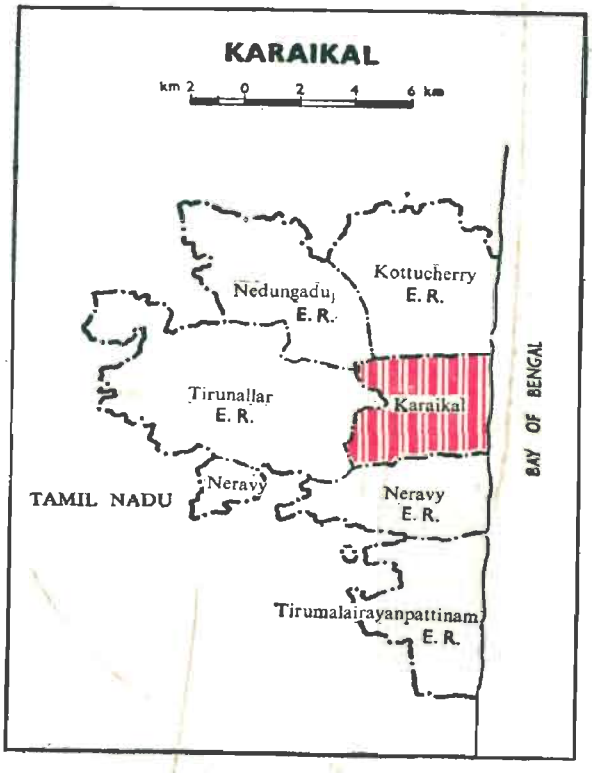


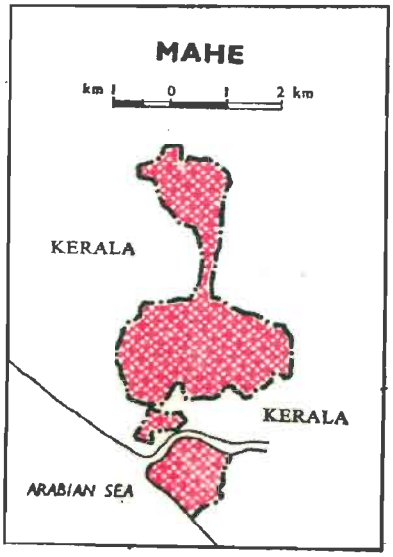
# URBAN SEX RATIO 1971




BOUNDARIES:-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
COMMUNE




FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

- 1101 & above
- 1051 – 1100
- 1001 – 1050
- 951 – 1000 → U. T. Average 996
- 950 & below

E. R. Entirely Rural

# MAP 13

## CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO 1961–71

Two maps of Pondicherry Union Territory prepared by choropleth method are placed in juxtaposition to bring out the changing pattern of urban sex ratio during the census years 1961 and 1971.

Decline in the urban sex ratio in all the Areas excepting Yanam is a remarkable feature of the population exhibited during the decade 1961–71. The Union Territory's urban sex ratio has fallen from 1,053 in 1961 to 996 in 1971.

The commune of Pondicherry was in the range of 1,001–1,050 in 1961 but has stepped down to the range of 951–1,000 in 1971. The other two communes in Pondicherry Area, *viz.*, Mudaliarpet and Ozhukarai which were rural in 1961 but in 1971 were declared as urban fall in the sex ratio ranges of 951–1,000 and 950 and below respectively.

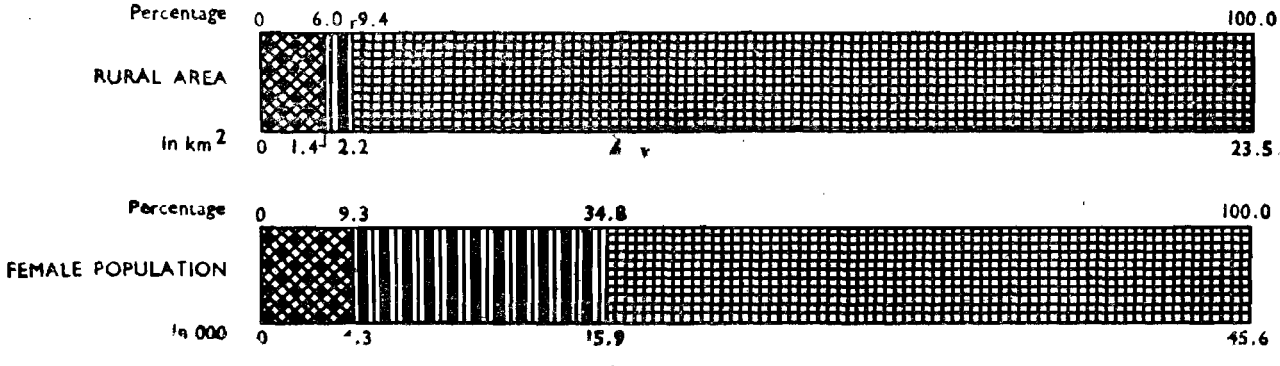
The urban sex ratios in Mahe, Karaikal and Yanam are in the same range in 1971 as in 1961. These areas fall in the ranges of 1,101 and above, 1,051–1,100 and 1,001–1,050 respectively. In actuality, there is decline in sex ratio values for Karaikal from 1,095 in 1961 to 1,057 in 1971 and Mahe from 1,150 in 1961 to 1,148 in 1971. Yanam has registered a small increase in sex ratio from 1,021 in 1961 to 1,024 in 1971.

Pondicherry Union Territory has registered a declining trend in sex ratio for the past decades since 1911. This general trend is found in the urban sector also.

The commune-wise urban sex ratios are given below :

| *UNIT* | *Urban sex ratio* | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1971 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **1,053** | **996** |
| Pondicherry Commune | 1,025 | 996 |
| Karaikal Commune | 1,095 | 1,057 |
| Mahe Commune | 1,150 | 1,148 |
| Yanam Commune | 1,021 | 1,024 |
| Mudaliarpet Commune | — | 962 |
| Ozhukarai Commune | — | 926 |

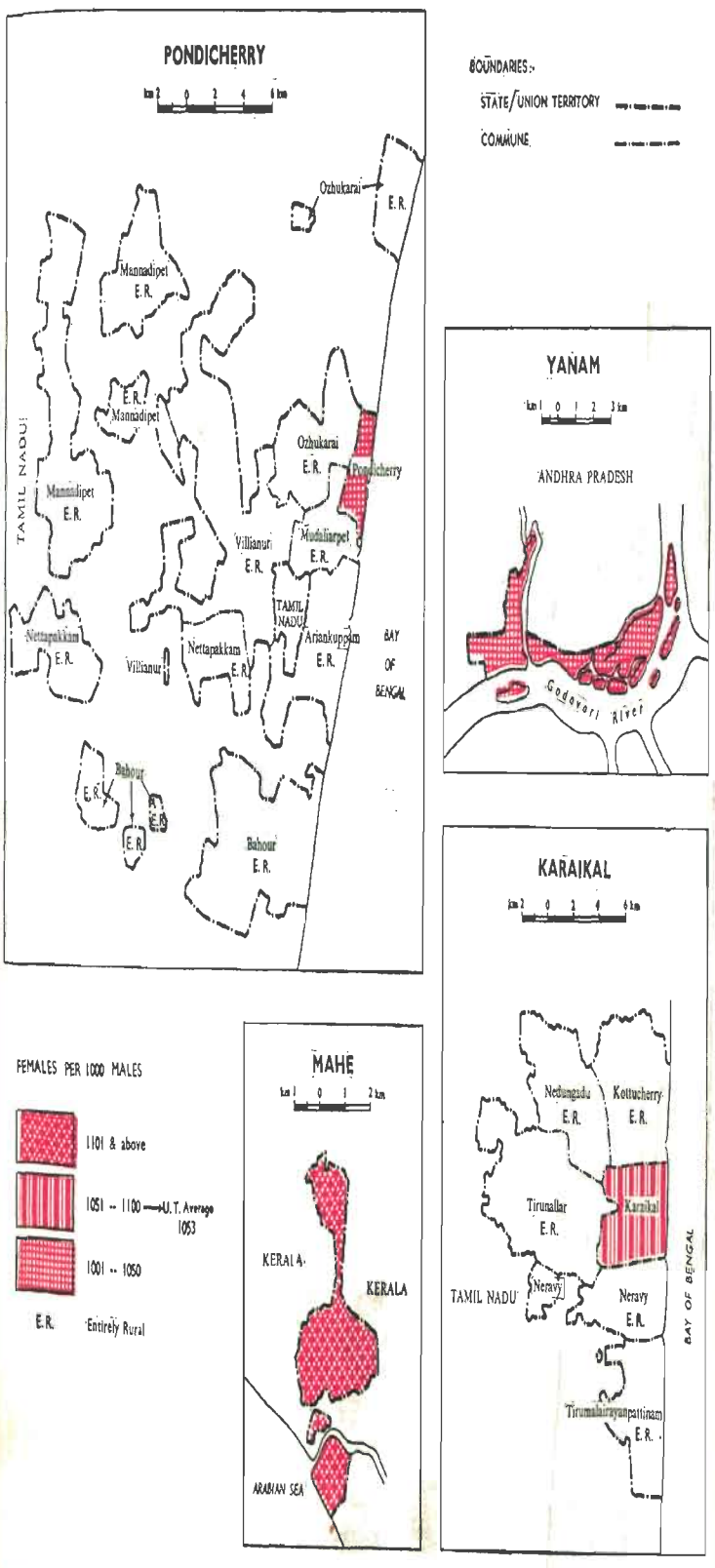
The bar diagrams below show area and urban female population of communes falling under different sex ratio ranges and also their cumulative figures and percentages for the year 1961.



# CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO 1961-71

MAP 13

## URBAN SEX RATIO 1961




BOUNDARIES:-

STATE/UNION TERRITORY

COMMUNE







FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

1101 & above

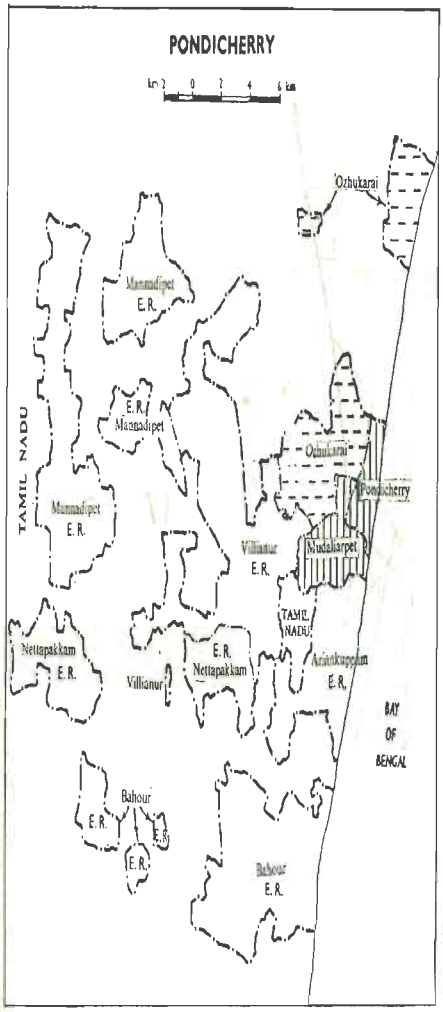
1051 -- 1100 → U.T. Average 1053

1001 -- 1050

E.R. Entirely Rural



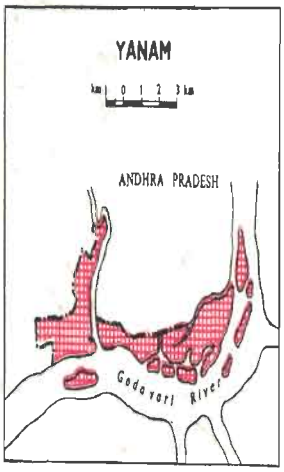

## URBAN SEX RATIO 1971

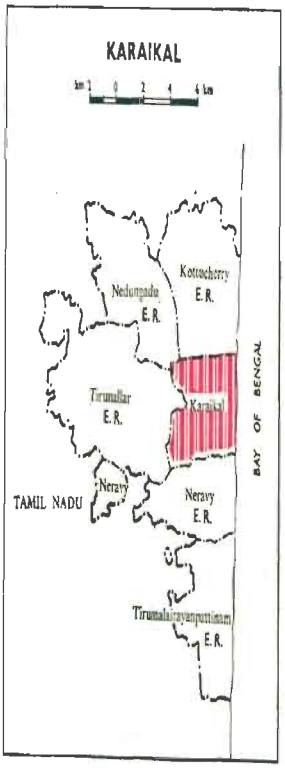



BOUNDARIES:-

STATE/UNION TERRITORY

COMMUNE




FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

1101 & above

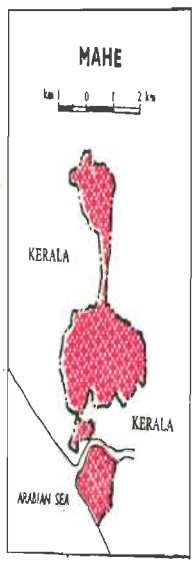
1051 - 1100

1001 - 1050

951 - 1000 → U.T. Average 996

950 & below

E.R. Entirely Rural



# MAP 14

## SEX, AGE STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

This map exhibits sex, age-structure and marital status of population at Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 Census.

Age-pyramids are drawn for each Area, proportionate to the population by sex in different age groups—males on the left side and females on the right side of the central vertical line. The scales are given both in percentages and absolute figures at the top and bottom of horizontal bars of the pyramids respectively. Age-groups are represented by horizontal bars from the bottom to the top of the pyramids. The percentages are for the total population in the Union Territory and each of the four areas.

Male and female population have been categorised as infants (0–4 years) boys and girls (5–14 years), young men and women (15–34 years), middle aged men and women (35–59 years) and old men and women (60 years and above). These are distinguished by different colour shading. The marital status of male and female population in each age-group has been shown by black-hatching.

In Pondicherry Union Territory, of the total population, 6.96 per cent are males and 6.85 per cent are females in age-group 0–4. These percentages are highest in Pondicherry Area (males : 7.11 and females : 7.02) and lowest in Mahe Area (males : 6.29 and females : 6.35). The entire population in this age-group belong to the category of never married.

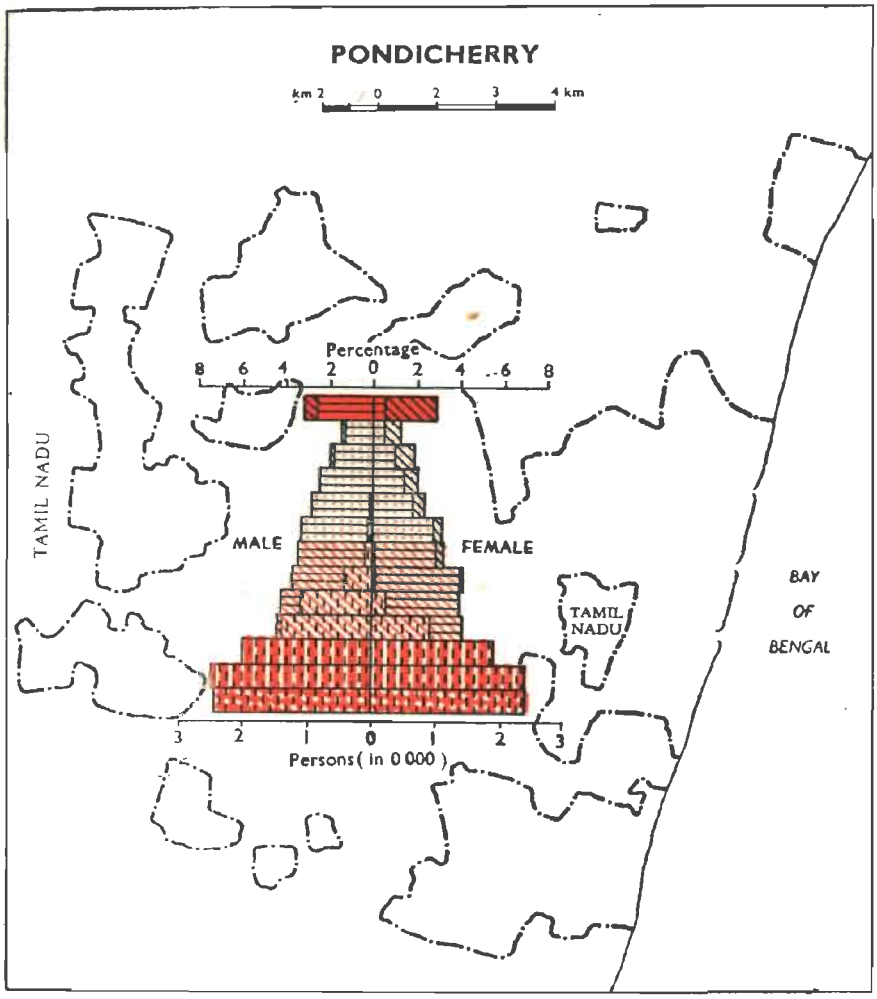
The boys and girls in the age-group 5–14 account for 13.02 and 12.67 per cent respectively of the total population. Yanam Area (males : 14.14 and females : 14.38) exhibits highest percentages while the lowest values are in Karaikal Area (males : 12.76 and females : 12.63). Within this age-group, the sub-group 5–9 is composed of never married persons but in the age-group 10–14, 0.17 per cent of males and 0.70 per cent of females are married. The figure for widowed among males of 10–14 is 0.02 per cent and among females 0.01 per cent.

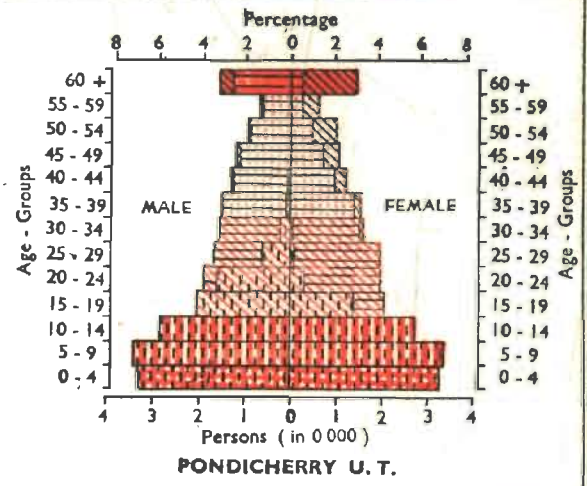
The age-group 15–34 accounts for 15.13 per cent of males and 15.95 per cent of females among the total population. Pondicherry Area (males : 15.36 and females 15.76 and Yanam Area (males : 15.31 and females : 15.72) show highest and lowest values respectively. In this age-group, 60.36 per cent of males and 24.27 per cent of females are " never married " and 39.01 per cent of males and 73.34 per cent of females are married.

The males in the middle age-group of 35–59 form 11.86 per cent and females 11.21 per cent among total population. The percentages of males in this age-group varies from 12.04 per cent in Pondicherry Area to 9.10 per cent in Mahe Area. The percentage figures of females in the same age-group range between 12.25 per cent in Mahe Area and 10.92 per cent in Pondicherry Area. In this age-group, 3.54 per cent among males 1.60 per cent among females are "never married" while 91.36 per cent among males and 70.95 per cent among females are " married ", 4.44 per cent among males and 26.35 per cent among females are "widowed" and the remaining 0.65 per cent of males and 1.10 per cent of females are "divorced and separated."

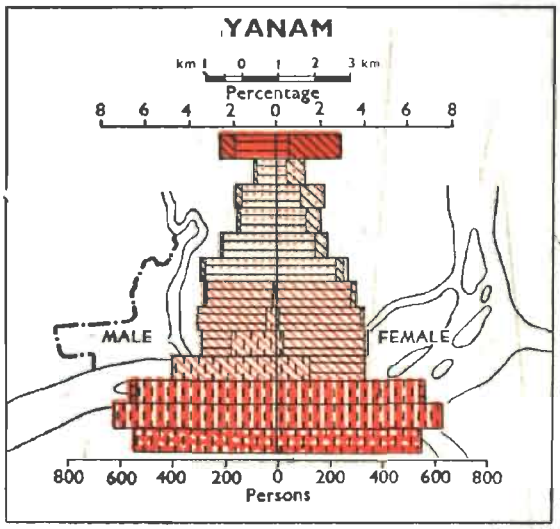
Old men and women (60+) comprise 3.29 per cent and 3.05 per cent of the total population. These percentages are the highest in Mahe Area (males: 3.63 per cent and females : 3.99 per cent) and the lowest in Yanam area (males : 2.53 per cent and females : 2.92 per cent). 77.92 per cent among males and 19.59 per cent among females in this age-group are "married". Percentages of widowed males (20.02 per cent) are considerably less than that of females (79.88 per cent). The figures for "never married" come to 1.60 per cent among males and 1.14 per cent among females in this age-group of 60 years and above.

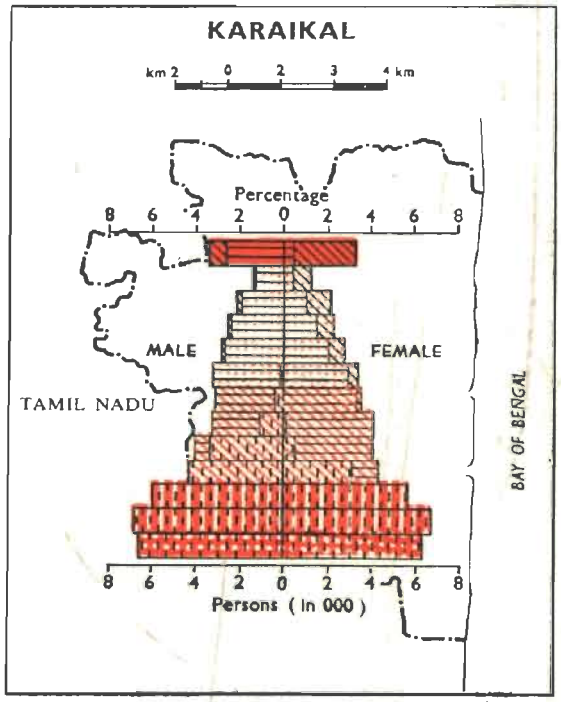
# SEX, AGE STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

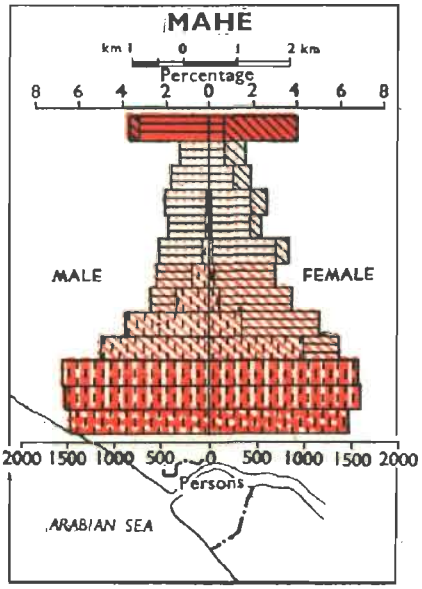



PONDICHERRY U. T.




MARITAL STATUS

- Never Married
- Married
- Widowed
- Others

| Age-Group | |
|---|---|
| 60 + | Old Men and Women |
| 35 - 59 | Middle Aged men and Women |
| 15 - 34 | Young Men and Women |
| 5 - 14 | Boys and Girls |
| 0 - 4 | Infants |

# MAP 15

## YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971

This map shows the youthfulness of population in the Union Territory of Pondicherry at Area level for 1971.

The percentage of persons in the age-group 5–14 in each Area to their respective total population is calculated and placed in two distinct ranges from high to low according to their values as shown in the legend.

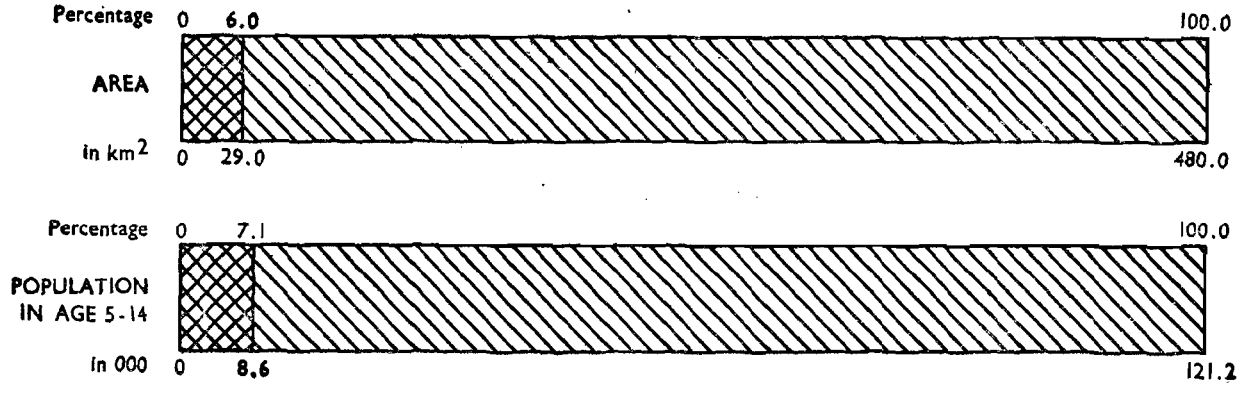
Pondicherry Union Territory has a total population of 471,707 persons, out of which 121,199 (25.69 per cent) are in the age-group 5–14.

The two Areas, *viz.*, Yanam (28.51%) and Mahe (26.93%) have registered higher ratios of such youthful population. Pondicherry (25.63%) and Karaikal (25.38%) Areas lie in the range of 25.01–26.00.

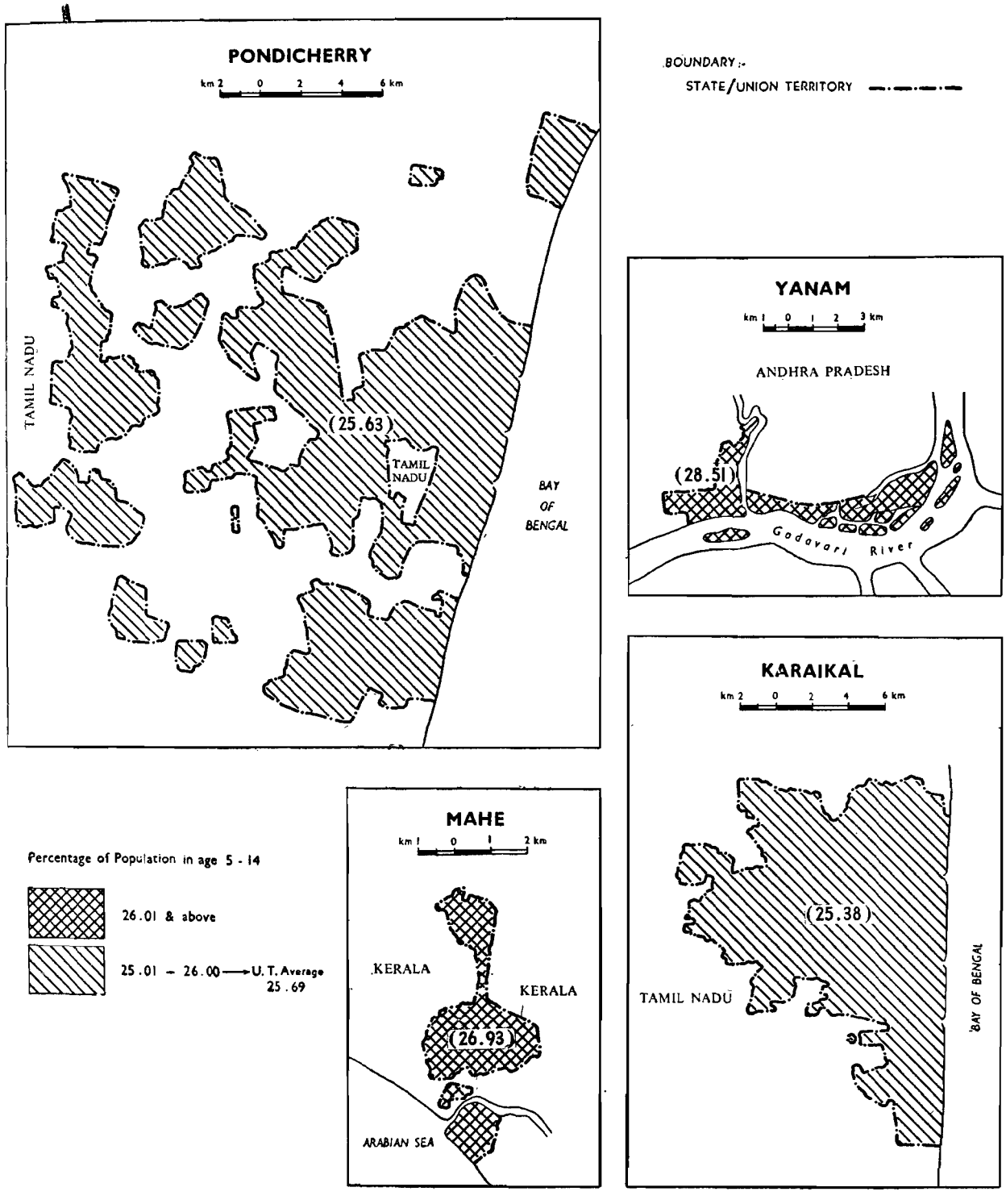
The following table gives the percentage of youthfulness of population in age-group 5–14 to total population in 1971.

| *Sl. No.* | *U.T./Area* | *Total Population* | *Population in age-group 5–14* | *Per centage* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| | **Pondicherry Union Territory ...** | **471,707** | **121,199** | **25.69** |
| 1. | Pondicherry Area | 340,240 | 87,210 | 25.63 |
| 2. | Karaikal Area | 100,042 | 25,395 | 25.38 |
| 3. | Mahe Area ... | 23,134 | 6,230 | 26.93 |
| 4. | Yanam Area ... | 8,291 | 2,364 | 28.51 |

The two horizontal bar diagrams below show the geographical area and population in age-group 5–14 of the Areas under the two ranges as shown in the map. The cumulative percentages and absolute figures are indicated at the top and bottom of the diagrams respectively.



# YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971



# MAP 16

## CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1961–71

Two maps showing the proportion of population in the age-group 5–14 to total population have been drawn separately for 1961 and 1971 to depict the changing pattern of youthfulness of population during 1961–71 at the Area level of the Union Territory.

The percentage of youthful population has increased from 22.42 in 1961 to 25.69 in 1971 for the Union Territory as a whole.

A glance at the map reveals that in the highest class interval of 26.01 and above, there are two Areas, *viz.*, Mahe and Yanam in 1971 as against only one Area, *i.e.*, Mahe in 1961. The proportion of youth among the population in Mahe and Yanam Areas is 26.93 per cent and 28.51 per cent in 1971 and 28.39 per cent and 25.03 per cent for 1961 respectively.

Again, Yanam was the only Area in 1961 under the range of 25.01–26.00 and it showed increase in the ratio in 1971. As Pondicherry and Karaikal Areas have moved to the range of 25.01–26.00 in 1971 from the lower range in 1961, there is no Area in the range of 25.00 and below in 1971.

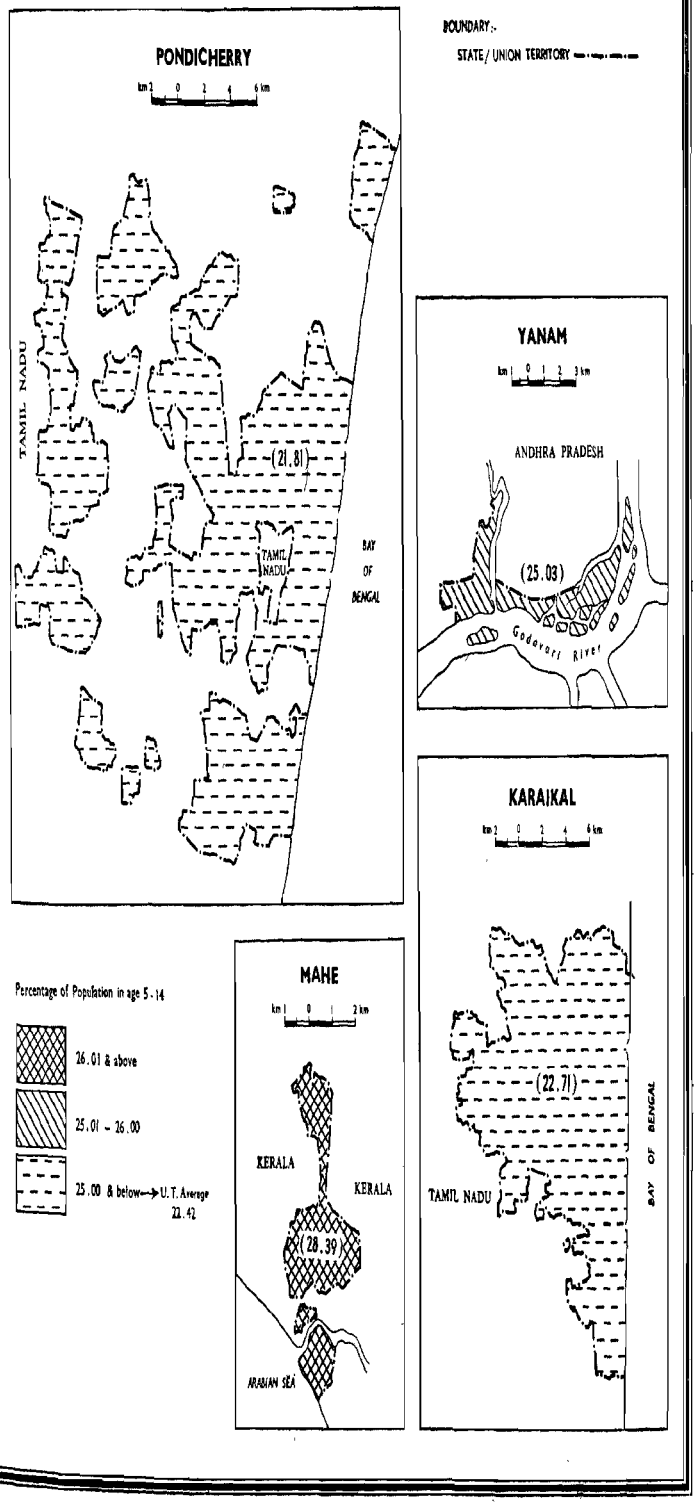
The following table gives the percentage of youth, that is, population in age-group 5–14 to total population in 1961 and 1971.

| *Sl. No.* | *U.T./Area* | *Percentage of population in age-group 5–14 to total population* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1961 | 1971 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | | **22.42** | **25.69** |
| 1. | Pondicherry Area ... | 21.81 | 25.63 |
| 2. | Karaikal Area ... | 22.71 | 25.38 |
| 3. | Mahe Area ... | 28.39 | 26.93 |
| 4. | Yanam Area ... | 25.03 | 28.51 |

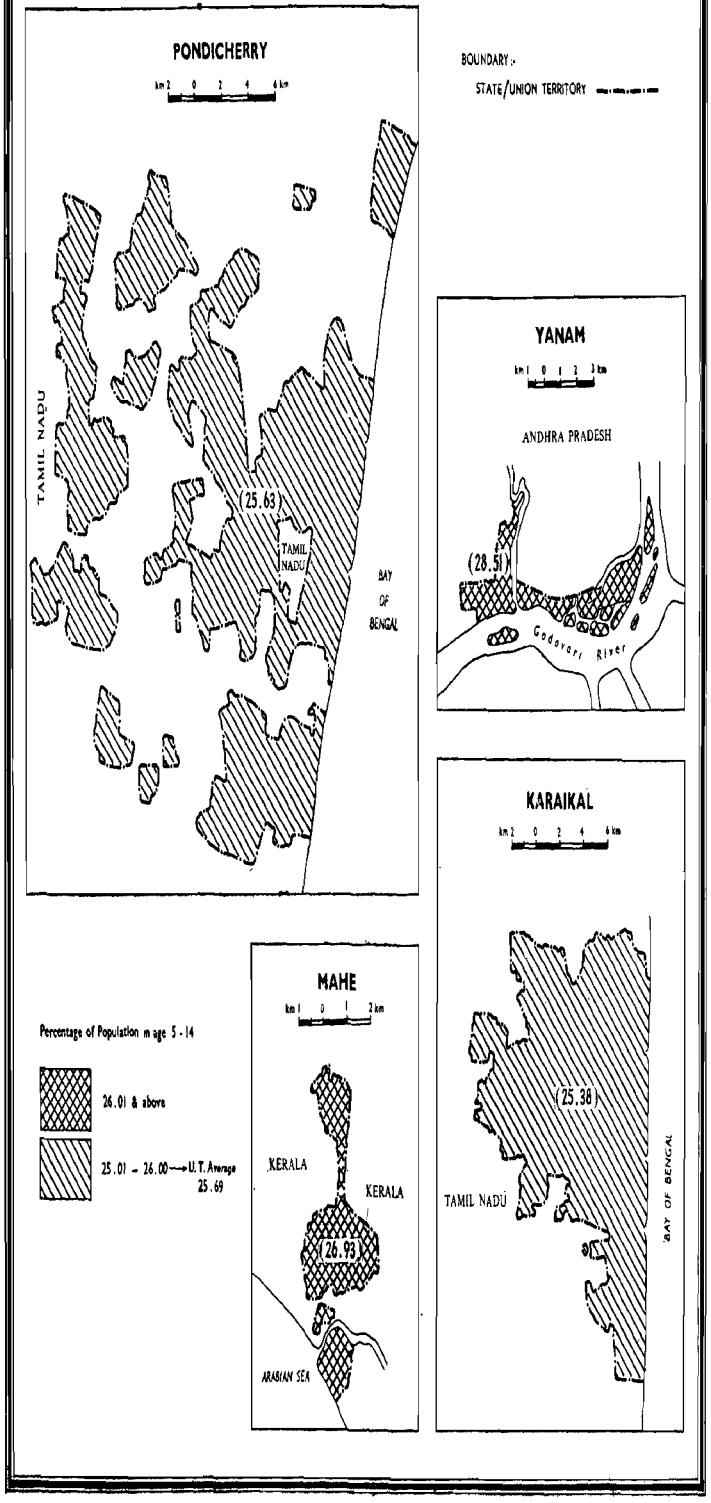
# CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1961-71

MAP 16

## YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1961




## YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971



# MAP 17

## MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59 1971

This map depicts Area-wise, in ratio of male working force in the age-group 16–59 for 1971.

The percentage of male working force in each Area is calculated as follows :

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Total male population in working age group 15–59}}{\text{Total male population of the Area}} \times 100$$

The Areas are then grouped into three categories as per the percentages and shown by different grades of hatchings as per the legend.

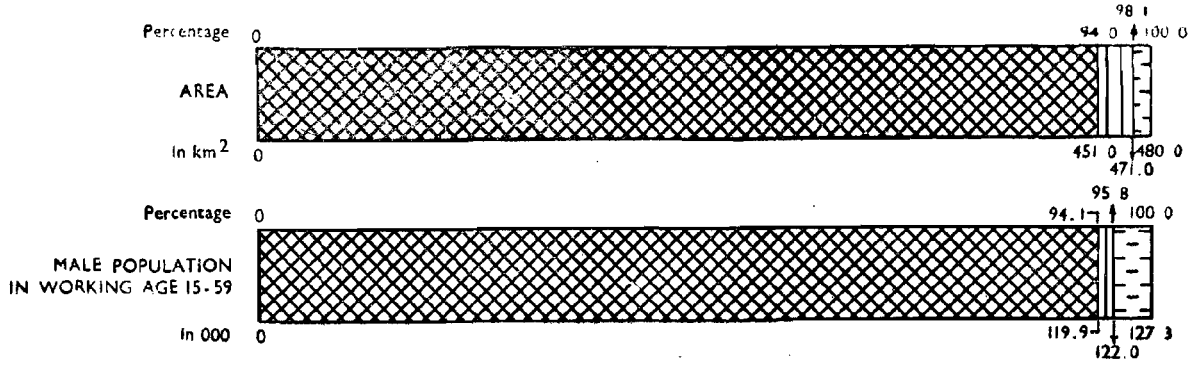
A pie-diagram is also prepared proportionate to the total male population in each Area with a segment indicating population of working ages *i.e.*, 15–59 among them. The absolute number of total males is indicated at the top of the pie-diagram and those in the working age are indicated in percentages within the diagram.

The percentage of males in the working age group 15–59 in Pondicherry and Karaikal (53.9 each) Areas is slightly more than the Union Territory's average (53.7). Mahe Area has the lowest (49.7) per cent of males in working age 15–59.

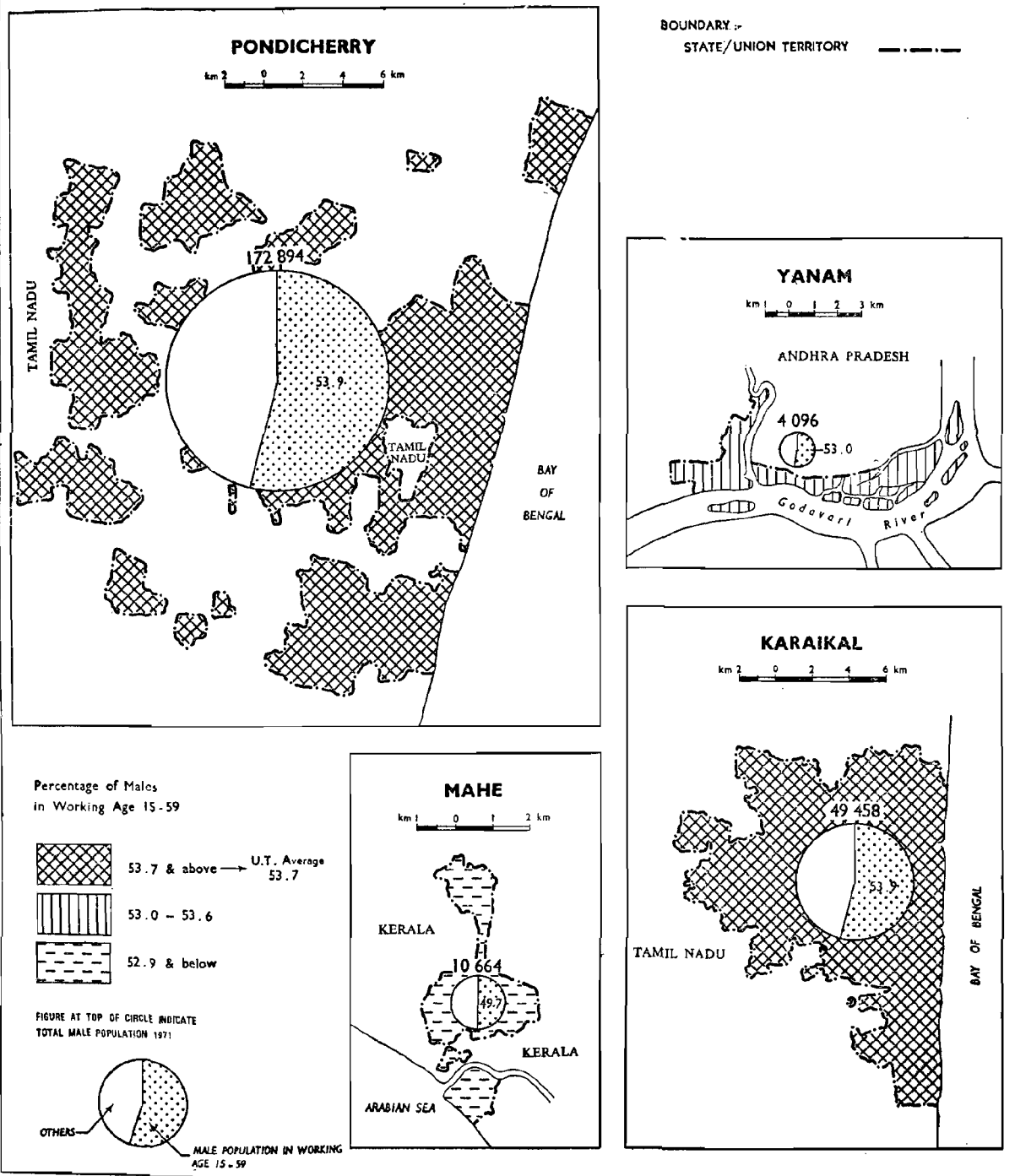
The table below shows the proportion of male population in working age group 15–59 in 1971.

| *Sl. No.* | *UT/Area* | *Total male population* | *Male population in working age group 15–59* | *Percentage* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| | **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **237,112** | **127,335** | **5.37** |
| 1. | Pondicherry Area | 172,894 | 93,203 | 53.9 |
| 2. | Karaikal Area | 49,458 | 26,658 | 53.9 |
| 3. | Mahe Area | 10,664 | 5,304 | 49.7 |
| 4. | Yanam Area | 4,096 | 2,170 | 53.0 |

The horizontal bar diagrams given below highlight proportion of geographical area and male population in the working age group 15–59 in the Areas under the three ranges with their corresponding percentage values in the Union Territory.



# MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
## 1971



# MAP 18

## CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59, 1961–71

This map shows the changing pattern of male working force in the Areas of Pondicherry Union Territory during 1961–71 Censuses. The population in age-group 15–59 is considered to be the working force. The percentage of males in working age of 15–59 to total males has been worked out for two censuses and the difference between the same is portrayed. The method used to find out the differences is :

$$\text{Percentage variation} = \left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B^1}{A^1}\right) \times 100$$

where $A$ and $A^1$ stand for total male population and $B$ and $B^1$ for total male population in working age-group 15–59 for the years 1971 and 1961 respectively.

Positive figure (gain) represents an increase in ratio in 1971 over 1961 and negative figure represents the loss.

The loss figures are grouped into three categories and gain in one and are displayed by choropleth technique on the map.

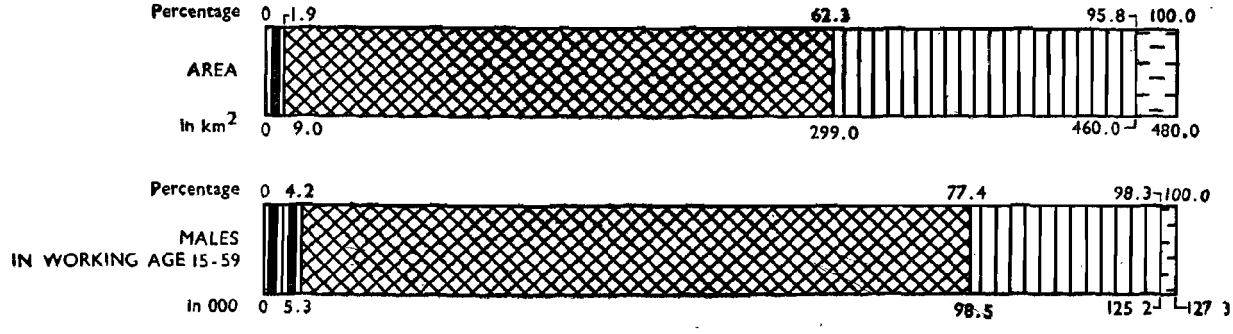
The Pondicherry Union Territory as a whole recorded a net loss of −2.37 per cent. Area-wise figures indicate that Mahe is the only Area which recorded the gain (1.51).

Maximum loss is recorded in Pondicherry Area (−2.84) which is more than that of the Union Territory average. Karaikal and Yanam Areas have −1.93 and −0.89 percentage variations respectively.

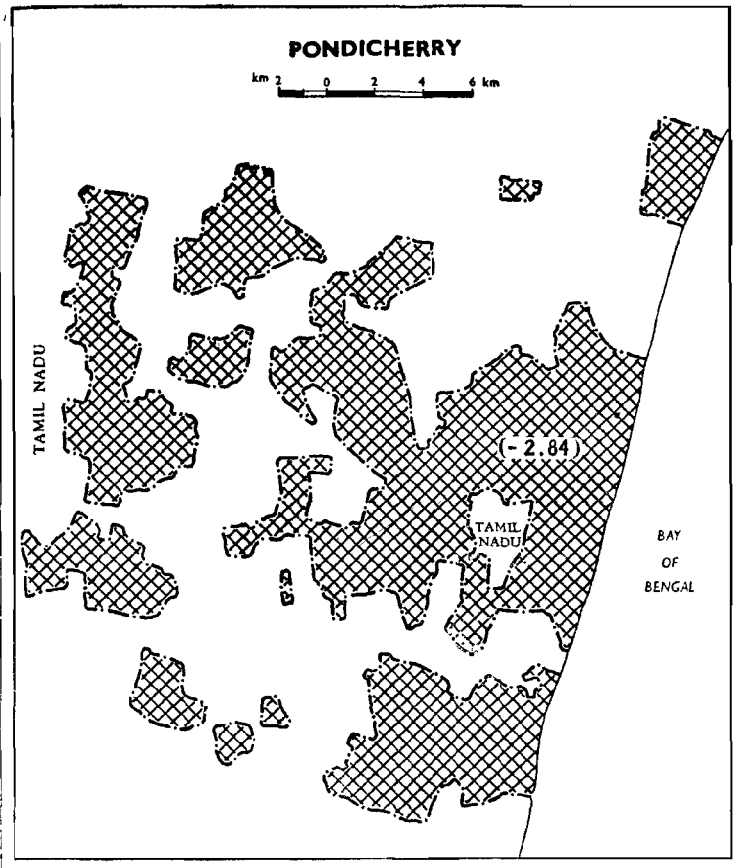
Table below shows the percentage variation of male population in working age-group 15–59 during the decade 1961–71.

| *Sl. No.* | *U.T./Area* | *Percentage variation* |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| | **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **—2.37** |
| 1. | Pondicherry Area | —2.84 |
| 2. | Karaikal Area | —1.93 |
| 3. | Mahe Area | +1.51 |
| 4. | Yanam Area | —0.89 |

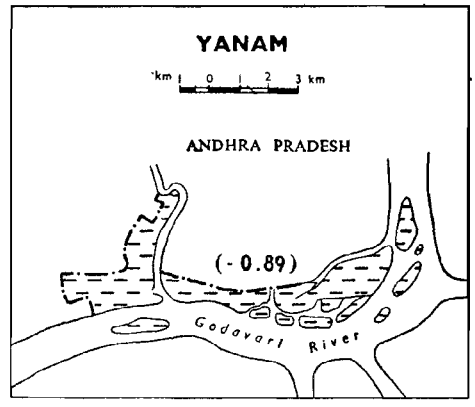
The two horizontal bar diagrams below show the geographical area and the male population of 15–59 age-group of the Areas (i.e., districts) falling under the four ranges shown in the map.

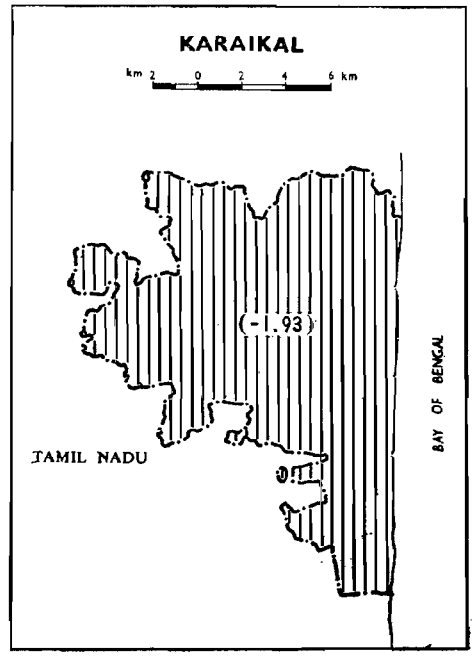


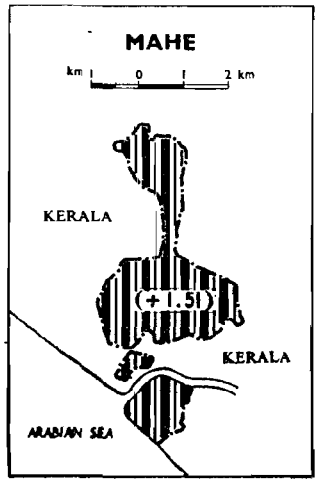
# CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
# 1961-71




BOUNDARY:-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY




Percentage Variation

Gain

1.01 & above

Loss

2.10 & above → U. T. Average 2.37

1.01 – 2.00

1.00 & below

# MAP 19

## FEMALES IN WORKING AGE, 15–59, 1971

This map presents the proportion of females in the working age-group 15–59 to total female population in the Union Territory in 1971.

The percentage of females in age-group 15–59 to total female population for each Administrative Area has been calculated as under :

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Female population in working age-group 15–59}}{\text{Total female population in the Area}} \times 100$$

The percentage values have been classified into three groups and are shown by different hatchings on the map.

For each Administrative Area of Pondicherry Union Territory, the females are depicted by pie diagram giving total number of females at the top of the circle. The proportion of females in working age-group 15–59 is shown by shaded sector inside the circle.

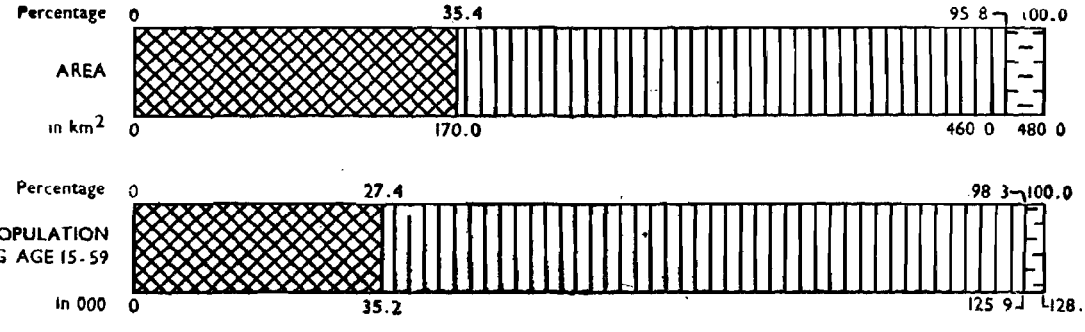
Pondicherry Union Territory has a female population of 234,595 and 128,123 (54.6 per cent) of them are in the working age-group, 15–59. The proportion of female population in two Areas are above the Union Territory average and in one it is below. One Area, i.e., Pondicherry has very nearly the same percentage as Union Territory's Average.

The highest percentage of females in working age-group 15–59 is recorded in Karaikal (55.8) followed by Mahe (55.4) Area. Yanam Area (52.7) falls under the lowest range of 54.0 and below. Pondicherry Area (54.2) lies in the group 54.1–55.0 along with the Union Territory's average.

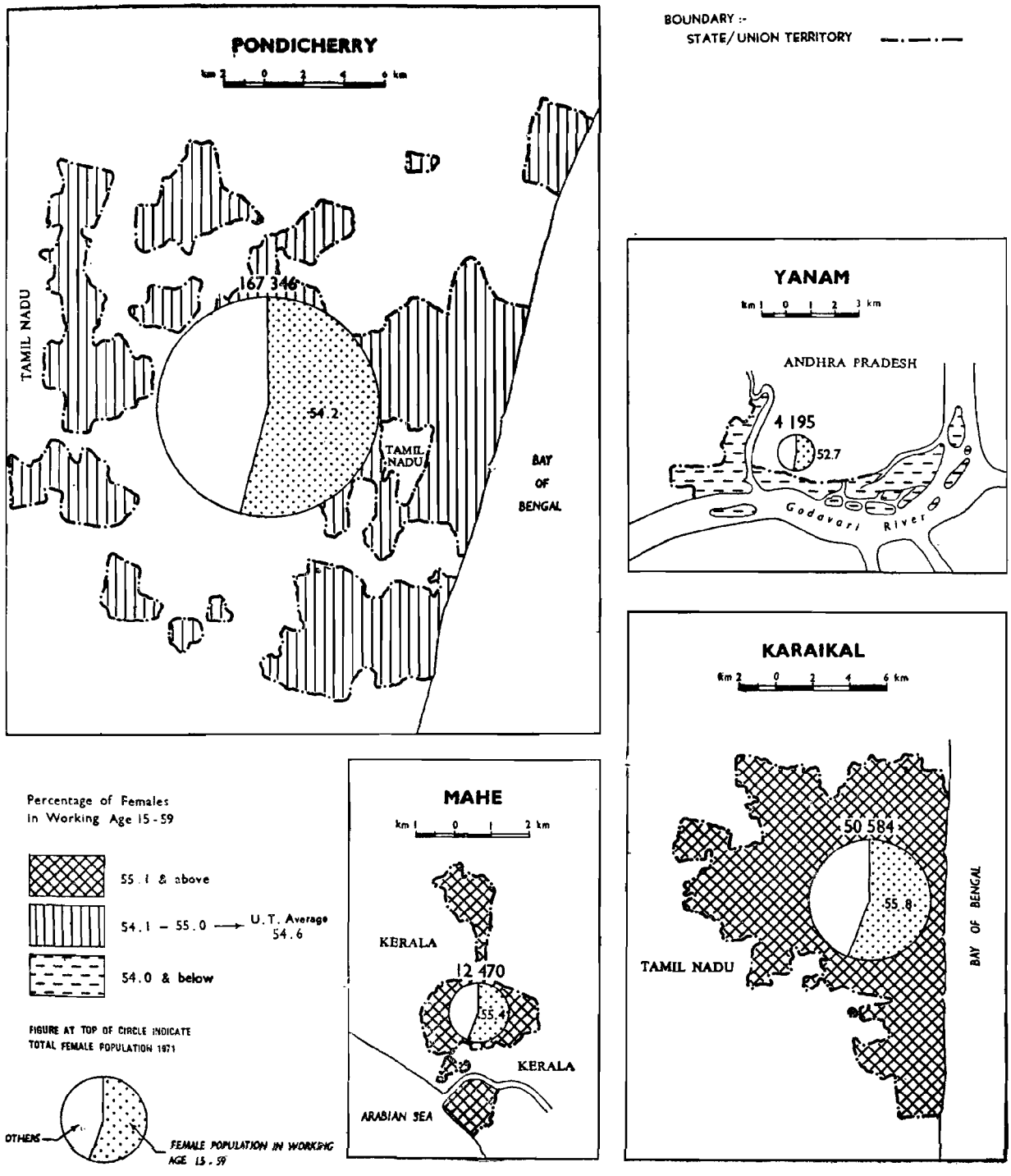
The table below shows the female population in working age-group 15–59, 1971 and its proportion to total female population in the Union Territory and its four Areas :

| *U.T./Area* | *Total female population* | *Female population in age-group 15–59* | *Percentage* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **234,595** | **128,123** | **54.6** |
| 1. Pondicherry Area | 167,346 | 90,760 | 54.2 |
| 2. Karaikal Area | 50,584 | 28,238 | 55.8 |
| 3. Mahe Area | 12,470 | 6,913 | 55.4 |
| 4. Yanam Area | 4,195 | 2,212 | 52.7 |

The two horizontal bar diagrams below indicate absolute geographical area of the Administrative Areas of Pondicherry Union Territory and the female population in the age-group 15–59 in them for the ranges as given in the map along with their corresponding percentage values in 1971.



# FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
## 1971



# MAP 20

## CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59, 1961–71

This map displays the changing pattern of proportion of female population in working age-group 15–59 during 1961–71 in the Union Territory.

The decadal variation of the female population in the age-group 15–59 for each Area has been calculated and their percentage variation has been arrived at as shown below :

$$\text{Percentage variation} = \left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B^1}{A^1}\right) \times 100$$

Where $A$ and $A^1$ stand for total female population in 1971 and 1961 respectively, while $B$ and $B^1$ stand for total female population in working age-group 15–59 in the corresponding periods.

These percentage figures are then grouped into three ranges and Areas are shaded according to the ranges, as in the legend.

Though the count of 1971 indicates an increase of 22,527 females in age-group 15–59, the resultant percentage variation over 1961 is on the minus side to the tune of −2.24 for the Union Territory as a whole.

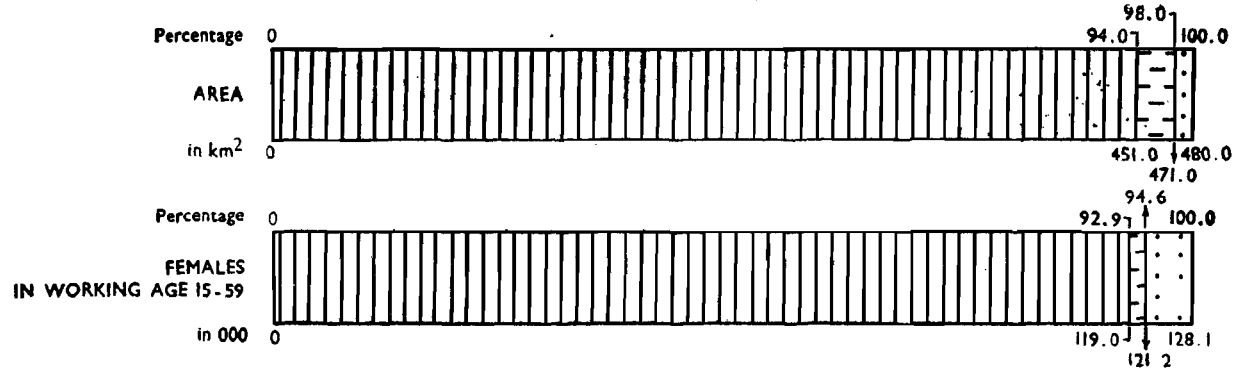
Two Areas appear in the group of −2.01 and above indicating high negative variations. Among them, Pondicherry (−2.42) remains above the Union Territory's average while Karaikal (−2.17) is below.

In the second range of loss extending from 1.51 to 2.00 per cent falls Yanam (−1.62) Area. Mahe Area (—0.06) has recorded the lowest negative variation and therefore falls in group of 1.50 and below. In general, reduction is indicated in percentage variation in the females of working age-group, 15–59 during 1961–71.

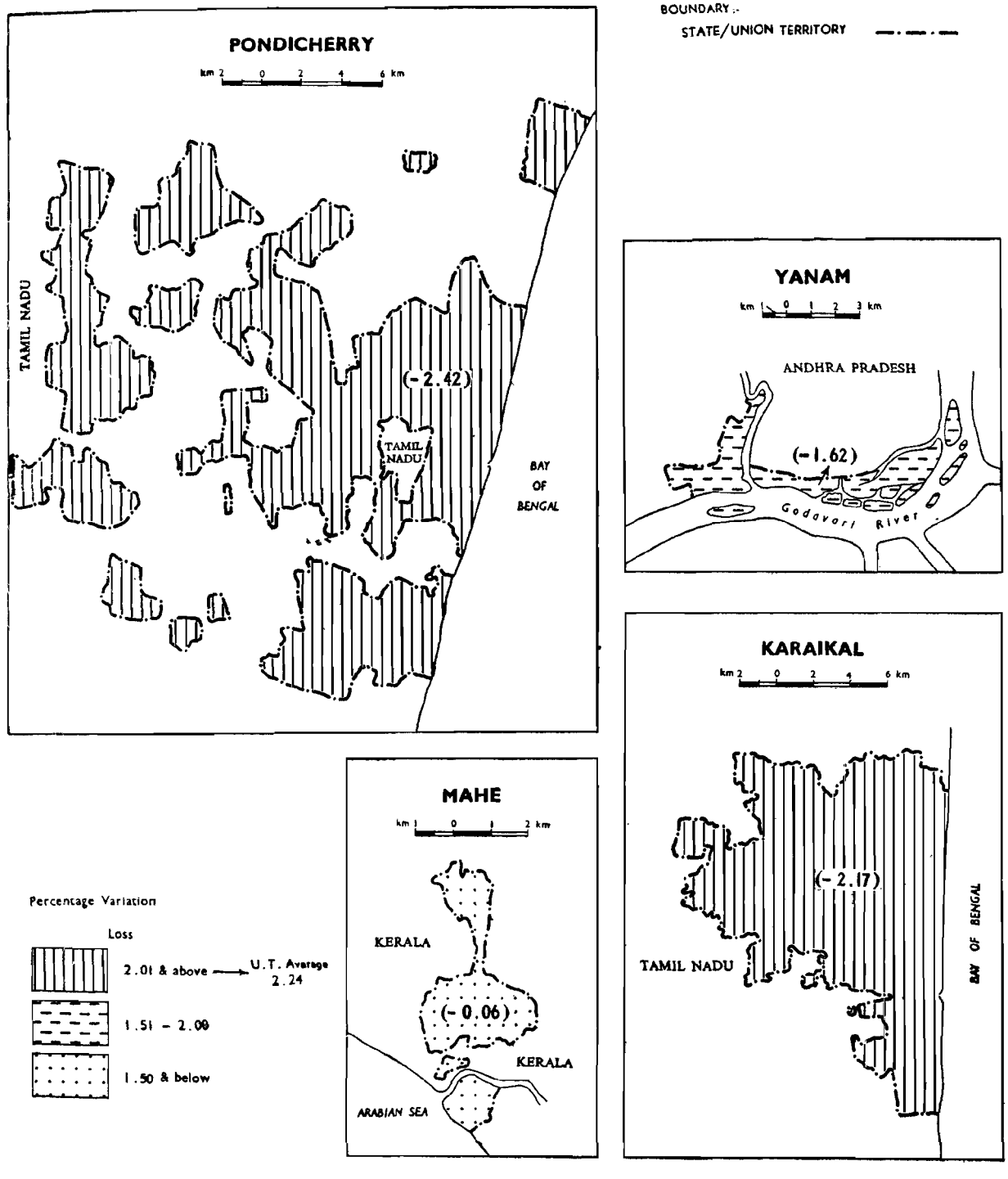
Table below shows the changing pattern of female population in working age-group 15–59 during 1961–71:

| *U.T./Area* | *Total female population* | | *Female population in the age-group 15–59* | | *Percentage variation* 1961–71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **234,595** | **185,732** | **128,123** | **105,596** | **—2.24** |
| 1. Pondicherry Area | 167,346 | 128,511 | 90,760 | 72,804 | —2.42 |
| 2. Karaikal Area | 50,584 | 43,142 | 28,238 | 25,019 | —2.17 |
| 3. Mahe Area | 12,470 | 10,526 | 6,913 | 5,842 | —0.06 |
| 4. Yanam Area | 4,195 | 3,553 | 2,212 | 1,931 | —1.62 |

The two horizontal bar diagrams below show geographical area and females in working age 15–59 in the Areas of Pondicherry Union Territory in 1971 under the three ranges. The cumulative percentage figures are shown at the top and absolute figures at the bottom of the bars.



# CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
## 1961-71



# MAP 21

## URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59, 1971

This map depicts the proportion of males in the working age-group 15–59 in the urban areas of the Union Territory, 1971.

The proportion of urban males in age-group 15–59 has been worked out as described below for each Area.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Male population in working age-group 15–59 in urban areas}}{\text{Total urban male population of the Area}} \times 100$$

The percentage figures have been grouped into three categories as in the legend. The Areas have been shaded in different grades of hatching from high to low. The circles have been drawn within each Area proportionate to its total urban male population. The dotted sector of each circle shows the proportion of urban male population in the working age-group 15–59 to total male population.

In the Union Territory of Pondicherry, out of 99,329 males in urban areas, 54,273 are males in the working age-group 15–59. In terms of percentage, it works out to 54.6. One Area falls above and three below the Union Territory's average.

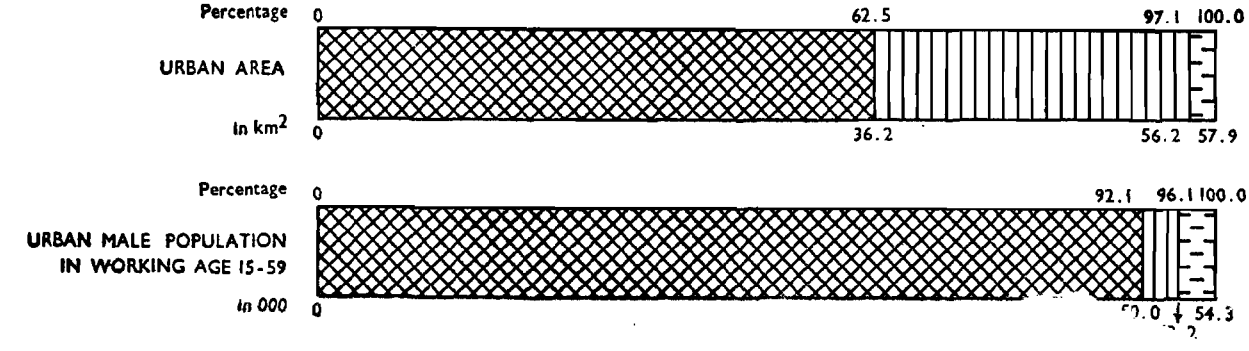
The range with high percentage values, 53.1 and above includes two Areas, viz., Karaikal Area (54.2 per cent) and Pondicherry Area (55.0 per cent).

Yanam Area (53.0 per cent) is confined to the group of 52.1—53.0 ; while Mahe Area (50.7 per cent) comes under the lowest group of 52.0 and below.

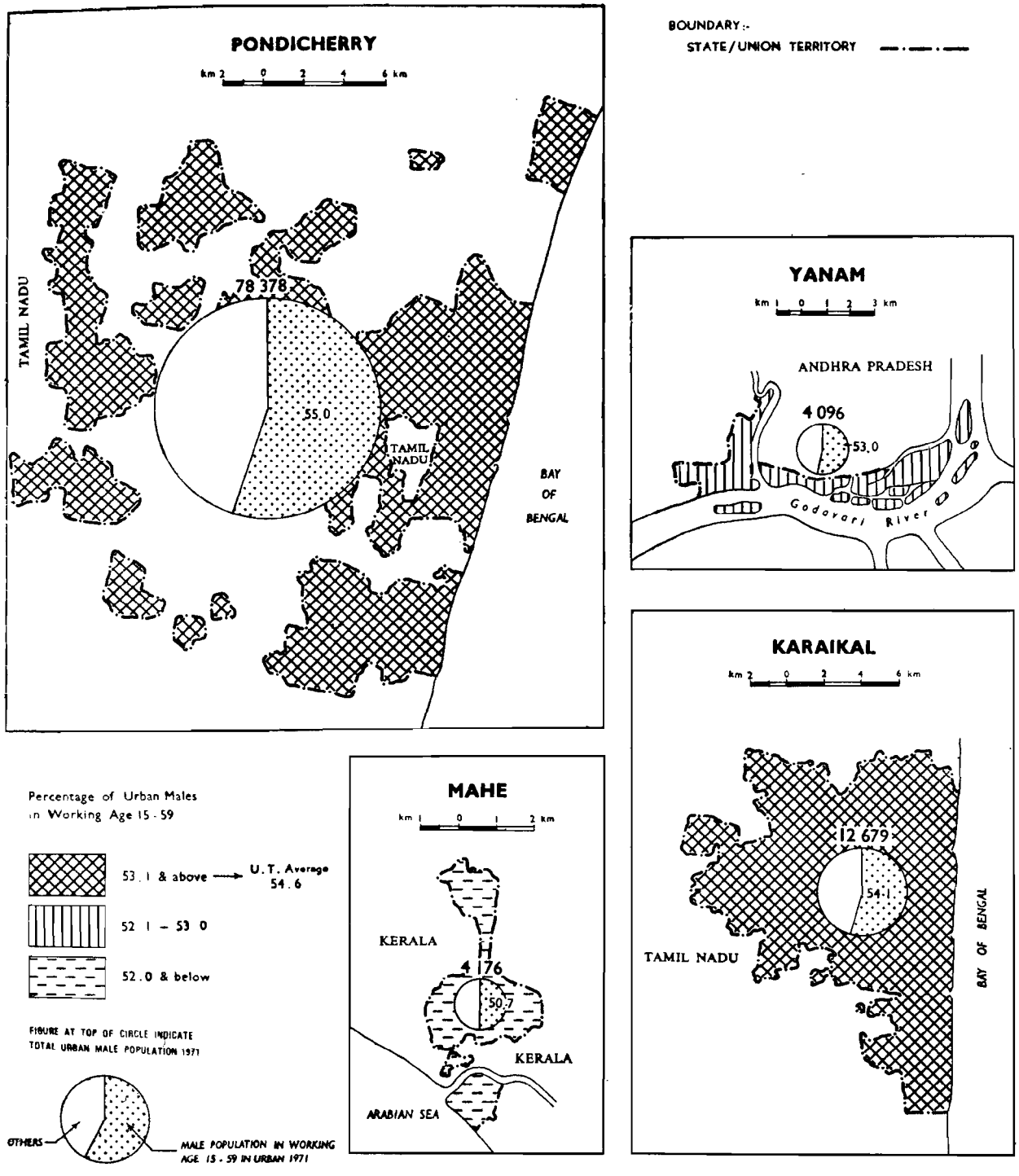
Table below shows the proportion of male population in the working age-group 15–59 in the urban areas :

| *U.T./Area* | *Total male population (Urban)* | *Male population in working age-group 15–59 (Urban)* | *Percentage* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **99,329** | **54,273** | **54.6** |
| 1. Pondicherry Area | 78,378 | 43,118 | 55.0 |
| 2. Karaikal Area | 12,679 | 6,867 | 54.2 |
| 3. Mahe Area | 4,176 | 2,118 | 50.7 |
| 4. Yanam Area | 4,096 | 2,170 | 53.0 |

The bar diagrams below indicate geographical area and urban male population in the working age-group 15–59 in the Areas of Pondicherry Union Territory falling in the three ranges as in the map along with their percentage values.



# URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
## 1971



# MAP 22

## CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59, 1961–71

This map portrays the changing pattern of proportion of males in the working age-group 15–59 in the urban areas of Pondicherry during 1961–71.

The data pertaining to the change in proportion of urban males in age-group 15–59 to total urban males have been worked out using the formula given below :

$$\text{Percentage variation} = \left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B^1}{A^1}\right) \times 100$$

Here, $A$ and $A^1$ stand for the total urban male population of 1971 and 1961 respectively. $B$ and $B^1$ stand for urban male population in working age-group 15–59 in 1971 and 1961 respectively.

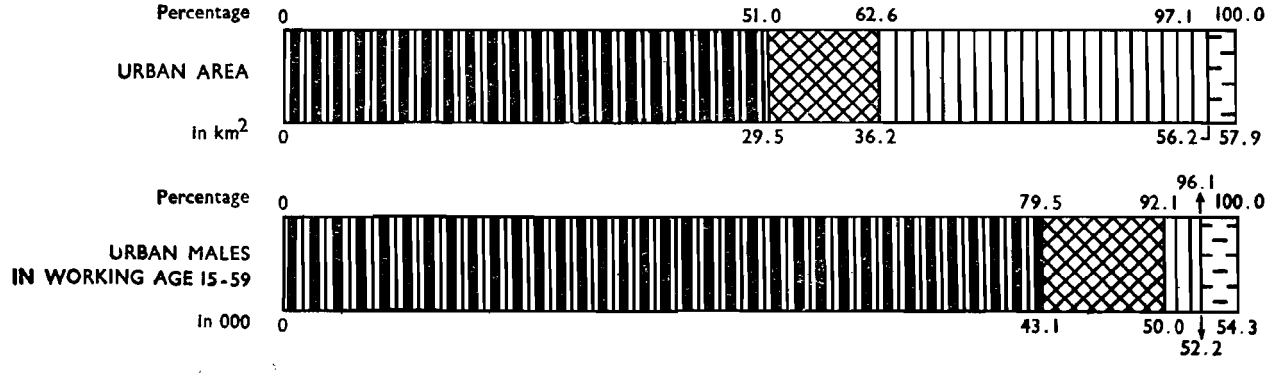
The four Areas have been categorised into four broad ranges according to their values as shown in the legend and shaded by different grades of hatching. Pondicherry Area has recorded the heaviest reduction (—3.24) and falls in the range of —2.00 and above. The loss in other three Areas is below the Union Territory's average (—2.04).

The group of 1.50 - 1.99 has Karaikal Area (—1.66 per cent). Yanam Area (—0.89) comes under the range of 0.51–1.49. In the group 0.50 and below comes Mahe Area which has recorded only —0.17 percentage of loss.

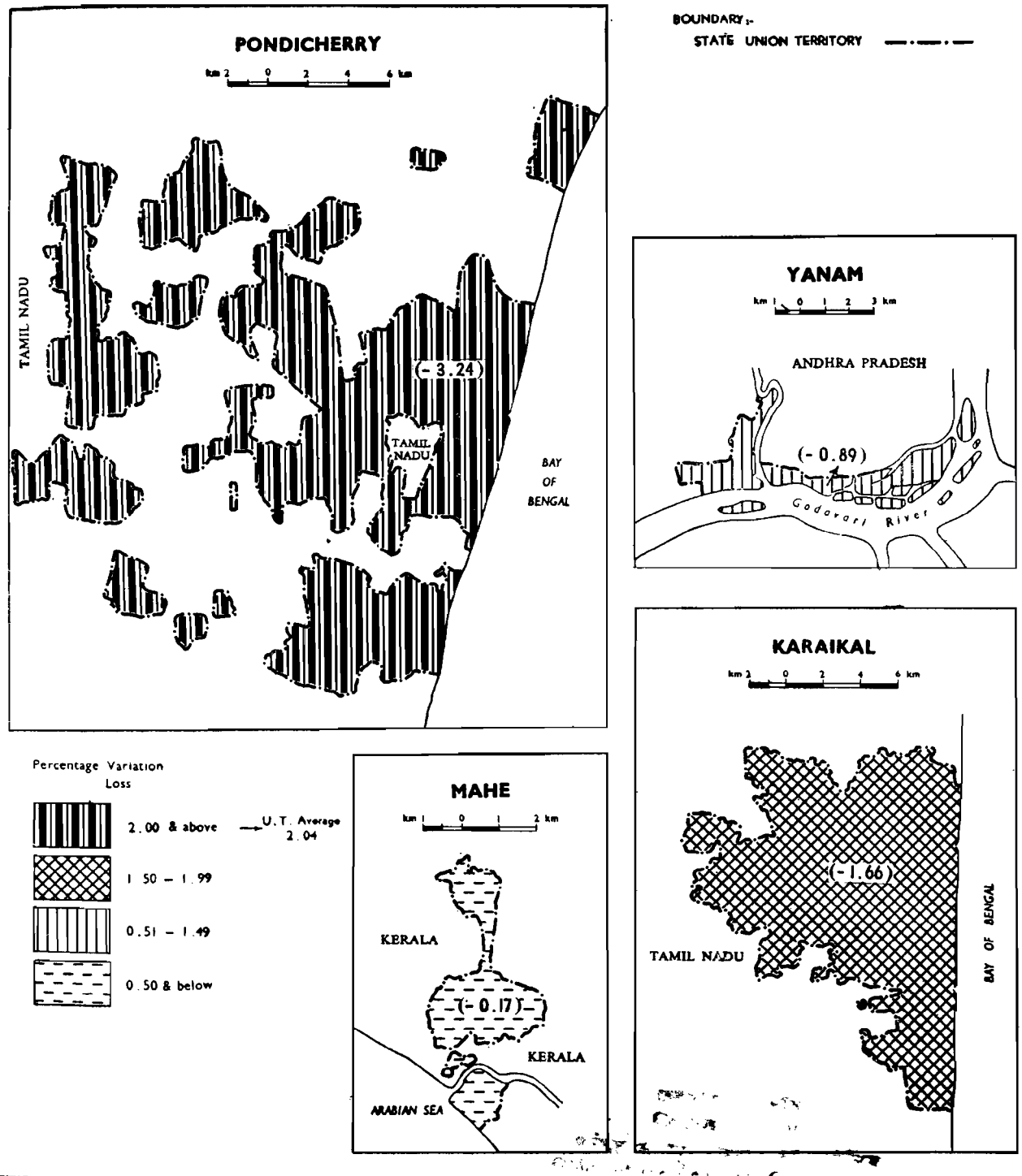
The table below shows the percentage variation of male population in the working age-group 15–59 in urban areas during 1961–71 :

| *U.T./Area* | *Total male population (Urban)* | | *Male population in working age-group 15–59 (Urban)* | | *Percentage variation, 1961–71* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **99,329** | **43,358** | **54,273** | **24,574** | **—2.04** |
| 1. Pondicherry Area | 78,378 | 25,560 | 43,118 | 14,889 | —3.24 |
| 2. Karaikal Area | 12,679 | 10,621 | 6,867 | 5,929 | —1.66 |
| 3. Mahe Area | 4,176 | 3,698 | 2,118 | 1,882 | —0.17 |
| 4. Yanam Area | 4,096 | 3,479 | 2,170 | 1,874 | —0.89 |

The bar diagrams below present the geographical area and urban males in working age 15–59 in the Areas of Pondicherry Union Territory under each range and also their corresponding percentages.



# CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
# 1961-71



# MAP 23

## RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59, 1971

This map reveals the rural potential working force, i.e., the proportion of males in age-group 15–59 to total male population in rural areas for each Administrative Area of the Union Territory during 1971.

The Administrative Area-wise percentage figures are grouped into three ranges which are displayed on the map by three different hatchings. In each Area, circles proportionate to total rural male population are drawn and the shaded sectors therein shows the percentage of rural male population in the age-group 15–59. The total rural population is given at the top of each circle.

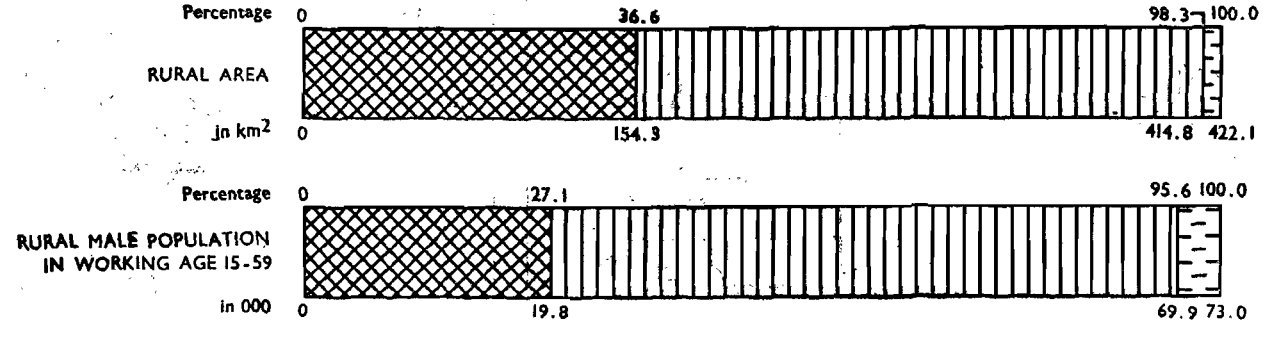
Out of 137,783 males in the rural areas, 73,062 (53.0 per cent) are in the working age-group 15–59. As seen from the percentage values, one Area falls above and one below the Union Territory's average of 53.0 per cent. Pondicherry Area (53.0) has the same percentage as that of the Union Territory.

The percentage of males in the working age-group is high in Karaikal Area (53.8 per cent) followed by Pondicherry Area (53.0 per cent). Karaikal comes within the range of 53.1 and above whereas Pondicherry falls in the range of 52.1–53.0. The range 52.0 and below embraces Mahe Area (49.1 per cent). Yanam being wholly urban is not represented here.

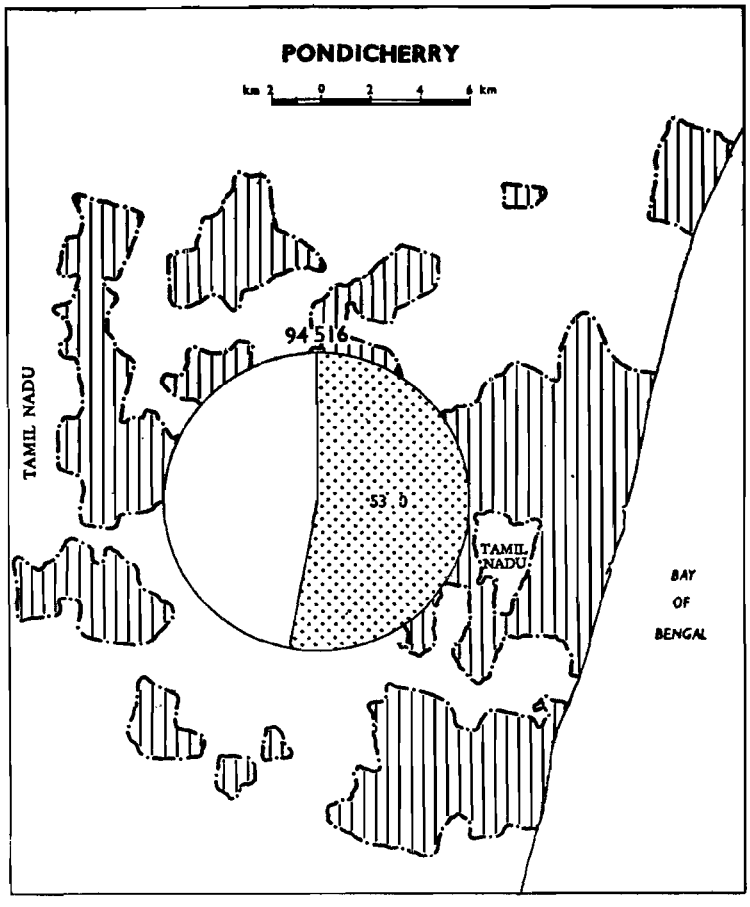
The table below shows the proportion of rural males in the working age-group 15–59, 1971 :

| *U.T./Area* | *Total male population (Rural)* | *Male population in 15–59 age-group (Rural)* | *Percentage* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **137,783** | **73,062** | **53.0** |
| 1. Pondicherry Area | 94,516 | 50,085 | 53.0 |
| 2. Karaikal Area | 36,779 | 19,791 | 53.8 |
| 3. Mahe Area | 6,488 | 3,186 | 49.1 |
| 4. Yanam Area | — Fully Urban — | | |

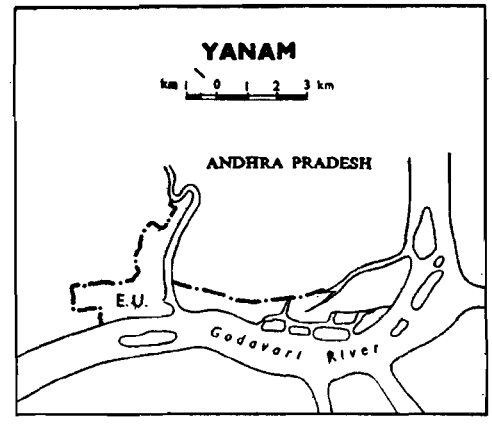
The two horizontal bar diagrams below show the rural area and male population of age-group 15–59 in rural areas in the Areas of Pondicherry Union Territory under each range. The cumulative actual figures and their percentages are shown at the bottom and top of these bars respectively.

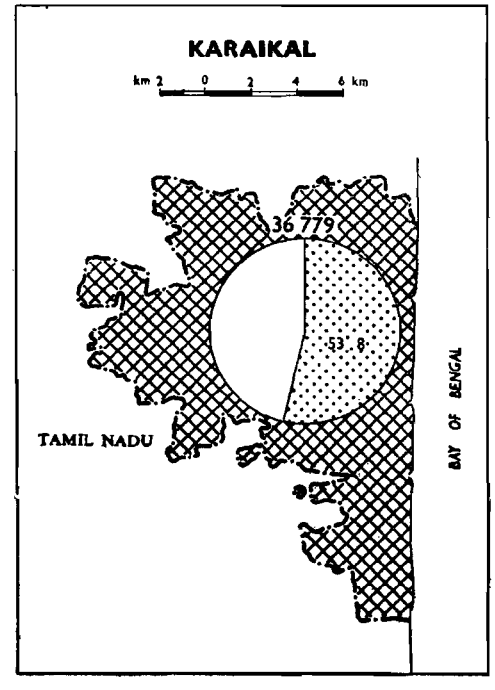


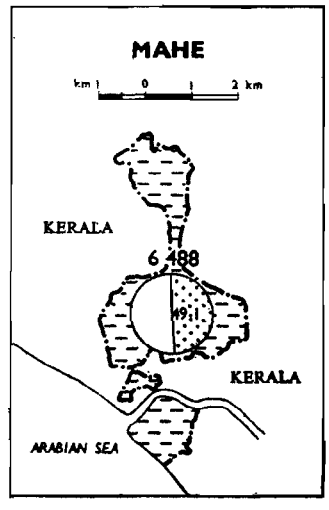
# RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
## 1971




BOUNDARY :-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY




Percentage of Rural Males in Working Age 15-59

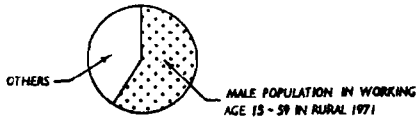
53.1 & above

52.1 – 53.0 → U.T. Average 53.0

52.0 & below

E.U. Entirely Urban

FIGURE AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION 1971



# MAP 24

## CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59, 1961–71

This map depicts the changing pattern of rural male population in the working age-group 15–59 to total rural male population during the decade 1961–71 at the Area level for the Union Territory.

The data pertaining to change in proportion of rural males in age-group 15–59 to total rural males have been worked out by the following method :

$$\text{Percentage variation} = \left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B^1}{A^1}\right) \times 100$$

where $A$ and $A^1$ stand for total rural male population in 1971 and 1961 respectively, $B$ and $B^1$ stand for rural male population in working age-group 15–59 in 1971 and 1961 respectively.

The Areas of Pondicherry Union Territory have been categorised under three ranges of which one is on the positive side, i.e., the " gain " and two are on the negative, the " loss ". The gain represents an increase in percentage of rural males in 15–59 age-group in 1971 as compared to the same age-group's proportion during the last decade, while the " loss " denotes a decline in the ratio of population of same age-group between 1961 and 1971.

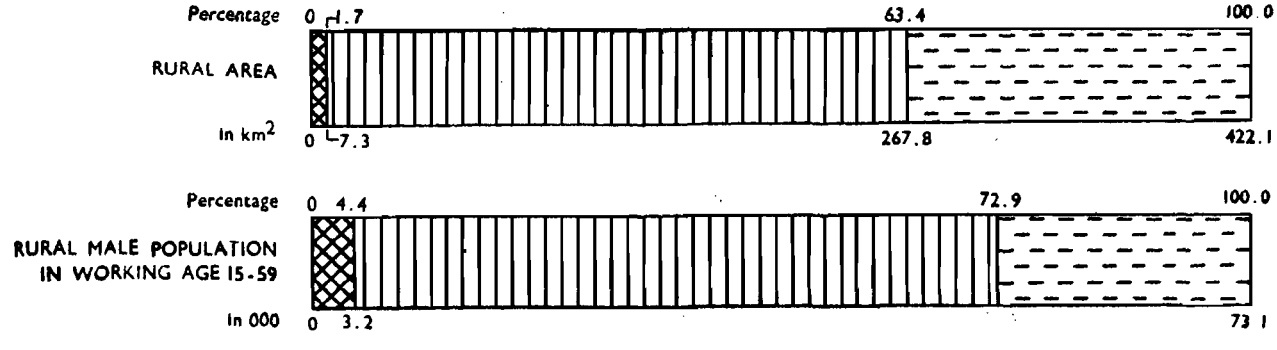
Only Mahe Area has registered an increase (2.75 per cent) of rural working males during 1961–71. This is covered in the range 2.51–3.00.

The loss has been grouped into two different categories of ' 2.51 and above ' and '2.50 and below'. Pondicherry Area which has registered the maximum loss (—3.39) falls in the former range while Karaikal Area (—2.02) falls under the group of 2.50 and below.

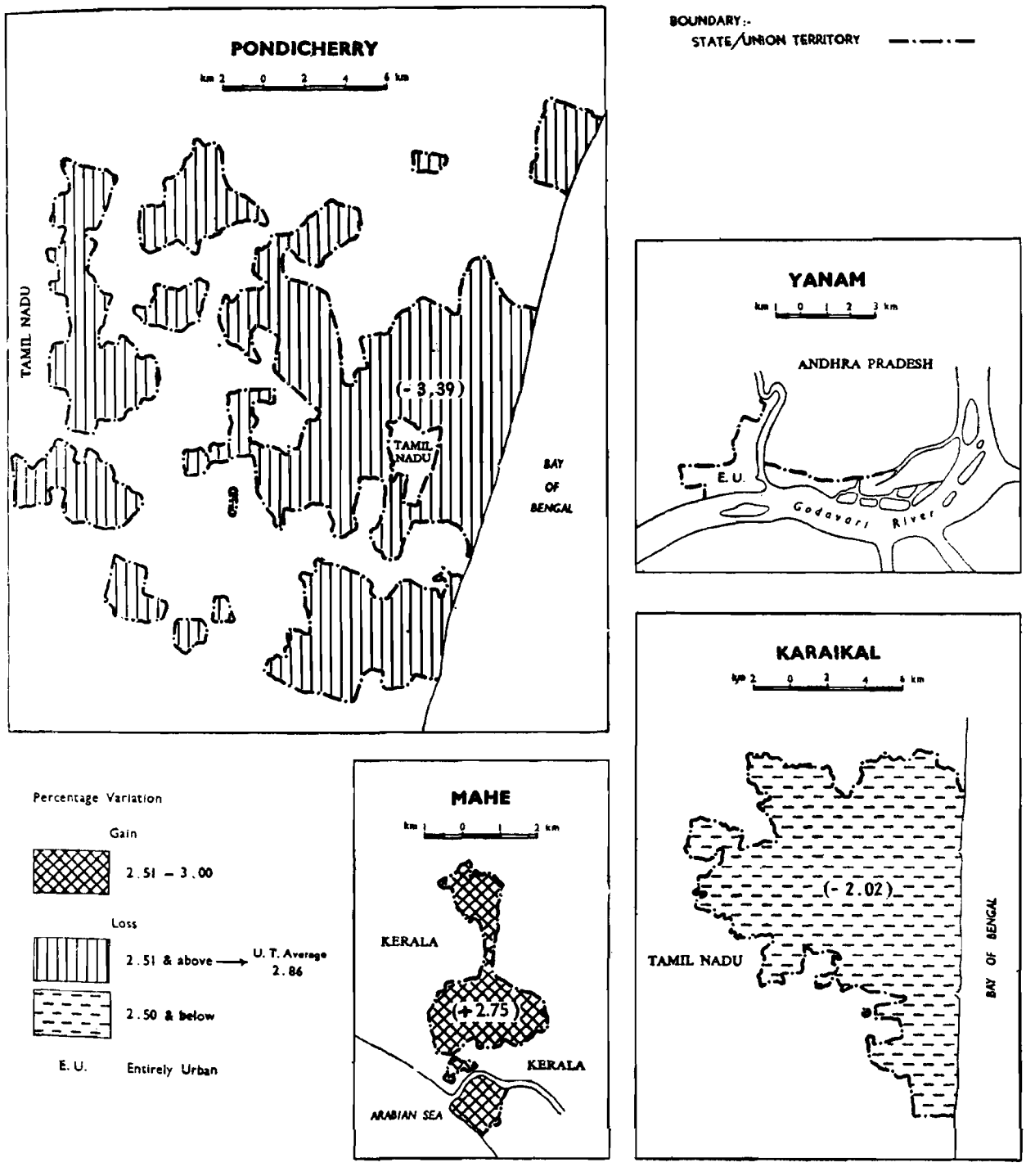
Table below shows the changing pattern of proportion of male population in the working age-group 15–59 in rural areas :

| *UT/Area* | | *Total male population (Rural)* | | *Male population in the age-group 15–59 (Rural)* | | *Percentage variation* 1961–71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | |
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | ... | **137,783** | **139,989** | **73,062** | **78,229** | **—2.85** |
| 1. Pondicherry Area | ... | 94,516 | 104,490 | 50,085 | 58,909 | —3.39 |
| 2. Karaikal Area | ... | 36,779 | 30,238 | 19,791 | 16,881 | —2.02 |
| 3. Mahe Area | ... | 6,488 | 5,261 | 3,186 | 2,439 | +2.75 |
| 4. Yanam Area | | — | Fully urban | | — | |

The rural area in sq. km. and the 1971 rural males in age-group 15–59 in the Area of Pondicherry Union Territory under each range and their corresponding percentage values are presented in the two horizontal bar diagrams given below: The order of ranges presented is from high to low under ' gain ' followed by ' loss '.



# CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
# 1961-71



# MAP 25

## URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59, 1971

This map depicts the proportion of female population in the age-group 15–59 to total female population in the urban areas of the Union Territory and its Areas as revealed by 1971 Census.

The proportion of urban females in the working age-group of 15–59 has been worked out for each administrative unit, *i.e.*, the Areas and percentage figures have been arranged in three ranges and depicted by the choropleth technique. The Areas falling in each range are hatched differently, as displayed in the legend of the map.

In each Area, the proportion of females in age-group 15–59 to total female population in the urban areas is depicted by pie-diagrams. The sectors within the circle covered by dots show the percentage of urban female population in 15–59 age-group. The urban female population figures are given at the top of each circle.

Among 98,959 females in urban areas of Pondicherry Union Territory 54,607 (55.2 per cent) are in working age-group. This rate is higher than even the national average (54.27 per cent). Two areas fall above and two below the Union Territory's average.

The highest percentage of females in age group 15–59 is recorded in Mahe Area (57.4 per cent). It is followed by Karaikal Area (56.0 per cent). These two areas lie above the Union Territory's average of 55.2 per cent.

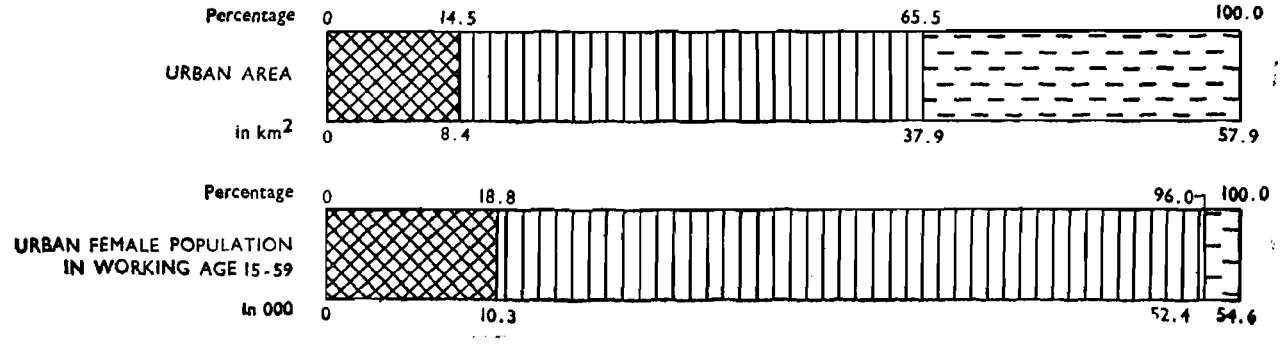
Pondicherry Area (55.0 per cent) which covers the largest area of the Union Territory, lies in the range of 54.1–55.0.

Yanam Area (52.7 per cent) is covered by the range of 54.0 and below.

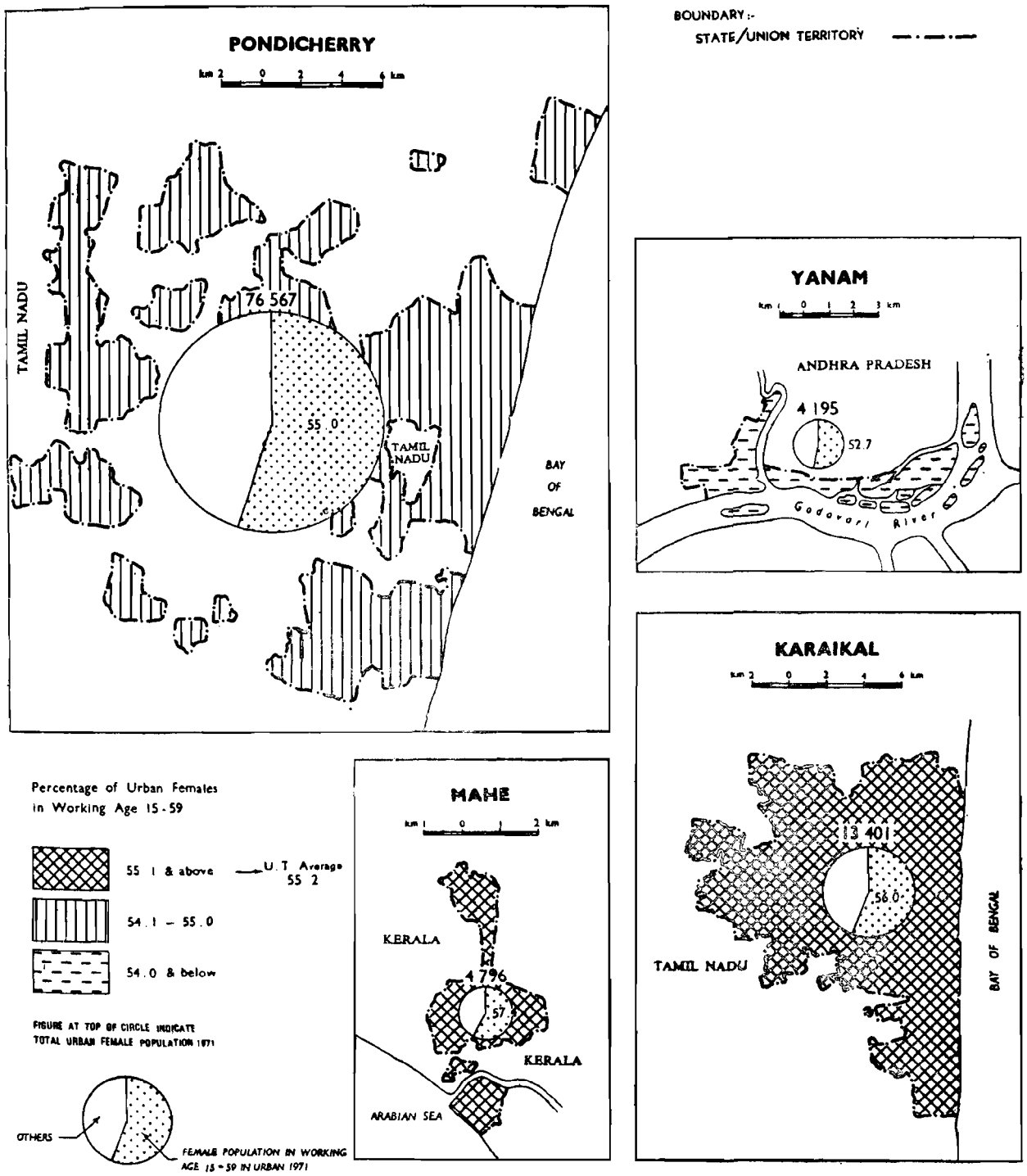
The table below shows the proportion of female population in the working age-group of 15–59 in urban areas, 1971.

| *U.T./Area* | *Total female population (Urban)* | *Female population in the age-group 15–59 (Urban)* | *Percentage* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **98,959** | **54,607** | **55.2** |
| 1. Pondicherry Area | 76,567 | 42,133 | 55.0 |
| 2. Karaikal Area | 13,401 | 7,507 | 56.0 |
| 3. Mahe Area | 4,796 | 2,755 | 57.4 |
| 4. Yanam Area | 4,195 | 2,212 | 52.7 |

The two horizontal bar diagrams below show the geographical area and the females in age-group 15–59 of the Areas falling in the three ranges along with their respective percentage values relating to the urban areas in the Union Terrirtory.



# URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
# 1971



# MAP 26

## CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59, 1961–71

This map presents the changing pattern of urban female population in working age-group 15–59 at the Area level during the decade 1961–71.

The data pertaining to change in proportion of urban females in age-group 15–59 to total females in urban reas have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Percentage variation} = \left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B^1}{A^1}\right) \times 100$$

where $A$ and $A^1$ stand for total urban female population in 1971 and 1961 respectively while $B$ and $B^1$ stand for urban female population in working age-group 15–59 in 1971 and 1961 respectively. The results with plus and minus symbols representing ' gain ' and ' loss ' are grouped into three ranges and the map is prepared by choropleth technique.

During the decade 1961–71, the proportion of females in age-group 15–59 to total females in urban areas decreased by 2.20 per cent in the Union Territory as a whole.

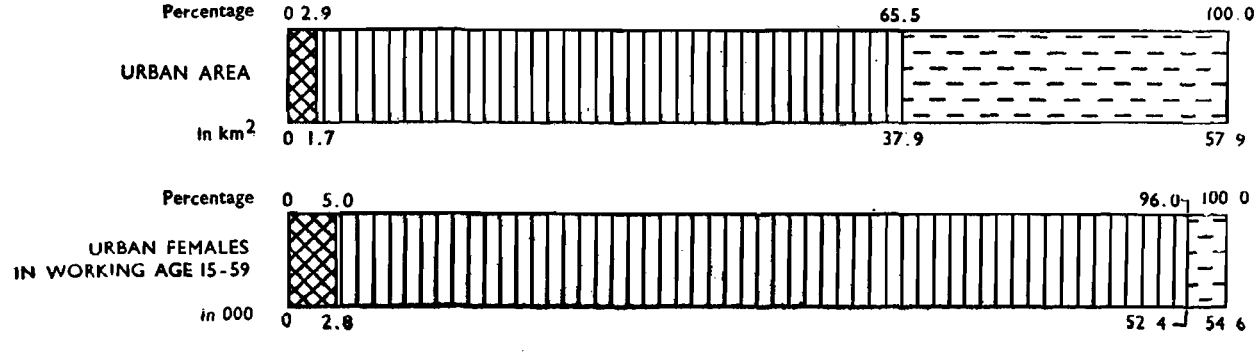
Only Mahe Area has experienced a percentage gain of 0.40 and has been covered by the range of 0.01 and above.

The percentage loss is highest in Pondicherry Area (−2.38) followed by Karaikal Area (−2.35). Both Pondicherry and Karaikal Areas are covered by the percentage loss range of 2.01 and above indicating higher loss than the Union Terrirtory's average (−2.20). The loss in Yanam (−1.62) is the lowest which falls under the range of −2.00 and below.

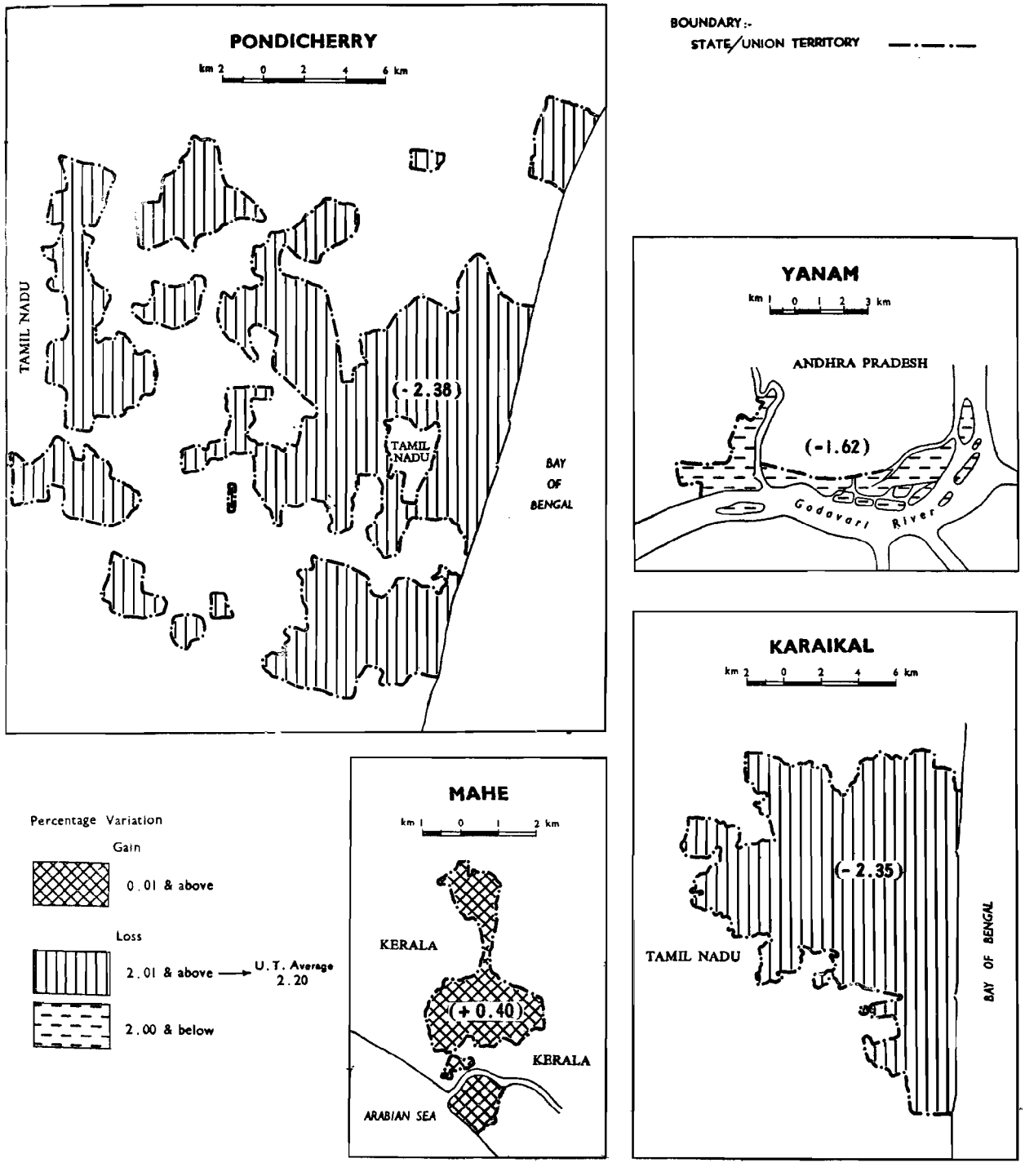
The table below shows the changing pattern of female population in working age-group 15–59 in urban areas, 1961–1971 :

| *U.T./Area* | | *Total female population (Urban)* | | *Female population in age-group 15–59 (Urban)* | | *Percentage variation, 1961–71* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | |
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | ... | **98,959** | **45,639** | **54,607** | **26,188** | **—2.20** |
| 1. Pondicherry Area | ... | 76,567 | 26,202 | 42,133 | 15,042 | —2.38 |
| 2. Karaikal Area | ... | 13,401 | 11,631 | 7,507 | 6,789 | —2.35 |
| 3. Mahe Area | ... | 4,796 | 4,253 | 2,755 | 2,426 | +0.40 |
| 4. Yanam Area | ... | 4,195 | 3,553 | 2,212 | 1,931 | —1.62 |

The two horizontal bar diagrams below show the geographical area and urban female population in age-group 15–59 of the Areas in the three ranges as shown in the map and also their respective percentages.



# CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
# 1961-71



# MAP 27

## RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59, 1971

This map depicts the proportion of females in working age-group 15–59 to the total female population in the rural areas of Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 census. The Area-wise percentage figures have been grouped into three ranges which are displayed on the map by different grades of hatchings. In each Area, circles proportionate to total rural female population are drawn and the dotted sectors therein show the percentage of rural female population in age-group 15–59. Total rural female figures are shown at the top of each circle.

In Pondicherry Union Territory, the proportion of rural females in working age-group 15–59 to total rural female population is 54.2 per cent.

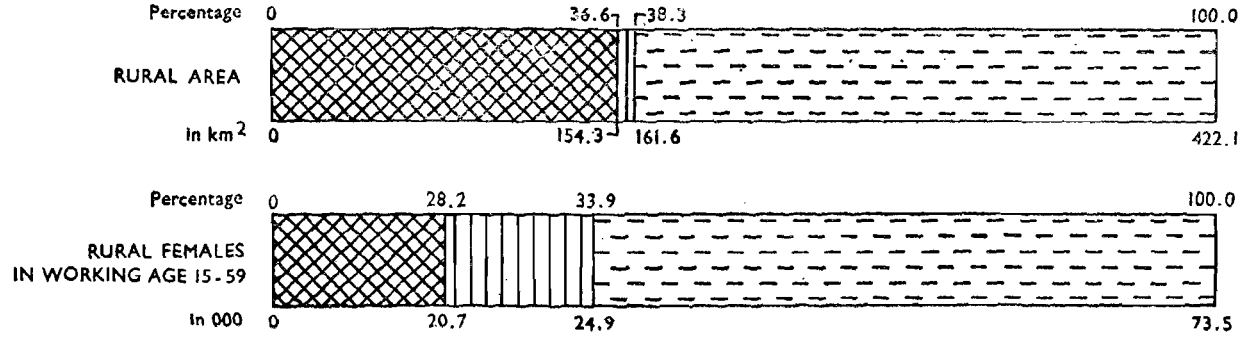
The Area whose percentage is above the Union Territory's average of 54.2 per cent is Karaikal (55.8 per cent) and is covered by the range of 55.1 per cent and above. The range of 54.1—55.0 covers Mahe Area (54.2 per cent). Pondicherry Area with 53.6 per cent lies in the lowest range *i.e.*, 54.0 and below. Yanam Area represents an urban unit.

In Karaikal Area, the percentage of females in working age-group 15–59 is maximum (55.8 per cent). The rural female population in Karaikal Area is 37,183. In Mahe Area, the rural female population is 7,674, but the percentage of these in working age-group 15–59 is 54.2. But, in Pondicherry Area total number of rural females is 90,779 and the percentage of females in working age-group is confined to 53.6, the lowest in the Union Territory.

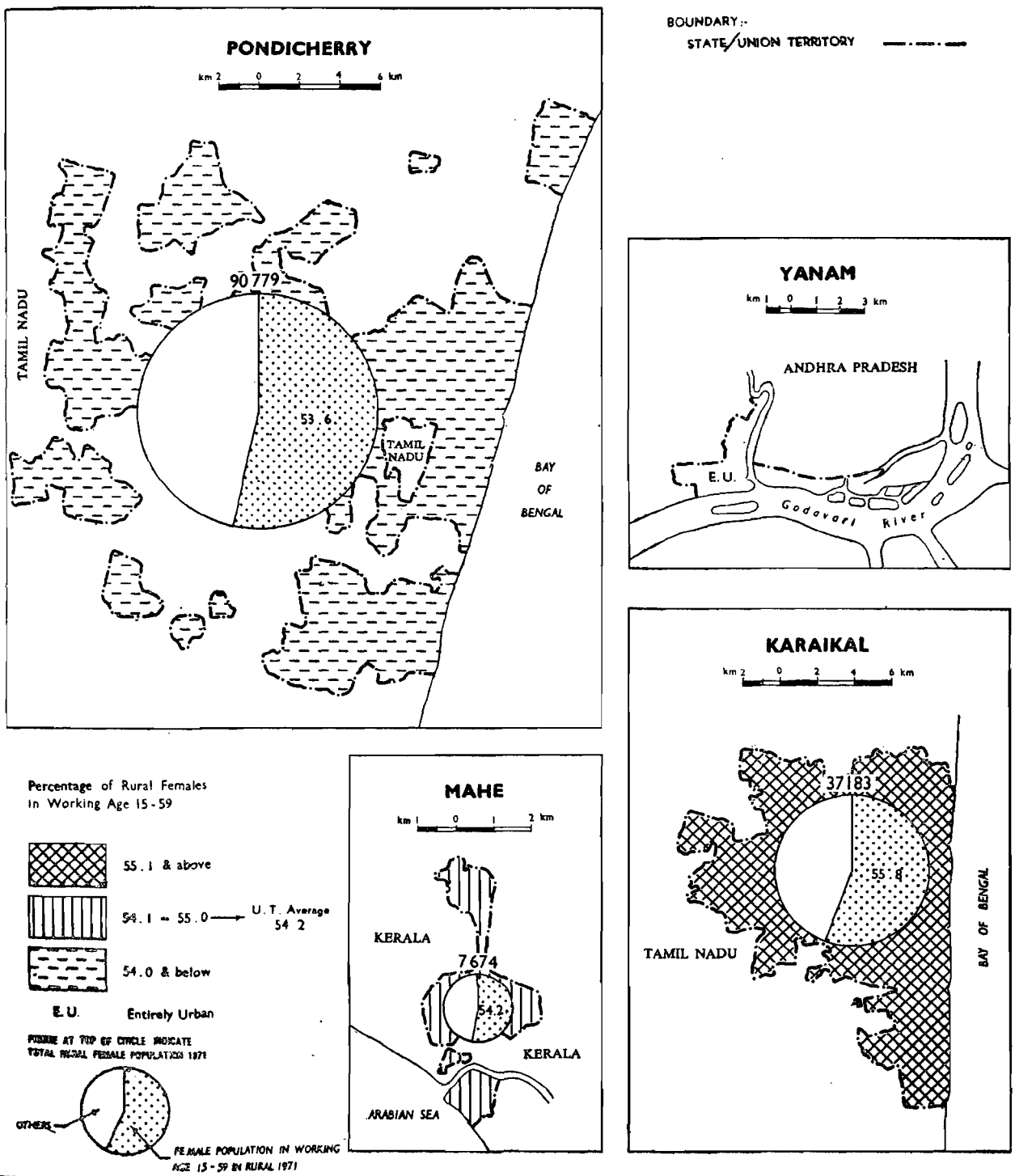
The table below shows the proportion of female population in the working age-group 15–59 in rural areas, 1971.

| *U.T./Area* | *Female population (Rural)* | *Female population in working age-group 15–59 (Rural)* | *Percentage* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** ... | **135,636** | **73,516** | **54.2** |
| 1. Pondicherry Area ... | 90,779 | 48,627 | 53.6 |
| 2. Karaikal Area ... | 37,183 | 20,731 | 55.8 |
| 3. Mahe Area ... | 7,674 | 4,158 | 54.2 |
| 4. Yanam Area | — | fully urban | — |

The two horizontal bar diagrams below show the geographical area and the female population in age-group 15–59 in the rural areas of the Areas in the three ranges and also their percentages.



# RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
## 1971



# MAP 28

## CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1961-71

This map shows the changing pattern of the proportion of rural female population in working age-group 15–59 of the Union Territory during 1961–71.

The data pertaining to change in percentage of rural females in age-group 15–59 to total rural females have been worked out as below :

$$\text{Percentage variation} = \left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B^1}{A^1}\right) \times 100$$

where $A$ and $A^1$ stand for total rural female population in 1971 and 1961 respectively while $B$ and $B^1$ stand for rural female population in working age-group 15–59 in 1971 and 1961 respectively.

The results are grouped into three ranges and the map is prepared by choropleth technique.

During the decade 1961–71, the number of females in age-group 15–59 in rural areas of Pondicherry U.T. decreased from 79,408 in 1961 to 73,516 in 1971. Thus, a net decrease of 5,892 (−2.48 per cent) females in age-group 15–59 has been noticed. In grouping, one Area falls above and two Areas below the Union Territory's average.

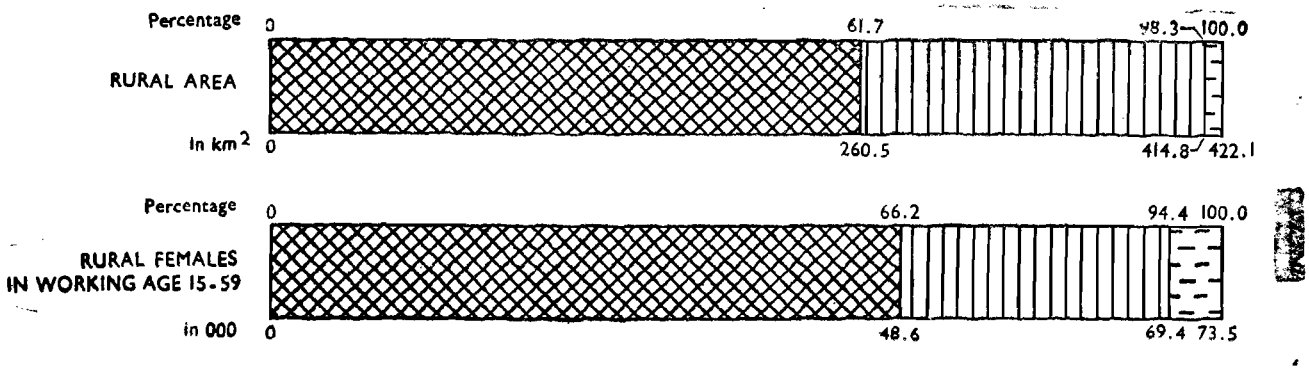
Pondicherry Area (−2.89) falls in the range of −2.51 and above as it recorded the highest loss followed by Karaikal Area (−2.10) which lies in the range of −2.01 to −2.50.

The Area which reveals a percentage decrease of 2.00 and below is Mahe (−0.28) indicating the lowest decrease in rural females in working age-group 15–59 during the decade 1961–71. Yanam is a fully urban Area.

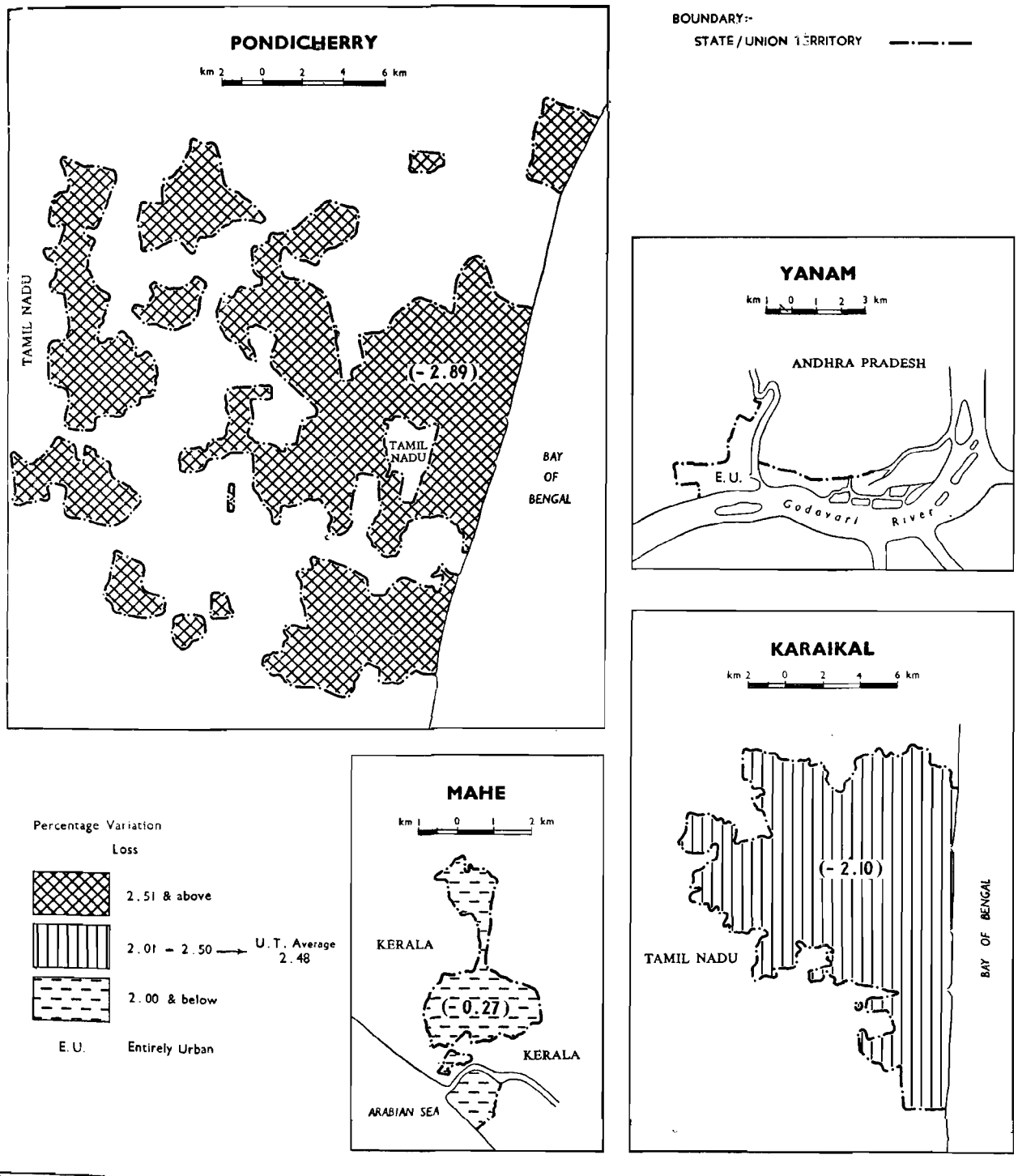
The table below shows the changing pattern of female population in working age-group 15–59 in the rural areas during 1961–71 :

| *U.T./Area* | *Female population (Rural)* | | *Female population in working age-group 15–59 (Rural)* | | *Percentage variation, 1961–71* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory ...** | **135,636** | **140,093** | **73,516** | **79,408** | **—2.48** |
| 1. Pondicherry Area ... | 90,779 | 102,309 | 48,627 | 57,762 | —2.89 |
| 2. Karaikal Area ... | 37,183 | 31,511 | 20,731 | 18,230 | —2.10 |
| 3. Mahe Area ... | 7,674 | 6,273 | 4,158 | 3,416 | —0.28 |
| 4. Yanam Area | — Fully Urban — | | | | |

The two horizontal bar diagrams below relate to the range-wise geographical area and female population in age-group 15–59 in rural areas of the three 'Areas' in Pondicherry Union Territory along with the corresponding percentage values.



# CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
## 1961-71



# 4. Urbanisation

# MAP 29

## URBAN POPULATION 1971

This map depicts the urban population as revealed by 1971 census. The percentage of the urban population for each of the communes of Pondicherry Union Territory has been calculated. There were six communes having urban areas in 1971. The percentage figures thus obtained have been grouped under four convenient ranges as shown in the index of the map. The communes are hatched according to the groupings from high to low. Ten communes of the Union Territory which do not contain any urban population have been shown by E.R. (Entirely Rural)

According to 1971 census, 198,288 persons lived in the urban areas of the Union Territory. This constitutes 42.04 per cent of the total population of Pondicherry. In Pondicherry Union Territory, the urban concentration is extremely high in Pondicherry commune. Pondicherry Area has 78.14 per cent of the total urban population of the Union Territory.

Yanam Area is fully urban. But the net contribution of the Area to the Union Territory's Urban population is only 4.18 per cent.

Both the communes of Pondicherry and Yanam fall in the range ' Entirely Urban ' in the map and they account for 49.89 per cent of the total urban population of the Union Territory.

Mudaliarpet Commune (having 42,933 urban population) is in the range of 75.01 and above. This commune contributes 21.65 per cent of urban population of the Union Territory.

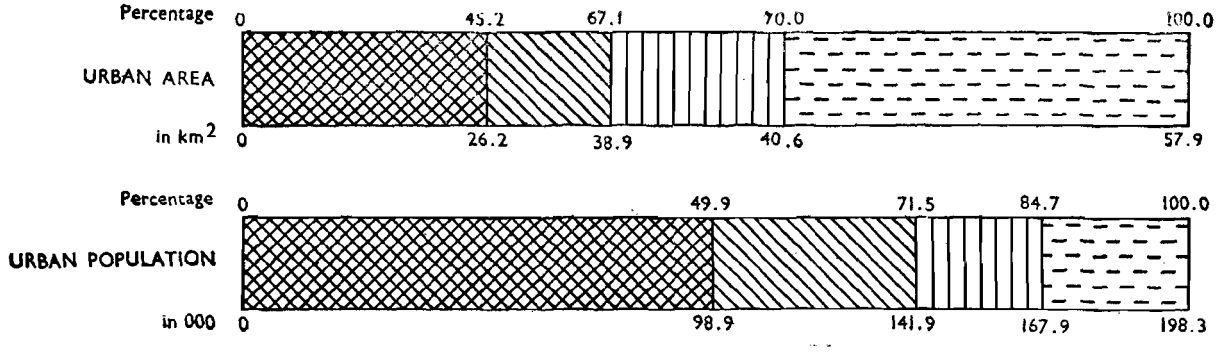
The next range (50.01—75.00) covers Karaikal commune which contributes 13.15 per cent of the Union Territory's urban population.

The lowest range (50.00 and below) covers the communes of Mahe and Ozhukarai. Their contribution to the urban population of the Union Territory is 15.30 per cent.

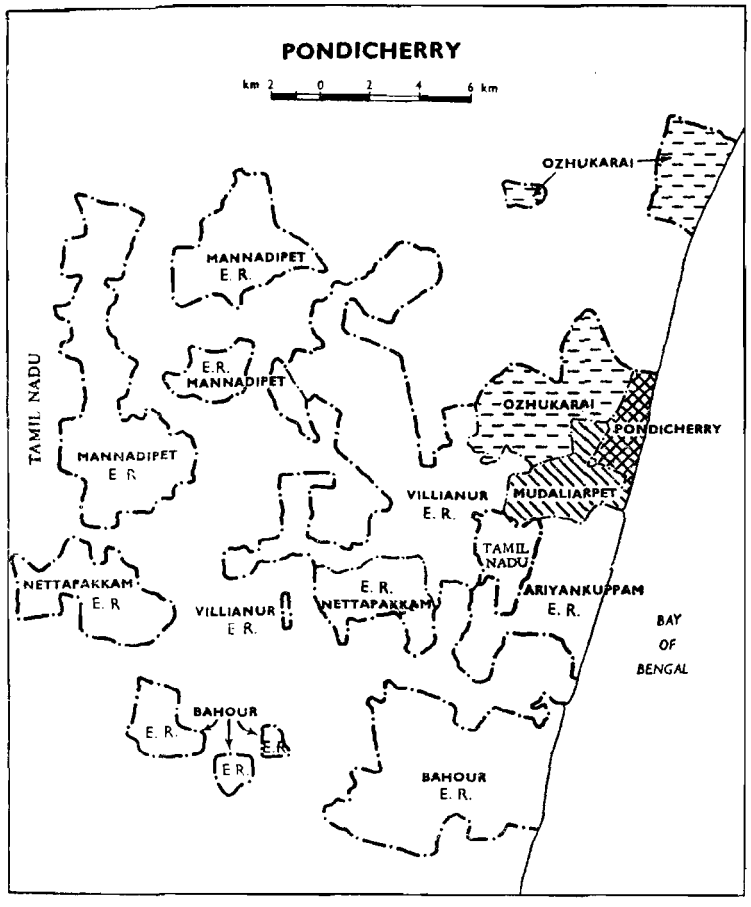
The table below shows the percentage of urban population in 1971 at Area level to the urban population of the entire Union Territory.

| *Area* | | *Percentage of urban population to U.T's urban population* |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | | (2) |
| 1. Pondicherry | ... | 78.14 |
| 2. Karaikal | ... | 13.15 |
| 3. Mahe | ... | 4.53 |
| 4. Yanam | ... | 4.18 |

The two horizontal bar diagrams below indicate the geographical area of the communes falling in the four ranges and the urban population under each range. The cumulative figures and their percentages are recorded at the bottom and top parts of the diagrams respectively.



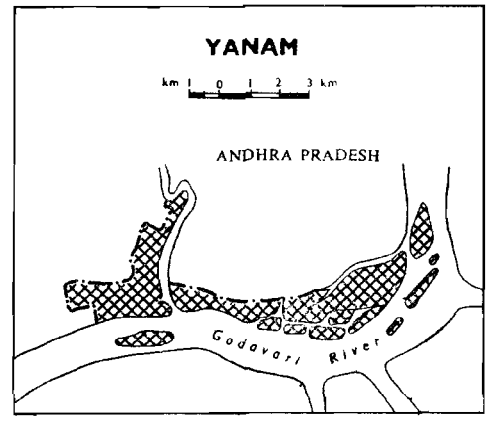
# URBAN POPULATION 1971

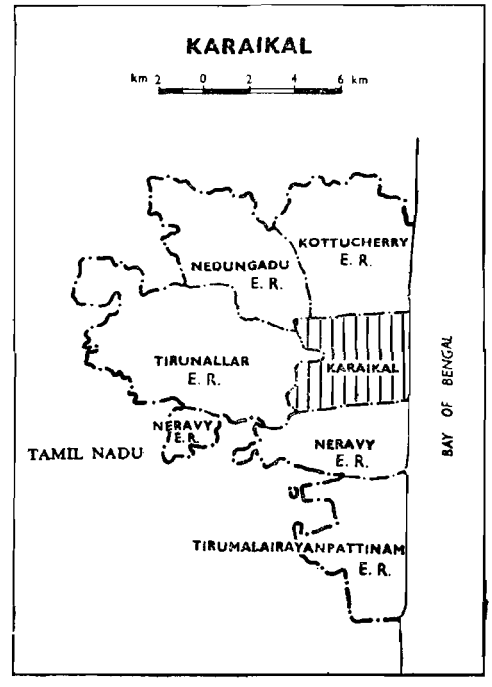



BOUNDARIES -

STATE/UNION TERRITORY

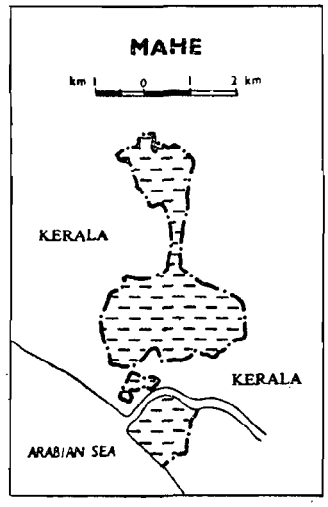
COMMUNE




Percentage of Urban Population

- Entirely Urban
- 75.01 & above
- 50.01 -- 75.00
- 50.00 & below → U.T. Average 42.04
- E.R. Entirely Rural



# MAP 30

## CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1961-71

This map depicts percentage change in urban population during the decade 1961-71.

The percentage 'increase' or 'decrease' in the urban population has been worked out for each of the six communes which have urban units by using the formula given below :

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Urban population in 1971} - \text{Urban population in 1961}}{\text{Urban population in 1961}} \times 100$$

Percentages so obtained are grouped into three categories. These groups are represented by distinct shades.

The urban population of the Union Territory has risen from 88,997 in 1961 to 198,288 in 1971. This has resulted in an absolute increase of 109,291 persons (122.80 per cent). The higher percentage is due to the reclassification of two erstwhile rural communes, namely Mudaliarpet and Ozhukarai as urban during 1971. Communewise, the increase is below the Union Territory's average of 122.80 per cent in the four communes.

All the three communes which exhibit very high increase of 20.01 per cent and above lie in Pondicherry Area.

The population in 1961 census for Pondicherry Commune was 51,762 which has increased to 90,637 showing a net decadal increase of 38,875 persons (75.10 per cent).

The abnormal increase in the population of Pondicherry town is due to the expansion of the town limit over 20 villages which had 21,625 population in 1961.

Mudaliarpet and Ozhukarai are the new towns recognised for 1971 census.

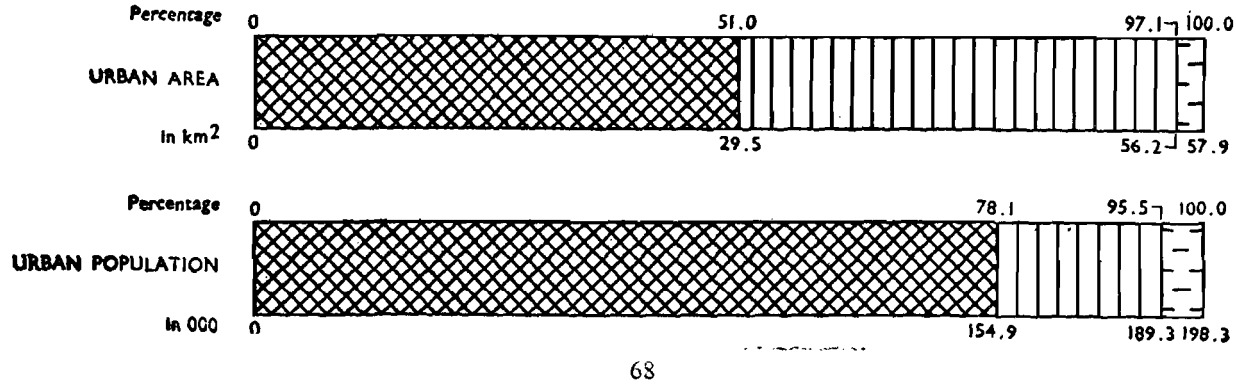
Karaikal and Yanam are covered under the group 15.01-20.00. Karaikal shows a decadal increase of 17.20 per cent, while Yanam has grown by 17.90 per cent.

The group 15.00 and below covers Mahe Area which shows a decadal increase of 12.84 per cent.

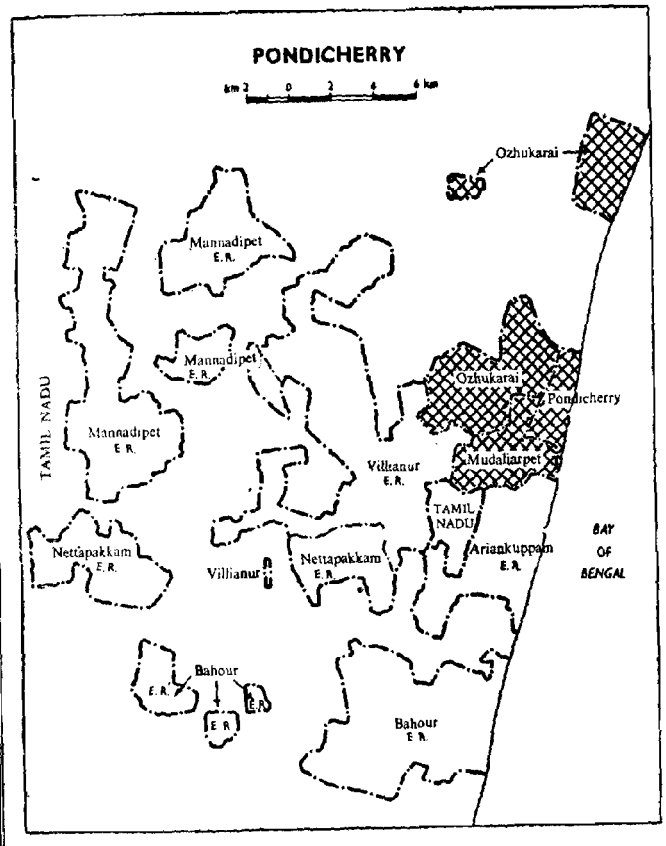
The table below shows the change in urban population during the decade 1961—1971.

| *U.T./Commune* | | 1971 *population (urban)* | 1961 *population (urban)* | *Variation in population during* 1961-71 | *Percentage increase* 1961-71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | ... | **198,288** | **88,997** | **109,291** | **+122.80** |
| 1. Pondicherry Commune | ... | 90,637 | 51,762 | 38,875 | +75.10 |
| 2. Mudaliarpet Commune | ... | 42,933 | ... | 42,933 | ... |
| 3. Ozhukarai Commune | ... | 21,375 | ... | 21,375 | ... |
| 4. Karaikal Commune | ... | 26,080 | 22,252 | 3,828 | +17.20 |
| 5. Mahe Commune | ... | 8,972 | 7,951 | 1,021 | +12.84 |
| 6. Yanam Commune | ... | 8,291 | 7,032 | 1,259 | +17.90 |

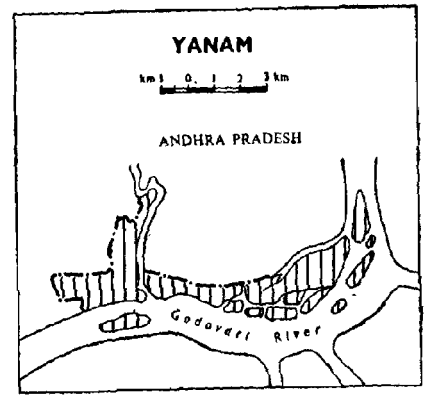
The two horizontal bar diagrams show urban area and population of communes under each range with their corresponding percentages.

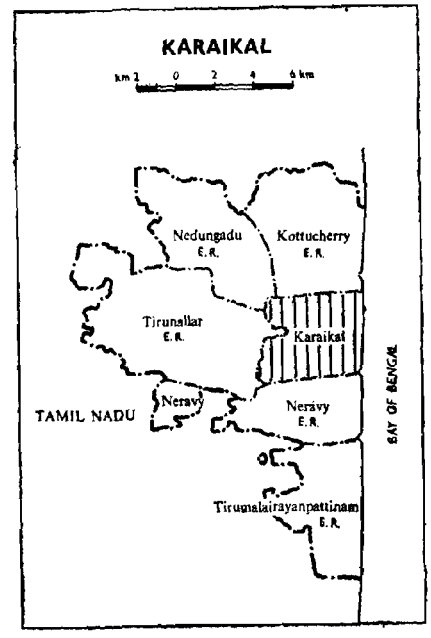


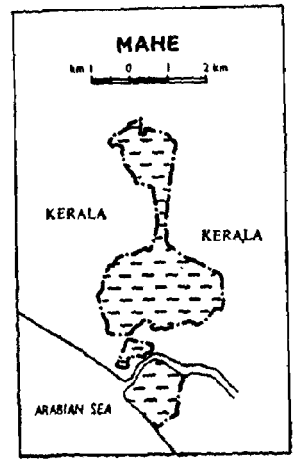
# CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1961-71




BOUNDARIES :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
COMMUNE




Percentage Increase

20.01 & above → U. T. Average 122.80

15.01 – 20.00

15.00 & below

E. R. Entirely Rural

# MAP 31

## RURAL POPULATION, 1971

This map shows the communewise percentages of rural population to total population in 1971 census. Both Yanam and Pondicherry communes are urban in entirety. The percentage of rural population to total population in respect of the remaining fourteen communes of this Union Territory has been calculated and grouped into four ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

At a first glance, the map reveals that the overwhelming proportion of population live in rural areas. A total of 273,419 persons (i.e. 57.96 per cent of the population of Union Territory) live in rural areas. Twelve communes fall above and two below this union territory's average rural population ratio.

Ten communes which exhibit cent per cent rural population are Ariankuppam, Mannadipet, Villianur, Bahour, Nettapakkam, Tirunallar, Neravy, Nedungadu, Kottucherry and Tirumalairayanpattinam.

The communes of Ozhukarai (63 per cent) and Mahe (61.22 per cent) are covered in the range of 50.01 and above.

The range of 25.01 – 50.00 includes Karaikal commune (27.86 per cent) and the lowest range i.e. 25.00 and below covers the commune of Mudaliarpet (1.50 per cent).

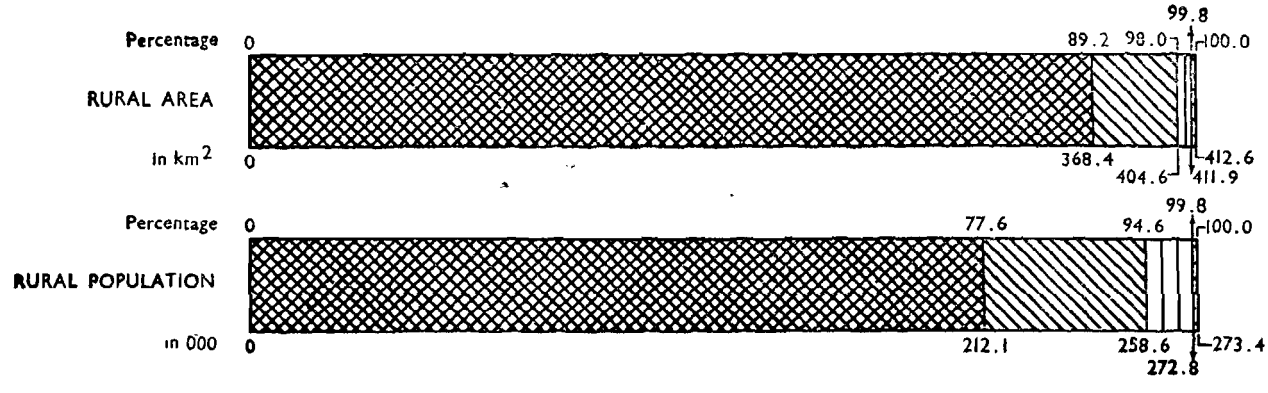
The table below gives the Area-wise percentage of rural population for 1971 census.

| *U.T./Area* | *Rural population percentage* 1971 |
|---|---|
| (1) | (2) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **57.96** |
| 1. Pondicherry Area | 54.46 |
| 2. Karaikal Area | 73.93 |
| 3. Mahe Area | 61.22 |

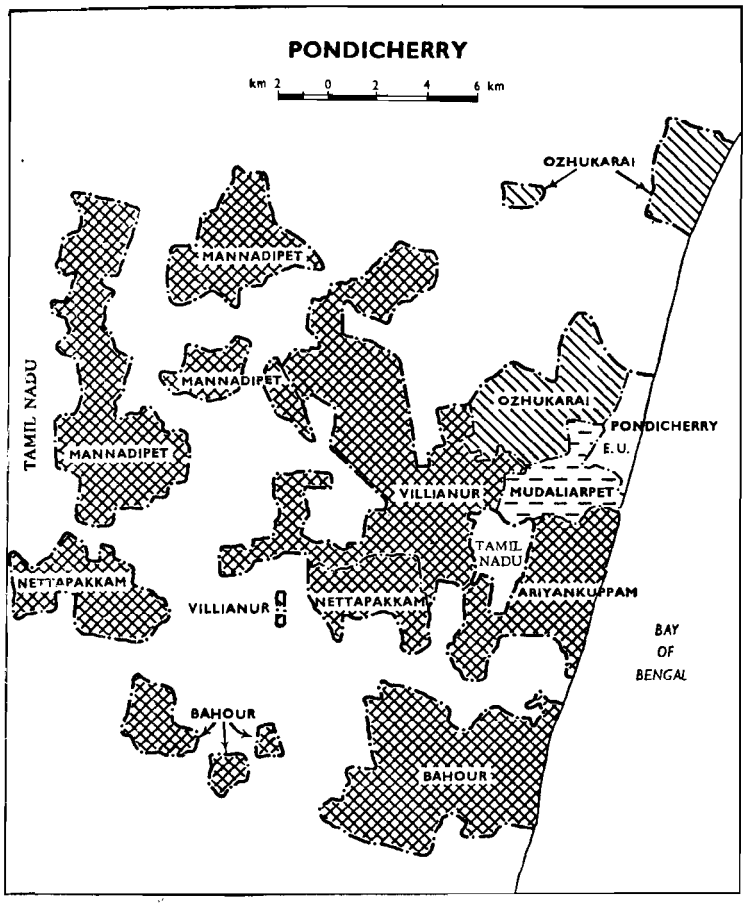
The percentage of the rural population in each Commune to that of the Union Territory's rural population is given below :

| *Area/Commune* | *Percentage of Rural Population to UT's Rural Population* |
|---|---|
| Pondicherry Area : | |
| Ariankuppam Commune | 9.6 |
| Mudaliarpet Commune | 0.2 |
| Ozhukarai Commune | 13.3 |
| Mannadipet Commune | 11.7 |
| Villianur Commune | 14.3 |
| Bahour Commune | 11.1 |
| Nettapakkam Commune | 7.5 |
| Karaikal Area | |
| Karaikal Commune | 3.7 |
| Tirunallar Commune | 7.5 |
| Neravy Commune | 4.1 |
| Nedungadu Commune | 3.6 |
| Kottucherry Commune | 4.0 |
| Tirumalairayanpattinam Commune | 4.2 |
| Mahe Area | |
| Mahe Commune | 5.2 |

The two horizontal bar diagrams below show the absolute rural area and population and also their percentages relating to the four ranges.



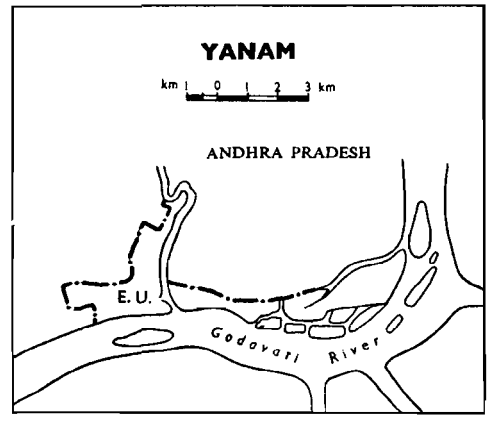
# RURAL POPULATION 1971

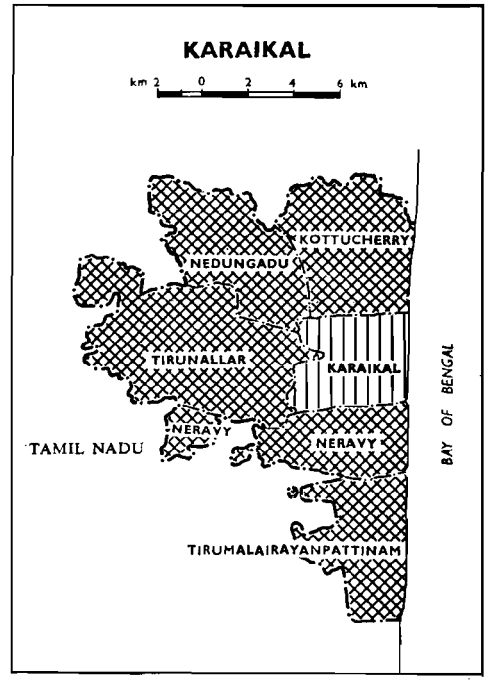


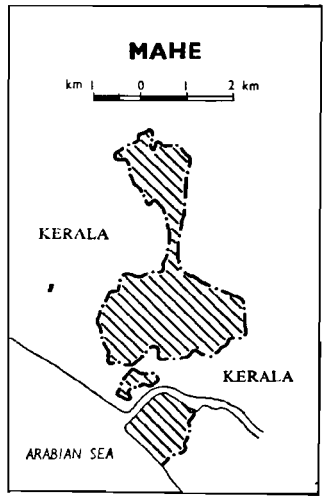

BOUNDARIES :-

STATE/UNION TERRITORY —·—·—

COMMUNE —·—·—




Percentage of Rural Population

Entirely Rural

50.01 & above → U. T. Average 57.96

25.01 – 50.00

25.00 & below

E.U. Entirely Urban

# MAP 32

## FUNCTIONS OF URBAN CENTRES, 1971

This map exhibits functions of urban centres. The urban centres are classified in census under six classes, depending upon their population. In Pondicherry Union Territory there are only three types of urban centres i.e. class II having a population 50,000 to 99,999, class III with 20,000 to 49,999 population and class V with 5,000–9,999 population.

For this map, workers of the nine industrial categories of 1971 census have been grouped into four broad categories representing the functions such as (1) Primary, (2) Industry, (3) Trade and Commerce and (4) Services. For each of the towns, the percentage of workers engaged in each of these groups of economic activities to total workers has been worked out and according to percentage values, the functional character of towns has been determined on the basis of following principles.

If the percentage of workers under any one of the groups form 40 per cent or more in a particular town then it is designated as monofunctional, e.g. industrial, commercial etc. If the percentage is below 40 per cent, the next predominant group is merged with the former and if the two groups together have 60 per cent or more of workers the town is designated as bi-functional e.g., industrial-cum-service or commercial-cum-service. If the total does not come upto 60 per cent by combining the workers of two groups also in a town, the third predominant group is then taken into account and such a town is designated as multifunctional e.g., industrial-cum-service-cum-commercial.

There are six urban centres in Pondicherry Union Territory. The Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration includes besides Pondicherry the towns of Mudaliarpet and Ozhukarai (except one portion). The largest town is Pondicherry with a population of 90,637 or 45.71 per cent of urban population of the Union Territory. Pondicherry is regarded as class II town as per 1971 census. There are three class III towns, these towns account for 45.58 per cent of the urban population of the Union Territory.

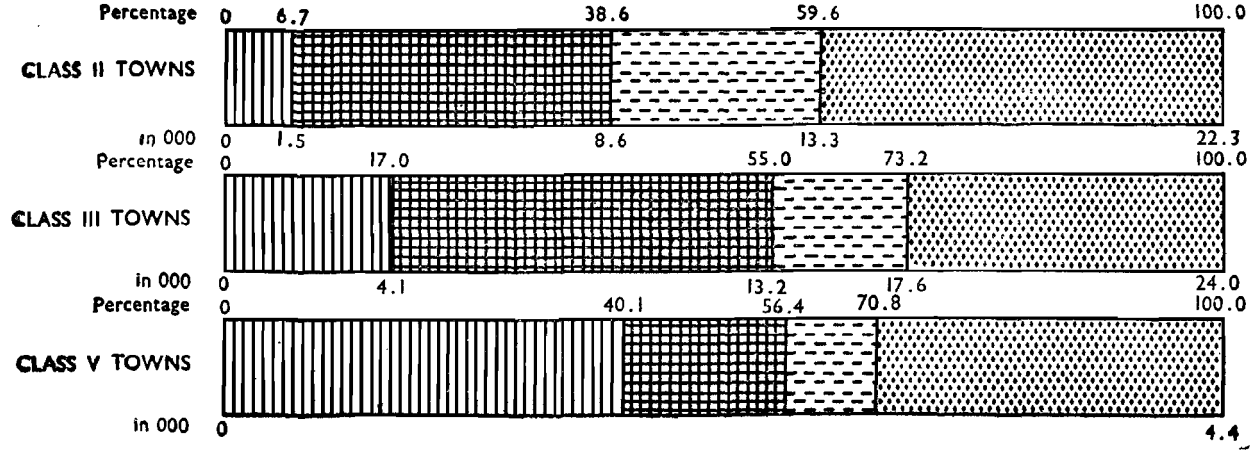
Mahe and Yanam with a population of 5,000–9,999 come under class V towns. Both the towns contribute only 8.71 per cent of the Union Territory's urban population.

Yanam is a mono-functional town having primary activities (such as cultivation, agricultural labour, livestocks, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations etc.)

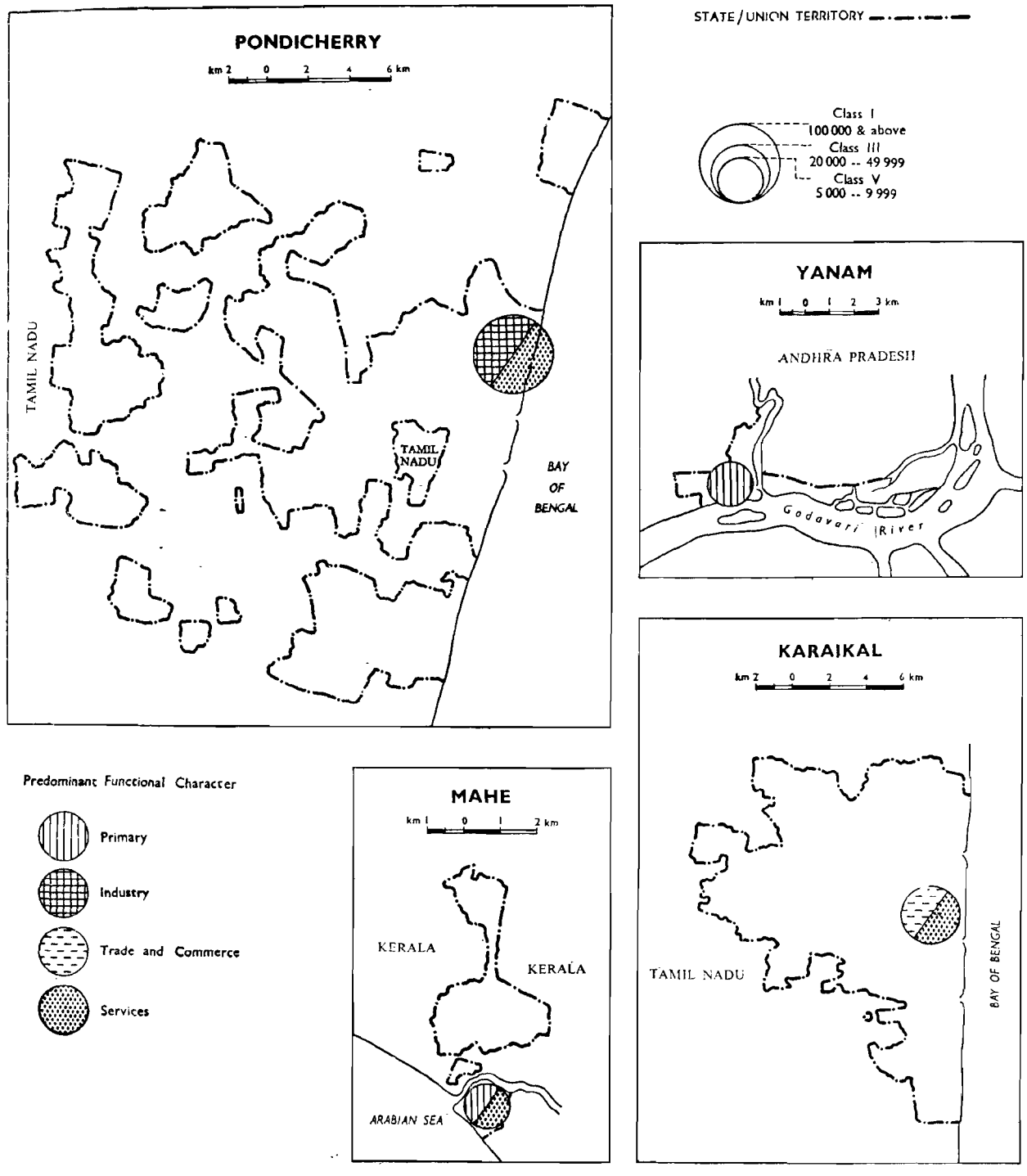
The remaining three towns (two towns and one U.A.) are bi-functional. Statement below shows the functional categories of the towns in 1971.

| *Name of U.A./Town* | | *Population* | *Nature of Function* | | *Category of Function* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pondicherry U.A. | .. | 153,325 | Bi-Functional | .. | Industry-*cum*-Services |
| Karaikal | .. | 26,080 | Bi-Functional | .. | Commerical-*cum*-Services |
| Mahe | .. | 8,972 | Bi-Functional | .. | Primary-*cum*-Services |
| Yanam | .. | 8,291 | Mono-Functional | .. | Primary |

Diagrams below show the workers in class II, class III and class V urban centres with divisions under each functional category along with their respective percentage values.



# FUNCTIONS OF URBAN CENTRES 1971



# 5. Migration

# MAP 33

## IN-MIGRANTS, 1971

This map portrays the total number of in-migrants based on place of birth data and their percentages by sex and rural and urban as also the percentage of in-migrants to total population in each Area of Pondicherry Union Territory for the year 1971 by choropleth technique.

Pie diagrams are drawn in each Area proportionate to total in-migrants of each Area and are divided into two to represent rural and urban in-migrants which are further divided sexwise. Rural sector has been dotted to differentiate from the urban. Male and Female migrants have been distinctly shown with their percentage values inside the sectors. Figures of total in-migrants are written at the top of circles. The percentages of in-migrants to total population have been calculated for each Area and these are grouped into four ranges which are displayed on the map by different grades of hatchings.

In the Union Territory 141,495 persons (30.00 per cent) of the total population are in-migrants. Among them, 80,675 persons (57.02 per cent) are in the rural areas and the remaining are in the urban areas.

The percentage of in-migrants to total population is the highest viz., 38.78 per cent in Yanam Area. This Area comes in the range of 35.01 and above. In Yanam, in-migrants are 3,215. Out of them 37.70 per cent are males and 62.30 per cent are females and this shows an overwhelming number of female in-migrants in the Area.

The range 30.01–35.00 consists of Karaikal Area (33.46 per cent of the total population of the Area). The total number of in-migrants is 33,470 out of which 76.78 per cent are rural and 23.22 per cent urban. This shows that in-migrants in rural areas out-number those of urban areas. The sexwise break-up is 36.10 per cent males and 63.90 per cent females. This shows that the number of female in-migrants is more than male in-migrants in the Area.

The range with low values of 25.01–30.00 consists of Pondicherry Area (29.13 per cent of the total population of the Area), the total number of in-migrants being 99,119 persons. Out of them 52.06 per cent are rural and 47.94 per cent urban. The sex wise break up is 36.98 per cent males and 63.02 per cent females.

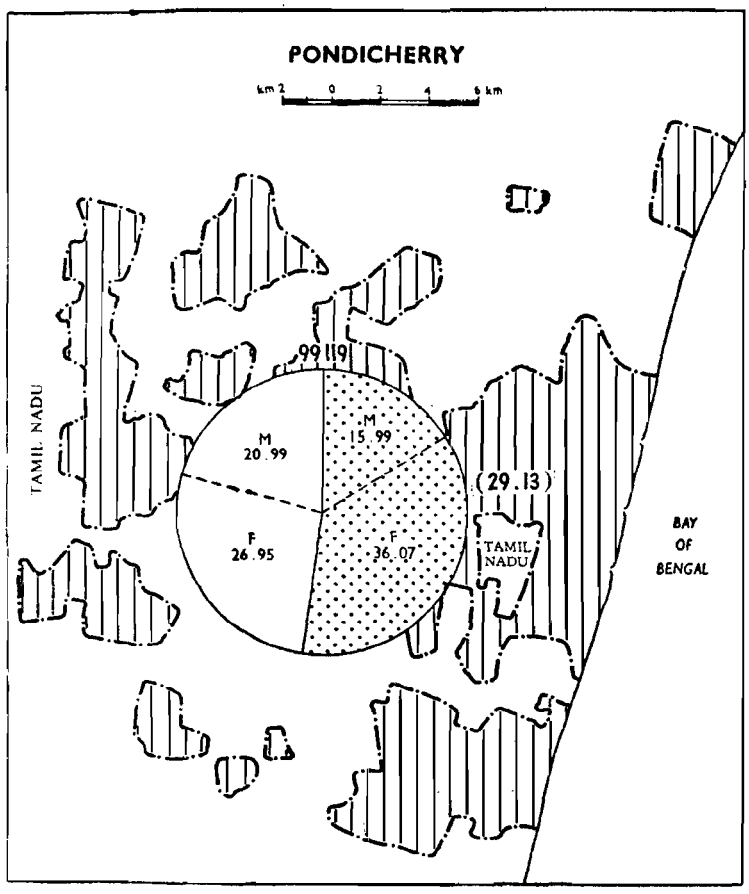
The last range of 25.00 & below comprises Mahe Area (24.60 per cent of the total population of the Area). The total number of in-migrants are 5,691 out of which 59.30 per cent are rural and 40.70 per cent urban. The break up in sex is 42.33 per cent males and 57.67 per cent females.

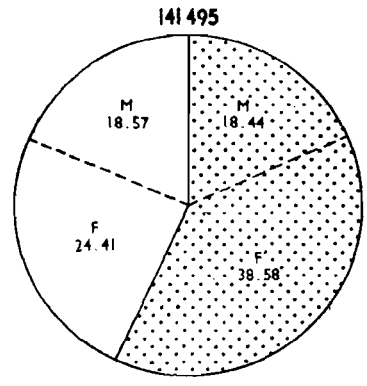
Table below shows the in-migrants by sex and place of birth (Rural and Urban) 1971 with percentages in brackets.

**In-Migrants by sex and place of birth in Rural and Urban areas, 1971**

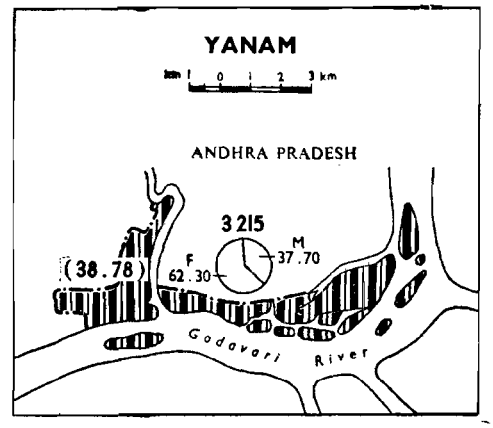
| *U.T./Area* | *Population* | *In-migrants* | *Rural* | | *Urban* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Males* | *Females* | *Males* | *Females* |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory ...** | **471,707** | **141,495** | **26,087** | **54,588** | **26,276** | **34,544** |
| | | **(30.00)** | **(18.44)** | **(38.58)** | **(18.57)** | **(24.41)** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 340,240 | 99,119 | 15,851 | 35,750 | 20,809 | 26,709 |
| | | (29.13) | (15.99) | (36.07) | (20.99) | (26.95) |
| Karaikal Area .. | 100,042 | 33,470 | 8,814 | 16,885 | 3,268 | 4,503 |
| | | (33.46) | (26.33) | (50.45) | (9.77) | (13.45) |
| Mahe Area .. | 23,134 | 5,691 | 1,422 | 1,953 | 987 | 1,329 |
| | | (24.60) | (24.98) | (34.32) | (17.35) | (23.35) |
| Yanam Area .. | 8,291 | 3,215 | — | — | 1,212 | 2,003 |
| | | (38.78) | | | (37.70) | (62.30) |

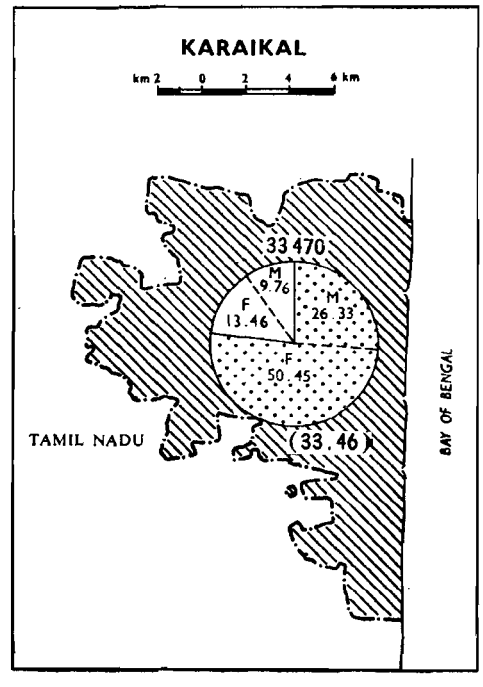
# IN-MIGRANTS 1971

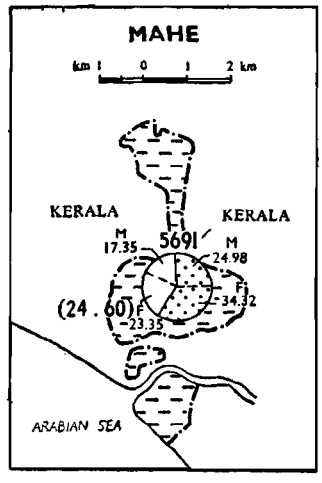



PONDICHERRY U. T.




Percentage of in - migrants to total Population

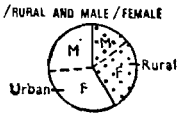
- 35.01 & above
- 30.01 – 35.00
- 25.01 – 30.00 → U. T. Average 30.00
- 25.00 & below

FIGURE AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATES TOTAL IN - MIGRANTS

FIGURE INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATES PERCENTAGE OF URBAN / RURAL AND MALE / FEMALE IN - MIGRANTS

M - MALE

F - FEMALE



# MAP 34

## INTER-AREA MIGRATION, 1971

This map reveals inter-Area migration in Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 Census.

For each Area, pie-diagram proportionate to gross migrants (i.e., both in-migrants & out-migrants) are drawn and the rural and urban sectors are shown therein.

Further, the percentage of net migrants (that is, the gain or loss of in-migrants over the out-migrants to total population is calculated for each Area and is grouped into four ranges which are displayed on the map by different grades of hatching.

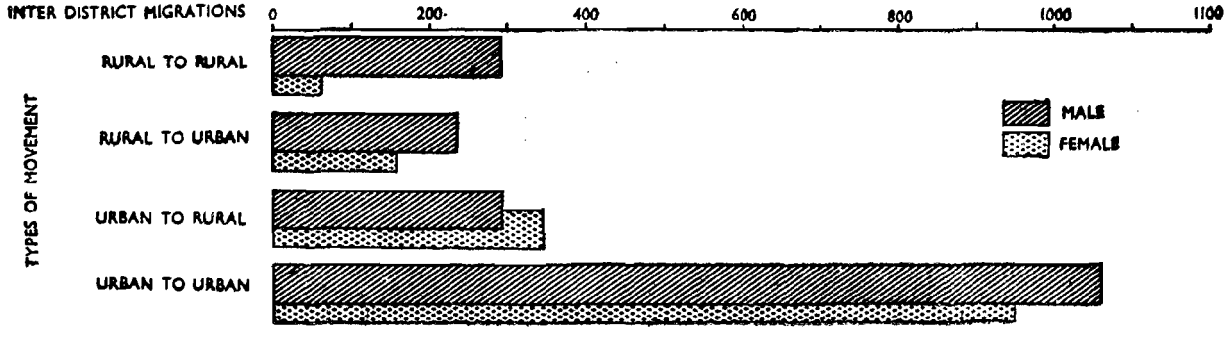
In Pondicherry Union Territory, there are 2,651 net migrants and they constitute 0.56 per cent of total population. The percentage of rural and urban out migrants is 18.03 and 63.92 respectively. The corresponding figures for in-migrants are 8.53 and 9.52. Three Areas represent percentage of higher loss in net migrants to total population. Out of them Mahe falls in the range of 1.61 & above, followed by Karaikal which falls in the range of 1.41 - 1.60 and Yanam in the third range of 1.21 - 1.40.

Pondicherry Area shows a lower percentage of loss in net migrants to total population and falls in the range of 1.20 & below.

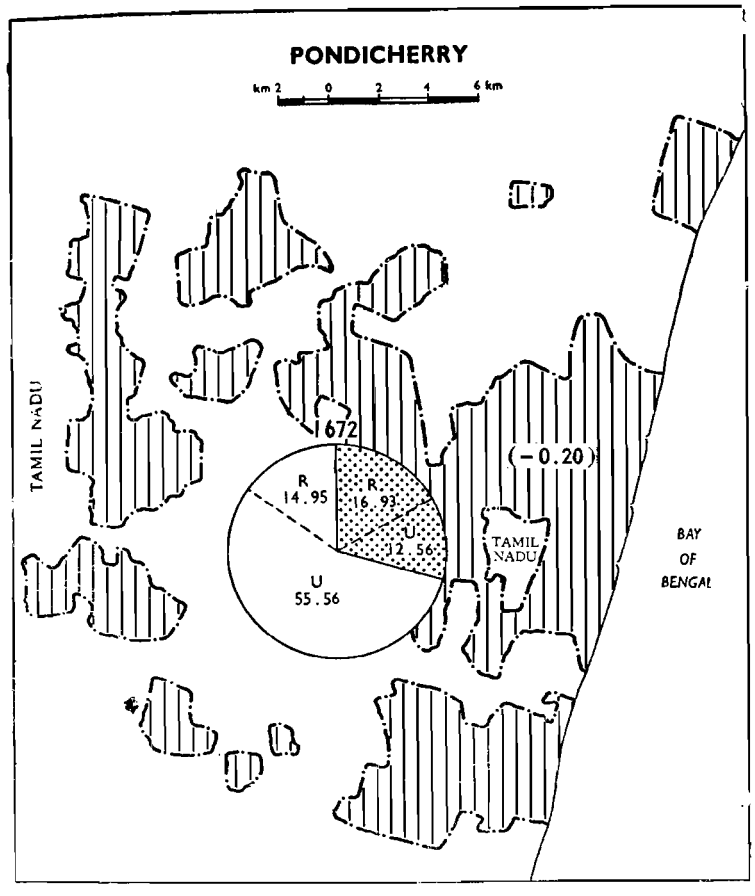
The outflow of population is greater than inflow in Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam Areas. The percentage of net migrants to total population is negative and the highest is in Mahe Area (1.72) followed by Karaikal Area (1.46) and Yanam Area (1.27). The percentage of net loss of migrants to total population is lowest in Pondicherry (0.20).

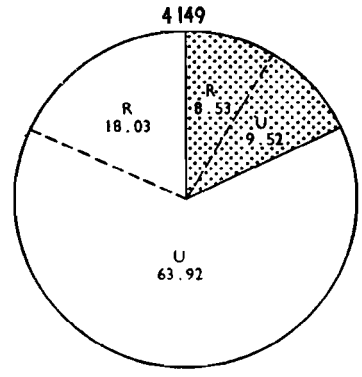
The extent of migration has been greater in urban areas in comparision to the rural areas except in the case of in-migrants of Pondicherry Area. The ratio of urban out-migrants is 92.00 per cent in Yanam Area, 86.62 per cent in Mahe Area and 64.50 per cent in Karaikal Area. Pondicherry Area has recorded the lowest (55.56) percentage. The percentage variation of urban in-migrants is 12.56 in Pondicherry Area, 8.66 per cent in Karaikal Area, 8.00 per cent in Yanam Area and 1.70 per cent in Mahe Area.

The horizontal bar diagrams show the strength of inter-Area migrants in Pondicherry Union Territory sex wise in the directions of (i) Rural to Rural (ii) Rural to Urban (iii) Urban to Rural and (iv) Urban to Urban.

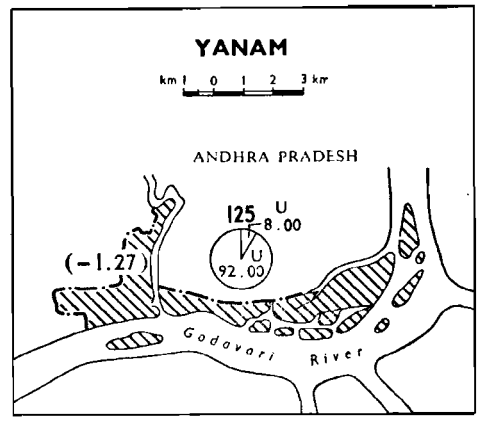


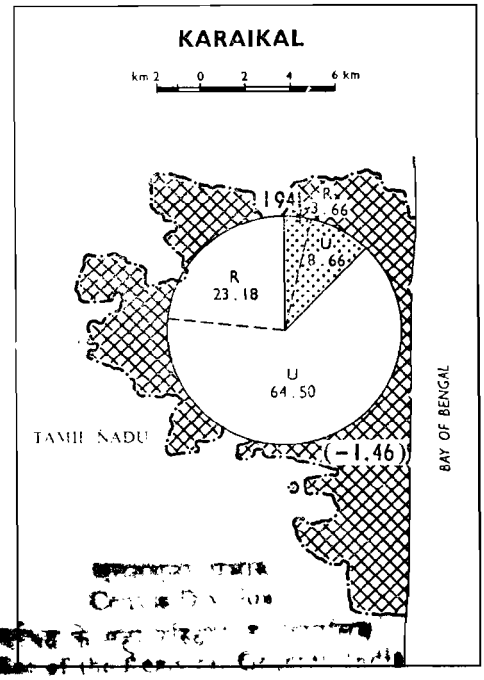
# INTER-AREA MIGRATION 1971

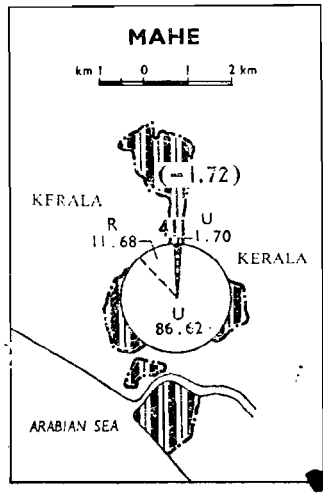



PONDICHERRY U.T.




Percentage of Net Migrants to total population

Loss

- 1.61 & above
- 1.41 – 1.60
- 1.21 – 1.40
- 1.20 & below ——→ U.T. Average 0.56

FIGURE AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATES TOTAL GROSS MIGRANTS
THE PERCENTAGE FIGURES OF IN-MIGRANTS/ OUT-MIGRANTS IN RURAL/URBAN AREAS TO GROSS MIGRANTS ARE WRITTEN INSIDE OR AGAINST THE RESPECTIVE SECTORS
R - RURAL
U - URBAN



# MAP 35

## MIGRANTS IN CITY, 1971

This map shows the migrants to the urban agglomeration (with population of 100,000 and above) in the Union Territory, viz. Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration as per 1971 census. The total migrants to the urban agglomeration with a last place of residence, are shown with their break up into the following groups.

A - Resided in India

I - Within the Union Territory of Enumeration but outside the place of Enumeration

(a) Elsewhere in the Area of enumeration

(b) Other Areas of the Union Territory

II - From other states in India

B - Outside India

Pondicherry is the only Urban Agglomeration in the Pondicherry Union Territory during 1971 census. A circle proportionate to total migrants in this Urban Agglomeration is drawn and divided into four sectors in order to represent migrants under category A & B above.

The percentage of urban migrants to total migrants in each Area is shown in the map by choropleth technique after grouping them into three different ranges as per legend.

48,799 migrants were recorded in Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration as per 1971 census. Out of that 9,229 migrants were from elsewhere in the Area, 1,750 from other Areas of the Union Territory, 35,406 from other states in India and 2,414 from outside India.

Total migrants in the Union Territory is 146,235 and out of that 63,297 or 43.28 per cent are urban migrants.

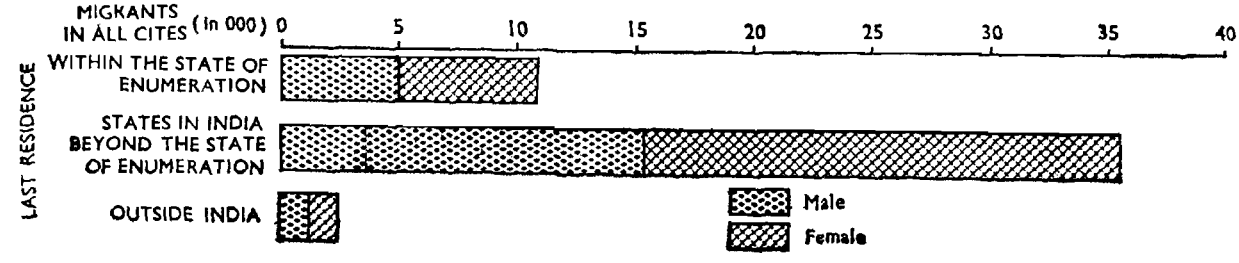
Among the Areas, Pondicherry (102,112) had the maximum number of migrants. It is followed by Karaikal (34,413), Mahe (5, 934) and Yanam (3,776).

Yanam and Pondicherry Areas which come under the range 45.01 and above have cent per cent and 48.10 per cent urban migrants respectively.

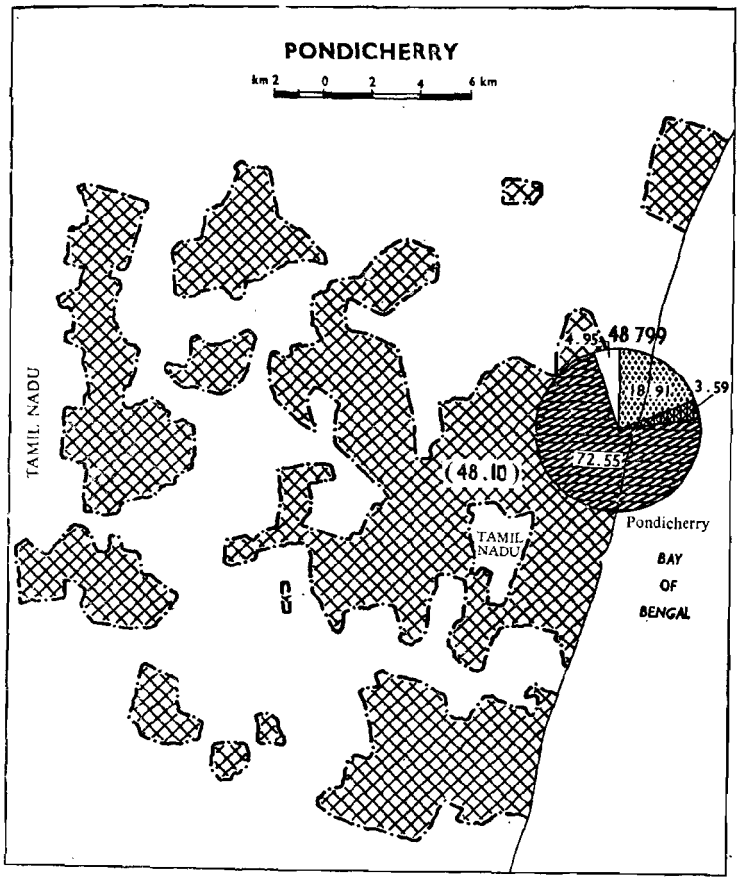
Mahe Area which falls in the range 40.01 - 45.00 has 40.53 per cent urban migrants. Karaikal Area falls in the last range of 40.00 and below having 23.26 per cent of urban migrants. The following table provides data on migrants in the urban areas of the four Areas, along with their percentages to total migrants.

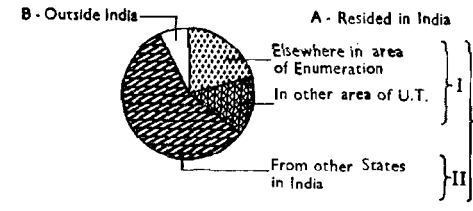
| *U.T./Area* | *Total Migrants* | *Urban Migrants* | *Percentage of urban migrants to total migrants* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **146,235** | **63,297** | **43.28** |
| Pondicherry Area | 102,112 | 49,112 | 48.10 |
| Karaikal Area | 34,413 | 8,004 | 23.26 |
| Mahe Area | 5,934 | 2,405 | 40.53 |
| Yanam Area | 3,776 | 3,776 | 100.00 |

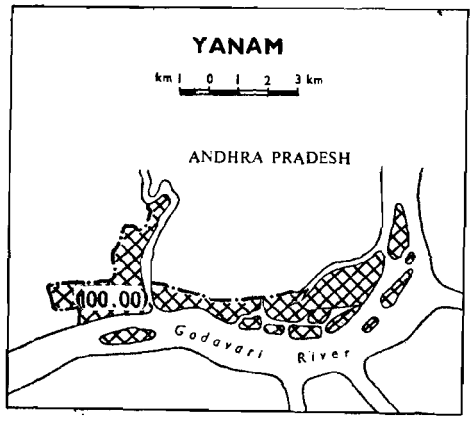
The bar diagrams below show sexwise migrants to Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration according to their place of last residence.

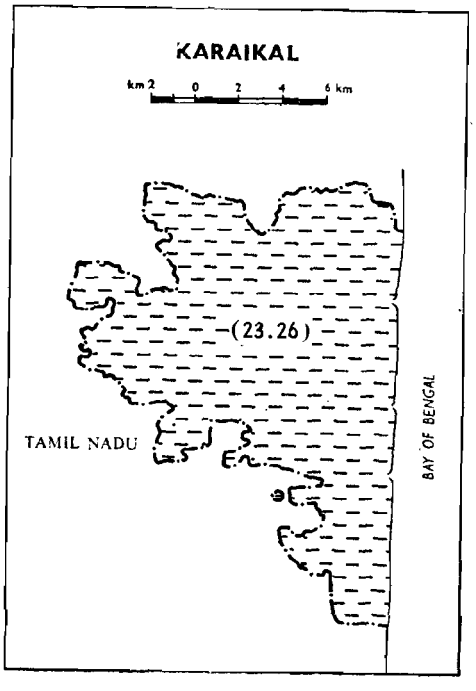


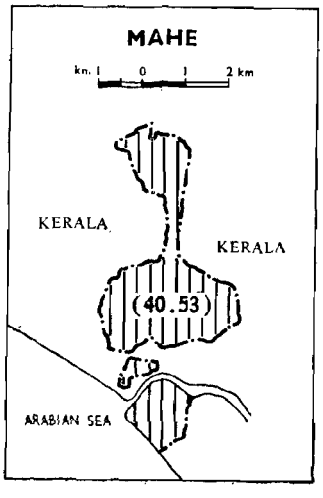
# MIGRANTS IN CITY 1971




Percentage of Migrants in Urban areas to total Migrants

45.01 & above

40.01 – 45.00 ⟶ U.T. Average 43.28

40.00 & below

FIGURE AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATES TOTAL MIGRANTS IN CITY
FIGURES INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF RESPECTIVE MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS

# MAP 36

## MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS, 1971

This map shows the strength of migrants residing continuously upto 4 years in the place of enumeration in Pondicherry Union Territory at the 1971 Census. Based on the proportion of such migrants to total migrants, the Areas of Pondicherry Union Territory are grouped into three ranges and shaded with different grades of hatching as shown in the legend of the map. In each Area a circle proportionate to total migrants residing in the place of enumeration for 4 years or less is drawn and subdivided into four sectors to represent rural-urban migrants with male-female break up. The rural portion is shown by dots.

31.86 per cent of the total migrants in the Union Territory have their duration of stay upto 4 years. In general, the proportion of these migrants is lower in urban areas (45.59 per cent) than in rural areas (54.41 per cent.)

Three Areas in the Union Territory exhibit values above and one below the Union Territory average (31.86).

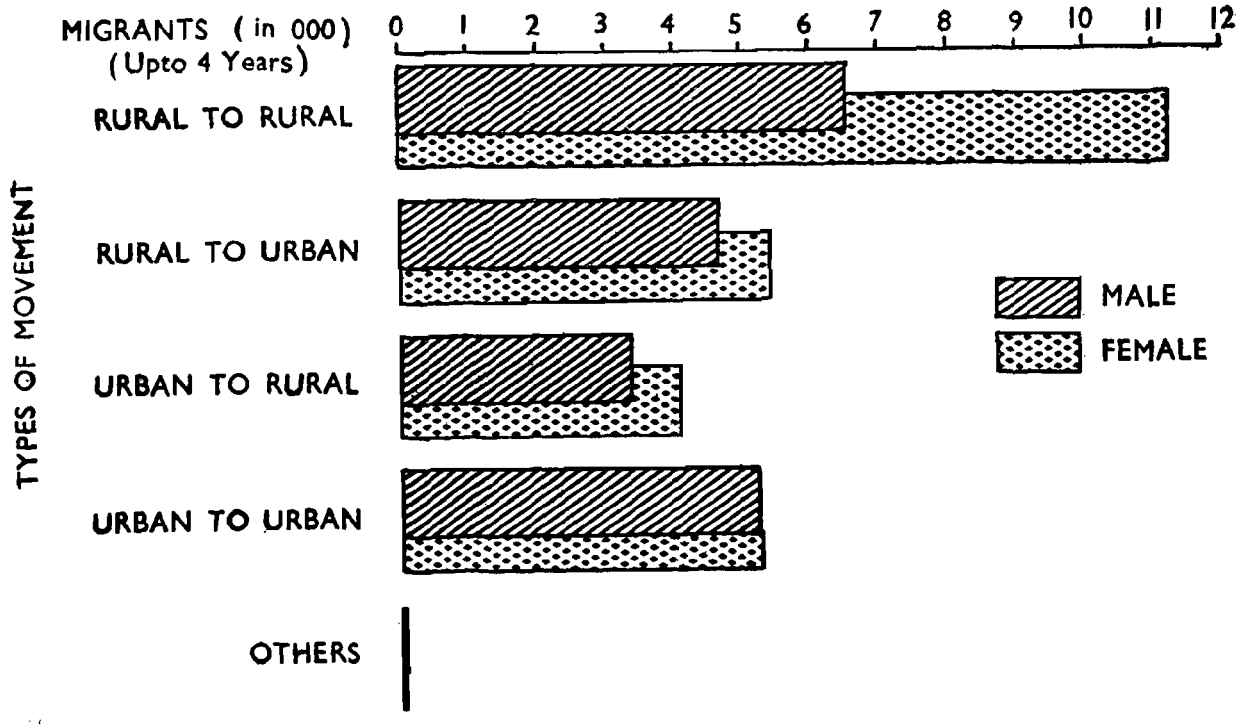
Mahe Area (41.15 per cent) emerges in the highest range of percentages (above 35.00). It is followed by Yanam (32.81 per cent) and Pondicherry (32.08 per cent). These two Areas fall in the range of 30.01–35.00 per cent. Karaikal Area (29.48 per cent) falls in the lowest range of 30 per cent and below.

Generally, the proportion of female migrants is higher than the male migrants in both rural-urban areas.

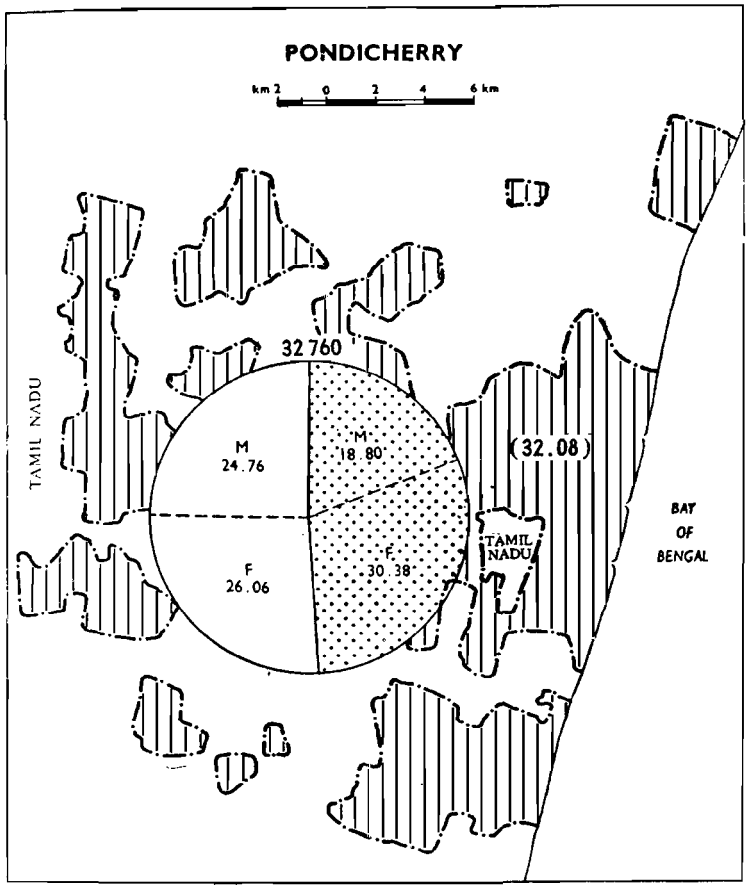
Migrants classified by place of last residence with duration of residence upto 4 years are given below for the U.T. and the four Areas :

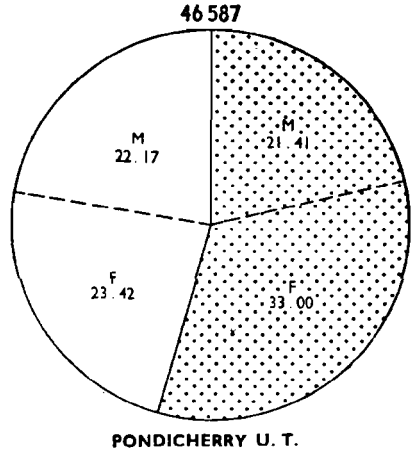
| *U.T./Area* | *Total migrants (all duration)* | *Migrants residing upto 4 years* | *Percentage* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **146,235** | **46,587** | **31.86** |
| Pondicherry Area | 102,112 | 32,760 | 32.08 |
| Karaikal Area | 34,413 | 10,146 | 29.48 |
| Mahe Area | 5,934 | 2,442 | 41.15 |
| Yanam Area | 3,776 | 1,239 | 32.81 |

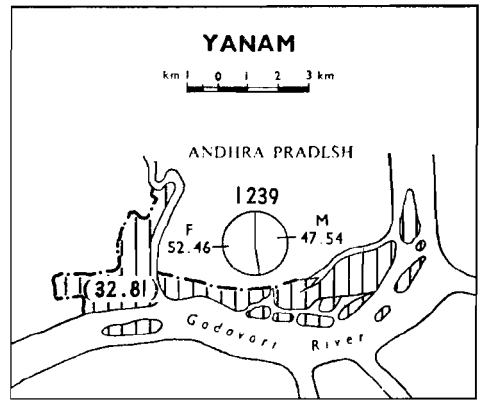
The diagrams below show the sexwise migrants residing upto 4 years in place of enumeration under five different types.

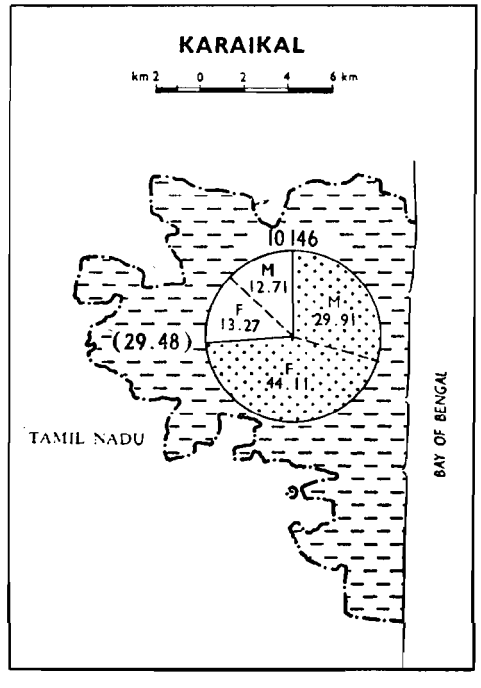


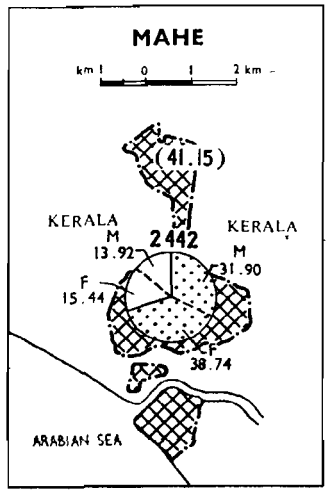
# MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS 1971




Percentage of Migrants to total Migrants

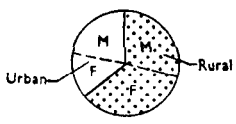
35.01 & above

30.01 – 35.00 → U. T. Average 31.86

30.00 & below

FIGURES AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS (RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS)
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE MIGRANTS (RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS)

M - MALE
F - FEMALE



# MAP 37

## MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS 1971

This map exhibits migrants in Pondicherry Union Territory whose duration of stay at place of enumeration is between 5 to 9 years as per 1971 census. The migrants for each Area are shown by proportionate circles with division for rural and urban with male-female break-up. All the Areas have been grouped into four ranges and hatchings have been made for each Area to represent the percentage of migrants from high to low as per the legend of the map.

25,253 migrants were recorded in Pondicherry Union Territory whose duration of residence in the place of enumeration was 5–9 years. Pondicherry Area (17,910) comes first in this category followed by Karaikal (5,810), Mahe (876) and Yanam (657).

In the Union Territory, the percentage of migrants residing 5–9 years to total migrants is 17.27.

The percentage is the highest in Pondicherry Area (17.54) which falls in the range of 17.51 & above. It is followed by Yanam (17.40) which falls in the range of 17.01–17.50. Karaikal Area (16.88) comes in the third range (16.51–17.00). Mahe Area (14.76) falls in the range of 16.50 & below.

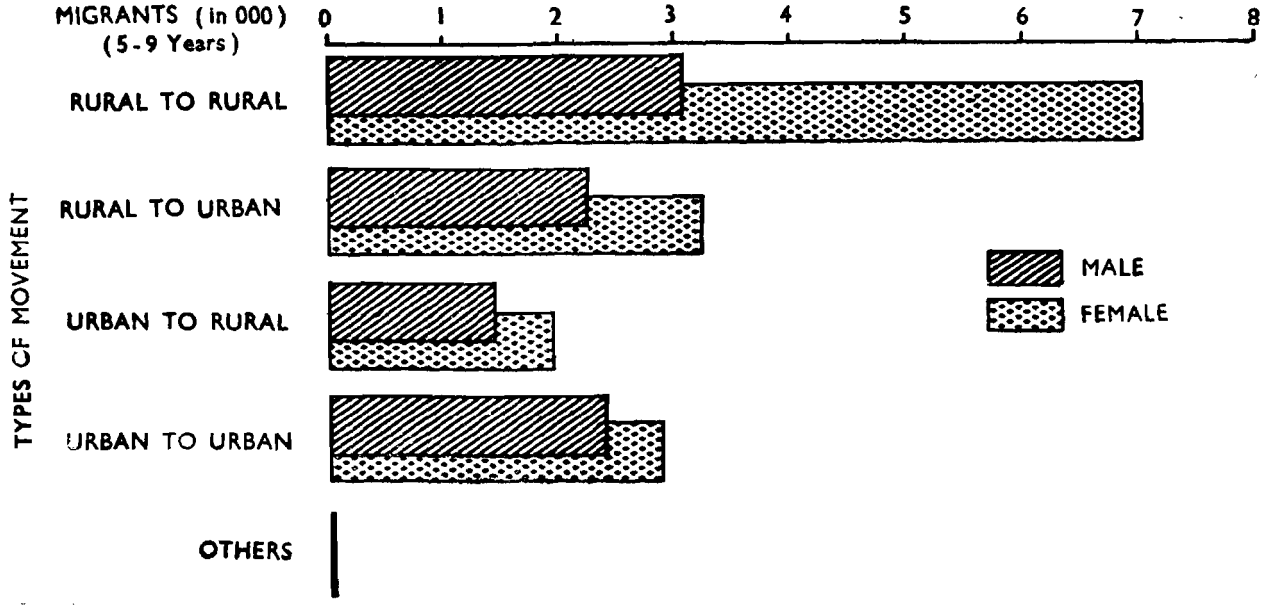
In Pondicherry Union Territory, migrants to rural areas constitutes 54.56 per cent against 45.44 per cent in urban areas. In Karaikal Area 76.73 per cent are rural migrants. Mahe Area has 57.64 per cent rural migrants. Pondicherry and Yanam Areas however have more urban migrants.

The female migrants exceed male migrants in the Union Territory both in rural and urban Areas. The percentage of female migrants is 61.55 all over Pondicherry Union Territory. In this regard, Yanam Area (62.56 per cent of females) ranks first followed by Karaikal Area (62.52 per cent of females). The percentage of females for Pondicherry Area and Mahe Area are 61.47 and 56.05 respectively.

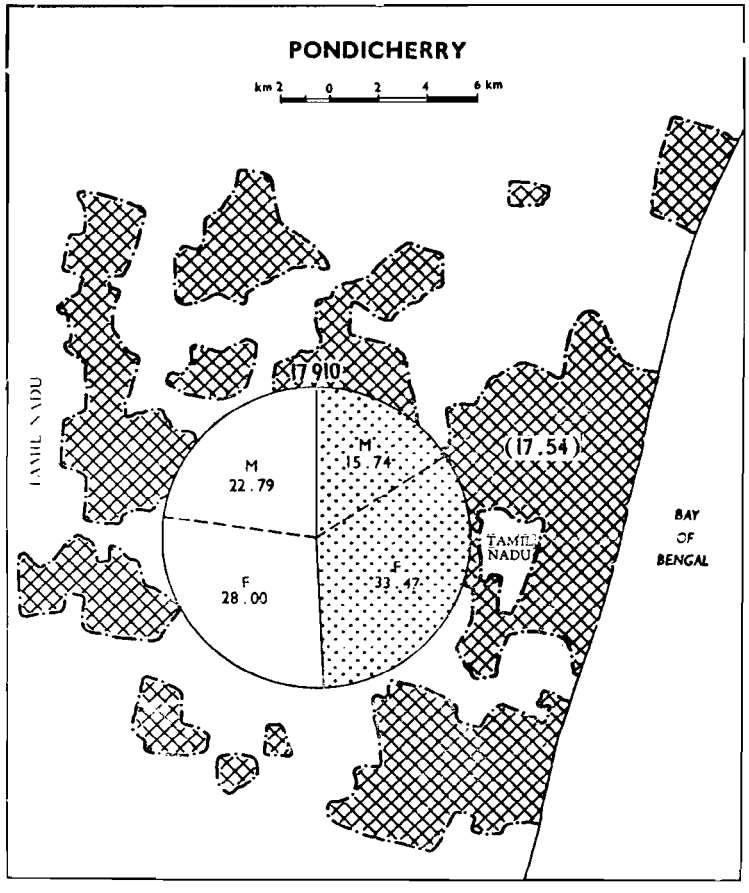
The table below shows the Areawise migrants classified by place of last residence with duration of residence 5–9 years in 1971 census.

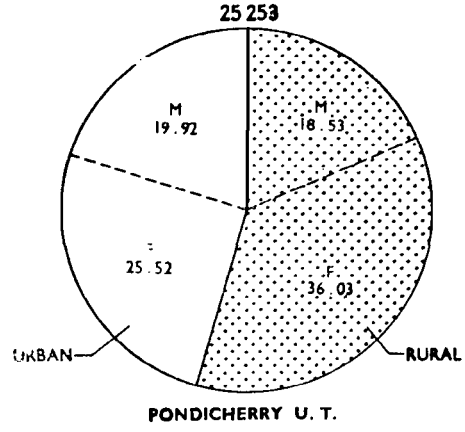
| *U.T./Area* | *Total migrants* | *Migrants residing for 5–9 years* | *Percentage of migrants of 5–9 years to all migrants* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **146,235** | **25,253** | **17.27** |
| Pondicherry Area | 102,112 | 17,910 | 17.54 |
| Karaikal Area | 34,413 | 5,810 | 16.88 |
| Mahe Area | 5,934 | 876 | 14.76 |
| Yanam Area | 3,776 | 657 | 17.40 |

The diagram below shows sexwise migrants of 5 to 9 years' residence in place of enumeration under five different types of movement.

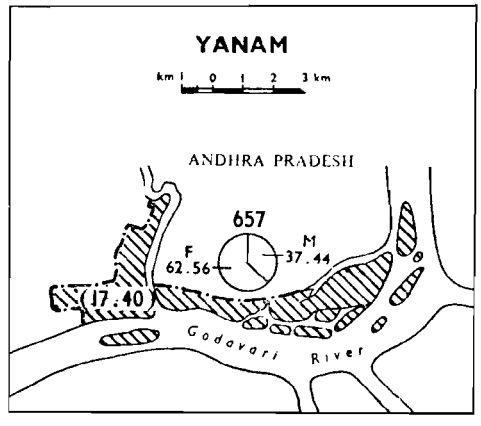


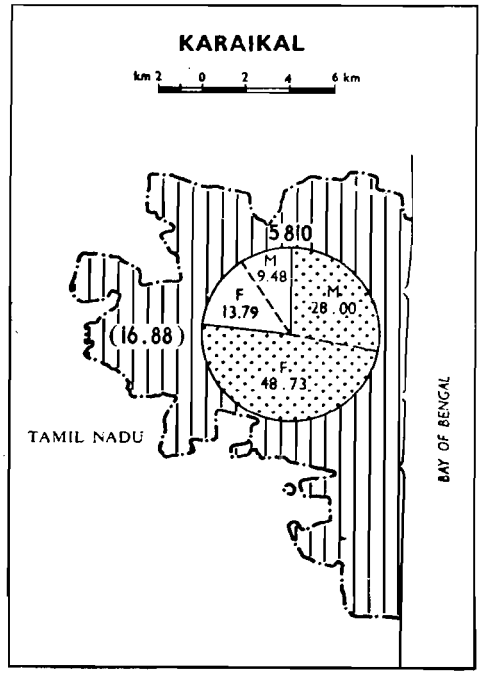
# MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 to 9 YEARS 1971




PONDICHERRY U. T.



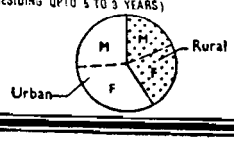



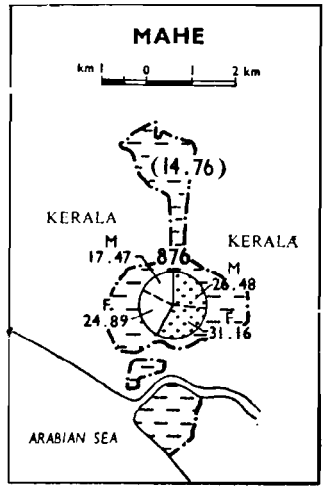

Percentage of Migrants to total Migrants

- 17.51 & above
- 17.01 – 17.50 → U. T. Average 17.27
- 16.51 – 17.00
- 16.50 & below

FIGURES AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS (RESIDING UPTO 5 TO 9 YEARS)
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE MIGRANTS (RESIDING UPTO 5 TO 9 YEARS)

M - MALE
F - FEMALE



# MAP 38

## MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1971

This map depicts migrants residing in Pondicherry Union Territory whose duration of stay in the place of enumeration is ten years and more.

The percentages are grouped into three broad ranges as shown in the legend. Circles proportionate to total migrants with duration of residence of ten years and above are drawn for each Area and are divided into sectors showing rural/urban migrants. These two sectors are further divided into two sectors to show the share of male and female migrants in rural and urban areas.

As many as 69,382 persons have moved from one place to another in the Union Territory where duration of residence in the place of enumeration in 1971 was ten years and above. Pondicherry Area shares the largest number of such migrants.

The Area which reveals very high percentages and falls in the range of 50.01 & above is Karaikal (52.64).

Two Areas covered under the range of 45.01–50.00 are Yanam (49.15) and Pondicherry (46.33).

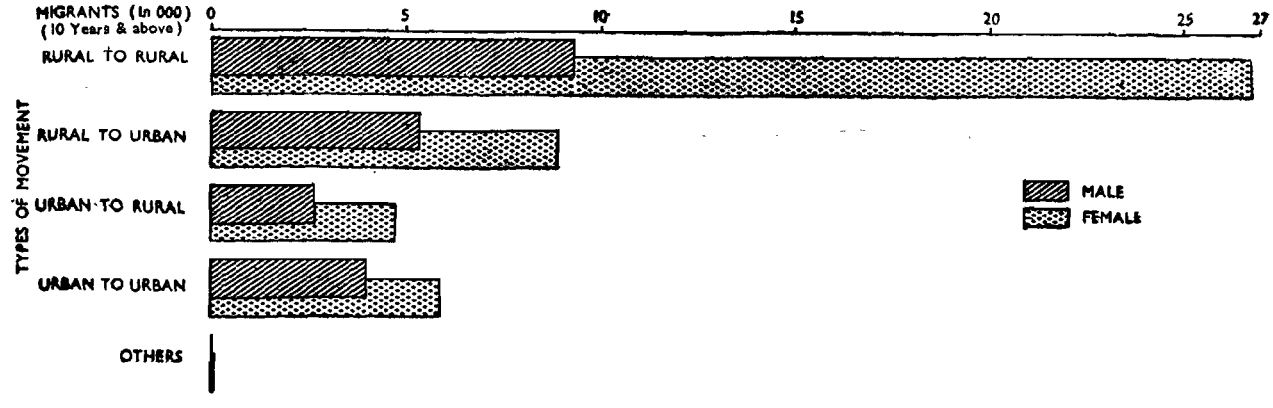
Mahe Area (35.37 per cent) falls in the lowest range of 45.00 & below. The percentage of rural female migrants with duration of ten years and above is highest in Karaikal Area (55.26) and lowest in Mahe Area (41.40). In all the Areas of Pondicherry Union Territory female migrants are more than the males in urban areas.

The maximum number of migrants (residing 10 years and above) were those who moved from rural to rural and minimum number from urban to rural areas.

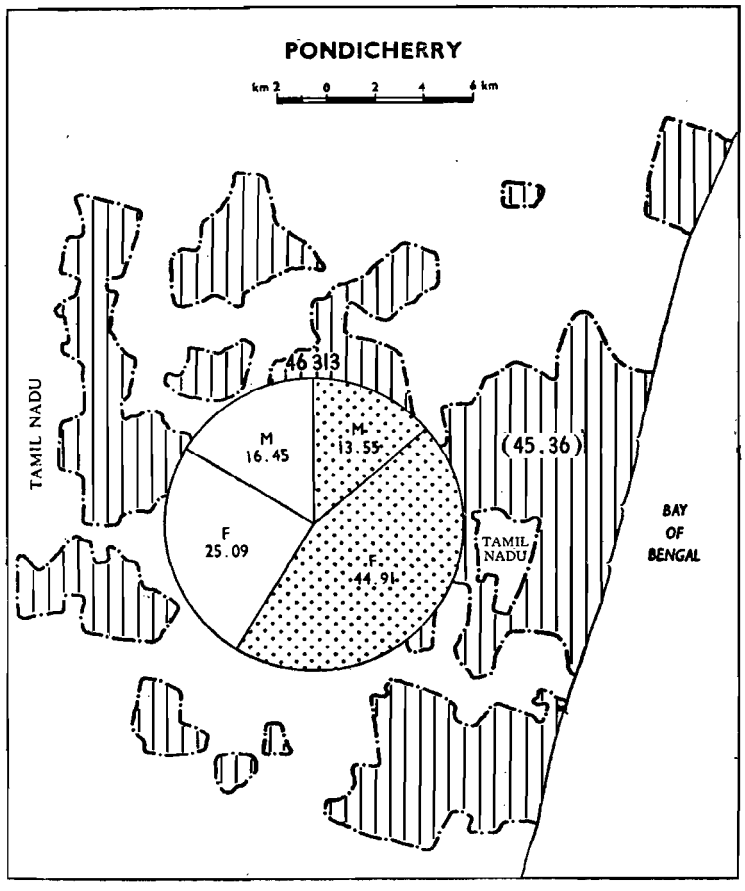
The table below gives the volume and proportion of migrants residing for 10 years and more duration as per 1971 Census.

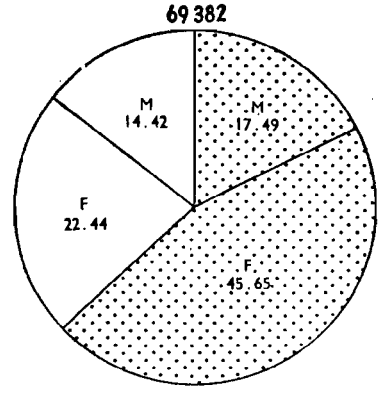
| *U.T./Area* | *Total migrants (all duration)* | *Migrants residing for 10 years and above* | *Percentage of migrants of 10 years and over to total migrants* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **146,235** | **69,382** | **47.45** |
| Pondicherry Area | 102,112 | 47,313 | 46.33 |
| Karaikal Area | 34,413 | 18,114 | 52.64 |
| Mahe Area | 5,934 | 2,099 | 35.37 |
| Yanam Area | 3,776 | 1,856 | 49.15 |

Diagrams below show the male and female migrants residing for 10 years and above in the place of enumeration under five different types of movement.

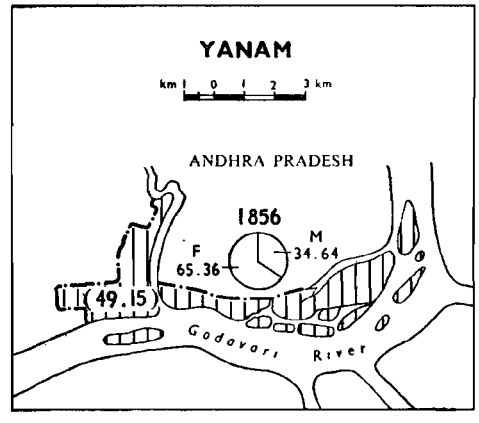


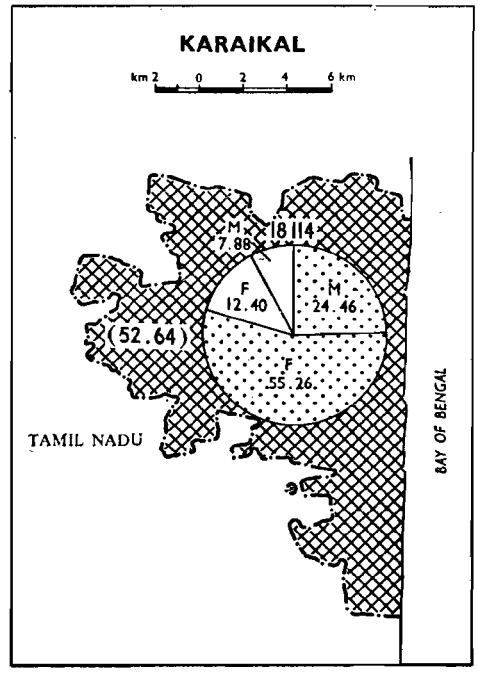
# MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1971

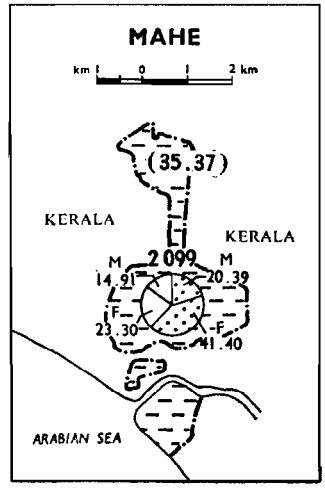



PONDICHERRY U. T.



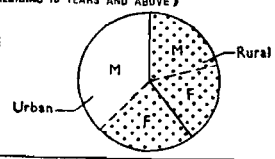




Percentage of Migrants to total Migrants

- 50.01 & above
- 45.01 – 50.00 → U. T. Average 47.48
- 45.00 & below

FIGURES AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS (RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE)
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE MIGRANTS (RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE)

M - MALE
F - FEMALE



# MAP 39

## WORKING AND NON-WORKING MIGRANTS IN CITY WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1971

This map shows the working and non-working migrants in the Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration (whose population exceeds one lakh) along with their educational levels and the data on migrants based on place of last residence, as revealed in 1971 Census.

For the Urban Agglomeration two half circles proportionate to total working and non-working migrants are drawn.

Percentage of working migrants with a particular educational level to total working migrants and also for the non-working migrants have been calculated and shown separately by demarcating sectors in the two half circles.

The educational levels have been grouped as below :

i. Primary & Middle

ii. Matriculation or higher secondary and technical and non-technical diploma below degree level

iii. Graduates, Post-graduates and other technical degrees

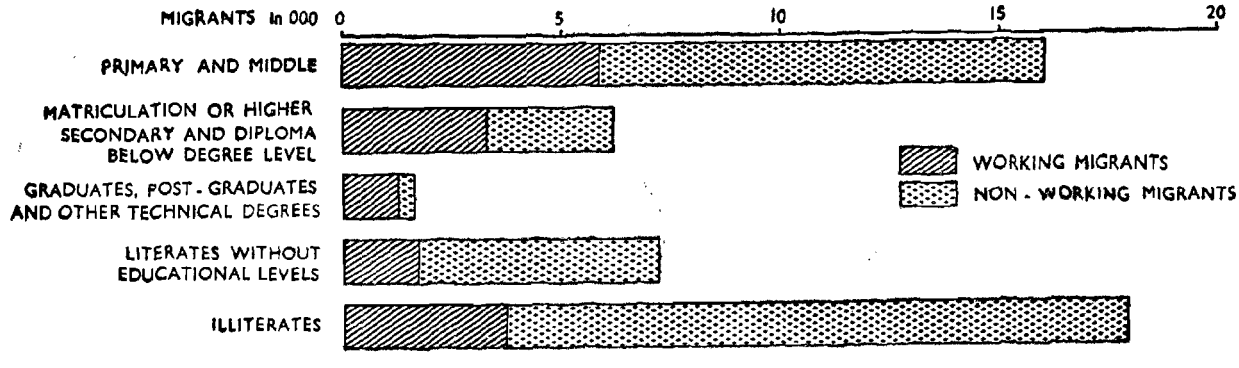
iv. Literates without educational levels ; and

v. Illiterates

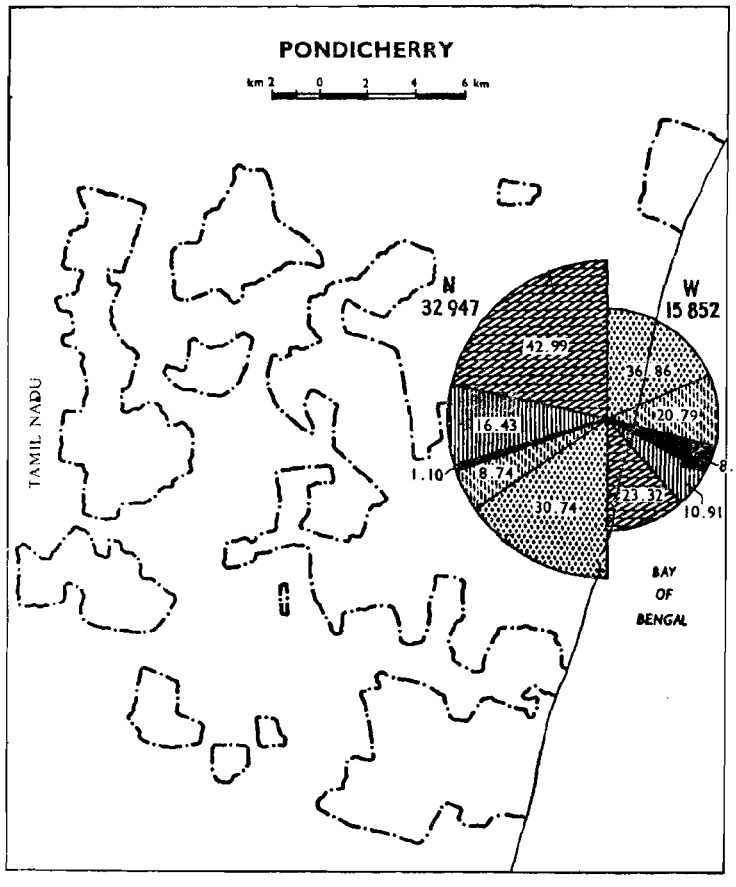
The total number of migrants in Pondicherry urban Agglomeration is 48,799 against 153,325 total population. In other words 31.83 per cent of the total population are migrants. Among them 15,852 (32.48 per cent) are working migrants and 32,947 (67.52 per cent) are non-working migrants. That is less than half of the migrants are workers.

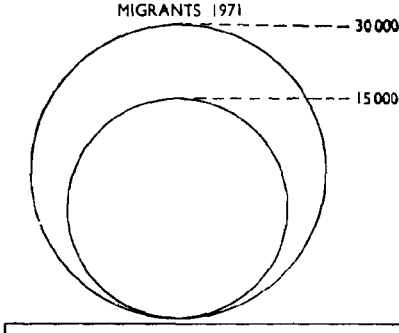
In Pondicherry U. A. 23.32 per cent of workers are illiterate. The illiterate non-working migrants are 42.99 per cent. The non-working (47.17 per cent) migrants with educational levels as Primary and middle and literate without educational levels are in balanced position with working migrants (47.77 per cent). The working migrants having educational levels as matric or higher secondary and technical and non-technical diploma below degree level, graduate, post graduate and other technical degrees form a higher proportion (28.91 per cent) than that of non-working migrants having similar educational levels.

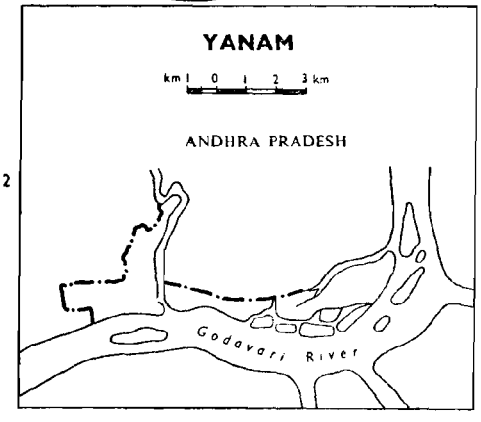
The diagrams below show the number of migrants to the Urban Agglomeration of Pondicherry according to their educational levels as shown on the map.

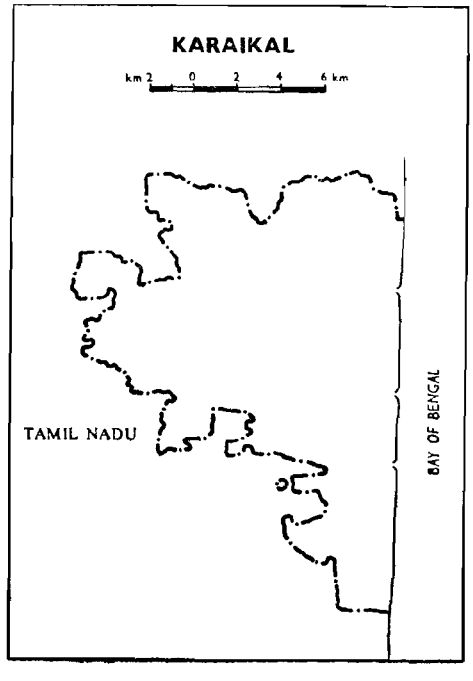


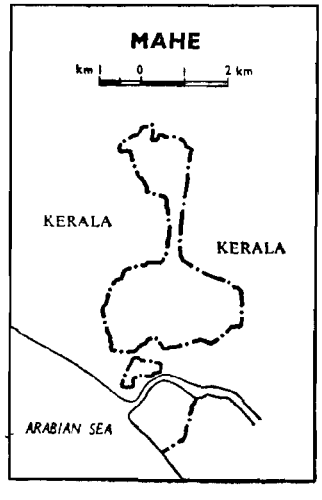
# WORKING AND NON-WORKING MIGRANTS IN CITY WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1971




EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

- Primary and Middle
- Matriculation or Higher secondary and Diploma below degree level
- Graduates, Post - Graduates and other Techinical degrees
- Literates with out Educational levels
- Illiterates

THE PERCENTAGES TO WORKING, NON - WORKING MIGRANTS ARE SHOWN IN OR AGAINST THE SECTORS
FIGURES AGAINST THE CIRCLES INDICATE WORKING AND NON - WORKING MIGRANTS TO THAT CITY

W - WORKERS
N - NON - WORKERS

# MAP 40

## CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS 1971

This map shows the working migrants by sex classified under the nine industrial categories at Area level as existed during 1971 Census. Pyramids indicating the number of working migrants as well as their percentages for males and females of the nine industrial categories have been drawn for each Area. Different hatching on the bars indicate the groupings of industrial categories under primary, secondary and tertiary activities as per legend of the map.

As per 1971 Census, there were 46,161 working migrants in the Union Territory. Seventy per cent of them are males and the rest are females. Tertiary activities account for 30.04 per cent of male working migrants. The percentage of male working migrants in primary sector is 18.03 in Pondicherry Union Territory.

The Area which recorded higher ratio of male working migrants than the state average in primary sector is Yanam (35.12 per cent) followed by Karaikal (27.05 per cent). The lowest ratio is recorded (14.80 per cent) in Pondicherry Area. The female working migrants in primary sector form 19.25 per cent in Pondicherry Union Territory. The percentage of female working migrants in the same sector in Pondicherry Area (20.53) is higher than the Union Territory's average. This is followed by (18.86 per cent) in Karaikal Area. The minimum is recorded (3.49 per cent) in Mahe Area.

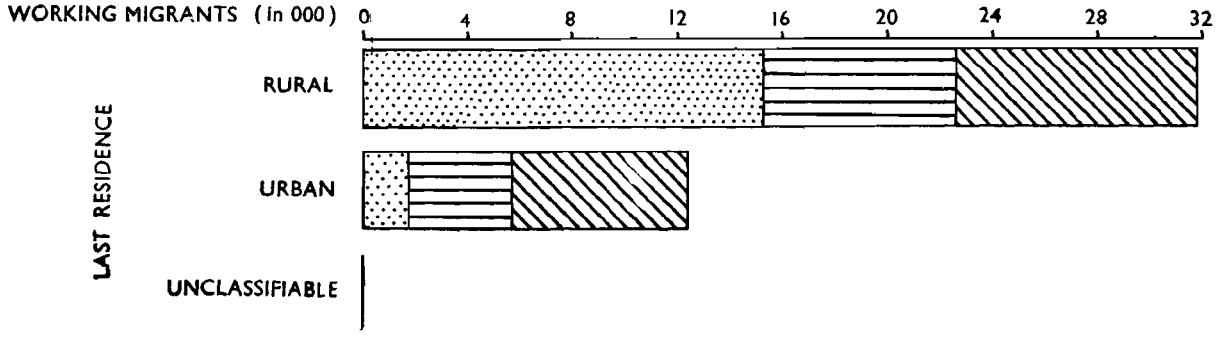
The secondary activities engage 22.32 per cent of male and 2.31 per cent of female working migrants in the Union Territory. The maximum proportion of male migrants in secondary activities is 24.58 in Pondicherry Area. It is followed by (24.49 per cent) Mahe Area. The minimum is (10.78 per cent) in Yanam Area. 6.51 per cent is maximum in Yanam and 1.33 per cent is minimum in Karaikal in regard to the secondary activities among the female migrants.

A total of 30.04 per cent of working male migrants and 8.05 per cent of working female migrants are engaged in tertiary sectors. The percentage of working male migrants is highest in Mahe Area (38.32). It is followed by (32.53) Yanam Area and Pondicherry Area (29.87). The lowest is recorded in Karaikal Area (29.03 per cent). Regarding the females, only Mahe Area (15.45 per cent) has recorded above the Union Territory's Average (8.05).

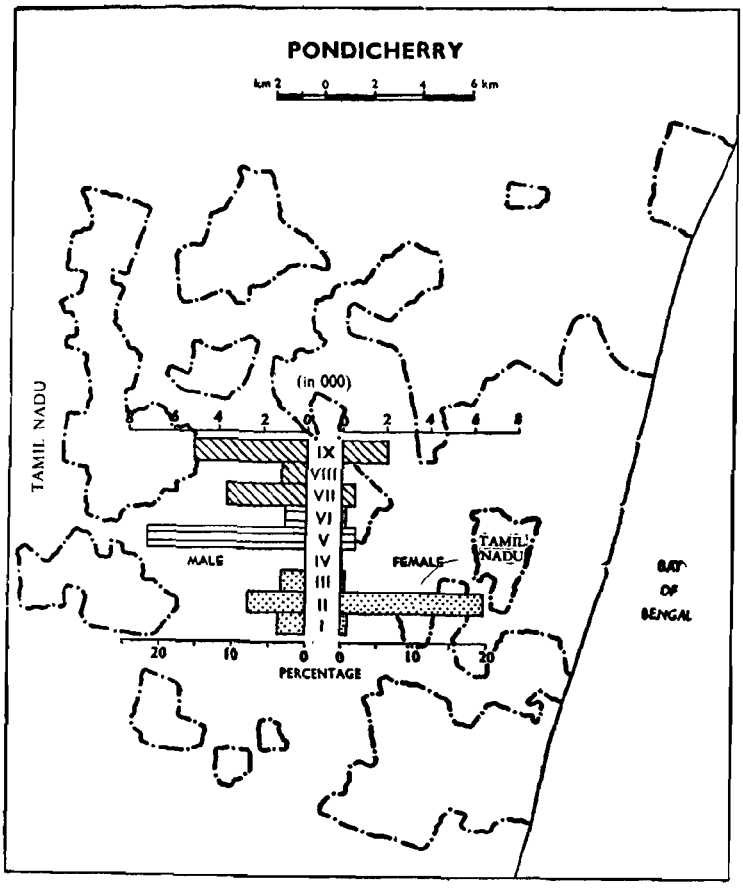
Table below gives the Area-wise distribution of working migrants in the three sectors by sex for 1971 census.

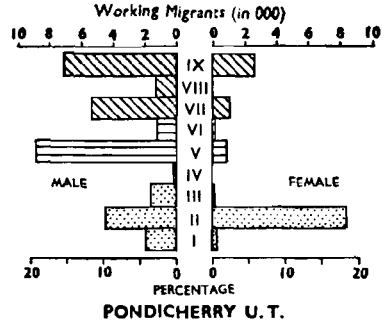
| *U.T./Area* | *Primary* | | *Secondary* | | *Tertiary* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Males* | *Femaies* | *Males* | *Females* | *Males* | *Females* |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **18.03** | **19.25** | **22.32** | **2.31** | **30.04** | **8.05** |
| Pondicherry Area | 14.80 | 20.53 | 24.58 | 2.43 | 29.87 | 7.79 |
| Karaikal Area | 27.05 | 18.86 | 15.94 | 1.33 | 29.03 | 7.79 |
| Mahe Area | 14.95 | 3.49 | 24.49 | 3.30 | 38.32 | 15.45 |
| Yanam Area | 35.12 | 7.57 | 10.78 | 6.51 | 32.53 | 7.49 |

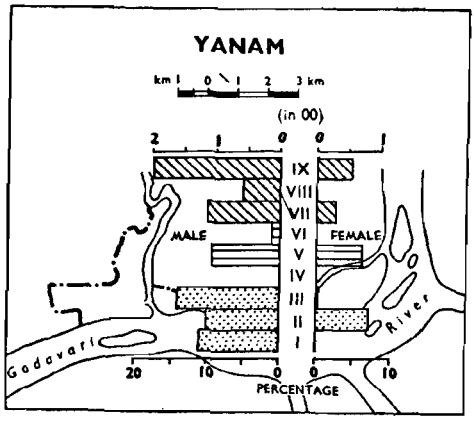
The diagram below shows the number of rural, urban and unclassified working migrants with their break-up into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors, with hatchings as in the map legend.

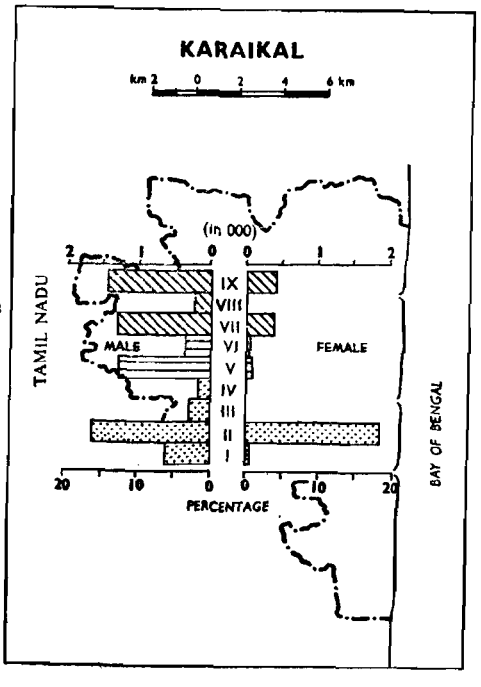


# CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS 1971



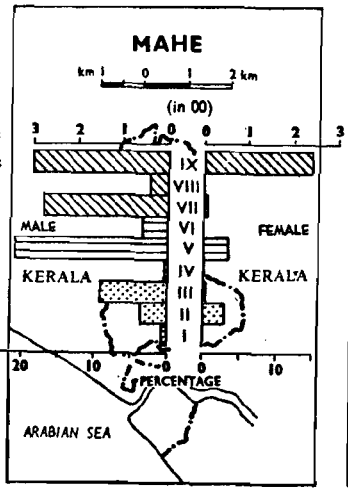




INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

PRIMARY
- I Cultivators
- II Agricultural Labourers
- III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities
- IV Mining & Quarrying

SECONDARY
- V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs
- VI Construction

TERTIARY
- VII Trade & Commerce
- VIII Transport, Storage & Communications
- IX Other services



# MAP 41

## MIGRANTS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

This map shows the marital status of the migrants (based on the place of last residence) in broad age-groups for the Union Territory and its Areas as revealed by 1971 census. Vertical bar diagrams representing the strength of the migrants in the broad age groups and components of the bar to show the marital status categories viz., never married, married and widowed/divorced are presented. The age groups are 0–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–49, 50+ and age not stated.

Among 146,235 migrants in the Union Territory 44,162 (30.20 per cent) are never married, 86,789 (59.35 per cent) married and 15,284 (10.45 per cent) widowed / divorced. Under different age groups the percentage of never married migrants is 99.60 in 0–14, 60.32 in 15–19, 32.10 in 20–24, 5.75 in 25–49 and 1.92 in 50+ On the other hand, the percentage of married migrants under all the above said groups is 0.39, 39.47, 67.31, 87.38 and 54.84 respectively.

Among the Areas, the number married migrants varies between the maximum of 61,564 persons in Pondicherry Area and a minimum of 2,191 persons in Yanam Area.

Considering the migrants belonging to 0–14 age-group only 18,412 persons in Pondicherry Area, 6,620 in Karaikal Area, 1,511 in Mahe Area and 849 in Yanam area are never married.

In the age-group 15–19, 7,109 persons were never married and 4,652 persons married and only 25 persons were widowed/divorced in the Union Territory. In this age group, Pondicherry Area has the largest number in all the categories (i.e., never married, married and widowed/divorced).

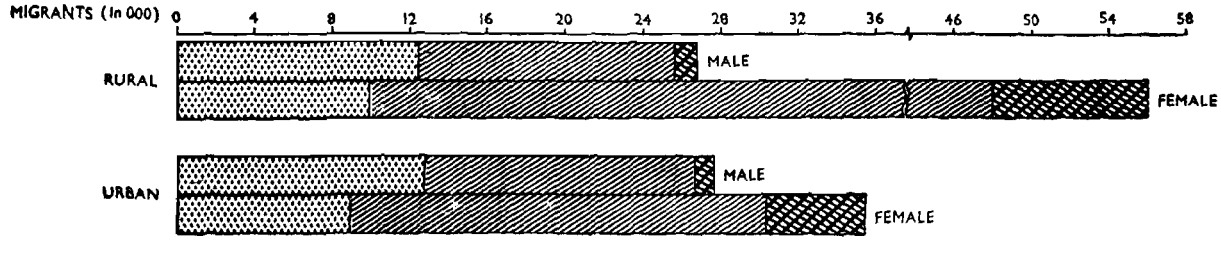
In Age-group 20–24, 11,367 persons were married against 5,421 never married and 100 widowed/divorced in the Pondicherry Union Territory. In this age group Pondicherry Area has the highest number of persons in all the categories. The age group of 25–49 shows 57,130 persons married against 3,763 persons never married and 4,489 persons widowed/divorced in Pondicherry Union Territory. Age group 50+ recorded 475 persons never married against 13,527 persons married and 10,666 persons widowed/divorced.

The table below shows migrants classified by age-group and marital status 1971.

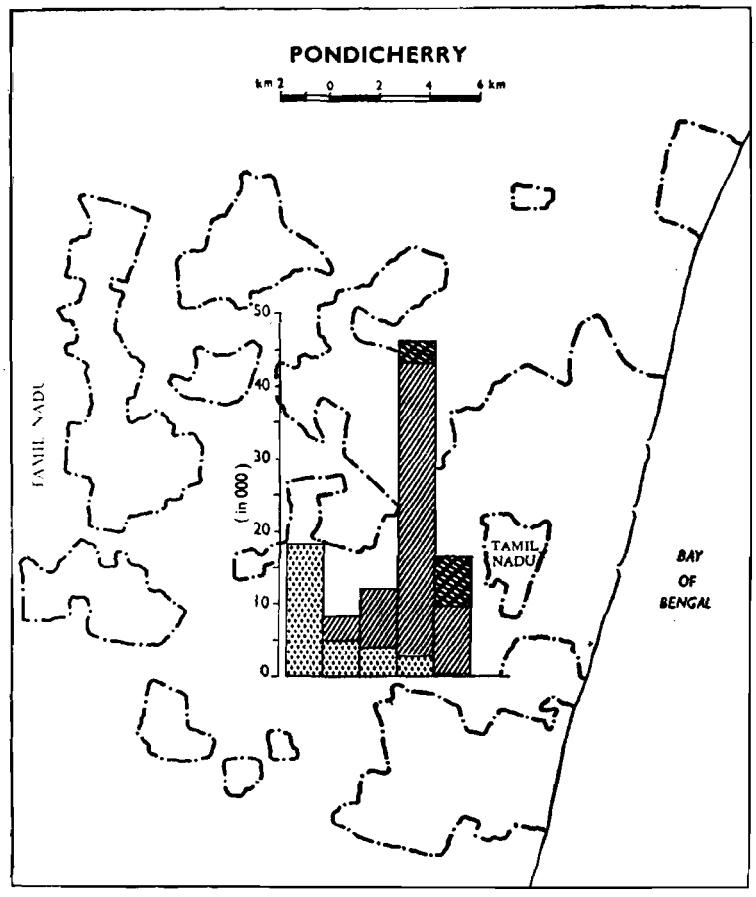
| *U.T./Area* | 0—14 | | | 15—19 | | | 20—24 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Never married* | *Married* | *Widowed and divorced* | *Never married* | *Married* | *Wodowed and divorced* | *Never married* | *Married* | *Widowed and divorced* |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10 |
| **Pondicherry U.T.** .. | **27,392** | **106** | **4** | **7,109** | **4,652** | **25** | **5,421** | **11,367** | **100** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 18,412 | 74 | 2 | 4,894 | 3,522 | 19 | 4,031 | 8,106 | 58 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 6,620 | 13 | 2 | 1,585 | 824 | 3 | 1,057 | 2,652 | 28 |
| Mahe Area .. | 1,511 | 6 | — | 453 | 142 | 3 | 247 | 310 | 8 |
| Yanam Area .. | 849 | 13 | — | 177 | 164 | — | 86 | 299 | 6 |

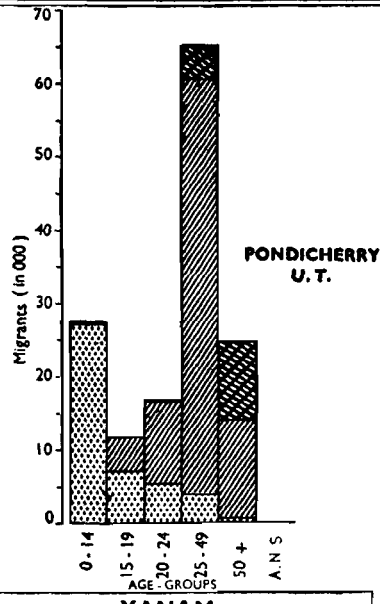
| *U.T./Area* | 25—49 | | | 50 + | | | *Age not stated* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Never married* | *Married* | *Widowed and divorced* | *Never married* | *Married* | *Widowed and divorced* | *Never married* | *Married* | *Widowed and divorced* |
| | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) |
| Pondicherry U.T. .. | **3,763** | **57,130** | **4,489** | **475** | **13,527** | **10,666** | **2** | 7 | — |
| Pondicherty Area .. | 2,837 | 40,570 | 2,924 | 391 | 9,287 | 6,978 | 2 | 5 | — |
| Karaikal Area .. | 656 | 13,376 | 1,251 | 67 | 3,279 | 2,998 | — | 2 | — |
| Mahe Area .. | 231 | 1,781 | 164 | 16 | 649 | 413 | — | — | — |
| Yanam Area .. | 39 | 1,403 | 150 | 1 | 312 | 277 | — | — | — |

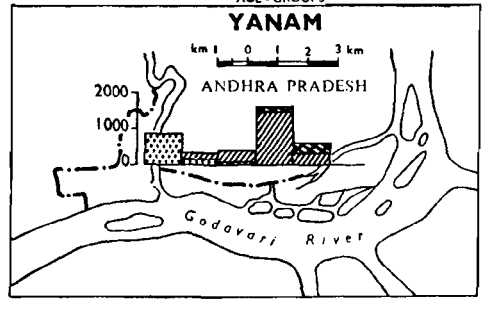
Diagrams below show sex-wise rural and urban migrants of Pondicherry Union Territory with break-up into never married, married and widowed/divorced.

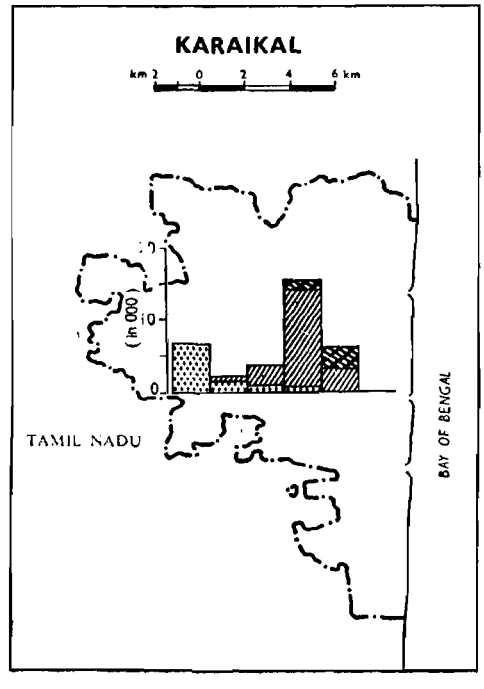


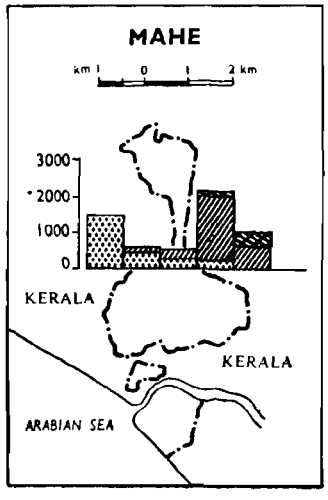
# MIGRANTS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971




Never Married

Married

Widowed and Divorced

# 6. Agriculture

MAP 42

## LAND UTILIZATION 1970–71

This map shows the pattern of land utilization in Pondicherry Union Territory at Area level as in 1970–71.

Circles proportionate to total geographical area (in hectares) are drawn in each Area ; within each circle sectors proportionate to total area under (i) net area sown (ii) Current fallows (iii) Culturable waste lands (iv) fallow lands other than current fallow (v) area not available for cultivation (vi) permanent pastures and other grazing lands (vii) land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves, (viii) Forests (total reported area) have been demarcated and shown distinctively. Net area sown and area sown more than once are inserted appropriately. The net area irrigated and area sown more than once has also been incorporated in the circle within net area sown.

The total reported area in Pondicherry Union Territory stands at 46,822 hectares.

The percentage of net area sown to total area varies between 87.28 per cent in Mahe Area and 47.74 per cent in Yanam Area.

Of the total area in the Union Territory 56.61 per cent is irrigated. Karaikal Area leads with 70.29 per cent of the area under irrigation followed by Pondicherry Area (52.71 per cent) and Yanam Area (31.83 per cent).

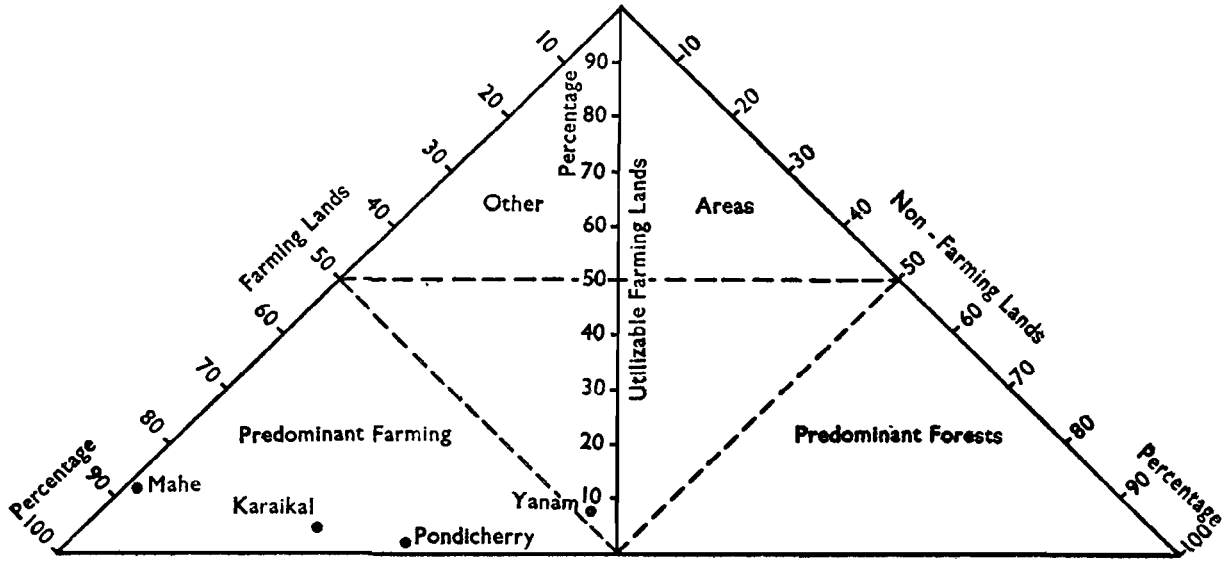
Percentage of land lying in current fallow constitutes 1.69 per cent of the total area in the Union Territory. Pondicherry Area with 2.15 per cent of its land area as current fallow ranks highest while Yanam and Mahe Areas with nil values are on the other extreme.

The proportion of cultivable waste lands stands for 2.71 per cent of the total area in the Union Territory. Yanam Area with 8.91 per cent represents highest while Mahe Area on the other hand contributes nil value. The percentages of cultivable waste land in Karaikal Area and Pondicherry Area are 4.30 and 1.63 respectively.

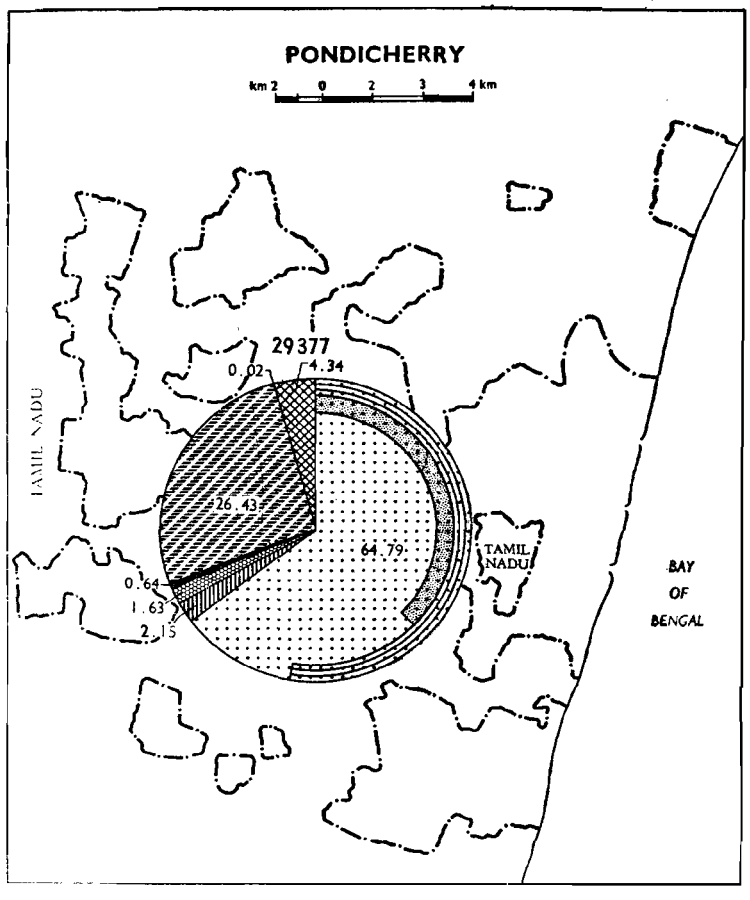
The proportion of area not available for cultivation is highest (26.43 per cent) in Pondicherry Area while in Mahe Area, (12.48 per cent) it represent lowest. The proportion of this land in Pondicherry Union territory as a whole is only 22.67 per cent. The permanent pastures and other grazing lands is only 0.95 per cent in Pondicherry union territory. The same in Yanam Area represents the highest percentage of 20.61 per cent. Mahe Area has recorded nil value.

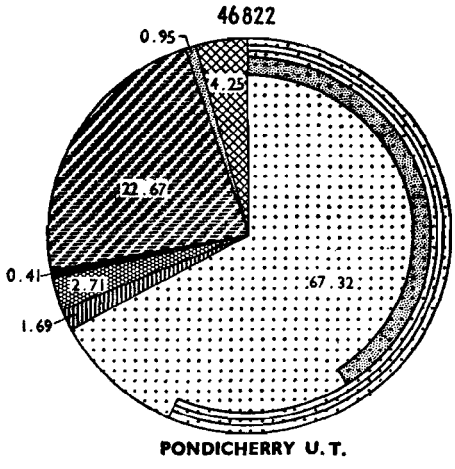
The proportion of fallow land other than current fallow constitutes 0.41 per cent of the total reported area in the Union Territory. The proportion of land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves accounts for 4.25 per cent. Areawise, Yanam has 4.39 per cent of such land followed by 4.34 per cent in Pondicherry Area and 4.27 per cent in Karaikal Area. Mahe Area has the least ratio, viz. 0.24 per cent.

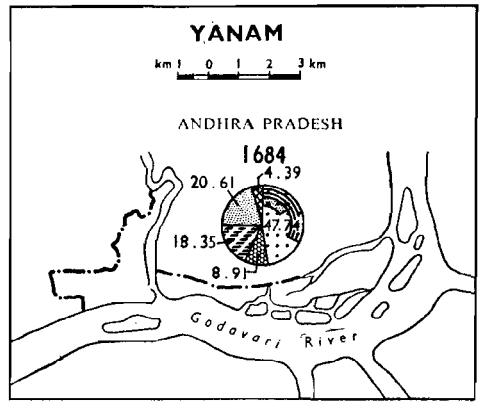
Based on this percentage of land under (a) farming lands, (b) utilisable farming lands and (c) non-farming lands (inclusive of forests) the four Areas have been plotted in a tripartite diagram. It may be seen from this diagram that except Yanam, the other three Areas have predominantly farming areas.

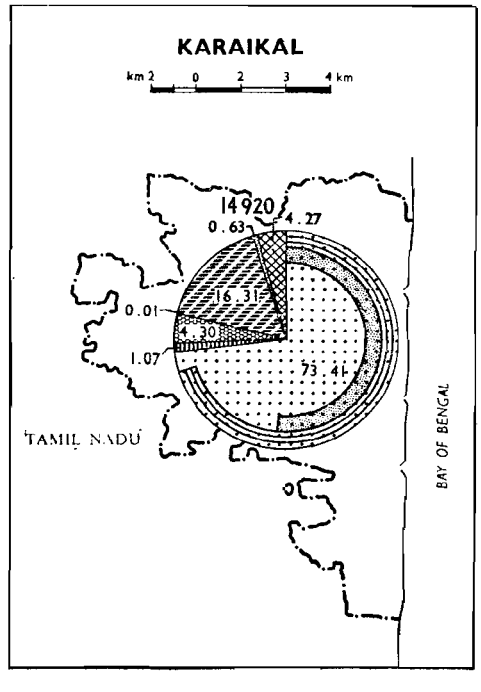


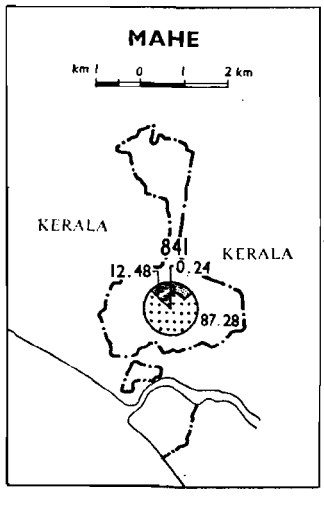
# LAND UTILIZATION 1970 - 71

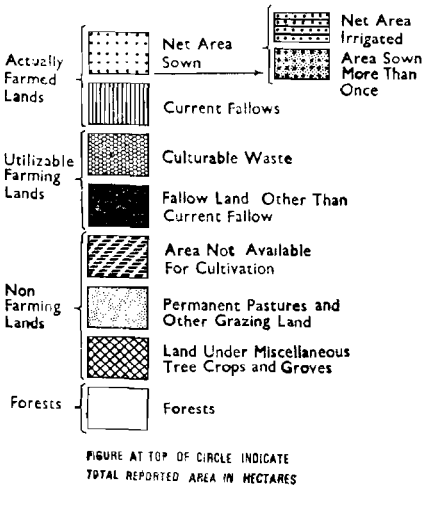


# MAP 43

## INTENSITY OF CROPPING 1970-71

This map shows the Area-wise intensity of cropping in Pondicherry Union Territory as it was during 1970-71. The index for intensity of cropping for each of the Areas is recorded as the percentage of gross area sown to the net area sown. The figures have been grouped into four ranges and the Areas falling under each range have been hatched by choropleth method as shown in the legend.

Out of 50,617 hectares of gross area sown in Pondicherry Union Territory 19,094 hectares are sown more than once resulting in an average intensity index of 160.57 per cent in the Pondicherry Union Territory.

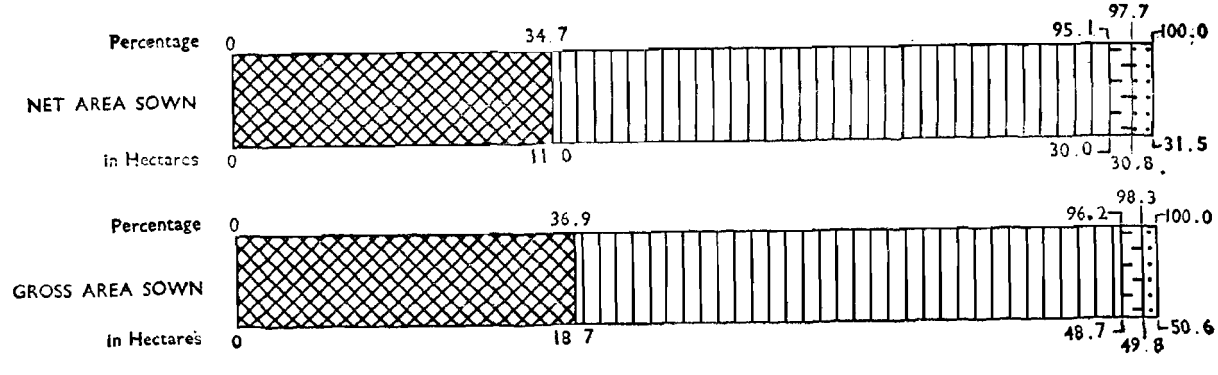
Karaikal Area with an index of 170.54 indicates a higher intensity of cropping than the Union Territory Average.

The Areas below the Union Territory average in the intensity of cropping are Pondicherry Area (157.71) followed by Yanam Area (133.21) as also Mahe Area (116.08) where the lowest intensity of cropping is recorded.

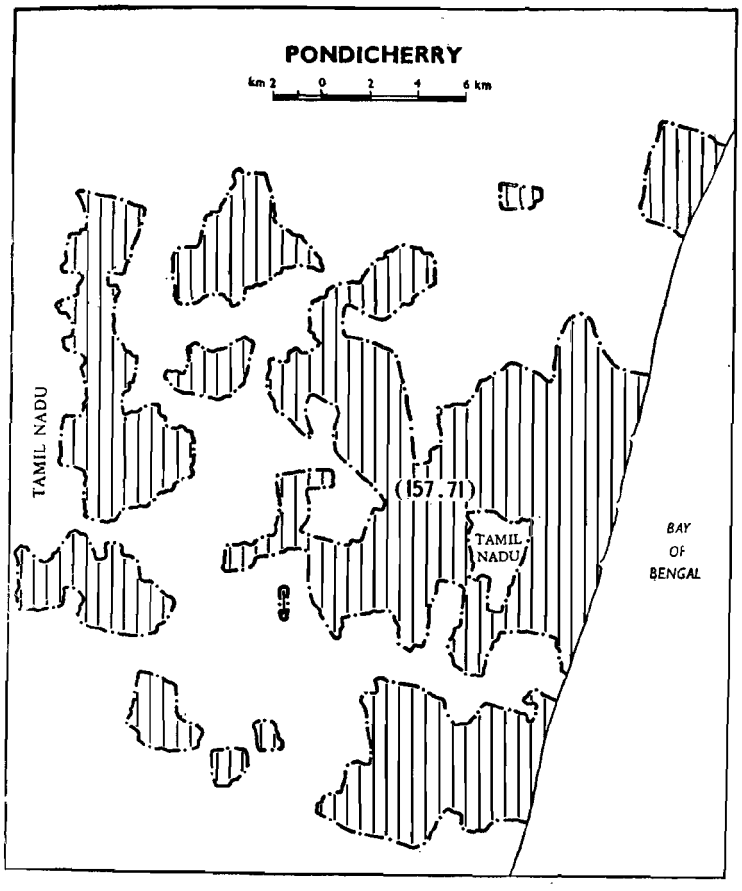
The Table below shows the intensity of cropping during 1970-71.

| *U.T./Area* | *Net Area sown* | *Area sown more than once* | *Gross Area sown* | *Intensity Index* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory ...** | **31,523** | **19,094** | **50,617** | **160.57** |
| Pondicherry Area ... | 19,032 | 10,983 | 30,015 | 157.71 |
| Karaikal Area ... | 10,953 | 7,726 | 18,679 | 170.54 |
| Mahe Area ... | 734 | 118 | 852 | 116.08 |
| Yanam Area ... | 804 | 267 | 1,071 | 133.21 |

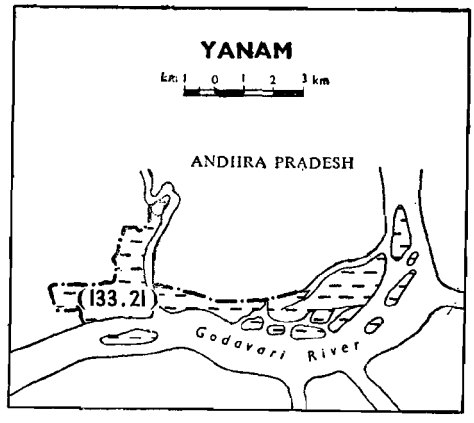
The horizontal bar diagrams below represent net area sown and gross area sown of the Areas under each range of the Index with their corresponding percentage values.

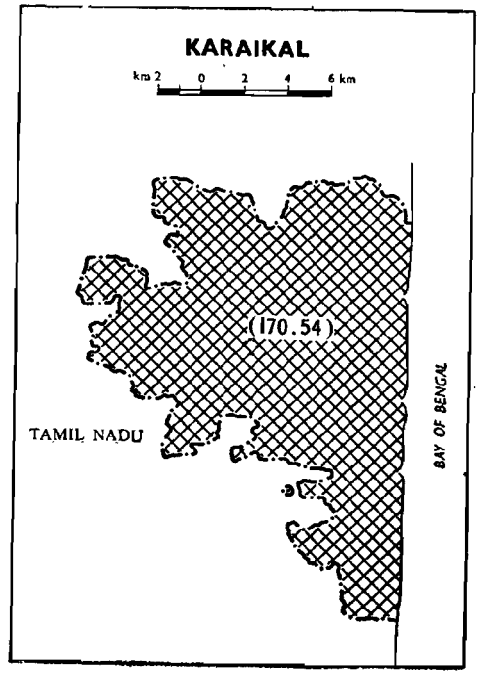


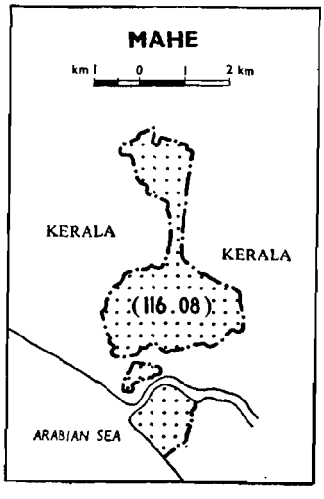
# INTENSITY OF CROPPING 1970-71




BOUNDARY :-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY




Percentage of gross sown area to net sown area

- 170.01 & above
- 150.01 – 170.00 → U. T. Average 160.57
- 130.01 – 150.00
- 130.00 & below

# MAP 44

## MAJOR CEREALS 1970–71

(Rice and Millets)

This map represents the hectarage under major cereals namely, rice and millets in Pondicherry Union Territory during 1970–71.

In the map of Pondicherry, the hectarage under rice and millets is presented by dots. Each dot represents 100 hectares under rice and millets. Black dots represent rice while the small circles represent millets.

The map of Pondicherry U. T. shows that the major portion of cropped land (viz., 30,507 hectares) is covered by rice. The hectarage under millets is 4,129 indicating a very meagre portion of cropped land.

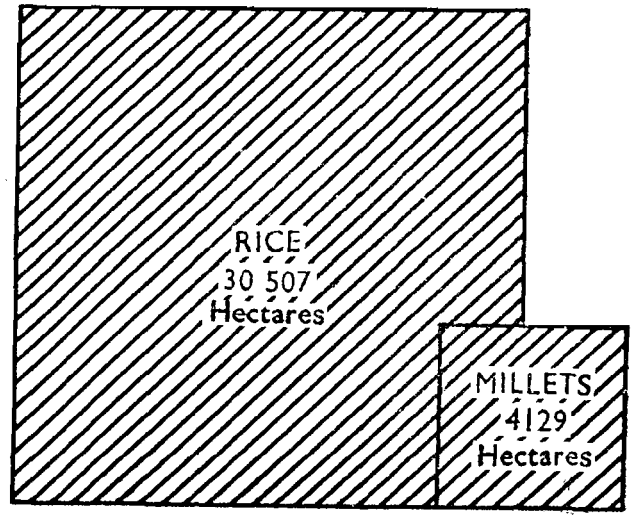
The cultivation of rice is prominent in Pondicherry Area with 15,646 hectares of the cropped land. Karaikal Area covers 13,993 hectares. The hectarage under rice in Yanam Area is 709 and Mahe Area has recorded the lowest with 159 hectares.

Cultivation of millets is pronounced in Pondicherry Area where 4,125 hectares were cultivated during the period 1970–71. Karaikal and Yanam Areas are not significant in millet cultivation. Mahe Area is not having any millet cultivation.

Table below shows hectarage under rice and millets during 1970–71 in this four Areas of the Union Territory.

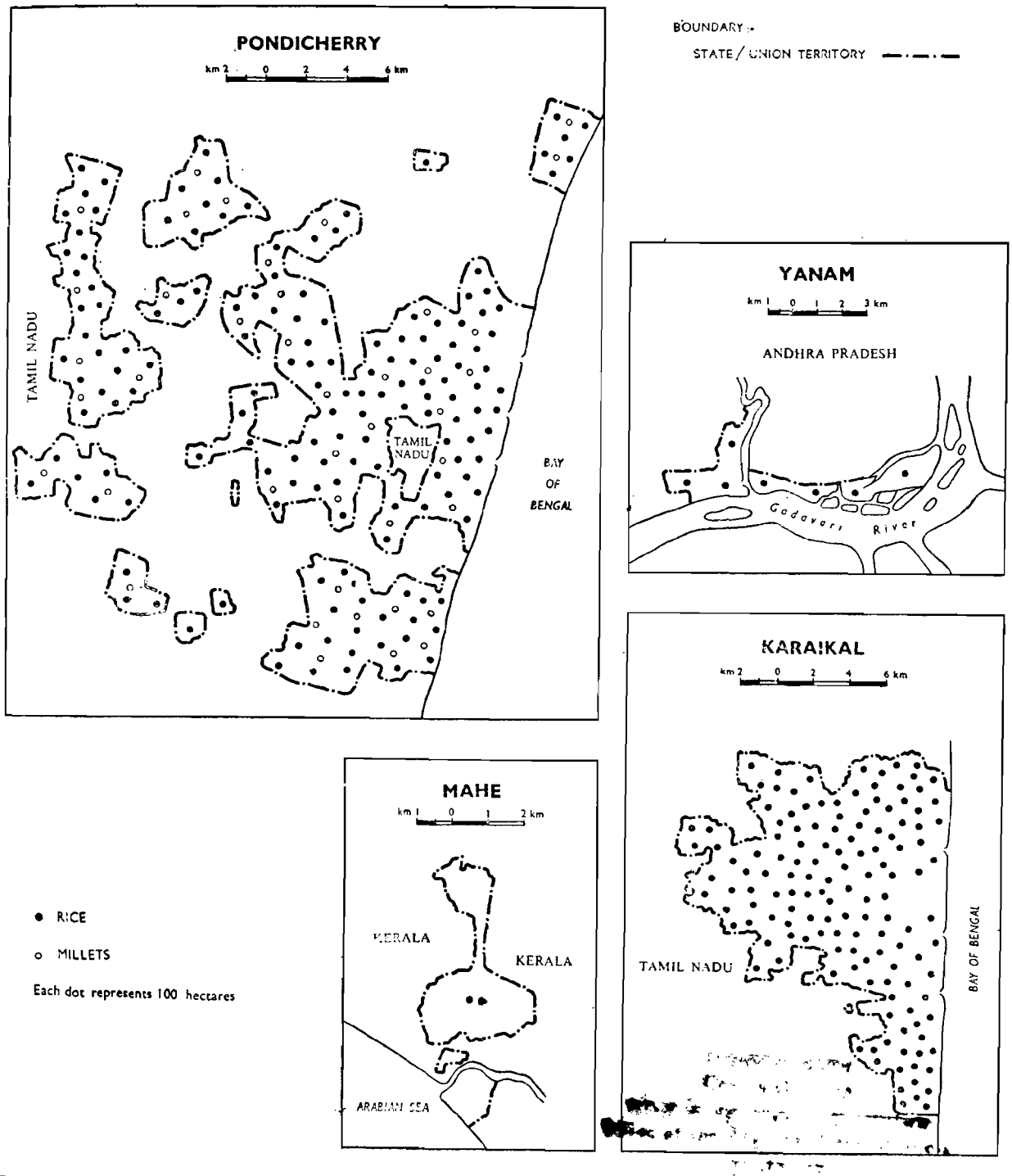
| *U.T./Area* | *Hectarage under* | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Rice* | *Millets* |
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **30,507** | **4,129** |
| Pondicherry Area | 15,646 | 4,125 |
| Karaikal Area | 13,993 | 1 |
| Mahe Area | 159 | — |
| Yanam Area | 709 | 3 |

The diagram below shows area under rice and millets in Pondicherry Union Territory.




AREA UNDER MAJOR CEREALS 1970-71

# MAJOR CEREALS 1970-71
## (RICE AND MILLETS)



# MAP 45

## PULSES AND OILSEEDS 1970-71

This map shows the area under pulses and oilseeds in Pondicherry Union Territory during 1970-71. The area under pulses and oilseeds in hectares is represented by dot of two colours each representing 50 hectares. Blue colour relates to pulses while black to oilseeds.

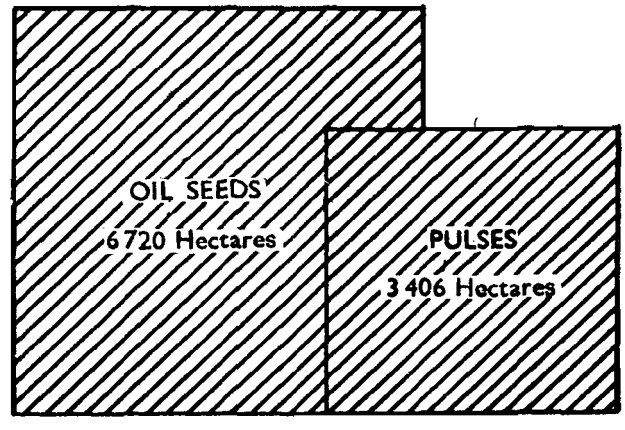
Pulses are grown in 3,406 hectares in Pondicherry Union Territory. Of this, the maximum area covered viz., 3,199 hectares is in Karaikal Area. It is followed by 192 hectares in Pondicherry Area. The area covered by Mahe and Yanam is not significant.

Oilseeds are grown in 6,720 hectares in Pondicherry Union Territory. Out of that 5,591 hectares are in Pondicherry Area. It is followed by 546 hectares in Mahe Area and 308 hectares in Yanam Area. The lowest is recorded (275 hectares) in Karaikal Area.

The table below shows the Area under pulses and oilseeds in 1970-71.

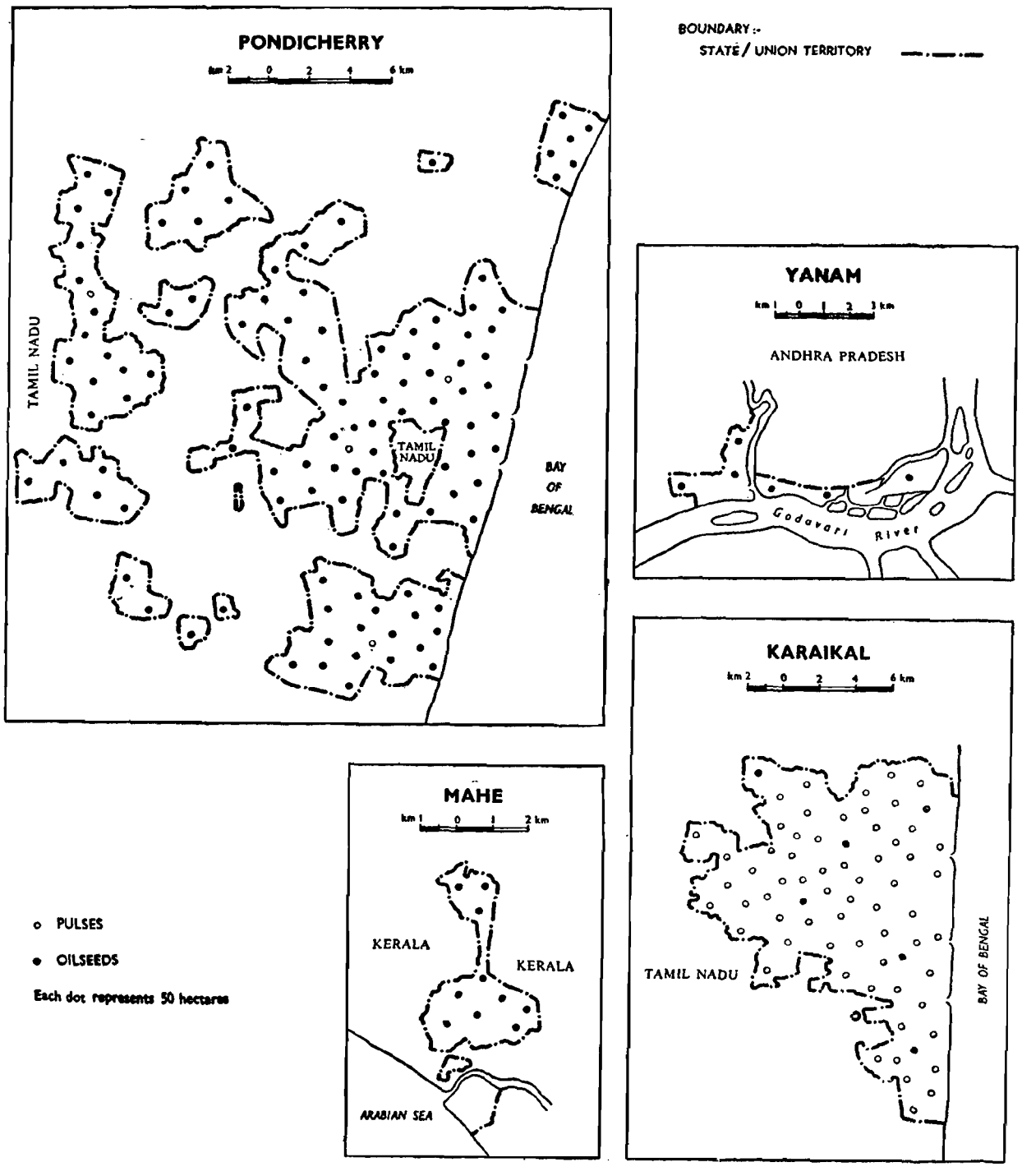
| *Crops* | *Pondicherry U.T.* | *Pondicherry Area* | *Karaikal Area* | *Mahe Area* | *Yanam Area* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Pulses ... | 3,406 | 192 | 3,199 | 4 | 11 |
| Oilseeds ... | 6,720 | 5,591 | 275 | 546 | 308 |

The diagram below shows the area under pulses and oilseeds in hectares.




AREA UNDER PULSES AND OIL SEEDS 1970-71

# PULSES AND OILSEEDS 1970-71



# MAP 46

## COMMERCIAL CROPS 1970-71

This map shows the important commercial crops raised in Pondicherry Union Territory during 1970–71. In the Union Territory, important commercial crops grown are cotton, sugarcane, mangoes, cashewnuts and tapioca.

The area under cotton and sugarcane is represented by dots of two different colours. Similarly, mangoes are represented by square, cashewnuts and tapioca by triangles of two different colours. Each symbol represents 25 hectares of the above crops.

Cotton is grown over 284 hectares in Pondicherry Union Territory and almost the whole of this area is in Pondicherry Area.

Sugarcane is grown over 1,568 hectares in the Union Territory. Pondicherry Area with 1,563 hectares has recorded the highest.

Mangoes are grown over 360 hectares in Pondicherry Union Territory, and out of that 258 hectares are covered by Pondicherry Area alone. It is followed by Mahe Area with 55 hectares and Karaikal Area with 47 hectares.

In Pondicherry Union Territory cashewnuts is grown over 371 hectares. Out of that, Pondicherry Area alone accounts for 362 hectares. The figures for other three Areas are not significant.

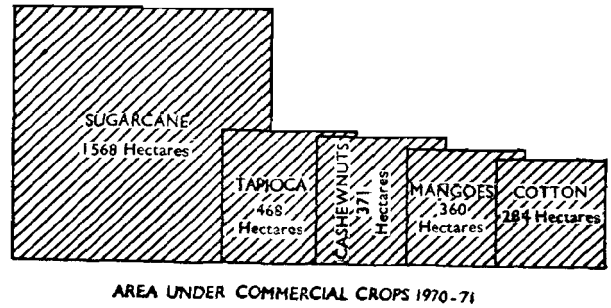
Tapioca is grown over 468 hectares in Pondicherry Union Territory and out of this, 455 hectares are in Pondicherry Area alone.

Yanam Area has no area under commercial crops during 1970–71.

Table below shows the area under commercial crops in 1970–71.

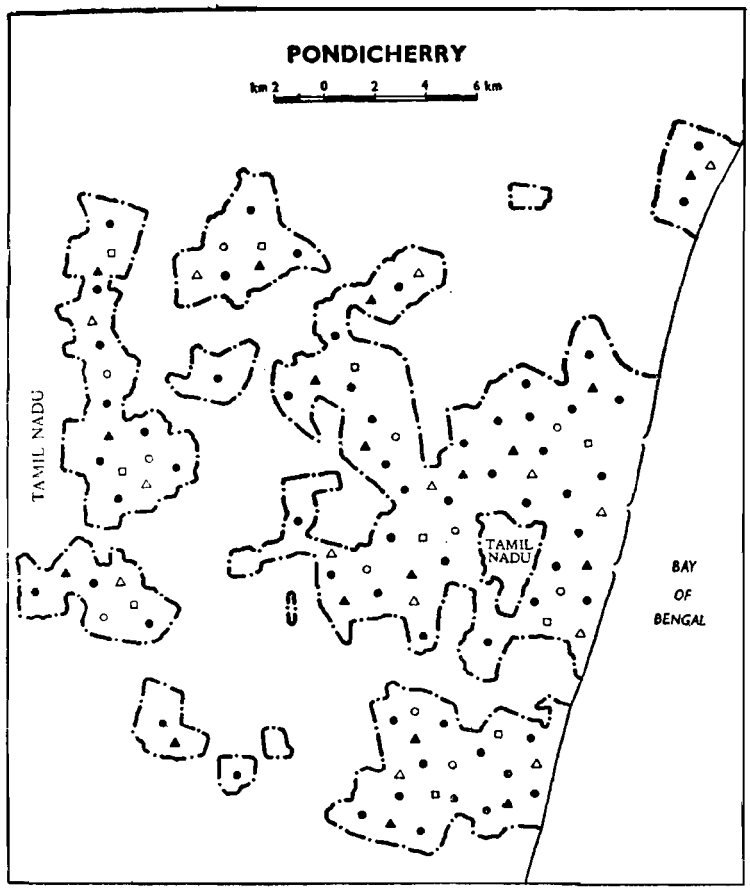
| *Crops* | *Pondicherry U.T.* | *Pondicherry Area* | *Karaikal Area* | *Mahe Area* | *Yanam Area* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Cotton | 284 | 283 | 1 | — | — |
| Sugarcane | 1,568 | 1,563 | 5 | — | — |
| Mangoes | 360 | 258 | 47 | 55 | — |
| Cashewnuts | 371 | 362 | 2 | 7 | — |
| Tapioca | 468 | 455 | 7 | 6 | — |

The diagram below shows the area under cotton, sugarcane, mangoes, cashewnuts and tapioca in the Union Territory.



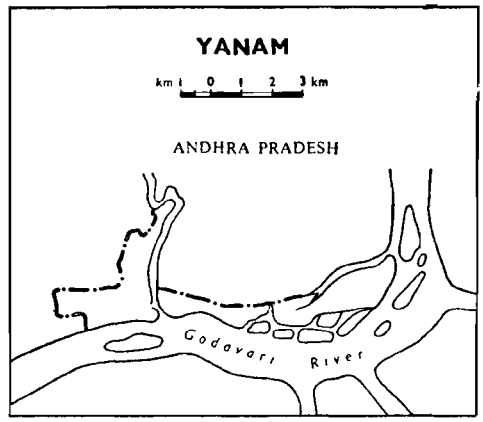

AREA UNDER COMMERCIAL CROPS 1970-71

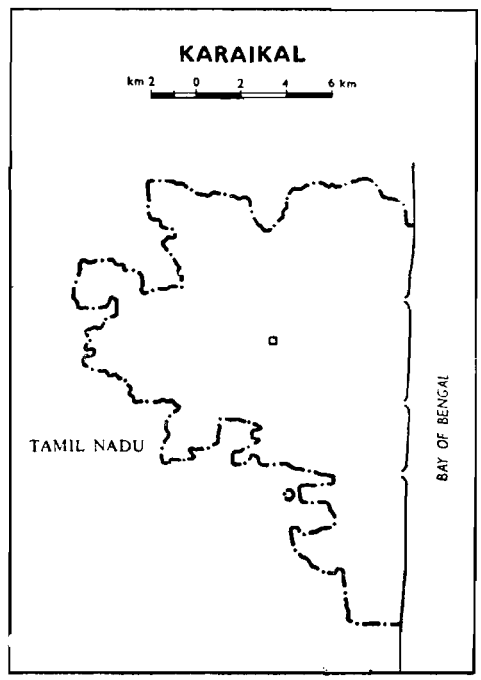
# COMMERCIAL CROPS 1970-71

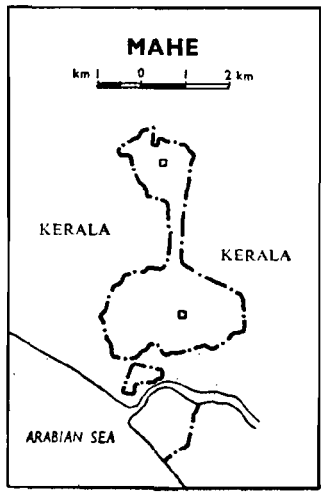



BOUNDARY :-

STATE/UNION TERRITORY




- ○ COTTON
- ● SUGARCANE
- ◘ MANGOES
- △ CASHEWNUTS
- ▲ TAPIOCA

Each Symbol represents 25 hectares

# MAP 47

## AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES 1970-71

This map portrays Areawise percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown and also proportion of area irrigated by various sources e.g., canals, tube wells, tanks etc., during the year 1970–71.

The percentage of area irrigated to net area sown has been calculated for each Area of Pondicherry Union Territory. On the basis of these percentage values, four categories are depicted on the map by choropleth method. Further, in each Area, circles proportionate to total irrigated area are drawn and within them sectors proportionate to area irrigated by canals, tanks, tube wells and other sources have been demarcated.

In Pondicherry Union Territory 84.09 per cent of net area sown is irrigated.

One Area exhibits values higher and three Areas lower than the Union Territory's average.

Karaikal Area which falls in the highest range of 90.01 & above is having 95.75 per cent of its net sown area as irrigated.

Pondicherry Area is having 81.36 per cent of its net sown area as irrigated land and it lies in the group of 70.01–90.00 per cent.

Yanam Area (66.67 per cent) lies in the range of 50.01–70.00 and the lowest range of 50.00 & below covers Mahe Area which is having only 0.14 per cent of irrigated land.

In Pondicherry Union Territory 84.09 per cent of the net area sown is irrigated from canals, tanks, tube wells and other sources. 42.04 per cent of net area sown is irrigated by canals.

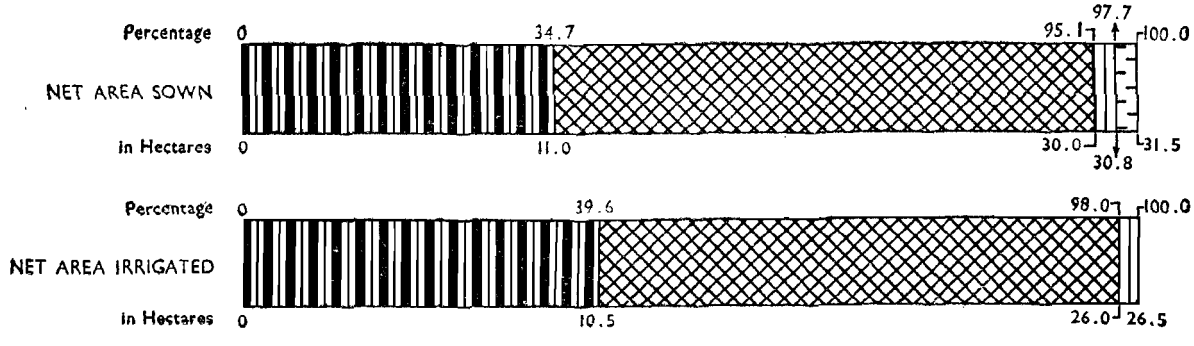
The entire net area sown in Yanam Area is fully irrigated by canals. This is followed by Karaikal Area with 99.53 per cent of its irrigated area falling under canal irrigation. Pondicherry Area with 1.09 per cent has recorded the lowest irrigated area by canals among the four Areas of the Union Territory.

Tank irrigation accounts for 20.81 per cent of the total irrigated area in Pondicherry Union Territory. Pondicherry Area has recorded highest ratio (35.62 per cent) of irrigation by tanks. The other three Areas do not have tank irrigation at all.

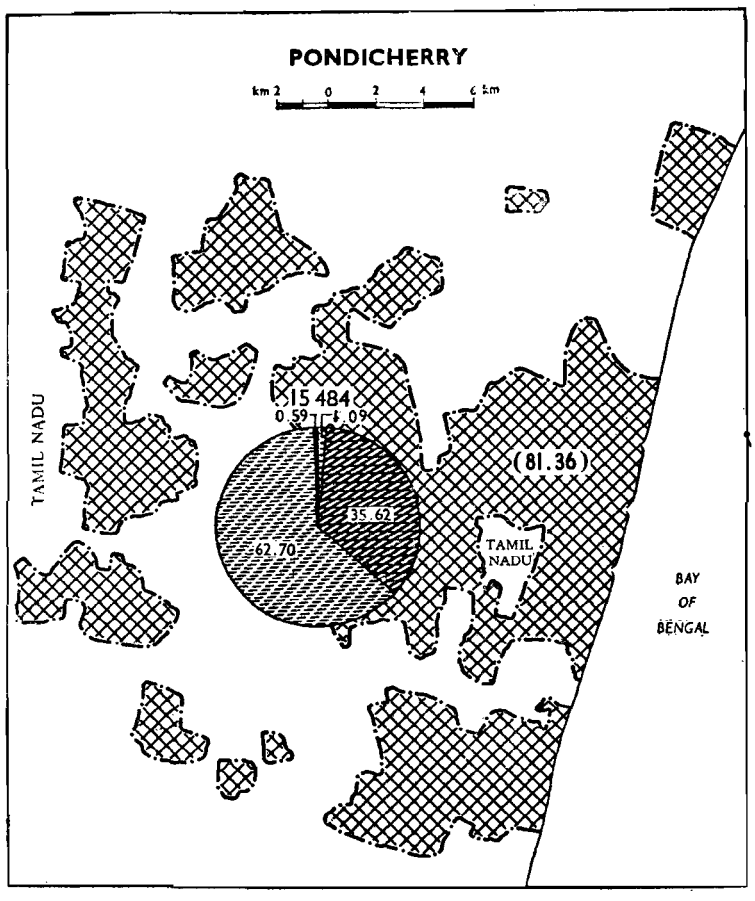
The proportion under tube well irrigation in Pondicherry Union Territory is 36.65 per cent. In tube well irrigation, Pondicherry Area has recorded 62.70 per cent and Karaikal Area 0.07 per cent. The other two Areas do not have area under tube well irrigation.

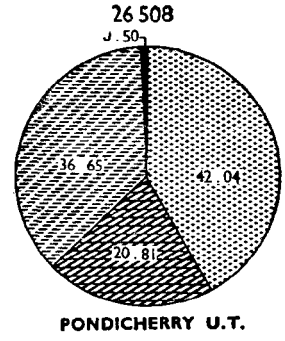
The proportion of irrigated area by other sources is negligible (0.50 per cent) in the Union Territory.

Diagrams below show net area sown and net area irrigated of the four Areas under each range along with their respective percentage values.

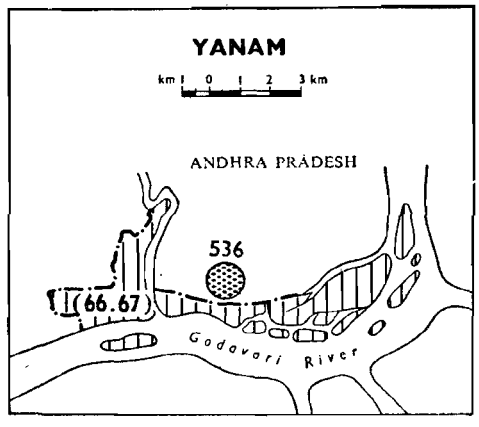


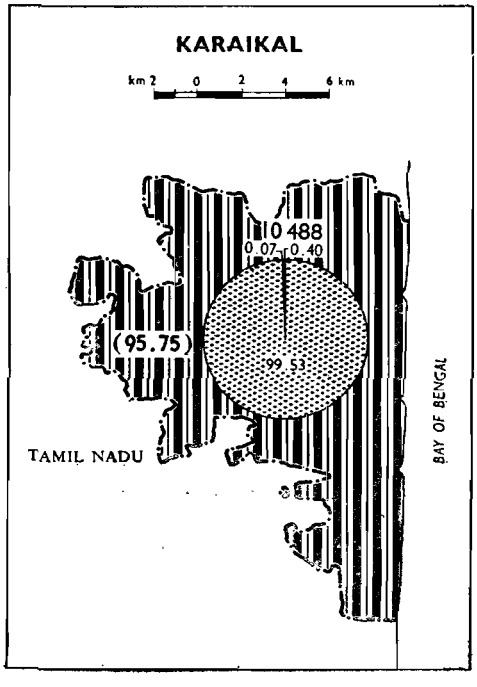
# AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES

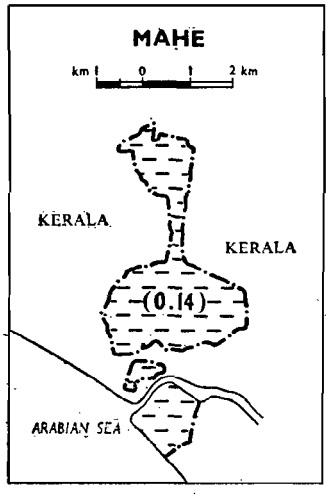



PONDICHERRY U.T.

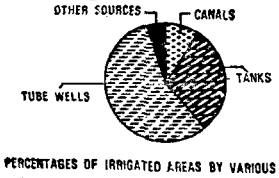



Percentage of Net area Irrigated to Net area sown

- 90.01 & above
- 70.01 – 90.00 → U. T. Average 84.09
- 50.01 – 70.00
- 50.00 & below




PERCENTAGES OF IRRIGATED AREAS BY VARIOUS SOURCES ARE SHOWN IN THE RESPECTIVE SECTORS
FIGURE AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE NET AREA IRRIGATED IN HECTARES

# MAP 48

## AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD 1971

This map exhibits the average size of agricultural holding per cultivating household in hectares in each Area of Pondicherry Union Territory for the year 1971.

The agricultural holding per cultivating household (in hectares) is obtained by dividing the agricultural land by the number of cultivating households in each Area. These figures have been represented in the map by choropleth method by grouping the data into three ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The average size of agricultural holding per cultivating household for Pondicherry Union Territory as a whole comes to 1.74 hectares.

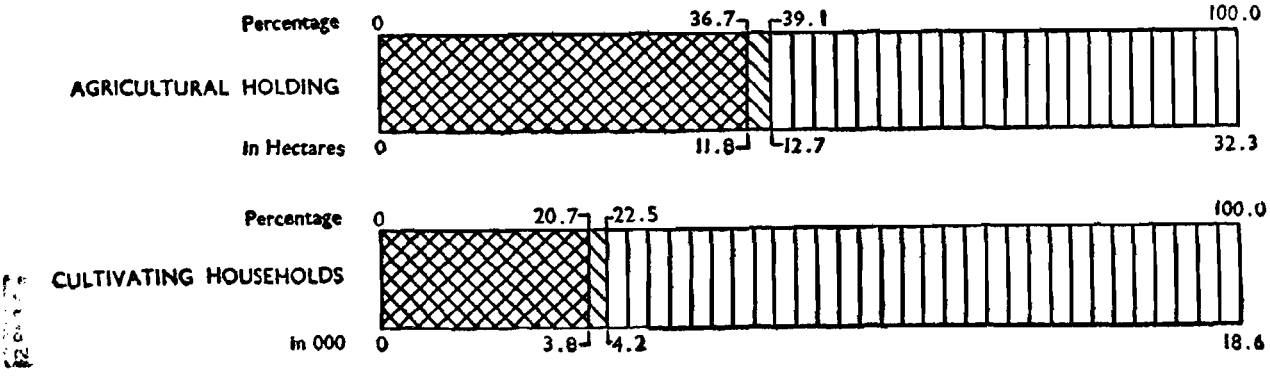
Higher values above 2.50 hectares are observed in Karaikal Area (3.09) followed by Mahe area (2.90). Yanam Area (2.34) falls under the range of 1.51–2.50 hectares.

The only Area which falls in the range of 1.50 hectares & below is Pondicherry (1.36).

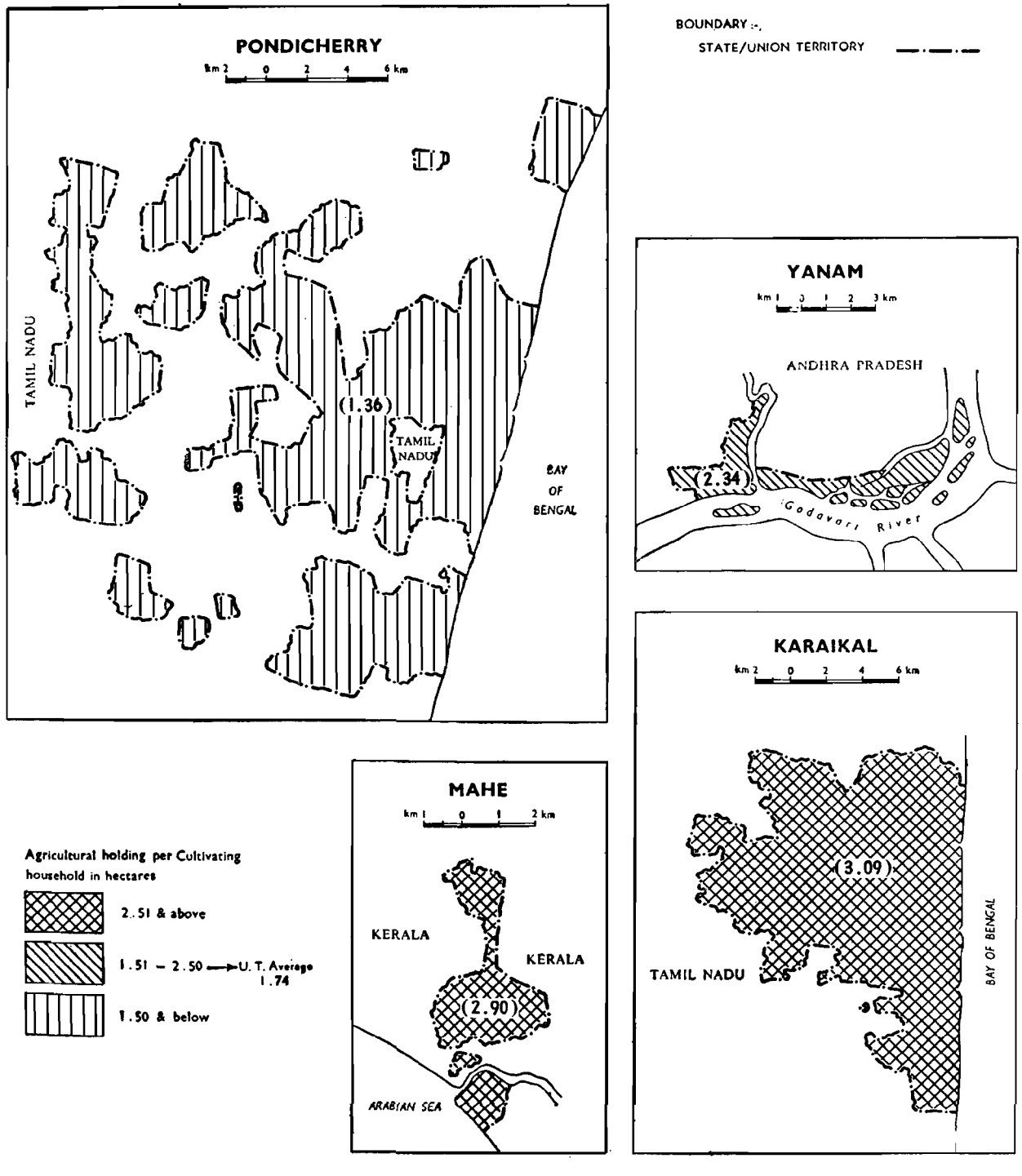
Table below shows the agricultural holding per cultivating household for the year 1971.

| *U.T./Area* | *Total Agricultural land (Net Area sown + Current fallow)* | *Cultivating Households* | *Agricultural holding per cultivating household in hectare* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **32,314** | **18,606** | **1.74** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 19,664 | 14,415 | 1.36 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 11,112 | 3,594 | 3.09 |
| Mahe Area .. | 734 | 253 | 2.90 |
| Yanam Area .. | 804 | 344 | 2.34 |

The two bar diagrams below show agricultural holding and cultivating household of the Areas under each range with the corresponding percentage values.



# AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD 1971



# MAP 49

## AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS 1971

This map shows the variations in per capita agricultural holding in rural areas at the Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory for 1971.

The figures of agricultural holding per capita in rural areas (in hectares) are obtained by dividing the agricultural land (rural areas) by the rural population in each Area. The Areawise figures for per capita agricultural holding in rural areas are grouped into three categories as shown in the index.

The average size of agricultural holding per capita in rural areas of Pondicherry Union Territory is 0.12 hectares.

The agricultural holding per capita in rural areas is the highest in Karaikal Area (0.15 hectares). It is followed by Pondicherry Area (0.11 hectares).

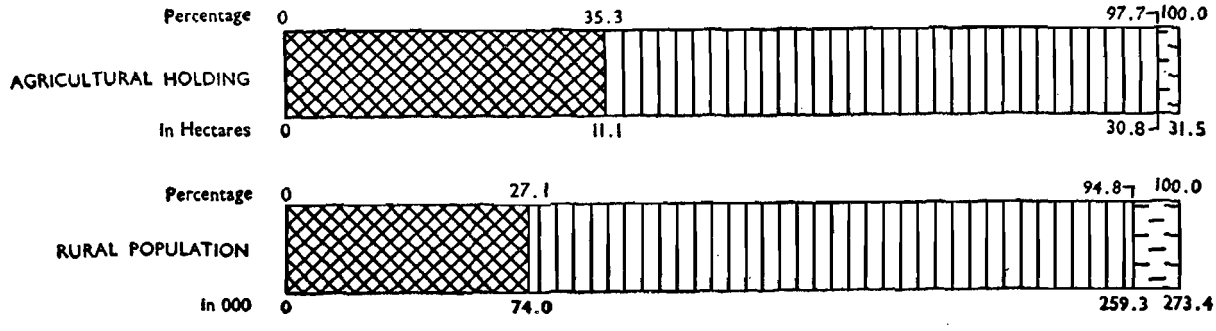
Mahe Area (0.05 hectares) which lies below the Union Territory's average along with Pondicherry Area (0.11 hectares) has recorded the lowest among the three Areas.

Yanam is entirely an urban area.

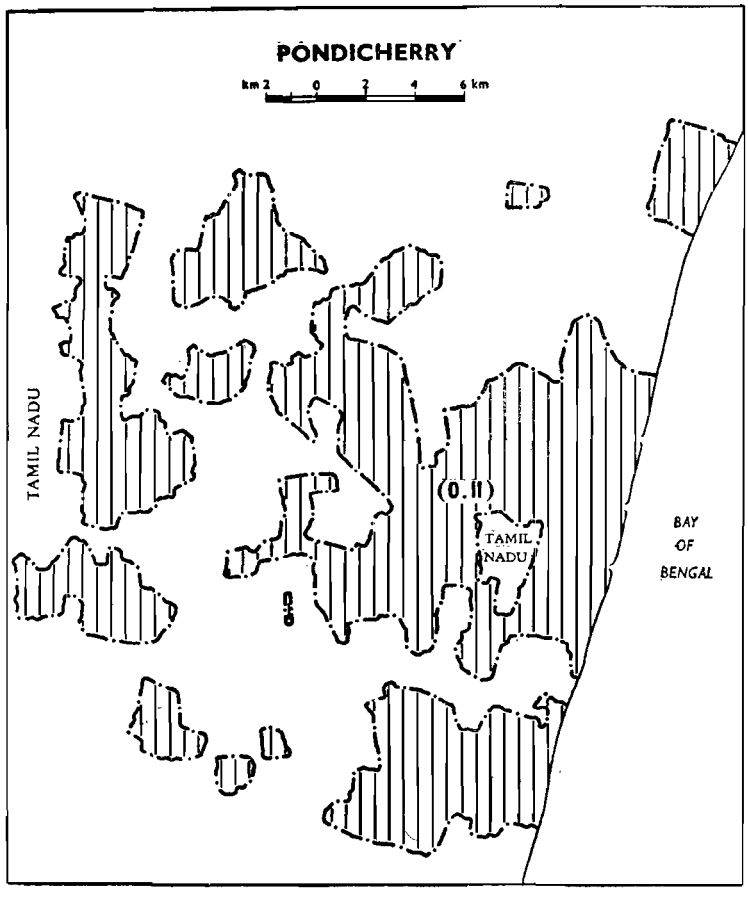
Table below presents the agricultural holding per capita in rural areas for 1971.

| *U.T./Area* | *Total agricultural land (net area sown + current fallows)* | *Rural population* | *Agricultural holding per capita in rural areas in hectares* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **31,510** | **273,419** | **0.12** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 19,664 | 185,295 | 0.11 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 11,112 | 73,962 | 0.15 |
| Mahe Area .. | 734 | 14,162 | 0.05 |
| Yanam Area .. | Entirely Urban | | |

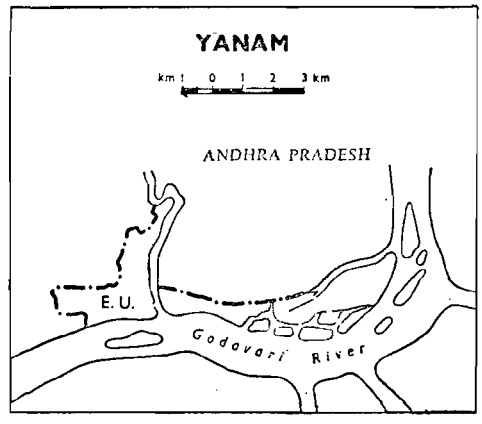
The two horizontal bar diagrams below show agricultural holding and the rural population of the Areas under each range with their corresponding percentage values.

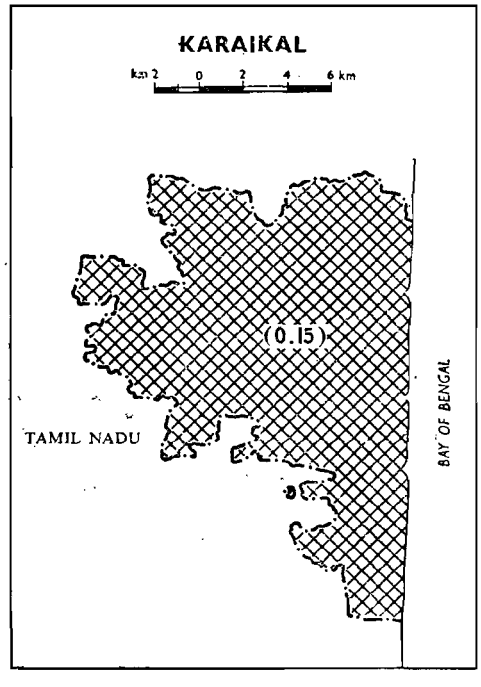


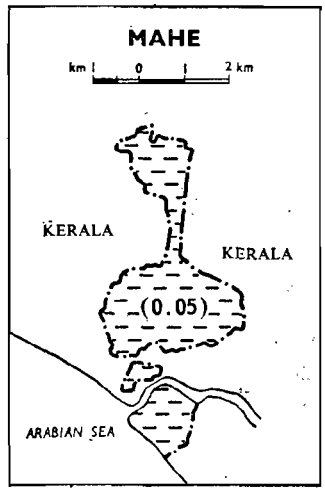
# AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS 1971




BOUNDARY :-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY




Agricultural holding per capita in Rural areas in hectares

- 0.15 & above
- 0.10 – 0.14 → U. T. Average 0.12
- 0.09 & below

E. U. Entirely Urban

# MAP 50

## AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR 1971

This map shows the agricultural holding per male cultivator at Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory in 1971.

Per capita agricultural holding has been obtained for each Area by dividing the total agricultural land of each Area by the number of male cultivators. These figures have been grouped into four categories and shaded from dark to light shades of hatching according to the values from high to low order.

The per capita agricultural holding in Pondicherry Union Territory is 2.00 hectares per male cultivator.

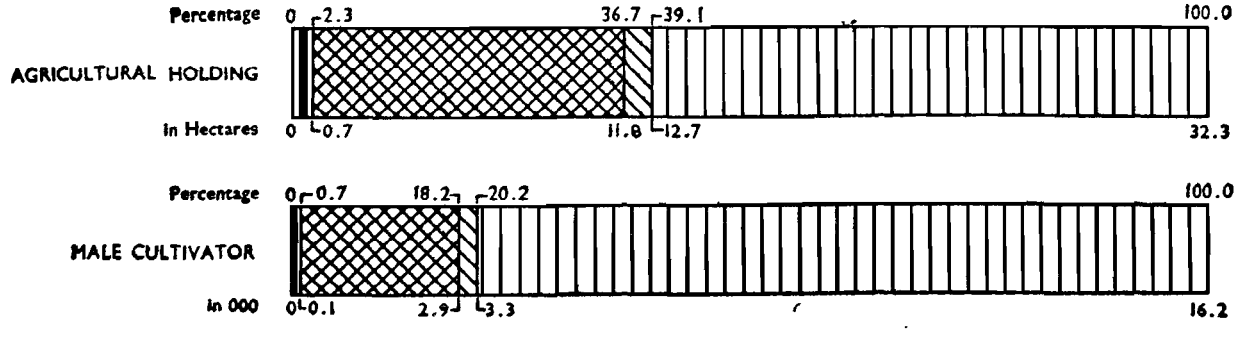
Higher per capita holdings falling under the range of 4.01 hectares and above is observed only in Mahe Area (6.33). Karaikal Area (3.94 hectares) falls under the range of 3.01–4.00 hectares. Yanam Area (2.43) falls under the range of 2.01–3.00 hectares. These three Areas have a higher figure than the Union Territory's average.

The Area which has per capita holding below the Union Territory's average is Pondicherry (1.53).

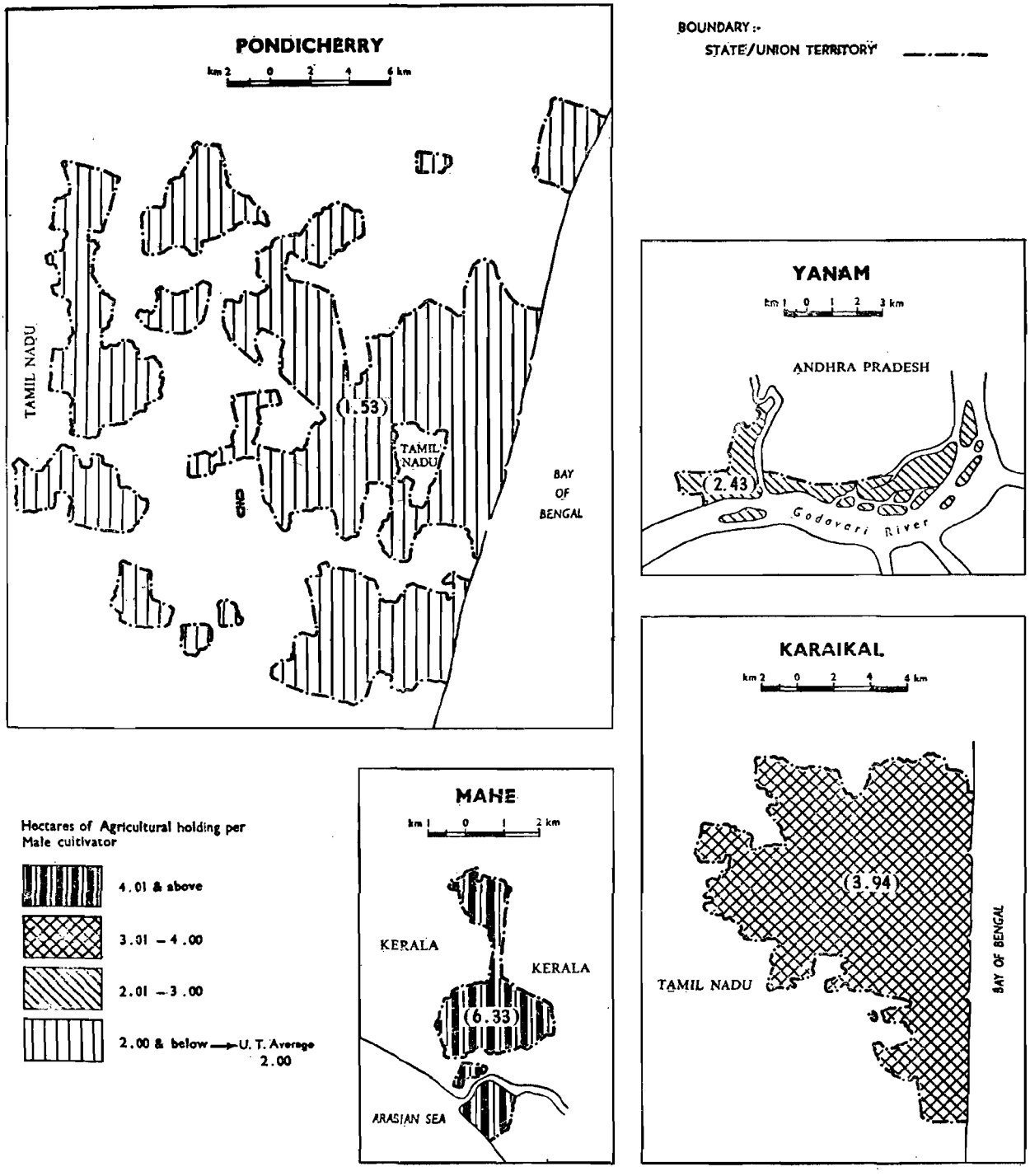
Table below presents the agricultural holding per male cultivator for 1971.

| *U.T./Area* | *Total Agricultural land (Net Area sown + current fallows)* | *Male cultivators* | *Agricultural holding per male cultivator* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **32,314** | **16,160** | **2.00** |
| Pondicherry Area | 19,664 | 12,891 | 1.53 |
| Karaikal Area | 11,112 | 2,822 | 3.94 |
| Mahe Area .. | 734 | 116 | 6.33 |
| Yanam Area .. | 804 | 331 | 2.43 |

The two bar diagrams below show the agricultural holding and male cultivators of the Areas under each range with the corresponding percentage values.



# AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR 1971



# MAP 51

## PER ADULT REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS (CEREALS AND PULSES) 1971

This map represents the per adult requirement and supply in terms of calories of staple food crops such as rice, wheat, millets and pulses for each Area of Pondicherry Union Territory as in 1971. This also indicates the regions of surplus or deficit in the supply of staple food crops according to nutritional requirements.

Requirement of cereals and pulses in calories per day for adult male and female, adolescents and children of various age-groups as recommended in the report, "The nutritive value of Indian Food and Planning of Satisfactory Diets", Special Report Series No. 42 by W. R. Aykroyd, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, on page 29 have been taken into account. They are as follows.

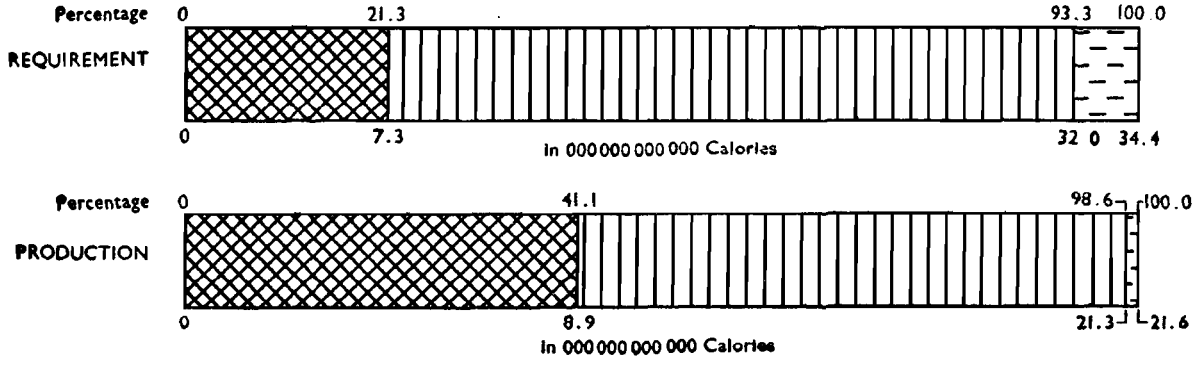
| *Age group* | | *Requirement of cereals and pulses per day in calories* |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | | (2) |
| Adult Male | +19 | 2,400 Calories |
| Adult Female | +19 | 2,160 Calories |
| Adolescents | 15–19 | 2,400 Calories |
| Children | 10–14 | 2,040 Calories |
| | 5–9 | 1,560 Calories |
| | 0–4 | 1,080 Calories |

For each Area of Pondicherry Union Territory, the requirement of cereals and pulses have been estimated according to sex and age structure as recommended above. The average per capita production of rice, wheat, millets and pulses (the average of five years 1966–67 to 1970–71) has been calculated for each Area. Based on the ratios of availability of calories to those required per adult per year, the Areas have been grouped into three ranges.

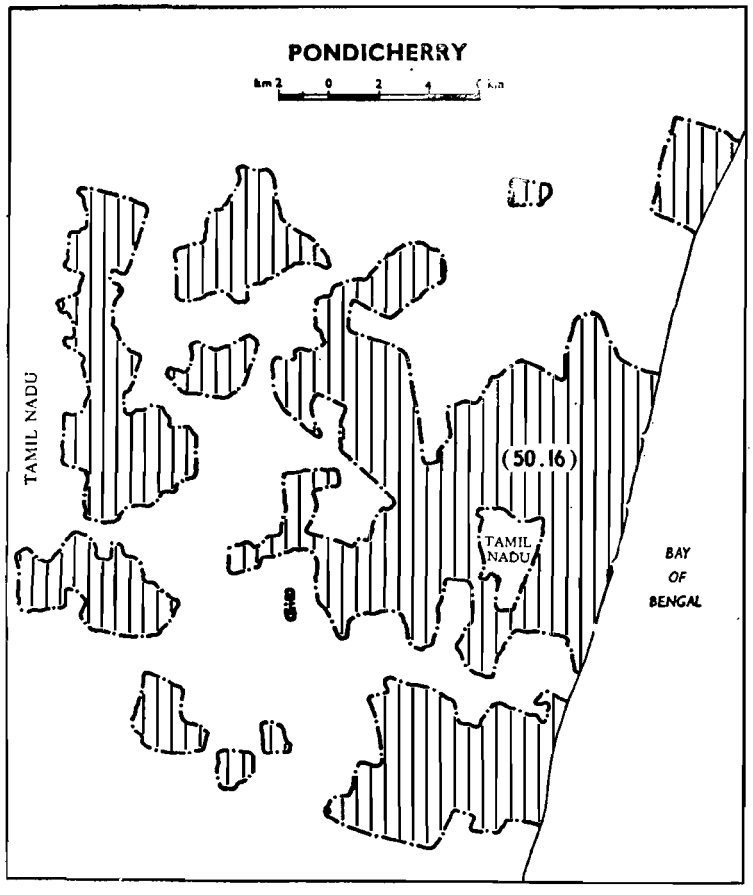
During 1971, Pondicherry Union Territory shows per capita supply of staple food crops (cereals and pulses) to the extent of only 62.85 per cent of requirement. Surplus of production of cereals and pulses is not revealed by any of the Areas except Karaikal. Karaikal Area exhibits the highest per capita surplus production of cereals & pulses to the extent of 121.14 per cent of the requirement, which is shown in green colour. Pondicherry Area with 50.16 per cent comes under the range 50.01 – 100.00.

Pondicherry Area (50.16 per cent), Yanam Area (39.60 per cent) and Mahe Area (4.28 per cent) display deficit in production of food crops as compared to requirements. Deficit in production of food crops in these Areas may be due to limited agricultural land and other geographical factors.

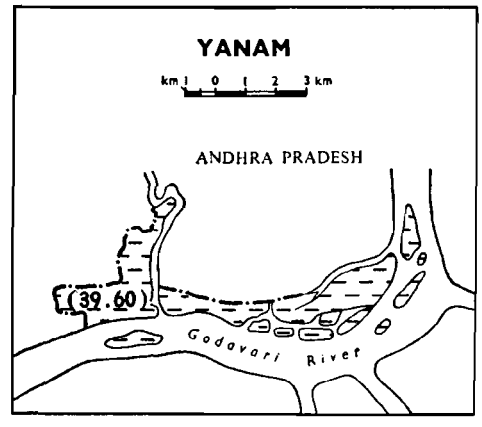
The two horizontal bar diagrams below show the requirement and production of food crops in calorific values.

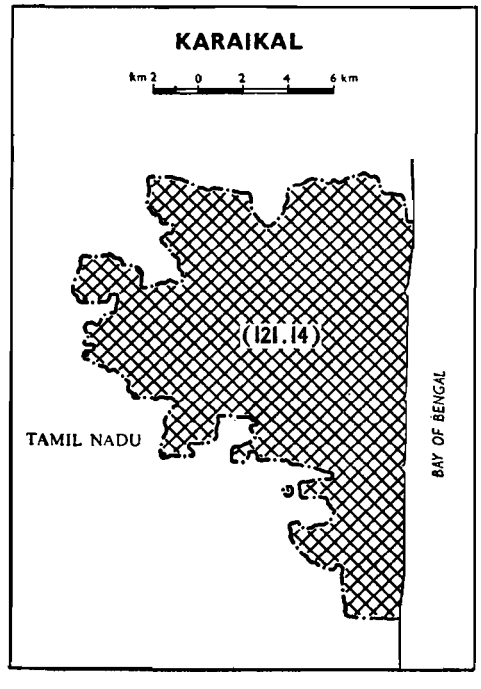


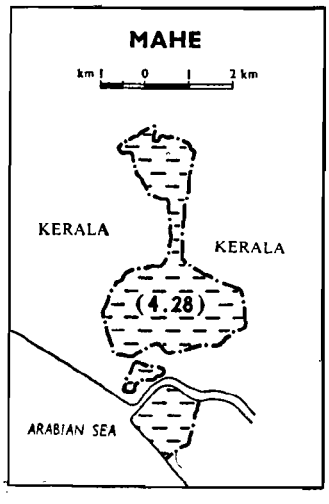
# PER ADULT REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS (CEREALS AND PULSES) 1971




BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY




Percentage of availability of staple food crops measured in calories expressed in percentage ratio to requirement

- 101.01 & above
- 50.01 – 100.00 → U.T. Average 62.85
- 50.00 & below

# 7. Industrial Categories

# MAP 52

## WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

This map shows the proportion of total workers and non-workers in the Areas of Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 census.

The percentage of workers and non-workers to total population cross-classified by sex has been calculated for each Area. A circle proportionate to total population of the Area is drawn in each Area and is divided into two sectors to represent percentage of workers and non-workers. Each of these sectors has further been sub-divided into two parts to indicate percentage share of males and females. On the basis of percentage values of workers, the Areas have been grouped into three ranges and shown by distinctly graded shades of hatching.

Out of 471,707 persons in the Union Territory 29.90 per cent are workers. The percentage of male and female workers to total population is 24.46 and 5.44 respectively.

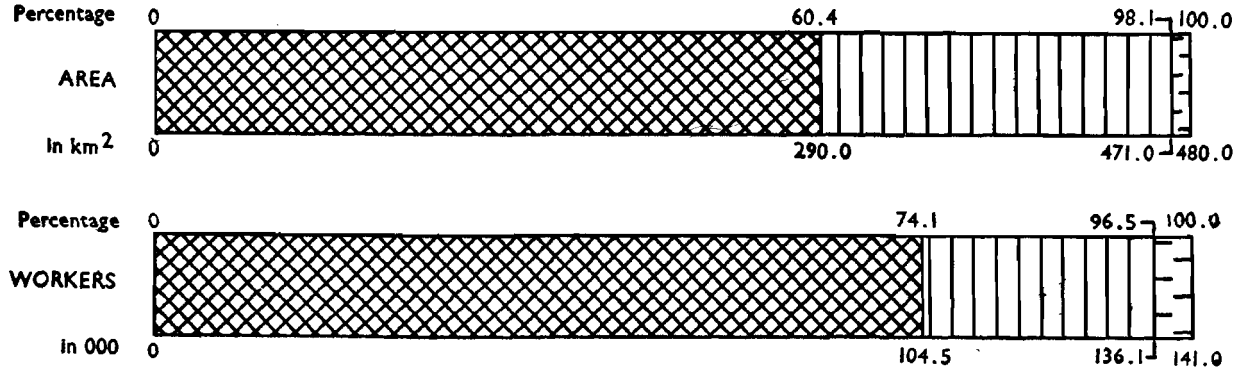
Two Areas lie above the Union Territory average of 29.90 per cent. Pondicherry Area (30.73) recorded the highest ratio followed by Yanam Area (29.95).

Karaikal Area (29.10) falls in the range of 28.01–30.00 and Mahe Area (21.14) falls below the Union Territory average.

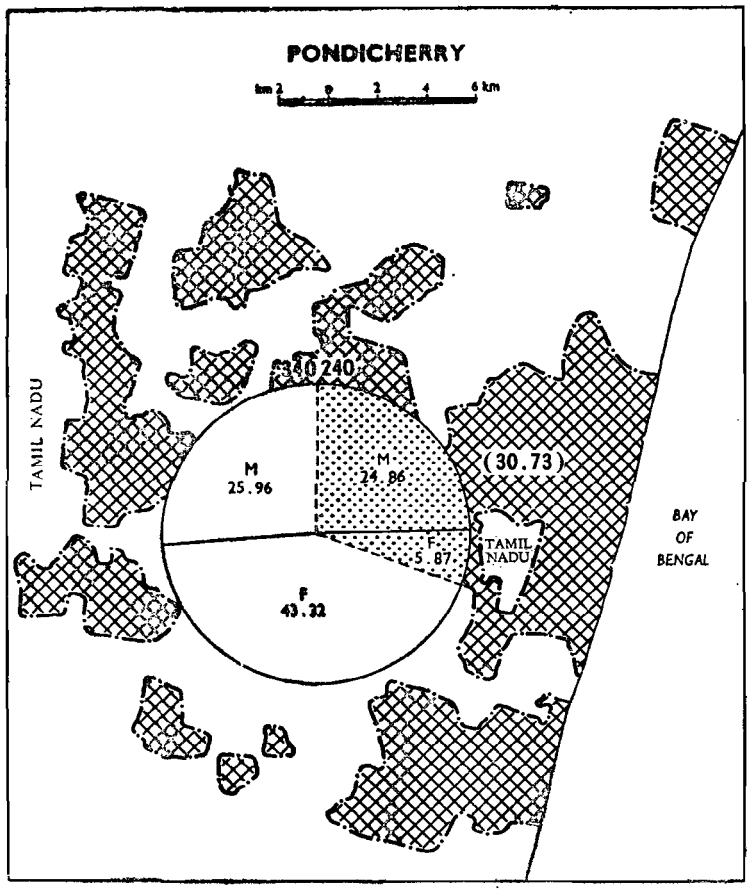
Table below presents the percentages of total workers and non-workers to total population.

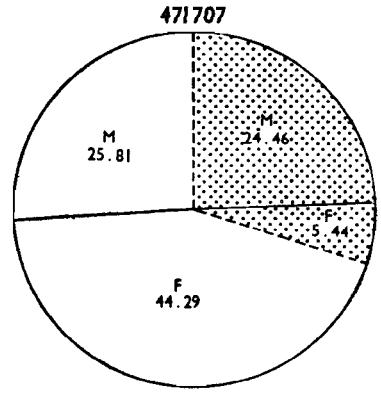
| *U.T./Area* | *Total Population* | *Percentage of* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Workers* | | *Non-workers* | |
| | | *Males* | *Females* | *Males* | *Females* |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **471,707** | **24.46** | **5.44** | **25.81** | **44.29** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 340,240 | 24.86 | 5.87 | 25.95 | 43.32 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 100,042 | 24.56 | 4.54 | 24.88 | 46.02 |
| Mahe Area .. | 23,134 | 17.71 | 3.43 | 28.39 | 50.47 |
| Yanam Area .. | 8,291 | 25.39 | 4.56 | 24.01 | 46.04 |

The two bar diagrams below show the area and workers in the Areas falling under each range along with their corresponding percentage values.

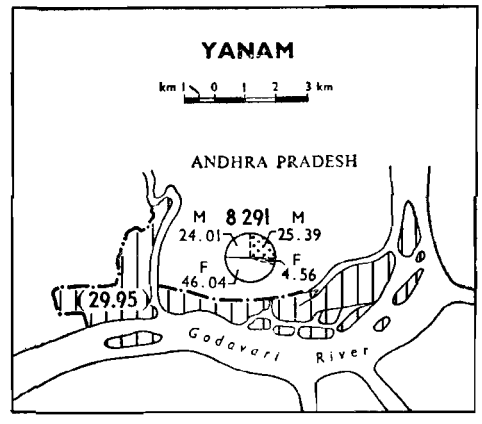


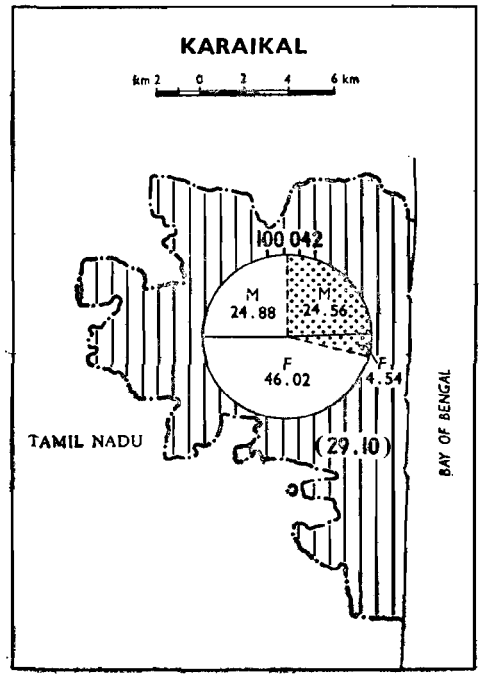
# WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

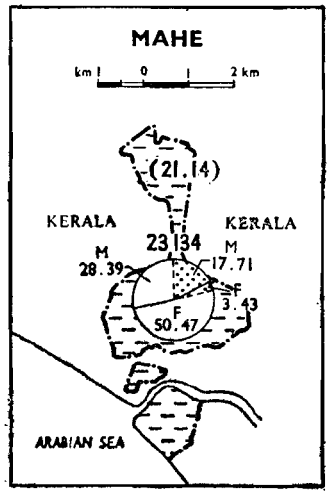



PONDICHERRY U.T.



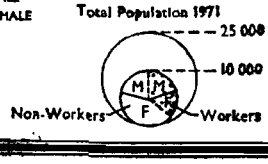




Percentage of workers to total Population

- 30.01 & above
- 28.01 – 30.00 → U.T. Average 29.90
- 28.00 & below

FIGURES AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL POPULATION 1971
FIGURES INSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE OF MALE (M) AND FEMALE (F)
M - MALE
F - FEMALE

Total Population 1971



# MAP 53

## RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

This map presents percentage of rural workers and non-workers to total rural population at Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory in 1971.

Percentage of rural workers and non-workers to total rural population with male and female break-up has been calculated for each Area. In each Area, a circle proportionate to rural population of the Area is drawn and divided into two sectors presenting proportion of workers and non-workers. Each of these sectors is further sub-divided into two parts showing percentage share of males and females separately. The percentage figures of rural workers to rural population of the Areas have been grouped into three ranges and are hatched as per the legend of the map.

Among 273,419 persons living in the rural areas of the Union Territory 33.00 per cent are workers and 26.07 per cent of this are males and 6.93 per cent females. Rural non-workers constitute 67.00 per cent, and of this, 24.32 per cent are males and 42.68 per cent females. Two Areas exhibit values below the Union Territory's average while the third has a higher value.

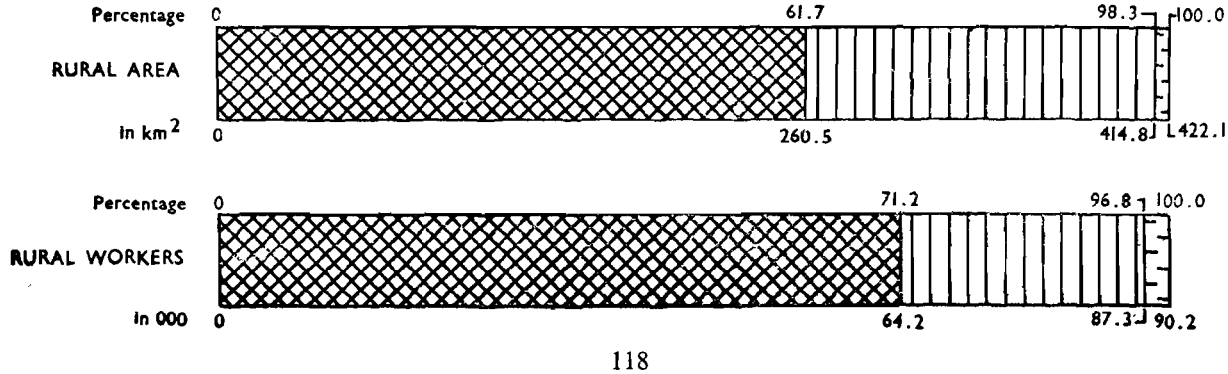
The percentage of rural workers to total rural population is the highest in Pondicherry Area 34.66 followed by Karaikal Area (31.17). Mahe Area (20.70) shows the lowest percentage of rural workers. Yanam is fully urban.

The percentage of rural non-workers to total rura population is the highest in Mahe Area (79.30) followed by Karaikal Area (68.83). These two Areas exhibit values above the Union Territory's average (67 per cent). Pondicherry Area (65.34) which falls below the Union Territory's average shows the lowest percentage of rural non-workers.

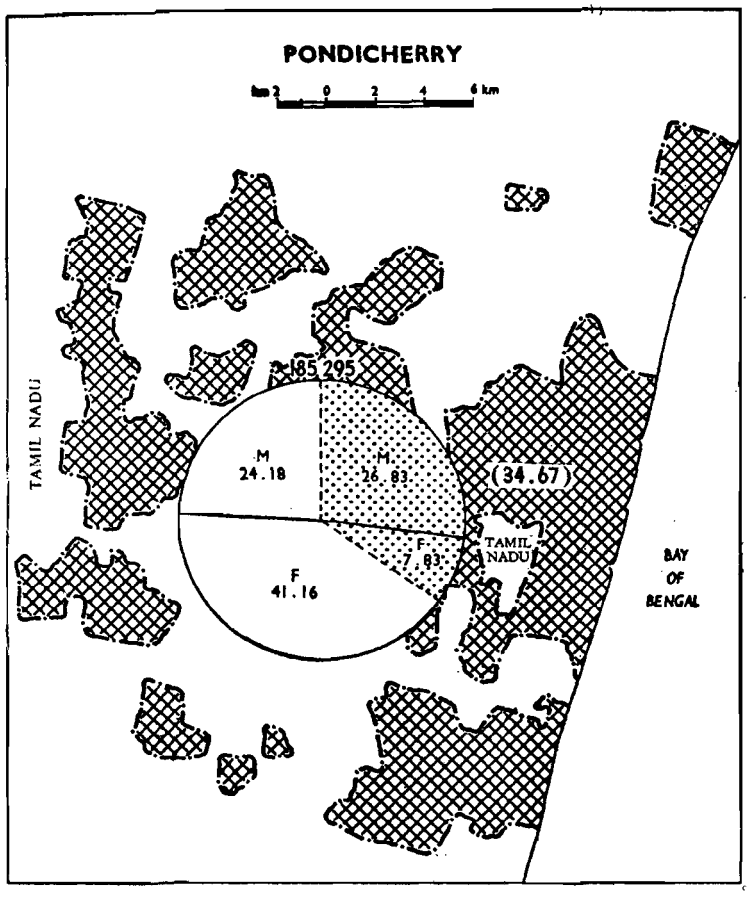
Table below presents the percentages of rural workers and non-workers to rural population, 1971.

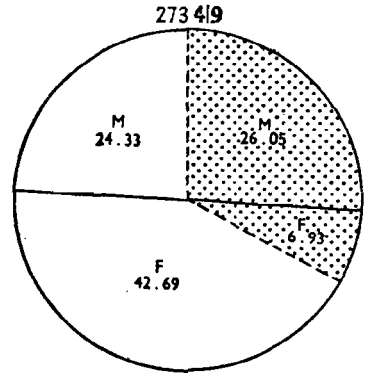
| *U.T./Area* | *Total Rural Population* | *Percentage of* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Workers* | | *Non-Workers* | |
| | | *Males* | *Females* | *Males* | *Females* |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **273,419** | **26.07** | **6.93** | **24.32** | **42.68** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 185,295 | 26.83 | 7.83 | 24.18 | 41.16 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 73,962 | 25.86 | 5.31 | 23.86 | 44.97 |
| Mahe Area .. | 14,162 | 17.20 | 3.50 | 28.61 | 50.69 |
| Yanam Area .. | .. | Fully Urban | | .. | .. |

The two bar diagrams below show the area and rural workers in the Areas falling under each range as shown in the map along with their corresponding percentage values.

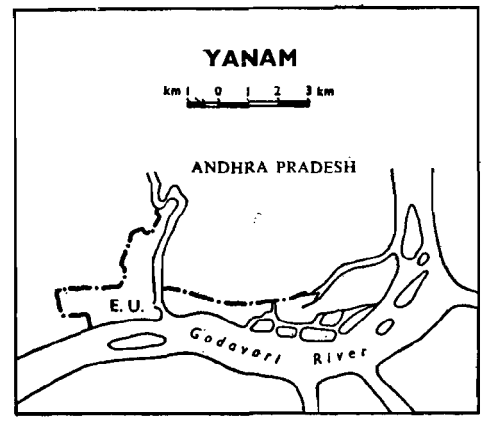


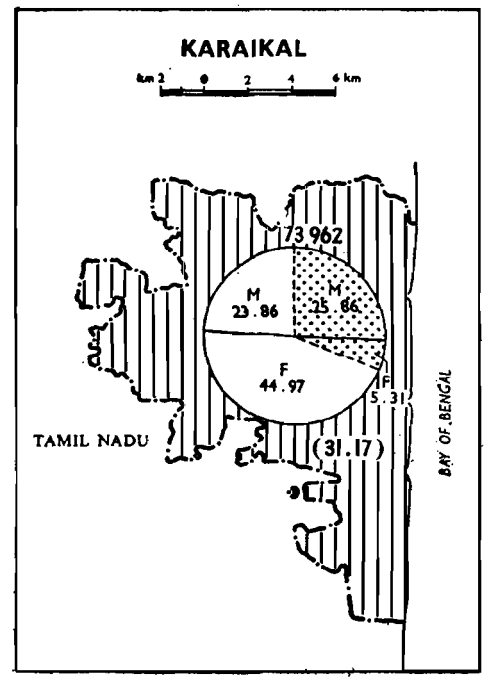
# RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

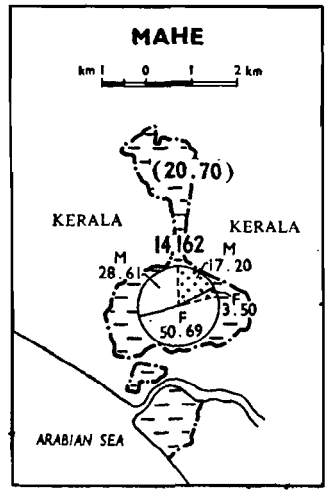



PONDICHERRY U.T.




Percentage of Rural workers to Rural Population

34.01 & above

30.01 - 34.00 → U.T. Average 33.00

30.00 & below

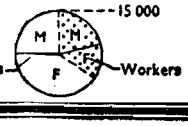
E.U. Entirely Urban

FIGURES AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE RURAL POPULATION 1971

FIGURES INSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE OF MALE (M) AND FEMALE (F)

M - MALE
F - FEMALE

Total Rural Population 1971 — 15 000



# MAP 54

## URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

This map shows the proportion of urban workers and non-workers to total urban population at the Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory for 1971 Census. The map also presents the percentages of urban male and female workers and non-workers.

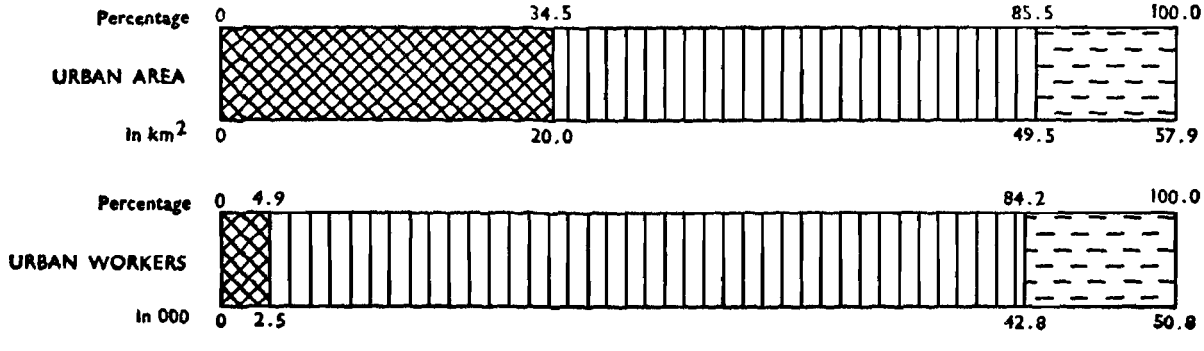
The percentages of urban male and female workers and non-workers to the urban population of 1971 for each Area are calculated. For each Area, circles are drawn proportionate to urban population and sectors for workers and non-workers are demarcated and the segments of workers are shaded with dots. The male and female segments are also demarcated inside the pie-diagram for both workers and non-workers. The area-wise percentage figures of urban workers to the urban population are grouped into three ranges as per the legend of the map.

Out of 198,288 urban population, 50,807 persons (25.62 per cent) are workers. Sexwise, 22.23 per cent of this are males and 3.39 per cent are females workers. The work participation rate is therefore very low. The percentage of urban non-workers is 74.38, out of which 27.87 per cent are males and 46.51 per cent are females.

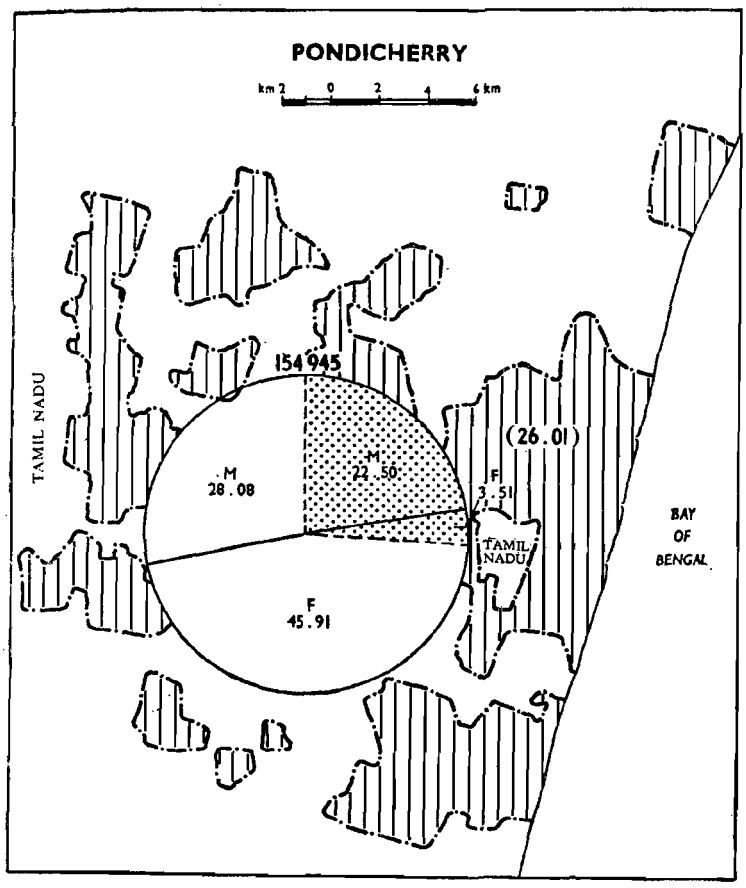
Yanam Area (29.95 per cent) exhibits the highest percentage of workers and lies in the range of 27.01 & above. It has 25.39 per cent of its urban population as male workers and 4.56 per cent as female workers. This is followed by Pondicherry Area (26.01 per cent) which lies in the range of 24.01–27.00. Both Yanam and Pondicherry Areas lie above the Union Territory average of 25.62 per cent. Mahe (21.82) and Karaikal (23.23) Areas fall below the Union Territory's average and lie in the range of 24.00 per cent & below.

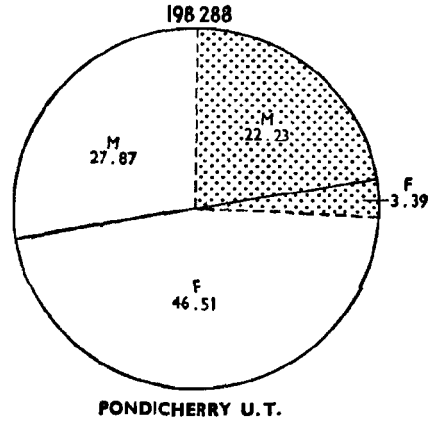
The percentage of non-workers in urban Areas is highest in Mahe (78.18), and of this 28.04 per cent represent males and 50.14 per cent females. It is followed by Karaikal which has 76.77 per cent of urban non-workers, the sexwise percentage being 27.74 of males and 49.03 of females. These two Areas lie above the Union Territory's average 74.38 per cent. The urban non-workers in Pondicherry Area is 73.99 per cent, of which 28.08 per cent represent males and 45.91 females. The lowest urban non-worker ratio is in Yanam Area (70.05 per cent). In this, 24 01 per cent represent males and 46.04 females.

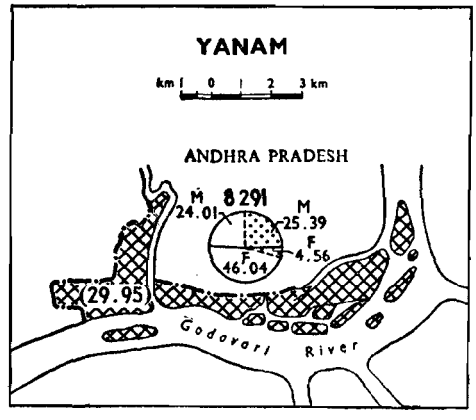
The two bar diagrams below show the area and the urban workers of the Areas falling under each range along with their respective percentage values.

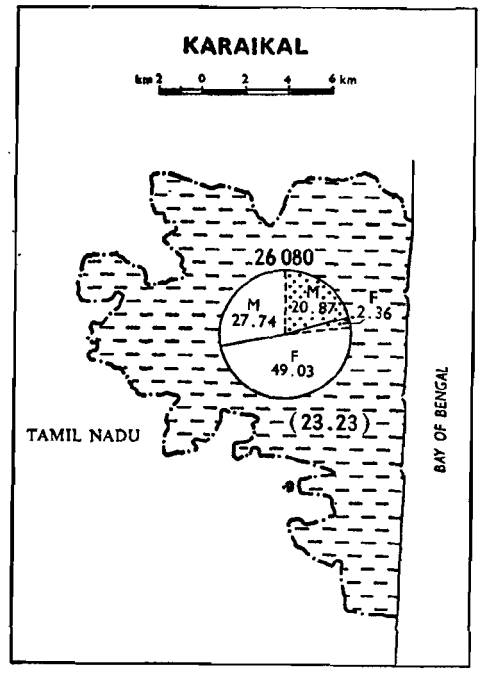


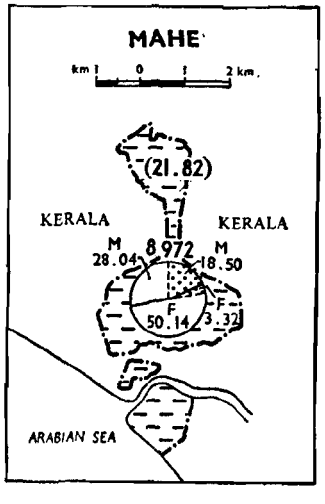
# URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971



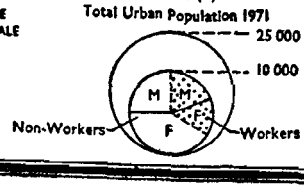




Percentage of Urban workers to Urban Population

- 27.01 & above
- 24.01 – 27.00 → U.T. Average 25.62
- 24.00 & below

FIGURES AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE URBAN POPULATION 1971
FIGURES INSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE OF MALE (M) AND FEMALE (F)
M - MALE
F - FEMALE



# MAP 55

## RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

This map depicts proportion of rural male workers to rural male population in age-group 15–59 at the Area level as in 1971. The percentage figures are grouped into three convenient ranges and the Areas are shaded according to the values as in the legend.

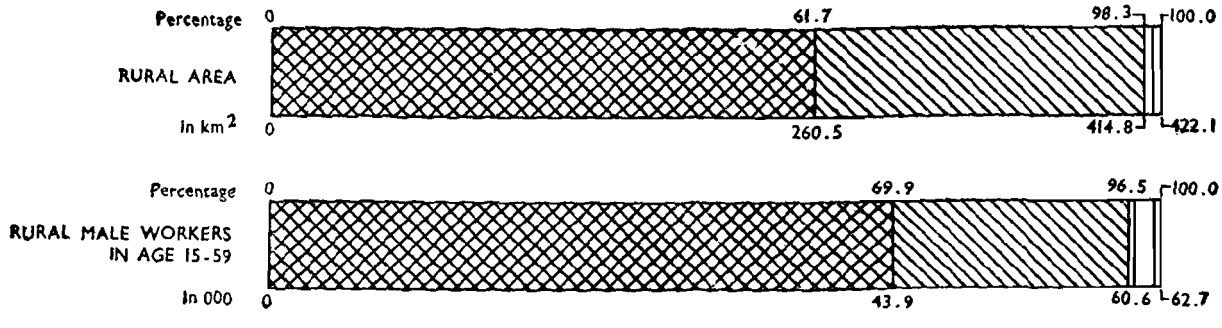
In the Union Territory, out of the rural male population of 73,062 persons in age-group 15–59, 62,746 (85.88 per cent) are workers.

Pondicherry Area (87.57 per cent) ranks highest and is covered by the group of 86.01 & above. This is above the Union Territory's average. It is followed by Karaikal Area (84.47 per cent) which lies in the range of 84.01–86.00. Mahe Area (68.14 per cent) recorded the lowest and falls under the group of 84.00 & below. Yanam is fully urban.

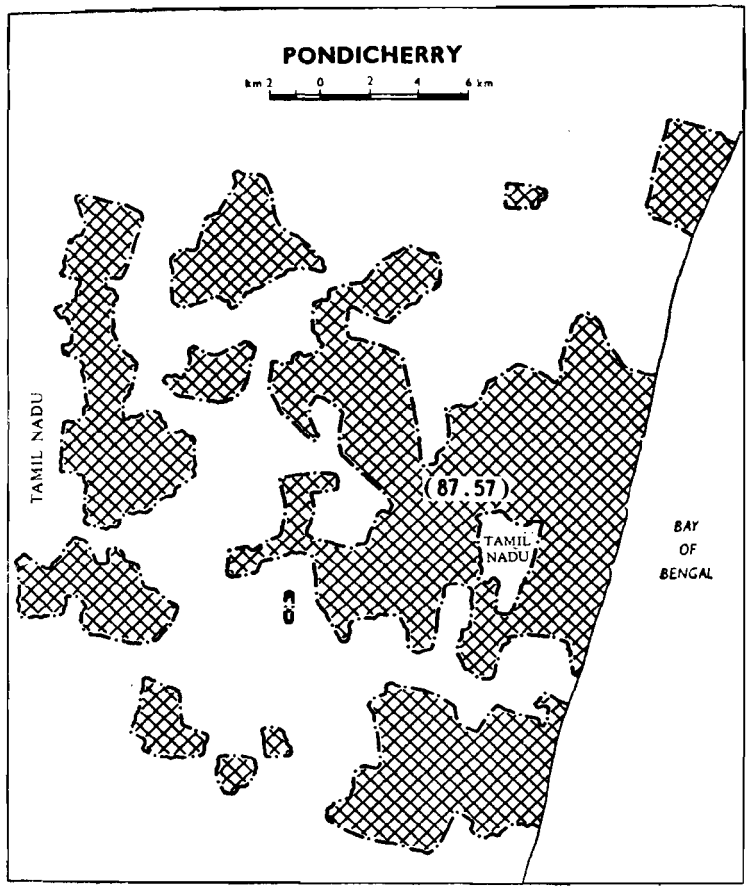
Table below shows the proportion of male workers to total male population in age-group 15–59 in the rural areas in 1971.

| *U.T./Area* | *Rural male population* 15–59 | *Rural male Working Population* 15–59 | *Percentage of rural male workers in working age group* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **73,062** | **62,746** | **85.88** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 50,085 | 43,858 | 87.57 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 19,791 | 16,717 | 84.47 |
| Mahe Area .. | 3,186 | 2,171 | 68.14 |
| Yanam Area .. | | —Fully urban— | |

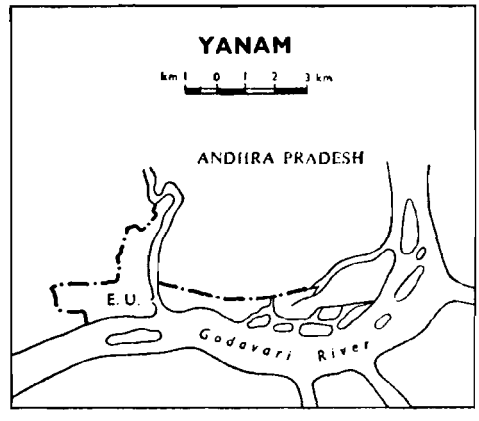
The two bar diagrams below show the rural area and rural male workers in age-group 15–59 of the Areas under each range as shown in the map.

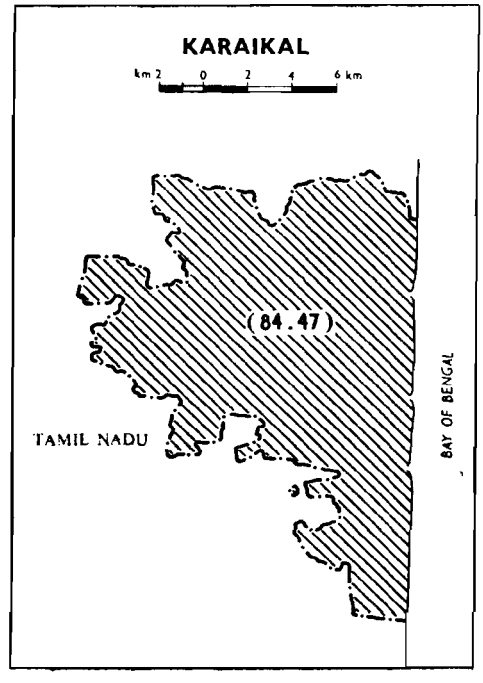


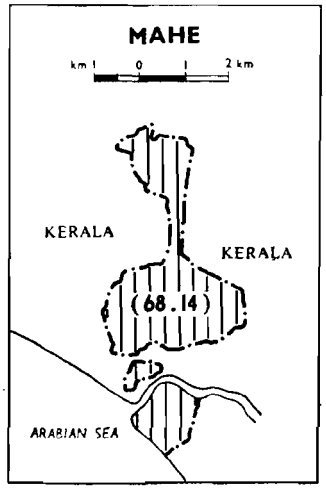
# RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
## 1971




BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY




Percentage of Rural Male workers in working age

- 86.01 & above
- 84.01 – 86.00 → U. T. Average 85 88
- 84.00 & below

E. U Entirely Urban

# MAP 56

## URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

This map shows the proportion of urban male workers to urban male population in the age-group 15–59, at the Area level for Pondicherry Union Territory, according to 1971 Census. The percentage values, calculated for each Area have been grouped into three ranges and shown in the map by choropleth method.

According to 1971 Census, there are 54,273 males in age-group 15–59 living in urban areas of which 40,457 (74.54 per cent) are workers.

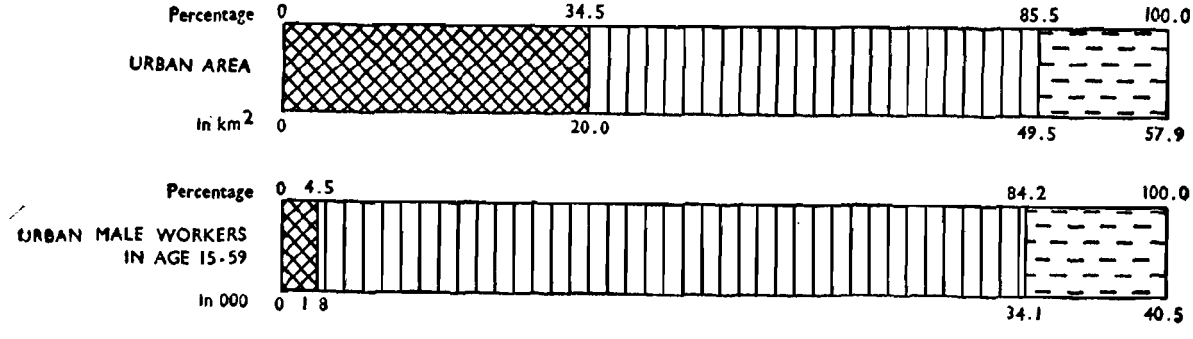
Yanam Area (83.32 per cent) falls in the range of 76.01 & above whereas Pondicherry Area (74.84 per cent) is in the range of 74.01–76.00. Both Yanam and Pondicherry Areas are having ratios above the Union Territory's average.

Karaikal Area (71.47 per cent) and Mahe Area (69.55 per cent) fall in the lowest range of 74.00 & below.

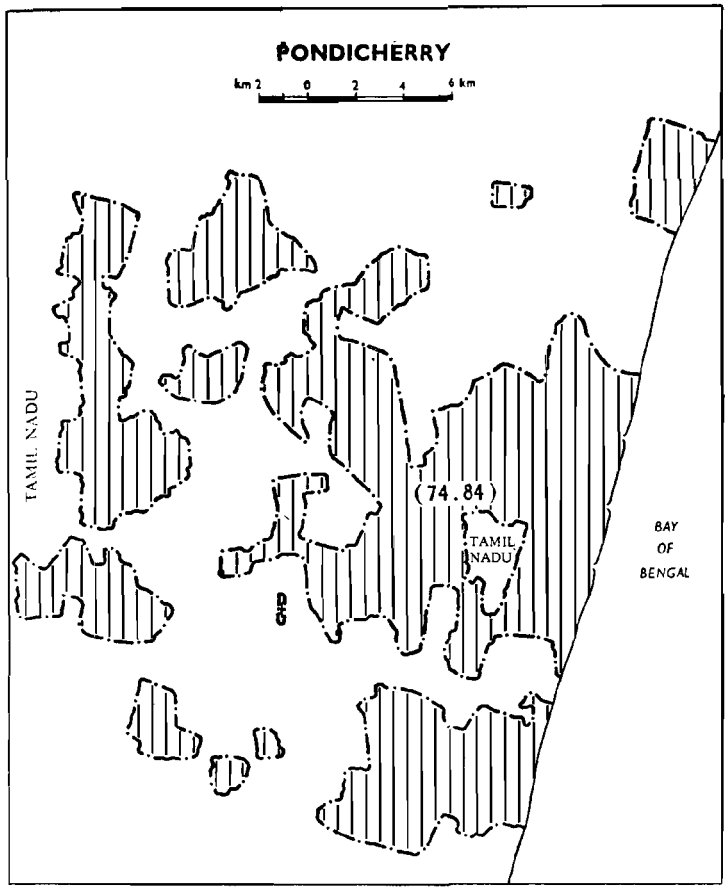
Table below shows the proportion of male workers to male population in age-group 15–59 in the urban areas in 1971.

| *U.T./Area* | *Male population 15–59 ages in urban areas* | *Male workers of 15–59 ages in urban areas* | *Percentage of urban male workers in working ages 15–59* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **54,273** | **40,457** | **74.54** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 43,118 | 32,268 | 74.84 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 6,867 | 4,908 | 71.47 |
| Mahe Area .. | 2,118 | 1,473 | 69.55 |
| Yanam Area .. | 2,170 | 1,808 | 83.32 |

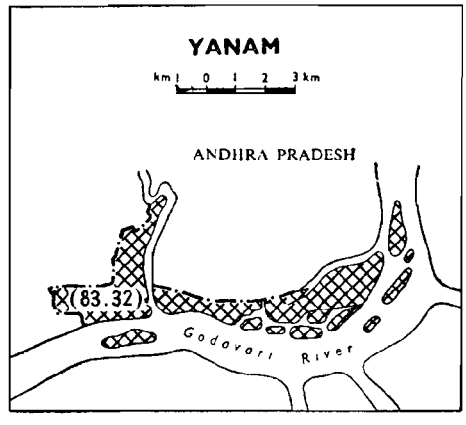
The two bar diagrams below show urban area and urban male workers in age group 15–59 of the Areas under each range with their corresponding percentage values.

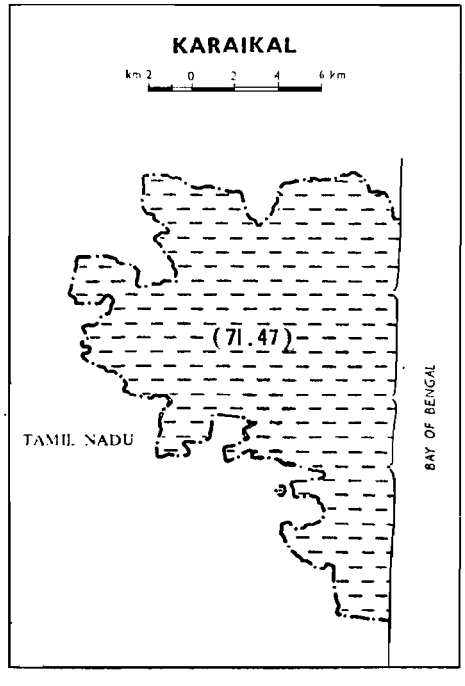


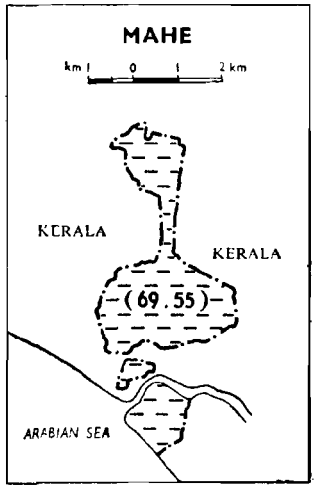
# URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
# 1971




BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY




Percentage of Urban Male workers in working age

- 76.01 & above
- 74.01 – 76.00 → U. T. Average 74 54
- 74.00 & below

# MAP 57

## RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

This map shows the proportion of rural female workers to rural female population in age-group 15–59, in the Areas of Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 Census. The percentage figures are grouped into three ranges and presented on the map by choropleth method.

The proportion of rural female workers to rural female population in age-group 15–59 is 23.38 per cent for the Union Territory.

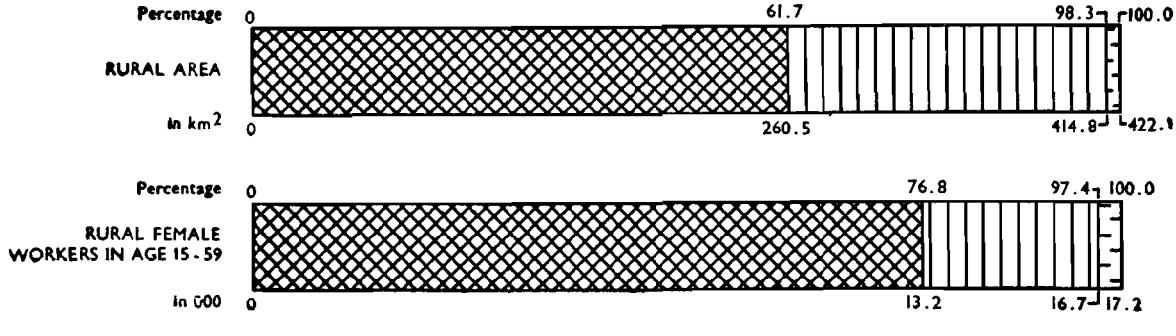
Pondicherry Area has the highest proportion of (27.13 per cent) rural female workers in the working age 15–59. It is above the Union Territory's average.

The proportions of Karaikal and Mahe Areas are below the Union Territory's average. Karaikal Area (17.09 per cent) lies in the range of 16.01–24.00 per cent and Mahe Area (10.89 per cent) falls in the lowest group 16.00 per cent and below.

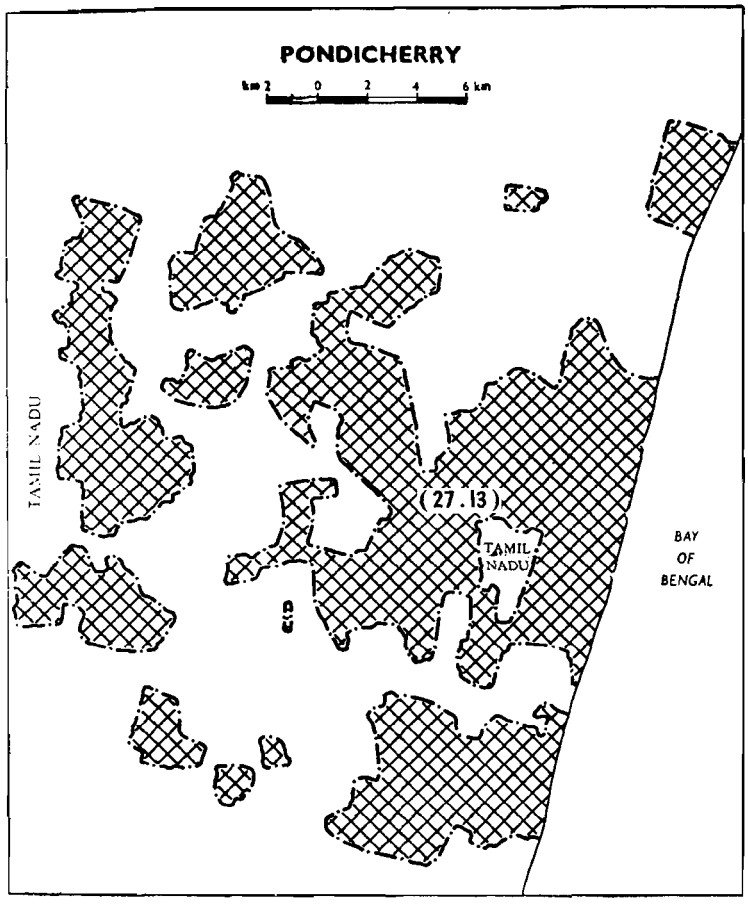
Table below presents the proportion of female workers to female population in age-group 15–59 in the rural areas, 1971.

| *U.T./Area* | *Female population in 15–59 ages in rural areas* | *Female working population in 15–59 ages in rural areas* | *Percentage of rural female wokers in working age group 15–59* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **73,516** | **17,189** | **23.38** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 48,627 | 13,194 | 27.13 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 20,731 | 3,542 | 17.09 |
| Mahe Area .. | 4,158 | 453 | 10.89 |
| Yanam Area .. | | Entirely Urban | |

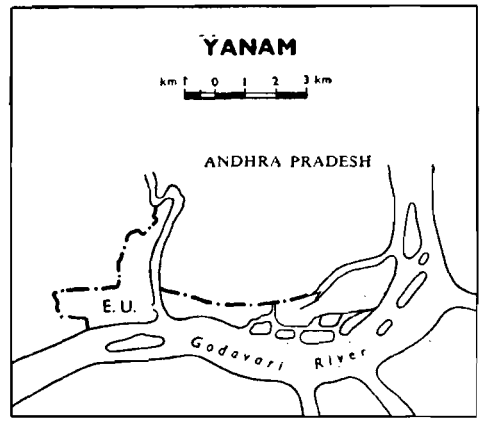
The two bar diagrams below show the rural area and rural female workers in age group 15–59 of the Areas under each range along with their corresponding percentage values.

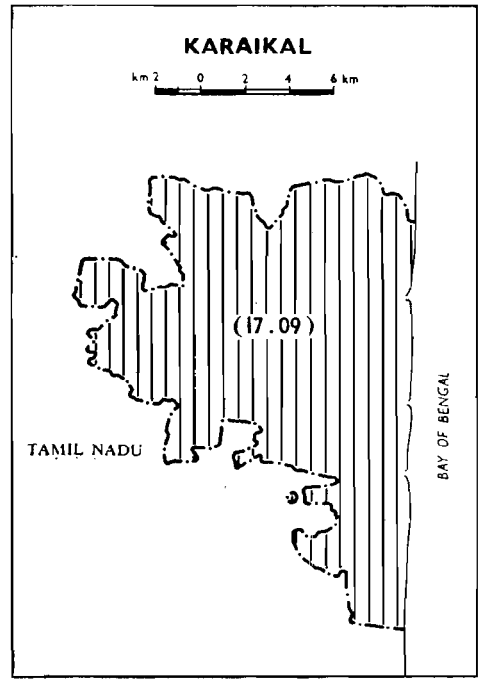


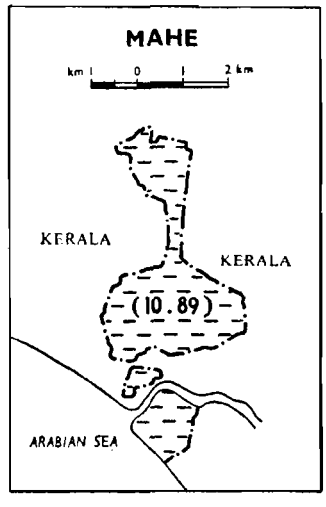
# RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
## 1971




BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY




Percentage of Rural Female workers
In working age

- 24.01 & above
- 16.01 – 24.00 → U. T. Average 23 38
- 16.00 & below
- E. U. Entirely Urban

# MAP 58

## URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

This map depicts the ratio of urban female workers to urban female population in the age group 15–59, at Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory as it existed in 1971 Census.

Percentage of urban female workers in age-group 15–59 to urban female population in the same age group has been calculated for each Area. The percentage figures so obtained have been grouped into three ranges as shown on the map and depected by choropleth method.

According to the 1971 census, among 54,607 urban females in age-group 15–59, 6,121 (11.21 per cent) are workers.

Yanam and Pondicherry Areas remain above the Union Territory's average while Mahe and Karaikal Areas fall below it.

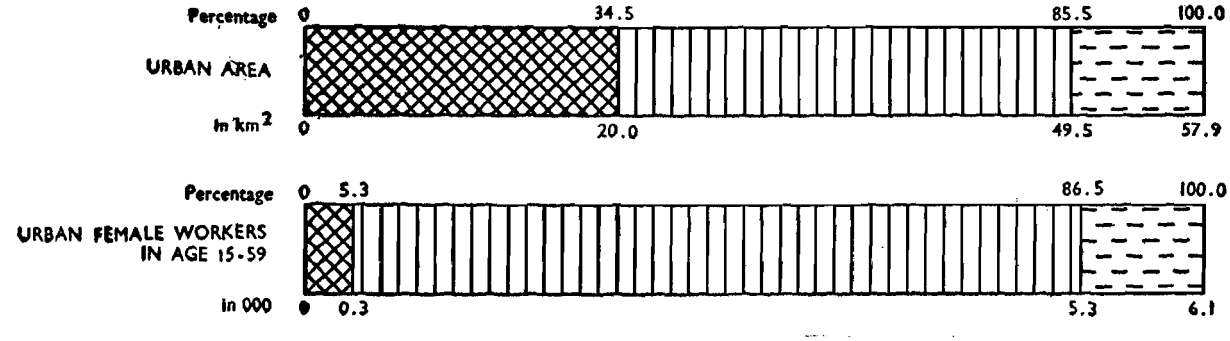
Yanam Area (14.60 per cent) is included in the range of 12.01 and above. It is followed by Pondicherry Area (11.81 per cent) lying in the range of 11.01 – 12.00 per cent.

Mahe (9.36 per cent) and Karaikal Area (7.54 per cent) lie in the lowest range of 11.00 per cent and below.

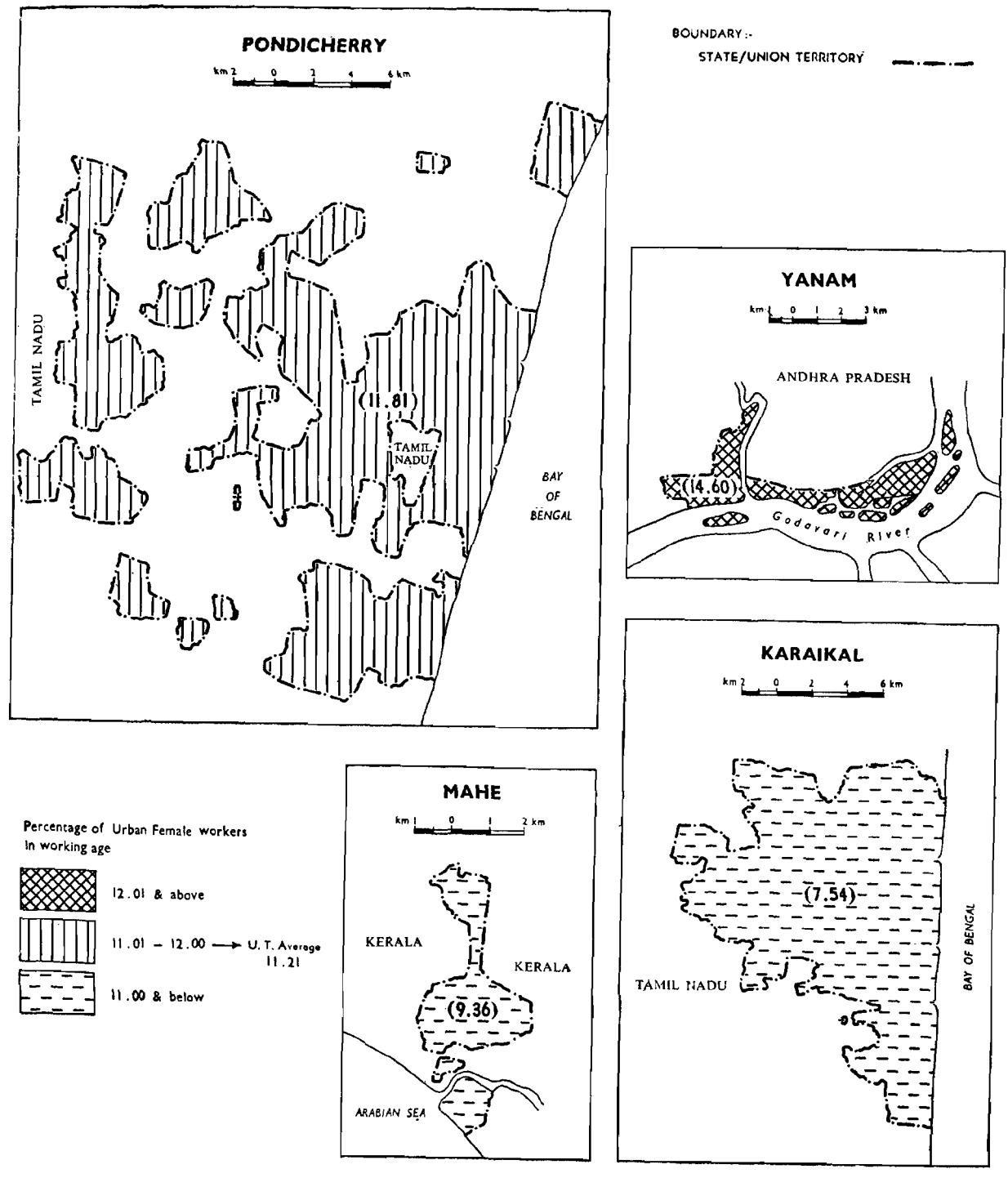
The table below shows the proportion of female workers to female population in the age group 15–59 in the urban areas as per 1971 census.

| *U.T./Area* | *Female population in ages 15–59 in urban areas* | *Female working population in ages 15–59 in urban areas* | *Percentage of female workers in working ages 15–59* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Terroitory** .. | **54,607** | **6,121** | **11.21** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 42,133 | 4,974 | 11.81 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 7,507 | 566 | 7.54 |
| Mahe Area .. | 2,755 | 258 | 9.36 |
| Yanam Area .. | 2,212 | 323 | 14.60 |

The two bar diagrams below show the urban area and urban female workers in age 15–59 of the respective Areas under each range along with their corresponding percentages.



# URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
## 1971



# MAP 59

## WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN EMPLOYABLE POPULATION AGE 15-59 1971

This map depicts the proportion of workers and non-workers among employable population of age-group 15-59 at Area level in the Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 Census. Data for this map have been taken from the 1971 Census Tables B-I Part A and B-VIII. All those persons who have returned themselves as workers in the age-group of 15-59, and all non-workers of the same age-group excluding those coming under (1) household duties, (2) students, (3) retired persons or rentiers, (4) dependents, (5) beggars etc. and (6) inmates of institutions like Jails, etc. are represented in this map. Circles proportionate to total employable population of age group 15-59 have been drawn in each Area. These circles are proportionately divided for workers and non-workers and by males and females for the workers. For clarity separate squares are drawn proportionate to total non-workers with male and female divisions.

The total number of workers in Pondicherry Union Territory in age-group 15-59 is 126,513 which forms 95.97 per cent of total employable population. The highest percentage of workers to total employable population is recorded in Pondicherry Area (96.42 per-cent) closely followed by Karaikal Area (95.57 per cent) and Yanam Area (94.67 per cent). Mahe Area (90.04 per cent) has recorded the lowest percentage of workers to total employable population in ages 15-59.

The number of male workers to total employable population in age group 15-59 comes to 78.29 per cent in the Union Territory as a whole. It varies between 80.32 per cent in Yanam Area to 75.34 per cent in Mahe Area.

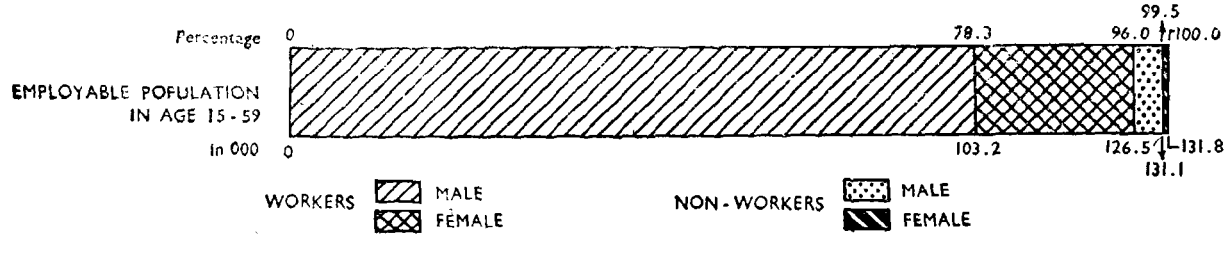
The percentage of female workers to total employable population in age group 15-59 is only 17.68 in the Union Territory. The same various from 18.58 per cent in Pondicherry Area to 14.35 per cent in Yanam Area.

The highest percentage of non-workers to total employable population in age group 15-59 is observed in Mahe Area (9.96 per cent), sex-wise break up being 8.39 per cent males and 1.57 per cent females. It is followed by Yanam Area (5.33 per cent) divided into 5.11 per cent of males and 0.22 per cent of females. The lowest proportion of non-workers is recorded in Pondicherry Area 3.58 per cent out of which 3.11 per-cent are males and 0.47 per cent are females. It is followed by Karaikal Area (4.43 per cent) formed by 3.92 per cent of males and 0.51 per cent of females.

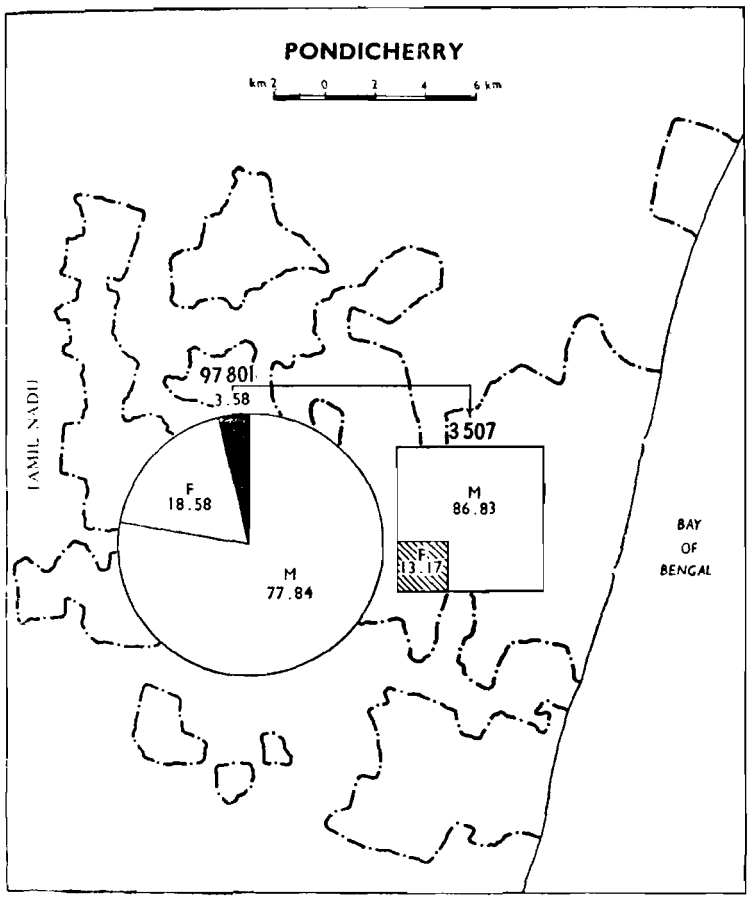
Table below shows the proportion of workers and non-workers to total employable population in age-group 15-59, 1971.

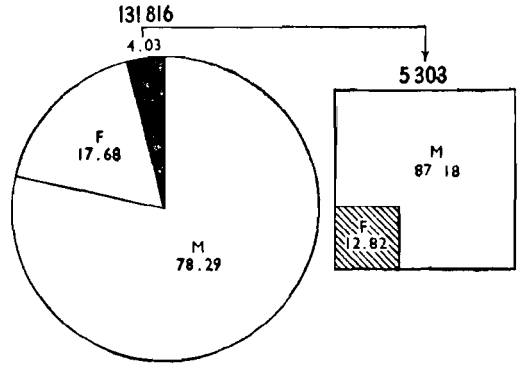
| *U.T./Area* | *Total employable Population 15–59* | *Workers* | | | | *Non-workers* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Males* | *Male percentage to total employable population* | *Females* | *Female percentage to total employable population* | *Males* | *Male percentage to total employable population* | *Females* | *Female percentage to total employable population* |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| **Pondicherry U.T.** .. | **131,816** | **103,203** | **78.29** | **23,310** | **17.68** | **4,623** | **3.51** | **680** | **0.52** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 97,801 | 76,126 | 77.84 | 18,168 | 18.58 | 3,045 | 3.11 | 462 | 0.47 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 26,927 | 21,625 | 80.31 | 4,108 | 15.26 | 1,057 | 3.92 | 137 | 0.51 |
| Mahe Area .. | 4,837 | 3,644 | 75.34 | 711 | 14.70 | 406 | 8.39 | 76 | 1.57 |
| Yanam Area .. | 2,251 | 1,808 | 80.32 | 323 | 14.35 | 115 | 5.11 | 5 | 0.22 |

The horizontal bar diagram below shows the cumulative number of employable population of Pondicherry Union Territory of 15–59 ages with division for male/female workers followed by male/female non-workers in that order along with cumulative percentages.

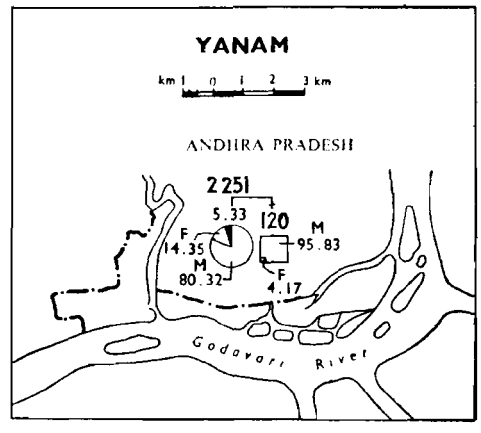


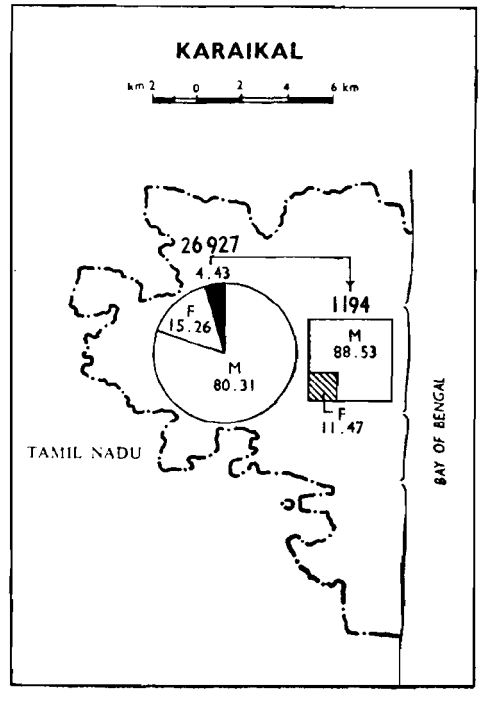
# WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59 1971

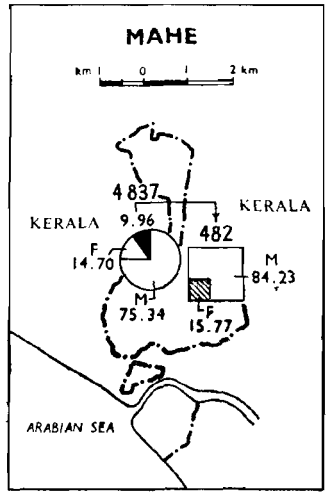


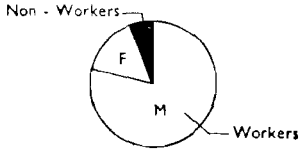

PONDICHERRY U.T.



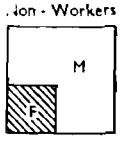




Size of total Employable Population in age - group 15 - 59 1971




ABSOLUTE FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLE INDICATE THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION




ABSOLUTE FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE SQUARE INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NON - WORKERS

M - MALE
F - FEMALE

# MAP 60

## CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

This map depicts male and female workers in each industrial category in each Area of Pondicherry Union Territory. There are nine industrial categories which have been grouped under primary, secondary and tertiary activities. Pyramids are drawn to show the size of workers in these nine industrial categories in each Area. The industrial categories are indicated in roman letters in between two vertical parallel lines of the pyramids. The bars on the left side depict male workers and on the right female workers engaged in various activities. The percentages indicating the share of male and female workers in various industrial categories are shown below the pyramids. Three different hatchings have been used to differentiate economic activities under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors as displayed in the legend of the map.

Workers employed in primary sector constitute 49.96 per cent of the total workers in the Union Territory. The participation rate of male workers in primary activities is 38.12 per cent of the total workers while the proportion of female workers in this sector forms 11.84 per cent of total workers in the Union Territory.

The proportion of workers engaged in primary activities is very high in all the Areas. The highest percentage of workers employed in primary activities is recorded in Karaikal Area (56.08 per cent) followed by Yanam Area (49.70 per cent) and Pondicherry Area (49.48 per cent). The lowest proportion of workers in primary sector is observed in Mahe Area (23.95 per cent).

In general the ratio of agricultural labourers to total workers is considerably high in all the Area except Mahe. In Pondicherry Union Territory as a whole, it is 32.81 per cent. The percentage of cultivators to the total workers in the Union Territory is 11.85. The variation of agricultural labourer ratio is between 32.31 per cent in Pondicherry Area and 8.06 per cent in Mahe Area. The workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities form 5.12 per cent in the Union Territory. Mining and quarrying is quite negligible in the Union Territory.

The secondary sector of the economy absorbs 21.07 per cent of the total workers in the Union Territory. Ratio of workers in such activities is highest in Mahe Area (29.17 per cent) followed by Pondicherry Area (22.92 per cent). The proportion of female workers in secondary activities is very low.

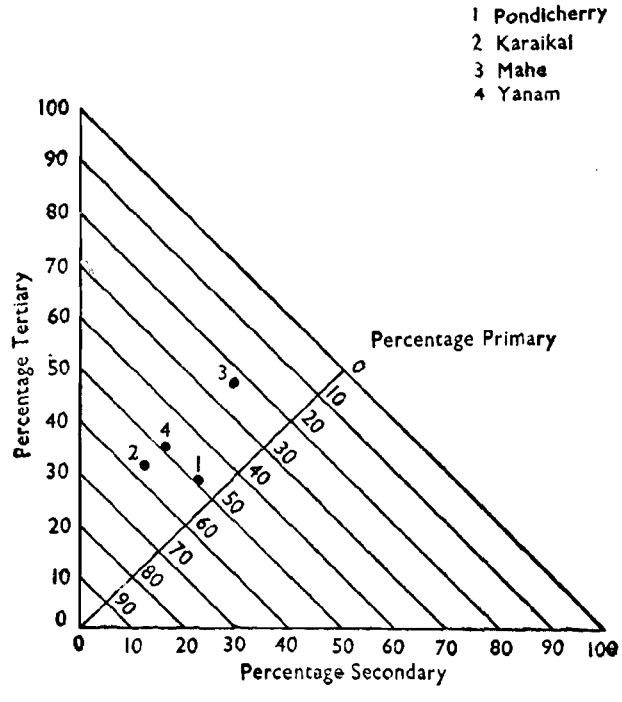
The tertiary activities engage 28.97 per cent of the total workers in the Union Territory. The highest percentage is recorded in Mahe Area (46.88) and the lowest is in Pondicherry Area 27.60 per cent. The map has been prepared considering only percentages of male/female workers in the different industrial categories to total workers.

The table below shows the percentage of male and female workers in the various industrial categories.

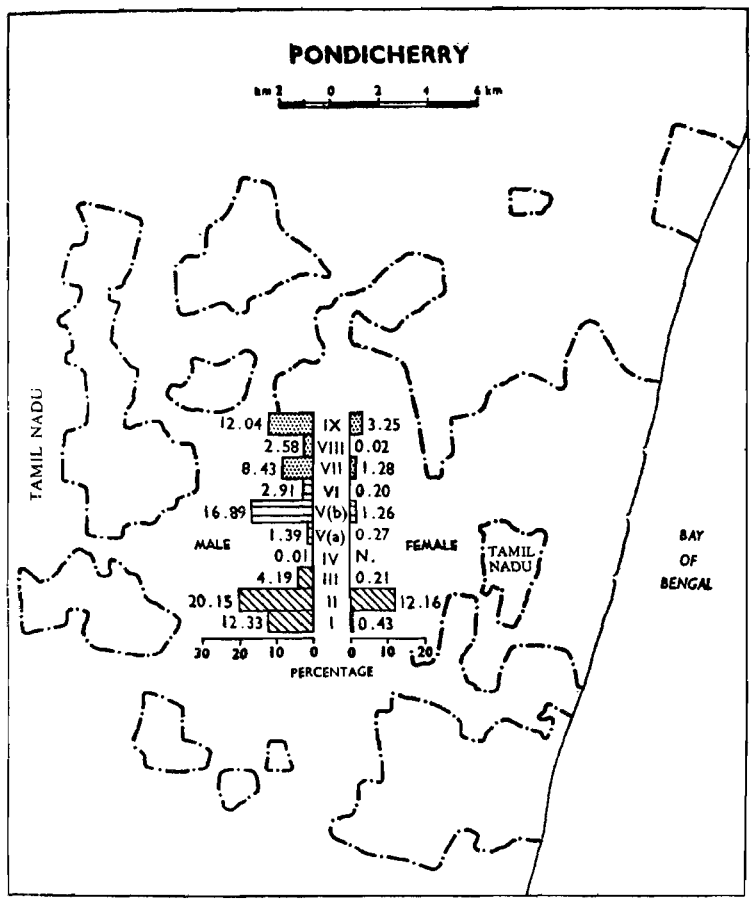
| Union Territory/Area | Total workers | I | | II | | III | | IV | | V-a | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (5) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **141,025** | **11.46** | **0.39** | **21.55** | **11.26** | **4.93** | **0.19** | **0.18** | — | **1.40** | **0.40** |
| Pondicherry Areas .. | 104,540 | 12.33 | 0.43 | 20.15 | 12.16 | 4.19 | 0.21 | 0.01 | — | 1.39 | 0.27 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 29,113 | 9.69 | 0.31 | 29.68 | 10.00 | 5.47 | 0.10 | 0.82 | 0.01 | 0.70 | 0.19 |
| Mahe Area .. | 4,889 | 2.37 | 0.18 | 4.99 | 3.07 | 12.93 | 0.16 | 0.25 | — | 4.15 | 1.64 |
| Yanam Area .. | 2,483 | 13.33 | — | 17.88 | 4.27 | 14.10 | 0.12 | — | — | 4.47 | 5.60 |

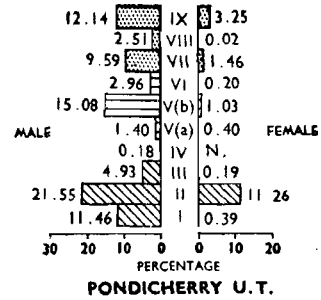
| Union Territory/Area | V-b | | VI | | VII | | VIII | | IX | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **15.08** | **1.03** | **2.96** | **0.20** | **9.59** | **1.46** | **2.51** | **0.02** | **12.14** | **3.25** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 16.89 | 1.26 | 2.91 | 0.20 | 8.43 | 1.28 | 2.58 | 0.02 | 12.04 | 3.25 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 8.74 | 0.25 | 3.33 | 0.24 | 12.34 | 2.24 | 1.88 | 0.02 | 11.75 | 2.24 |
| Mahe Area .. | 19.70 | 1.04 | 2.50 | 0.14 | 18.65 | 0.55 | 2.19 | 0.10 | 16.06 | 9.33 |
| Yanam Area .. | 4.27 | 0.24 | 1.33 | 0.12 | 8.46 | 1.77 | 7.93 | — | 13.01 | 3.10 |

The diagram below shows the relative position of Areas in Pondicherry Union Territory in relation to their percentage of workers under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

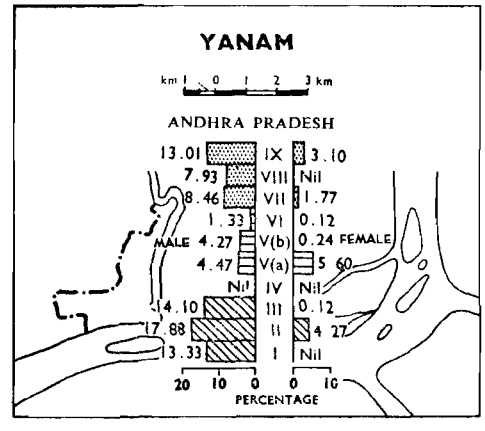


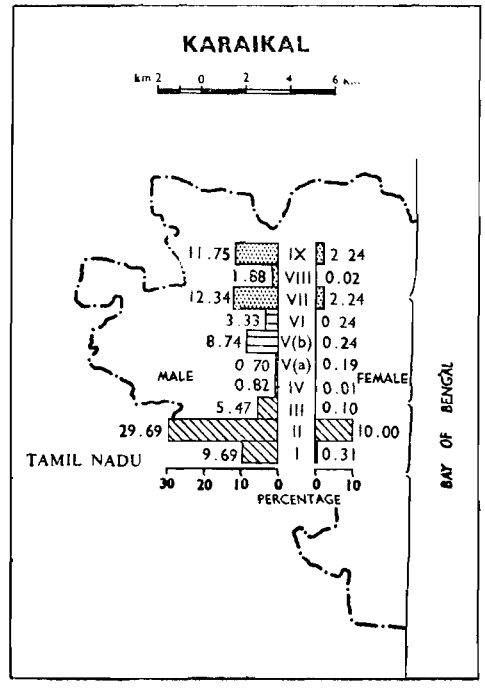
# CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971




PONDICHERRY U.T.



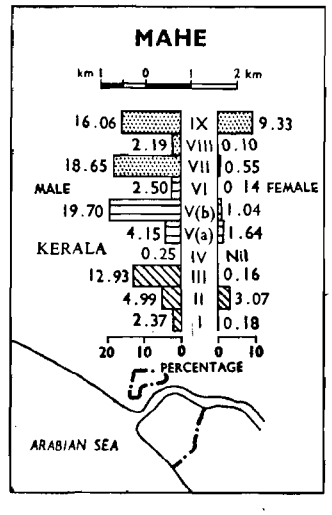

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1971

PRIMARY
- I Cultivators
- II Agricultural Labourers
- III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities
- IV Mining & Quarrying

SECONDARY
- V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs
  - (a) Household Industry
  - (b) Other than Household Industry
- VI Construction

TERTIARY
- VII Trade & Commerce
- VIII Transport, Storage & Communications
- IX Other services

N. Negligible



# MAP 61

## CLASSIFICATION OF RURAL MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

This map shows the industrial classification of rural male and female workers by pyramids at the Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory according to 1971 Census. Pyramids are drawn to show the proportion of rural male and female workers engaged in nine industrial categories as given in the legend of the map for each Area.

Rural workers employed in primary activities constitute 69.57 per cent of total rural workers in the Union Territory and the proportion in secondary sector forms only 13.35 per cent. The tertiary sector employs 17.08 per cent of total workers of rural areas. The participation of rural male workers is high in the category of agricultural labour (31.14 per cent) followed by cultivators (16.18 per cent). The participation of rural female workers is high in agricultural labour (16.37 per cent). The proportion of cultivators and other categories are very low.

The proportion of workers engaged in primary activities is very high in Pondicherry Area (72.78 per cent) followed by Karaikal Area (66.97 per cent)' Mahe (19.65 per cent) recorded the lowest.

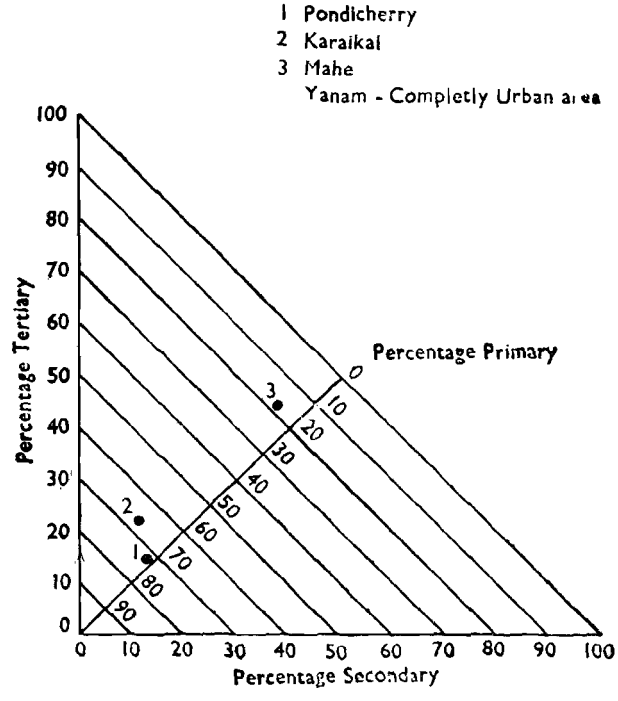
The rural Male workers employed in secondary activities form 12.48 per cent and the rural females form 0.87 per cent of the total workers in the Union Territory. The secondary activities engage 37.60 per-cent of the rural workers in Mahe Area, 12.90 per cent Pondicherry Area and 11.27 per cent in Karaikal Area.

Tertiary sector absorbs 17.08 per cent of the total rural workers in the Union Territory. Workers engaged in tertiary activities is highest in Mahe Area (42.75 per cent) followed by Karaikal Area (21.76 per cent). Pondicherry Area recorded lowest participation (14.22 per cent) in tertiary sector.

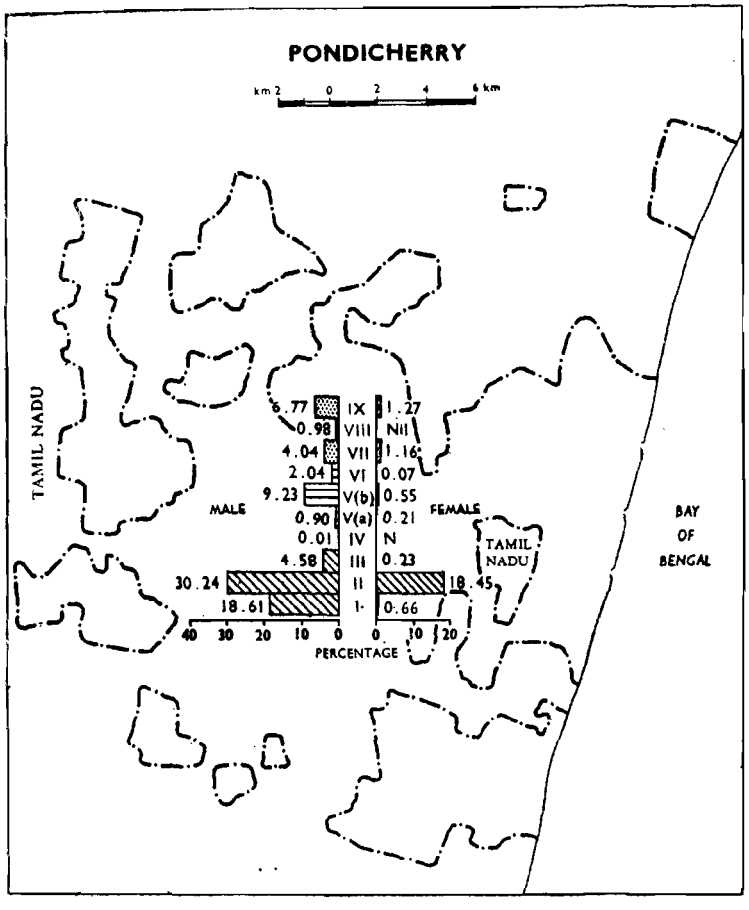
Table below shows the industrial structure of rural workers, both for males and females (in per cent) as it was in 1971 Census for the Union Territory and the Area.

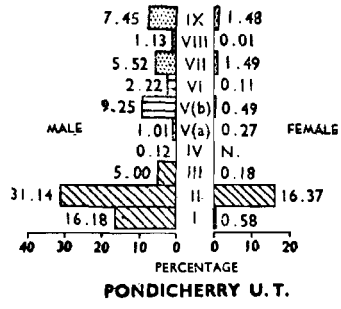
| *U.T./Area* | *Primary* | | *Secondary* | | *Tertiary* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Male* | *Female* | *Male* | *Female* | *Male* | *Female* |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **52.44** | **17.13** | **12.48** | **0.87** | **14.10** | **2.98** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 53.44 | 19.34 | 12.17 | 0.83 | 11.79 | 2.43 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 54.52 | 12.45 | 10.66 | 0.61 | 17.79 | 3.97 |
| Mahe Area .. | 14.23 | 5.42 | 33.44 | 4.16 | 35.45 | 7.30 |

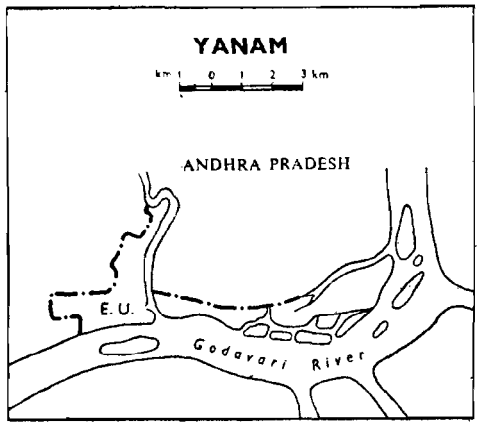
The diagram below gives relative position of Areas in Pondicherry Union Territory with regard to their percentage s of rural workers under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

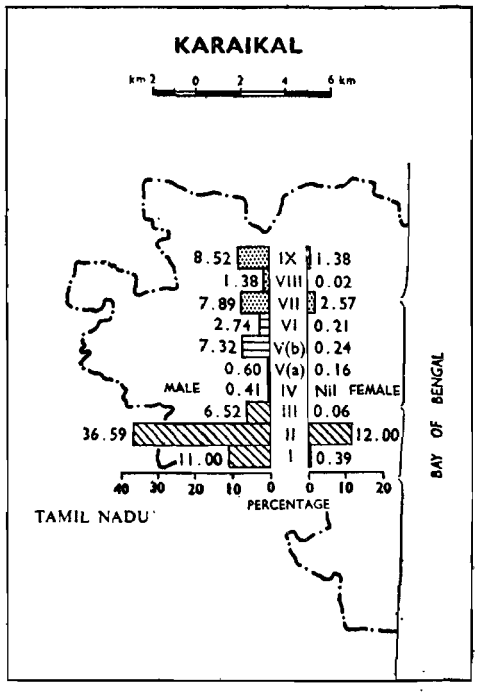


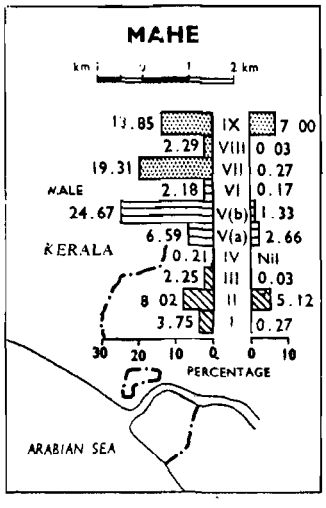
# CLASSIFICATION OF RURAL MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971




INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1971

PRIMARY
- I Cultivators
- II Agricultural Labourers
- III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities
- IV Mining & Quarrying

SECONDARY
- V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs
  - (a) Household Industry
  - (b) Other than Household Industry
- VI Construction

TERTIARY
- VII Trade & Commerce
- VIII Transport, Storage & Communications
- IX Other services

N Negligible

E.U Entirely Urban

# MAP 62

## CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

This map depicts industrial pattern of urban male and female workers in each Area of Pondicherry Union Territory according to 1971 census. Pyramids are drawn to show the size of urban male and female workers engaged in the nine industrial categories as shown in the legend of the map.

Primary sector engaged 15.15 per cent of the total urban workers of the Union Territory. The urban workers in secondary activities represent 34.75 per cent of the total workers. The tertiary sector absorbed more number of workers amounting to 50.10 per cent of total urban workers. The participation rate of urban female workers is very meagre in all economic activities except tertiary, where proportion of female workers is 7.84 per cent of the total workers.

The percentage of workers in primary activities is highest in Yanam Area (49.70 per cent) followed by Mahe Area (30.40 per cent) and the lowest in Pondicherry Area (12.35 per cent) followed by Karaikal Area (14.68 per cent).

The proportion of workers in secondary activities is highest in Pondicherry Area (38.75 per cent) followed by Karaikal Area (21.68 per cent). The other Areas show considerably low values (Mahe Area 16.54 per cent, Yanam Area 16.03 per cent).

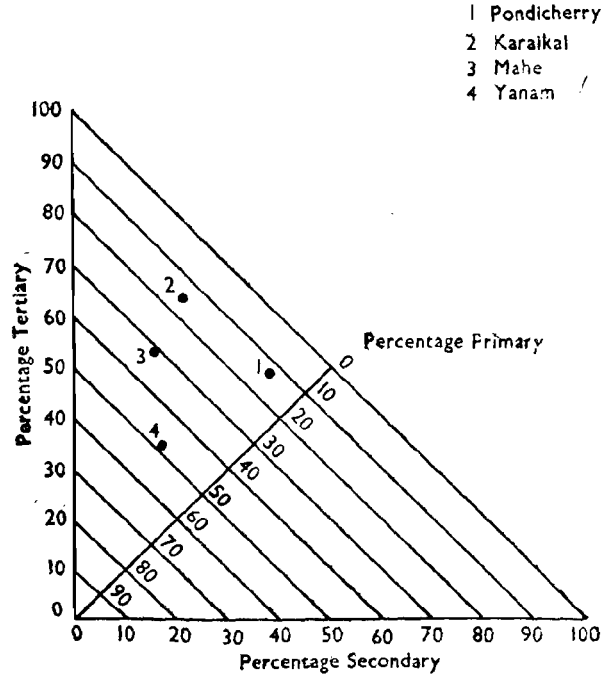
The proportion of workers in tertiary sector is highest in Karaikal Area (63.64 per cent) followed by Mahe Area (53.06 per cent) and Pondicherry Area (48.90 per cent). The lowest value is recorded in Yanam Area (34.27 per cent).

The proportion of male workers is significant in tertiary activities in Karaikal Area (57.12 per cent) followed by Pondicherry Area (40.97 per cent). The proportion of female worker is highest in tertiary activities in Mahe Area (13.99 per cent).

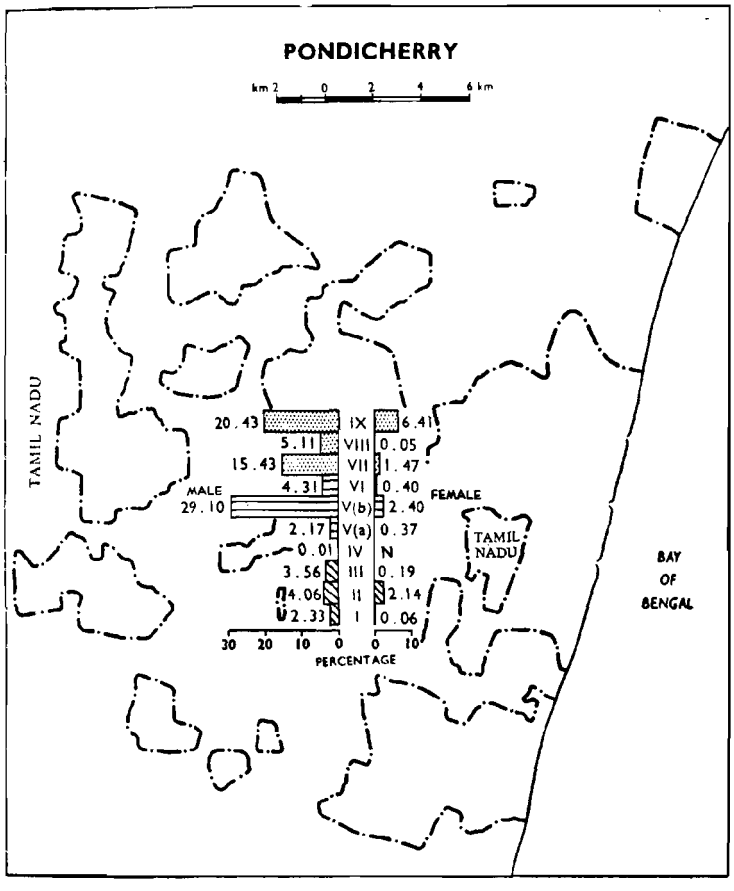
The table below gives the percentage of male and female workers in Pondicherry Union Territory and its four Areas under primary, secondary and tertiary activities according to 1971 Census.

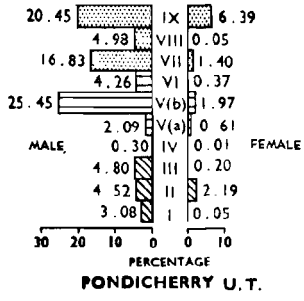
| *U.T./Area* | *Primary* | | *Secondary* | | *Tertiary* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Male* | *Female* | *Male* | *Female* | *Male* | *Female* |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **12.70** | **2.45** | **31.80** | **2.95** | **42.26** | **7.84** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 9.96 | 2.39 | 35.58 | 3.17 | 40.97 | 7.93 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 11.97 | 2.71 | 20.76 | 0.92 | 57.12 | 6.52 |
| Mahe Area .. | 29.99 | 0.41 | 15.73 | 0.81 | 39.07 | 13.99 |
| Yanam Area .. | 45.31 | 4.39 | 10.07 | 5.96 | 29.40 | 4.87 |

The diagram below gives relative position of the Areas in Pondicherry Union Territory with regard to their percentages under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

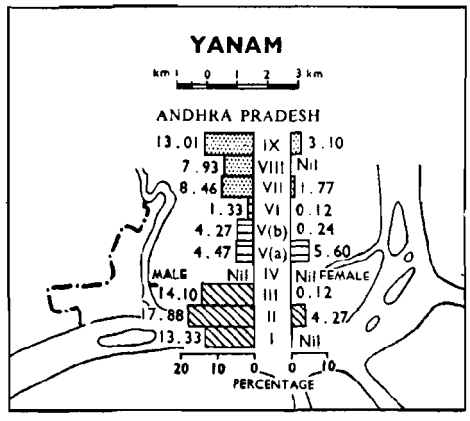


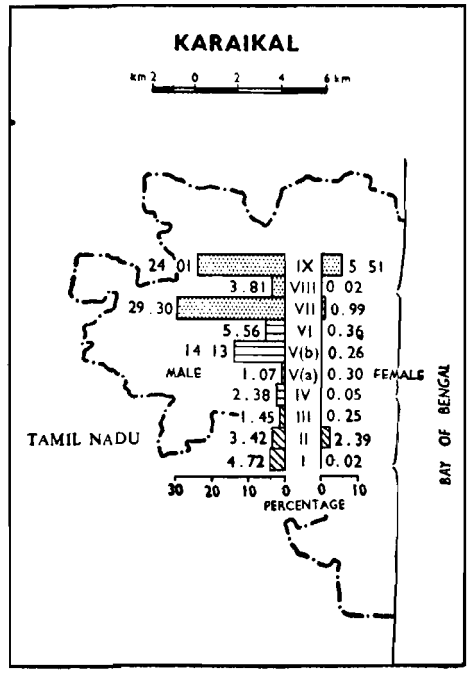
# CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971




PONDICHERRY U.T.



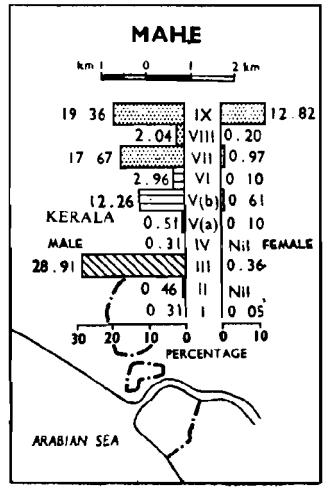

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1971

PRIMARY
- I Cultivators
- II Agricultural Labourers
- III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities
- IV Mining & Quarrying

SECONDARY
- V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs
  - (a) Household Industry
  - (b) Other than Household Industry
- VI Construction

TERTIARY
- VII Trade & Commerce
- VIII Transport, Storage & Communications
- IX Other services

N. Negligible



# MAP 63

## CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the proportion of cultivators to total workers in age group 15–59 at Area level of Pondicherry Union Territory according to 1971 Census.

The percentage of cultivators to total workers in age group 15–59 for each Area is calculated and the percentage figures are grouped into four ranges and are depicted by choropleth method as in the legend of the map.

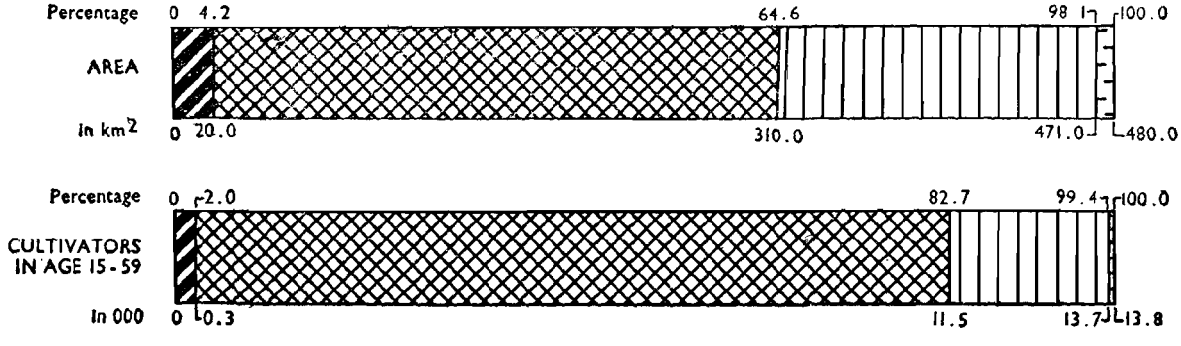
In Pondicherry Union Territory out of 126,513 workers in age-group 15–59 13,838 (10.94 per cent) are cultivators.

Yanam Area (13.09) falls in the highest range of 12.01 & above. This is followed by Pondicherry Area (11.84 per cent) which lies in the range of 10.01-12.00. Karaikal Area (8.95 per cent) occupies the third range of 8.01–10.00. The lowest range of 8.00 & below is occupied by Mahe Area (1.97 per cent).

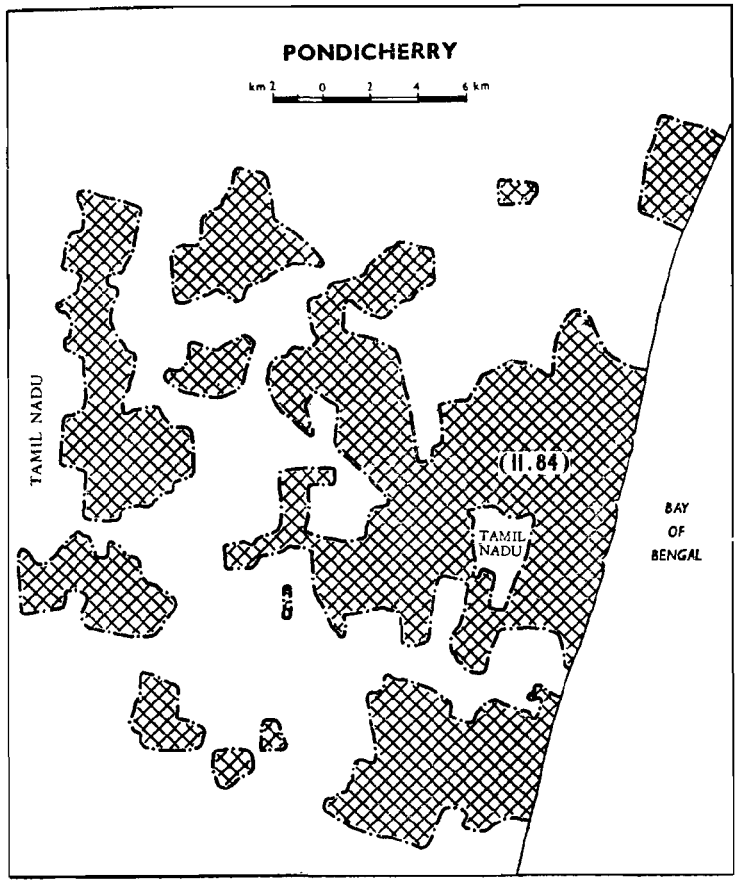
Table below shows the proportion of cultivators to 1971 workers in age group 15–59.

| *U.T./Area* | *Population engaged as cultivators* 1971 (15–59) | *Total workers* 15–59, 1971 | *Percentage to total workers* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** ... | **13,838** | **126,513** | **10.94** |
| Pondicherry Area ... | 11,169 | 94,294 | 11.84 |
| Karaikal Area ... | 2,304 | 25,733 | 8.95 |
| Mahe Area ... | 86 | 4,355 | 1.97 |
| Yanam Area ... | 279 | 2,131 | 13.09 |

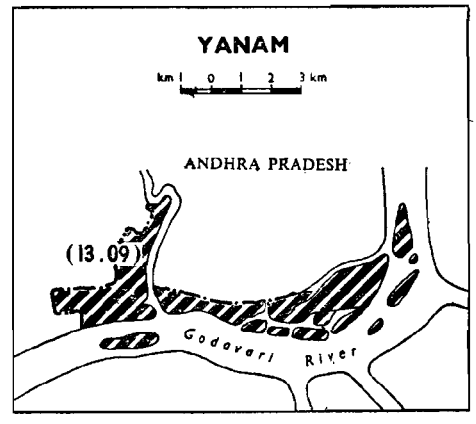
The two bar diagrams below show the area and cultivators in age-group 15–59 of the Areas in the four ranges cumulatively along with their corresponding percentage values.

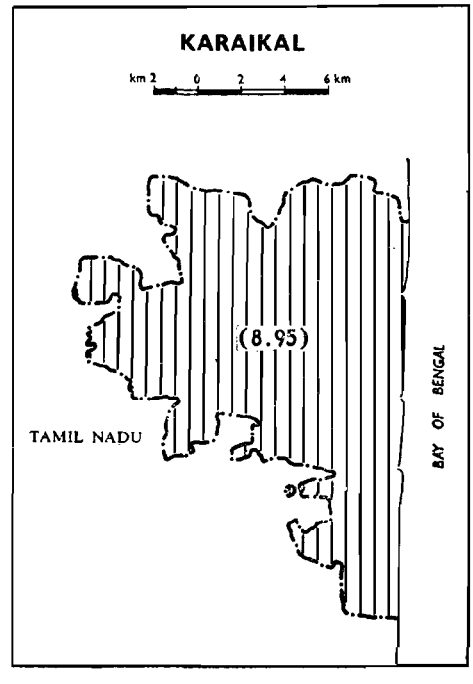


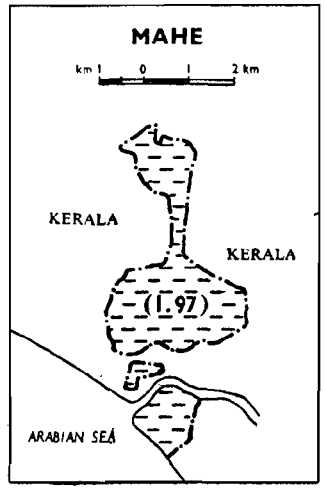
# CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971




BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY




Percentage of Cultivators

- 12.01 & above
- 10.01 – 12.00 → U. T. Average 10.94
- 8.01 – 10.00
- 8.00 & below

# MAP 64

## CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1971

This map shows the proportion of cultivators among the rural population at the Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 census.

The percentage of cultivators to rural population for each Area has been calculated and the percentage figures are grouped into three ranges and depicted by choropleth method as per the legend given on the map.

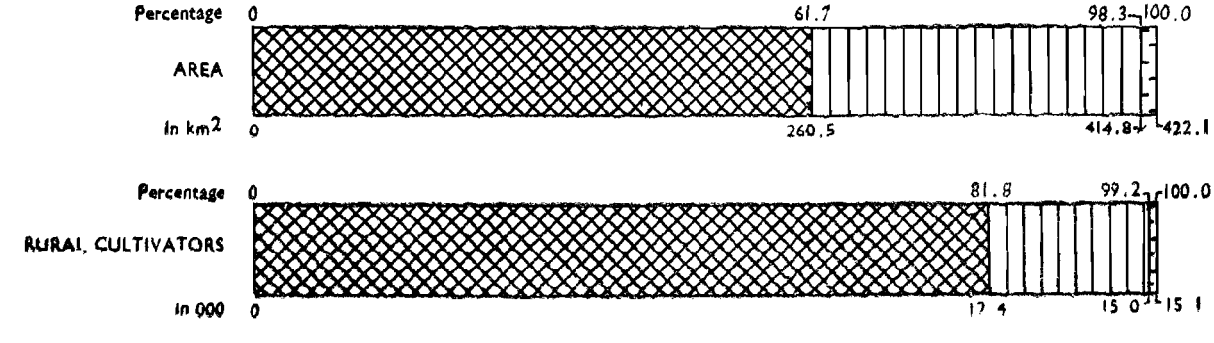
In Pondicherry Union Territory out of 273,419 rural population 15,120 (5.53 per cent) are working as cultivators.

Pondicherry Area has recorded (6.68 per cent) the highest percentage of cultivators and falls in the range of 6.01 & above. It is above the Union Territory's average. Karaikal Area (3.55 per cent) lies in the range of 3.01–6.00 while Mahe Area (0.83 per cent) comes under the lowest group and falls in the range of 3.00 & below. Yanam is entirely urban.

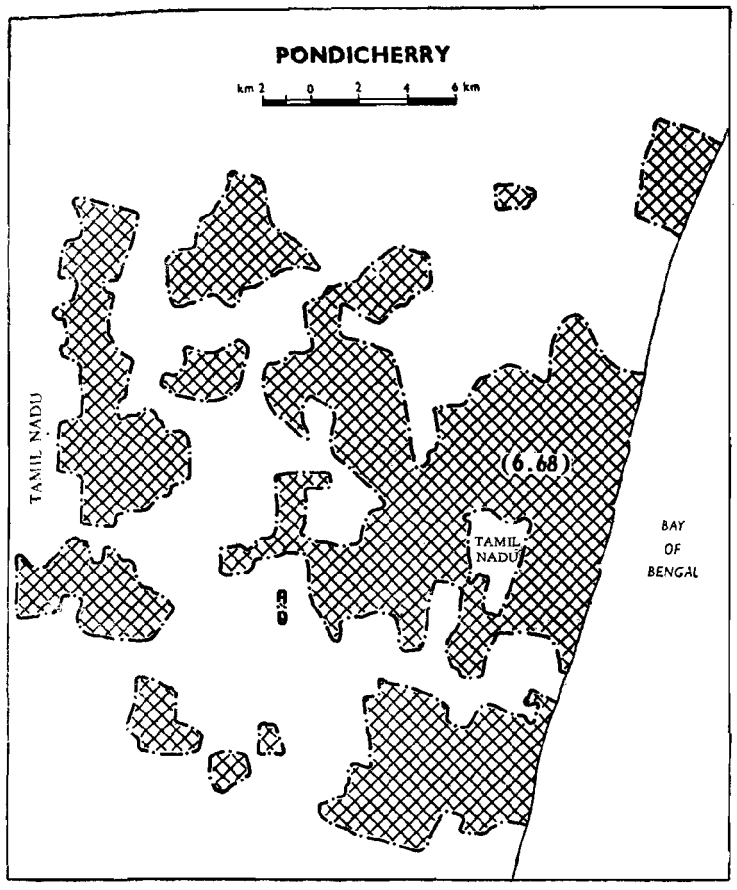
Table below represents the proportion of cultivators among rural population 1971.

| *U.T./Area* | *Rural population* | *Cultivators in rural areas* | *Percentage of cultivators to population in rural areas* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **273,419** | **15,120** | **5.53** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 185,295 | 12,376 | 6.68 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 73,962 | 2,626 | 3.55 |
| Mahe Area .. | 14,162 | 118 | 0.83 |
| Yanam Area .. | | Entirely Urban | |

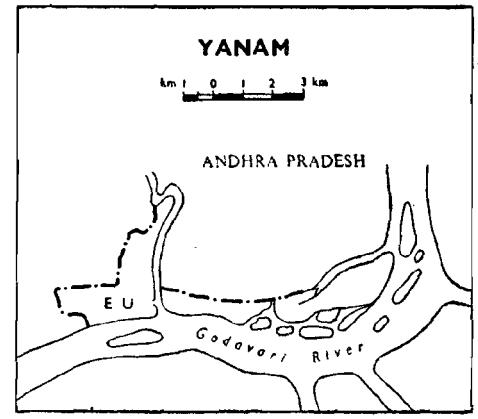
The two bar diagrams below show the rural area and cultivators in the Areas under each range and also respective percentages.

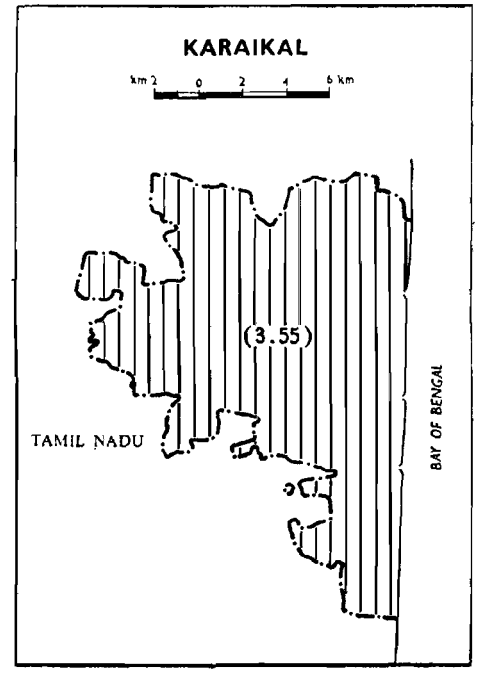


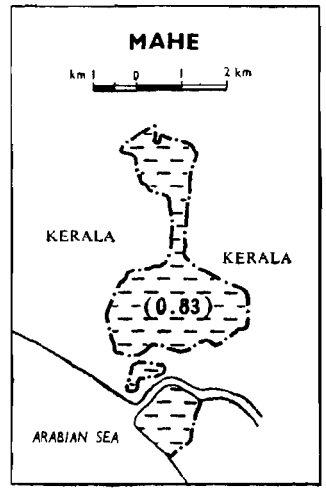
# CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION
## 1971




BOUNDARY :-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY




Percentage of cultivators to Rural Population

- 6.01 & above
- 3.01 – 6.00 → U T. Average 5.53
- 3.00 & below

E. U. Entirely Urban

# MAP 65

## MALE CULTIVATORS IN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

This map shows the proportion of male cultivators to total male workers in age-group 15–59 at Area level of Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 census.

The percentage of male cultivators to total male workers in age-group 15–59 is calculated for each Area of Pondicherry Union Territory and the percentage figures so obtained are grouped into three ranges and shown in the map by choropleth technique as per the legend.

In Pondicherry Union Territory out of 103,203 male workers in age group 15–59, 13,373 (12.96 per cent) are cultivators.

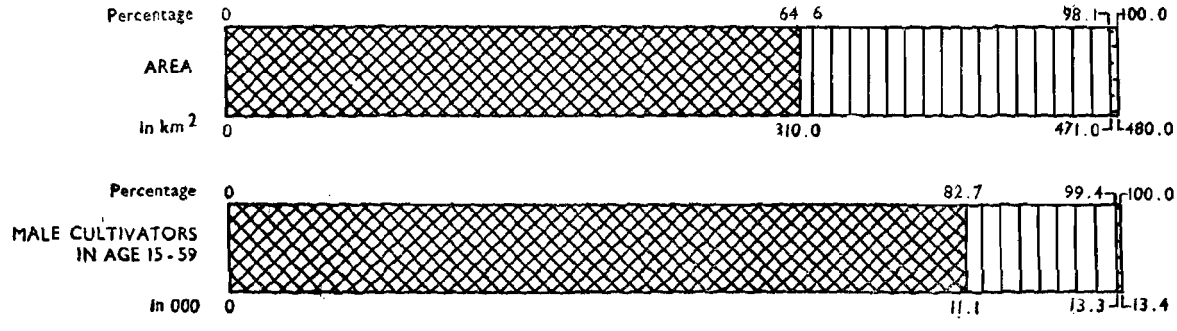
Yanam Area (15.43 per cent) show the highest value of male cultivators followed by Pondicherry Area (14.16 per cent) which falls in the range of 14.01 & above. These two Areas are above the Union Territory's average of 12.96 per cent.

Karaikal Area (10.34 per cent) lies in the range of 10.01–14.00 whereas Mahe Area (2.17 per cent) recorded the lowest and falls in the range of 10.00 & below.

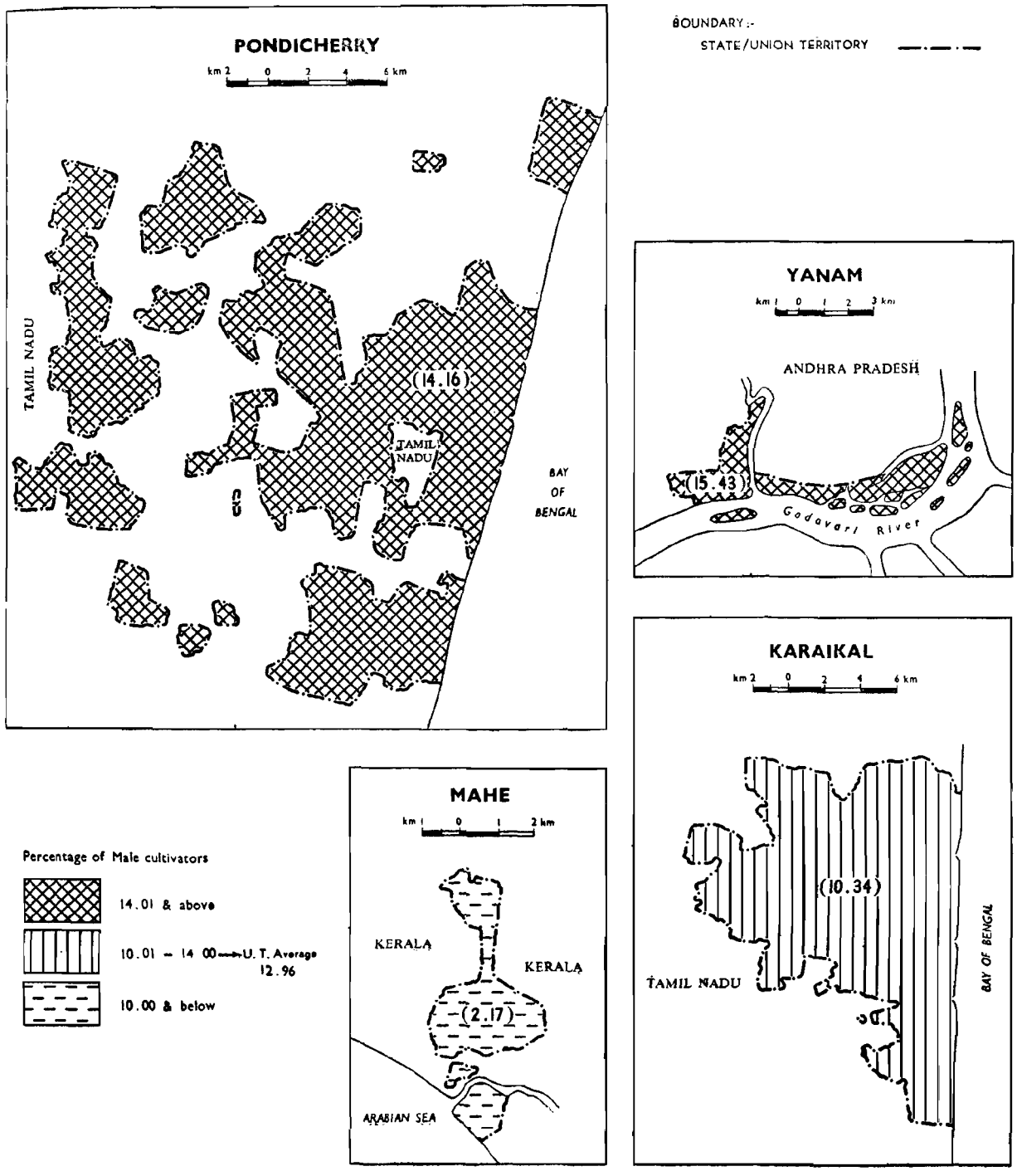
Table below shows the proportion of male cultivators to total male workers in the age-group 15–59 as per 1971 census.

| *U.T./Area* | *Male workers 15–59* | *Male Cultivators 15–59* | *Percentage of male cultivators to male workers 15–59* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **103,203** | **13,373** | **12.96** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 76,126 | 10,779 | 14.16 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 21,625 | 2,236 | 10.34 |
| Mahe Area .. | 3,644 | 79 | 2.17 |
| Yanam Area .. | 1,808 | 279 | 15.43 |

The two bar diagrams below show the area and male cultivators in age-group 15-59 of the Areas in the three ranges along with their corresponding percentage values.



# MALE CULTIVATORS IN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971



# MAP 66

## FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15–59 1971

This map shows the proportion of female cultivators among female workers in ages 15–59 at Area level of Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 census.

The percentage of female cultivators to female workers in age-group 15–59 for each Area of Pondicherry Union Territory is calculated. The percentage figures so obtained are grouped into three ranges and presented by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map.

In the Union Territory, out of 23,310 female workers in age-group 15–59, 465 (barely 1.99 per cent) are recorded as cultivators.

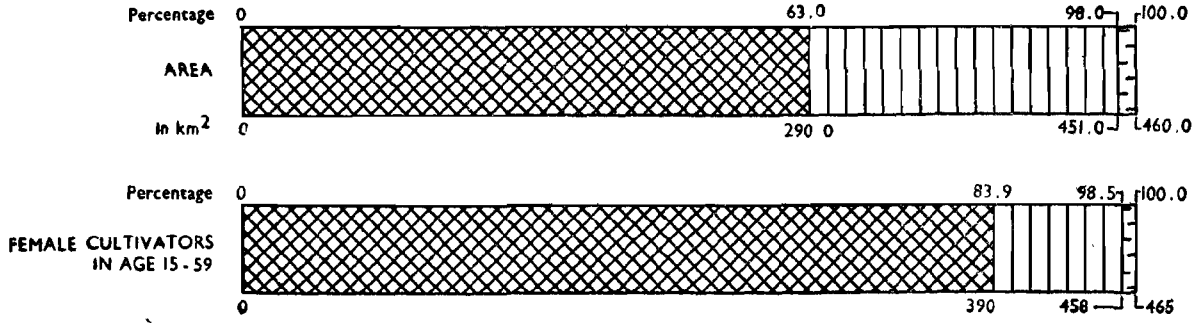
Pondicherry Area (2.15 per cent) has the highest proportion of female cultivators and comes under the group of 2.01 & above.

Karaikal Area (1.66 per cent) comes under the second range of 1.01–2.00. Mahe Area falls (0.98 per cent) in the lowest range of 1.00 & below. Yanam Area has no female cultivators.

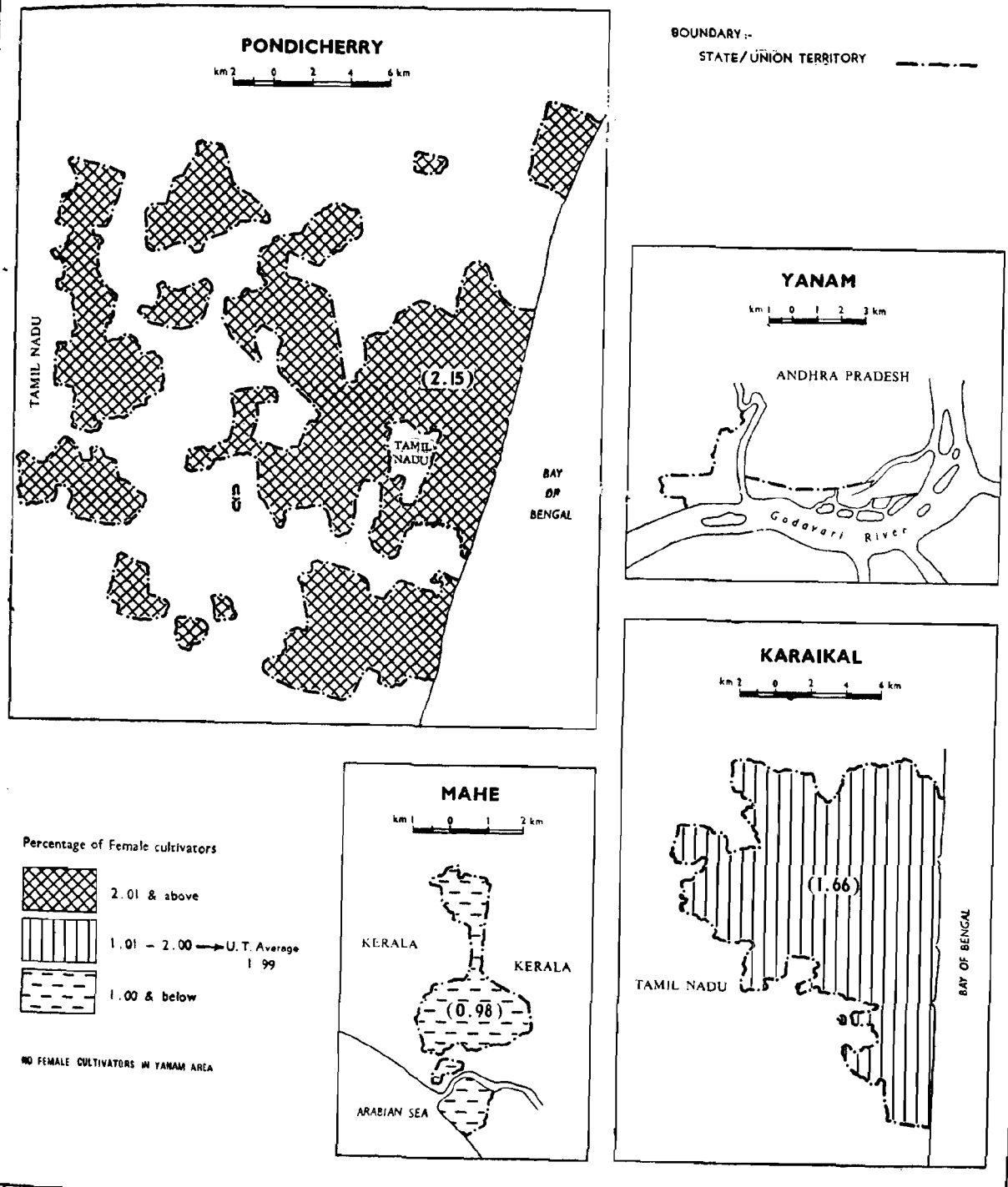
The table below represents the proportion of female cultivators to female workers in age-group 15–59 according to 1971 census.

| *U.T./Area* | | *Female workers* 15–59 | *Female Cultivators* 15–59 | *Percentage of cultivators among female workers* 15–59 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | ... | **23,310** | **465** | **1.99** |
| Pondicherry Area | ... | 18,168 | 390 | 2.15 |
| Karaikal Area | ... | 4,108 | 68 | 1.66 |
| Mahe Area | ... | 711 | 7 | 0.98 |
| Yanam Area | ... | 323 | — | — |

The two bar diagrams below show the area and female cultivators in age-group 15–59 of the Areas in the three ranges along with their respective percentage values.



# FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971



# MAP 67

## AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

This map shows the percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers (i.e., cultivators agricultural labourers) in age-group 15–59, Areawise in and Pondicherry Union Territory according to 1971 Census.

The percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age 15–59 for each Area of Pondicherry Union Territory is calculated and the percentage figures are grouped into three ranges. These are shown by different grades of hatchings as in the legend of the map.

Among 55,107 agricultural workers in the Union Territory in the working age 15–59, 41,269 (74.89 per cent) are agricultural labourers.

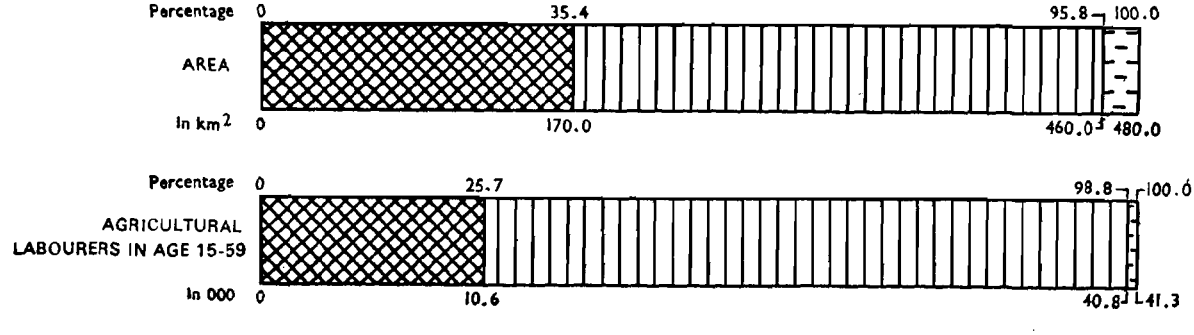
Karaikal Area (81.65 per cent) and Mahe Area (80.09 per cent) are covered in the range of 75.01 & above.

Pondicherry Area (72.98 per cent) falls in the second range of 72.01–75.00 and Yanam Area (64.18 per cent) has recorded the lowest value and lies in the range of 72.00 and below.

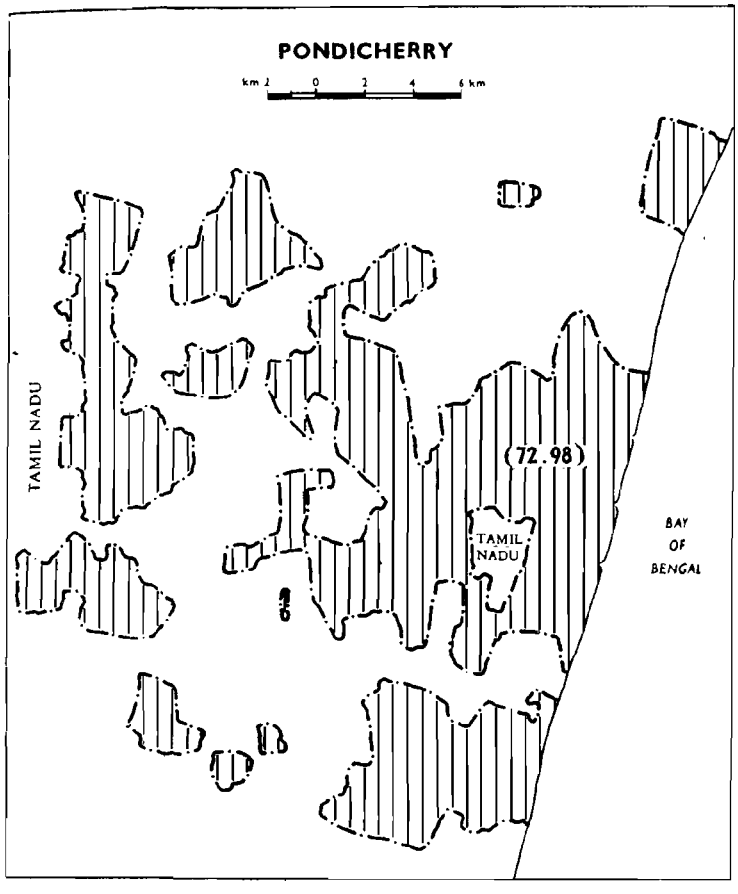
Table below shows the proportion of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age-group 15–59 as per 1971 Census.

| *U.T./Area* | *Agricultural workers of age-group 15–59* | *Agricultural labourers of age-group 15–59* | *Percentage of agriculturul labourers to total agricultural workers 15–59* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **55,107** | **41,269** | **74.89** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 41,338 | 30,169 | 72.98 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 12,558 | 10,254 | 81.65 |
| Mahe Area .. | 432 | 346 | 80.09 |
| Yanam Area .. | 779 | 500 | 64.18 |

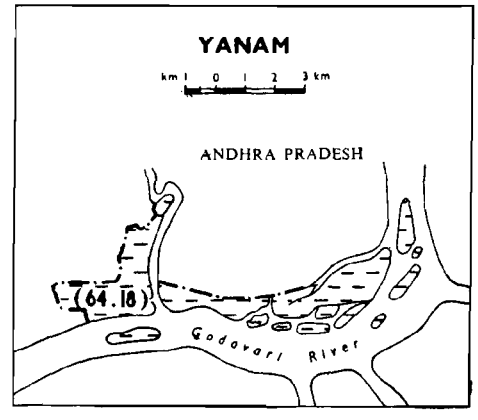
The two bar diagrams below show rangewise area and agricultural labourers in age group 15–59 of the Areas in the Union Territory along with their respective percentage values.

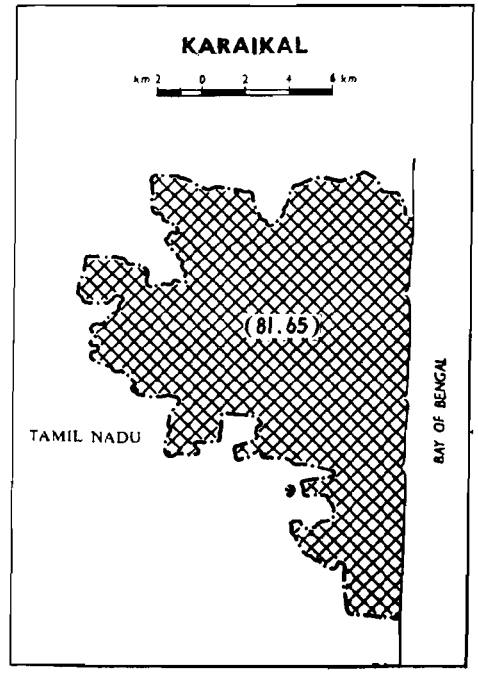


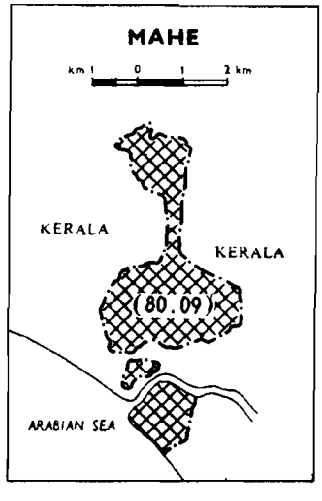
# AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971




BOUNDARY -
STATE/UNION TERRITORY




Percentage of Agricultural labourers

- 75 01 & above
- 72 01 – 75 00 → U. T Average 74 89
- 72 00 & below

# MAP 68

## NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1971

This map shows the percentage of non-agricultural workers in primary sector at Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 Census.

Primary Sector consists of industrial categories I–Cultivators, II–Agricultural labourers, III–Livestock, Forestery, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and allied activities and IV–Mining and Quarrying. Of these, the first two categories are agricultural and the remaining are non-agricultural. The percentage of workers engaged in non-agricultural activities in primary sector (Categories III and IV) to total workers in primary sector is worked out for each Area and shown on the map by grouping them into three ranges as per the legend of the map. For each Area, circles proportionate to total number of non-agricultural workers in primary Sector are drawn and sectors proportionate to total workers engaged under each category viz. (i) livestock and hunting, (ii) fishing (iii) forestry, (iv) others and (v) mining and quarrying are marked and shaded within the circle.

Among 70,461 workers engaged in primary sector, 7,477 (10.61 per cent) are engaged in non-agricultural activities.

The highest range of 12.01 & above includes Mahe Area (55.68 per cent) followed by Yanam Area (28.61 per cent). Karaikal Area (11.41 per cent) falls in the range of 10.01–12.00. The lowest range of 10.00 & below per cent covers Pondicherry Area (8.91 per cent).

Table below shows the proportion of non-agricultural workers to total workers in primary sector as per 1971 Census.

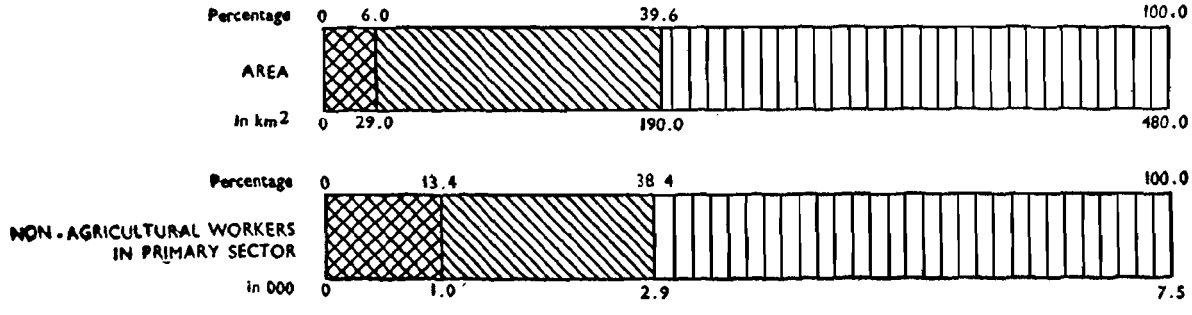
| *U.T./Area* | *Workers in Categories I, II, III & IV* | *Workers in Categories III & IV* | *Percentage of non-agricultural workers in Primary Sector* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** ... | **70,461** | **7,477** | **10.61** |
| Pondicherry Area ... | 51,727 | 4,609 | 8.91 |
| Karaikal Area ... | 16,329 | 1,863 | 11.41 |
| Mahe Area ... | 1,171 | 652 | 55.68 |
| Yanam Area ... | 1,234 | 353 | 28.61 |

The proportion of non-agricultural workers engaged in Fishing is highest at 68.92 per cent followed by other activities with 14.31 per cent, livestock and hunting 12.47 per cent and forestry 0.76 per cent.

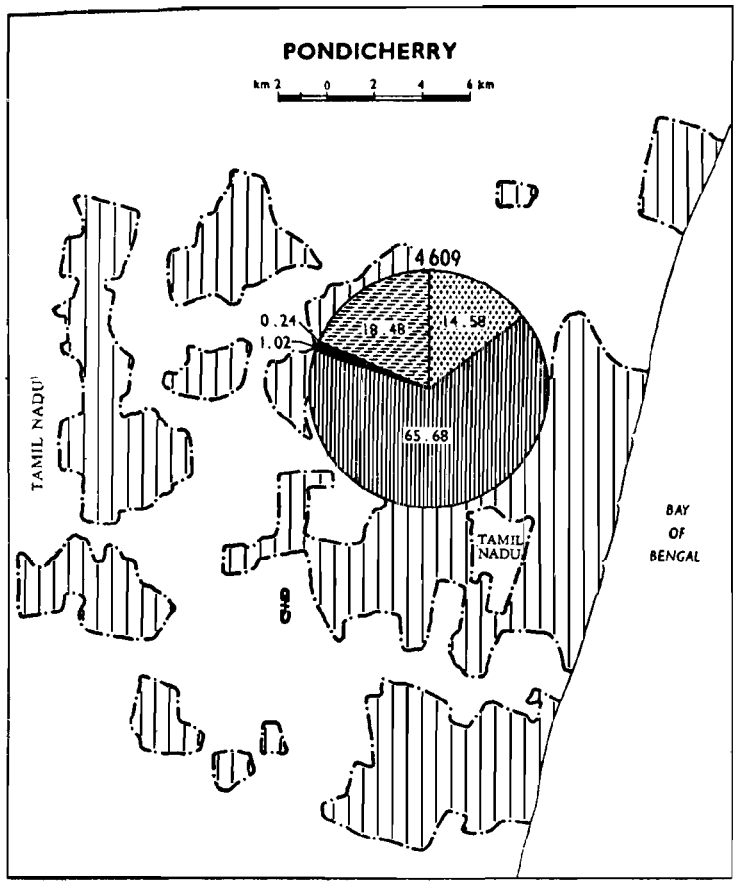
Mahe Area with 88.96 per cent shows the highest proportion in fishing activity. The percentage for fishing in Karaikal Area is 71.07 followed by Pondicherry Area with 65.68 per cent and Yanam Area with 62.89 per cent.

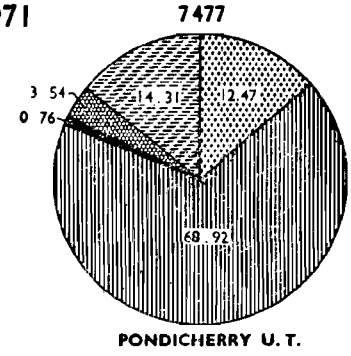
The highest proportion of livestock and hunting is in Yanam Area (35.41 per cent) followed by Pondicherry Area (14.58 per cent). The proportion of workers in livestock and hunting in Mahe Area is 0.92 per cent and in Karaikal Area it is 6.92 per cent.

The two bar diagrams at the bottom show area and non-agricultural workers in primary sector for the Areas under each range along with their corresponding percentage values.

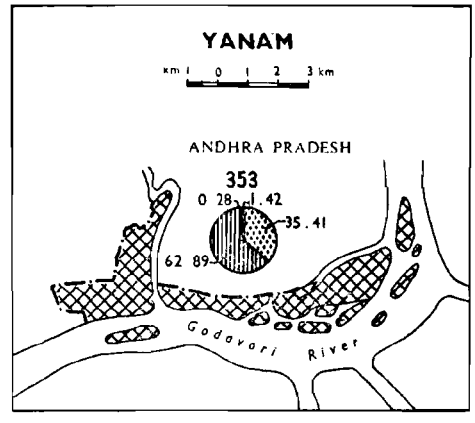


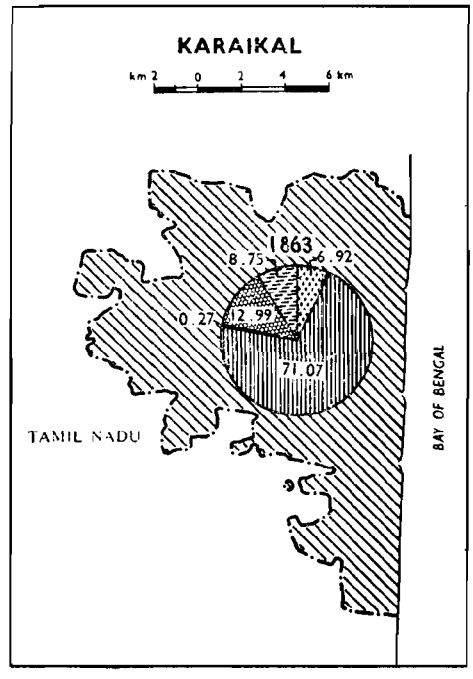
# NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1971

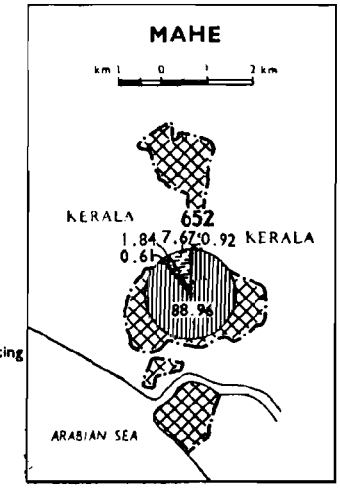



PONDICHERRY U. T.




Percentage of Non-Agricultural workers

- 12.01 & above
- 10.01 - 12.00 → U.T. Average 10.61
- 10.00 & below

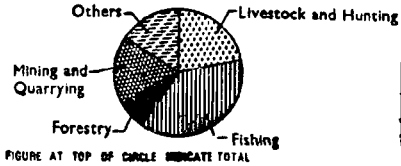



FIGURE AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR

# MAP 69

## HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

The map depicts the size of employment in eight types of household industries at Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 Census. The classification of the industries is outlined on the legend of the map.

In each Area, vertical bars proportionate to the number of workers employed in eight types of household industries are drawn in order of their size from high to low. The scale showing the absolute number of workers is given on the left and corresponding percentage scale is given on the right of each diagram. The numerical strength of workers employed in each type of household industry is given at the top of the bar for that particular industry depicted with suitable hatching.

Among the eight types of household industries textile industry employs the largest number of workers (59.98 per cent). The employment in textile industry is the foremost in all the Areas except Karaikal.

Under textile industry, the highest number (1060 persons) is recorded in Pondicherry Area followed by Mahe Area (236 persons) and Yanam Area (151 persons). Lowest number of employment in textile sector (23 persons) is recorded in Karaikal Area.

Forest-based industry employs 430 persons i.e. 17.54 per cent in Pondicherry Union Territory. Pondicherry Area (261 persons) has recorded the highest employment in this category. Second highest number (117 persons) is engaged in Karaikal Area. The lowest number (19 persons) in this category is recorded in Mahe Area followed by Yanam Area (33 persons).

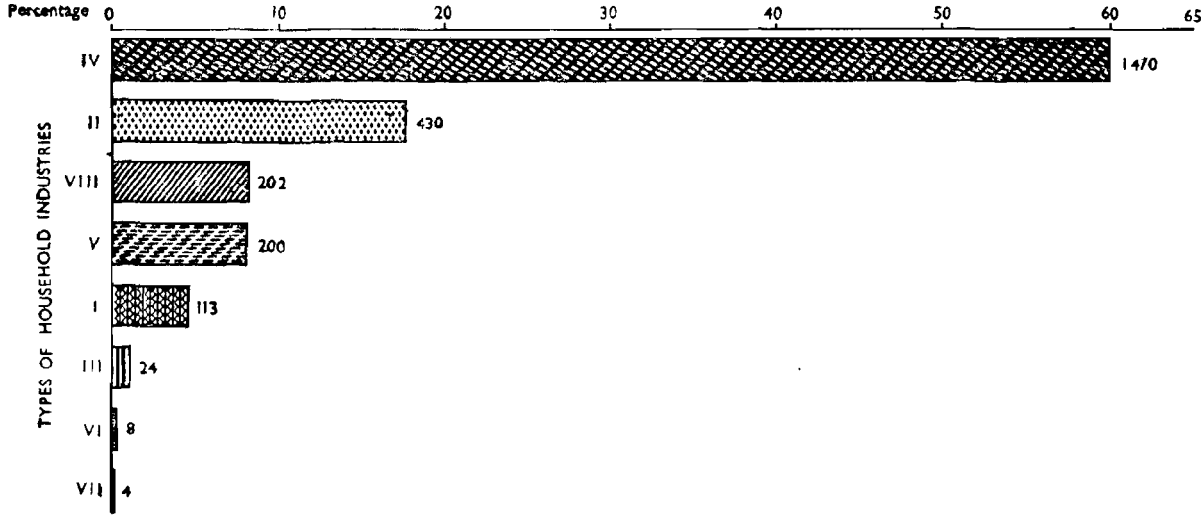
The total number of persons employed in mineral based industry in Pondicherry Union Territory is 200 persons (8.16 per cent). Out of that Pondicherry Area alone has employed 141 persons followed by Karaikal Area with 43 persons and Yanam Area with 15 persons. The lowest is recorded in Mahe Area with just one person.

Miscellaneous industries with 202 persons or (8.24 per cent) ranked third in the Union Territory. The proportion of workers in this industry to total workers in household industries varies between 132 persons in Pondicherry Area and 16 persons each in Yanam and Mahe Areas. Agro-based industry ranks fifth with 113 persons in Pondicherry Union Territory. The highest number of workers in this industry (67 persons) is in Pondicherry Area and the lowest viz., 10 persons is in Mahe Area.

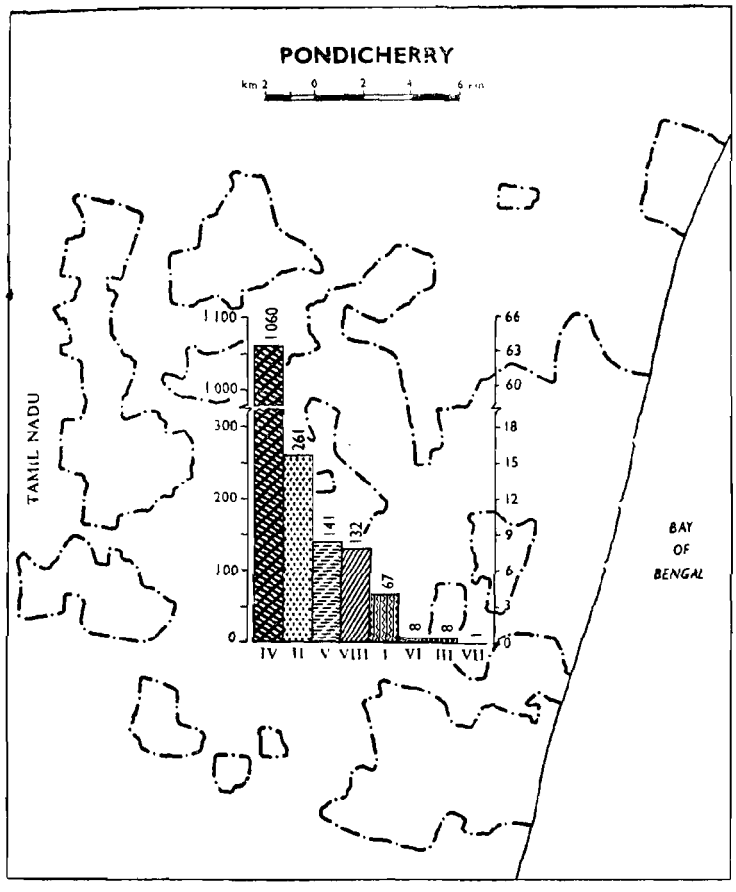
Livestock and fish based industries employ 24 persons or 0.98 per cent of the total workers in household industries in the Union Territory. The highest number of 15 persons is employed in Yanam Area followed by 8 persons in Pondicherry Area. Karaikal Area has just one person in this industry.

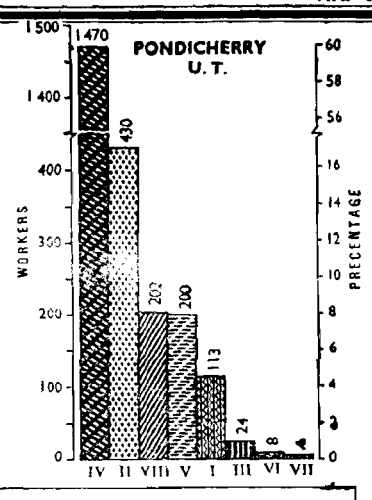
The number of persons employed in engineering industries and chemical industries is 8 persons (0.33 per cent) and 4 persons (0.16 per cent) respectively in the Union Territory which indicates that there is no significant proportion of employment in them.

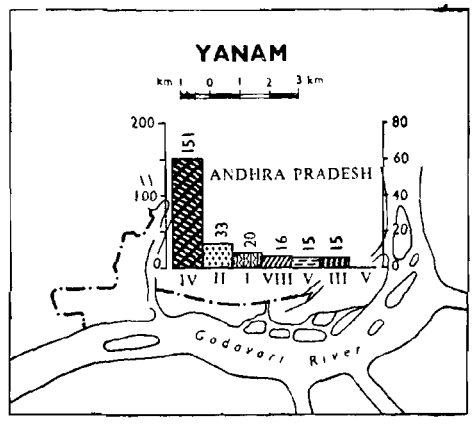
The horizontal bar diagrams below show the proportion of workers engaged in different types of household industries.

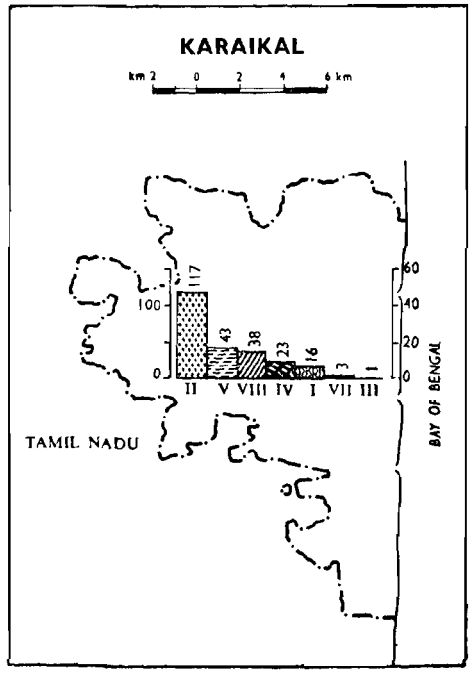


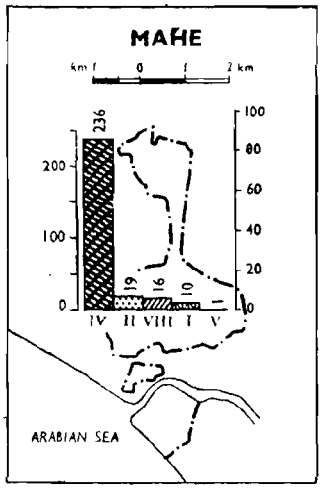
# HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971




Types of Household Industries

| | |
|---|---|
| I | Agro - Based Industry |
| II | Forest - Based Industry |
| III | Livestock and Fish - Based Industry |
| IV | Textile Industry |
| V | Mineral - Based Industry |
| VI | Engineering Industry |
| VII | Chemical Industry |
| VIII | Miscellaneous Industries |

FIGURES AT TOP OF BARS INDICATE ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES

# MAP 70

## FACTORIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

This map shows the size of employment in eight types of factories at the Area level of Pondicherry Union Territory as per the classification given in the legend of the map.

For each type of factory, a vertical bar proportionate to its total employment is drawn. These bars are arranged according to their employment strength and shaded according to the category of industrial activities as displayed in the legend of the map. The absolute scale is shown on the left side of the diagram.

As per 1971 census, 20,794 persons have been reported to be employed in different types of factories in Pondicherry Union Territory. Amongst the Areas, Pondicherry (17,535) ranks first followed by Karaikal (2,265) and Mahe (886). Yanam Area (108) shows lowest number of factories.

Textile industry ranks first employing 12,807 persons i.e. 61.59 per cent of the total factory workers of the Union Territory. The maximum number of workers in this category has been reported from Pondicherry Area (12,005 persons) followed by Karaikal Area (426 persons) and Mahe Area (365 persons). The lowest number of workers (11 persons) has been reported from Yanam Area.

Miscellaneous industries occupy the second important position in Pondicherry Union Territory in regard to employment. There are 2,281 persons or 10.97 per cent of the total factory workers of the Union Territory. In this industry maximum number is from Pondicherry Area (1,729 persons) followed by Karaikal Area (430 persons) and Mahe Area (103 persons). Yanam Area has the lowest number of workers (19 persons).

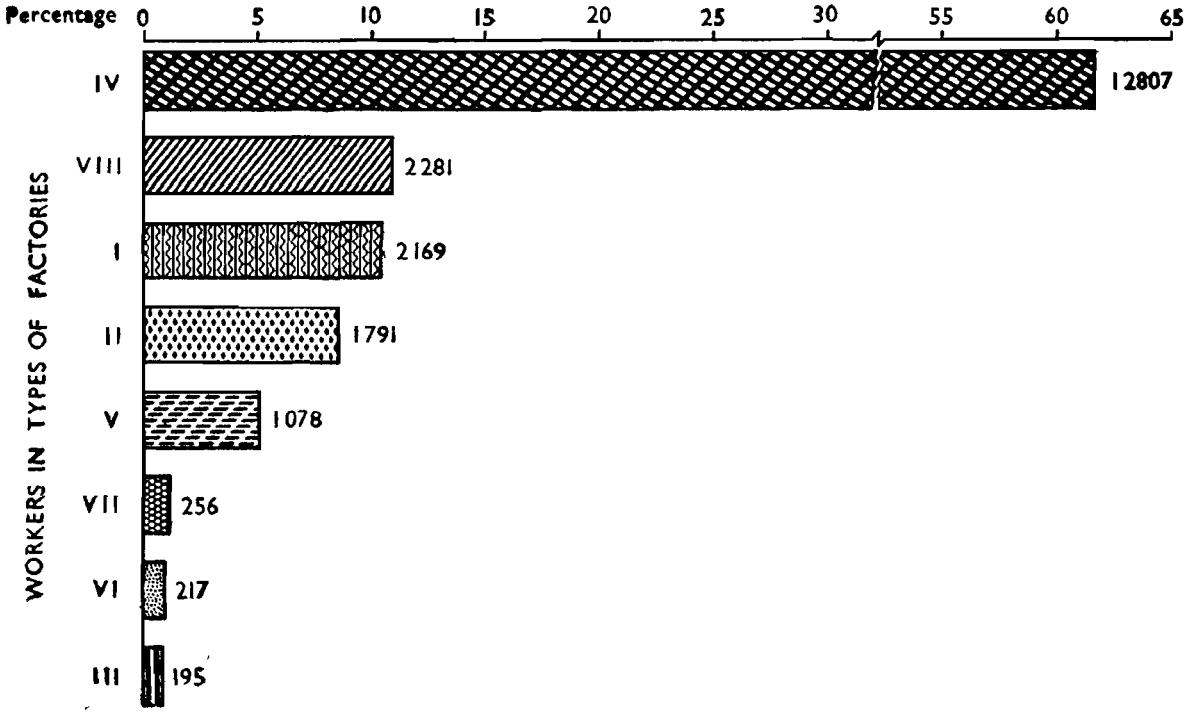
Agro-based industry occupies the third position employing 2,169 persons or 10.43 per cent of the total factory workers of the Union Territory. Area-wise, Pondicherry employs more persons, viz. 1,091 followed by Karaikal (819 persons) and Mahe (234 persons).

Forest-based industries occupy the fourth position in the Union Territory with 1,791 persons or 8.61 per cent of the total factory workers of the Union Territory. Highest number of 1,266 persons are employed in Pondicherry Area followed by Karaikal with 419 persons and Mahe Area with 99 persons. The lowest number of workers in this industry is in Yanam Area. (7)

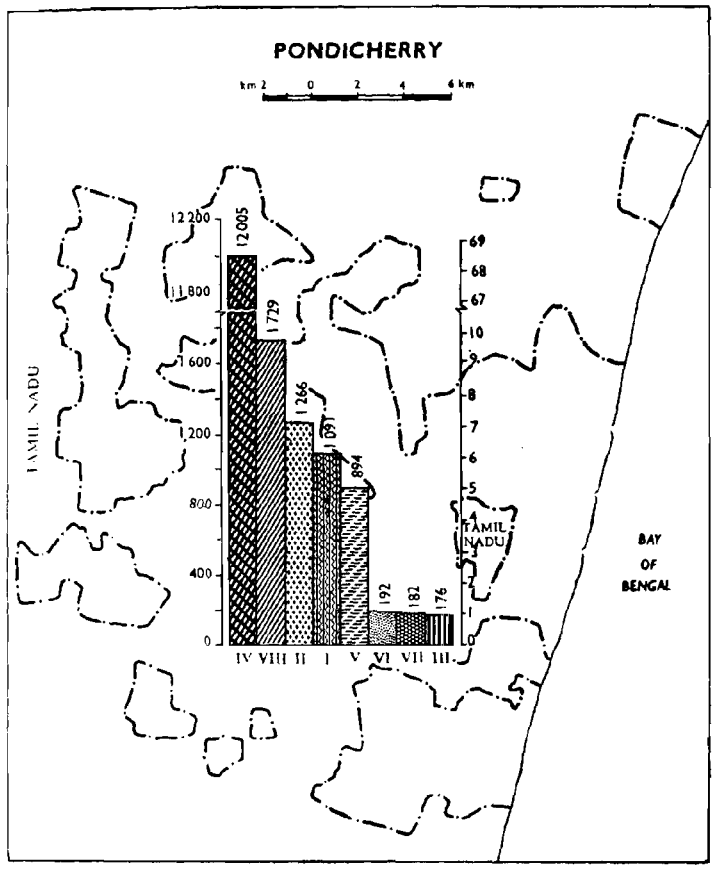
Mineral-based industries occupy fifth position and workers of this industry number 1,078 persons or 5.19 per cent of the total factory workers of the Pondicherry Union Territory. 894 persons are employed in Pondicherry Area, 118 persons in Karaikal Area and 54 in Mahe Area.

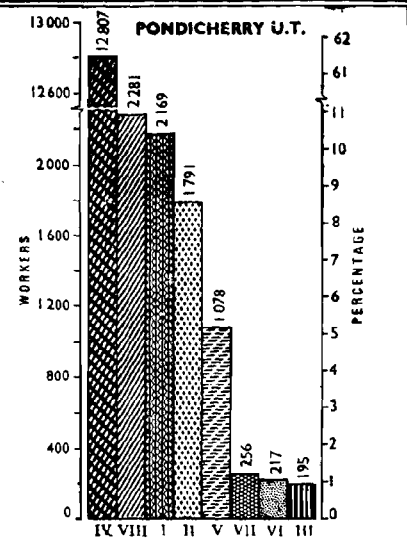
Chemical industry, engineering industry livestock and fish based industries employ 256, 217 and 195 persons respectively in the Union Territory. Maximum number of persons in these industries are employed in Pondicherry Area (182 Chemical industry, 192 engineering industry and 176 livestock and fish based industries).

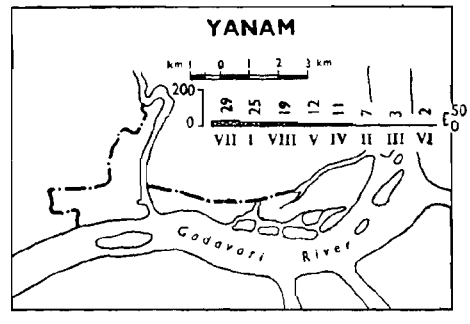
The diagram below shows proportion of workers engaged in different types of factories in the Union Territory.

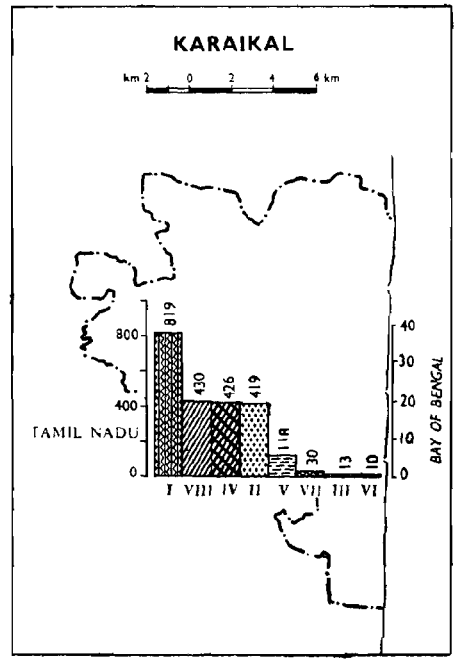


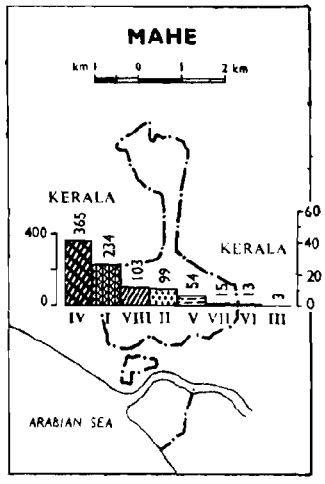
# FACTORIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971




Types of Factories

I Agro - Based Industry

II Forest - Based Industry

III Livestock and Fish - Based Industry

IV Textile Industry

V Mineral - Based Industry

VI Engineering Industry

VII Chemical Industry

VIII Miscellaneous Industries

FIGURES AT TOP OF BARS INDICATE ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF WORKERS IN FACTORIES

# MAP 71

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

This map shows the distribution of factories and workshops by size of employment at Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 Census. Factories and workshops are grouped into five categories according to the size of the employment viz., 1–4, 5–19, 20–49, 50–99 and 100+ persons.

Vertical bars proportionate to the five categories as mentioned above are shown in each Area. The absolute number of factories and workshops in each size are shown at the top of each bar and the size of employment of the factory/workshop, viz., 1–4, 5–19, 20–49, 50–99 and 100+ persons are written below the bars. The absolute figures are written on the left side of the bar diagrams.

In Pondicherry Union Territory there are 1,851 factories and workshops. Of this, 81.74 per cent are small units employing 1–4 persons. The factories and workshops with employment strength of 5–19 persons and 20–49 persons account for 15.07 per cent and 2.27 per cent respectively. On the contrary, the factories/ workshops employing 50–99 persons and 100+ persons are very small in number amounting respectively to 0.60 per cent and 0.32 per cent of the total number of units.

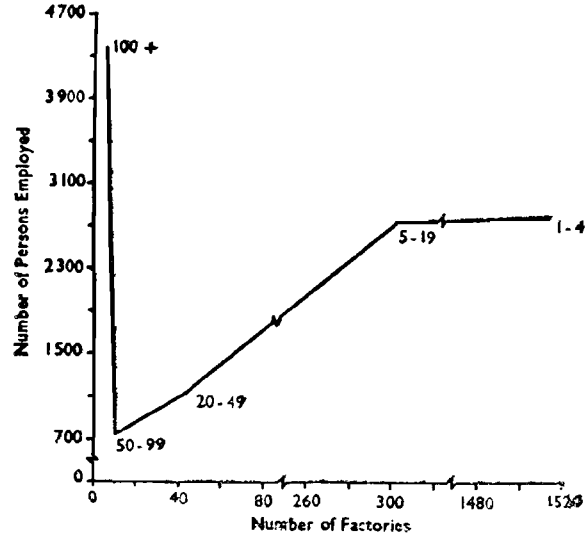
The maximum number of factories/workshops is recorded in Pondicherry Area and the minimum number is found in Yanam Area.

All the Areas support a large proportion of small scale factories and workshops. Pondicherry Area ranks first. The number of factories and workshops of units employing 1–4 persons in Pondicherry Area is 1,048. The same is 360 in Karaikal Area. Lowest number is recorded in Yanam Area (32) followed by Mahe Area (73).

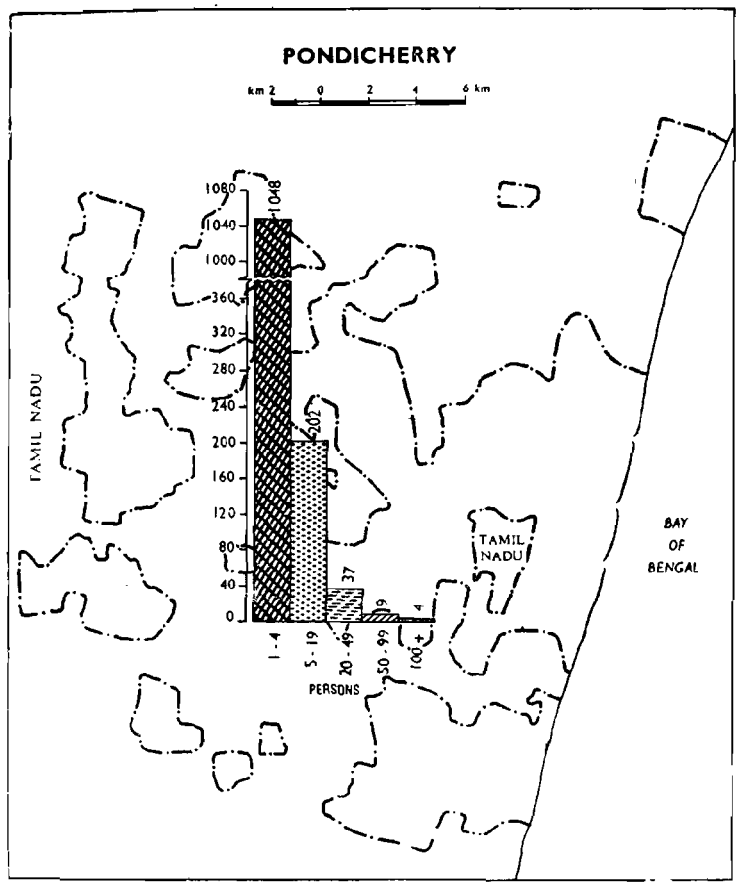
The number of factories and workshops employing 5–19 persons and 20–49 persons are 202 and 37 respectively in Pondicherry Area. In Karaikal Area and Mahe Area the number of factories and workshops with 5–19 employees are 37 and 36 respectively. In these two Areas, the number of factories and workshops employing 20–49, 50–99 and 100+ persons are very few.

The number of large scale factories and workshops employing 50–99 and 100+ persons in Pondicherry Area is 9 and 4 respectively.

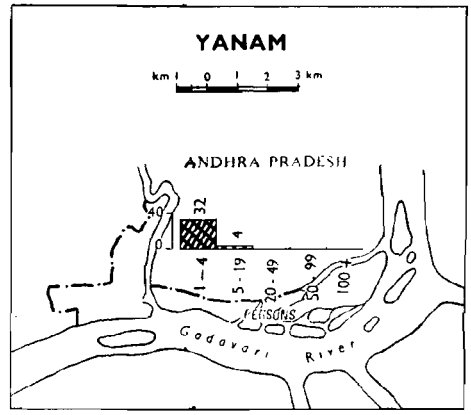
The graph below shows the number of units and persons employed under each size class.

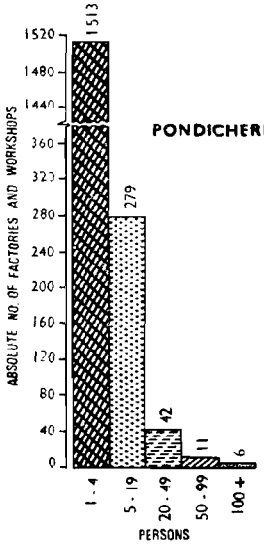


# FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

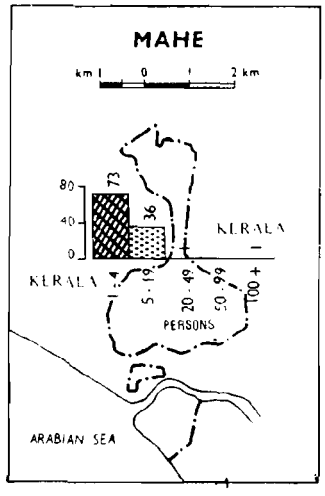


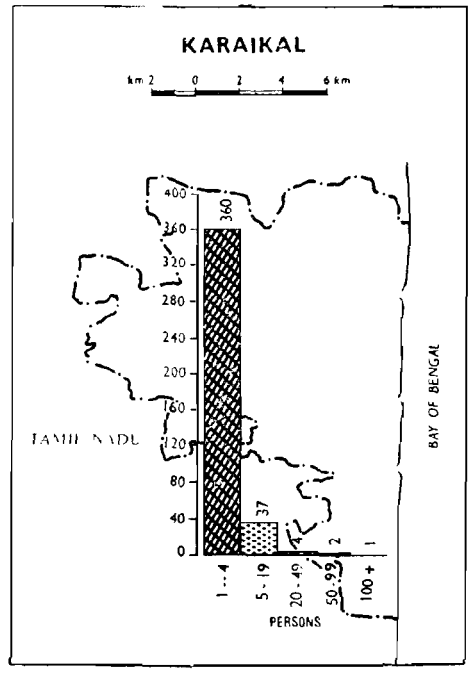

BOUNDARY :-
STATE/ UNION TERRITORY




PONDICHERRY U.T.



# MAP 72

## FOOD-PROCESSING, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES 1971

This map shows the distribution of workers employed in various food-processing, beverages and tobacco industries at Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory.

All food processing industries are grouped into five categories (1) Rice and flour mills, (2) Oil mills, (3) Dairy industry, (4) Sugar and Gur industry, (5) Bakery factory.

In each Area, circles proportionate to number of workers engaged in each industry are drawn at the location point of the industry. Figures inside the circles indicate the number of industries/factories. Each industry is differentiated by different shades of hatching as shown in the legend of the map.

The number of industries in the Union Territory under the food-processing, beverage and tobacco industries are 154 and they employ 1,207 persons totally. Out of 112 rice and flour mills in the Union Territory 64 mills are in Pondicherry Area alone employing 235 persons. Karaikal Area recorded 42 rice and flour mills employing 157 persons.

There are 26 oil mills employing 123 persons in Pondicherry Union Territory. Out of that, 19 mills employing 109 persons are in Pondicherry Area alone. Mahe Area recorded 6 oil mills employing 12 persons.

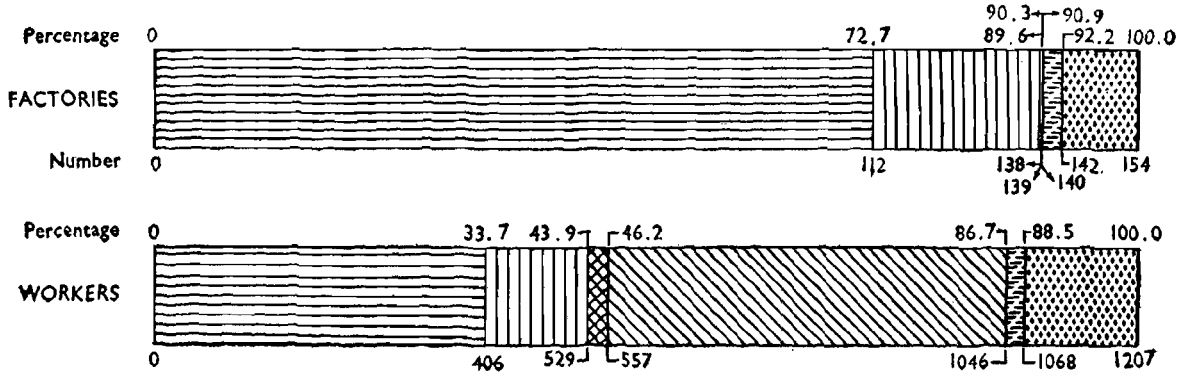
There is only one sugar and gur factory in Pondicherry Union Territory. It lies in Pondicherry Area and employs 489 persons. Similarly, the only dairy industry of the Union Territory is in Pondicherry Area and it employs 28 persons.

There are two bakery industries in Pondicherry Union Territory of which one lies in Karaikal Area and the other is in Mahe Area and each employs 11 persons.

In total, there are 12 beverage and tobacco industries employing 139 persons in Pondicherry Union Territory. Two industries are in Karaikal Area employing 12 persons. The rest of the 10 industries are in Pondicherry Area employing 127 persons.

| *U.T./Area* | *Rice and Flour mills* | | *Oil mills* | | *Dairy Industry* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Factory* | *Persons* | *Factory* | *Persons* | *Factory* | *Persons* |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (6) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **112** | **406** | **26** | **123** | **1** | **28** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 64 | 235 | 19 | 109 | 1 | 28 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 42 | 157 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Mahe Area .. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 12 | — | — |
| Yanam Area .. | 5 | 12 | — | — | — | — |

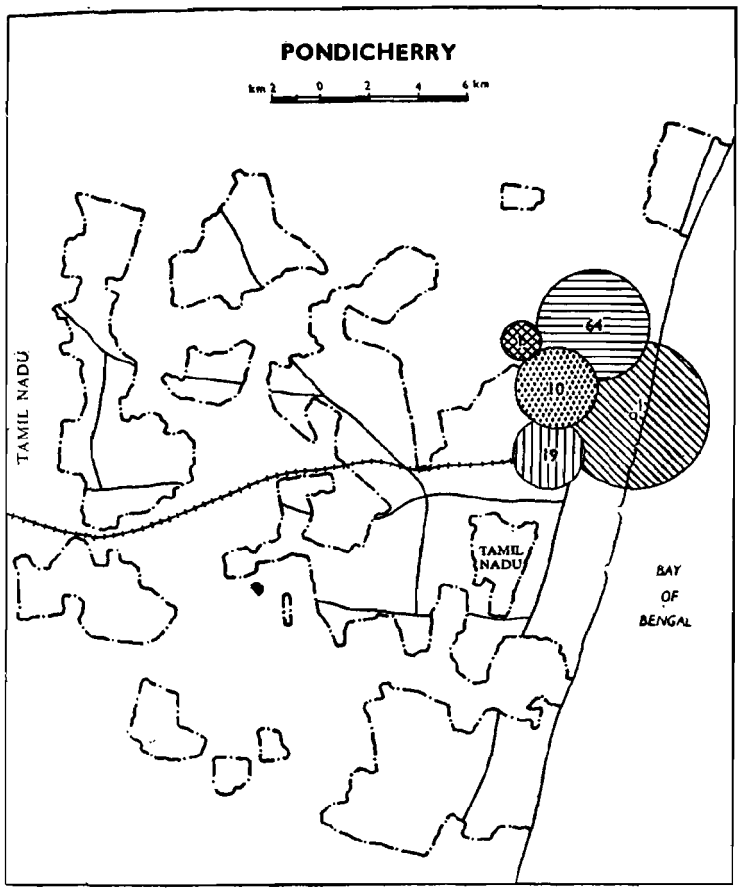
| *U.T./Area* | *Sugar and Gur Industry* | | *Bakery Factory* | | *Bevarage and Tobacco Industries* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Factory* | *Persons* | *Factory* | *Persons* | *Factory* | *Persons* |
| | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **1** | **489** | **2** | **22** | **12** | **139** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 1 | 489 | — | — | 10 | 127 |
| Karaikal Area .. | — | — | 1 | 11 | 2 | 12 |
| Mahe Area .. | — | — | 1 | 11 | — | — |
| Yanam Area .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

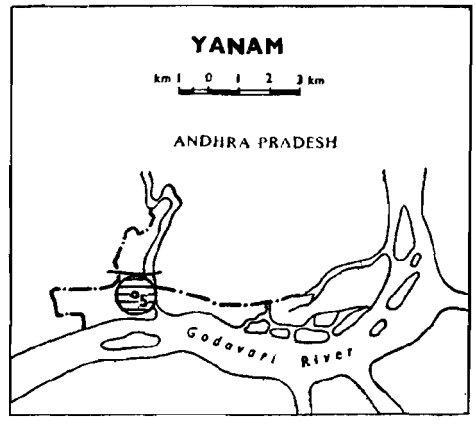


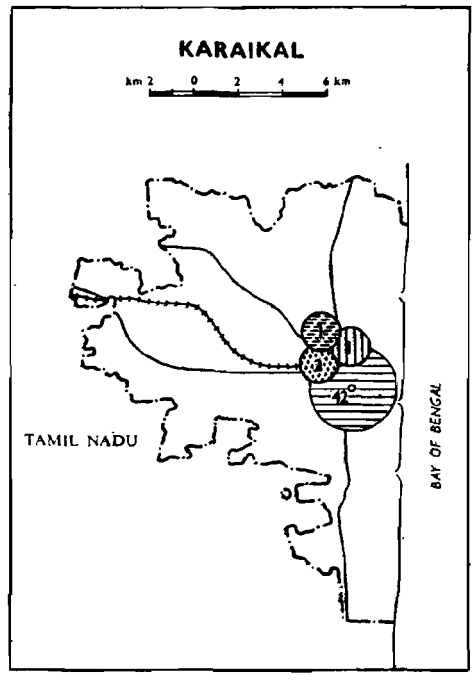
# FOOD-PROCESSING, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES 1971

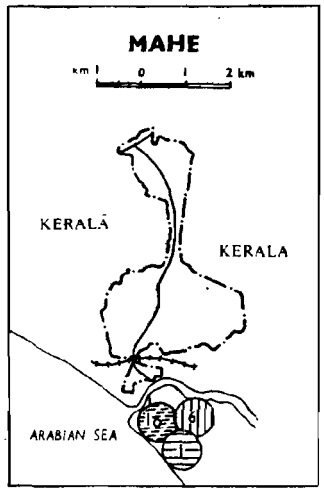
BOUNDARY :-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
ROADS
RAILWAY LINE (Metre gauge)

Number of Workers
500 & above
200
100
50 & below




Food Processing Industries

- Rice and Flour Mills
- Oil Mills
- Dairy
- Sugar and Gur
- Bakery

Beverages and Tobacco Industries

- Beverages and Tobacco

FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLE INDICATE THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES
HOLLOW DOT AT THE CENTRE OF THE CIRCLE INDICATES THE LOCATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

# MAP 73

## TEXTILE, LEATHER AND WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES 1971

This map shows the distribution of textile mills, leather industry and location of industries using wood as raw material in Pondicherry Union Territory.

The textile industry has been divided into two groups – (i) Cotton mills and (ii) Coir.

The tanning industry and manufacture of leather products are shown separately by different shades of hatching.

The wood-based industry has been divided into three categories.

(i) Saw mills

(ii) Manufacture of furniture and fixtures

(iii) Paper and pulp products.

In each Area circles proportionate to the number of workers engaged by each industry are drawn at the locational point of the industry. Each industry is differentiated by hatching as shown in the legend of the map.

There are six cotton mills employing 7,964 persons in the Union Territory, out of which Pondicherry Area alone has 4 cotton mills employing 7,376 persons. Mahe Area and Karaikal Area each have one cotton mill and employ 433 and 155 persons respectively.

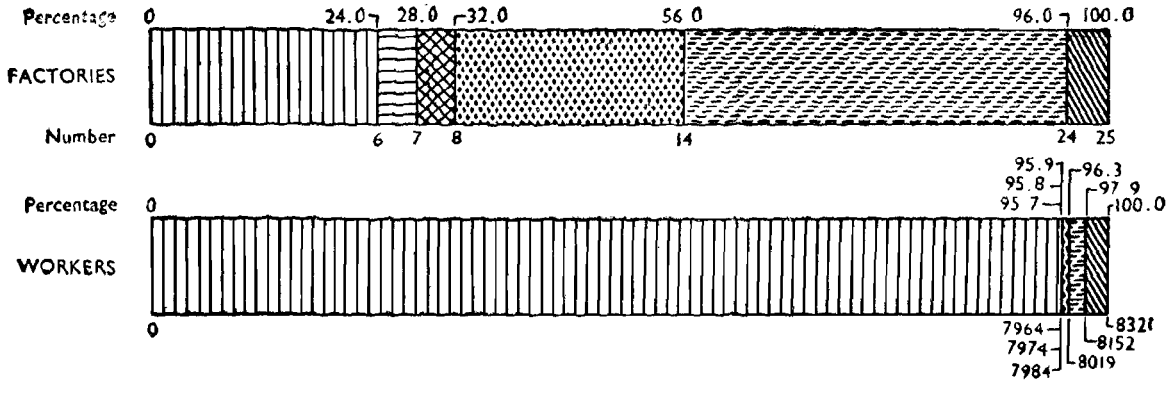
One coir industry employing 10 persons is in Pondicherry Area.

There are 10 workers engaged in one tannery in Pondicherry Area of the Union Territory.

About 35 workers are engaged in the 6 saw mills of the Union Territory, out of which Pondicherry Area engaged 22 persons in 4 saw mills. The rest of the 2 mills engaging 13 persons are in Karaikal Area. Industries manufacturing furniture and fixtures are ten in number and they engaged 133 persons in Pondicherry Area.

The lone paper and pulp industry in Pondicherry Area engaged 169 persons.

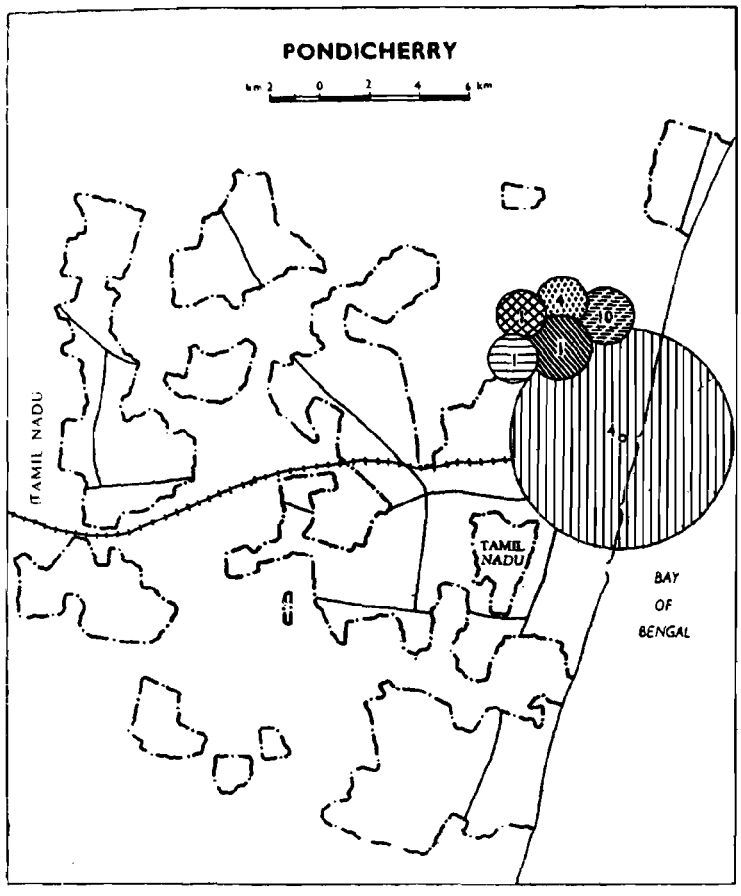
The two horizontal bar diagrams below indicate the number of factories and the workers engaged as also their respective percentage values.

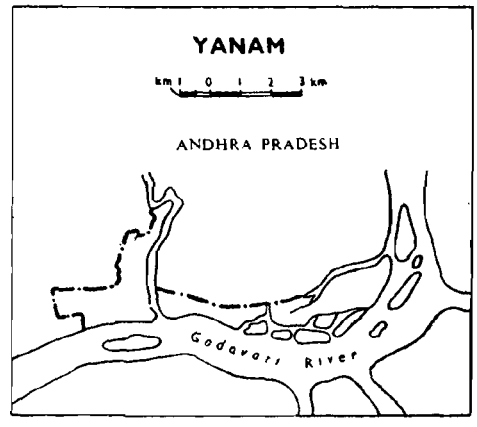


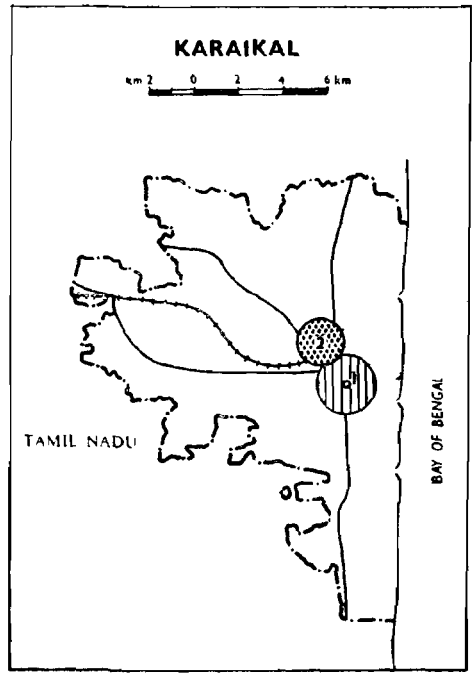
# TEXTILE, LEATHER AND WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES 1971

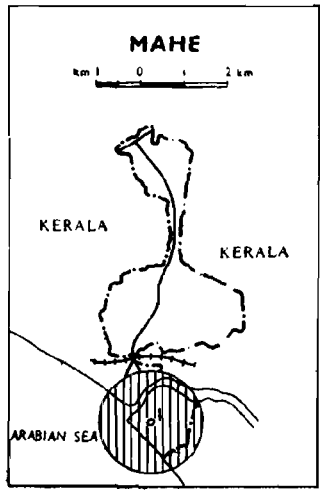
BOUNDARY -
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
ROADS
RAILWAY LINE(Metre gauge)

Number of Workers
2000 & above
500
200
100 & below




Textile Industry
- Cotton Mills
- Coir

Leather Industry
- Tan. eries and Leather Finishing

Wood Based Industry
- Saw Mills
- Manufacture of Furniture and Fixtures
- Paper and Pulp Products

FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLE INDICATE THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES
HOLLOW DOT AT THE CENTRE OF THE CIRCLE INDICATES THE LOCATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

# MAP 74

## METAL BASED, NON-METALLIC MINERAL BASED, ENGINEERING, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT, RUBBER AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES 1971

This map shows the location of metallic and non-metallic, mineral based, engineering, scientific instrument, transport equipment, rubber and chemical industries as existed in 1971 census.

The categories of such industries have been given in the legend of the map. The method of drawing the map is similar to the preceding one i.e. Map No. 73.

All the metal based industries and classified into two categories. (1) iron and steel furniture, (2) structural steel products.

The non-metallic mineral based industries are grouped into one category which includes bricks, tiles and others.

All the engineering and scientific instruments industries are classified into two categories (1) electrical goods (2) general and jobbing engineering goods.

The transport equipment industries are clubbed in one as manufacture of transport equipments.

All the rubber and chemical industries are classified into (1) matches (2) medicine and pharmaceuticals and (3) plastic products.

In the Union Territory, there are five metal based industries employing 116 persons. All these five units are concentrated in Pondicherry Area. Out of these two are iron and steel furniture and three structural steel products.

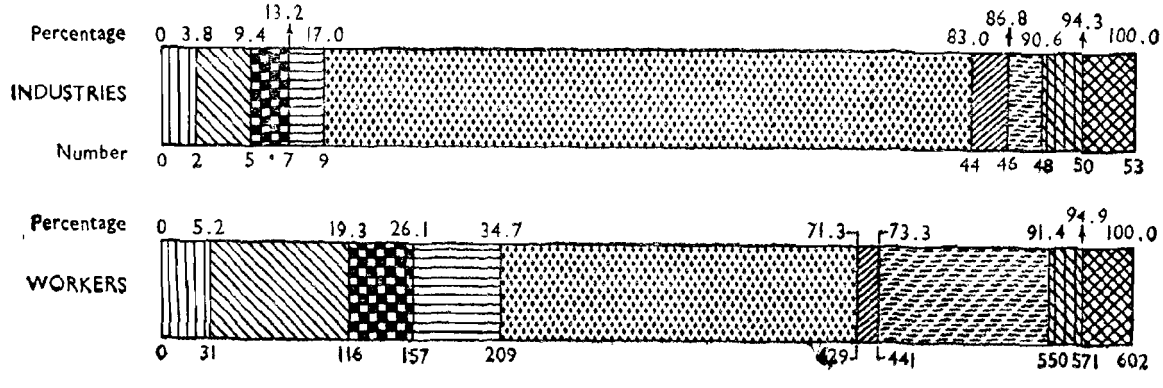
There are only two non-metallic mineral-based industries employing 41 persons in the Union Territory. These are concentrated in Pondicherry Area.

In total, there are 37 industries employing 272 persons in the engineering and scientific instrument industries in Pondicherry Union Territory. Out of that, electrical goods (lamps, fans, insulators, wires etc.) has two units employing 52 persons. These two units are in Pondicherry Area. General and jobbing engineering goods are concentrated in Pondicherry Area with 30 units employing 206 persons. Karaikal Area has 4 units employing 10 persons and Mahe Area has one unit employing 4 persons.

There are two units employing 12 persons in transport equipment industries in the Union Territory and both of them are located in Pondicherry Area.

There are seven rubber and chemical industries employing 161 persons in the Union Territory. All these industries are located in the Pondicherry Area only. Amongst them matches and medicine and pharmaceuticals are each two in number and employ 109 and 21 persons respectively. The plastic products and synthetic products has 3 industries employing 31 persons.

The two horizontal bar diagrams below show the number of industries and workers employed under each type along with their respective percentages.

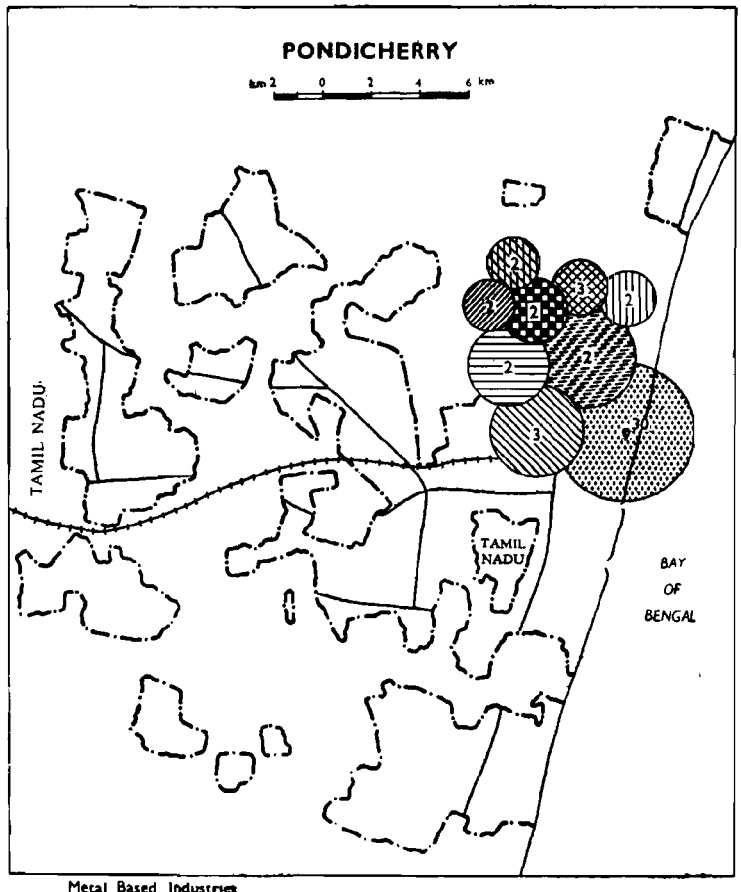


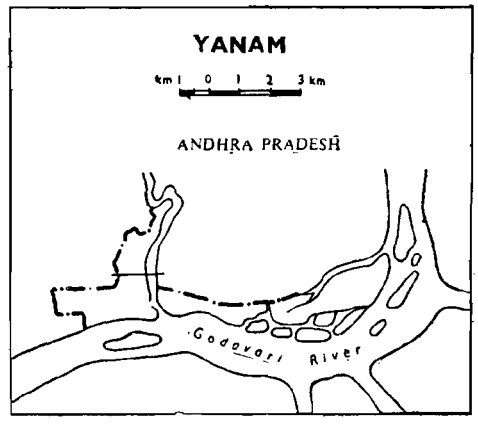
# METAL BASED, NON - METALLIC MINERAL BASED, ENGINEERING, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT, RUBBER AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES 1971

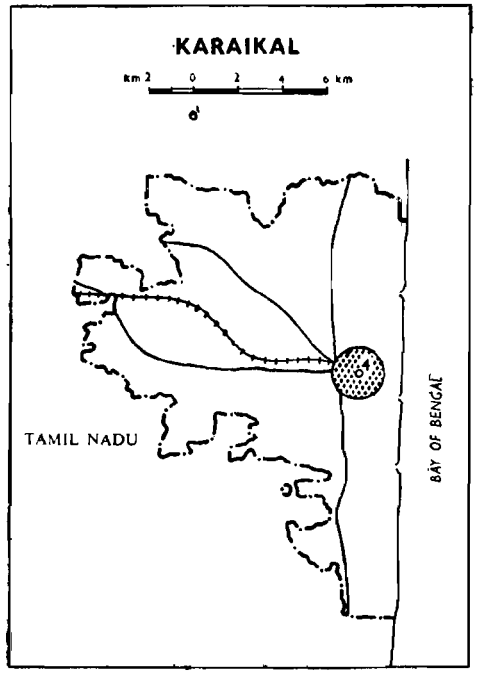
BOUNDARY :
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
ROADS
RAILWAY LINE ( Metre gauge )

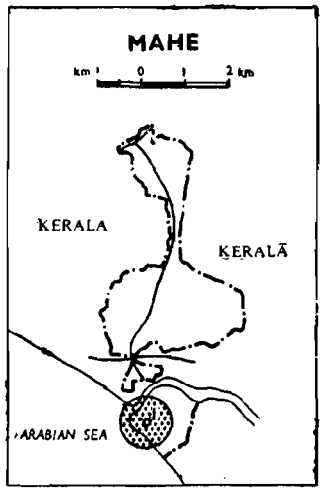
FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLE INDICATE THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES
HOLLOW DOT AT THE CENTRE OF THE CIRCLE INDICATES THE LOCATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

Number of Workers
200 & above
100
50
25 & below




Metal Based Industries
- Iron and Steel Furniture
- Structural Steel Products

Non - Metallic Mineral Based Industries
- Bricks, Tiles and Others

Engineering and Scientific Instrument Industries
- Electrical Goods ( Lamps, Fans, Insulators, Wires Etc )
- General and Jobbing Engineering Goods

Transport Equipment Industries
- Manufacture of Transport Equipment

Rubber and Chemical Industries
- Matches
- Medicine and Pharmaceuticals
- Plastic Products

# MAP 75

## RURAL POPULATION IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES 1971

Communewise proportion of rural population living in the electrified villages of Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 Census is shown in this map.

The percentage of rural population living in electrified villages for each commune to total rural population of the commune as recorded in 1971 Census is calculated and are grouped under three ranges. The map has been prepared by applying choropleth technique.

Among 273,419 persons living in the Union Territory's villages 256,075 (i.e. 93.66 per cent of the rural population) reside in villages having electricity.

The highest percentage (95.01 & above) of rural population living in electrified villages are observed in the communes of Ariankuppam, Mudaliarpet, Ozhukarai, Mannadipet, Villianur, Bahour, Nettapakkam, Karaikal and Mahe.

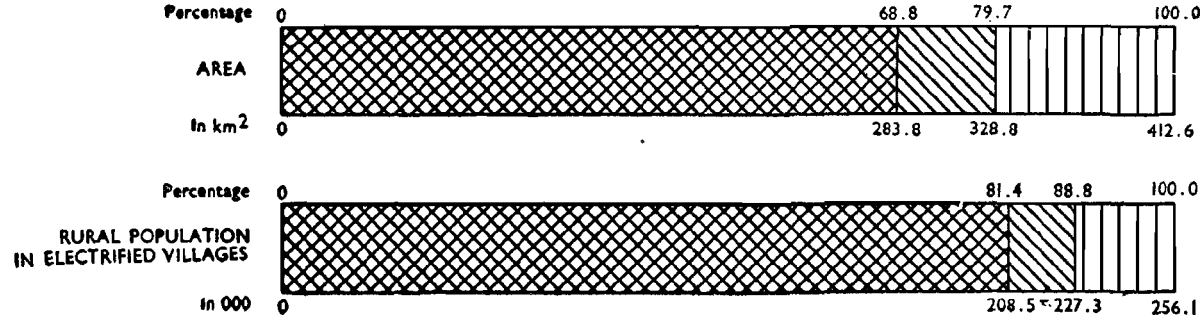
The commune Kottucherry (80.91 per cent) Tirumalairayanpattinam (86.66 per cent) fall in the second range of 80.01–95.00.

The last group of 80.00 & below covers Tirunallar (77·24 per cent), Neravy (64.65 per cent) and Nedungadu (58.81 per cent).

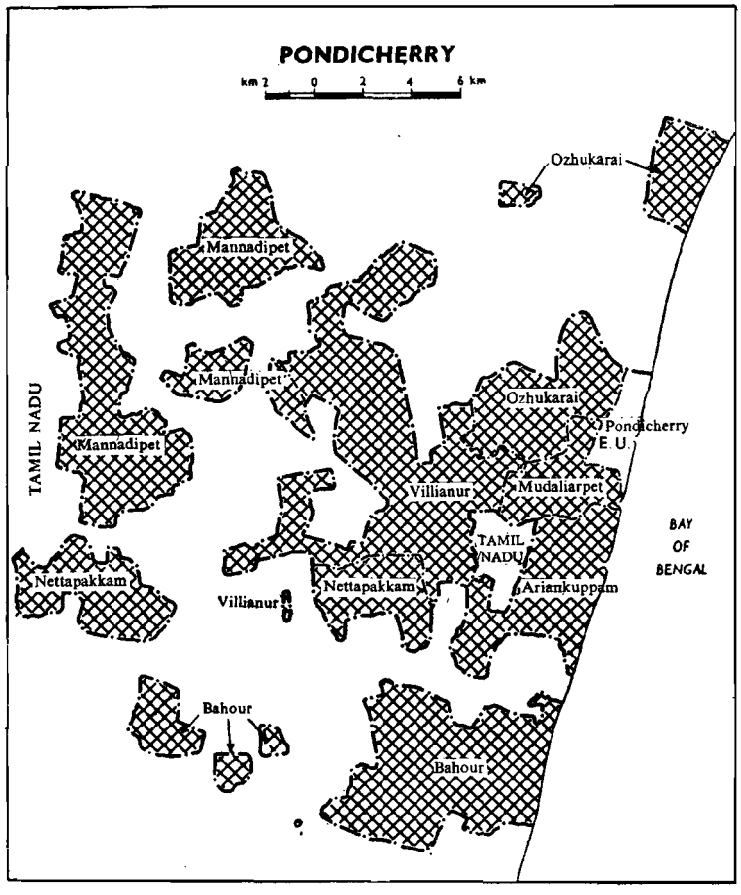
The following table presents the percentages of rural population living in electrified villages as per 1971 Census.

| *Union Territory/ Commune* | *Percentage of Rural population in electrified villages* |
|---|---|
| (1) | (2) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **93.66** |
| 1. Pondicherry Commune | Entirely Urban |
| 2. Ariankuppam | 97.84 |
| 3. Mudaliarpet | 100.00 |
| 4. Ozhukarai | 100.00 |
| 5. Mannadipet | 100.00 |
| 6. Villianur | 98.70 |
| 7. Bahour | 100.00 |
| 8. Nettapakkam | 100.00 |
| 9. Karaikal | 100.00 |
| 10. Tirunallar | 77.24 |
| 11. Neravy | 64.65 |
| 12. Nedungadu | 58.81 |
| 13. Kottucherry | 80.91 |
| 14. Tirumalairayanpattinam | 86.66 |
| 15. Mahe | 100.00 |
| 16. Yanam | Entirely Urban |

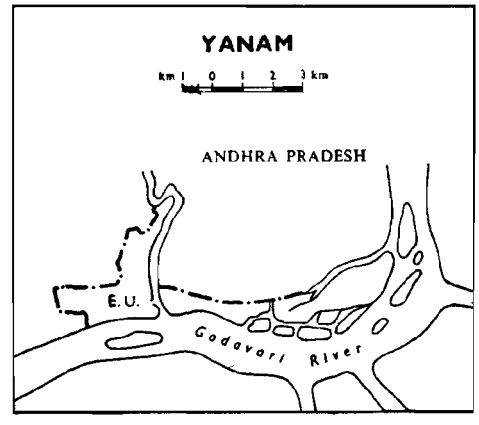
The two horizontal bar diagrams below show rural area and population living in electrified villages of Pondicherry Union Territory in the three ranges and their respective percentages.

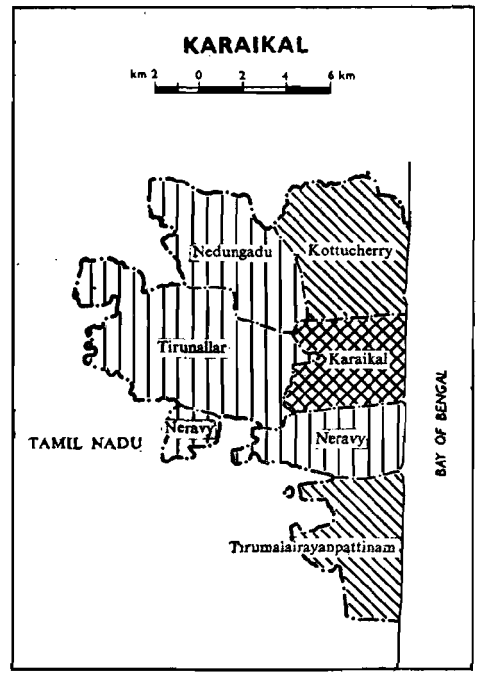


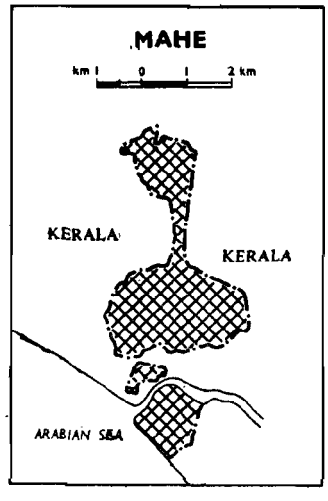
# RURAL POPULATION IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES 1971




BOUNDARIES :-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
COMMUNE




Percentage of Rural Population living in Electrified Villages

95.01 & above

80.01 – 95.00 → U. T. Average 93 66

80.00 & below

E.U. Entirely Urban

# 8. Transport and Communications

# MAP 76

## RURAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971

This map displays the communewise proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communication activities to total workers in the rural areas.

The percentage of workers engaged in construction (category vi) transport, storage and communication (category viii) activities to total workers in the rural areas is calculated at the commune level. The percentage figures are grouped into five suitable ranges and the map is prepared applying choropleth technique as per the legend.

Amongst 90,218 rural workers, 3,124 (3.46 per cent) are engaged in construction, transport, storage and communication activities in Pondicherry Union Territory.

Ozhukarai (9.03 per cent), Neravy (6.76 per cent) and Tirumalairayanpattinam (5.34 per cent) lie in the group of 5.00 & above.

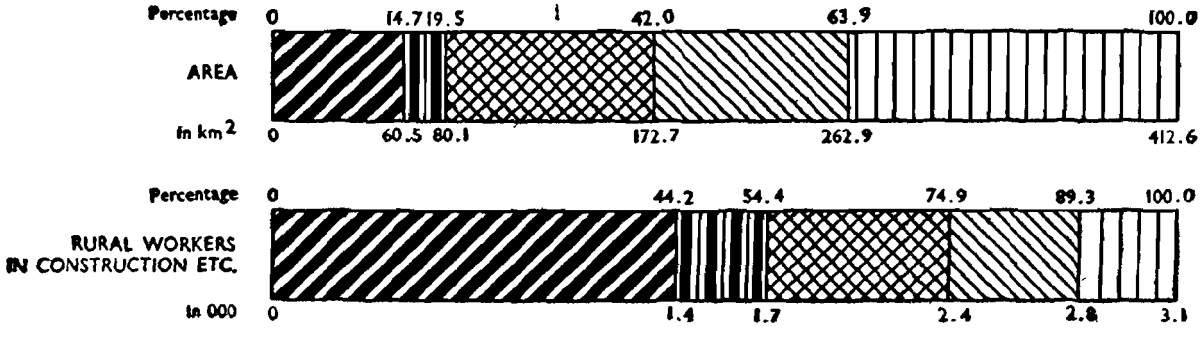
The communes of Karaikal (4.99 per cent) and Mahe (4.67 per cent) fall in the range of 4.01–5.00.

Ariankuppam (3.67 per cent), Tirunallar (3.46 per cent) and Kottucherry (3.70 per cent) lie in the range of 3.01–4.00.

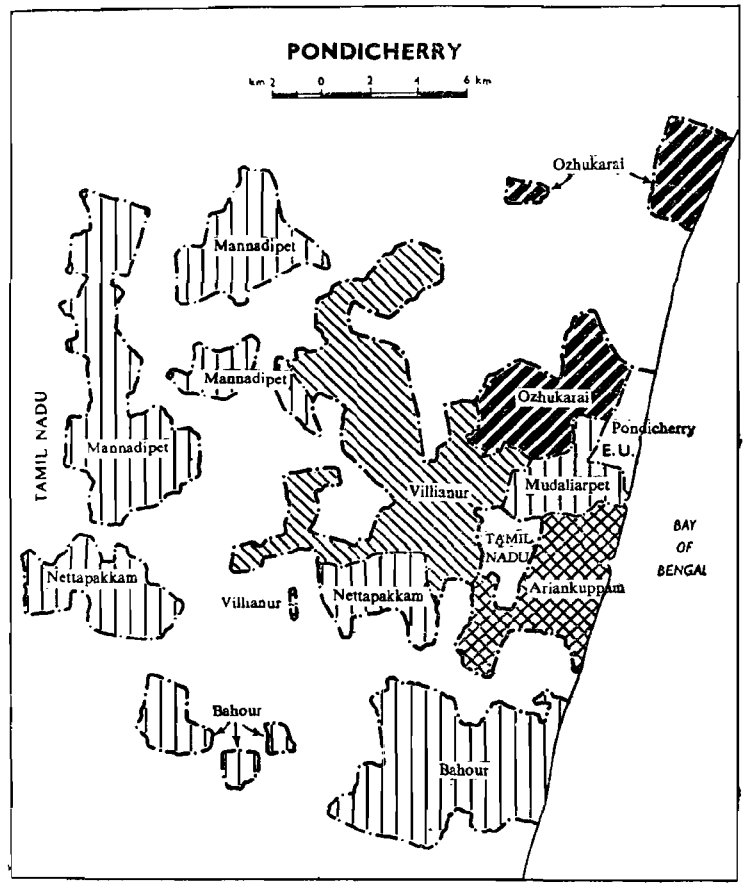
Villianur (2.58 per cent) and Nedungadu (2.43 per cent) lie in the of range 2.01–3.00.

Bahour (1.18 per cent), Nettapakkam (0.92 per cent), Mannadipet (1.13 per cent) and Mudaliarpet (0.52 per cent) lie in the lowest range of 2.00 & below. Yanam is entirely urban.

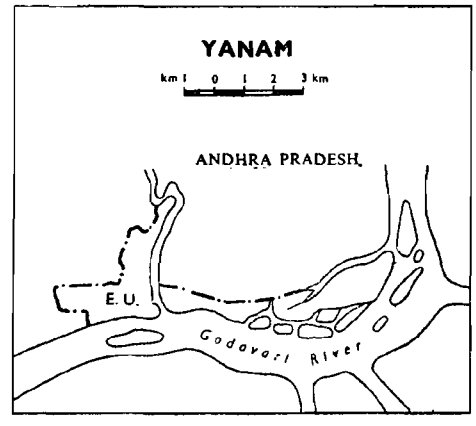
The two horizontal bar diagrams below show area and rural workers in construction, transport, storage and communications in the communes of the five ranges along with their corresponding percentage values.

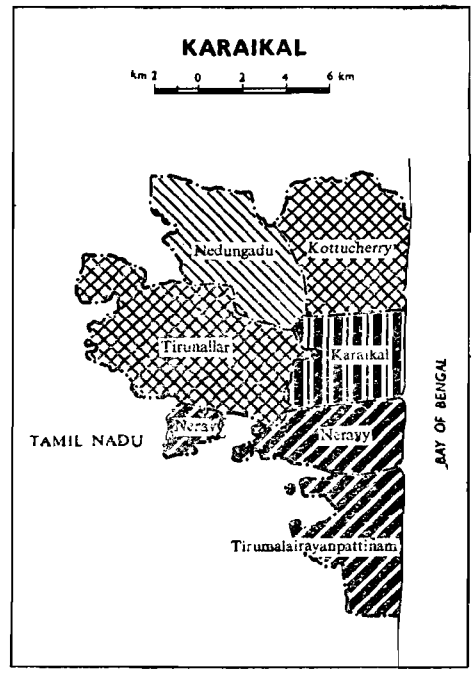


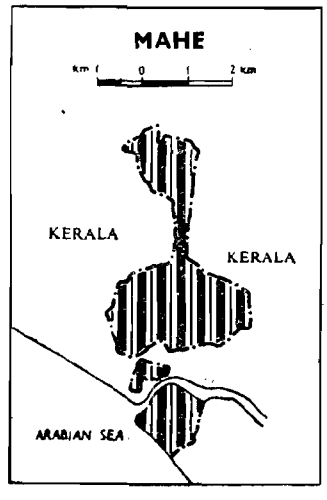
# RURAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971




BOUNDARIES :-
STATE /UNION TERRITORY
COMMUNE




Percentage of Workers

- 5 00 & above
- 4 01 – 5 00
- 3 01 – 4 00 → U. T. Average 3 46
- 2 01 – 3 00
- 2 00 & below

E U. Entirely Urban

## MAP 77

## URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971

This map shows the communewise proportion of urban workers in construction, transport, storage and communication activities total to workers in urban areas of Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 census.

The percentage figures of the workers engaged in construction (category vi), transport, storage and communication (category viii) activities to total workers in the urban areas for each commune of Pondicherry Union Territory is calculated and the percentage figures so obtained are grouped into three suitable ranges. The communes are then shaded with dark to light hatchings according to the ranges from high to low. Blank areas shown on the map under communes are entirely rural.

Among 50,807 urban workers 4,908 (9.66 per cent) are engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications in Pondicherry Union Territory and this proportion is much higher as compared to the percentage in rural areas viz., 3.46.

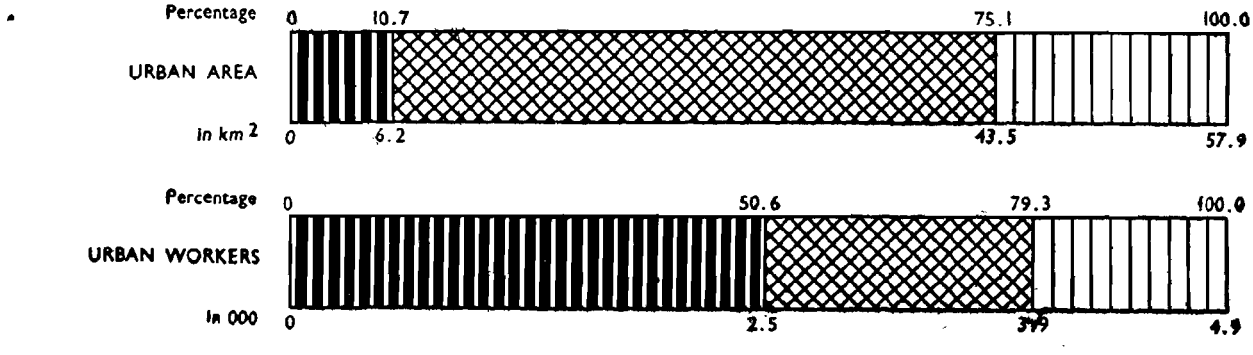
Pondicherry commune (11.12 per cent) ranks first and lies in the group of 10.01 & above.

The communes of Karaikal (9.75 per cent), Ozhukarai (9.34 per cent) and Yanam (9.38 per cent) lie in the range of 9.01–10.00.

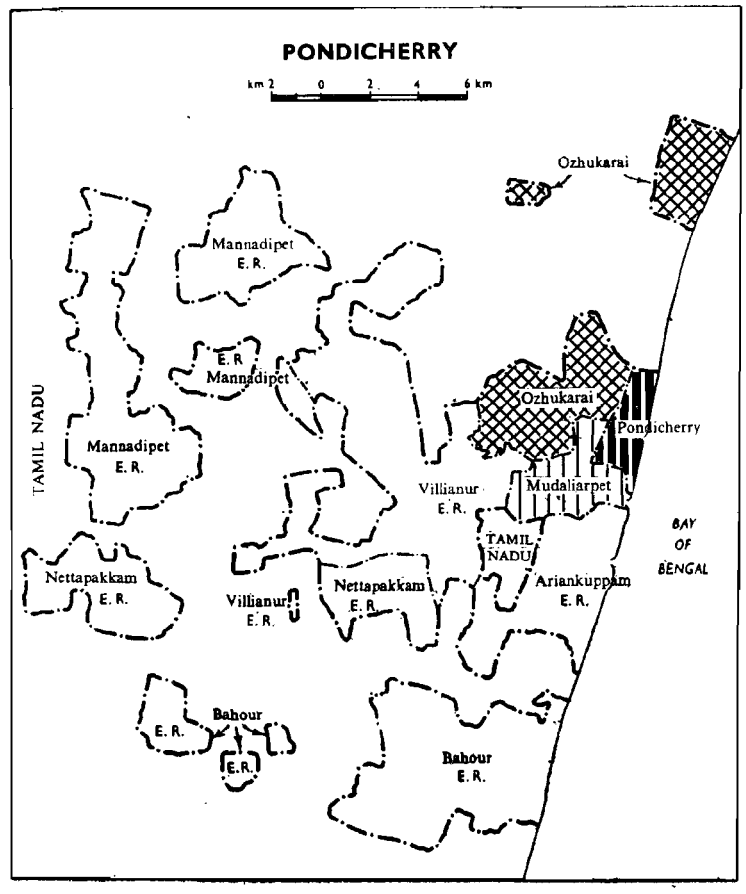
The lowest group of 9.00 & below covers Mudaliarpet (7.78 per cent) and Mahe (5.31 per cent)

Table below shows communewise percentages of workers in construction, transport, storage and communication to total workers in urban areas according to 1971 census.

| *U.T./Commune* | *Total workers in urban areas* | *Population engaged in categories vi & viii* | *Percentage to total workers* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **50,807** | **4,908** | **9.66** |
| Pondicherry Commune .. | 22,352 | 2,485 | 11.12 |
| Mudaliarpet Commune .. | 11,692 | 910 | 7.78 |
| Ozhukarai Commune .. | 6,263 | 585 | 9.34 |
| Karaikal Commune .. | 6,059 | 591 | 9.75 |
| Mahe Commune .. | 1,958 | 104 | 5.31 |
| Yanam Commune .. | 2,483 | 233 | 9.38 |



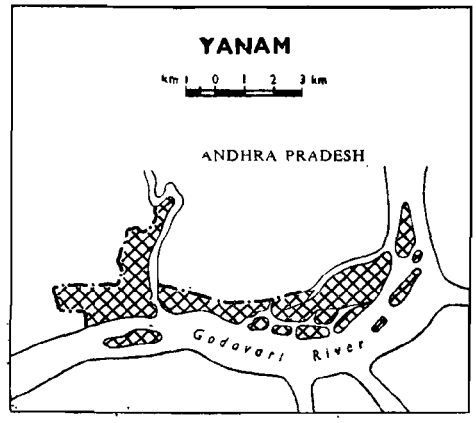
# URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971

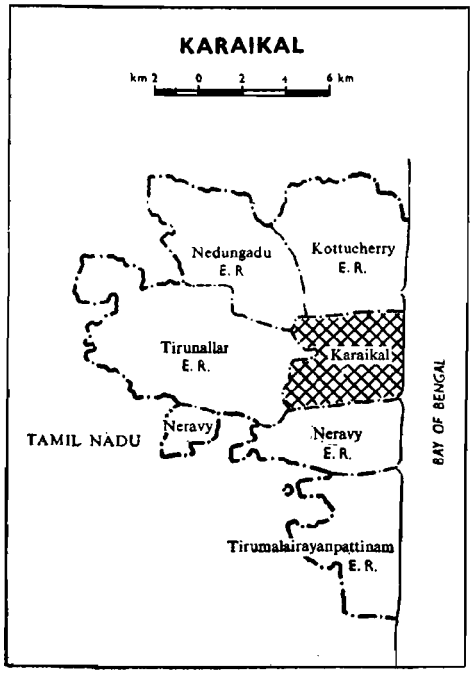


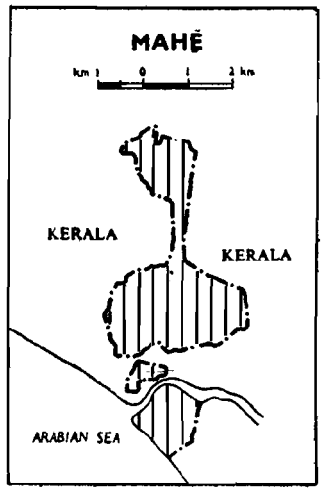

BOUNDARIES :-

STATE/UNION TERRITORY

COMMUNE




Percentage of workers

- 10.01 & above
- 9.01 – 10.00 → U. T. Average 9.66
- 9.00 & below

E. R. Entirely Rural

# MAP 78

## MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED 1971

This map shows the number of motor vehicles registered per 10,000 population at Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 Census.

The number of motor vehicles including cars, taxies, buses, trucks etc., per 10,000 persons for each Area of Pondicherry Union Territory is calculated and the figures so obtained are grouped into three convenient ranges. All the Areas are shaded by different grades of hatching from dark to light according to the ranges from high to low.

In Pondicherry Union Territory, the number of motor vehicles registered per 10,000 of population comes to 18.

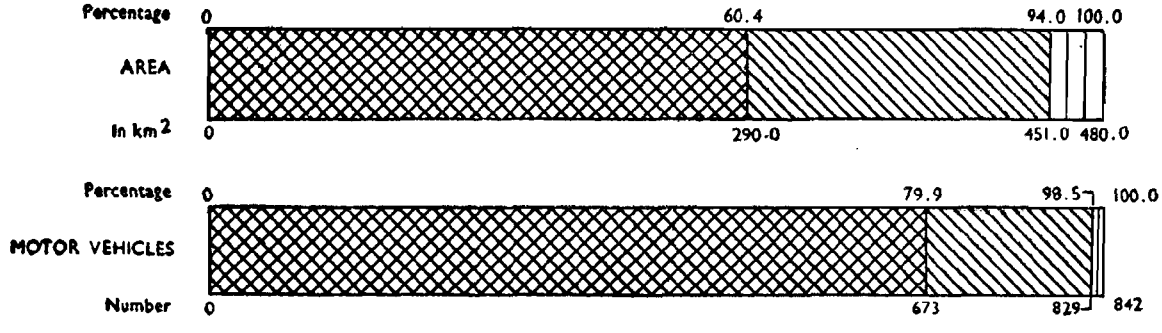
Pondicherry Area has recorded the highest with 20 motor vehicles per 10,000 persons. Karaikal Area with 16 motor vehicles per 10,000 persons has recorded the second highest.

The lowest group of 15 & below includes Mahe Area and Yanam Area with 4 and 5 vehicles per 10,000 persons respectively.

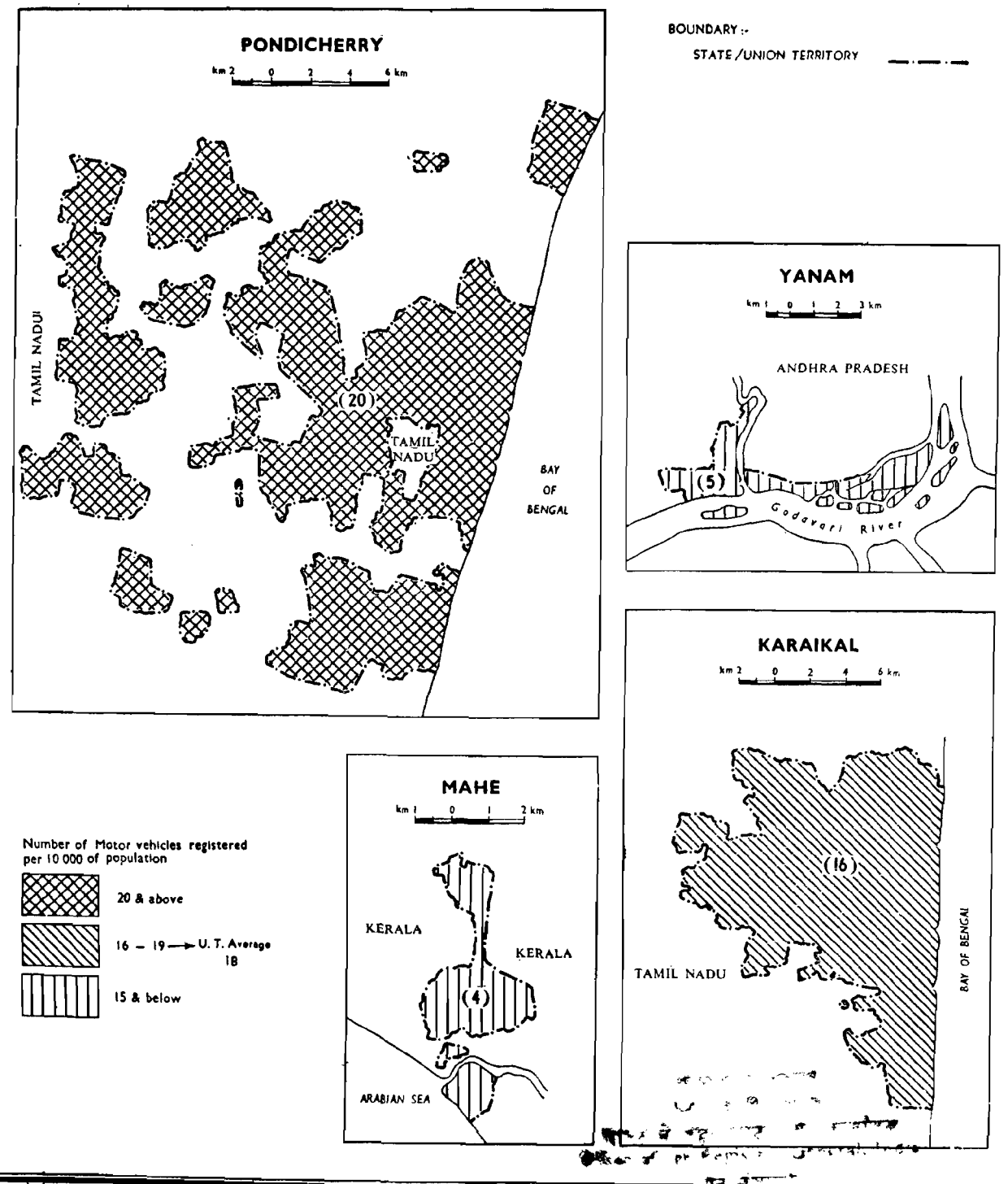
Table below shows the number of motor vehicles at Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory registered per 10,000 persons, as per 1971 Census.

| *U.T./Area* | *Total population* | *No. of motor vehicles registered* 1971 | *No. of registered vehicles per* 10,000 *of population* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **471,707** | **842** | **18** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 340,240 | 673 | 20 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 100,042 | 156 | 16 |
| Mahe Area .. | 23,134 | 9 | 4 |
| Yanam Area .. | 8,291 | 4 | 5 |

The two horizontal bar diagrams below show the distribution of area and registered motor vehicles of the Areas falling under individual ranges as shown in the main map along with their cumulative percentage values.



# MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED 1971



# 9. Trade and Commerce

# MAP 79

## WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1971

Communewise proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce to total working population is depicted in this map.

Percentage of workers engaged in trade and commerce (category vii) to total working population in each commune is calculated. These figures are then grouped into four suitable ranges and the map is prepared by applying choropleth technique.

Among 141,025 workers in Pondicherry Union Territory 15,592 (11.06 per cent) are engaged in trade and commerce. Five communes indicate values higher and eleven communes lower than this union territory average.

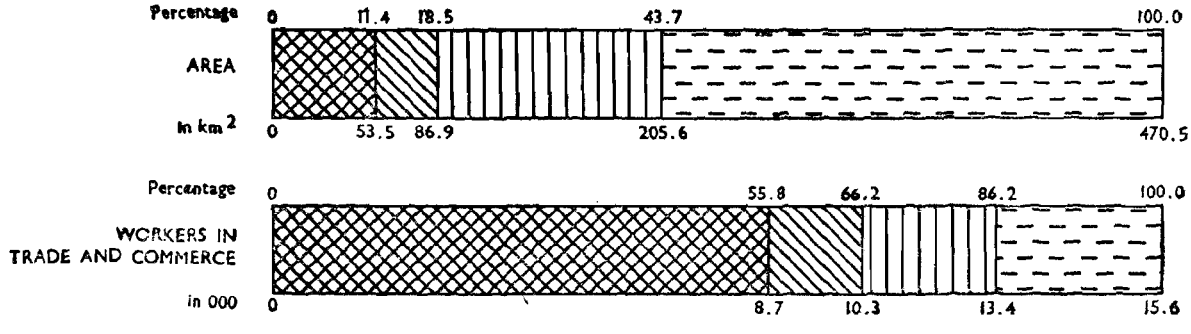
The highest range of 12.51 per cent & above covers four communes namely ; Karaikal (25.19 per cent), Pondicherry (21.02 per cent), Mahe (19.21 per cent) and Tirumalairayanpattinam (18.66 per cent).

The communes of Mudaliarpet (11.50 per cent) and Yanam (10.23 per cent) lie in the range of 10.01–12.50.

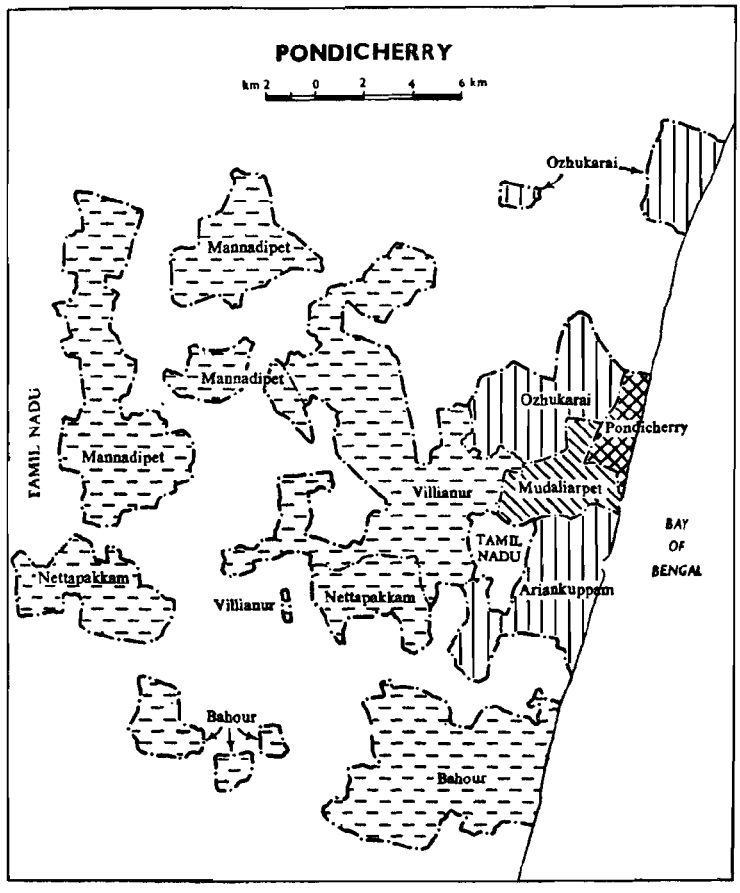
Ariankuppam (8.66 per cent), Ozhukarai (9.30 per cent), Tirunallar (8.21 per cent) and Neravy (8.53 per cent) lie in the group of 7.51–10.00.

The lowest range of 7.50 per cent & below of workers engaged in trade and commerce covers communes of Mannadipet (3.40 per cent), Villianur (4.85 per cent), Bahour (3.25 per cent), Nettapakkam (4.18 per cent), Nedungadu (4.31 per cent) and Kottucherry (7.40 per cent)

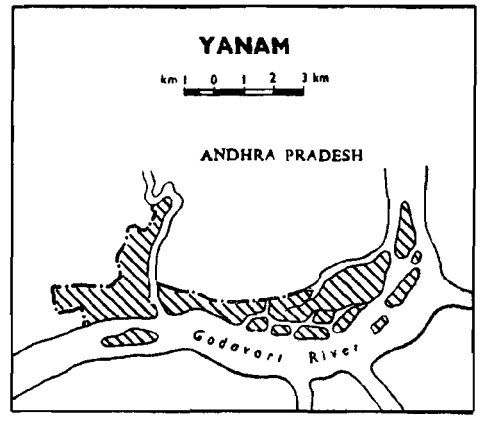
The two horizontal diagrams below show area and workers engaged in trade and commerce for the communes under each range and their corresponding percentage values.

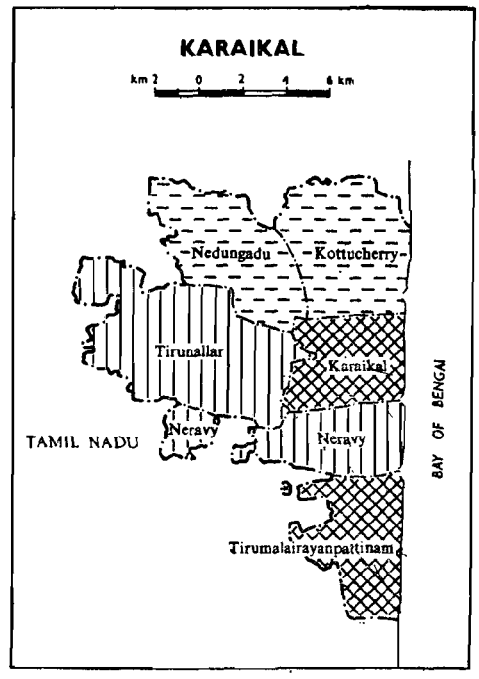


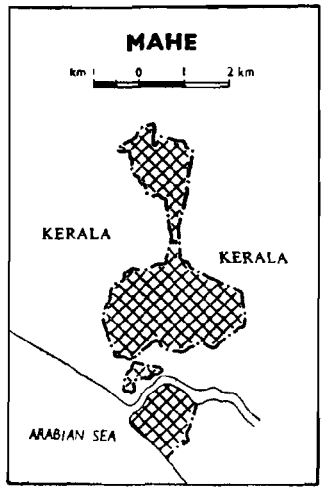
# WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1971




BOUNDARIES :-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
COMMUNE




Percentage of Workers engaged in Trade and Commerce

- 12.51 & above
- 10.01 – 12.50 — U. T. Average 11.06
- 7.51 – 10.00
- 7.50 & below

# 10. Services

# MAP 80

## WORKERS IN SERVICES 1971

This map shows the proportion of workers engaged in services to total working population at Area level of Pondicherry Union Territory.

Percentage of workers in services (category ix) to total working population for each Area of Pondicherry Union Territory is calculated. The percentage figures so obtained are then grouped into three ranges and the map is prepared by applying choropleth technique as indicated in the legend.

Out of 141,025 total workers 21,697 (15.39 per cent) are engaged in services.

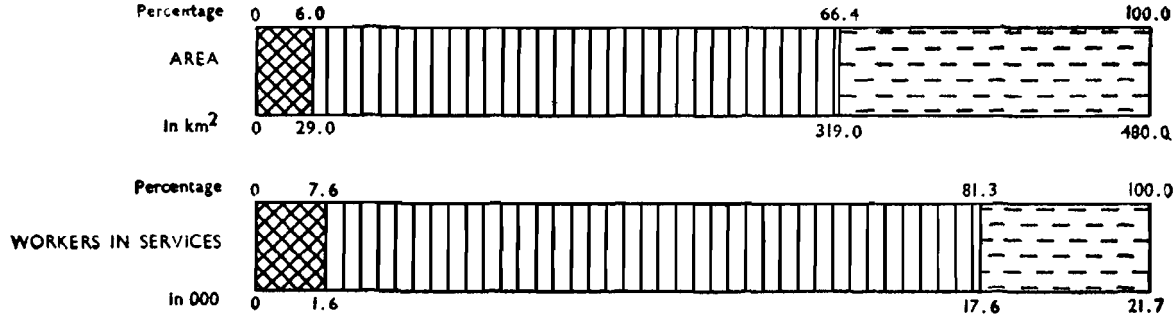
The percentage of workers engaged in services is maximum in Mahe Area (25.38 per cent). It is followed by Yanam Area (16.11 per cent).

Pondicherry area (15.29 per cent) falls in the second range of 15.01–16.00. The lowest range of 15.00 & below covers only Karaikal Area (13.98 per cent).

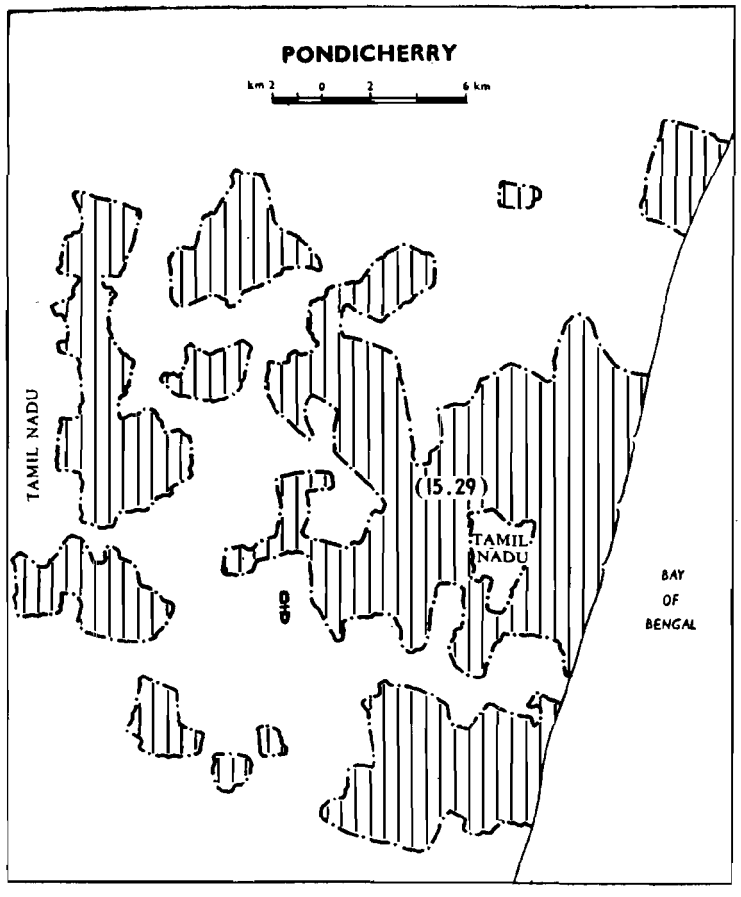
The table below shows the percentage of workers engaged in services to total working population according to 1971 census.

| *U.T./Area* | | *Total working population* | *Workers engaged in services* | *Percentage of workers engaged in services* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | .. | **141,025** | **21,697** | **15.39** |
| Pondicherry Area | .. | 104,540 | 15,985 | 15.29 |
| Karaikal Area | .. | 29,113 | 4,071 | 13.98 |
| Mahe Area | .. | 4,889 | 1,241 | 25.38 |
| Yanam Area | .. | 2,483 | 400 | 16.11 |

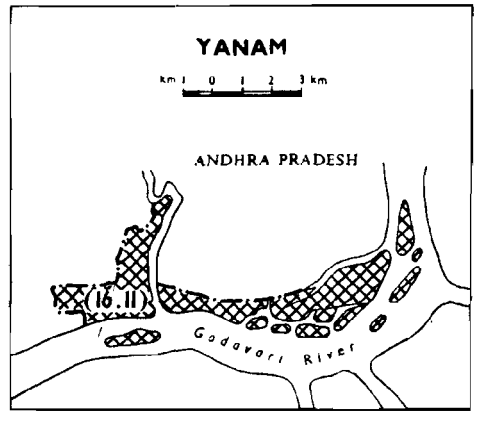
The two horizontal bar diagrams below show the absolute area and corresponding workers engaged in services in the Areas under each range along with their cumulative percentages.

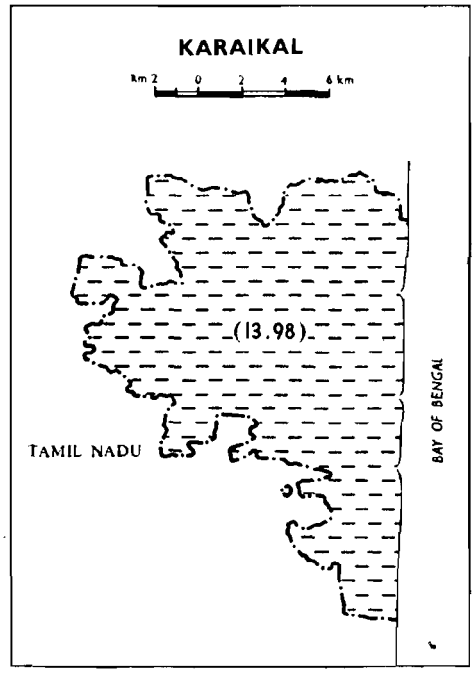


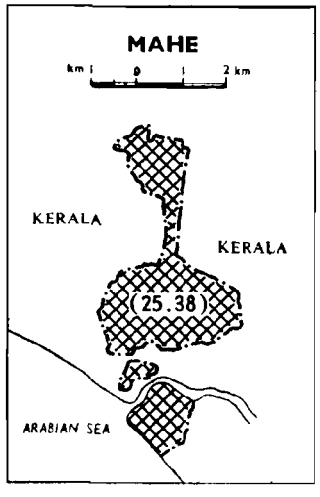
# WORKERS IN SERVICES 1971




BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY




Percentage of workers engaged in services

- 16.01 & above
- 15.01 – 16.00 → U. T Average 15 39
- 15.00 & below

# 11. Scheduled Castes

# MAP 81

## SCHEDULED CASTES 1971

This map shows the percentage of scheduled castes to total population at commune level.

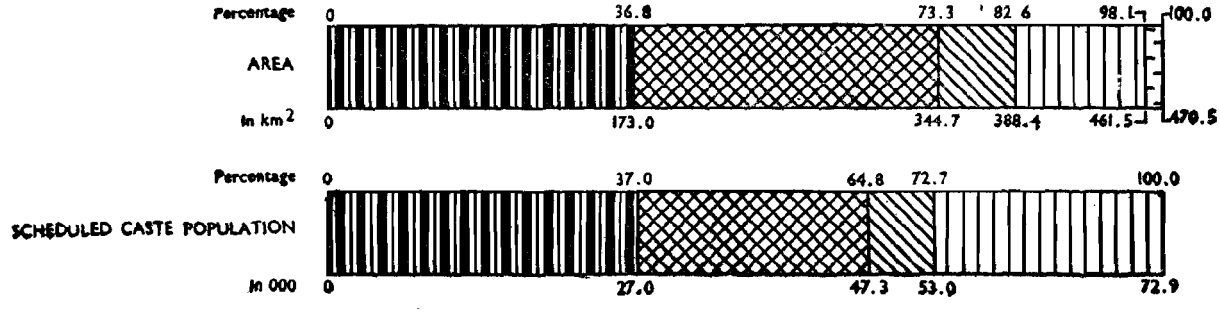
The percentages of scheduled castes to total population of each commune are calculated. These figures are grouped into five suitable ranges and the map is prepared by adopting choropleth technique as per the legend.

15.46 per cent of total population of Pondicherry belong to scheduled castes, who are very unevenly distributed in the Union Territory. Ten communes reveal percentage values above and six below the Union Territory's average (15.46 per cent).

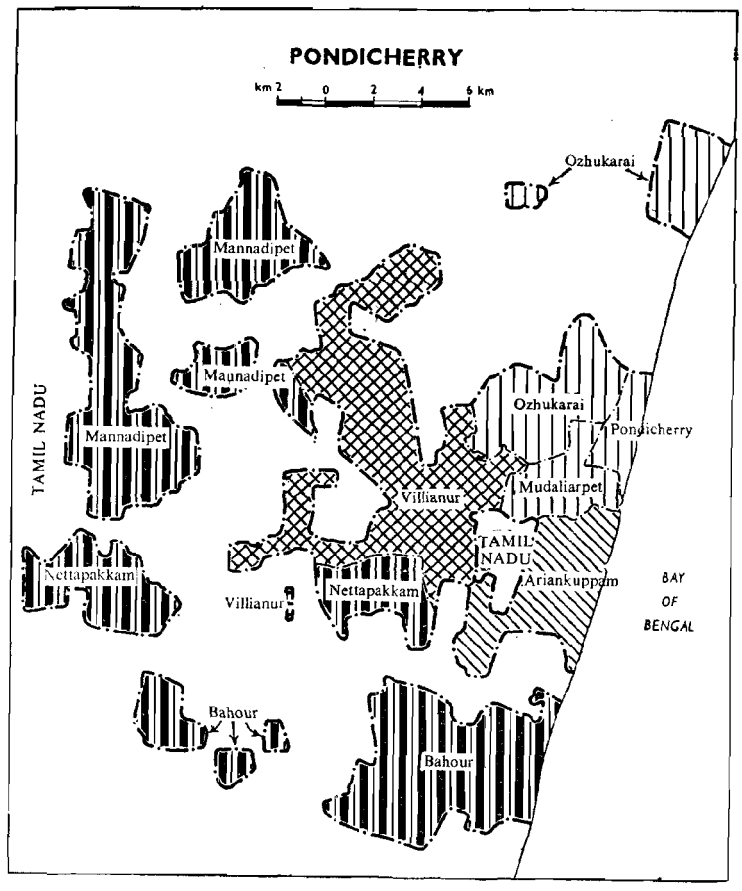
Higher percentage of scheduled castes to total population is in Bahour (33.82), Nettapakkam (28.06), Mannadipet (25.61), Nedungadu (28.28) and is covered by the range of 24.01 & above. The percentage of scheduled castes to total population of the communes of Villianur (23.25), Kottucherry (21.94), Neravy (22.45), Tirunallar (22.05) and Yanam (21.43) fall in the range of 18.01 – 24.00. The next range of 12.01 – 18.00 percentages covers Ariankuppam (14.09) and Tirumalairayanpattinam (17.85) communes, Ozhukarai (10.17 per cent), Pondicherry (7.62 per cent), Mudaliarpet (9.62 per cent) and Karaikal (8.01 per cent) lie in the group of 6.01 – 12.00.

The lowest group of 6.00 & below embraces only Mahe Area (0.11 per cent).

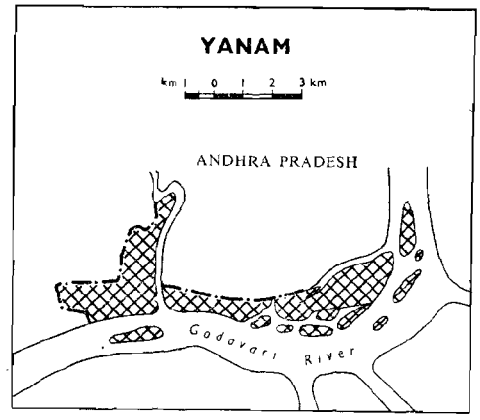
The two bar diagrams below show the area and scheduled caste population of the communes falling under each range with their respective percentage values.

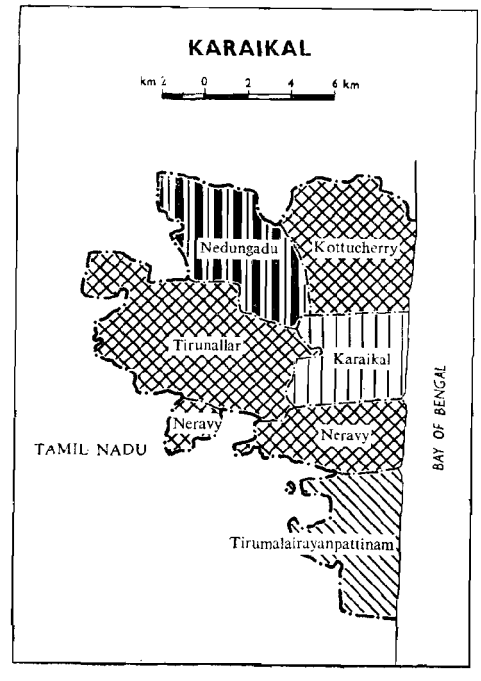


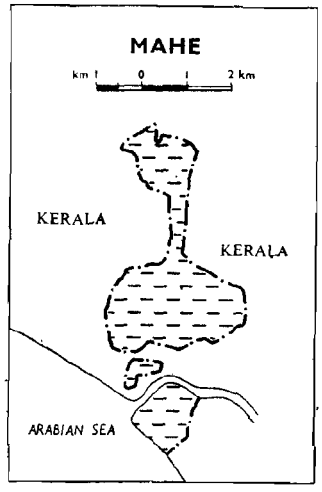
# SCHEDULED CASTES 1971

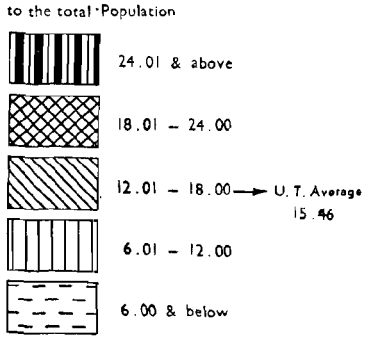



BOUNDARIES :-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
COMMUNE



# MAP 82

## SIX NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1971

This map shows communewise distribution of six numerically major scheduled castes. Six different symbols each representing 100 persons are used in this map. The broken symbols represent a portion of this 100.

Out of 471,707 Union Territory's population 72,921 (15.46 per cent) are Scheduled Castes and they consist of fifteen distinct castes. Parayan/Sambavar with a strength of 39,919 account for 54.74 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of this Union Territory. Adi-Dravidas with 21,944 persons account for 30.09 per cent. Valluvan (2.35 per cent), Adi-Andhra (2.12 per cent), Chakkiliyan (1.95 per cent) and Pallan (1.86 per cent) are the other four castes which have more than one per cent of the total scheduled caste population. Adi-Dravida, Chakkiliyan, Pallan, Parayan/Sambavar and Valluvan communities are found in Pondicherry and Karaikal Areas. Adi-Andhras are concentrated in Yanam Area.

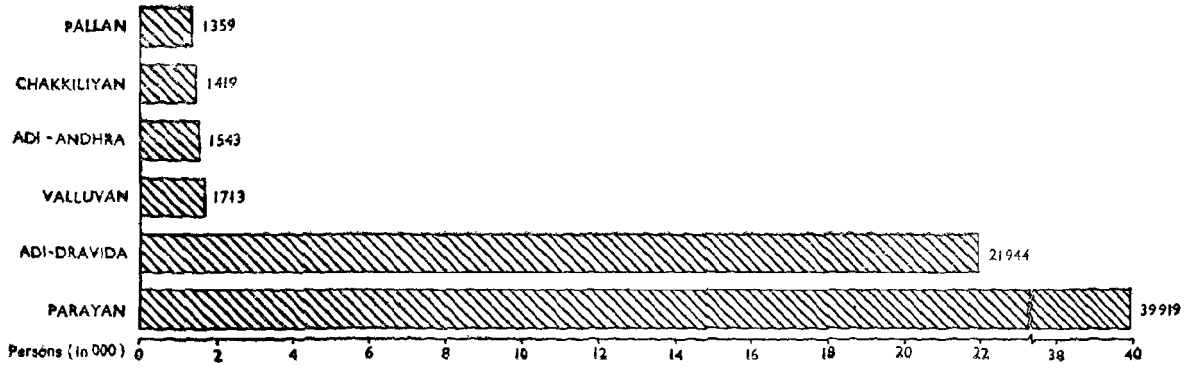
'Parayan' scheduled castes are mainly distributed in the communes of Bahour (5,867 persons), Nettapakkam (5,228 persons), Tirunallar (4,022 persons), Ozhukarai (3,236 persons), Ariankuppam (3,158 persons), Villianur (3,093 persons), Nedungadu (2,539 persons) and Pondicherry (2,535 persons).

Adi-Dravidas the second largest scheduled castes in the Union Territory are predominent in the communes of Mannadipet (6,055 persons), Villianur (5,202 persons), Bahour (3,691 persons), Ozhukarai (2,263 persons), Pondicherry (1,715 persons) and Mudaliarpet (1,683 persons). The less concentrated areas are Karaikal (543 persons), Neravy (348 persons , Ariankuppam (190 persons), Tirumalairayanpattinam (154 persons) and Tirunallar (92 persons).

'Valluvan' scheduled castes are more in Bahour (515 persons), Ozhukarai (282 persons) and Villianur (207 persons). Pallans are in good numbers in Tirumalairayanpattinam (590 persons), followed by Karaikal (211 persons).

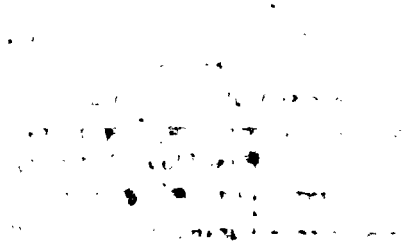
Chakkiliyan scheduled castes are maximum in Mudaliarpet (601 persons) followed by Ariankuppam commune (207 persons).

Six horizontal bar diagrams showing the varying strength of the six major scheduled castes of the Union Territory is presented below.



# SIX NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1971





# 12. Religion

# MAP 83

## MAJOR RELIGIONS 1971

This map shows the percentage distribution of population belonging to the three major religions viz., Hindus, Christians and Muslims in respect of each Area of the Union Territory according to 1971 Census.

For each Area, a square proportionate to the total population is drawn and it is divided into 100 grids each representing one per cent of population under any of these religions. These religions are differentiated as per the legend of the map.

The bulk of the population of Pondicherry Union Territory are Hindus, accounting for 84.97 per cent of the total population. The proportion of Hindus varies between 73.09 per cent in Mahe Area and 93.11 per cent in Yanam Area.

The second major religious group in Pondicherry Union Territory is Christians forming 8.76 per cent of the total population. The highest percentage of Christians is recorded in Karaikal Area (10.28) while the lowest is in Yanam Area (2.05).

The Muslims constitute 6.18 per cent of total population of the Union Territory. Highest percentage is in Mahe Area (24.44) followed by Karaikal Area (13.56). The lowest number of Muslims is recorded in Pondicherry Area (2.80 per cent).

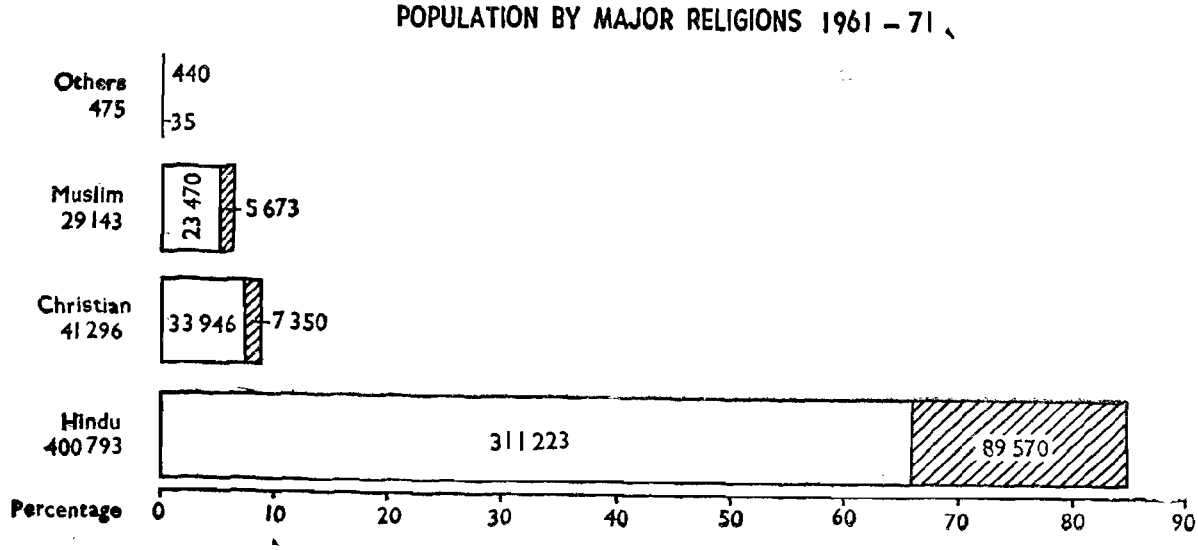
The proportion of Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs, 'other religions' and 'religion not stated' together constitute only 0.09 per cent of the Union Territory's population.

The following statement shows the percentage share of the major religions in respect of each Area.

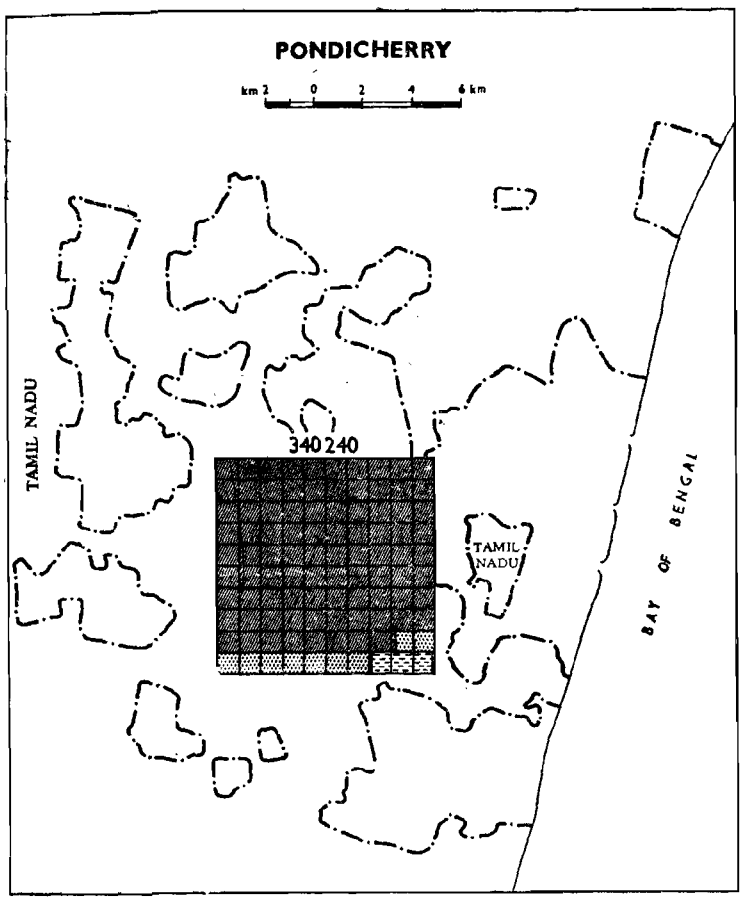
| *U.T./Area* | *Hindus* | *Muslims* | *Christians* | *Jains* | *Buddhists* | *Sikhs* | *Other religions* | *Religion not stated* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **84.97** | **6.18** | **8.76** | **0.05** | *N* | **0.01** | **0.02** | **0.01** |
| Pondicherry Area | 88.18 | 2.80 | 8.90 | 0.07 | 0.01 | *N* | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Karaikal Area | 76.10 | 13.56 | 10.28 | — | — | 0.04 | 0.02 | — |
| Mahe Area | 73.09 | 24.44 | 2.38 | — | — | — | 0.09 | — |
| Yanam Area | 93.11 | 4.84 | 2.05 | — | .. | — | — | — |

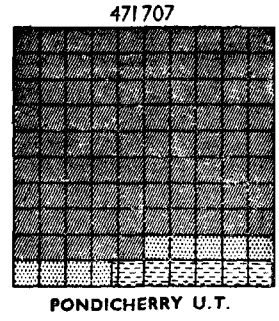
*N* — Negligible.

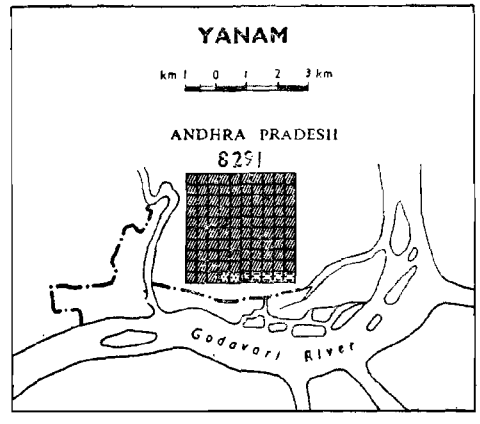
Four horizontal bars showing the population of the three major religions and 'other religions' in Pondicherry Union Territory in 1961 along with the increase in their numbers during 1961–71 are presented below.

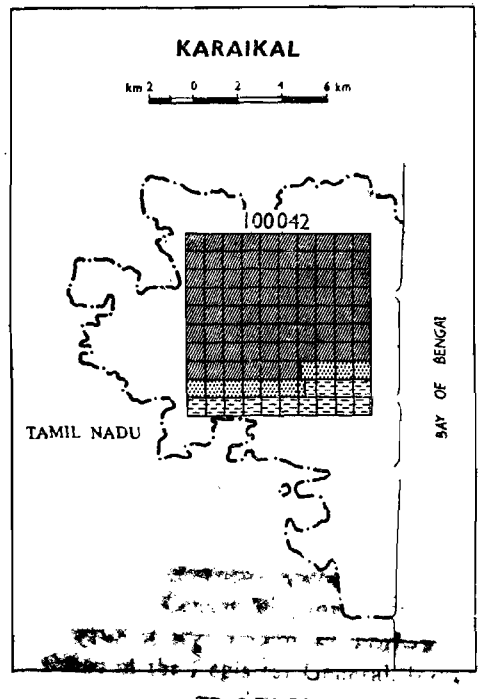


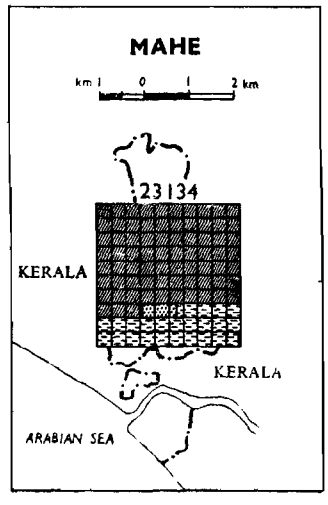
# MAJOR RELIGIONS 1971




BOUNDARY :-

STATE / UNION TERRITORY

HINDUS

CHRISTIANS

MUSLIMS

OTHERS

# 13. Education

# MAP 84

## LITERACY 1971

This map depicts the percentage of literates to total population excluding age group 0–4 at Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory according to 1971 Census.

The percentage figures of total literates to total population excluding age group 0–4 for each Area are calculated and are grouped into four suitable ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

As per 1971 Census 217,058 are literates and this works out to 53.38 per cent of the total population of 406,599 in Pondicherry Union Territory.

Mahe Area (77.14 per cent) has recorded the highest percentage of literates and lie in the range of 53.01 & above.

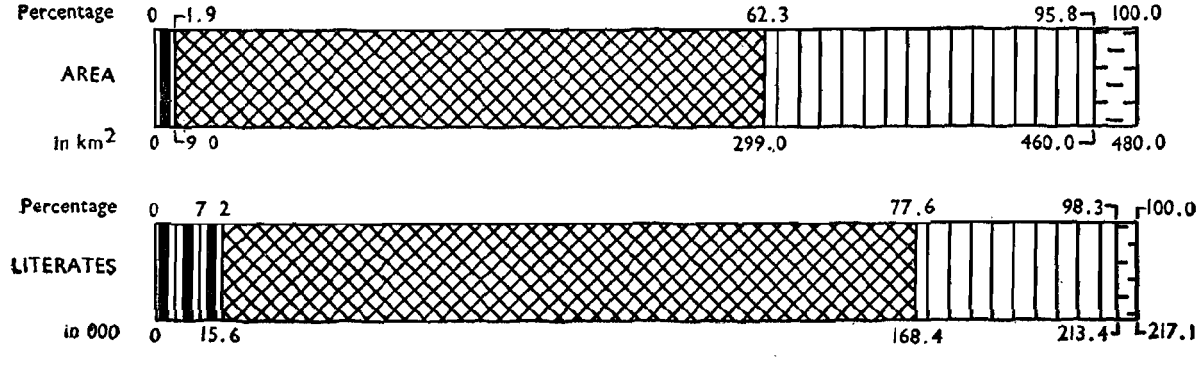
Pondicherry Area (52.29 per cent) falls in the range of 52.01–53.00. Karaikal Area (51.78 per cent) lies in the range of 51.01–52.00.

Yanam Area (50.58 per cent) is in the lowest range of 51.00 & below.

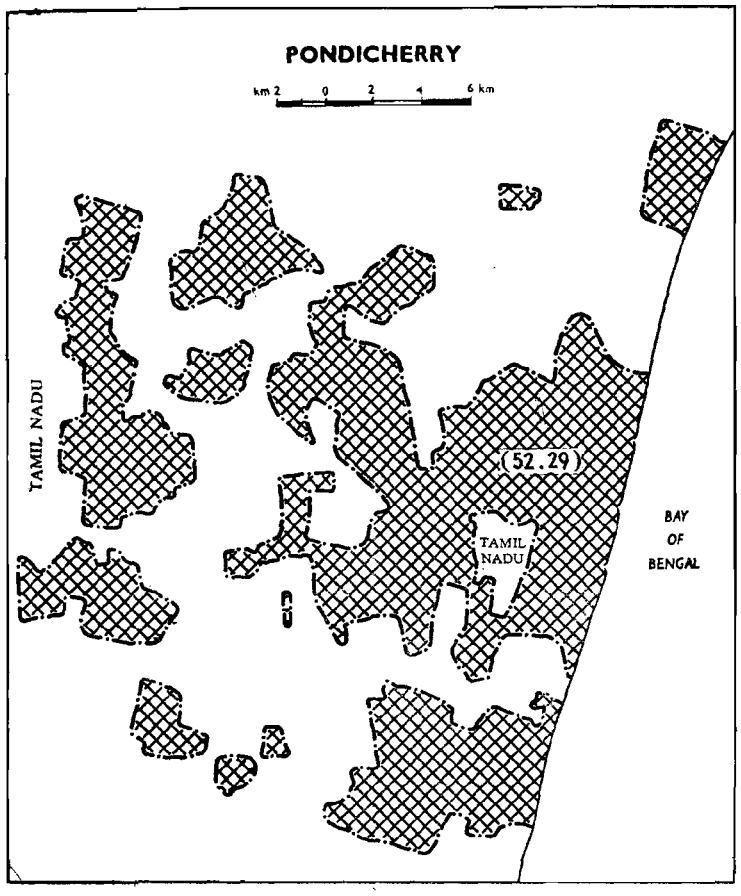
Table below shows literates and their percentages to total population Areawise as per 1971 census.

| *U.T./Area* | *Total population (excluding 0–4 age)* | *Total literates* | *Percentage of literates* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **406,599** | **217,058** | **53.38** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 292,161 | 152,761 | 52.29 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 87,030 | 45,067 | 51.78 |
| Mahe Area .. | 20,210 | 15,589 | 77.14 |
| Yanam Area .. | 7,198 | 3,641 | 50.58 |

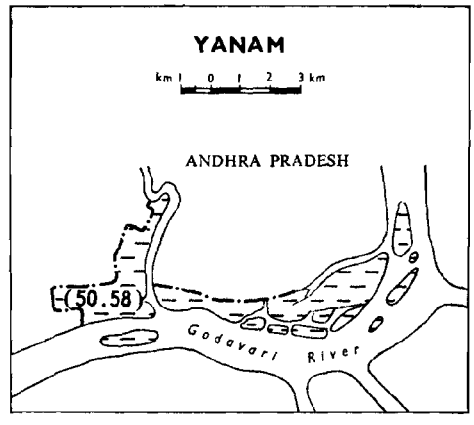
The two bar diagrams below show the area and the literates of the Areas of the Union Territory under each range and also their corresponding percentage values.

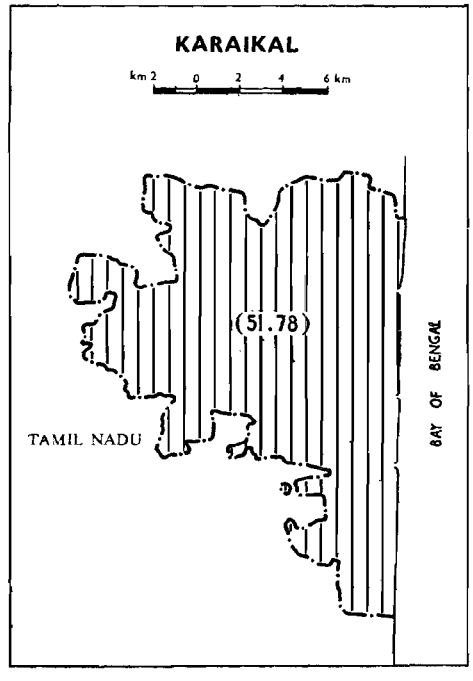


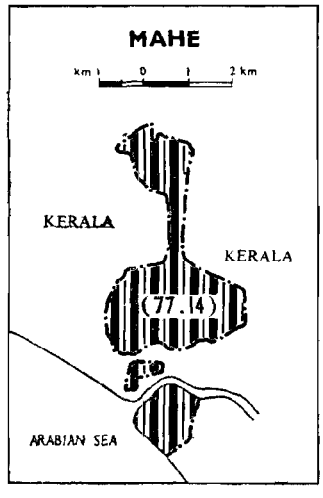
# LITERACY 1971




BOUNDARY :-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY




Percentage of Literates to the total population excluding age 0-4

- 53.01 & above — U. T. Average 53.38
- 52.01 – 53.00
- 51.01 – 52.00
- 51.00 & below

# MAP 85

## CHANGE IN LITERACY 1961–71

This map shows the decadal change (1961–71) in the proportion of literates to total population excluding age group 0–4 at Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory.

The percentages of total literates to total population excluding age group 0–4 for each Area are calculated for the census years 1961 and 1971 separately and the change in literacy rates i.e., percentage of gain/loss during the decade 1961–71 is worked out. The figures are grouped into three suitable ranges as displayed in the legend of the map.

All the four Areas of Pondicherry Union Territory show gain in the ratio of literates. The percentage of literates has increased from 43.65 in 1961 to 53.38 in 1971 showing a gain in the ratio of literacy to the tame of 9.73 per cent in the Union Territory as a whole.

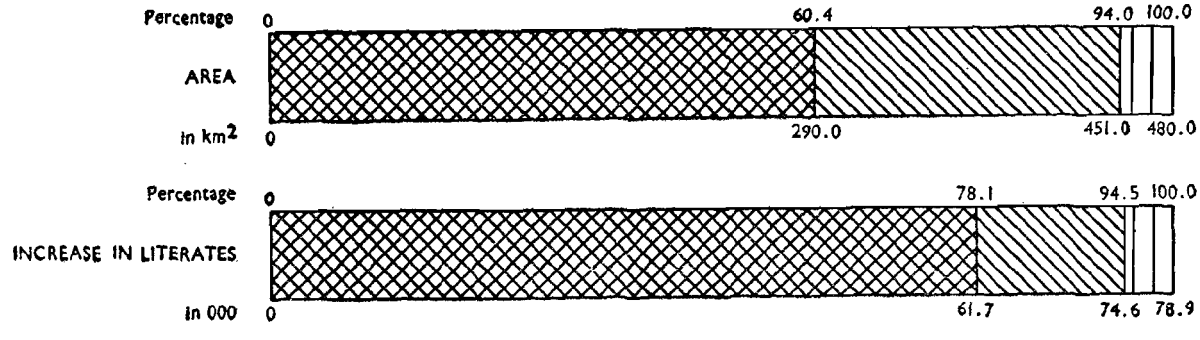
Pondicherry Area (11.02 per cent) has recorded the highest variation in literacy percentage, while Yanam Area (5.20 per cent) lying in the range of 6.00 & below has recorded the lowest increase in literacy. It is followed by Mahe Area (5.91 per cent) lying in the same range.

Karaikal Area (7.55 per cent) which falls in the range of 6.01–10.00 per cent has revealed a greater gain in literacy ratio then the above two areas.

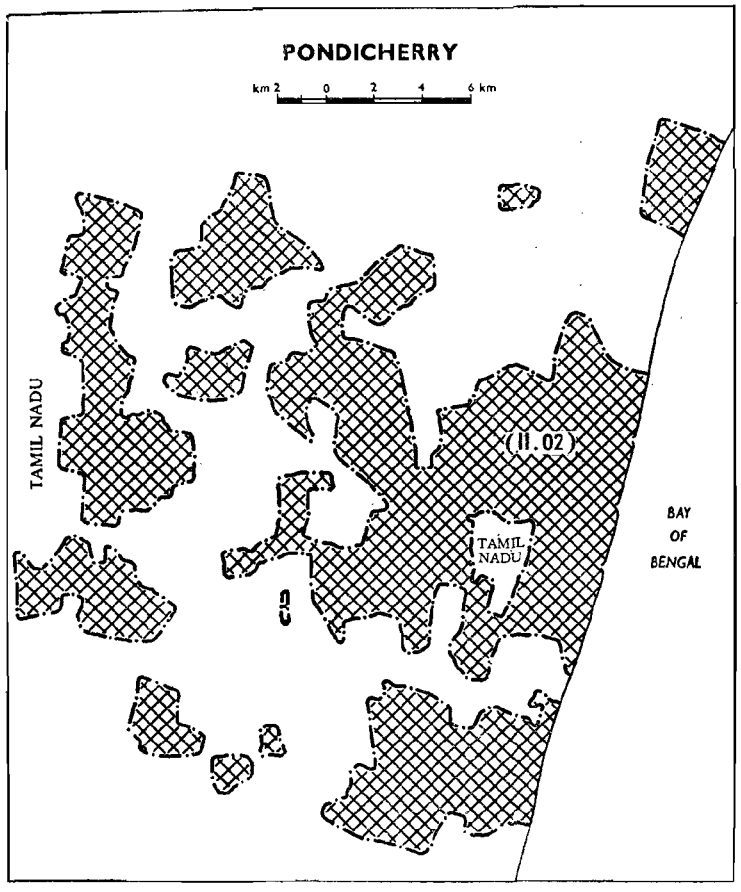
The table below gives the percentage of literacy to total population at Area level during 1961 and 71 and also gain in the ratio.

| *U.T./Area* | *Percentage of literates to total population excluding age group 0–4* | | *Percentage gain* (1961–71) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1971 | 1961 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** .. | **53.38** | **43.65** | **+ 9.73** |
| Pondicherry Area .. | 52.29 | 41.27 | +11.02 |
| Karaikal Area .. | 51.78 | 44.23 | + 7.55 |
| Mahe Area .. | 77.14 | 71.23 | + 5.91 |
| Yanam Area .. | 50.58 | 45.38 | + 5.20 |

The two bar diagrams below show the area of the Areas of Pondicherry Union Territory and increase in the literate population under each range and also their corresponding percentage values.

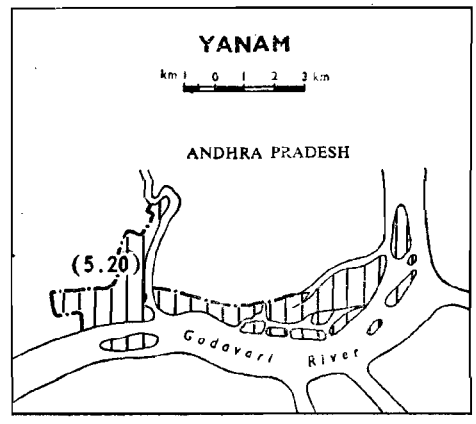


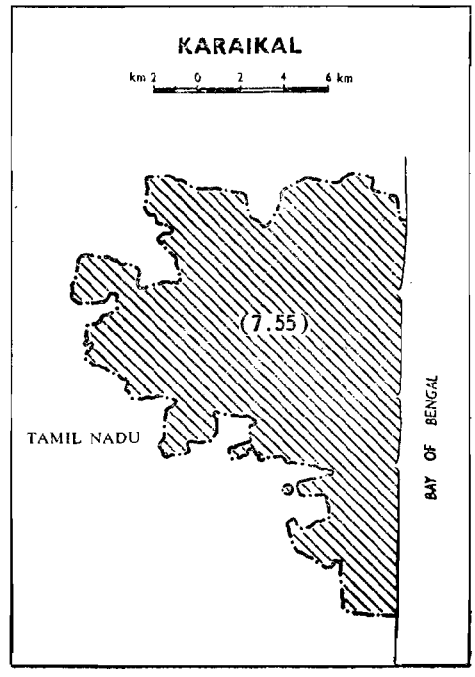
# CHANGE IN LITERACY 1961-71

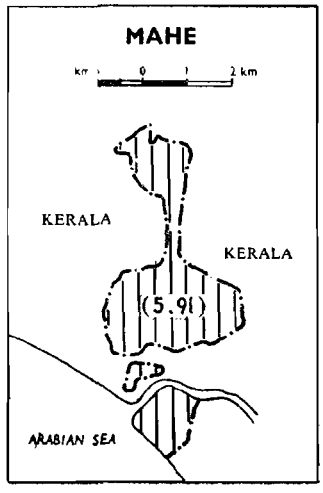



BOUNDARY:

STATE/UNION TERRITORY




Percentage Gain in Total Literacy

- 10.01 & above
- 6.01 – 10.00 → U. T. Average 9.73
- 6.00 & below

# MAP 86

## MALE LITERACY 1971

Areawise percentage of male literates to male population (excluding age group 0–4) is depicted in this map.

In each Area two side-lapping bars proportionate to the percentage figures of male literates in rural and urban areas are shown. The bar of urban literacy is shaded while that of rural literacy is left blank. The percentage values for each Area are grouped into four ranges as shown on the map by distinctly graded shades.

At the 1971 Census, Pondicherry Union Territory recorded an effective male literacy rate of 66.50 per cent after excluding the population of age 0–4. One Area recorded above and the three Areas below the Union Territory's average.

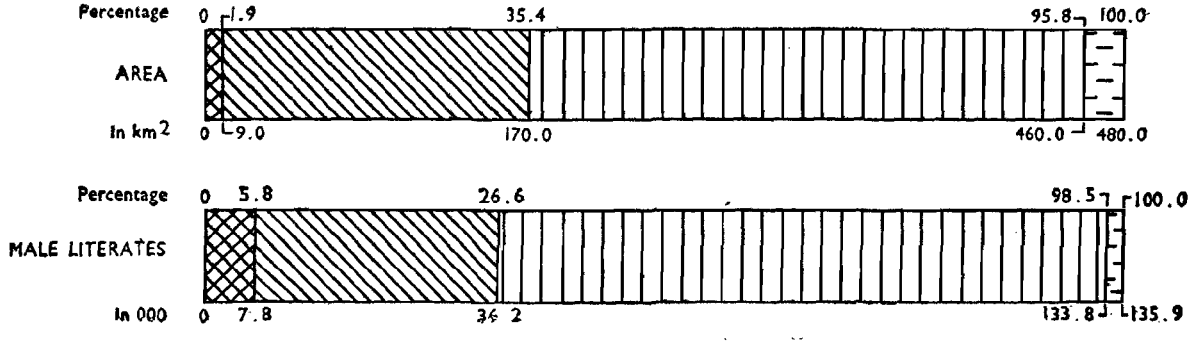
Mahe Area (85.12 per cent) has recorded a very high male literacy rate and falls in the range of 67.01 & above. The difference in literacy rates of rural and urban areas are comparatively lower in Mahe Area as the respective percentages are 87.03 and 82.12.

Karaikal Area (66.16 per cent) lies in the range of 66.01–67.00 per cent. Higher male literacy rate for urban areas (79.48 per cent) against rural areas (61.58 per cent) is observed in this Area.

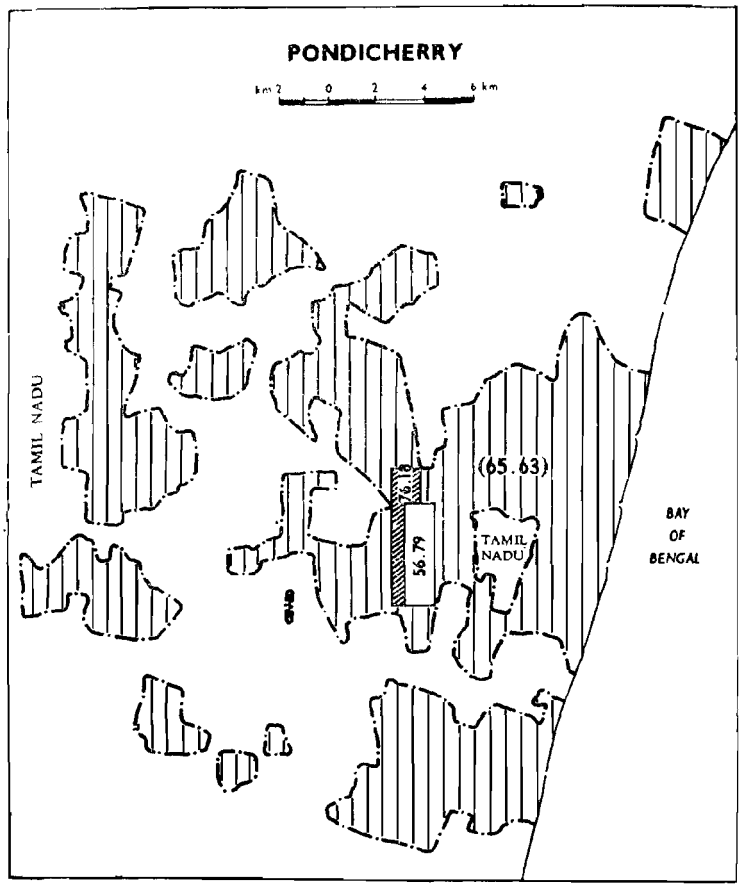
Pondicherry Area (65.63 per cent) falls in the range of 65.01–66.00. Higher male literacy in urban areas (76.18 per cent) is observed against rural literacy (56.79 per cent) in this Area.

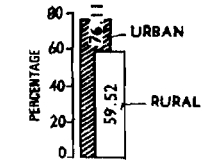
The lowest percentage of male literacy is recorded in Yanam Area (58.31). The Area is entirely urban and lies in the range of 65.00 & below.

The two bar diagrams below show the area and male literates of the Areas under each range along with their corresponding percentage values.

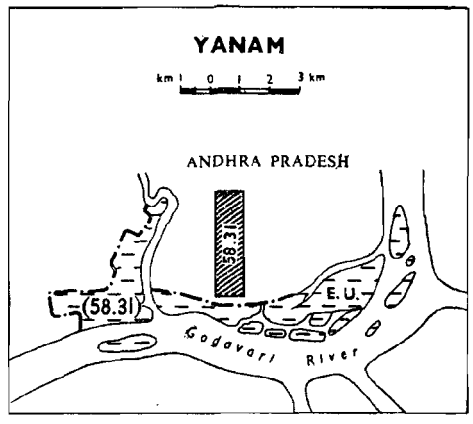


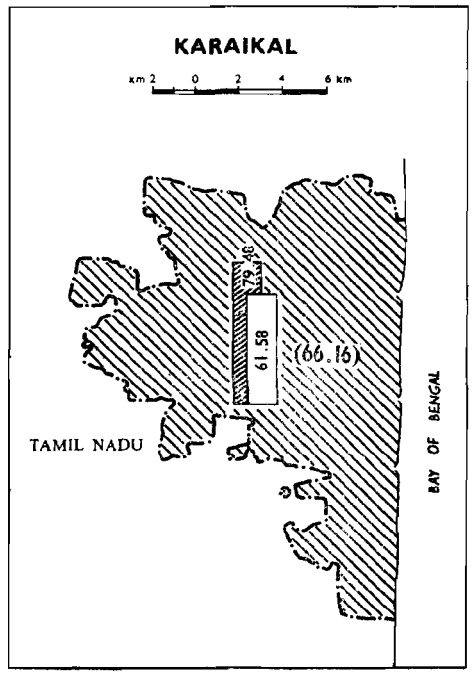
# MALE LITERACY 1971

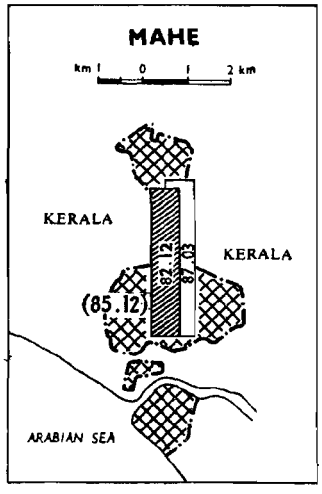



PONDICHERRY U.T.




BOUNDARY :-

STATE /UNION TERRITORY

Percentage of Male Literates

67.01 & above

66.01 – 67.00 → U.T. Average 66.50

65.01 – 66.00

65.00 & below

E.U. Entirely Urban

# MAP 87

## CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY 1961-71

This map brings out the decadal (1961–71) change in the percentage of male literates to total population excluding age group 0-4 at the Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory.

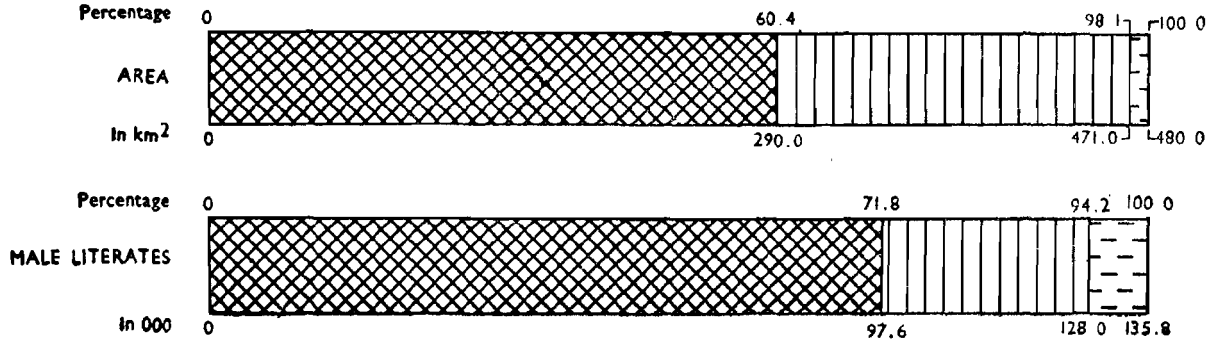
The percentage of literates to total population excluding age group 0–4 for each Area of Pondicherry Union Territory has been worked out for the census years 1961 and 1971 separately. The change in literacy rates (percentage gain or loss) during the census years 1961–71 is worked out. These figures are grouped into three suitable ranges and shown on the map by choropleth technique.

All the Areas of Pondicherry Union Territory have recorded gain. The proportion of male literates to male population excluding age 0–4 has risen from 58.85 per cent in 1961 to 66.50 per cent in 1971 showing a variation of 7.65 per cent in male literacy in the Union Territory as a whole. One Area is above this Union Territory's average variation of 7.65 per cent while the rest fall below the average. High growth rate of male literacy (gain by 4.01 & above) is found in Pondicherry Area (9.48 per cent). It is followed by Yanam and Karaikal Areas which lie in the ranges of 3.01–4.00. The lowest range of 3.00 & below covers Mahe Area (1.69 per cent.)

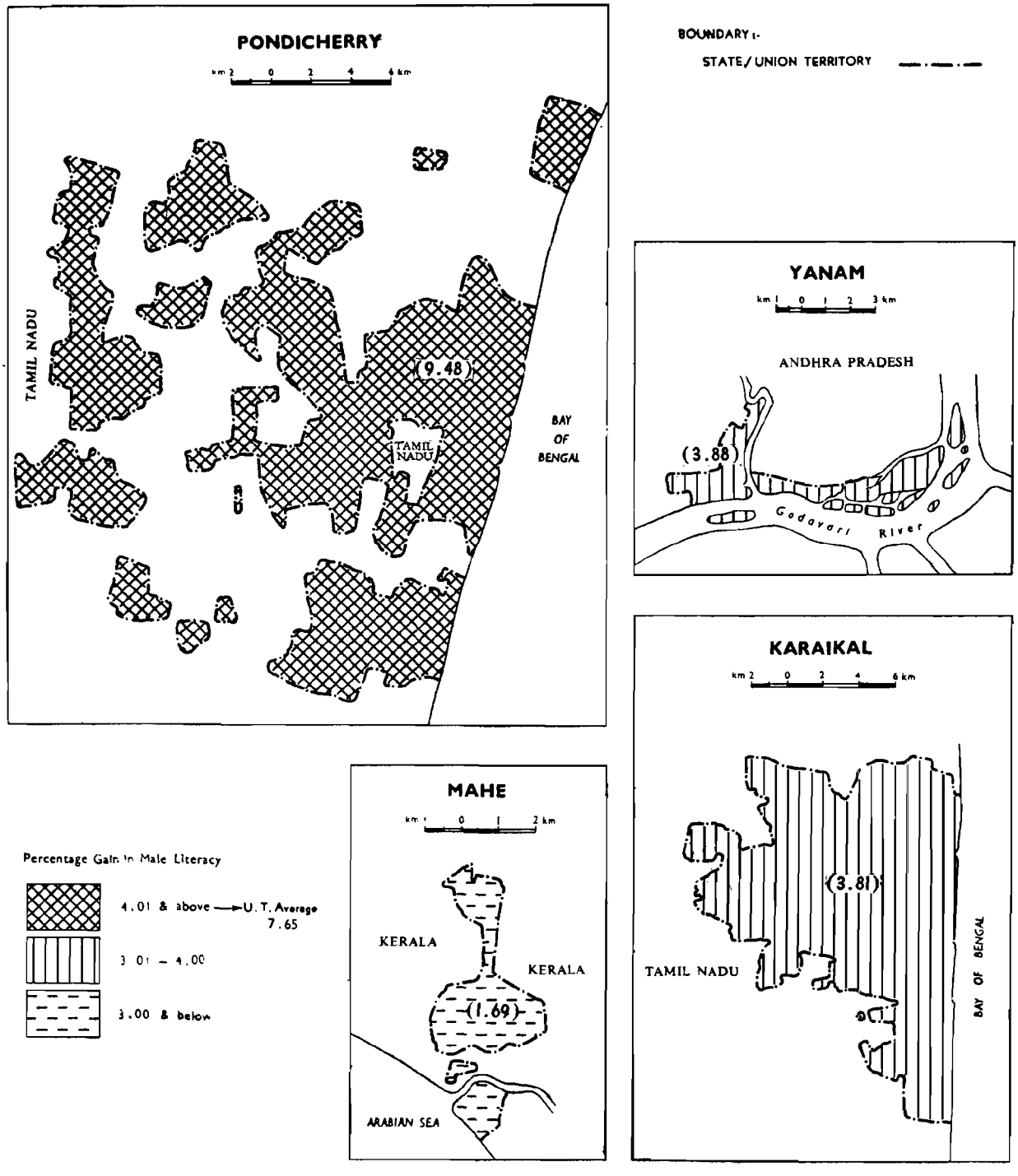
The table below gives the proportion of male literates to total males excluding age 0–4 at Area level.

| *U.T./Area* | | *Percentage of literates to total population excluding age-group 0–4* | | *Percentage gain 1961–71* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1961 | 1971 | |
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | ... | **58.85** | **66.50** | **7.65** |
| Pondicherry Area | ... | 56.15 | 65.63 | 9.48 |
| Karaikal Area | ... | 62.35 | 66.16 | 3.81 |
| Mahe Area | ... | 83.43 | 85.12 | 1.69 |
| Yanam Area | ... | 54.43 | 58.31 | 3.88 |

The two bar diagrams below show the area and number of literate males of the Areas under each range with their respective percentage values.



# CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY 1961-71



# MAP 88

## FEMALE LITERACY 1971

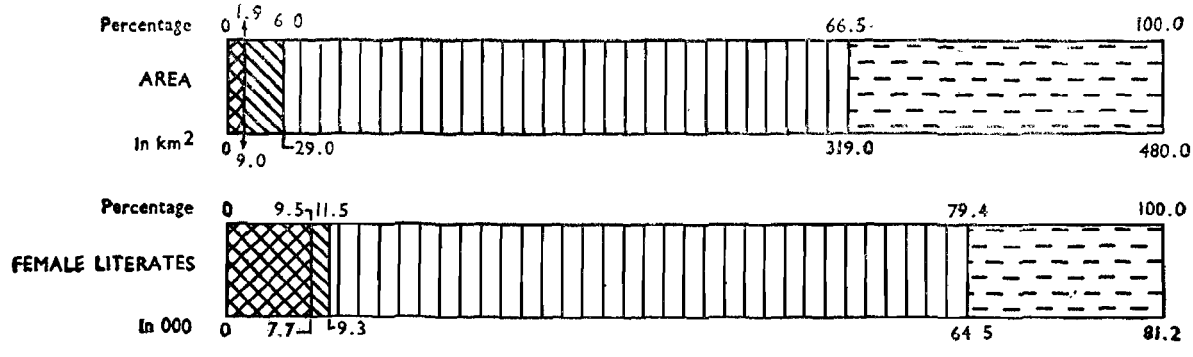
This map depicts the proportion of female literates to female population excluding age-group 0–4 at Area level in the Union Territory. The proportions have been shown under four ranges as displayed in the legend of the map. Side-lapping bars have been inserted in each of the Areas showing the proportion of literates among the rural and urban females.

The proportion of literates among the females excluding age group 0–4 is 40.14 per cent in Pondicherry Union Territory as a whole which is low as compared to the Union Territory male literacy rate of 66.50 per cent.

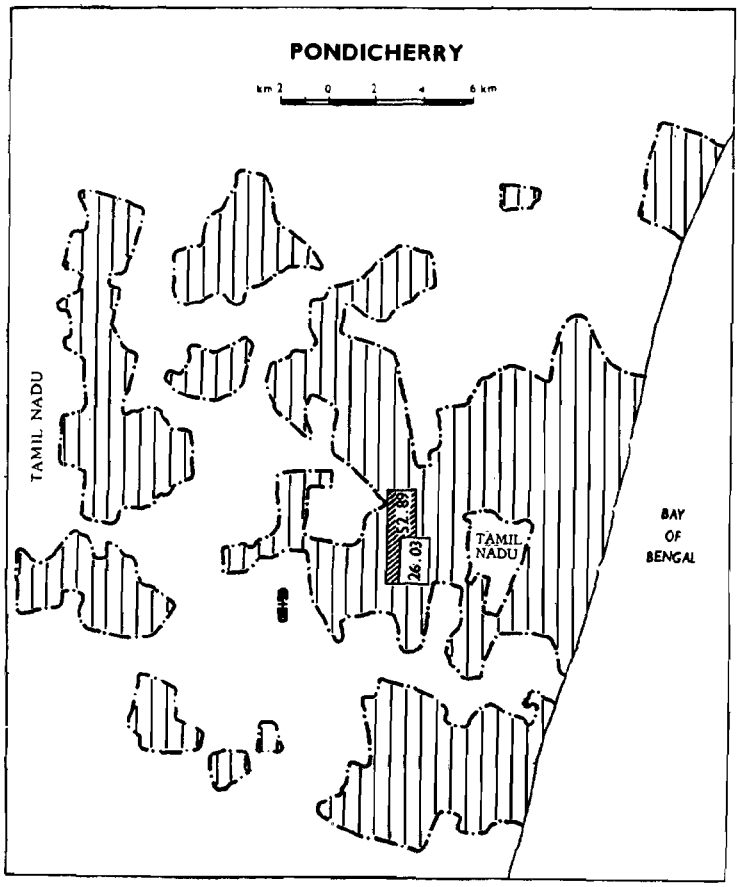
Mahe area (70.45 per cent) shows the highest proportion of female literacy and lies in the group of 46.01 & above. It is followed by Yanam Area (43.06 per cent) which falls in the group of 42.01 – 46.00. Pondicherry Area (38.45 per cent) lies in the group of 38.01 – 42.00. The lowest ratio of 37.84 per cent falling in the last range of '38.00 and below' is recorded by Karaikal Area.

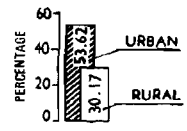
The rural areas of the Union Territory has recorded very low rate of female literacy (30.17 per cent) and it varies between 26.03 per cent in Pondicherry Area and 69.40 per cent in Mahe Area. On the other hand, in the urban areas female literates constitute 53.62 per cent of the total urban females in the entire Union Territory and the proportion in the four Areas varies between 43.06 per cent in Yanam Area and 72.10 per cent in Mahe Area.

The two bar diagrams below indicate respectively the rangewise area and female literates, alongwith their cumulative percentage values.

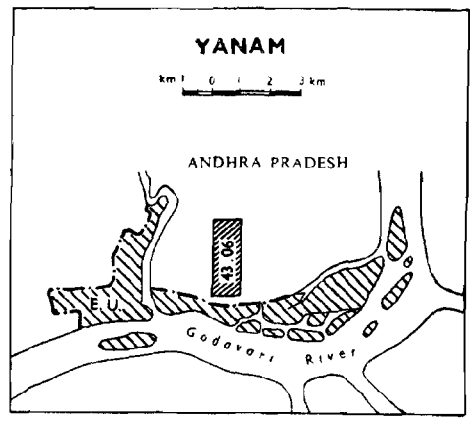


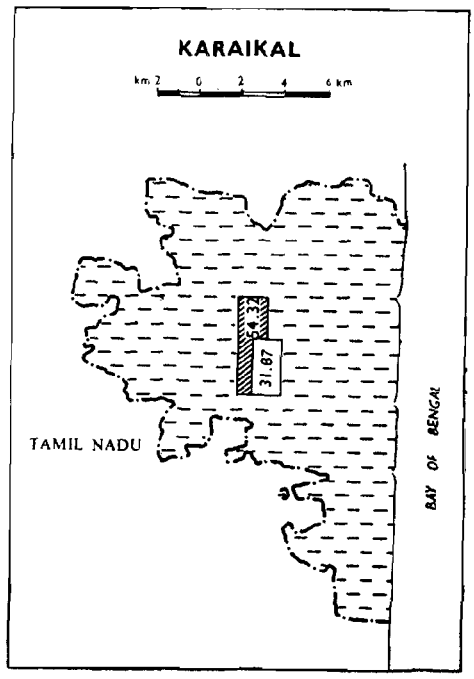
# FEMALE LITERACY 1971




PONDICHERRY U.T.



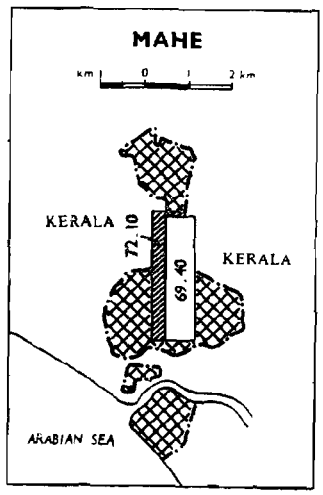

BOUNDARY >

STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Percentage of Female Literates

- 46.01 & above
- 42.01 – 46.00
- 38.01 - 42.00 → U.T. Average 40.14
- 38.00 & below

E.U. Entirely Urban



# MAP 89

## CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY 1961-71

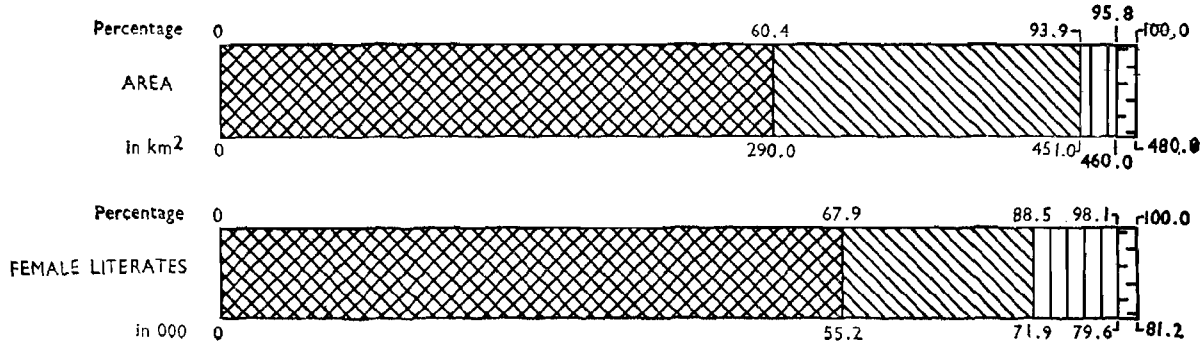
This map depicts the Area-wise decadal (1961-71) change in the percentage of female literates excluding the female population of age-group 0-4 in the Union Territory, which has been divided into four suitable ranges and shown on the map as explained in the legend of the map.

The female literacy rate in the Union Territory as a whole has increased from 28.69 per cent in 1961 to 40.14 per cent in 1971. The maximum increase in literacy rate has been observed in Pondicherry Area (12.25 per cent) followed by Karaikal Area (10.62 per cent). These lie in the ranges of 12.01 & above and 10.01 - 12.00 respectively. Mahe Area (9.28 per cent) falls in the range of 8.01 - 10.00. The lowest range of 8.00 & below covers Yanam Area (6.68 per cent).

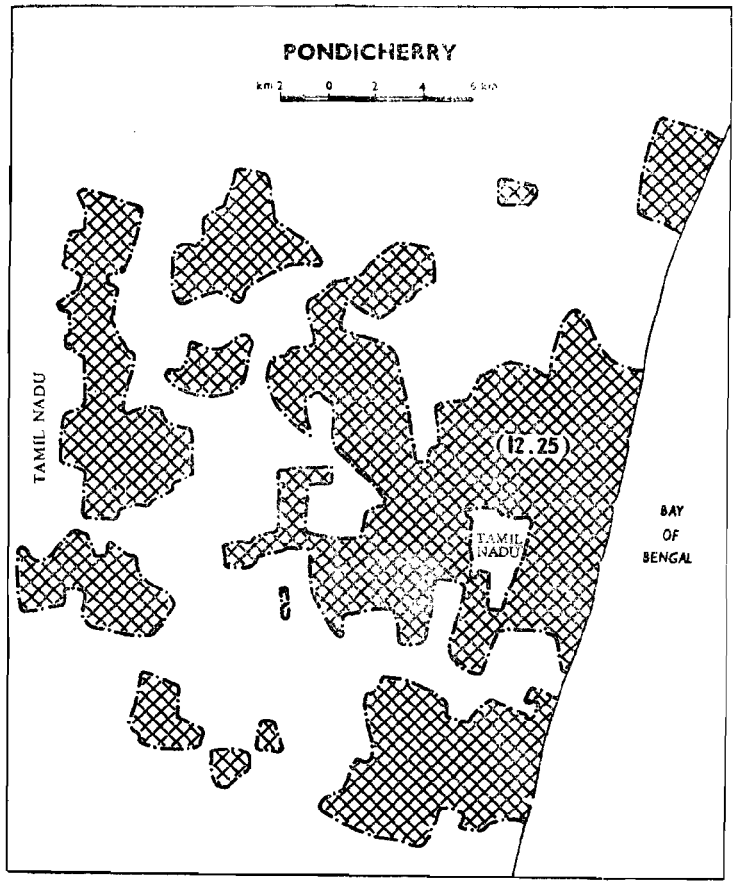
The table below gives the proportion of female literacy during 1961 and 71 at the Area level along with the gain during the decade.

| *U.T./Area* | | *Percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4* | | *Percentage gain (1961-71)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1961 | 1971 | |
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | ... | **28.69** | **40.14** | **11.45** |
| Pondicherry Area | ... | 26.20 | 38.45 | 12.25 |
| Karaikal Area | ... | 27.22 | 37.84 | 10.62 |
| Mahe Area | ... | 61.17 | 70.45 | 9.28 |
| Yanam Area | ... | 36.38 | 43.06 | 6.68 |

The two bar diagrams below depict rangewise area and corresponding female literates of the Areas along with their percentage values.

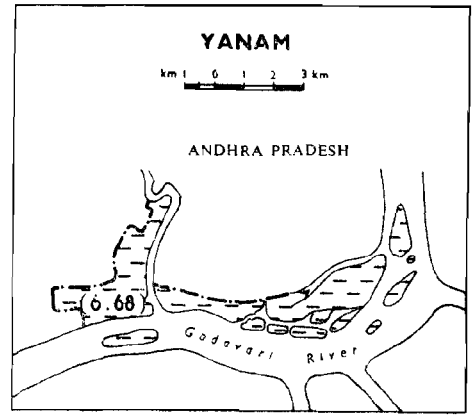


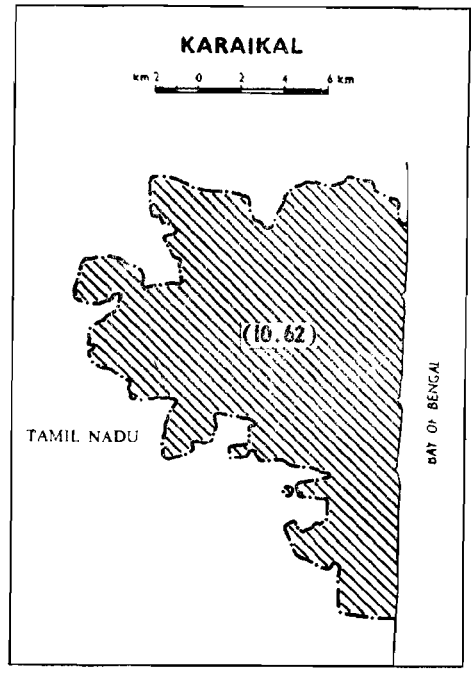
# CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY 1961-71

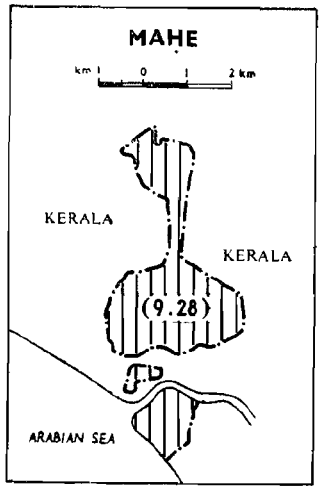



BOUNDARY :-

STATE/UNION TERRITORY




Percentage Gain in Female Literacy

- 12.01 & above
- 10.01 – 12.00 → U. T. Average 11.45
- 8.01 – 10.00
- 8.00 &. below

# MAP 90

## LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5–14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15–34 IN RURAL AREAS 1971

This map depicts the regional variation i.e. excess or deficit of literates per 1000 of population of age-group 5–14 over literates per 1000 of population in age-group 15–34 in the rural areas at Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory.

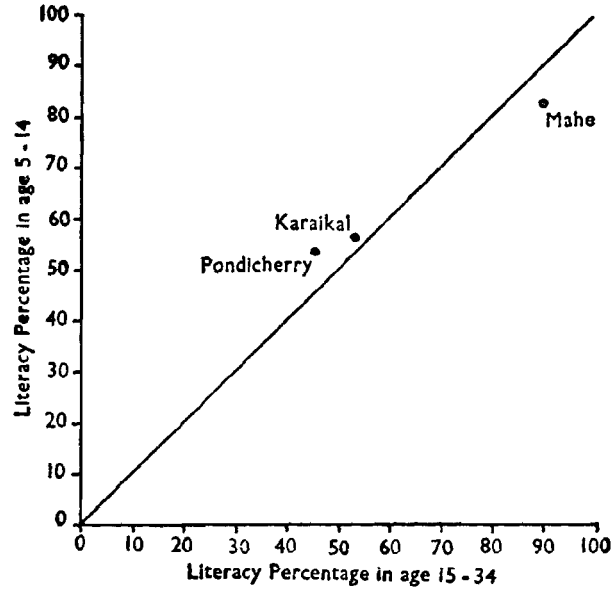
The number of literates per 1000 population in age-group 5–14 and 15–34 for rural areas are worked out at the Area level for the census year 1971 and the excess or deficit of literates in age-group 5–14 over that of 15–34 are calculated and grouped into three suitable ranges. The figures of excess of literates in ages 5–14 over age-group 15–34 per 1000 of population are grouped into two ranges and that of deficit literates into one category as explained in the legend of the map and the Areas are shaded accordingly. Yanam Area is fully urban and is hence shown at E.U. (entirely urban.)

In Pondicherry Union Territory, there is an excess of 61 literates per 1000 population in age-group 5–14 as compared to those in age-group 15–34.

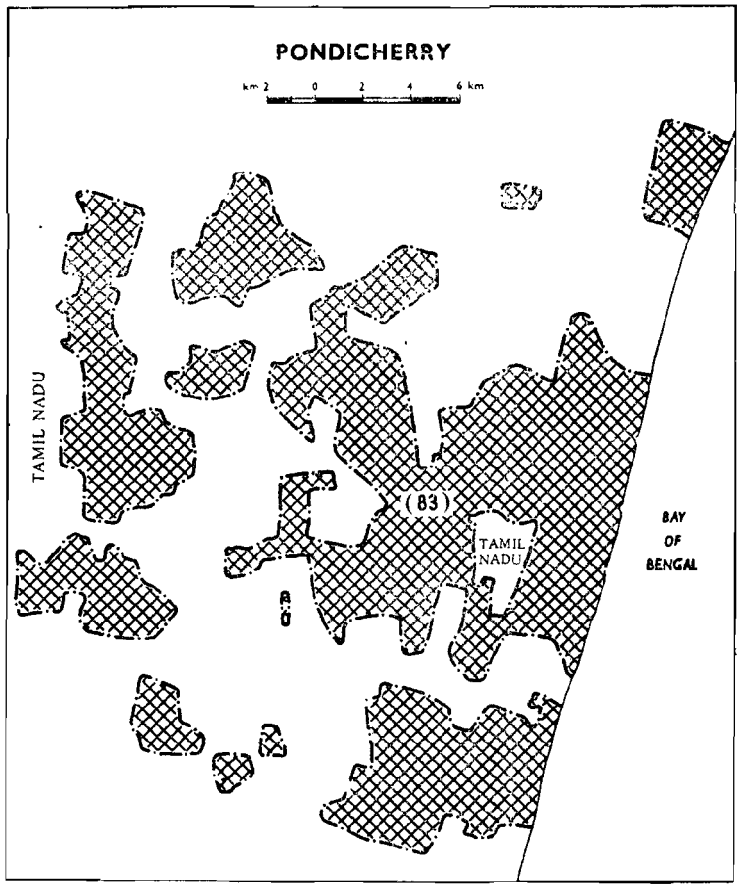
The excess of literates in age-group 5–14 is found to be the highest in Pondicherry Area (+83) followed by Karaikal Area (+30).

On the other hand, Mahe Area shows a deficit in the ratio of literates in age-group 5–14 as compared to that in the age-group 15–34. The recorded value of deficit in Mahe Area is 77.

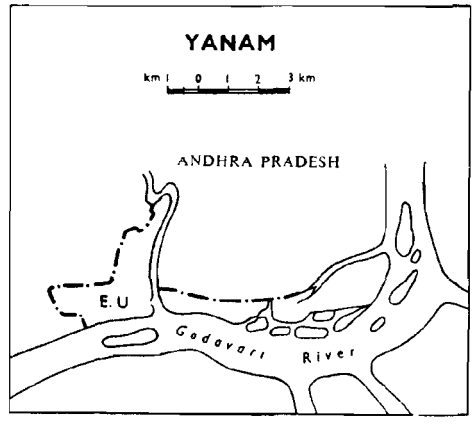
Graph below shows relative positions of the three Areas of the Union Territory in respect of number of literates per 1000 of population in age-group 5–14 over literates per 1000 of population in age-group 15–34 in the rural areas.

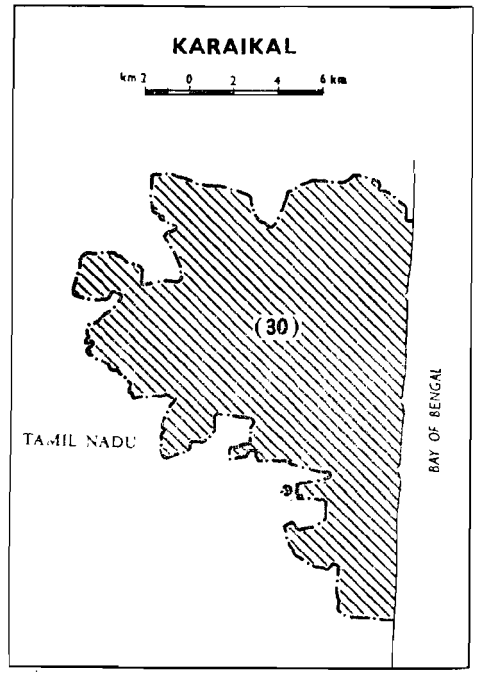


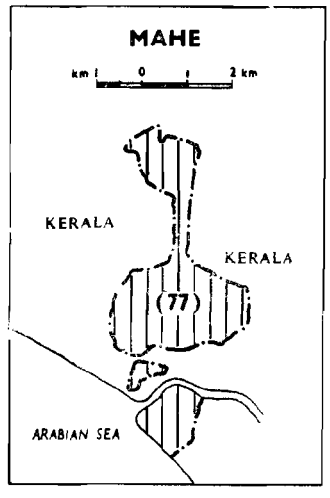
# LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 IN RURAL AREAS 1971




BOUNDARY :-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY




Number of Literates

EXCESS

51 & above ⟶ U. T. Average 61

50 & below

DEFICIT

1 – 77

•E. U. Entirely Urban

# MAP 91

## LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5–14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15–34 IN URBAN AREAS 1971

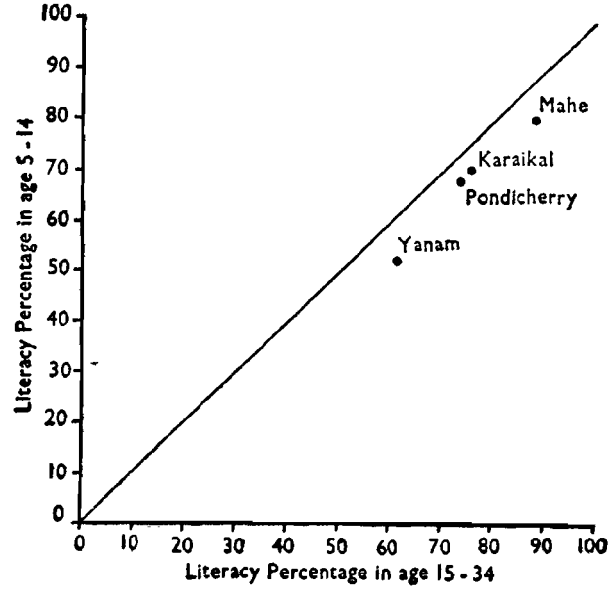
This map depicts the regional variation of literates per 1000 of population in age-group 5–14 over literates per 1000 of population in ages 15–34 for urban areas at the Area level of Pondicherry Union Territory in 1971 Census.

The Area-wise literates per 1000 of population in age group 5–14 over those of 15–34 for urban areas have been worked out and the figures, which are all deficit values have been grouped under three suitable ranges as given in the legend of the map. There is no excess value in the urban areas of Pondicherry Union Territory as also in the four Areas under it.

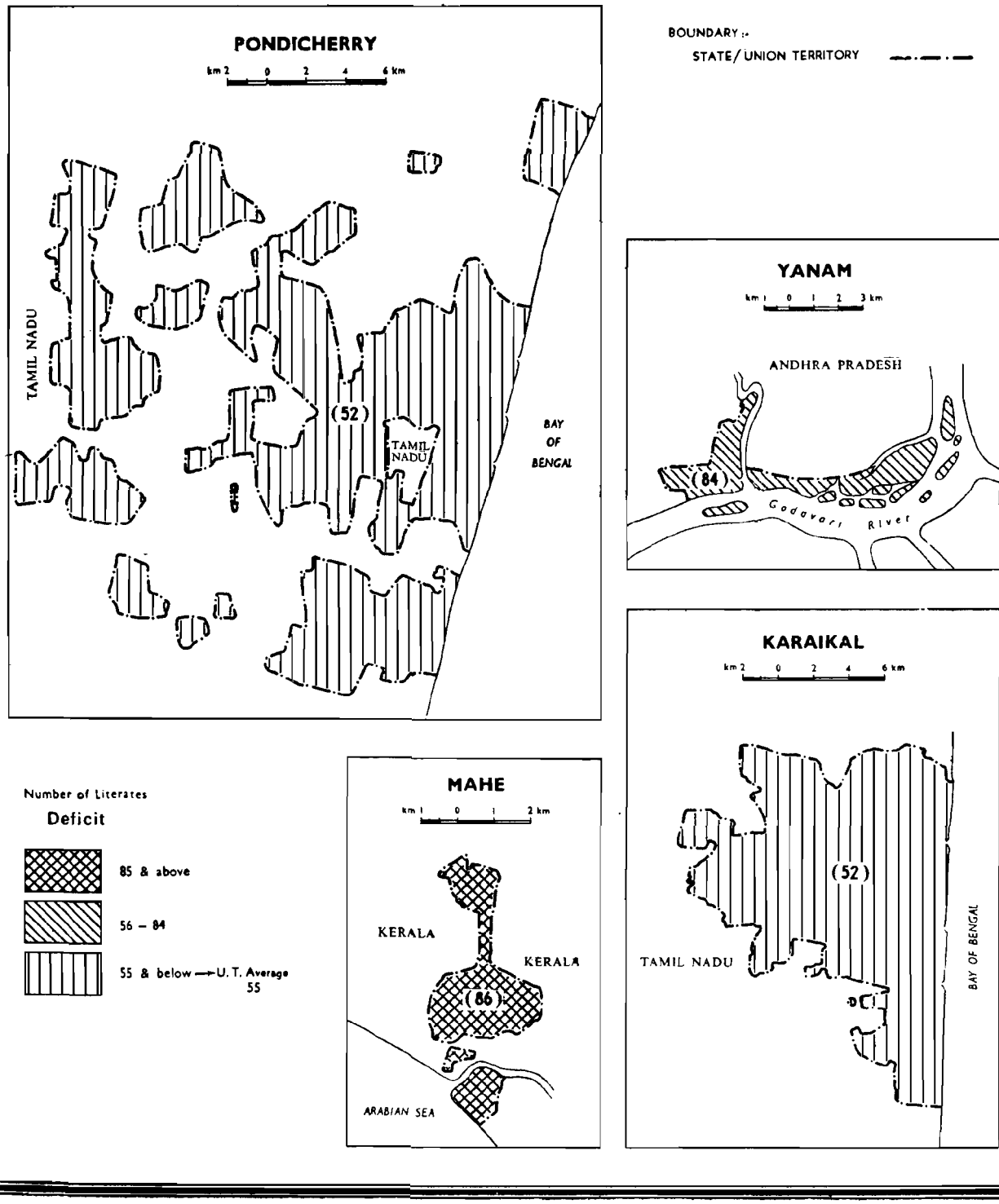
The urban areas of Pondicherry Union Territory as a whole, exhibit deficit in regard to literates in age-group 5–14 over literates in age-group 15–34 to the extent of 55 literates per 1000 of population.

The deficit of literates in the urban areas is above the range of 85 per of 1000 of population in Mahe Area (86). In Yanam Area, the deficit is 84 and it falls in the range 56–84. The lowest range of the deficit of literates, viz., '55 and below' covers the two other Areas viz., Pondicherry and Karaikal (52 each).

The graph below shows the relative posiitons of the four Areas in respect of number of literates per 1,000 of population in age group 5–14 over literates per 1,000 in age group 15–34.



# LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 IN URBAN AREAS 1971



# MAP 92

## LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES 1971

This map depicts the number of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders (not equal to degree) per 10,000 of literates at the Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 census.

The circles are drawn proportionate to total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificates not equal to degree in each Area. The circles are cut into two sectors proportionate to technical diplomas or certificates not equal to degree and non-technical diplomas or certificates not equal to degree. The sector representing 'technical diplomas or certificates not equal to degree' is kept blank, while the sector representing 'non-technical diplomas or certificates not equal to degree' has been marked with dots.

The proportion of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate (not equal to degree) holders per 10,000 of total literates are calculated for each Area in the Union Territory. The percentage figures so obtained are grouped into four ranges. The areas outside the circles in the Areas are hatched according to these ranges as given in the legend to the map.

According to 1971 census, out of a total of 217,058 literates, only 504 persons are holding technical and non-technical diplomas or certificates in Pondicherry Union Territory i.e., the number of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 of total literates is 23. The proportion in Yanam Area is 36 and it falls under the range of '27 and above' per 10,000 literates. The next range of 21-23 includes Karaikal Area. The lowest ratio of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 literates, viz., 13 in Mahe Area falls in the range '20 and below'.

In the Pondicherry Union Territory, the technical diploma or certificate holders represents the major proportion of 74.21 per cent and the non-technical diploma or certificate holders forms the minor ratio of 25.79 per cent.

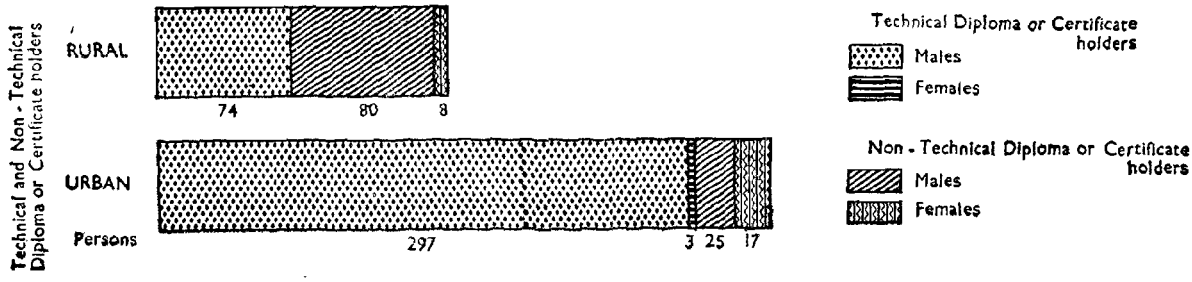
Yanam Area with 84.62 per cent represents the highest followed by Pondicherry Area with 79.47 per cent in respect of technical diploma certificate holders. Both these Areas are above the Union Territory's Average of 74.21 per cent. Karaikal Area with 58.95 per cent and Mahe Area 42.86 per cent shows the lowest proportion.

On the other side, Mahe Area with 57.14 per cent represents the highest ratio of non-technical diploma or certificate holders. It is followed by Karaikal Area 41.05 per cent and Pondicherry Area 20.53 per cent. The lowest is in Yanam Area with 15.38 per cent.

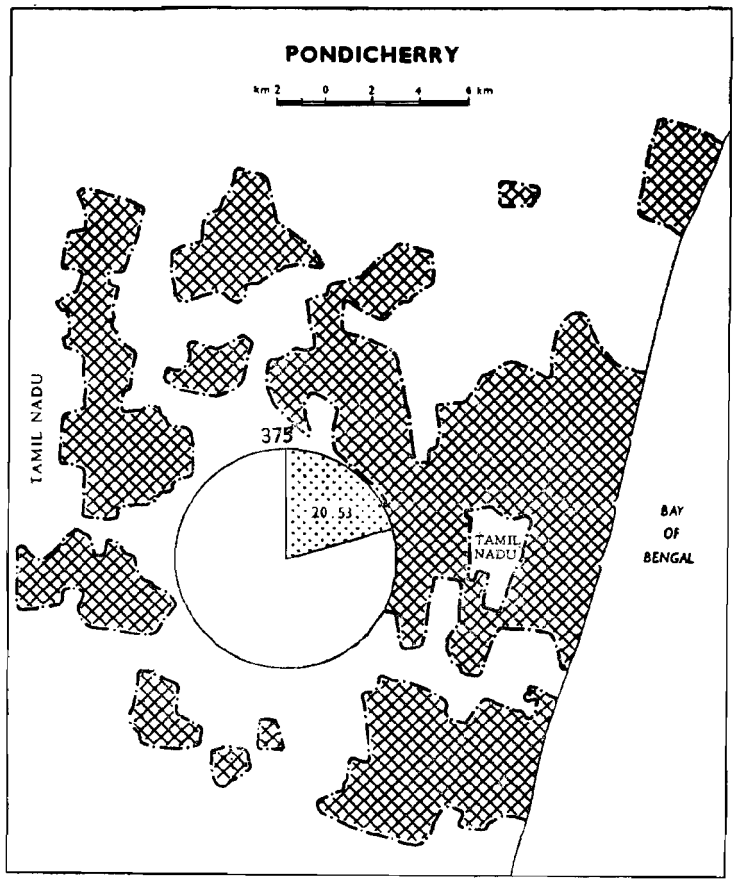
The following table gives the number of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 of literates at the Area level.

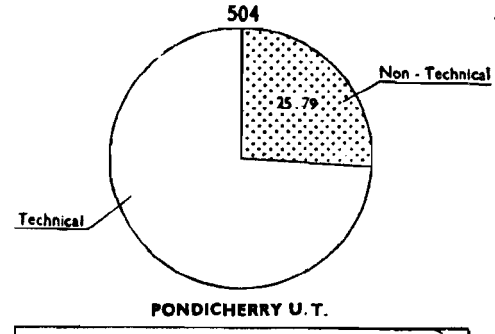
| *Union Territory/Area* | *Number of Technical and Non-technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 of literates.* |
|---|---|
| (1) | (2) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **23** |
| Pondicherry Area | 25 |
| Karaikal Area | 21 |
| Mahe Area | 13 |
| Yanam Area | 36 |

The two horizontal bar diagrams below show the number of technical and non-technical diploma holders for rural and urban areas separately. The bars are further sub-divided into male and female divisions.

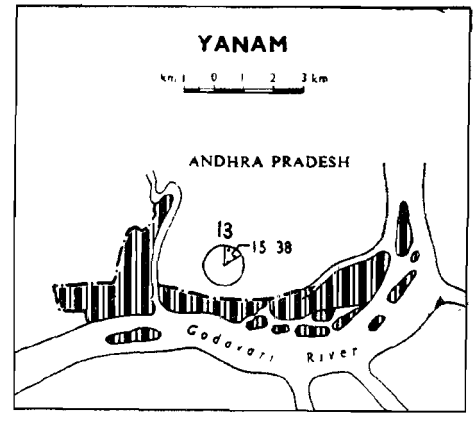


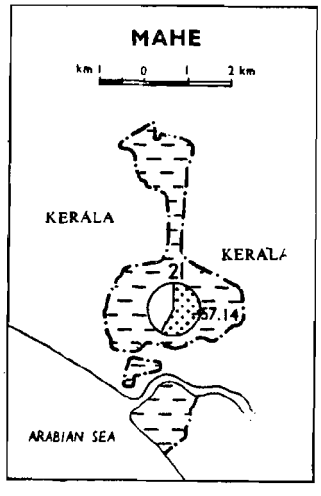
# LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES 1971

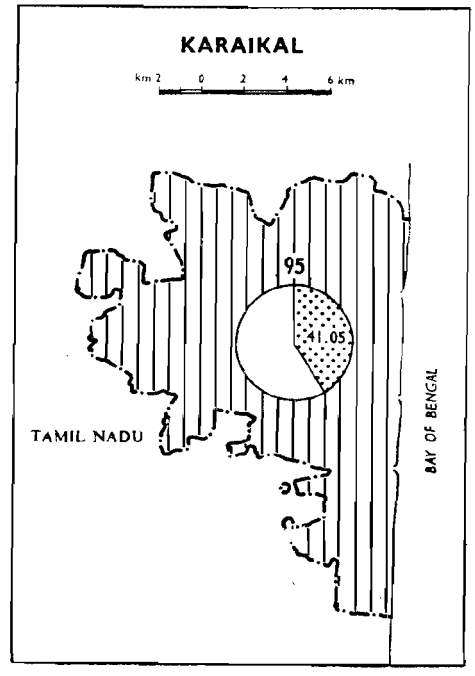



PONDICHERRY U.T.




Number of Non - Technical and Technical Diploma or certificate holders per 10 000 literates

- 26 & above
- 24 – 26
- 21 – 23 → U. T. Average 23
- 20 & below

FIGURE AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF NON - TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES HOUSEHOLD
FIGURES INSIDE THE SECTOR SHOW THE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES HOLDING NON - TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES HOUSEHOLD

## MAP 93

## LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1971

This map shows the number of literates holding University degrees/diplomas of graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates at the Area level in Pondicherry Union Territory for 1971.

Circles are drawn proportionate to total number of literates holding University degrees/diplomas at Area level. Circles are cut into two sectors proportionate to 'Rural and Urban' literates holding University degrees/ diplomas of the graduate level and above. The sectors representing 'rural' literates holding University degrees/ diplomas have been shaded.

The proportion of literates holding University degrees/diplomas of graduate level and above per 10,000 of total l terates are calculated for each of the Areas in the Union Territory and grouped under three ranges.

The portion outside the circles in the Areas are hatched according to the ranges as given in the legend of the map.

The number of University degree/diploma holders per 10,000 of literates is 140 in the Union Territory. The highest proportion of degree/diploma holders per 10,000 is in Pondicherry Area (163) which lies in the range of 150 & above. This is fol'owed by Yanam Area (140) in the range of 100–149. The lowest range of 'Below 100' covers Karaikal Area (86) and Mahe Area (63).

The literates holding University degrees/diplomas are significantly large in number in the urban sectors than those of the rural parts.

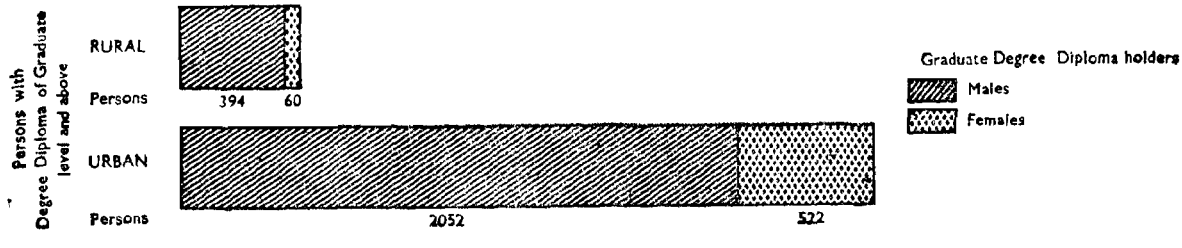
In Pondicherry Area, the highest percentage of persons holding University degree/diploma of graduate level viz., 88.67 are found in the urban areas. Similar percentage for Mahe and Karaikal Areas are 66.33 per cent and 64.27 per cent respectively. Yanam Area is entirely urban.

Karaikal Area with 35.73 per cent of graduates in the rural Areas has the highest rural percentage followed by Mahe Area with 33.67 per cent. The qualified persons are significantly less in the rural areas of Pondicherry Area (11.33 per cent).

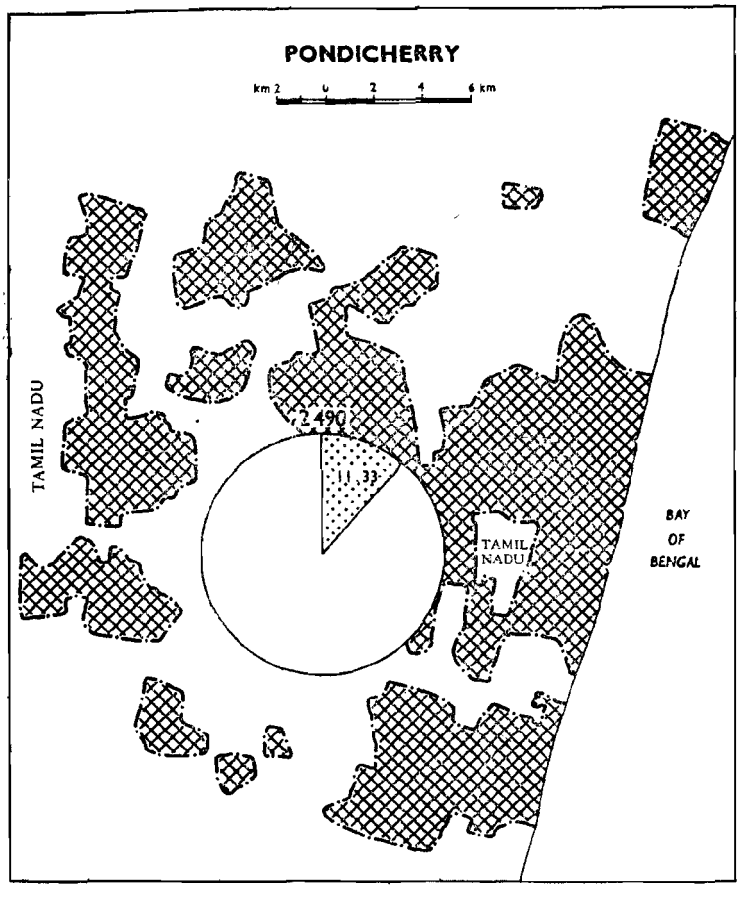
The following table gives the number of persons with University degree/diploma of graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates at Area level.

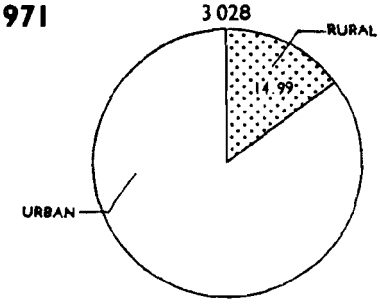
| *Union Territory/Area* | *Number of literates holding University Degree/Diploma of Graduate level and above per* 10,000 *literates.* |
|---|---|
| (1) | (2) |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | **140** |
| Pondicherry Area | 163 |
| Karaikal Area | 86 |
| Mahe Area | 63 |
| Yanam Area | 140 |

The horizontal bar diagrams below show the number of persons holding University degrees/diplomas of the graduate level for rural and urban areas separately. These are further divided into male and female divisions.

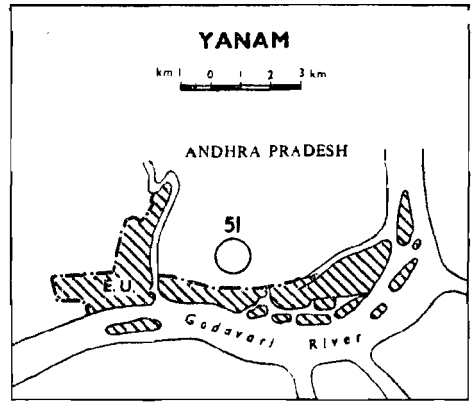


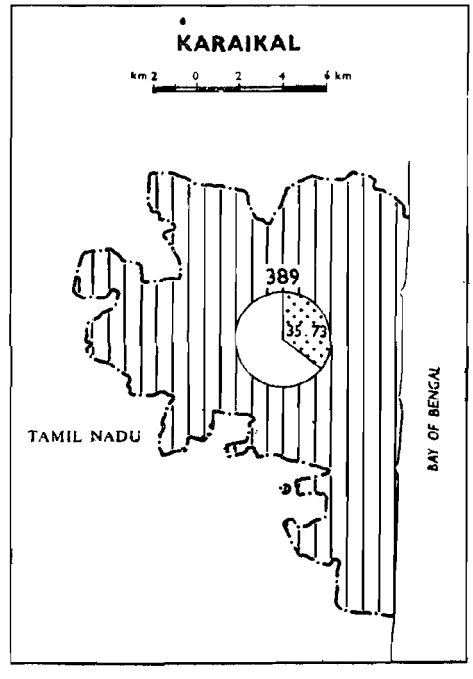
# LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1971

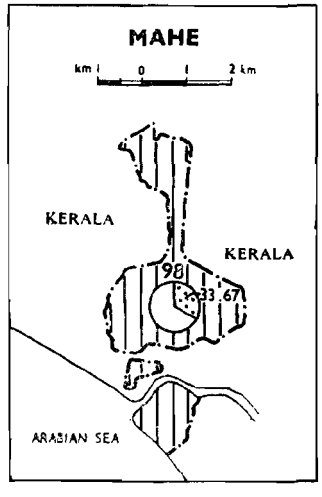



PONDICHERRY U.T.




Number of Graduate degree Diploma holders and above per 10 000 literates

150 & above

100 – 149 →U.T.Average

below 100

E. U. Entirely Urban

FIGURE AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATE DEGREE DIPLOMA HOLDERS
FIGURES INSIDE THE SECTOR SHOW THE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES HOLDING DEGREES DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE IN RURAL AREA

# 14. Housing

## MAP 94

### RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971

This map represents percentage distribution of rural households occupying one room, two rooms three rooms and more than three rooms in Pondicherry Union Territory at Area level.

Rhombuses are drawn proportionate to total number of rural households for each Area and these are divided into 25 equal pockets, each pocket representing 4 per cent. The rural households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms are shaded accordingly with different shades.

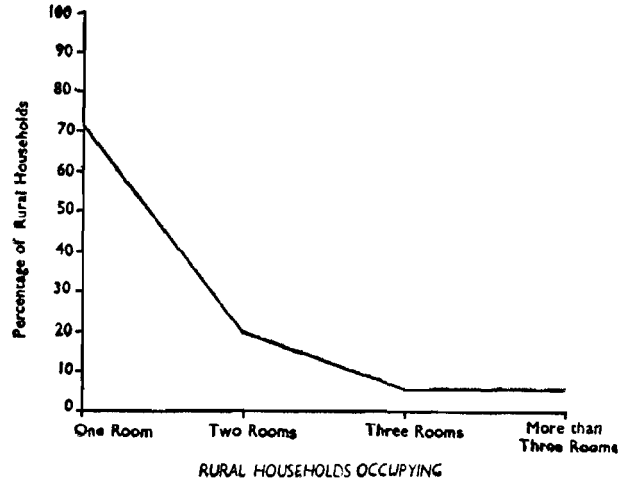
Among the 53,157 census households in the rural areas of the Union Territory, the number and percentage of households occupying one, two and three rooms and more than three rooms are 37,382 (70.32 per cent), 10,078 (18.96 per cent), 2,858 (5.38 per cent), and 2,839 (5.34 per cent) respectively.

The percentage of households with one room is highest in Karaikal Area (74.81 per cent) followed by Pondicherry Area (71.90 per cent) and the lowest percentage is in Mahe Area (5.68). About one fifth of the households in the Union territory have two rooms. Among the Areas, the variation is between 20.79 per cent in Pondicherry Area and 8.60 per cent in Mahe Area.

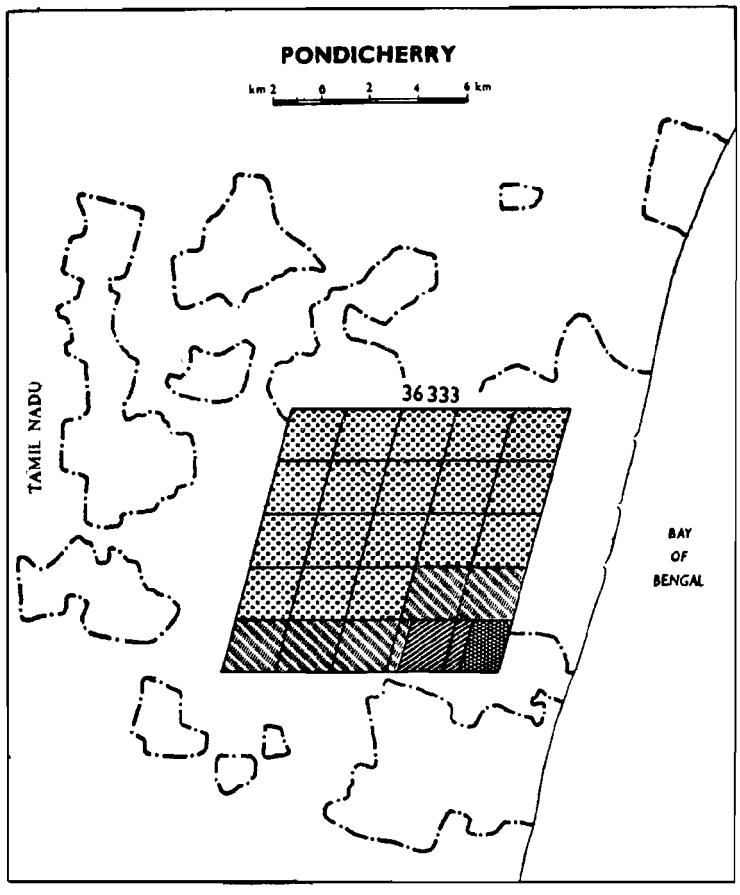
The proportion of households occupying three rooms varies between 23.57 per cent in Mahe Area and 4.37 per cent in Pondicherry Area.

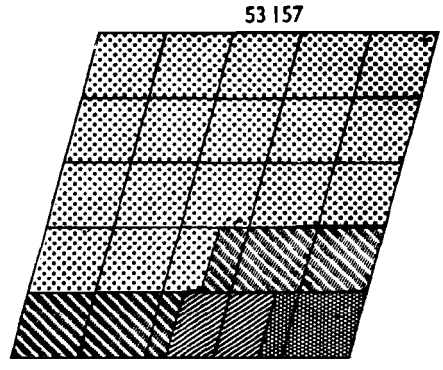
More than three roomed houses account for 5.34 per cent in the Union Territory. The highest is 62.15 per cent in Mahe Area and the lowest is 2.94 per cent in Pondicherry Area.

Graph below shows the percentage of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms in rural areas of Pondicherry Union Territory for 1971.

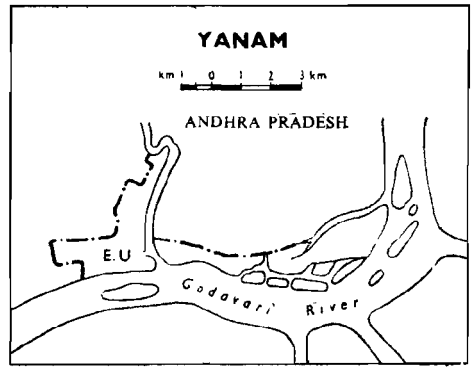


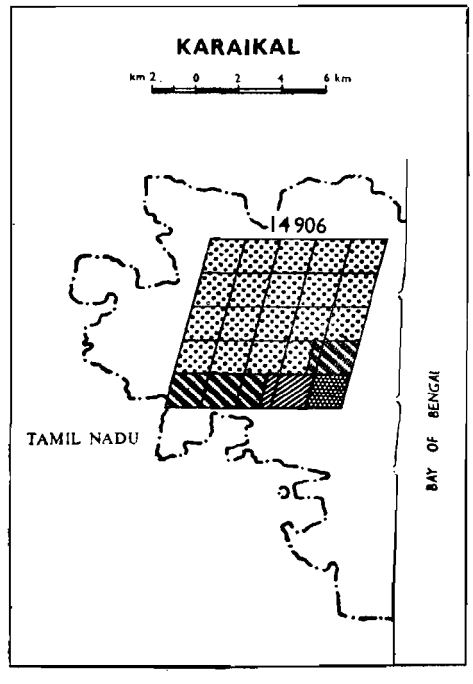
# RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971

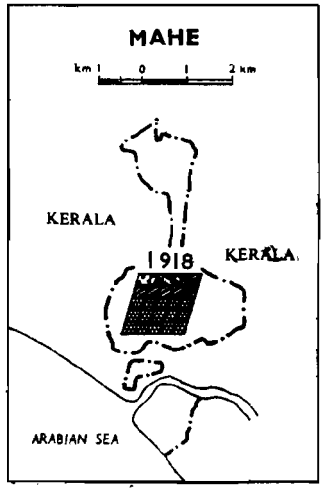



PONDICHERRY U.T.




HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN

- ONE ROOM
- TWO ROOMS
- THREE ROOMS
- MORE THAN THREE ROOMS

E. U. Entirely Urban

HOUSEHOLDS WITH UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS AND WITH DETAILS UNSPECIFIED ARE INCLUDED IN HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN MORE THAN THREE ROOMS

EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS

FIGURE AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

# MAP 95

## URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971

This map depicts the percentage distribution of urban households living in census houses with one, two, three and more than three rooms as per 1971 census.

The technique followed here is the same as described in map 94. The portions left blank in the diagrams represent household living in unspecified number of rooms.

Among 34,337 urban households in the Union Territory 22,263 (64.84 per cent) are occupying one room, 6,246 households (18.19 per cent) are occupying two rooms, 2,559 (7.45 per cent) are occupying three rooms and 3,054 households or 8.89 per cent are occupying more than three rooms.

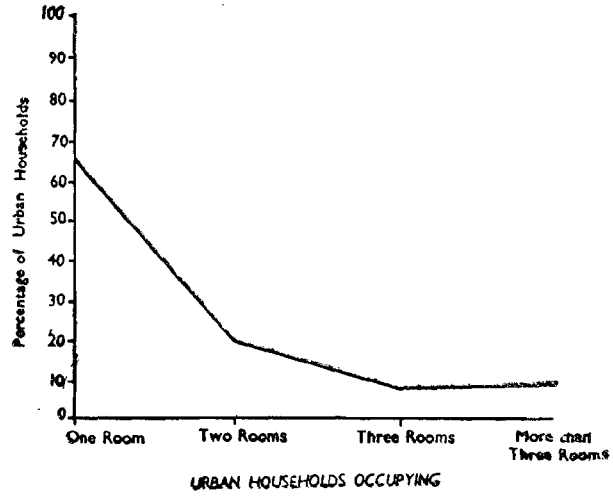
The percentage of households occupying one room is highest in Pondicherry Area (69.62) followed by Karaikal Area (54.61) and Yanam Area (52.29). The lowest percentage of 7.31 in this category is recorded in Mahe Area.

Percentage of households occupying two rooms varies from a maximum of 26.31 per cent in Yanam Area to a minimum of 11.72 per cent in Mahe Area.

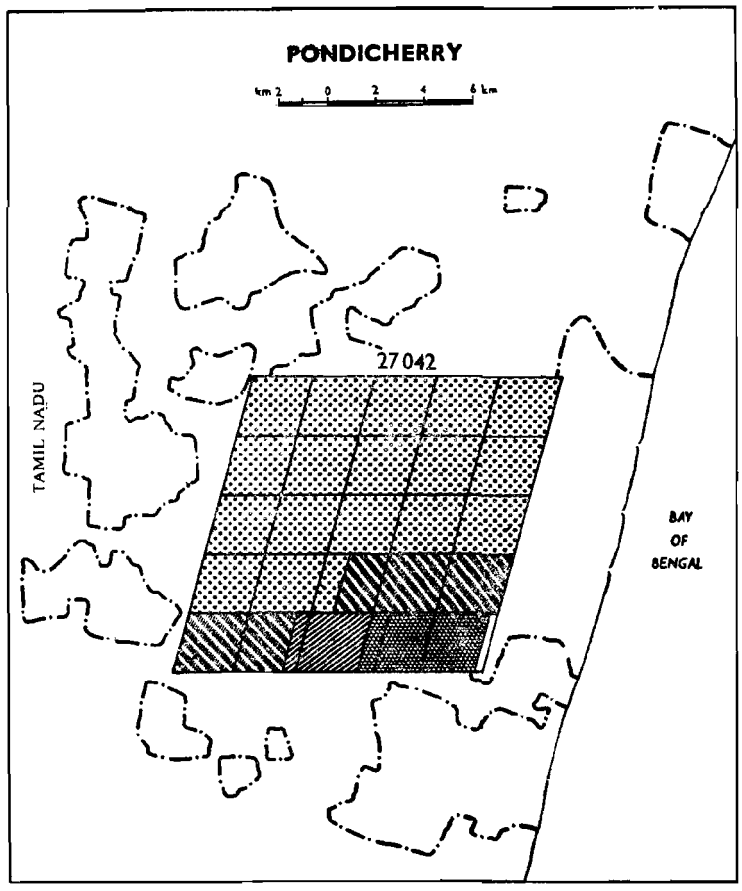
Percentage variation in households occupying three rooms ranges between 20.62 in Mahe Area and 5.92 in Pondicherry Area.

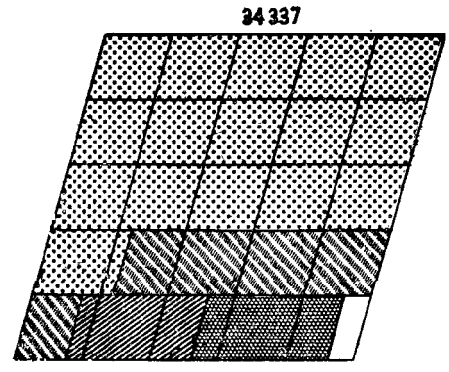
The percentage variation of households occupying more than three rooms is between 60.07 in Mahe Area and 6.41 in Pondicherry Area.

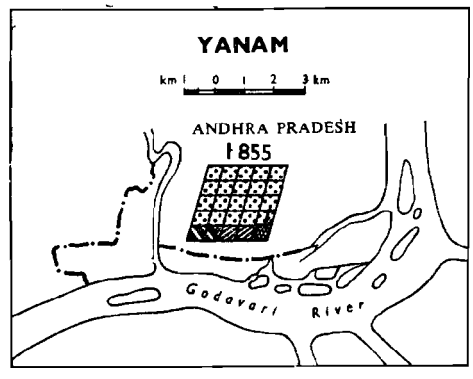
Graph below shows the percentage of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms in urban areas of Pondicherry Union Territory during 1971 census.

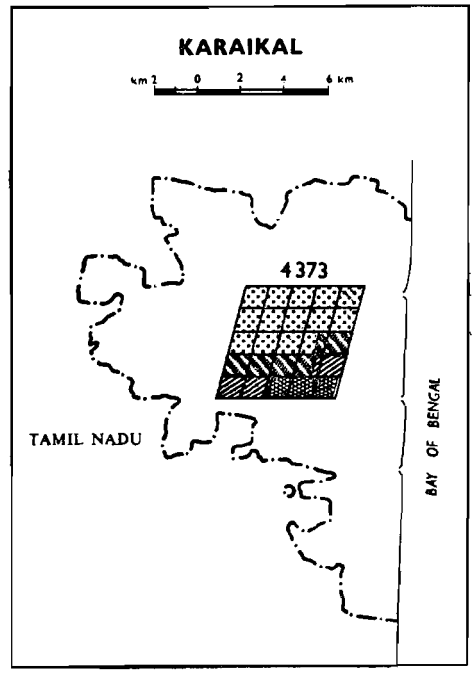


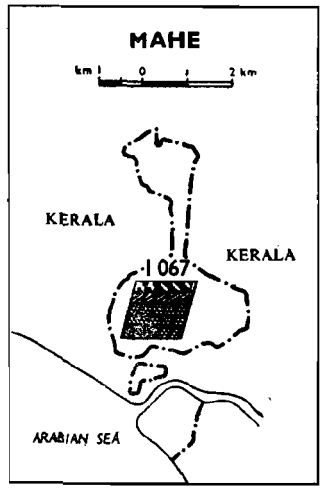
# URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971




HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN

- ONE ROOM
- TWO ROOMS
- THREE ROOMS
- MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
- UNSPECIFIED

FIGURE AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4 % OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS

# MAP 96

## CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES 1971

Distribution of census houses by various uses to which they are put is shown in this map at Area level as per 1971 Census.

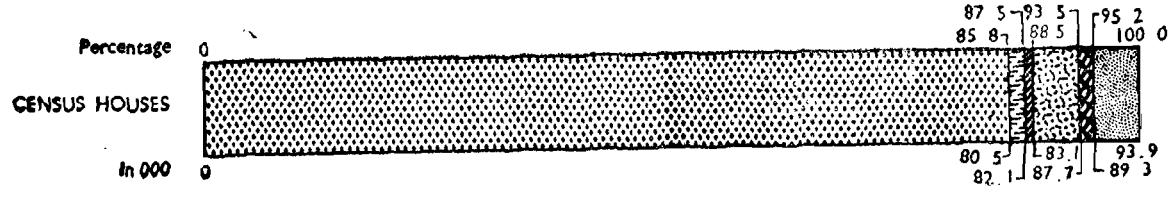
The proportion of census houses used for five different purposes as also 'Others' is exhibited in six bars for each Area. The five groups of census houses, divided with regard to the use to which they are put, are displayed in the legend of the map.

There are 93,857 census houses in Pondicherry Union Territory under some use or the other. Of this, 80,516 (85.78 per cent) are used for residential purposes alone and another 1,585 (1.69 per cent) for shop-cum-residence and workshop-cum-residence including household industry. There are 4,671 houses under use as 'shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices', forming 4.98 per cent of all houses under use in the Union Territory. While 1,567 census houses (1.67 per cent) constitute factories, workshops and worksheds, there are 973 houses (1.04 per cent) used as hotels, dharmasalas, tourist homes, inspection houses, restaurants, sweetmeat shops, eating places and places of entertainment and community gathering. The rest of the houses, viz., 4,545 are put to 'other' uses which includes places of worship. The highest usage of houses in all the Areas is naturally 'residential'. The proportion of 'purely residential' houses is the highest, viz., 86.59 per cent, in Pondicherry Area while Karaikal Area has also a high ratio of 85.03 per cent. Yanam and Mahe Areas with 79.09 per cent and 79.06 per cent have also high ratios of residential houses though the ratios fall below 80 per cent.

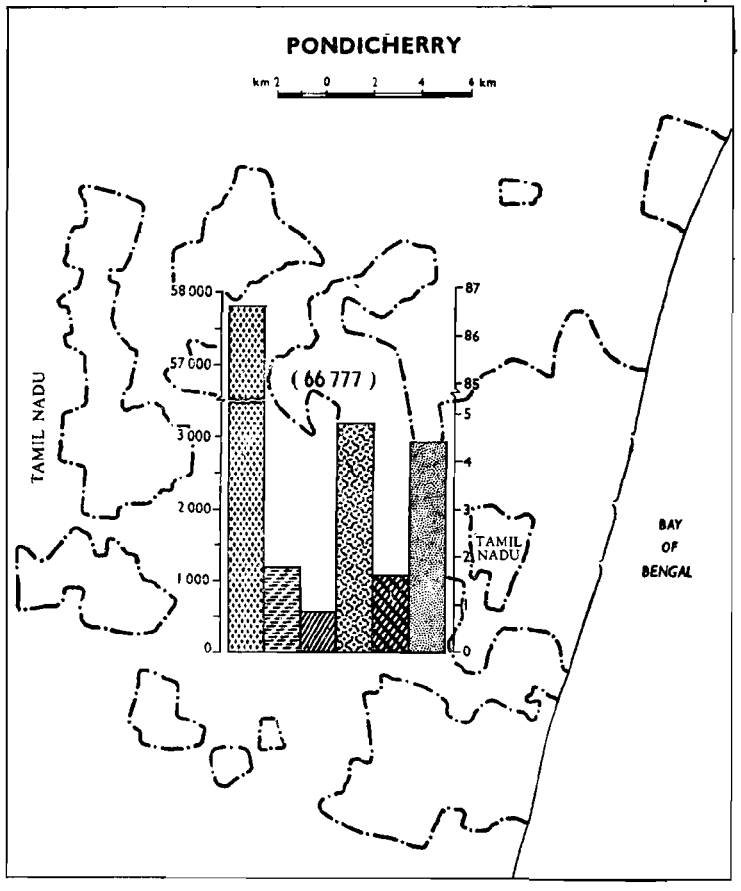
Percentage of Census houses being used as shop excluding eating houses etc., is maximum in Mahe Area (9.03) followed by Yanam Area (5.69). The percentages of the other two Areas are 4.77 for Pondicherry and 4.85 for Karaikal.

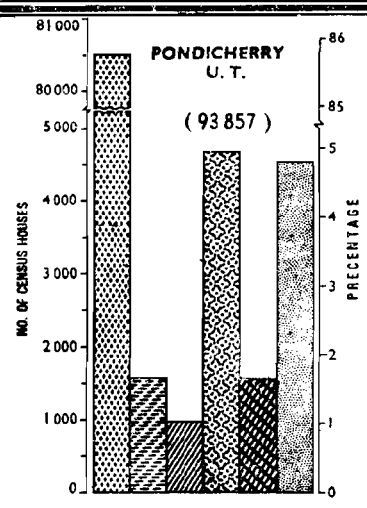
The percentage of census houses used for shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry is maximum (7.20) in Yanam Area. The percentage for the other three Areas is low and not significant.

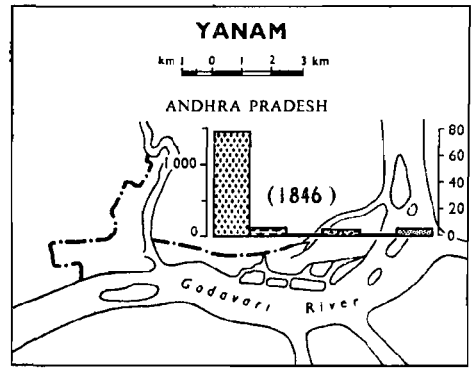
Diagram below shows the census houses under different categories in Pondicherry Union Territory as per 1971 census.

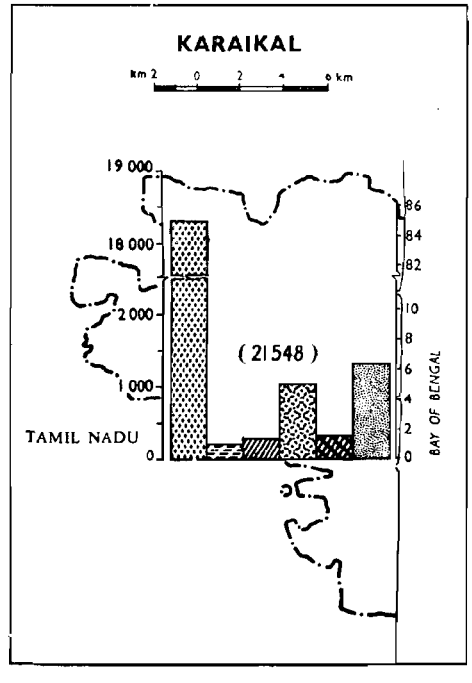


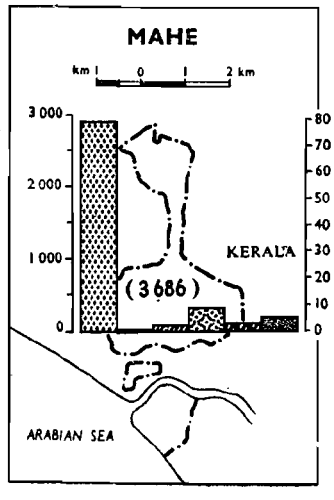
# CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES 1971




USE OF CENSUS HOUSES

- Residence
- Shop - Cum - Residence, Workshop - Cum - Residence including household Industry
- Hotels, Dharmashalas, Tourist homes, Places of Entertainment ~~& Worship~~ etc.,
- Shops excluding eating houses, Business houses & Offices
- Factories, Workshops & Worksheds
- Others

THE TOTAL CENSUS HOUSES OF THE AREA ARE GIVEN WITHIN BRACKET

# MAP 97

## URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED HOUSES 1971

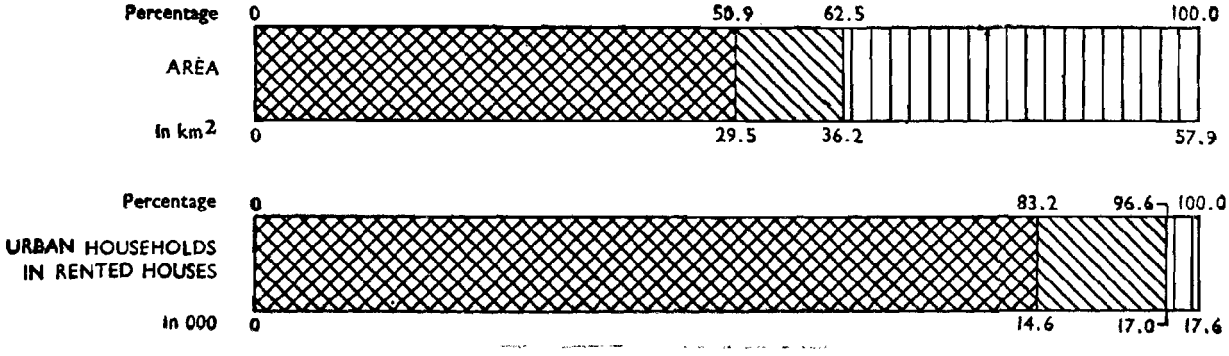
This map depicts the Areawise percentage of Households living in rented houses in urban areas.

The percentages of households living in rented houses to total households in urban areas of Pondicherry Union Territory have been worked out for each Area and on the basis of their values, the Areas have been grouped into three different ranges as shown on the map by three graded shades.

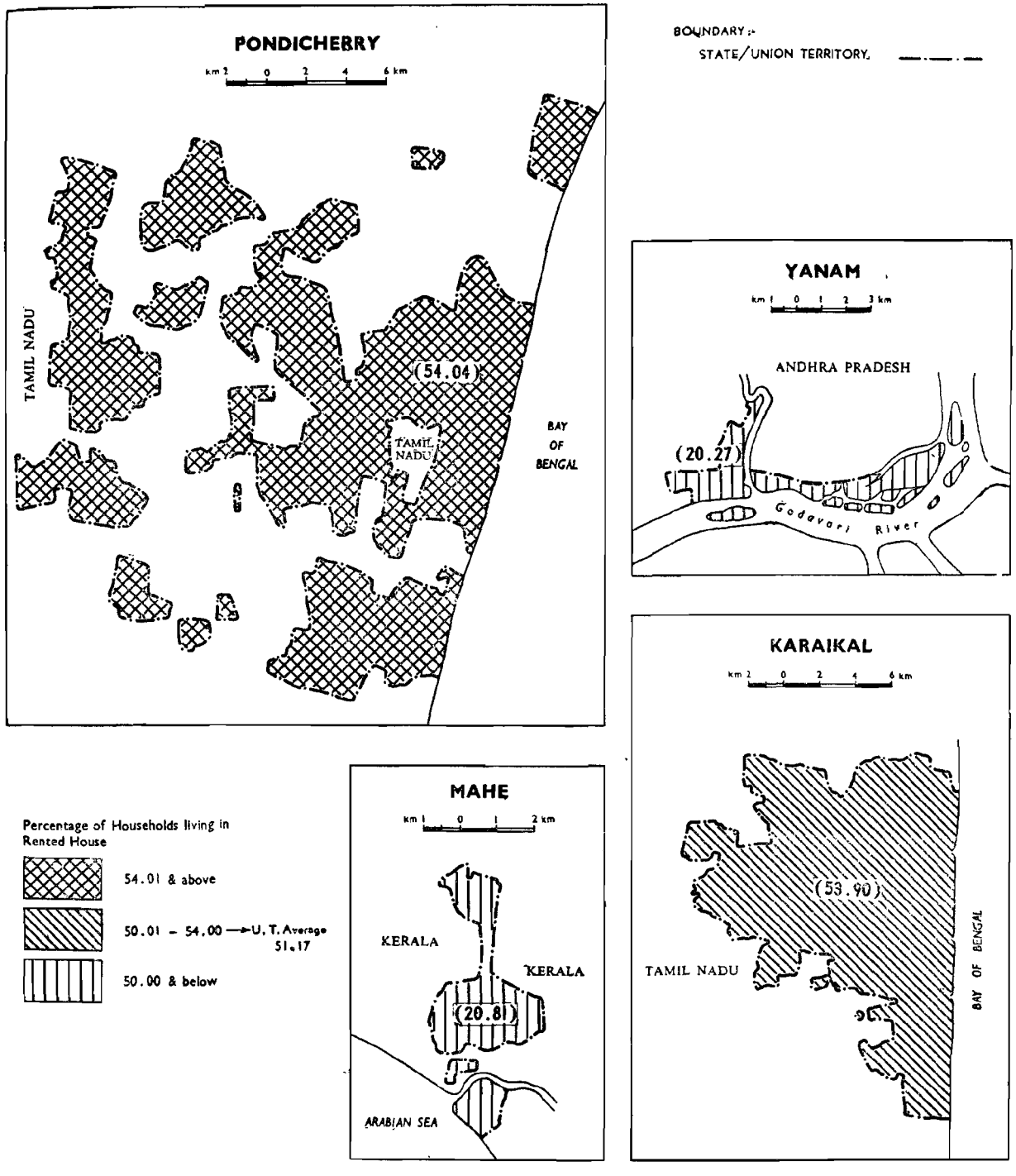
Out of 34,337 census households in urban areas of Pondicherry Union Territory 17,569 (51.17 per cent) are living in rented houses.

The highest range of 54.01 & above embraces Pondicherry Area (54.04). The next range (50.01-54.00) covers Karaikal Area (53.90). The lowest range of 50.00 & below has Yanam Area (20.27 per cent) and Mahe Area (20.81 per cent).

The two bar diagrams below show area and number of households in urban areas of the Areas of Pondicherry Union Territory under each range with their respective percentage values.



# URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED HOUSES 1971



# 15. Health

# MAP 98

## MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10,000 OF CENSUS HOUSES 1971

This map depicts the distribution of medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses in Pondicherry Union Territory at the commune level as in 1971.

The number of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses have been worked out for each commune of Pondicherry Union Territory. On the basis of these percentage values, all the communes are grouped into five ranges and shown on the map by choropleth technique.

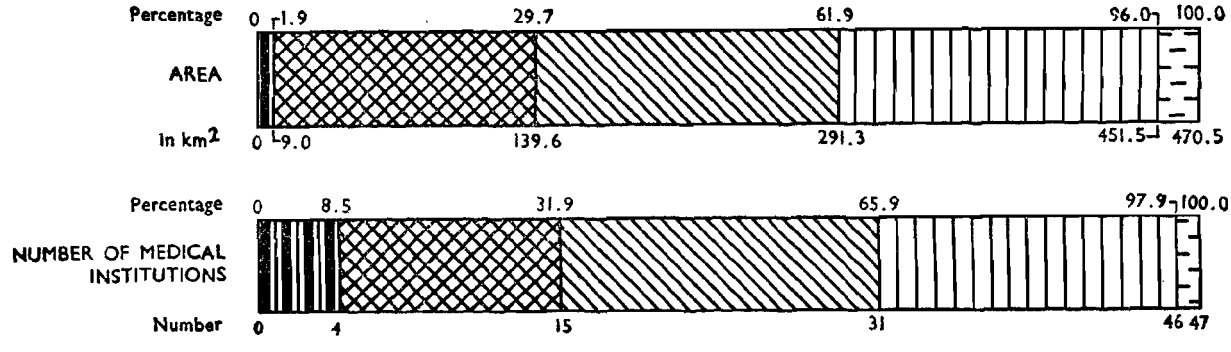
There are 80,459 occupied residential houses and 47 medical institutions (hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.) in Pondicherry Union Territory which works out on an average to 5.84 medical institutions for every 10,000 of census houses. Ten communes indicate values higher and six lower than the Union Territory's average.

Mahe commune which claims 13.26 medical institutions per 10,000 census houses shows the highest value and lies in the group of 11.51 & above. The next higher group (8.51 – 11.50) comprises Mannadipet, Nedungadu, Kottucherry and Neravy communes. The range of 5.51 – 8.50 includes Ozhukarai, Ariankuppam, Nettapakkam, Tirunallar and Yanam communes. These ten communes have values higher than the Union Territory's average of 5.84.

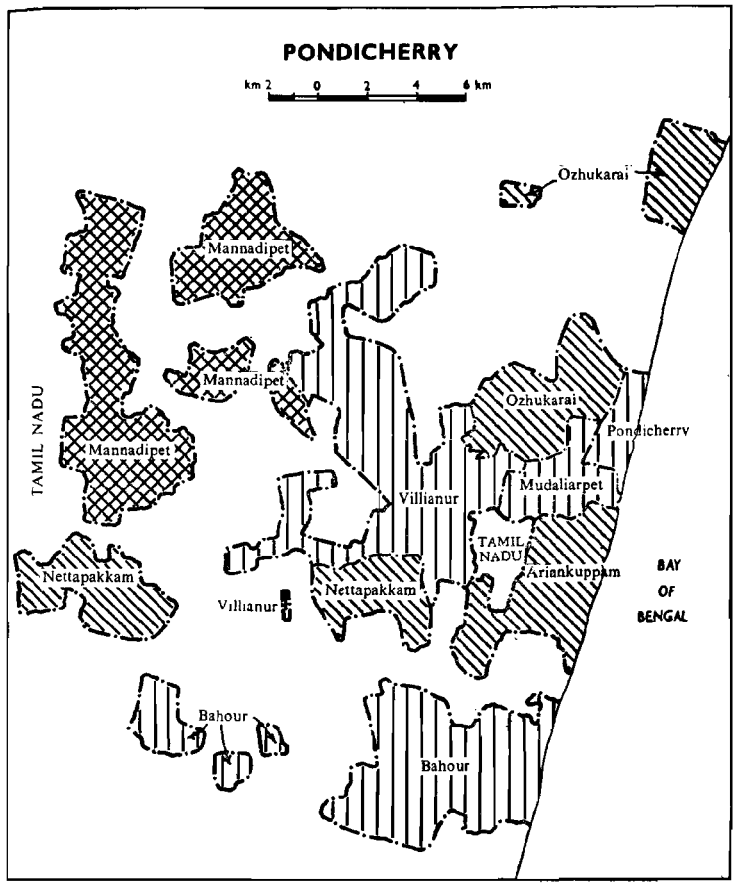
The range of 2.51–5.50 with lower values includes Bahour, Villianur, Pondicherry, Mudaliarpet and Tirumalairayanpattinam.

The lowest range of 2.50 & below includes Karaikal commune which has 1.70 medical institution per 10,000 of census houses.

The two bar diagrams below show the area and number of medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses in communes under each range and their corresponding percentages.



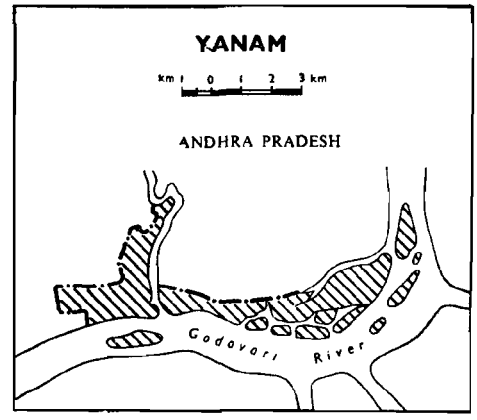
# MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10 000 OF CENSUS HOUSES 1971




BOUNDARIES :

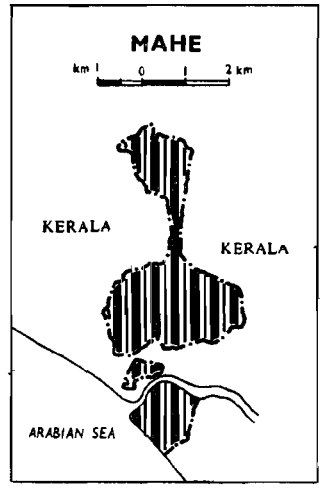
STATE / UNION TERRITORY —·—·—

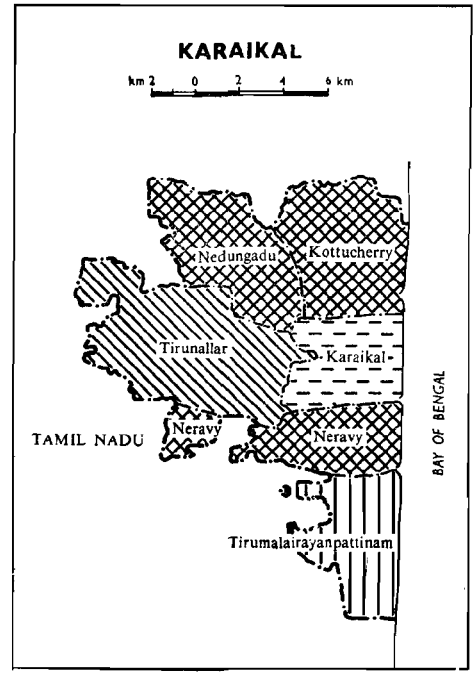
COMMUNE — — —




Number of Medical Institutions per 10 000 of Census Houses

- 11.51 & above
- 8.51 – 11.50
- 5.51 – 8.50 → U. T. Average 5.84
- 2.51 – 5.50
- 2.50 & below



# MAP 99

## HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION 1971

Communewise distribution of number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in Pondicherry Union Territory as in 1971 is shown in this map.

The number of hospital beds calculated per 100,000 of population for each commune are grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The proportion of hospital beds per 100,000 of population is 280 for the Union Territory as a whole.

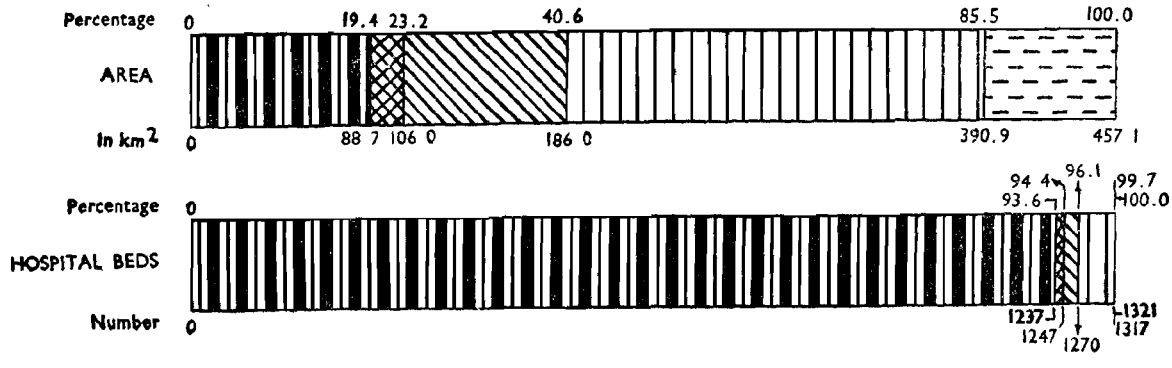
The proportion of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in some communes is high viz., 761.2 in Pondicherry, 688.7 in Karaikal 570.5 in Mahe 482.4 in Yanam and 218.0 in Ozhukarai. All these five communes are covered by the range of 100.1 & above.

The range of 75.1—100.0 covers Neravy commune (89.9) while the range of 50.1—75.0 covers three communes of Nedungadu, Kottucherry and Nettapakkam.

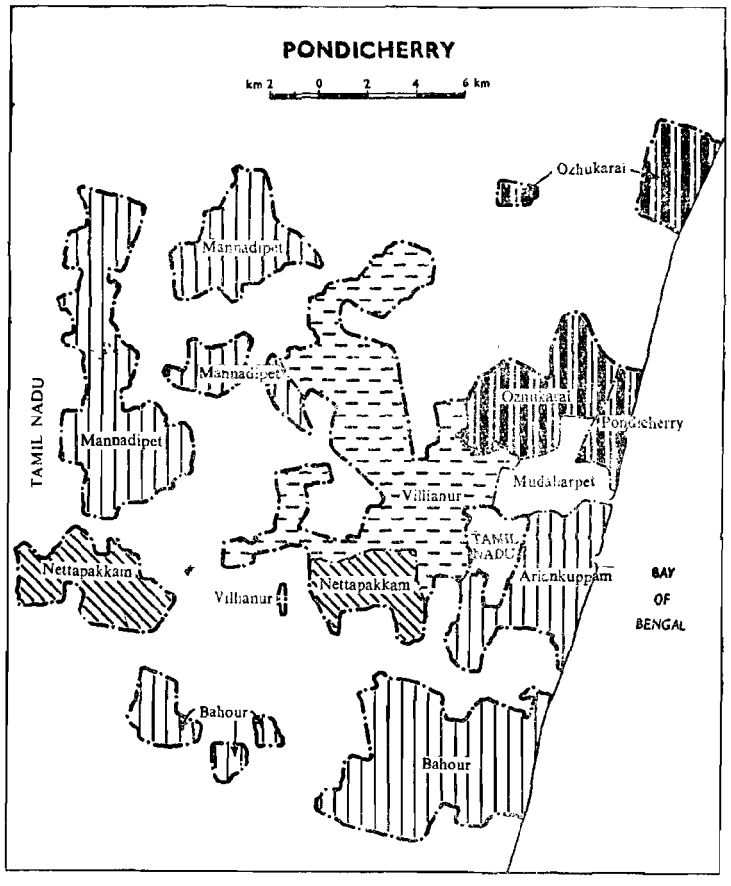
The number of communes that fall in the range of lower value 26.1—50.0 is five of which three communes are in Pondicherry Area and two communes in Karaikal Area.

The lowest range of 26.0 & below covers only Villianur commune (10.2). There is no hospital (and hence no bed facility) in Mudaliarpet commune.

The two bar diagrams below show area and hospital beds under each range along with their percentage values.



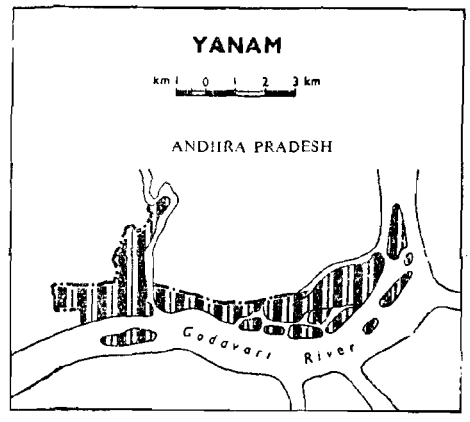
# HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971

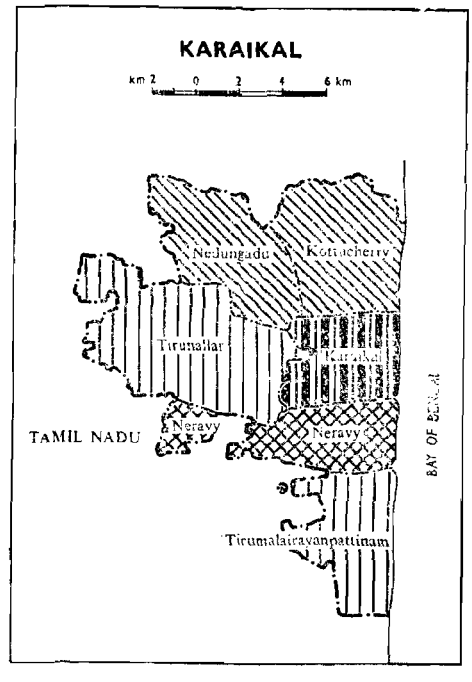



BOUNDARIES :-

STATE / UNION TERRITORY

COMMUNE

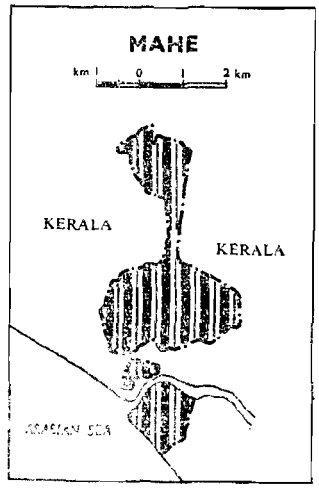



Number of Hospital Beds per 100 000 of Population

- 100·1 & above — U. T. Average 280.00
- 75.1 – 100.0
- 50.1 – 75.0
- 26.1 – 50.0
- 26.0 & below

NO HOSPITAL BEDS IN MUDALIARPET COMMUNE



# MAP 100

## REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION 1971

This map reveals the commune-wise distribution of registered medical practitioners per 100,000 of population in Pondicherry Union Territory as in 1971.

The proportion of medical practitioners per 100,000 of population has been calculated for each commune of Pondicherry Union Territory and is shown in the map by using choropleth technique, grouping the data into four ranges.

For the Union Territory as a whole, the proportion of medical practitioners per 100,000 of population is 32.4. Two communes have recorded values above and fourteen communes below the Union Territory's average.

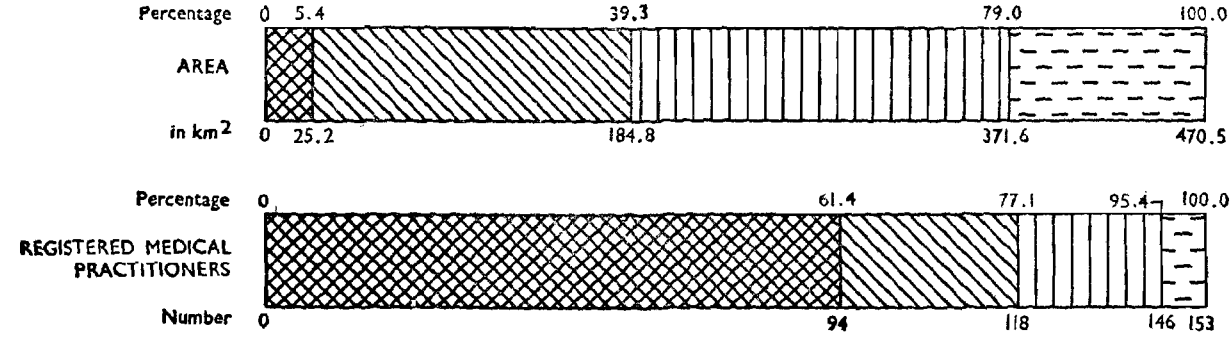
Pondicherry commune and Karaikal commune have revealed a ratio of 80.5 and 58.0 respectively of registered medical practitioners per 100,000 of their respective population and therefore come under the highest range of 31.6 & above.

The range of 21.6–31.5 registered medical practitioners per 100,000 of population covers six communes, namely, Mahe (25.9), Yanam (24.1), Kottucherry (27.4), Nedungadu (30.5), Neravy (27.0) and Mannadipet (21.8).

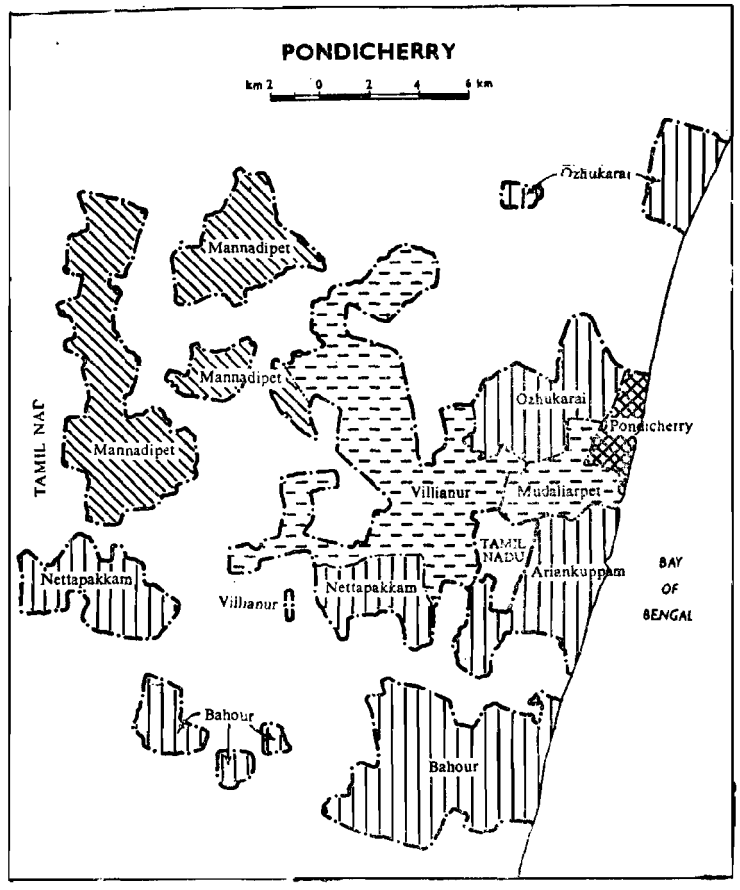
The communes which fall in the low range of 11.6–21.5 registered medical practitioners per 100,000 of population are five. Out of them, Pondicherry Area is having four communes and the remaining one is in Karaikal Area.

The lowest proportion of 11.5 & below of medical practitioners per 100,000 of population covers two communes in Pondicherry and one in Karaikal Area.

The two bar diagrams below show the area and number of registered medical practitioners per 100,000 of population in the communes of Pondicherry Union Territory falling under each range from high to low alongwith their corresponding percentages.



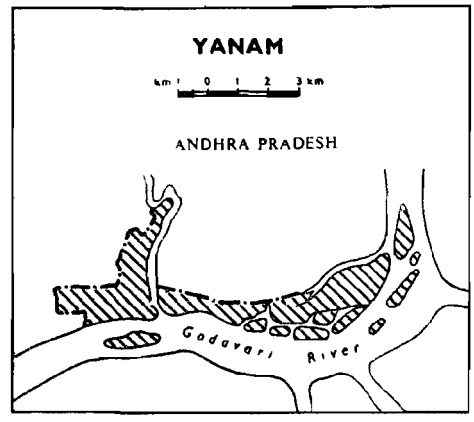
# REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971

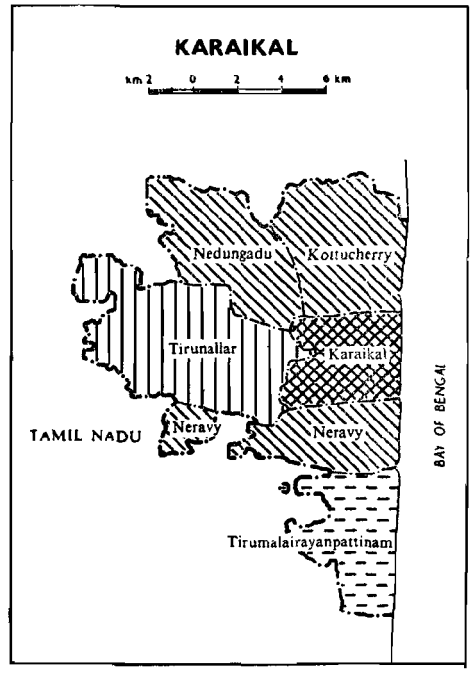


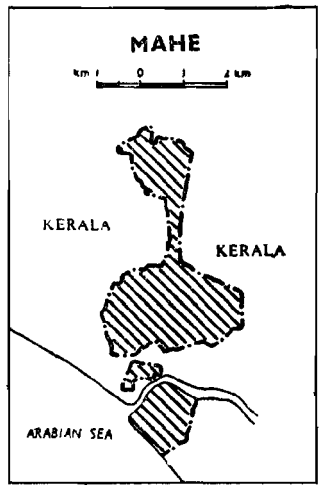

BOUNDARIES

STATE / UNION TERRITORY

COMMUNE




Registered Medical Practitioners per 100 000 of Population

- 31.6 & above → U.T. Average 32.4
- 21.6 – 31.5
- 11.6 – 21.5
- 11.5 & below

# MAP 101

## PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION 1971

This map shows the communewise distribution of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 population in Pondicherry Union Territory as in 1971.

The number of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 persons has been worked out for each commune and is depicted on the map through four different graded shades.

The proportion of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 of population is 2.33 for the Union Territory as a whole.

The number of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 of population is highest in Nedungadu commune (10.16). It is followed by Kottucherry (9.13) and Neravy (9.00).

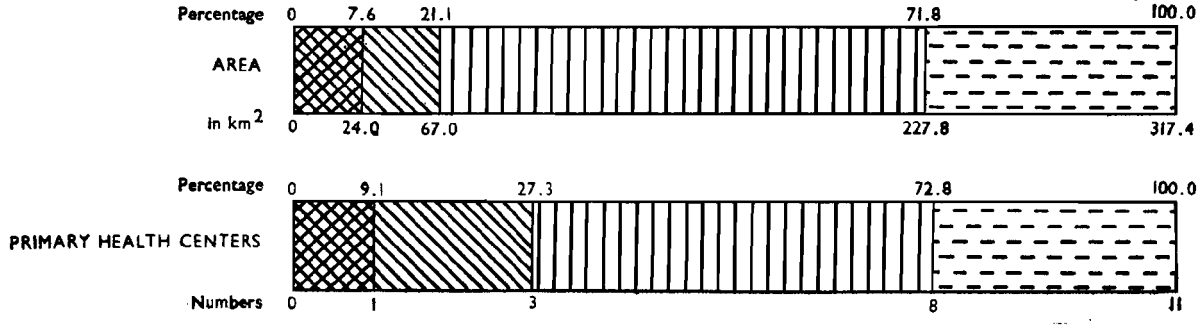
There are four communes where the number of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 population is between 3.51 and 6.50. Three of them are in Pondicherry Area and one is in Karaikal Area.

The lowest number of Primary Health Centres per lakh of population is found in Ozhukarai and Bahour communes. The rest of seven communes do not have any Primary Health Centre.

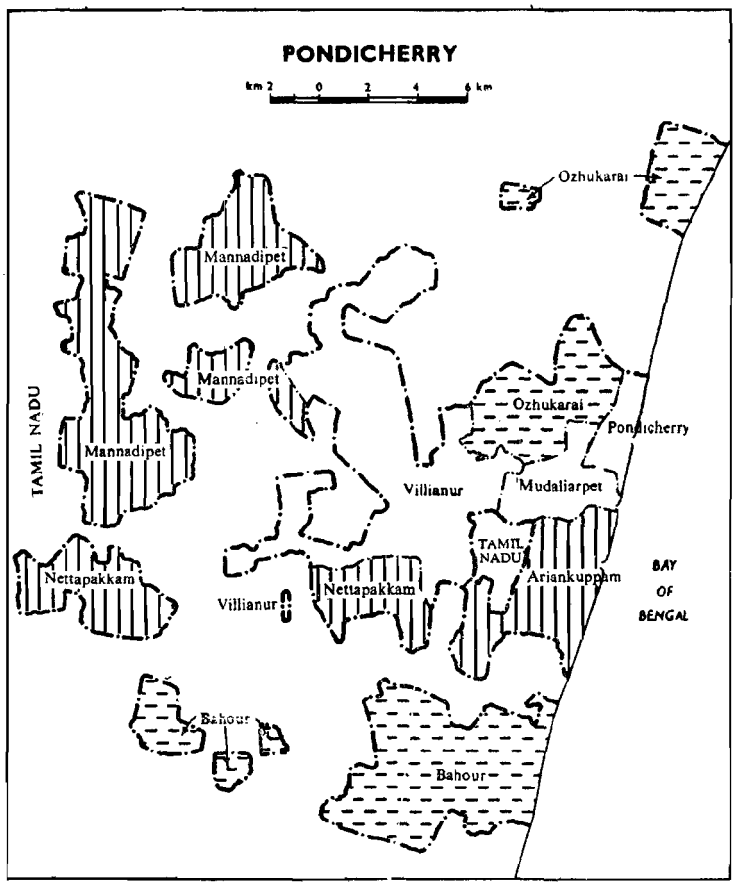
The following table shows the Primary Health Centres for 100,000 persons at commune level in Pondicherry Union Territory as it existed during 1971.

| *Area* | *Commune* | *Primary Health Centres per* 100,000 *of population* |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1. Pondicherry Area | (1) Pondicherry Commune | — |
| | (2) Ariyankuppam Commune | 3.81 |
| | (3) Mudaliarpet Commune | — |
| | (4) Ozhukarai Commune | 3.46 |
| | (5) Mannadipet Commune | 6.22 |
| | (6) Villianur Commune | — |
| | (7) Bahour Commune | 3.30 |
| | (8) Nettapakkam Commune | 4.91 |
| 2. Karaikkal Area | (9) Karaikal Commune | — |
| | (10) Tirunallar Commune | 4.89 |
| | (11) Neravy Commune | 9.00 |
| | (12) Nedungadu Commune | 10.16 |
| | (13) Kottucherry Commune | 9.13 |
| | (14) Tirumalarayanpattinam | — |
| 3. Mahe Area | (15) Mahe Commune | — |
| 4. Yanam Area | (16) Yanam Commune | — |
| **Pondicherry Union Territory** | | **2.33** |

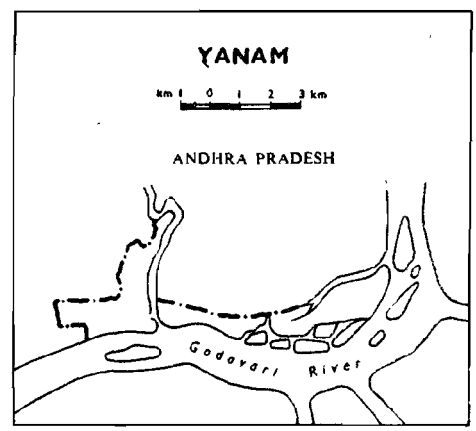
The two bar diagrams below show the communes and the number of Primary Health Centres in them under each range along with their corresponding percentage values.

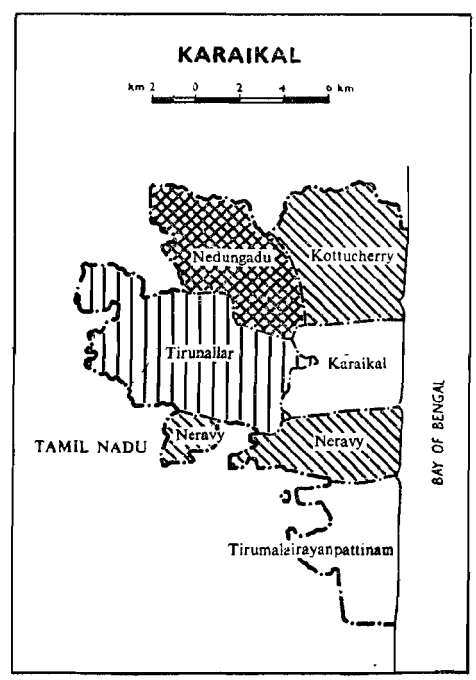


# PRIMARY HEALTH CFNTRES
# PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971




BOUNDARIES:-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
COMMUNE




Number of Primary Health Centres

- 9.51 & above
- 6.51 – 9.50
- 3.51 – 6.50
- 3.50 & below—U. T. Average 2.33

