

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XXV

PART I

PONDICHERRY STATE

GENERAL REPORT

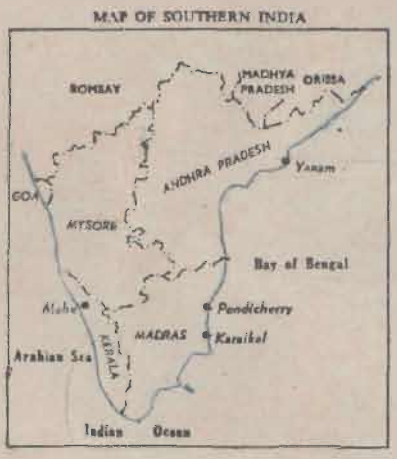
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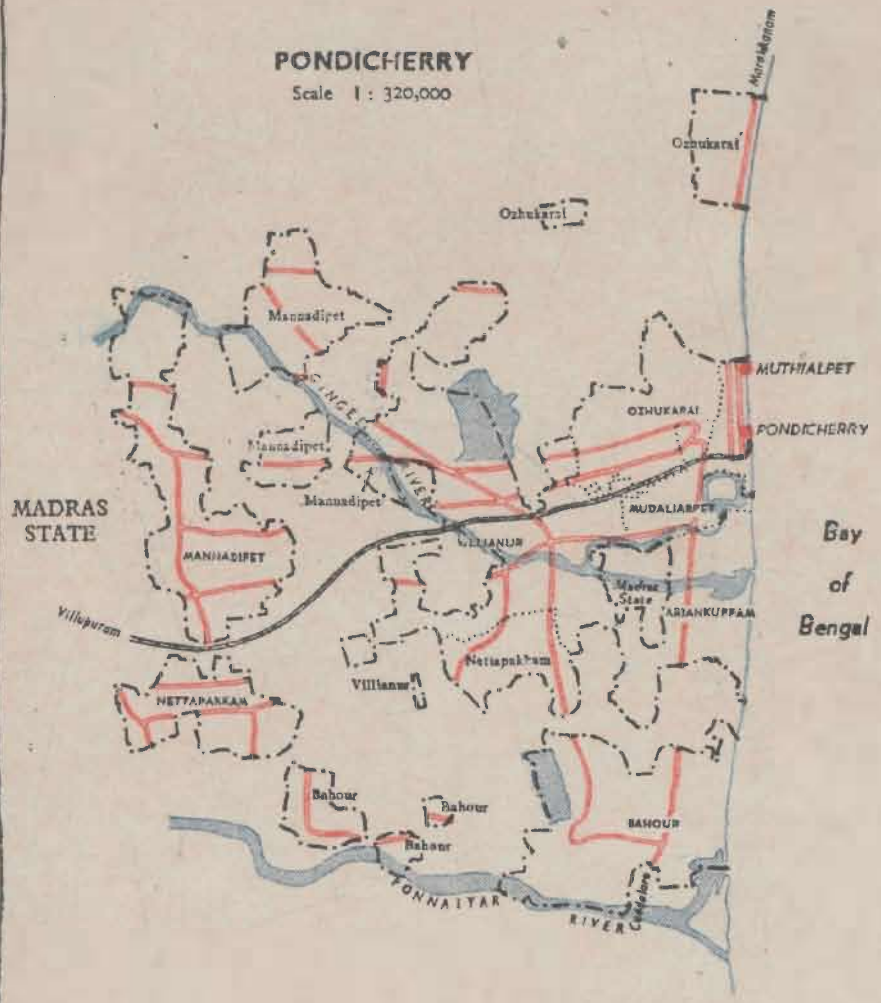
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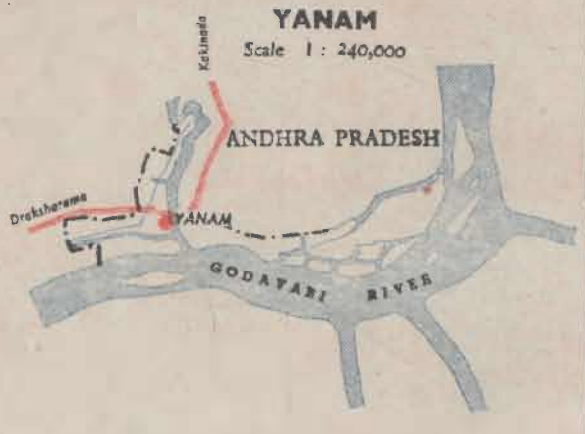
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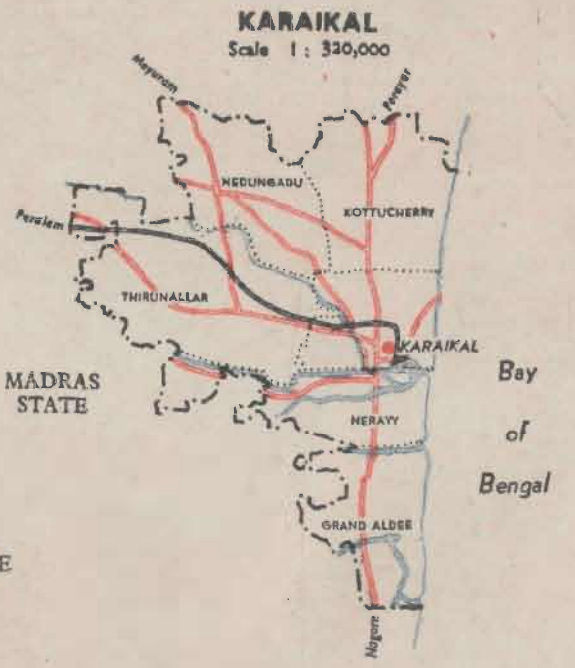
1964

THE UNION TERRITORY OF
PONDICHERRY











REFERENCE

- State Boundary
- Commune Boundary
- Railway Line
- Road
- River
- Urban Towns

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

Census Report—Vol. XXV will relate to Pondicherry State. Under this series will be issued the following Publications:

Part †I	...	General Report
Part II-* A	...	General Population Tables
* B	...	General Economic Tables
* C	...	Cultural Tables
* D	...	Migration Tables
Part III * A	...	Household Economic Tables
* B	...	Housing and Establishment Tables
* C	...	Scheduled Caste Tables
Part * IV	...	Village Survey Monographs (Five numbers in five volumes)
Part V	...	Crafts and Artisans of Pondicherry State
Part VI	...	Fairs and Festivals
Part * VII	...	Administration Report (For Official use only)
Part VIII	...	District Census Handbook

* already published (as on 31-12-1964)

† present volume

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PREFACE

This is the first Census Report on the Union Territory of Pondicherry. It is an accepted practice that the person who conducts the Enumeration also writes the Report. Sri. K. S. Seshan, the then Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Pondicherry conducted the enumeration in Pondicherry State in his capacity as Ex-Officio Superintendent of Census Operations. With his retirement in 1962, Sri. A. Mitra, Registrar General, India thought it fit to ask me to do this work in addition to my duties as the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras. I consider it a great privilege that I should write the first Census Report on Pondicherry which has a unique history of its own and is a monument of Indo-French Collaboration. I am greatful to my two predecessors in office Sri. K. S. Seshan who conducted the Enumeration and started the Tabulation of data and Sri. Joules Ambou who completed the Tabulation. The analysis and the collection of data have been done partly by the staff in Pondicherry and partly by the staff in Madras. The preparation of the volumes relating to Pondicherry State has been an integrated programme of six years and some residual work is still left which will be done during inter-censal period, that is after 1st March, 1965.

It has been possible to complete this work by the unstinted co-operation extended by the Chief Commissioner, Sri. L. R. S. Singh and Sri. Banerji and later by Lt. Governor, Sri. Silam and the Chief Ministers, Sri. Edward Goubert and Sri. Venkatasubba Reddiar. I am greatful to the Chief Secretaries, Sri. A. Krishnaswami and Sri. K. J. Somasundaram and particularly to the G. A. D. (Development) Secretary Sri. Surjeet Singh Mamak. The Director of Statistics has extended his full co-operation in furnishing whatever material I needed. I should also mention the co-operation extended to me by the Administrators of Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. In particular, I should mention the significant contribution made by the Administrator of Mahe Sri. Narasinga Rao Kallurkar, who has helped me at various stages of work. I will be failing in my duty if I do not record the valuable contribution made by the Enumeration Staff belonging to the Pondicherry Administration and the help rendered by the Pondicherry Census Office. Sri. K. S. Seshan as Superintendent of Census Operations has always worked in close co-operation with me and it has, therefore, been possible for me to take over this responsibility and complete it in proper time. The Government of India have decided that the inter-censal work relating to Pondicherry State should be done in Madras Office itself for which purpose some persons who belong to the Pondicherry Census Office will be retained as part of the Madras Census staff.

This Report has been printed by K. M. S. Press, Madras. Blocks of Charts and Maps have been prepared by Messers. Klein and Peyrl and printed at Janata Press.

I am greatful to Sri. A. Mitra, Registrar General, India for having given me this opportunity to write Census Reports on Pondicherry and for the co-operation and guidance given from time to time.

In the preparation of this volume, I have been ably assisted by the following members of my staff :

Sri. A. M. Joseph ,, S. Britto ,, P. Gopannan Miss. L. Payne	of Pondicherry Office
Sri. M. K. Subramanian ,, M. Panchapakesan ,, P. Vasudhev ,, N. Rama Rao ,, M. Ganesh Lal (Cartographer)	of Madras Office

P. K. NAMBIAR

CHAPTER I

MECHANICS OF CENSUS

1961 Census of Pondicherry

1. Along with the tenth decennial Census of India, a comprehensive Census of the Union Territory of Pondicherry was taken in February—March 1961, with the sunrise of 1st March, 1961 as reference date. The population of the French settlements was counted previously by the then French Administration in which the total population was always estimated. The last count was made in 1948. Except publishing the total population, no census publication has been issued by the French Administration. In that sense, the Union Territory of Pondicherry has no regular Census history behind it. For the first time a comprehensive report on Census of Pondicherry Union Territory will be released to the general reader.

Establishment of French Settlements

2. The Union Territory of Pondicherry as it is constituted today, consists of four French settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. In the 17th Century, the French came to India and established their first depot at Masulipatnam on 4th February, 1670. In 1673, they landed in Pondicherry and established a settlement. With this began the rise of the French regime in the sub-continent of India, which, after a series of swings of fortune culminated in the Treaty of Paris dated 30th May, 1814, Article 11 of which reads as follows:

"The places and forts existing in the colonies and establishments, which should be rendered to His Most Christian Majesty, the King of France, shall be restored in the state in which they shall be found at the time of signing this Treaty."

The Treaty of Paris thus saw the end of the French ambition in India. It also regulated the relationship between France and England till the disappearance of British in India in 1947.

Disappearance of French Hegemony

3. The French has played a notable role in the evolution of modern India which will be discussed later. In 1947, the British left India which heralded the disappearance of French hegemony also. Chandernagore, a small area in West Bengal was merged *de facto* with the Indian Union in 1948 after a referendum and *de jure* in 1952 with the status of a district in West Bengal. Again the 'Loges' were handed over by the French in 1947 to the Indian Government at Masulipatnam. The merger of other areas was delayed by the attitude of some people in the French settlements itself. The *de facto* transfer of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam took place on 1st November, 1954. The Treaty of Cessions covering the settlements was signed on 28th May, 1956. The Government of India ratified it soon, but the Government of France took time till the 27th July, 1962. The instruments of ratification were exchanged between the Indian and French Governments on 16th August, 1962. But the Pondicherry Administration Ordinance, 1962 was promulgated on 6th November, 1962 which was later replaced by the Pondicherry Administration Act, 1962 with effect from 1st July, 1963. Pondicherry thus became a Union Territory

and a popular Government was established on 1st July, 1963. It is now *de jure* and *de facto* a part of the Union of India.

Components of State

4. The Union Territory of Pondicherry consists of four small pockets isolated from one another and has a total area of 180.9 square miles. It is divided into 16 Communes—8 in Pondicherry, 6 in Karaikal, one in Mahe and one in Yanam. Pondicherry town is the Capital. When the Census enumeration of 1961 took place, Pondicherry was not regarded a part of India. It was *de facto* administered by the External Affairs Ministry of the Government of India, under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act. Even today, it is administered by the External Affairs Ministry and the question of the transfer of its control to the Ministry of Home Affairs is under consideration. Pondicherry is bounded by the Bay of Bengal on the east and on the other three sides by South Arcot District of Madras State. It does not form a contiguous area and is interspersed with the South Arcot District. It has an area of 113.4 square miles. Karaikal lying further south of Pondicherry on the east coast is bounded on three sides by Thanjavur District of Madras State and on the east by the Bay of Bengal. It has an area of 57.6 square miles. Mahe with an area of 3.2 square miles is located on the Malabar coast. It consists of two pockets, one bounded on the east by the Arabian Sea and on the other sides by the Kozhikode District of Kerala State and the other is enclaved by Cannanore District of the same State. The settlement of Yanam is situated in the East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh and at a distance of 5 miles from the Bay of Bengal. It lies to the north-east of Pondicherry. It is a narrow stretch of land limited in the south by the river Godavari and on the north and east by the branches of the same river. It consists of Yanam Town and six villages, out of which two are islands in the river Godavari and has an area of 6.7 square miles. Pondicherry State, with an exception of 9.9 square miles, lies exclusively within the Madras State. Out of a total population of 3,69,079 only 26,517 persons live in areas outside Madras State. In 1951, all these areas were enclaved within the composite Madras State.

Individuality of Pondicherry

5. The Population of the Union Territory of Pondicherry is approximately 3½ lakhs. It can at best be compared to a thinly populated district or a taluk of a thickly populated district of the Madras State. Still, it cannot be denied that it has an individuality of its own. It represents the impact of French culture in India and has a tradition as long and as well established as that of the British in India. The settlements of Mahe and Yanam represent the culture of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh respectively. The four settlements have been bound together by a common administration from Pondicherry, till recently run by the French people and now transferred to the people of India. It is not for me to speculate on the future of the Union Territory of Pondicherry. But it is of definite interest to know of something of Pondicherry as it is today with data on various aspects of its life and economy. There is a strong section of opinion in Pondicherry that there is something of French culture which has benefitted the tract and which has to be preserved for the future. How best it is to be done is not a matter for a demographer, but the historical appreciation of approach will be of adequate interest to any reader.

Earlier Census History

6. I have set forth in detail the manner in which the 1961 Census was conducted in Madras State and the suggestions for future Censuses. I do not wish to cover the same ground again. By a fortunate coincidence, the first Superintendent of Cenus Operations of the Union Territory of Pondicherry,

Sri K. S. Seshan had maintained the closest touch with me at earlier stages of Census. Actually, the procedure followed in conducting the Census is identical with that of Madras. Again, the pockets which constituted the Pondicherry Union Territory have been enclaved in Madras State and the French Administration, whenever it has attempted a Census count, has more or less adopted the principles followed by the Indian Administration. As such, I do not propose to discuss the mechanics of Census in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, except to indicate briefly how it was implemented.

Census of 1842

7. The earliest attempt at any count of the population was made by the French Administration when the system of maintenance of registers of births, deaths and marriages was introduced in 1842. Registration was not, however, made compulsory. The system however, failed as the people did not go to the office of the Registrars for registration. Even so, the 'Annuaire' or the Annual record of the Administration published in 1840 contained the statistics of the population of Pondicherry as it stood on 31st December, 1838. These figures should have been arrived at by adding the number of births and deducting the number of deaths from the figures that stood on 31st December of the previous year. Except for this, no definite information can be obtained from the records available with the Pondicherry Government as to the year in which the first effort was made to count the population. The categories of figures published in 1838 are of some interest :

- Population
  - European
    - Men ...
    - Women ...
    - Male children ...
    - Female children...
  - Mixed
    - Men ...
    - Women ...
    - Male children ...
    - Female children...
  - Indian Population ... ...
  - Muslim Population ... ...

1848 Census

8. This form was changed to the following in 1848, combining the Hindus and Muslims into 'Native' and indicating the sex-break-up horizontally :

	Children below 14		Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females			
White Population :					
Mixed :					
Native :					
Total :					

1852 Census

9. The registration of births, deaths and marriages was made compulsory from 1854 and the annual figures were compiled on the basis of information available in these registers. Apparently this proved unreliable as can be gathered from the foot-note under the Table of Population figures published in the 'Annuaire' of the year 1852 which reads as follows :

"The high increase in the population shown for Pondicherry and its districts is explained by the result of a Census taken with care on the spot, by divisions and by house. The tables supplied successively for the preceding years would reproduce only the figures affected by the declaration of births and deaths that had taken place in the interval of which the Police might be aware approximately, due to the absence of a regular register of births, deaths and marriages. For 1852, it has been decided to adopt the figures of population taken by the Census of this year, as these are nearer to the real number of inhabitants of the territory, which would have had to increase not only by the births of which an exact account cannot be maintained as the work goes on, but also by immigration from the foreign territory into ours, which takes place in a manner which

is not less perceptible since some time, though it cannot be stated in the forms".

No Census Operations during 1852—1890

10. This note, however, underlines the fact that a census of population was taken in 1852 in some form. From 1852 to 1890, records do not indicate that any Census operations took place, though the annual figures were published every year in the 'Annuaire'.

1891 Census

11. In 1891, an official notice was published in the 'Moniteur Officiel', the then Government Gazette, in the first week of January on pages 58 and 59 both in French and Tamil. This was repeated in two successive issues on pages 65—66 and 72—73. It ran as follows:

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Population Census

In conformity with the instructions from the Under Secretary of State for Colonies, the Administration proceeds with the general Census of population in the five French Establishments in India.

To facilitate the counting, the "Controleurs" of the four communes have received the orders to number all the houses, huts choultries and whatever other constructions existing in the towns, village groups and villages. The Administration requests the inhabitants to take care that numbers are not erased.

The Census will comprise of two distinct operations; the preliminary Census and the final count.

The preliminary Census will commence on the first day of February. Enumerators appointed by the Administration would visit all the houses one after the other covered by their respective blocks and will record on a separate sheet for each house the information which will be furnished by the inhabitants.

The information will contain:

1. The name, parentage or surname of each inhabitant
2. The civil status
3. The sex
4. The date of birth or age
5. The religion
6. The caste
7. The mother tongue
8. The languages known other than the mother tongue
9. The place of birth
10. The nationality
11. The electorate
12. The profession or means of living
13. Education
14. Physical disabilities (blindness, deafness, dumbness from birth, lunacy leprosy)

The houselist shall show the members of the household present, including the servants sleeping in the house of their masters; the members of the household temporarily absent from the French territory and finally the guests in transit who are presumed to have to be under the roof on the night between 26th and 27th February.

The Administration requests the inhabitants to facilitate the work of the enumerators either by furnishing in advance the information mentioned above on a sheet of paper to be handed over to the enumerator or by entrusting one of the members of the family to furnish these particulars.

The final Census will take place on the 26th February on which date a similar operation will be made on the British territory; it will start at noon. The enumerators will visit again the houses covered by their blocks in order to complete or correct the particulars taken at the time of the preliminary count."

Non-publication of Reports

12. No Report has, however, been prepared on the actual operations undertaken

by the Administration except the publication of the results in the 'Annuaire' of 1891. By that time, the five settlements were divided into eight communes and the figures were based on the commune. This division took place under the Decree of the 12th March 1880

These eight communes were;

In Pondicherry settlement	...	Pondicherry
		Oulgaret
		Villianur
		Bahour
In Karaikal settlement	...	Karaikal
In Chandernagore settlement	...	Chandernagore
In Mahe settlement	...	Mahe
In Yanam settlement	...	Yanam

As the area of the communes were too large for Municipal administration, they were re-divided into 17 communes in accordance with the Decree dated 25-12-1907 and amended by the Decree dated 12-2-1908.

In Pondicherry	...	Pondicherry
		Oulgaret
		Ariankuppam
		Mudaliarpet
		Villianur
		Thirubuvanai
		Bahour
		Nettapakkam
In Karaikal	...	Karaikal
		Neravy
		Grand Aldee
		Thirunallar
		Nedoungadu
		Cotchery
In Chandernagore	...	Chandernagore
In Mahe	...	Mahe
In Yanam	...	Yanam

Censuses of 1901—1948

13. The Official Notice published in the Government Gazette did not specify any penalty for failure to comply with the orders contained in it, nor was it signed by any Officer. But in 1901, instructions were published for the first time authenticated by the Governor. These instructions have been reissued every 10 years—in 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941 and in 1948 without any change in its contents. The reference to the publications of the instructions in the Gazette are given below:

For 1911 Census — Gazette of 1911 — pages 176 to 196 dated 4—2—1911

For 1921 Census — Gazette of 1920 — pages 876 to 891 dated 15-11-1920

For 1931 Census — Gazette of 1930 — pages 1137 to 1152 dated 10-12-1930

For 1941 Census — Gazette of 1941 — pages 431 to 446 dated 26-3-1941

For 1948 Census — Gazette of 1947 — pages 1102 to 1115 dated 1-10-1947

A good interval was allowed between the date of publication and the actual date of Census. The Census operations consisted of two important stages—the preliminary count and the final count and the interval between these two dates ranged from 9 to 19 days as given in the statement below:

Census Year	Date of issue of instructions	Last date for preliminary count	Interval between Col. 2 & Col. 3	Date of final round	Interval between Col. 3 & Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	8— 1—1901	15—2—1901	37 days	1—3—1901	13 days
1911	4— 2—1911	28—2—1911	23 days	10—3—1911	9 days
1921	15—11—1920	28—2—1921	104 days	18—3—1921	17 days
1931	10—12—1930	10—2—1931	61 days	26—2—1931	15 days
1941	26— 3—1941	15—6—1941	80 days	1—7—1941	15 days
1948	1—10—1947	10—2—1948	131 days	1—3—1948	19 days

Synchronisation with Indian Censuses

14. The Census operations in the former French establishments synchronised with the reference dates fixed in British India for Censuses conducted in 1901, 1911 and 1921. The 'Arrete' (Order) issued in 1931 was a combination of the two orders issued in 1920. An article was however, added to the effect that members of the Police when requisitioned by the enumerators could record any infringement of the Order. A copy of the Order issued in 1947 which will be of interest to the reader will be found in Annexure I.

Canvasser Method Similar to Indian Census

15. In Section V regarding Preliminary Census, the following formed the second sentence of the first paragraph in the instructions issued in 1901 :

"In France, Census takes place through individual slips which are filled in by inhabitants themselves and through household sheets. This system will be inconvenient in French India. It is expedient therfore, to follow what the Government of India have adopted and confine ourselves to show on one single list all the individuals living under the same roof."

The policy of the French Administration has therefore, been to follow the procedure adopted by the Government of India which has been followed in all the next five Censuses without any major alterations. The somewhat minor alterations made from Census to Census are not detailed here.

Forms used in 1901 to 1948 Censuses

16. Four forms, A, B, C, and D used from 1901 to 1948 remained identical throughout the 6 Censuses. Contents of the Forms A, B, and D are as follows :

Form A—Blockwise statement of houselists (showing the number of buildings, materials of walls and roof, purpose for which used, name of head of household)

Form B—Circlewise statement showing the names of villages, names and other particulars of Supervisors and those of the enumerators placed under their charge, the number of blocks, the number of houses and the number of sheets required for each block

Form D—Commune-wise statement showing the names of villages, blocks, number of books used in each block, the number of houses occupied and vacant and the number of inhabitants with sex-wise break-up

Contents of the columns	Column No. in the Census year					
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1948
Number of the house	1	1	1	...	...	...
Serial number of inhabitants per house	2	2	2	1	1	1
Name and parentage or surname	3	3	3	2	2	2
Religion	4	4	4	3	3	3
Sex	5	5	5	4	4	4
Civil status, i. e. Married, Bachelor or widower	6	6	6	5	5	5
Age or date of birth	7	7	7	6	6	6
Caste for Hindus and Sect for other religions (Omitted in 1948)	8	8	8	7	7	...
Profession or ('Chief' from 1911) means of living	9	9	9	8	8	7
Accessory profession or trade (from 1911)	...	10	10	9	9	8
If the Censused has no proper profession, the chief profession or trade of the person on whom he depends (from 1911)	...	11	11	10	10	9
Place of birth (Show the place of birth of father)	10	12	12	11	11	10
Nationality (Show the place of birth of mother) (in 1948 only)	11	13	13	12	12	11
Mother tongue	12	14	14	13	13	12
Languages known other than mother tongue	13	15	15	14	14	13
Education — (1) Studying, (2) Not studying, but knowing to read and write (3) Not studying and not knowing to read and write	14	16	16	15	15	14
Electorate	15	17	17	16	16	15
Physical disabilities — (1) Lunatics, (2) Deaf and dumb from Birth, (3) Blind, (4) Leper	16	18	18	17	17	16

Variations in the instructions issued during 1901—1948

17. The instructions for filling the columns have not changed from 1901 to 1948 except to the extent given below :

(a) In the instructions issued for 1911 Census for the third sentence in paragraph 1 under 'Religion', the following sentence was substituted, viz. "For the Hindus use the terms "Sivaniste", "Vichenouviste", "Buddhist", Jainiste" etc.

(b) For 1911 Census, the following instructions were given to fill the column regarding "Caste"

"Indicate exactly the caste or the subdivisions of the caste or of the sect. For Musalmans, indicate if they are "Pathans", "Sheck", "Syed", "Moghal", "Mopla", "Labhai". For Hindus, one should not rest contented with the terminations "Row", "Aiyer", "Aiyengar", "Mudaliar", "Pillai", "Naicker", "Menon" which denote in a certain manner honorable titles and not castes".

For 1911 1921, 1931 and 1941 Censuses the following instructions were added to those of 1901 :

"For Christians, their religion should be indicated within brackets, by the side of the designation of their caste."

It was made compulsory to record the place of birth of the father and mother in order to determine the nationality of the person concerned. In 1948, it was clarified so that a claim to French nationality could still be made. In 1948 Census, provision was made under which one could opt for French nationality before 1—1—1948. Considering the fact that instructions were issued on 1—10—1947, three months in advance of the date, the purpose perhaps was to induce as many Indians and foreigners to opt for French nationality in view of the fact that India had attained Independence on 15—8—1947.

References in Indian Census Reports

18. No record could be found in the custody of the present Administration relating to the conduct of Census in the past. Not even any form could be seen which makes it therefore, difficult to comment on the quantum of accuracy of the Census. Only totals of figures have been published in the Official Gazette. The records on which these results were based could not be traced. The first reference to the French Census could be found in the Census of India, 1911, Volume I, which are re-produced below :

(Census of India, 1911-Volume I - India Part I - Report - Chapter I - Distribution of the Population - Natural Divisions - Area, Population and Density. Paragraph 12-Pages 11-12 :)

The scope of the Statistics

12. "With the exception of a few sparsely inhabited and unadministered tracts on the confines of Burma and Assam, the statistics in these volumes cover the whole Empire of India, that is to say, the territories administered by the Government of India and the mediatized Native States. They do not include the Frontier States of Afghanistan, Nepal and Bhutan; nor of course do they include the French and Portuguese settlements. The area and population of these tracts are noted in the margin.

State or Settlement	Area in Sq. miles	Population
Afghanistan	250,000	4,600,000
Nepal	54,000	639,092
Bhutan	20,000	350,000
French possessions	196	282,386
Portuguese	1,638	602,564

The statistics for the French and Portuguese Settlements are based on a regular census, taken in the former case concurrently with that of British India, and in the latter, on the 31st December 1910*. The figures for Nepal are based on a pioneer census taken by the Durbar in March 1911. Those for Afghanistan and Bhutan are merely a very rough estimate on which no reliance can be placed."

The statistics for the French settlements were based on a regular Census taken concurrently with that of British India. Again, Census of India, 1921 and 1931 have given figures relating to French India, including Chandernagore. As indicated earlier, Chandernagore was *de facto* merged with West Bengal in 1948. As such, the All India Census of 1951 covered Chandernagore also. The remarks of Sri. A. Mitra, Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal, 1951 on Chandernagore and its Census are reproduced below :—

(Census of India - 1951 - West Bengal, Sikkim and Calcutta-Administrative Report-Enumeration. Paragraph 41 pages 26 - 27)

41. Census of Chandernagore

"This was the first time that the All-India census covered Chandernagore. The

*The figures for the Portuguese possessions are provisional. The results of the detailed tabulation for Goa were not available when this Chapter went to press.

decision to take its census was conveyed by the Registrar General in his letter No. 405/50-RG, dated 11 May, 1950. The State Superintendent immediately entered into correspondence with the Administrator and sent him a set of circulars so far issued requesting him to appoint a census officer. The Superintendent paid a visit on the 28 July 1950 to Chandernagore and finalised arrangements with the Administrator and the Census Officer. The Administrator asked for a share of the expenditure since, as he said, a census taken in 1948 had been taken on the basis of payment of remuneration to enumerators. The Census Superintendent in anticipation of the Registrar Generals sanction agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 983/8/— from the census budget. The Indian Census Act was extended to Chandernagore by notification No. 414 Eur/I/50, dated 14 November, 1950 of the Government of India as the result of a representatation made by the Indian Administrator urging the extension of the Act to give the Census Operations the necessary validity.

The State Superintendent paid another visit on 28 November, 1950 and took a long training class in which ministers, supervisors and several enumerators as well as the Administrator and the Census Officer were present. The census records of Chandernagore were neatly and carefully prepared."

(Census of India 1951 - Volume VI - West Bengal, Sikkim and Chandernagore - Part I - A - Report—General Description - Area of Districts.)

"A census of the town of Chandernagore and the enclave of Chiretty or Gaurhati, formerly French possessions on the river Hoogly within the district of Hoogly, was taken for the first time by the Government of India and is included in this report, because Chandernagore was transferred to India in 1949-50."

(Census Report - Part I - West Bengal, 1951 by Shri Mitra. Section 3 - Early Accounts of population - Paragraph 294 - page 274)

Chandernagore:

"Chandernagore, an enclave in Hooghly District, has grown entirely on the population of West Bengal. The progress of the place is shown by Statement 1.105 and statement 1.106 which shows the growth of its population from decade to decade, reflects the effect of immigration into this town between 1931 and 1951. The outbreak of World War II saw a great rush of immigration into Chandernagore for several reasons. Chandernagore being outside the Indian Government did not suffer from any of the restrictions imposed by war and permitted free trade without licenses and permits. A large number flocked into Chandernagore to ply trade in West Bengal yet escaping a great many restrictions on the pretext of being in a French possession. In the next place, Chandernagore did not have petrol rationing to start with and even when it had it, its rations were more liberal than in India. Businessmen and contractors with large fleets of lorries and cars flocked into the town and had their vehicles registered to be able to draw plentiful supplies of petrol. Thirdly, Chandernagore did not have food rationing and even when it had it, the administration permitted free trade in rationed commodities side by side. Thus during 1939-51 Chandernagore became on oasis of free trade and plentiful supplies in a desert of restrictions, permit systems and tightening of belts and as is inevitable in such a circumstance, became a great centre of smuggling and freebooting. The place itself became a vested interest for businessmen and traders and all those who wanted an escape from the rigours of Indian laws and it was this, which stirred up agitation in the name of preservation of French culture on the eve of its merger

into India. These were also the reasons for its phenomenal growth between 1939 and 1951. The following statement shows the migration between Chandernagore and India between 1901 and 1951 and requires no explanation."

Statement I. 106

Immigration and Emigration in Chandernagore From and Outside the Territory 1901–1951

	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Actual Population	49,909	38,284	27,262	25,423	25,293	26,831
Immigration	14,833	Not available	12,611	14,450	9,628	10,999
Emigration	12,542	Negligible	261	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Natural population	47,618	38,284	14,912	10,973	15,665	15,832
Percentage variation	+24·4	+156·7	+35·9	—30·0	—1·1	...

Statement I. 105

State, District and Police Station	Percentage variation						
	1901–51	1921–51	1872–1921	1941–51	1931–41	1921–31	1911–21
Chandernagore	+86.0	+96.3	...	+30.4	+40.4	+7.2	+0.5

State, District and Police Station	Percentage variation			
	1901–11	1891–1901	1881–1891	1872–1881
Chandernagore	—5.7	...	...	...

The observation regarding the unusual growth of population of Chandernagore during the decade 1941–51 will be of great interest in discussing similar figures of the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The figures relating to Chandernagore for the period 1901—1951 are reproduced below:—

Year	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1901-51	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1901	26,831	...	...	**	...	**	...
1911	25,293	— 1,538	...	13,686	...	11,607	...
1921	25,423	+ 130	...	14,298	+ 612	11,125	— 482
1931	27,262	+ 1,839	...	15,437	+1,139	11,825	+ 700
1941	38,284	+11,022	...	21,287	+5,850	16,997	+5,172
1951	49,909	+11,625	+23,078	28,220	+6,933	21,689	+4,692

** Not available

Application of Indian Census Act by special order

19. When 1961 Census was conducted, Pondicherry differed from any other State or Union territory in its constitution, legislation and administration. It was not part of India *de jure*, that meant that Indian Constitution did not apply to Pondicherry. The Indian Laws passed by the Parliament of India would apply to Pondicherry only if a special order was passed by the President of India in accordance with the Articles of the *de facto* agreement under which by using powers vested under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1947, any Indian law would be made applicable to Pondicherry. Accordingly, the Indian Census Act was extended as a special case; when the report is being written, Pondicherry has become *de jure* part of India. It was necessary to cover the State with Indian Census because the State of Pondicherry was brought within the framework of Indian Planning. A large number of development schemes have been initiated. The data collected during Census would provide a better basis for accurate planning. The Act was extended to the State with effect from lst July 1959. As the official language of the State is still French, a French version of the Act and the order was also published.

Preliminary arrangements for 1961 Census

20. The next step was the appointment of an officer who could function as ex-officio Superintendent of Census Operations. In consultation with the State Government, Sri. K. S. Seshan, Deputy Secretary and Chief de Cabinet du Haut Commissioner, Pondicherry was appointed as the first Superintendent of of Census Operations of Pondicherry State in addition to his own duties under the State Government. The Chief Commissioner then announced to the public the decision of the Government of India to take the Population Census in 1961. In a circular issued in March, 1960 he emphasised the importance and utility of the Census and after giving a brief outline of the plan of action he requested the citizens to extend their wholehearted cooperation in Census taking. He referred to the fact that this was the first time a Census was to be taken on the Indian pattern and indicated that most of the personnel knew the working of the Census conducted by the French. He also appealed to the municipalities to co-operate in the taking of the Census. The General Administration Department addressed the Heads of Departments and Mayors to place at the disposal of the Superintendent whatever material and services they had.

Forms used in 1961 Census

21. The operation was based on the decisions taken in the first Conference of Census Suprintendents held in Delhi in September 1959. When the last census was taken in 1948 they had used different forms, the nature of which have been explained earlier. But in substance the data collected in 1961 are similar to those collected in 1948. No individual slip was then used. Houselist contained very meagre information while family schedule contained more particulars. The procedure followed in this Census was to use instructions issued by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Whatever supplementary instructions needed were issued direct from Pondicherry. The schedules were translated in Tamil by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras, into Malayalam by the Suprintendent of Census Operations, Kerala and into Telugu by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh. They were also translated into French which was done by the French Translator of the Government of Pondicherry. 20% of the Schedules were in French. No Schedule in English language was used.

22. The aim of the Census was to fill in 3 documents—Household Schedule-cum-Census Population Record, House-List and Individual slip. Houselisting formed the

first stage which was conducted in September-October, 1960. In the second stage, the individual slips and population records were filled in. The following programme was followed for Census Operations in this State:—

Census Calendar

Formation of Census Division, circles, blocks	10- 9-60
Training for House-numbering and houselisting staff	15- 9-60 to 23- 9-60
House-numbering	26- 9-60 to 30- 9-60
Houselisting to be completed on	15-10-60
Training for actual enumeration	January and February, 61
Conduct of sample census	30-1-61
Enumeration proper	28- 2-61
Enumeration of houseless persons	10.00 p. m. on 28-2-61 to 6.00 a. m. on 1-3-61
Revisional round	1- 3-61 to 5- 3-61
Reporting of provisional totals	10-3-61

Maps

23. Original maps of the four areas had been prepared at different periods–Pondicherry in 1895, Karaikal in 1920, Mahe in 1932 and Yanam in 1890. The originals have been preserved in the Survey Section of the Revenue Department. Copies of maps of each commune were got printed in the central Survey Office, Madras with the help of the Suprintendent of Census Operations, Madras. Notional maps of villages and enumeration blocks were also prepared by the Census enumerators. They served as a guide in the location of the houses during enumeration. They have been attached to the houselists prepared in 1960 and preserved. The Survey Department has also supplied maps of villages available with them. But they represent conditions which existed 75 years ago and do not take into account the changes which have occurred thereafter. They do not, therefore, represent the present position of the villages.

Urban classification

24. No urban-rural classification was attempted in previous Censuses by French administration. As such, the principles enunciated by Registrar General were applied. The population of more than 5,000 with Urban characteristics and predominence of non-agricultural constituents formed the basis on which the classification of an area as urban was made. The outlying areas of Mahe and Yanam did not strictly conform to the criteria indicated above. But, as they were the headquarters of the respective Administrators they were classified as urban. The areas classified as urban are Pondicherry Town and Muthialpet within Pondicherry commune; Karaikal Town within the Karaikal commune; Mahe Town within the Mahe commune and the whole area of Yanam. No particular difficulty was felt in organising Census in the urban area.

Preparations for various stages of Census Operation

25. The Census operation consisted of house-numbering and houselisting and actual count of the population. Preparations were made in the following stages:—

a. Division of the territory into areas
b. Appointment of Area Census Officers
c. Formation of Census Divisions
d. Circulation of instructions on house-numbering and houselisting
e. Holding of training classes for house-numbering and houselisting
f. Distribution of census schedules
g. Circulation of instructions on enumeration
h. Holding of training class for enumeration

i. Sample census enumeration
j. Actual enumeration
k. Reporting of provisional totals

Appointment of Area Census Officers and issue of first circulars

26. The four areas comprising the Pondicherry State were treated as areas comparable with districts in the Indian Union. The seniormost officer in Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam viz, the Administrators, were appointed as Area Census Officers and a Senior Revenue Officer at headquarters was appointed as Area Census Officer for Pondicherry Area. This was done by the Chief Commissioner under Section 4 of the Census Act, 1948. He also appointed two Charge Superintendents for Pondicherry, two for Karaikal, one each for Mahe and Yanam. The Area Census Officers were also empowered to take action under Sections 6 and 7 of the said Act. The first circular was addressed to the four Area Census Officers on 15th July, 1960, in which the general plan of the Census was explained. The next circular was issued on the 2nd September, 1960 explaining the divisions proposed and enclosing a draft statement prepared with figures gathered from the electoral rolls of Pondicherry State as they stood in 1959. The statement indicated the name of the village, town, the number of houses approximately known in each village or house block in rural areas and in each street in the urban areas. These statments indicated groupings of 120 houses in urban and 150 in rural. Adjustment was also made from 90 to 200 to see that the block was convenient and suitable. The Area Census Officers had to contact the Heads of Departments, particularly the Revenue and Education and to select and appoint Census Officers and Supervisors. They were also asked to send a list of Census Officers including Supervisors, and Enumerators.

Census Divisions

27. Eight communes existed in Pondicherry, 6 in Karaikal and one each in Mahe and Yanam. The commune (divisions) have been maintained. The communes are subdivisions consisting of 30 to 60 villages of hamlets with an average population of 25,000. Each commune has elected representatives called Municipal Councillors with the Chairman known as Mayor. The Mayor is the spokesman of both the Government and public. These communes can conveniently be equated to small taluks in the Indian Union. The next subdivision was the town or the village. The Census divisions were, therefore, as follows :—

Area/Commune/Town or Village

A location code was thus evolved and incorporated in the Statement of Census Divisions. It consisted of the following components:

First figure	represents area. Pondicherry was known as No. 1, Karaikal as No. 2, Mahe No. 3 and Yanam No. 4.
Second figure	represents the commune in the area.
Third figure	represents the town or the village in a commune. All the villages in a commune were numbered serially beginning from No. 1. Each commune had separate serial numbers of villages.
Fourth figure	represents the house-number in a town or village. This was the number that was found on the door of the houses in rural areas. In urban areas, the number given to the street was also put before the number of the house. Moreover a distinction had to be drawn between a census house and a Census household, moreso in urban areas where families or groups of persons live as tenants and share the same house. These groups

were classified separately as Census households. In such cases, one more identification mark was given by the letter (a), (b), (c), to the number written on the door of the house.

Census field staff

28. The Area Census Officers were then requested to appoint the Government or Municipal servants as Supervisors and Enumerators.

Pondicherry		Karaikal	
Charge Supdts.		Charge Supdts.	
I	II	I	II
Supervisors		Supervisors	
36	22	9	9
Enumerators		Enumerators	
185	115	60	51

Mahe	Yanam
Charge Supdts.	Charge Supdts.
I	I
Supervisors	Supervisors
3	2
Enumerators	Enumerators
16	10

Instructions Circulated

29. Two circulars, one relating to house-numbering and the other to enumeration were then distributed to the field staff. The enumerators prepared a notional plan of the area covered by them and a summary of the buildings indicating houses, schools, cinema theatres etc. accompanied by a certificate that house-numbering has been carried out in accordance with the instructions. The method of distribution was as follows: The number of copies including the reserve were sent to the Area Census Officer who arranged for their despatch to Circle Supervisors who in their turn handed them over to the Enumerators. Along with these, a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as in force in the adjoining States Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh were given to each enumerator. Mention of caste in official record is not permitted under a decree of the French Government who administered the territory till November 1954. As such, no official record can be found in which any distinction between caste has been laid down. Two pamphlets-Houselisting Instructions and Instruction to Enumerators prepared by the Registrar General were issued to the enumeration staff. Supplementary instructions were issued in circular letters. French versions of the booklets were printed locally and supplied. Manual of Instructions in Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu issued independently by the Superintendents of Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh were also obtained and distributed in the respective areas. Abbreviations in French were printed on white pulp boards locally and added to the instructions which were supplied to the staff.

Enumerators Agency

30. The Revenue Department has village officers known as Surveillant du domatne. Usually each officer covers more than one village. The Charge Superintendents were chosen from among the senior Revenue Officers. A good number of them belonged to the Revenue Department. For Pondicherry area, two Controleur des Contributions were selected. In other areas, the seniormost Revenue Officer was selected. The orders were issued in French. The total number of enumeration blocks and circles were also drawn up along with the names of Census Officers. The strength of the field staff is given below :—

Superintendent of Census Operations

I

Assistant Superintendent of Census Operations

I

Area Census Officers

I

No difficulty was felt in the appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators. Selection of enumerators was done by the Area Census Officers. In the case of other categories, employees of several Departments were selected in consultation with the Heads of Departments.

Distribution of Field Staff

31. The distribution of the field staff with reference to their normal occupation is given below:

Department	Charge Supdts.	Super-visors	Enumera-tors
Municipalities	...	4	50
Revenue	6	35	158
Education	1	55	259
Judicial	...	...	3
P. W. D.	...	...	10
Electricity	...	...	8
Agriculture	...	2	2
Animal Husbandry	...	...	1
Co-operation	...	...	1
Harijan Welfare	...	...	1
Fisheries	...	1	...
Administrators' Secretariat	...	...	1
Community Development	...	4	8
Total	7	101	502

The ratio between the Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators including the reserves worked out as follows :

	Ch. Supdt : Supr.	Ch. Supdt : En.	Supr: En
State	1 : 11	1 : 56	1 : 5
Pondicherry Area	1 : 33	1 : 147	1 : 4
Karaikal area	1 : 10	1 : 56	1 : 5
Mahe Area	1 : 4	1 : 18	1 : 4
Yanam area	1 : 1	1 : 5	1 : 5

House-numbering

32. House-numbering has been done in the Pondicherry State by the State Election Department in accordance with the principles enunciated in Madras Election Manual. However, it was necessary to revise the system because by efflux of time there will be new structures and buildings. A few mud houses were found unroofed and desolated. There were cases in which (1) unconnected numbers were found on houses (2) more than one number was written on the same door and (3) no numbers were given. In the case of houses having more than one number, the correct one was encircled with a ring. In the case of house with a wrong number, the correct number was

given below without scoring out the other. All numbers on the houses which were reckoned as correct for Census purposes were ringed so as to distinguish it from old numbers. In a circular the method of rectifying house-numbers was explained to the field staff.

Difficulties encountered during enumeration

33. The actual count commenced on 10th February 1961. The progress of enumeration was slow in the beginning, but it gained momentum later. Special attention was devoted to the enumeration of special establishments, jails, hospitals, convents and hostels. The revision took place from 1st to 5th March. Houseless and mobile population was noticed more in urban areas than in rural. A list of such places where such individuals usually congregate was drawn up for each circle and distributed to all police stations through the Inspector General of Police and their help was sought in having them enumerated. A serious difficulty was experienced in the enumeration of the inmates of Ashram. Some of them were absent from their usual residence when the enumerators visited the place and some did not understand what exactly the enumerators wanted, perhaps due to the fact that the language spoken by them viz., Maratti, Gujaratti, Bengali or Punjabi were not understood by the enumerators. As such, the authorities of Ashram had to be contacted. They prepared individual slips themselves giving demographic details and educational qualifications. As inmates of the Ashram, they gave a uniform profession of'Sadhak'giving no indication of their individual activities. Their argument is that they do not have any profession other than 'Sadhahs'. These slips were prepared by Ashram authorities and handed over to the Enumerators. The wide and extensive publicity given as well as the smallness of the area resulted in securing a good response from the public. The coverage was therefore complete. The response from the public was better than anticipated. Due to the co-operation of the local leaders, the public had a feeling that Census had something to do with the elections.

Semi-literate and illiterate sections of the people presented a real problem to the enumerator. In spite of the goodwill on their part, they could not express their ideas clearly on demographic questions. Similarly in economic questions incorrect or wrong answers were returned. There was difficulty to explain the distinction between industry and occupation. Family worker, single worker and household worker were terms which were often confused.

Compilation of Enumeration

34. Household schedules were returned properly. Enumerators prepared the total arrived by the number of completed slips and schedules in Form A and passed them on to the Supervisors on 6th March. The Supervisors prepared their statements and sent them to the Charge Superintendents before 8th March. The State's provisional total was telegraphed to the Registrar General on 11-3-1961. No Post-enumeration check was conducted in the State.

Honorarium to Census Agency

35. The rate of honorarium was fixed at Re. 1/-per 50 persons for the enumerators and Rs.2/-per 350 persons for Supervisors. A sum of Rs.5/-was paid to each enumerator to enable him to purchase the material and other equipment for house-numbering. A sum of Rs. 5/-was paid to each enumerator and Supervisor as payment of the honorarium. The second part consisted of the entire amount calculated at the rate mentioned above after deducting Rs. 5/-. The amount disbursed was Rs. 12,004 - 85.

Tabulation

36. The next stage was the tabulation of the data collected during the Census. The tabulation of household schedule was done by the Mechanical Tabulation Officer at New Delhi. Coding was also done by them. All other tabulation was conducted in Pondicherry itself.

37. Comparative study of French and Indian Census.

A comparative study of French Census of 1948 with Indian Census will be of interest. The French Census has the closest similarity to 1931 Indian Census. Both had a preliminary enumeration before the reference date and a final verification on a fixed date. But there was one difference. In Indian Census the preliminary enumeration was spread over some weeks, but in French Census, it was conducted on a fixed date. The statement below indicates the arrangement for the count of the people in French and British India.

Indian Census of 1931	French Pondicherry Census of 1948
Preliminary count-5—1—1931 to 1—2—1931 (in villages) 19—1—31 to 10—2—31 (in towns)	Preliminary enumeration on 10—2—48 at the latest.
Final count -night of 26—2—31	Final verification on the night between 1/2—3—48.

The preliminary count in both was confined to the household population as well as institutional population found in jails, hospitals, hostels and reformatories. Travellers by road, beggars, vagrants, nomads and houseless persons were enumerated on the day of final count under both Indian and French Censuses, (the night of 26—2—1931 and the morning of 27—2—1931 in India and night between 1—3—1948 and 2—3—1948 in French territory). Another distinctive feature of the French Census was to include the enumerators who were on duty during the final count in the houses occupied by them. In Indian Census, the Enumerator was included in the house where he stopped on the evening of 26th February, 1931. Indian Census of 1931 attempted to enumerate Indians on the high seas apart from the enumeration of shipping in Indian port. Indians found at a vessel on the night of 26-2-1931, whether as crew or as passengers, who were British subjects or subjects of any Indian State were enumerated by the shipping master concerned. This type of enumeration was not envisaged in the French Census. Preliminary operations—houselisting, division of area of territory into charges, circles and blocks and appointment of Census personnel were similar. The information was collected on a houselist in French India while it was collected on a general schedule in Indian Census. Information was collected for an entire block in the Indian Census while the houselist was prepared for each house, wherein details for different families occupying the houses were shown separately.

In the houselist, the first section dealt with members who were present, including those momentarily absent on account of their occupation. Section II dealt with those who were momentarily absent from French territory and Section III with those of the guests in transit, persons not related to the family or house but who spent the night under that roof between 1st and 2nd March, 1948. The order in which the enumeration returns were recorded was Head, his wife, other relatives and lastly servants living under the roof with their masters. The information collected and instructions issued by Indian Census authorities in 1931 and 1961 and by French administration in 1948 are presented in the form of a statement for a comparative study in Annexure II.

Having discussed the differences between 1931 Census and 1948 Census of French India, it would perhaps be relevant to refer the changes which Indian Census underwent between 1931 and 1961. In 1941, the simulta-

neous enumeration was given up. It meant, no attempt was made to locate every member of the population on a fixed night. The area allotted to each enumerator was increased with consequent reduction in the number of enumerators. 20 days were allotted for the enumeration in rural areas and 13 days for the enumeration in the town. Finally in order to relate births and deaths to a given point of time, the enumerator visited his area during the day time of 1st March, making additions or deletions in accordance with the births and deaths that occurred prior to 6 A. M. that day. With slight modifications in the durations, the same principle of enumeration has been followed in 1951 and 1961. Thus the Indian Census has attempted a combination of *de jure* and *de facto* system of enumeration which was different from the French system of *de facto* enumeration in 1948.

From the above discussion, it would be clear that French Census had much to commend it and was simpler than the Indian system, but unfortunately no Census report has been issued by the French administration nor are the records relating to their count available for study, so that a further critical account of the practical impact of these instructions on the Census count cannot be presented to the reader. Suffice it to say, French administration had perfected a system of Census taking which can be a model to any enlightened administration at least in concept and theory.

Annexure I

Instructions for the Census of 1948 taken by the Ex-French administration

General notion on Census

The object of Census is:

1. To inform the public of the general population of the French Establishments in India by means of a count effected on a fixed date and of the persons who for one reason or other are present in each commune on the night of 1/2-3-1948.
2. To determine the exact population of each commune which will consist of its actual residents.

Census on a fixed date of all the persons present in the Commune

The Census will take place on 1—3—48 using the 'Houselist'.

It shall cover all the persons who will spend the night of 1/2—3—48 in the commune, making no distinction between residents and non-residents.

Travellers who spend the night on the railway, on ships or any vehicle will be counted at the place where they stop or land on the morning of the 2nd March, 1948.

A prisoner accused or a convict detained in reformatories, prisons and police stations, any inmate of a mental asylum, poorhouse, College, Seminary, educational institution with boarding house, shall also be covered in this Census, but shall be counted separately.

In other words, without exception, persons present on the night of 1/2—3—48 in the Commune for any reason, shall be counted.

Measures to be taken in order to facilitate the Count and to ensure its correctness

In order to facilitate the count, it is necessary to divide the Commune into blocks, circles and charges.

A block will normally consist of a definite area in which a group of nearly 80 houses are found. To each block, an enumerator will be attached. If two adjacent blocks together have less than 100 houses, only one enumerator may be placed in charge of the two blocks, but he should, however, maintain separate books for each of the blocks.

A circle comprises of a certain number of blocks and is placed under the direction of a "chef de Circle" (Supervisor) and his duty consists of supervising the work of the enumerators attached to the blocks in his circle.

A certain number of the circles are grouped into a charge. A Charge Superintendent is placed at the head of this group and his duty is to direct and control the work of the Supervisors.

In the Communes, the work of enumeration is directed and supervised by the "Controleur des Contributions" or Revenue officer, under whose orders are placed all the officials called upon to work in the Census.

It is important to select as early as possible the officials of various categories who would be called upon to do the enumeration. In order to avoid extra expenditure, it is necessary to utilise the employees of the local administration and the Municipal services. As far as possible it would be useful to select only those persons who know to read and write the French language fluently. Sufficient number of employees can be found in the various Departments of the Administration of this colony satisfying these conditions.

This work cannot be entrusted to persons who know to speak and write only an Indian language, unless in any circle it would not be possible to find persons with an adequate knowledge of French. To the Administrators concerned, I leave the selection of staff as well as the delimitation of blocks, circles and charges in my secondary establishments (Karaikal, Mahe, Yanam and Chandernagore.)

After fixing the limits of charges, circles and blocks and after having judiciously chosen the enumerating staff, the preliminary count will be conducted.

House-numbering

The first step to be taken is to give a number to all the houses, thatched huts, straw huts, Churches, Temples, Mosques, pagodas, choultries, shops, schools, offices and all constructions, whatever be their nature even if they are not inhabited. In certain communes, particularly in towns as in Pondicherry, if the houses and other buildings have already been numbered, it will not be necessary to give a new number. If in a certain street, numbering does not exist, it will be necessary to rectify this omission by giving a distinct serial number to the buildings in each of these streets. In the rural parts, where the Villages do not contain more than 200 to 300 houses, it will suffice to adopt one serial number from 1 to 300 taking care to see that the first 60 houses get the numbers 1 to 60, the following 60 houses get the numbers 61 to 120 and so on. In order to conduct these operations quickly, it will be expedient to entrust the work to the supervisors, who will do it with the assistance of the enumerators. Once this numbering is over, the enumerators should draw up in Form 'A' enclosed, the statement of houses, buildings and sites where they have to conduct the enumeration. These statements will be handed over by them to the Supervisors who will go to the spot and ensure that :—

1. the numbers written on each statement correspond exactly with those on the building, etc ;
2. that the description made of each building is correct ;
3. that the place of rest for the travellers, etc. falling within the area of each block has been shown at the bottom of this statement ;
4. that no building has been omitted; and finally
5. that a separate statement has been prepared for each block.

In order to verify these statements and to be sure that none of these groups of villages or the villages themselves falling within their charges have escaped the count, the Charge Superintendents should undertake tours within their jurisdiction and draw up in Form 'B' the statement of circles and blocks covered by his charge, showing therein the names of enumerators and supervisors appointed to each block and to each circle and finally the number of printed forms which will be necessary for the operation of counting.

Preliminary Census

This Census will take place as stated above by using houselists in Form 'C'. It is necessary to show all the individuals living under the same roof in one single list. The Administration will supply the number of forms of houselists which will be required for the operations to the Revenue Officers (Controleurs) of the Communes according to the statement prepared by them. These will be stitched into books of 100 sheets each. Equipped with these printed forms, the enumerators should begin the preliminary count. It will be useful to inform the inhabitants beforehand through a notice published by tom-tom and by posters about these operations and to invite them to furnish all the necessary particulars.

The preliminary count should, as far as possible, be made on the 10th February, 1948

at the latest. The enumerator should be equipped with his appointment order, in order to establish the official nature of his mission. On the date which will be indicated by his Supervisor, each enumerator shall proceed to each house in the numerical order shown in the list of the blocks, obtain the necessary particulars and record them immediately on the sheets carried by him. I hope the explanations which follow will enable the enumerators to complete their work without difficulty.

Information to be recorded on the Houselists

In principle, one sheet should be allotted to each house, building and construction.

At the top of the sheet, the enumerator should record the number of the house, the name of the town, of the village group (Aldee) or the village and the number of the page.

It is necessary to bring in one sheet all the persons belonging to one house. If one sheet cannot contain all the names, a second sheet shall be used by the enumerator who should show the same number of the preceding sheet and should carefully write within brackets "continued". This second sheet though not entirely filled in, should not be used for counting the inhabitants of another house. The house covers all the persons of the family living under the same roof who were absent or present as well as those who do not form part of the family but who are presumed to be spending the night between the lst and 2nd March, 1948. To this effect the sheet is divided into three sections.

In the first section, the members of the household who are present are shown. An individual whose occupation may call him away momentarily should be deemed to be present.

In the second section, the enumerator should enter the persons who are momentarily absent from the French territory.

Finally in the third section are shown guests in transit, (i.e.) persons who are not related to the family or not belonging to the house, but spend the night between lst and 2nd March, 1948 under that roof. The names should be recorded on the sheet in the hierarchical order of the family:

1. Head of the household (father or mother)*
2. Wife
3. Children
4. Other relatives of the household
5. Servants living under the roof of their masters

If the same house contains several families having separate heads, those families should be shown on the same page, but with a distinct serial number which should be indicated by the letters A, B, C, etc.

All the particulars brought on the sheet should be written very legibly in black ink in French or in the local language.

Census number of the house

Write the Census number marked on the house. If the house is uninhabited, write the word 'Vacant' after the number.

Column 1—Serial number

At the time of the preliminary count, the enumerator should leave this column blank. It should be completed only at the time of the final count.

Column 2—Name, parentage or Surname

On each line write in the order shown below: The name and the parentage (for Hindus) and the name and Christian name or Surname (for Europeans and Anglo—Indians—Creoles). It will suffice to indicate only the Christian names under which they are known.

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* Household means the group of several persons residing or living together under the management of the same head. One family can consist of several households. Domestic servants and other persons who take their food or sleep under the roof of their master should be considered as forming part of the household.

Column 3—Religion

The religion of the resident will have to be shown as correctly as possible avoiding the use of very general terms. Use preferably the words Catholic, Jew, Armenian, Lutheran, Calvanist, Greek Church, etc. For Hindus use the word Brahman, Jain or Buddhist; For Muslims the word Mohammedan, Musalman.

Children should be shown as having the same religion as their parents unless any declaration is made expressly to the contrary.

Column 4—Sex

It is necessary to write in this column Masculine or Feminine or in abbreviation 'Mas' or 'Fem'.

Column 5—Civil Status

It is sufficient to repeat the word married, unmarried, widowed or divorced in regard to each name. Married persons who are separated only, should necessarily be regarded as married. For Hindus, the sons and daughters who have already been legally married should be regarded as married, even if at the moment of the census count, they would not have begun living with their wife or husband. The man or woman whose wife or husband would have died before the night of the 1st or 2nd March, 1948 should be regarded as widowed unless (as case might arise in respect of Muslims or Nairs in Mahe), he has another wife or she has another husband living. In this case, it should be shown as married.

Column 6—Age

It will suffice to show the year of birth without month or date. For children less than one year, the word child should be used.

For Hindus who do not generally know the exact year of their birth, their age should be recorded as approximately as possible in accordance with the information which they could supply.

Columns 7, 8 and 9—Profession or means of livelihood

A special form of questionnaire will be sent separately by the Local Administration to the Managers of Industrial establishments in order that the statistics of profession or trade are recorded in a correct manner. It might not be possible to give as carefully as possible, the particulars required in these columns. In column No. 7, the chief profession exercised by the Censused person should be shown. If he exercised either during the part of the year or as a subsidiary to his chief profession, another trade which gets him also revenue, the name of his trade or subsidiary profession should be recorded in Column 8. If the person does not have any personal profession and if he lives on the earning of the head of the houeshold, for instance, old men living with their relations, the profession of the head of the household must be indicated with a triangle. Men of independent means, pensioners and land-lords should be brought under one of these categories.

When recording professions, it is necessary to avoid the use of very general terms such as "Worker", "Shop - keeper", "Merchant". The special trade, or the nature of commerce followed by them should be indicated. Moreover, it is necessary to know how the profession is related to the person concerned. Thus a cultivator may exercise that profession as "Owner cultivating his lands", as "Tenant" or as "Agricultural labourer". After writing "cultivator", it would, therefore, be necessary to make the distinction—"Owner", "Tenant" or "Agricultural labourer".

Women who help their husbands or head of the family, either by working in the fields or in the trade, shall be brought under column 9 as "cultivator", "weaver", etc. Those who earn by themselves should be recorded in column 7, with the profession distinctly stated. For women, who not being servants, solely occupy themselves with the care of the household, for the children who do not exercise any trade or profession, the profession of the head of the household who feeds them is to be shown in column 9 with a distinct sign of a triangle.

When a person is momentarily not employed, show in column 9 the profession on which he normally depends for livelihood.

Column 10—Place of birth

If the person is born in France or in a French territory, it would be necessary to indicate in which district, Commune, Aldee or village, he was born. If he was born in a foreign country, the town, the District, where he was born should be indicated as precisely as possible. In very rare cases where a person does not know the exact place of his birth, he could at least indicate if he was born in a French or foreign territory.

Column 11—Nationality

For persons counted, those born on French territory are citizens. It is necessary to mention the place of birth of the father and the mother. If these are French by birth or by naturalisation or by marriage, the word "French" must be written. In other cases where the censused person is born of a foreign father and a French mother or of father and mother both foreign, it is not sufficient to use the word "Foreigners". The nationality "French", "German", "Italian" should be shown in a precise manner, unless the person concerned has before 1-1-1948 opted for French nationality.

Those born in French territory or in India or of foreign parents, but who might have resided for 5 years before the year 1870 in the French territory should be regarded as French unless they claim another nationality.

An indication relating to the nationality of person should be obtained with as much care as possible as we have to furnish a list of persons residing in or in transit through our territory to the Government of India.

Column 12 and 13—Language

Write the mother tongue returned as being spoken in the house though this language is not that of the locality where the Census takes place. If the father and mother speak different languages, show each of these languages. If necessary, indicate the language known in addition to the mother tongue.

Column 14—Literacy

Persons who learn to read and write either their mother tongue or any other language, either at home or at school should be recorded as "Students".

Show as literate any individual who, though he is not studying at the time of the Census, knows to read and write any language.

Show as illiterate any individual, who though he is not studying at the time of the Census, does not know to read or to write or who cannot understand any written matter or who can sign his name without knowing to read.

Column 15—Electorate

This column shows only those persons aged 21 and above. It will suffice to put one of the two following questions:

"Have you been brought on the electoral roll?"

"Have you voted?"

and according to the nature of the reply write simply "Yes" or "No".

Column 16—Physically handicapped

If an individual is blind, deaf or dumb by birth, mentally unsound or leperous, show this infirmity in this column. Do not mention anything for individuals who are one-eyed or who became deaf or dumb after their birth or who have contracted white leprosy only

If, during this first tour, the enumerator finds one of the houses in his block vacant, he has, however, to allot one of the pages of his book in the serial order of the number and confine himself to record on the sheet the number of the house, followed by the word "unoccupied".

During the preliminary count, the enumerators should refrain from including the individuals who are simply in transit in the rest houses, bungalows and other places of

test for travellers. They have not to assume that the persons have their residence there.

Once this preparatory work is completed, the Circle Supervisor shall call for all the books of the enumerators and verify carefully sheet by sheet all the particulars recorded therein and shall complete or amend those which will be found incomplete or erroneous. For this purpose, Supervisors must visit some houses and ascertain if the enumerators have performed their mission conscientiously. The Charge Superintendents shall undertake similar verifications throughout their areas.

Final Count

The final count shall be made during the night between the lst and 2nd March, 1948. In order to avoid delays, the inhabitants, shall by a notice published in each village, be invited to entrust one member of their family to await the arrival of enumerators. The latter shall commence their final round from the noon of the lst March; they shall visit each house included in their block, shall ascertain if the houses which were vacant during the preliminary count are occupied or not. In each house they shall read out to the head of the household the particulars recorded on the Census sheet, and ask him, while reading out each name, whether that person is present in the house or not.

The names of persons which might have been brought on the sheet during the first round and which cannot be retained there, shall be simply scored out together with all the entries relating to those persons.

On the contrary, those persons who were nct counted in the first round but who were found on the lst March, as guests in transit, new born children and others should be brought on the sheet. An individual shall be considered as being present if he is living or taking his food in the house, though he is temporarily absent at the time of the visit of the enumerator.

If the sheet originally used for the house cannot contain all the additional names, the enumerators shall, at that time, take one of the sheets left blank at the end of the book and proceed as stated above.

None of the particulars recorded on the sheets shall be changed during the final round unless there is the necessity to score out completely the name of a person either on account of death or due to the fact that he has ceased to live in the house where he had been recorded during the first round.

All the deletions or additions to be carried out on the lst March, 1948 shall be made in red ink. Once these deletions and additions are over, the enumerator shall fill in column No. 1 of the sheet by giving a number to each inhabitant of the house. For this purpose they shall comply with the instructions given above.

The enumerators shall take necessary measures to see that they too are included in the count of persons residing in the houses occupied by them.

Once the round of the houses is over, the enumerators shall pay full attention to the Census of persons found in the bungalows, choultries, hotels, topes and other places where carts and travellers stay. They should consult the Irrigation Overseers and the Officers of the Police Department with a view to find out if any gangs of Koravas or Brinjaris or other nomadic tribes had or have not come to camp within the area of their block temporarily. It will be necessary to ensure that the persons recorded during the preliminary count as being domiciled in the choultries, etc. are still there and continue to reside there. After collecting or completing the particulars relating to these individuals, the enumerators shall record then the individuals in transit who will be found in these places at the time of their round.

As for the nomads, Koravas, etc. who would be camping in open air or in groves within the area of the block, the enumerators shall record them on a special sheet at the top of which they shall carefully show the place

where these individuals will pass the night between 1st and 2nd March, 1948.

To each traveller found in the choultries, bungalows and to Koravas, etc., the enumerators shall give a "Census slip" which will bear the word 'counted' in French and in the vernacular. They should advise these individuals to present this slip again if they are to be included in the count somewhere else.

Census of travellers on the roads and of vagrants

The Enumerators, the Supervisors and the Charge Superintendents should not concern themselves with the travellers moving on the roads during the night between the 1st and 2nd March 1948, or with beggars or vagrants or other individuals who have no residence. It is for the Police Department to take the census of these persons. For this purpose, the Police Department shall during the night between the 1st and 2nd March 1948, post from 6 P.M. on each road leading to the Indian territory an outpost composed of one Head-constable and four constables who, from 7 P.M. to 6 A.M. the next day, shall count all the individuals passing on the roads (unless they declare that they have already been counted) and issue them a census slip. To be certain of the counting of the houseless persons, the police officials shall be directed to cover a defined area of the territory, and to record on the sheet, which they will be supplied, all the individuals who will be found in the streets, under the trees etc. and to issue them a Census slip.

Census of travellers by Sea

The Port Department at Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe shall be entrusted with the work of taking the Census of travellers who from 4 P.M. on the 1st March 1948 to 9 A.M. on the next day would be coming to land or embark in these towns.

Final round or final Census

The final round of the houses, choultries, hostels, etc. forming part of each block, shall be completed at 7 A.M. on the 2nd March, 1948 at the latest. The very operation of Census may, from this moment be treated as closed, for all the information necessary for preparing the various summary tables and the name-list of the inhabitants of the commune would have been obtained.

Recapitulatory work

On the morning of 2nd March 1948, the Enumerators shall bring to the Office of their Supervisors all the books, all the house sheets which they have used and prepare in Form D a statement summarising the particulars contained in each book; each enumerator shall sign the statement prepared by him and have it checked by one of his colleagues who shall sign it in his turn. This work will be verified again by the Supervisor who, in his turn, shall with the help of the enumerators draw up

1. another summary satatement in Form D for the various blocks of the Circle;

2. Four statements of counts 1, 2, 3 and 4 also for the whole circle.

He will hand them over to the Charge Superintendent who will check the work of the various Supervisors and draw up a third summary statement and four other statements of counts 1, 2, 3, and 4 for the whole of the charge. These various tables as well as the books, sheets used in the various charges of each Commune shall be handed over to the "Controleur" (Revenue Officer) who shall centralise all these documents. They shall be sent with the greatest care to the Political Affairs Officer at Pondicherry and to Administrators in the outlying areas.

Pondicherry,
Dt. Oct. 1, 1947

P. MANO
CHIEF SECRETARY IN CHARGE OF CURRENT DUTIES

Annexure II

Comparative Statement of Questions in Indian and French Census

Census of India 1931	Pondicherry Census 1948	Census 1961
Col. 1—Serial No. of house or tenement	Census No. of the house	Location Code: District/Taluk/ Town Village and House number with Households No. if any
Col. 2—Serial No. of Persons (To be completed after final enumeration)	Col. 1—Serial No. (To be completed after final enumeration)	
Col. 3—Name	Col. 2—Name, Parentage or Surname	Q. 1 (a) Name (b) Relationship to Head
Col. 4—Religion & Sect H—Vaishnavite or Saivaite M—Sunni or Shia C—Roman Catholic, Anglican S.I.U. Church, Wesleyan, Lutheran etc., Jain—Swetambari, Digambari Sthanakwasi or Swetambar Terapanthi For Aboriginal tribes who are not Hindus, Muslims or Christians the name of tribe to be written	Col. 3—Religion C—Catholic, Jew, Armenian Lutheran, Calvinist H—Brahman, Jain or Buddhist M—Mohamedan or Musalman	Q. 5. (b) Religion H—Hindus; M—Muslims; C—Christians; J—Jains; S—Sikhs; B—Buddhists For others write in full
Col. 5—Male or Female Male or Female Eunuchs and Hermaphrodites as Males	Col. 4—Sex Male or Female No treatment for Eunuchs or Hermaphrodites	Q. 13. Sex M = For Males F = For Females Eunuchs and Hermaphrodites to be recorded as Males
Col. 6—Married, Unmarried or Widowed (Divorced not remarried to be treated as Widowed) Dancing girls as Married or Unmarried according as they return themselves	Col. 5—Civil Status Married, Unmarried, Widowed or Divorced (Separated to be regarded as married) (Persons having more than one wife/husband as in the case of Mohamedans or Nairs of Mahe, should be regarded as Married even if one husband/wife dies before the night of 1/2—3—48)	Q. 3. Marital Status N.M = Never Married M = Married W = Widowed S = Separated or Divorced

Census of India 1931	Pondicherry Census 1948	Census 1961
		For a person who has never been married write N. M. For a person married whether for the first or another time write M. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in locality, write 'M' if the person concerned says, he or she is married or in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead and who has not been married again write 'W'. For a person who has been divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by a regular social or religious custom but who has not remarried or a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.
Col. 7—Age (Age on 26 $\frac{2}{31}$) (Age in number of years to the nearest birth day or the nearest age. Write for six months as '0' and infants of over six months as '1'.)	Col. 6—Age (Year of Birth without month and date alone is required.) Children below one year to be indicated as child.	Q. 2. Age (in completed years last birth day) Write age in years completed last birth day. Write '0' for infants below one year of age. If a person is not able to give the correct age directly, stimulate his memory by referring to historical incidents or religious events with the help of a local calendar of such events prepared for the purpose.
Col. 8—Caste Enter Caste names or Sub-Caste names		Q. 5 (c) Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe This question relates only to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. S. T. can belong to any religion. List of S. C./ S. T. applicable to each area has been supplied for correct enumeration.
Col. 9—Earner or Dependent Earners are all those who		Q. 8—11 Working: Workers and Non-workers according

Census of India 1931	Pondicherry Census 1948	Census 1961
have a distinct individual means or partial means of livelihood.		as they work or not and not with reference to any income. Any person regularly employed in trade, profession, service or business to be treated as a worker, if he or she was employed during any of the 15 days preceding the day on which he or she was enumerated. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found unemployed no change in original entry should be made. In the case of a person engaged in seasonal occupations like cultivation, livestock or household industry, he is to be treated as a worker if he had regular work for more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. A person who is working but absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes, should be treated as a worker. Work not only includes actual work but also active supervision and direction of work. Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working. A public or social worker will be regarded as a worker. Under trial prisoner in Jail who has not been convicted should be recorded as a worker, if he was engaged in any of the activities which are considered as work before he was apprehended. Similarly for a person temporarily in hospital or similar institution. An adult woman engaged solely in household duties will not be considered as a worker, unless, if in addition to her household duties she engages herself in

Census of India 1931	Pondicherry Census 1948	Census 1961
		such work as rice pounding for wages, selling firewood or minding cattle etc. Beggars, Vagrants, Pensioners, Agricultural or Non-Agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers will not be treated as workers. Workers have been classified into 4 main types recorded against: Q. 8—Cultivators 9—Agricultural Labourers 10—Household Industry 11—In Other Industry, Trade, Profession, etc.
Col. 10—Principal Occupation Exact occupation to be recorded and vague terms not to be used. Persons temporarily out of work to be shown as following his previous occupation. For Dependents Put 'X' (e.g.) Field Labour, coal mine or Jute Factory, earthwork, Agriculturists— Landowners, tenants, cultivators, and non-cultivators, farm servants, casual or daily field labourers.	*Profession or Chief means of living* Col. 8—Accessory Profession or Trade If he exercised either during the part of the year or as a subsidiary to his chief profession, another trade or profession, enter the name of trade or profession which gets him revenue. In case a person do not have any personal profession and lives on the earnings of the head of the household, for instance, old men living with their relations, the profession of the head of the household must be indicated with a triangle.	Principal work will be indicated by a ring round the question number. Principal work is that work which occupies most time. If more than two subsidiary occupations are there, the one which occupies most time after his principal work, should be indicated by a tick.
Col. 11-Subsidiary Occupation (i) Enter any occupation which earners pursue at any time of the year *in addition* to principal occupation. If the earner has no additional occupation 'X' to be put in Col. 11. (ii) *Any occupation pursued by dependents* should be entered in this column. For Women who keeps house for her husband, the occupation to be shown as " House - keeping " in this column. Only one such occupation should appear in this column.	Col. 9—If the censused has no proper profession, write the chief profession or trade of the person on whom he depends. Women who help their husbands or head of the family, either by working in the fields or in the trade should be brought under Col. 9 as cultivator or weaver, etc. (Women who earn by themselves should be shown in col. 7 with the profession distinctly stated.)	Cultivators exclude absentee landlords but include tenant cultivators. Cultivation of land, supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held will qualify a person for being treated as cultivator. Growing of trees or keeping of orchards, plantations etc. will not be cultivation. For persons engaged in Household Industry and in other economic activities other than cultivation and Agricultural labourer, the nature of work and nature of industry as well as employment status have been collected.
Col. 12 — Industry in which employed		Q. 12. Activity, If Not Working Non-workers have been categorised by eight types of activity.

Census of India 1931	Pondicherry Census 1948	Census 1961
Only those persons are to be entered in this Col. *who are employed by other persons* or by a company or firm or paid wages for the work they do and who work in company with others similarly paid. For such persons, namely Managers, Clerks, Operatives or workmen employed in a factory or any employer, enter the name of the industry e.g. - coal mining, biscuit making, soap making. For *individual workers not employed by others put 'X'.*	For women who solely occupy themselves with the care of the household and children who do not exercise any trade or profession, the profession of the head of the household who feeds them is to be shown here with a distinct sign of a triangle. Persons *momentarily not employed* to be shown in col. 9 of the profession on which he normally depends for livelihood.	
Col. 13—Birth District Write district and district and State, if born within the State and in India outside the State, respectively. For those born in countries out of India, enter the name of the country. Names of villages, taluks etc. not to be given.	Col. 10—Place of Birth If born in France or French territory, district, commune, Aldee or village to be given. For those born in Foreign country, town, district of birth should be given as precisely as possible. Where a person could not say the exact place of birth, indicate whether he was born in a French or foreign territory.	Q. 4 (a) Birth place : PL—To be written for persons born in the village or town in which enumerated. D—To be written for persons born in another village or town of the district in which enumerated. For persons born in another district, write the name of district and State in which born. For persons born outside India the name of the country should be written. For persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriage or vehicle on the road, write as such. Q. 4 (b) Born Rural/Urban R for persons born in a Village U for persons born in a Town. Q. 4 (c) Duration of Residence Write in completed years the period a person has been in the village/town/city of enumeration, for persons born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration. For all others put 'X'. Write 'O' for duration of residence less than 1 year.

Census of India 1931	Pondicherry Census 1948	Census 1961
	Nationality—Place of birth of the father-Place of birth of the mother. Persons born in French territory are citizens. Mention place of birth of father and the mother. If these are French by birth or by naturalisation write French. In other cases where a person is born of a foreign father and a french mother or of father and mother both foreign, it is not sufficient to use word "Foreigners. The nationality French, German or Italian should be shown in a precise manner.	Q. 5 (a) Nationality Write 'I' for Indian Write in full for others
Col. 14—Language Enter the persons mother tongue (i.e.) the Language first spoken from the cradle and for infants and deaf-mutes the language of the mother.	Col. 12—Mother tongue Language spoken in the house to be written, though it may not be that of the locality where the census takes place. If father and mother speak different languages show each of these languages.	Q. 7 (a) Mother tongue Mother tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the persons mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. In the case of infants and deafmutes give the language usually spoken by the mother. Write the mother tongue in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated.
Col. 15—Subsidiary Language Language or languages *habitually* spoken by each person in addition to his mother tongue in daily or domestic life to be recorded.	Col. 13 — Languages known other than mother tongue Languages known in addition to the mother tongue also to be indicated.	Any other language(s) If the person knows any other languages, Indian or foreign, record not more than two such languages. These languages should be other than his mother tongue which he speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same language.

CHAPTER II

INTRODUCING THE STATE

A Census report does not give an historical account of any territory it covers. But as it is for the first time a connected account of the Census of Pondicherry will be presented to the reading public, a brief account of its historical background may perhaps help the reader in understanding what is to follow.

Role of French in India

2. It is a well established fact that the French have played a notable role in the history of South India which role was in certain aspects comparable with that of the British in the 18th Century. Both these nations were among those European powers who expanded their empires in the east as well as the west. A clash of interest was inevitable and in that process, the superior naval power of the British asserted itself with the result that India ceased to be within the active sphere of the French nation. The Union Territories of Pondicherry were left to the French more as an act of grace and represented remnants of the lost glory. It had no territorial significance for the French. The policy followed in the French settlements of India was part of the larger colonial policy followed by the French in other parts of the world. It was not so much the disappearance of the British from India in 1947 as the loss of Indo-China to France that precipitated the disappearance of French from Indian soil. On no other account can the time lag between the handing over power by the British in 1947 and the *de facto* merger of the Union settlements in 1954 be explained. A view is expressed by the French writers on India, that but for the folly by the then King of France in recalling that great genius Dupleix, the history of India would have been different. This view can no longer be sustained. It was due to the superior strength of the British on the sea and in India, that the French were overthrown. The continuance of Dupleix or his policy would not have made any appreciable difference to the fortunes of France in Indian soil, so long as in the world sphere the British were the more dominant power. But the French through Dupleix, had made a signal contribution to the expansion of the British power in India. The superiority of European trained army over the Indian trained was demonstrated by the Portuguese earlier. But it was left to the genius of Dupleix, that the possibility of using Indian soldiers disciplined by Europeans to hold any territory in India was conceived. It was he who saw clearly the end of the mighty Moghul Empire and in the vacuum created, visualised the possibility of having the European power established in India. Perhaps it was more to counteract the rise of French power in India and the consequent threat to their trade, that the British began an active interference in Indian affairs. The result was the establishment of an Empire which lasted for more than 150 years.

New Sea Routes—Portuguese

3. Early in the 16th century the European Nations began to expand their trade by discovering new sea routes. The Portuguese were the first to land in India. By the decision of the Pope to intervene in the dispute between the Portuguese and the Spanish to draw a line through the Azores and assign areas west to Spain and areas on the east to Portugal, Spain had no interest in India. The whole of east in the early days belonged to Portugal, including a great part of the coast of Africa and the Indian Peninsula. The ports of Japan and China were open to it. It had settlements in Ceylon and Sunda Isles. Its supremacy was

unrivalled and she was prepared to affirm her rights if necessary, by using force.

Dutch

4. Holland like any other European country, drew her commercial products from Lisbon and was satisfied with the distribution of such articles to other parts of Europe. But a Dutchman—a courageous man of genius by name Corneille Houtman, took his countrymen towards the far away shores of India and almost usurped the powers of Portugal.

British

5. Meanwhile the British had taken interest in far eastern trade. In 1599, a company was formed in England to exploit the riches of the East. Queen Elizabeth I encouraged it. In 1616, Sir Thomas Munroe had an audience with the great Moghul Emperor Jehangir who received him and authorised the company to build its first warehouse in Hooghly which was at that time an important marketing centre of Bengal. The Portuguese gave Bombay to the English King as part of the dowry to Catherine. From that time onwards, England was regarded as one of the European powers in India.

French—Their Earlier Efforts

6. The trade with the Indies which gave such a glamour to other nations, had only faintly evoked any emulation for the French. Unlike the Venetians, the Dutch and the Portuguese, there was no compelling financial need to make the French undertake any venture, that too, inspite of the fact they consumed more of the products of the east than others. A few merchants of Rouen however, sent a vessel in 1503 to the far off regions. Gouneville who commanded it, left from Havre and was attacked near the Cape of Good Hope by a tempest which landed him on an unknown land to which he gave the name of 'South India'. For a long time people believed that Gouneville had landed on the Indian coast. However, a document which remains of his voyage makes this hypothesis impossible, for the details on the manners given in his report appear to be applicable more to the barbarous hordes of the Sunda Isles than to the intelligent people of the Deccan. No expedition was undertaken after this for a century, inspite of the Decrees of Kings Francois I in 1537 and Henry III in 1578 exhorting the people to undertake voyages of long distances.

In 1601, a Society formed in France sent two ships to India. According to Pyrafd who wrote on his first voyage, this Company undertook to see how the land lies and find out the road to India in order to go to the good source. He had only one object, namely, to see new things and acquire property. But this cost him dearly. A tempest took him to Madagascar from where he went to visit Comores. He was ship wrecked at Pouladon, one of the Maldive Islands, went through Malabar, Bengal and Ceylon, was made prisoner for a long time in Goa and after 10 years of misfortune and misery, he returned to his home town in Label on 16-2-1611.

A third Company was formed at Honfleur to take advantage of the experience of one Flamand Gerard Le Roy who had travelled many times to India on Dutch vessels. By Letter Patent dated 1-6-1604, the King of France granted him and his associates, a free carriage, two pieces of artillery, an exclusive privilege of fifteen years, as well as other immunities. But funds were lacking and nothing happened. Seven years later, Flamand formed another Company which, however, was inactive.

In 1615, two merchants of Rouen solicited the transfer of the privilege granted to Flamand which was done by Letter Patent dated 2nd March of that year. A Company was formed under the name of "The Company of the Moluccas" or "The Fleet of Montmorency". Two ships landed in Java. Happy over their sales and purchases, they were preparing for their return, when the Dutch Governor ordered them to leave without delay

their ships which they had boarded. This order deprived the French of half their crew and made them sell one of their ships at a low price. Inspite of this disaster, the expedition was completed without loss. Again, the Company sent two other ships on 2nd October, 1619 to Sumatra. At Achem, they got a fine consignment of pepper, but one of the ships sank under a reef in Java, while the other returned to Havre on lst December, 1620.

Colonial Interests

7. Another idea underlying these expeditions was colonial expansion. The Portuguese who were the first, had come across Madagascar which they called Saint Laurent Island and chose it as a centre of operations due to its situation and due to the docility of its inhabitants. In 1642, the French established their first settlement in Madagascar under the direction of a Company called the "Society of the East" or "The Company of Madagascar" with the Navy Captain Rigault at its head and under the high patronage of Cardinal de Richelieu, Chief and General Secretary for Commerce and Navy. By Letters Patent dated 24th June, 1642, the privilege for 20 years was granted to the Company in order to found colonies and commerce and take possession in the name of His Most Christian Majesty. The new born conception of colonial exploitation had spread to other nations also. The Portuguese and the Dutch had their settlement in Madagascar, as well as the French.

New French Company

8. In 1654, the funds of the company failed. The situation in Madagascar inspired Colbert with the idea of founding a new company to extend the trade to India. Accordingly, he constituted the East India Company on the model of those of Holland and England. It was combined with the West Indies Company which traded with America. The management was entrusted to a band of nine famous merchants with the Secretary to the King's Council as the head. The King made a present of Madagascar to the company which he encouraged and protected. By a Decree dated August, 1664, he undertook to grant a loan of six million francs to the share-holders, not to claim any profit for 10 years but on the contrary to meet the losses which the Company might incur. Moreover, he gave vessels and granted a privilege of 50 years, a period which emboldened the Company to undertake better enterprises as it gave them full time to profit by the results. Any foreigner who took a share of 20,000 francs of 20 sous (minted at Tours) became *de facto* naturalised French citizen. The State paid a premium of 50 francs per ton of goods exported and 75 francs per ton imported. He promised to support by arms the establishment of the Company, to arrange for escorting their ships by warships and what was more decisive, the King declared that his subjects of the highest birth would not lose their rights by joining the Company. These attractive terms had a far reaching effect. A colony left for Cayenne, another went to take possession of Canada, while the first ship was sent to Madagascar, the name of which was changed to "Ile Dauphine" by a Decree dated 1st July, 1665. Madagascar was called the Eastern France. On the journey to Madagascar, the ships passed through the Mascareignes Islands, and the West More island, which was called Ile Bourbon. 20 passengers landed there, which was almost deserted and founded a colony.

French Settlement in Indian Continent

9. Even from the outset, the Royal Company had chosen its agents and conducted its enterprises badly. Wasting of funds was the order of the day. Millions given by the King and from France to achieve the great political end, went only to feed the lowest tastes. But the following year, the Company sent a fleet of ten ships escorted by four warships under the orders of Marquis of Mondemergue who was conferred the title

of Admiral and Lieutenant-General of the Kings. They arrived on 10th March, 1667 and found Madagascar in ruins. They realised that prospects were bleak in Madagascar and so proceeded to Surat where they established in 1668 their first warehouse on the Indian continent. In the mind of Colbert also, Madagascar was an unsuitable place for obtaining merchandise. He concluded that the French should establish their trading centre in India. For this purpose, he selected two persons, though not French, who had a lot of experience in the trade with India. They were Caron and Marcara Aranchiviz. The former was born in Holland of French parents and was employed in the Dutch Company for a long time. The latter was a Persian with capability equal to his experience.

On 4th September 1666, Aurangazeb, the Moghul Emperor, granted to the French a place at Sonaly, 5 miles from Surat and authorised them to trade in the town under the same conditions as were granted to the Dutch and the British. Sonaly which was the first French Port in India, was near the port of Surat on the estuary of the Tapti. Two years later, Caron, the Director General of the French Trading Company, abandoned Sonaly for Surat where business had better prospects. The following year, the King of Golconda authorised the French to establish a trading depot at Masulipatam and permitted them to trade with his kingdom without paying export or import duties. This Firman was renewed successively by Aurangazeb in 1687 and in 1718. On that date, the French trade extended upto Bengal and Orissa on a royalty of 2½% which they paid to the Moghul Empire. In 1670, the French obtained from the King of Cannanore the warehouses of Tellicherry and Rajapoor on the Malabar coast.

Cession of Pondicherry

10. Three years later, Sher Khan Lodi, on behalf of the King of Bijapur made an offer to the French, of a place for an establishment on the soil of his Government. It was a hamlet of fishermen known by the name of Puduchery, which Francois Martin, within a span of 33 years converted into a flourishing town of Pondicherry. This place had earlier been frequented by foreigners who carried on trade in linen with adjoining market towns; but they never thought of colonising the place.

Madame Y. R. Gaebele in her book, "Histoire de Pondichery de l'an 1000 a tros jours", (pages 3 to 5) says:

"According to the report on the excavation made by the Archaeological Survey of India, the oldest civilization occupying this territory to which one can trace back, surely has close relations with a civilization which flourished in Mysore at the same epoch. Same pottery—black, black and red, same habit of depositing the dead in the buried megalithic tombs or in earthern jars. These burials in the megalithic tombs or in the jars have a number of points in common, presence of iron instruments, and of red and black and black pottery proving an evident relation between the two modes of sepulchre."

"The actual territory of the Pondicherry State was under the Andhra dynasty, which disappeared in about 236 B.C. and which was replaced by the dynasty of Pallavas in the 5th upto the 8th century A.D. and by that of the Cholas nearly 980 years A.D."

"The race which occupied and occupies this territory is Dravidian. It is proved that the Dravidians existed in India since very remote times and form a family of independent language."

"The eminent authors Louis Renou and Jean Fillozat in their book "L' Inde Classique", assure us that the Dravidians have had a brilliant civilization and had traded with distant places. They consider the civilization of the Indus (Mohen-Jo-Daro) as Dravidian, which developed three thousand years before Jesus Christ."

Madame Gaebele continues—"Thanks to the discovery of the Roman site of Arikamedu by Professor Jounneare Dubrevil, we know that, two centuries before our era, on this territory on the estuary of the river Ariankuppam, stood the walls of the Roman warehouse of Arikamedu. This is confirmed by the maps of the Greek Savant Ptolemy (2 centuries after Jesus Christ) which bear the name of Poduca or Poudoucheri. This Poudoucheri figures also on the Peripleus of Eritrea, guide of the navigating trader and three great commercial ports are marked on them from South to North; Camara, Poduca and Sopatma. Camara and Sopatma having been identified as Kaveripatnam and Markanam respectively, the port situated in the middle is sure to be Poduca or Poudoucheri. The author of the Peripleus tells us that he will speak only of allotted ports; these are therefore the ports allotted by the Indian Kings and that it was only in these ports they could have commercial establishments which were called "Emporion". The Kings collected customs duties on goods entering and leaving these Emporions. Therefore, surely two centuries after the Christian era and no doubt, several centuries before this date, Poudoucheri existed already and traded with Rome and was certainly a port of relay between Rome and the countries of the Far East".

Capture of Santhome

11. Before this offer was received, the French fleet under the command of Admiral De la Haye, anchored off Tricomallee and with the permission of the King of Kandy prepared to construct a fort. But the Dutch Governor of Ceylon, Reyclof Von Goens, opposed the move first by correspondence and failing which, by force. A part of the French fleet engaged in construction work had to capitulate. However, De la Haye proceeded to Santhome, nearly 5 kilometres south of Madras and laid anchor. San Thome which was previously under the occupation of the Portuguese had been recovered from them by the King of Golconda. Two men were sent by De la Haye to obtain water, fuel and rations. They were badly treated. The Admiral than captured San Thome on 25th July, 1672. It was the first territory captured in India. 12,000 Moors who were helped by the Dutch with arms beseiged San Thome, but retreated some time later. On hearing this news of the French victory, Sher Khan Lodi volunteered to give a place to the French in his kingdom. It was on 4th February that the first Frenchman, Belleuger de I Espinay set foot in Pondicherry. Incidentally, San Thome capitulated on 6th September 1674 and De la Haye returned to France. The Moors took back San Thome in October the same year from the Dutch who preferred it to be in the hands of the Moors rather than return it to the French in the event of peace between France and Holland being established.

Loges at Chandernagore

12. Francois Martin left San Thome and came to Pondicherry with sixty men in the same year. On 9th August, 1676, the Chief of the 'Loges' at Balasore obtained from the Viceroy of Bengal, permission to set up warehouses at Hooghly, Dacca, Cassembazar and Balassore. The 'Loges' at Hooghly was later transferred to Chandernagore in 1690.

Early History of Pondicherry

13. For the first time, Francois Martin seized the fort at Valdavoor on 25th September, 1676 at the instance of Sher Khan Lodi who acted on behalf of the King of Bijapur. This success was, however, shortlived and posed a danger to the very existence of Pondicherry. Nazir Mohamed, the enemy of Sher Khan Lodi, became an ally of the King of Golconda, the enemy of the French at San Thome, who, in turn called for assistance from the Marattas led by Shivaji. Madame Labernadie in her book, "Le Vieux Pondicherry", says that, "in order to understand the fright that seized the inhabitants of Pondicherry on hearing the news, it is necessary to know that

the Marattas were a little mercenaries, the Swiss of India, placing their cavalry at the service of the highest offerer and waging war not for preserving the town and nation which they subdue, but uniquely to loot them." The consternation at the announcement of their approach was such, that the men went to the woods with whatever precious things they possessed, that a few soldiers deserted and that Francois Martin found it necessary to withdraw from Valdavoor which was least fortified. Sher Khan Lodi was subdued by the Marattas at the battle of Trivady and imprisoned. Martiu sent two of his men with a few presents and a cash of 50,000 pagodas to Shivaji who not only accepted it, but issued a Firman for the safety of the French at Pondicherry, on one condition that the French should obseree strict neutrality. It was in July, 1677.

In 1693, Pondicherry district was sold by the Marattas to the Dutch who laid seige both by land and sea. It lasted from 23rd August to 8th September, 1693, when the capitulation containing 13 articles was signed. The garrison left with military honours. Francois Martin was made prisoner on parole and taken to Batavia where he was treated with high consideration. He returned to Chandernagore in February, 1694.

Final Establishment of Pondicherry

14. By the 21st September 1697, Pondicherry was restored to the French in full sovereignity and they took possession of the fort on the 16th and the town on the 17th September, 1699 after paying the Dutch a sum of 16,000 pagodas as the price of the territories surrounding Pondicherry. In the convention of Nagapatnam, dated 13th September, 1699, Francois Martin was appointed the commander of the fort at Pondicherry with full authority of the officers of the garrison "as reward for the wisdom and steadiness and for the such distinguished services rendered in India". Pondicherry had by that time become important, that Francois Martin had silver coins of halfpanams, panams and double panams minted at Pondicherry in 1700. In 1706, the Company minted 10,000 pagodas in gold.

In 1701, the French set up a warehouse at Calicut. In 1703, Martin obtained from Nawab Davood Khan, representative of Aurangazeb, a small village of Kalapet in order to obtain timber from the forests surrounding it for construction of houses. He also obtained authorisation to set up a warehouse at San Thome as an alternative, in case Pondicherry was captured again. In 1706, the same Nawab ceded the village group Oulgaret, whose annual revenue amounted to nearly one thousand pagodas as well as the village groups of Murungapakkam, Olandai, Pakkamudayanpet and Karuvadikuppam. Martin died at Pondicherry on the 30th December, 1706.

Mahe

15. Mollandin, who was Chief of the Calinet Loge, asked in 1721, Boyanor, Prince of Badagara and his brother if they still had the intention, like their uncle to give a piece of land to the French on the banks of the river of Mahe to establish a Loge there. They replied that they had not changed their mind. Mollandin then said that he desired to have two spots, one on the bank of the river to construct a warehouse and the other on a small hill to build a fortified Loge. Boyanor agreed without difficulty to the construction of the warehouse where he found it convenient. As for the hill, it was the cemetry of the Moors and it was not possible to cede it. A Treaty was signed on 2nd April, 1721 for the Cession of the spot at the mouth of the river with the right to maintain a garrison. In 1726, the British persuaded Boyanor to push the French out of Mahe. First, the French withdrew to Calicut, but the Marquis of Pardaillan recovered it with a fleet of six ships on 23rd December, 1725. On the 8th November, 1726, a Peace Treaty was signed by Mollandin and Boyanor. On the 20th March, 1728, the French at Mahe and the

British at Tellicherry, signed a Treaty, "for the common good of the Companies of France and England and for the peace of the said establishments". This Treaty had one important clause in its final form, that the French and English undertook never to disturb their forts mutually, nor to attack their boats if they are sighted at Mahe or at Tellicherry, even if there be war at England between the two crowns.

Yanam

16. The settlement of Yanam was founded in 1731. Protection works were executed to stop the erosion of the river Coringa, the tributary of the Godavari.

Karaikal

17. In 1739, on the 14th February, Karaikal, the fort of Karkalanchery and 5 village groups under its jurisdiction were taken over by the French. Gratien Golard took the area in the name of France. This was ceded by Sahoji, King of Tanjore for 50,000 chakras with the approval of Chanda Sahib, General of the army of the Moghul Emperor and Nawab of Tanjore and Trichinopoly. The king had also asked for a loan of 150,000 chakras from the Company, repayable without interest in 3 years.

Further Acquisitions

18. On 20th May 1740, Dost Ali, Nawab of Arcot and his son Hassan were killed in the battle on the north of Ponnayar by the Marattas. Sufdar Ali, the second son of Dost Ali and his brother-in-law Chanda Sahib entrusted their families to the French for safety. The General of the Marattas, Ragoji Bhonsle threatened the French with serious consequences if they did not give up the fugitives. But Dumas remained firm and refused the demand. The Marattas withdrew as their army was reduced by the bullets from the French fort at Ariankuppam. For this act of help, the Nawab of Arcot gave the French the village groups of Archiwak and Teduvanatham.

Dupleix

19. Dupleix became the Governor of French possessions in India on 15th January, 1742. His main object was to destroy the trade of the British by capturing Madras at the first opportunity. When war broke out on 15th March, 1744 between England and France, the British seized the French ship "Favori" off Achem with a cargo worth Rs. 400,000. They also captured in 1746, another ship "Pondichery" anchored off Tranquebar in neutral waters. The French fleet under Mahe dela Bourdonnais, assisted by the troops of the Company attacked Madras on 16th September, 1746 and on 21st the city surrendered and remained under the French for nearly 30 months.

The British attacked Pondicherry in September, 1748 by land and by sea. But they had to withdraw. On hearing this victory, the Emperor at Delhi, sent Dupleix the titles of Khan-Mansoubadar—Nabab — Mouzafar Jung Bahadur, with the seal attached to these honours.

In the Carnatic, Chanda Sahib claimed the throne occupied by Anwardi Khan who had usurped the place of his family. In the Deccan, Muzaffar Jung wanted to seize the throne occupied by his uncle Nazar Jung. Both Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jung sought the help of the French in achieving their goal. Dupleix sent D'Autenil with 400 French and 200 native soldiers to the help of Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jung. The combined army defeated Anwardi Khan on 3rd August, 1749, killed him and took his son Mafooz Khan prisoner. But the second son, Mohamed Ali took refuge in Trichinopoly. On the 1st September the same year, Madras was returned to the British according to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chappele (30th April 1748). In exchange, England returned Louisbourg and Cap Breton in North America.

The French defeated Pratab Singh, King of Tanjore on 31st December, 1749 resulting

in a Treaty by which the King undertook to pay Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jung Rs. 7,000,000, to repay the Company the tribute of Rs. 7,000 paid to him since 1738, to cede 81 villages to the French in Karaikal and to distribute a sum of Rs. 200,000 to the French troops. Bussy was sent to Gingy with an army of 250 Europeans and 1,200 Sepoys. The fort was known for its impregnability situated on a steep rock. It had defied the general of Aurangazeb for three years. This fort fell to the French on 11th September, 1750. Muzaffar Jung, nephew of Nazar Jung, who was the second son of Nizam-Cul-Moulk and who had succeeded to the Viceroyalty of Deccan, revolted against Nazar Jung and appealed to the French for help. On 15th December, 1750 La Touche left Gingy with a force of 800 Europeans and 3,000 Sepoys and 10 cannons to the camp of Subadar whose army counted more than 25,000 men. In the battle which ensued, Nazar Jung was killed and Muzaffar Jung declared Subadar of the Deccan. In recognition of the help, Muzaffar granted to the French the following:

1. The possession of Villianur was confirmed and 36 village groups of Bahour were added to it so that the advance-posts were brought upto the Ponnayar.
2. They were permitted the full enjoyment of Masulipatam and Divy, with nearly 75 miles of land in the neighbourhood with an annual net revenue of 8 lakhs of rupees.
3. The sovereignity of the Company over the district of Yanam was confirmed.
4. The territory of the French was extended from Karaikal side.
5. Dupleix was conferred the title of Nawab of the Carnatic, with the command of the entire coast from the river Krishna upto Cape Comorin. He was invested with the insignia of the Order of the Fish, one of the highest honours of the Moghul Empire. He was granted in person by Muzaffar Jung, the authority to collect the revenues of the whole of the Valdavoor district.
6. The pagodas minted at Pondicherry were made legal tender in the Carnatic, Masulipatam and Golconda.

But on 14th February, 1751, Muzaffar Jung was killed by treachery during a revolt of the Nawabs of Cuddapah who were disgruntled at the partition of the treasures of Nazar Jung. Bussy who accompanied the French troops had Salabat Jung declared Subadar of Deccan. The new Nawab confirmed all that was granted by his cousin. This moment may be regarded as the peak of French influence in India.

The French lost Arcot in 1751 and in September the same year, their forces under Facques Law marched on Trichinopoly. By that time, the English brought the Prince of Mysore to their side and concluded an alliance with Murari Rao, the Maratta Chief who with his party men always placed himself at the disposal of the highest payer. The French forces camped in front of the town for over 3 months. Law was unable to do anything decisively. In April, 1752, he retreated to Srirangam and was on the defensive and was cut off from Pondicherry by the English. He surrendered with his war material and 600 European prisoners.

Arcot, Chingleput, Villupuram, Trivady were occupied by the English. The entire Carnatic was taken over by Mohamed Ali. This created an unfavourable opinion against Dupleix and contributed in hastening his recall. Dupleix counteracted this set-back by reversing the alliances between the English and Indian Princes. He dealt first with Mortiz Ali, Nawab of Vellore and brother-in-law of Chanda Sahib who gave Rs. 50,000 and promised neutrality. He then tackled Murari.

Rao, who undertook to erve the French and supply 4,000 cavalrymen and 2,000 footmen, on immediate payment in cash a sum of one lakh rupees and two lakhs in two months, and also a sum of Rs 1,25,000 per month for the maintenance of his troops.

In 1753, Trivady and Chidambaram fell to the French. Consequently the direct communication between Cuddalore and Trichinopoly was cut, except through Tanjore. Dupleix decided to capture Trichnopoly on behalf of the Raja of Mysore. The latter promised to give Rs. 15 lakhs, Rs. 4 lakhs in cash and the balance later. An army under Astiac was sent by Dupleix. It was stationed at the Five Rocks, 6 miles south of Trichnopoly. In the meanwhile, Major Lawrence got the Raja of Tanjore on his side and the latter gave him 3,000 cavalrymen and 3,000 sepoys. This was another blow to the French. In token of what Bussy had done for his enthronement as Subadar of Deccan, Salabat Jung undertook to provide for the maintenance of the French troops and in order to ensure in a definite manner the protection of the French, he ceded the revenues of the four circars or coastal provinces (Mustafanagar, Ellora, Rajamundry and Chicacole). The annual revenue amounted to 10 lakhs of Rupees. Bussy consolidated his position at Aurangabad. He had to wage a war in the name of Salabat Jung against Ragoji Bhonsle, Chief of Berar and all areas south of the Vindhyas. On 1st April, 1754, at the sight of the French troops at Nagore, Ragoji negotiated with the French by effecting a payment of Rs. 5 lakhs and a Peace Treaty was concluded. It was in August, 1754, Dupleix was relieved off his duties by Charles Robert Godehou and on the 14th October the former left for France.

Decline of The French

20. Godehou entered into a Treaty with Saunders on 11th January, 1755 which was against the interests of France. Just for the pleasure of undoing what his predecessor did and to have peace at all costs, Godehou did not hesitate to sacrifice the foundation of a Franco—Indian Empire. The idea of the Treaty was that in future France would not be so powerful as to resist England on the Indian soil; that it should withdraw from the struggle and should abandon its allies to themselves. This Treaty was not ratified by France. Godehou's stay was very short and he left in February, 1755.

The Governors who followed him till the first fall of Pondicherry to the English in 1761, were:

(1) Barthelemy (Acting) from 16-2-1755

(2) Duval de Lyrit from 2-4-1755 and

(3) De Lally Tollendal from 28-4-1758

Loss of Chandernagore

21. Duval de Lyrit was in the employ of the Company first as its Agent in Mahe and then replaced Dupleix in Chandernagore as Director-General in 1741. He proved that the principle of non-intervention followed by Godehou was impracticable. An English army under Major Killpatrsck appeared without warning at Vellore in order to force Mortiz Ali, Governor of that place to give subsidies to the English. De Lyrit considered this as an infringement of the Treaty and sent a force of 700 Europeans and 1,500 Sepoys before whom the English withdrew from their proposed attack. On 23rd March, 1757, Watson and Clive seized Chandernagore and destroyed it. This marked the rise of the supremacy of the English in India.

Fall of Pondicherry

22. Thomas Arthur Lally de Tollendal took over as Governor on 28th April, 1758. On the very night of his arrival, he sent a force of 750 Europeans to seize Cuddalore which fell on 3rd May and Fort St. David fell on 2nd June. Lally ordered Bussy on 15th July, 1758 to come to Arcot leaving just the number of soldiers needed to maintain order in the provinces. The Raja of Tanjore owed a sum of Rs. 55 lakhs to Chanda Sahib and the deed was

transferred by the latter's son to Dupleix. Lally insisted on the payment, but as the replies of the Raja were evasive, he prepared for a seige of Tanjore. Then he learnt that a French squadron at Achem had been attacked away from the Coromandal Coast by the English who had also threatened to take Karaikal which was the base of operations against Tanjore. At the same time, a force of 800 English from Madras threatened to take Pondicherry. All these circumstances forced Lally to give up the proposed seige. Lally was still harping on the idea of capturing Madras. A French force under Bussy took Kanjeevaram on 27—11—1758 and reached the plain near Madras in December. After two months of skirmishes and encounters, when the French forces were preparing to enter the fort through a break in the wall, Admiral Pocock appeared on the shore with his naval forces and Lally withdrew. Moreover, the English had concluded a Treaty with Salabat Jung, an old ally of the French, by which he cut off his alliances with the French and agreed never to allow any French contingent in India and ceded to the English a territory with an annual revenue of 4 lakhs of rupees. By this Treaty, the French lost in one day, the effort of eight years. Karaikal fell to the English on 5th April, 1760. This and the seige of Pondicherry was the beginning of the downfall of the influence of the French in India.

17th January, 1761 was the day when Pondicherry fell after an unsuccessful resistance of 40 days to a blockade by land and by sea. After a stay in England as prisoner of war, Lally went to France to defend himself against the charges made by his enemies. Accused of treason to France, he was condemned to capital punishment and was executed on 9th May, 1766. The seige and capture of Pondicherry cost English 11 lakhs of pagodas and the town was literally razed to the ground under the orders of Lord Pigott, Governor-General of Madras. A good portion of the inhabitants, particularly the employees of the Company took refuge with the Danes at Tranquebar and even important papers and registers were taken to that place. On 4th February, 1761, Thiager surrendered to Major Preston. Mahe was taken on 13th February by Major Munro and Gingy was taken by Captain Smith on 5th April. According to the terms of the Treaty of Paris dated 10th February, 1763, the French settlements were returned to the French—Karaikal on 18th February, 1765; Pondicherry on 11th April; Mahe on 20th May and Chandernagore on 25th June.

After a brief spell of nearly 13 years, war broke out between the English and the French. Pondicherry again fell to the English in 1778. So also Chandernagore, Karaikal and Mahe. Under the Treaty of Versailles 1785, they were restored to the French.

Era of Prosperity in Trade

23. On the initiative of the Controller-General Caleune in France, a new company was constituted on 14th April, 1785 with a capital of 20 million francs. During the seven years of peace, it enjoyed the trade of all the seas of East Indies, East African coast, Madagascar, Maldive Islands, Red sea, Mongol, Siam, China, Cochin - china and Japan. The isles of France and Bourbon were included in the privilege and the commerce within India was free. The policy of the Government of Louis XVI in India was laid down by the Minister for Navy in France, the Marquis of Castines on 14th February, 1785. The power of the Moghuls existed no more and it was useless to have an agent at the court at Delhi. The power of the Marattas was real, but they had " so little interest in mixing with us that they may not take the measures that we may indicate to them. Nizam Ali, the Subadar of Deccan was won over by the English and it would be disadvantageous to allow Aumont and the Frenchmen to continue in his court. It is important to make Tippu understand the desire we have to co-operate in order to prevent the English from becoming the masters

of India. The intention of the King is to endeavour to conserve the Princes of India in peace among themselves and until he is in a position to help them and as we will no doubt join one day our forces with that of Holland, it is necessary to wait until this arrangement is made in order to fix certain leases with this power."

Projected Alliance With Tippu

24. An attempt was made by Tippu to drag France into an alliance with him against the English. On 22nd July, 1787, Mohamed Osman Khan, Ambassador of the Sultan of Mysore, embarked at Pondicherry and reached Toulon (France) on the 9th of June the following year. On the 3rd August they got an audience with Louis XVI and requested him to send a corps whom Tippu would take under his pay. France was then getting out of a ruinous war. Moreover, Le Conway, recently appointed Governor General of India had written to the Court a detailed memorandum on the situation of the possessions in India from which it followed that France should consider them as 'Comptoirs' (ware-houses) which had only a contingent of troops necessary to maintain law and order. The Ambassadors of the Sultan were received splendidly at Versailles; but got nothing. They returned to Pondicherry where they were badly received by De Conway. After a month's stay they left for Seringapatam where Tippu gave them a worse reception accusing them as the cause for failure, and in a moment of fury, condemned two of them to death. In 1789, Chevalier Canule Charles Le Clerc de Tresue took over the Governorship. During his period, the French revolution broke out. The repercussions in the French settlements are vividly described in Annexure I.

Treaty of Paris

25. A colonial Assembly was formed on 5th July, 1791, consisting of 21 members and among the laws and Decrees promulgated by them were those of (i) 29-11-1789 regarding bribes, tips and corruption and (ii) 3-4-1790 regarding freedom of trade in India. War was declared between England and France and before the Governor could strengthen the defences, Pondicherry was invaded by an army of 24,000 men on 12th July, 1793 under the command of General John Braithwaite. Count Chermont surrendered on 24th August after obtaining the most honourable terms. He remained in Pondicherry where he died on 13th September, 1798. The English destroyed what remained of the ancient fortifications, but the archives were confided to the care of Blui de Grincount who handed them over to the Inspector of Colonies on 16th December, 1816.

Pondicherry was administered as part of Madras till 1815, when under the Treaty of Paris signed on 13-5-1814, the war between France and England ended once for all. The articles of the Treaty of Paris which concerned the French settlements in India namely, Articles 11 and 12 are as follows:

Article 11 : The places and forts existing in the colonies and establishments which must be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, shall be handed over to the State in which these were at the moment of the signature of the Treaty.

Article 12 : His Brittanic Majesty undertakes to allow the Subjects of His Most Christian Majesty to enjoy in the matter of commerce and security of their persons and properties in the limits of the British sovereignity on the Indian continent, the same facilities, privileges, and protections which are at present or shall be accorded to the most favoured nations. On his part His Most Christian Majesty undertakes not to cause or make any fortifications in the establishments which should be restored to him and which are situated in the limits of the British sovereignity on the Indian continent and to place in these establishments only the number of troops required for the maintenance of law and order.

The territories handed over by the Treaty were the five settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Chandernagore, Mahe and Yanam and 8 'Loges'. Though the Treaty was signed in 1814, the actual transfer of territories took place only on 4th December, 1816. The first civil Governor Count Dupuy reached Pondicherry on 26th September of that year.

London Convention, 1815

26. Under the London Convention dated 7th March, 1815, the French Government undertook to lease to the British in India, an exclusive privilege of purchasing on payment of a reasonable price, salt manufactured in the French establishments on the Coromandal coast and Orissa, which was in excess of their consumption. Moreover, the French Government agreed to purchase at prices based on the average of periodical sales from Calcutta, 300 cases of opium, which Article 3 of the Convention dated 31-8-1787 explanatory to Article 13 of the Treaty of Versailles dated 3-9-1783 had given the right to the French to obtain at the cost of manufacture. As compensation to the loss resulting to the French establishments from these two stipulations, the English Government undertook to pay to the French an annual Royalty of 4 lakhs of Sicca rupees. With a view to obtain a more complete monopoly for the East India Company, the English Government purchased under the terms of the Convention dated 13-5-1818 the right which the French possessed to manufacture salt in the French establishments on payment of an annual subsidy of 400 star pagodas to the profit of the salt-producers, undertaking to deliver such quantity of salt as would be required for domestic use in the French establishments in India. On 1-6-1837, a new clause was added to the Convention stipulating that termination of the Convention could be done with one month's notice on both sides.

End of French Era

27. France ruled Pondicherry from 26th September, 1816 to 31st October, 1954, for a period of 138 years, 1 month and 5 days. The Treaty of Paris, 1815 had practically neutralised them. On 1st November, 1954, another agreement was reached between the Government of India and the Government of France under which France agreed to leave the Indian sub-continent after entrusting the *de facto* administration of the Union Territory to the Government of India. During this period, 39 Governors presided over the affairs of the territories and an equal number officiated during the interval between the out-going and the incoming Governors. Among the prominent Governors, Mr. Bontemps held the longest tenure of Office in two spells from 18-1-1863 to 27-3-1867 and from 18-10-1867 to 2-6-1871, a total period of 7 years and 9 months. The shortest term was held by Mr. Piquet from 14th November, 1888 to 18th July 1889-8 months. The last Governor was Mr. A. Menard. He left in August, 1954, after handing over charge of his current duties to his Chief Secretary Mr. Escarquail who left Pondicherry on the evening of 31st October, 1954. Mr. Pierre Lardy, a special representative of the Government of France signed the instruments of transfer of power on 1st November, 1954.

Important land-marks in the administration of the settlements by the French will be found in Annexure II.

Liberation of the Settlements

28. On August 15, 1947, India became Independent and the citizens of French India unanimously declared for reunion with India. The Indian National flag was hoisted all over the settlements. In June, 1948, the Indo-French Agreement was signed whereby France gave freedom to French-Indian population to choose their political status in India.

During October 21/28 - 1948, Revolution in Mahe took place as a consequence of the conduct of elections. The town was held by pro-merger population. On 29th October, 1948, Mahe was re-occupied by the French Army and the pro-merger elements left the settlement. In December 1948, in its Jaipur session, the Indian National Congress passed a resolution urging political incorporation of the foreign possessions with the mother country. On Third February, 1949, the Prime Minister of India assured the people of French India that, " their political future would be regulated according to the wishes of the people with whom there would be fullest consultation." On 19th June, 1949, Chandernagore declared itself for merger with India on the basis of a referendum with 7,473 votes for India and 114 against. On 27th July, 1949, a French Indian delegation consisting of members of the French India Socialist Party representing the elected members of municipal councils and French India Representative Assembly met the Prime Minister of India at New Delhi and urged for the provision of a separate State for the French Indian settlement under the Indian Constitution. There was a development in the French settlements which delayed the progress of merger with India. In the Municipal elections of 1948, a few candidates stood for the merger of the settlements as their programme, but the then party in power, the Socialist Party, with Mr. Muthu Pillai, Mr. Muthu Kumarappa Reddiar and Mr. Edouard Goubert was voted to power. It was ineffect a vote for the continuance of Pondicherry in India as a separate unit. The system of elections in French India, though based on democratic principles, can always be used for returning candidates of the choice of the persons in power. It, therefore, meant that the people would find it difficult to express their views through the municipal elections held in Pondicherry State, if the Party in power desired a different course. In October, 1949, the Municipal councils of French India urged that the territories should unite with India even without a referendum. On 2nd May, 1950, the Government of India took over the *de facto* administration of Chandernagore. On 2nd February, 1951, the Indo-French Treaty for cession of Chandernagore to India was signed in Paris. In March-April, 1951, neutral observers studied conditions in French India and noted the difficulties which prevented free consultations with the population. On 9th October, 1952, the Prime Minister of India referred at a public meeting in Madras to the violence prevailing in the settlement and announced the end of plebiscite. In March, 1954, all French India Councillors and Mayors of Communes unanimously demanded merger of the possessions with India without a referendum. On 23rd March, 1954, three members of the Council of Government of French India liberated the Nettapakkam and Madukarai communes. On 16th May, 1954, a conference of the representatives of the liberated areas at Madukarai set up a French India Liberation Government. On 8th May, 1954, Mahe was liberated. In June, 1954, Indo-French negotiations in Paris for a settlement failed. Mr. R. K. Nehru's mission to Paris in June, 1954 failed over the question of transfer of control over police during the interim period. Fresh negotiations were, however, started which resulted in the joint declaration by India and France on 13th, October. This was made possible by the wise statesmanship of Premier Mendez-France who decided to take a reasonable attitude. Thus ended the French Empire on the Indian continent in a non-violent manner. On 13th June, 1954, Yanam was liberated. On 13th October, 1954, a joint declaration was made by the Governments of France and India on the merger of the settlements. On 17th October, 1954, a covention of Municipal councillors and members of the French India Assembly met at Madukarai. On 18th October, 1954, the Congress of Municipal Councillors and members of the Representative Assembly voted

in favour of the merger. On 1st November, 1954, the *de facto* transfer of power took place.

Leadership of Mahe

29. Along with the desire of the people of India for constitutional merger of French settlements with the Indian Union which was the accepted policy of the Government of India, there was a specific Liberation Movement in the tiny settlement of Mahe on the Malabar coast which aimed at the overthrow of French by constitutional means. Actually, the First Liberation of Mahe Settlement took place on 21st October, 1948, under the leadership of Sri I. K. Kumaran. It has a background in that Indian National Congress had begun work in Mahe as early as 1933. During his visit to Mahe in 1934, Mahatma Gandhi had declared that there was no difference between French India and British India as far as Indian Independence was concerned. In its early history, the French adopted a very liberal attitude towards the political agitators belonging to British India. The most memorable event was the settlement of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh in Pondicherry. Lesser men had always found asylum in Mahe.

The delay in the disappearance of the French from their settlement in India highlighted one aspect, i.e. a small territory has definite economic and material advantages in being treated as a separate entity. This feeling that as a separate unit it will get special concessions from higher powers has always acted as a factor in favour of Pondicherry remaining as a separate unit, even after *de facto* and *de jure* transfer. Considering the history of the French settlement after 1954 in which large sums of money have been spent on the development of the territory, it cannot be disputed that the French settlements have secured greater attention and more facilities from the Government of India by remaining as a separate unit within the Indian Union. There is a feeling among the politicians of French settlements that the continuance of such a separate existence for some more period will be of advantage to the people.

Administrative Set-up

30. At the time of merger, the Commissioner of French India settlements was the head of the administration and he had six advisers. A popular assembly called the French India Representative Assembly had 39 members all elected by adult franchise. The Representative Assembly was the successor of the General Assembly superseded in December, 1947. As a result of a popular demand, the French Parliament by a Decree dated 12th August, 1947, constituted the French Empire—Representative Assembly in the place of the General Assembly. The Representative Assembly at the time of merger was filled by the members of the French India Socialist Party. The four settlements were divided into 16 communes-8 in Pondicherry, 6 in Karaikal and one each in Mahe and Yanam. Each Municipal Council elected a Mayor and 2 or 3 Assistant Mayors from the members of the council. The Mayor was generally expected to see to the proper publication of laws and to their execution and assist the Departments of the Government concerned in their task. In this regard, the Mayor took the executive responsibility of the Governor so far as his commune was concerned. The Mayor also, framed laws and rules affecting his commune pertaining mainly to the public health and maintenance of public order, subject to the approval of the Governor.

Powers of Government

31. The powers exercised by the Government may be classified into three—(a) The Legislative or Constitutional power is vested in the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic in France as regards legislation concerning the whole of the empire;

(b) The Representative Assembly of the French establishments in India, as regards legislation in so far as the colony as a whole is concerned; and

(c) The Municipal council as regards Municipal matters within the commune. The executive power was vested in the President of the Republic for the Empire as a whole; the Governor for the colony and the Mayor for the Communes. The Judicial power was vested in a Minister of Justice in France and Colonier and the Governor as far as the personnel of the Department was concerned and the Procureur - General so far as the administration of Justice in the colony was concerned. The Governor was vested with power to administer the budget voted by the Representative Assembly and approved by the Minister for Overseas in France. The total budget receipts and expenditure for the settlements for the year 1951 were Rs. 72,20,000 and Rs. 77,95,000 respectively.

Police

32. The Police Department was a branch of the Armed Forces. The Military forces of French India could be compared with the Reserve Police in the Republic of India. They had to obey the orders of the Governor through the Commandant and maintain law and order. The Police branch of the Armed forces was subject to military discipline.

Relationship With Independent India

33. The settlements served as ports through which French manufactured articles were imported. These imported articles have supported the economy of the people and have perhaps strengthened the desire of a powerful section of the population to continue as a separate unit. Politically, economically and culturally, the French settlements would indeed form part of the main land of India.

Agriculture was the main occupation of the people in the French Indian settlements as in India. Rice is the principal crop with millets and coconuts coming next. Karaikal is noted for rice and coconuts, Pondicherry for millets and indigo and Mahe for fruit trees. A Botanical garden exists in Pondicherry by the name of "Jardin Coloniale". Cotton mills are also found in Pondicherry. Tinned fish prepared in Mahe and Yanam is good for pickles. The trade for French colonies was principally through the ports of Pondicherry and Karaikal. The main imports consist of tinned provisions, rice, sugar, arecanuts, tobacco, wood, wines and spirits, cement, mineral oil, colours and other chemical products, Cotton-yarn, cotton and jute cloth, milk, and paper machinery. The principal exports were bone-powder, hides and skins, and cotton yarn to Indo-China, shelled groundnuts to France and onions to British colonies. The French owed much to the Government of India in the long 280 year old colonial rule. During the days of the British, French India was treated honourably as an equal partner. This policy was followed by the Government of India after Independence. The payment made by the Government of India to the French Government under various conventions and agreements came to Rs. 12 lakhs annually. In addition, they were also given supplies and services on payment of cost. They included paddy, wheat, pulses, petrol, coal, kerosene oil, cloth and yarn, firewood, iron and steel, groundnut, manure and fertilisers, sugar, pepper, jaggery and molasses, road materials, coffee, cement and machine parts. Besides, water for irrigation was given.

Role of Indian Currency

34 The Indian rupee was the ordinary tender in the settlements, though the local branch of the "Banque del' Indochine" (Bank of Indo-China) issued paper currencies of the following denominations—one rupee, five rupees and fifty rupees, under the authority of the French Government. The Bank of Indo-China currency was current only in Pondicherry.

Role of French in India—A Review

35. This small territory on the Indian sub-continent has earned a permanent place in the history of the world. Pondicherry, an insignificant abode of a few Harijans was unknown before the coming of the French

settlers to India. Perhaps this area was under the sway of Andhra dynasty and later under the Pallavas. The area was actually under the Muslim domination when the French set their foot on this soil. They first landed in Surat after obtaining a 'Firman' from the Moghul Emperor Aurangazeb, on 11th August, 1666.

The development of Pondicherry was to a great extent due to the administrative capacity of Mr. Francois Martin. The next hero in the French colonial expansion in India was Dupleix whose activities have gained historical significance by the Diary of Sri. Ananda Rangam Pillai who was a Dubash or interpretor and commission agent. The Diary throws light on the high prosperity and luxury during the period of Dupleix. In her book, written in 1930, Madame Labernadie, has given the current opinion ofthe French men in general on the success and failure of French in India. It is summarised below:

The history of French in India is a bitter lesson. Only in legends can an empire be created easily. In real life, it is necessary to do it after a series of struggles, even fighting against nature. The vicissitudes of Pondicherry illustrate certain evident truths which history repeats. Without the co-operation of time, nothing can be created. All those who did creative work in India, like Francois Martin, Dumas, Dupleix, Law de Lawriston lived there for just more than 25 years. Moreover nothing can be achieved without money. Without it, Dupleix was cornered to his wits, Lally to defeat, and the work of Lawriston to incompletion. A co-ordination of effort is needed to achieve anything lasting. But military power was in conflict with civil power: the chief of the Army was opposed to the Navy; Dupleix was abandoned by La Bourdonnais, Lally by D'Ache and De Leyrit and Bellecombe by Tronjoly. It was a repetition of disastrous disunity. What would not have been unrealised had the French on land and sea, worthy Chiefs at the same time! Unfortunately when Suffren appeared on the scene, Bussy proved inferior to what he was. No colony can be created without a Navy. Inspite of its inhabitants being dispersed so many times and inspite of the climate which shatters the energy, Pondicherry still exists.

Many towns in India have crumbled under the sun or have been re-covered by jungles, like the seven Delhis, Fatehpur Sikri, and the immense Buddhist sanctuaries. Pondicherry differs from these deserted cities by what it is. Certainly its life is modest, but it does not consent to die. It is not only a glorious souvenir of the past, a family jewel, but the witness of a resurgence of the French spirit, a magnificent monument of the colonisation by French. It has been developed by energy as well as by intelligence. The diplomacy of Francois Martin, of Dumas, of Dupleix and Bussy has played a more important role than the might of the French army in establishing a domain in an unstable country where men observe mental reservation.

It is said that the French do not have the capacity to be good colonisers. Perhaps they mean that they create more of colonies than they retain. But where could they find an example better than that of Pondicherry—the case of a city benevolently given. The French have not captured it either by violence, by destruction or by military force. They have acquired it by the gracious and voluntary concession of the prince to whom it belonged, an act of grace so pleasing that it was advantageous to the Nation-a gift more pleasing than was given to their rivals, the English, that is, the acquisition of Bombay by Charles II as a wedding present to his wife Catherine of Braganza. Thus, in Pondicherry no conquerors or conquered can be found. They are guests cordially welcomed or refugees generously protected. In effect, the major part of the Indian population are the less fortunate section

of the people who have sought shelter under the Flag of the French.

The French Colony rule was from the beginning generous in its administration. Except for a few excesses of religious zeal, they have invariably respected the manners and civilisation of the people who were entrusted to their care. They have endeavoured to give the benefit of their knowledge to the people. Their influence was liberal but deep. It was marked in two aspects–religion and art. In art, Pondicherry does not resemble any other town. It has attracted the British and the Dutch, who wished to know more about the city. There has been order, clarity, symmetry, qualities which are typically French and opposed to the Indian mind. They can admire the art of Pondicherry, its furniture and could find that, inspired by the Mother country and adopted by the colony, an original art has been born. The vitality of the creation has been such that by its luxury and importance of objectives, Pondicherry art had in its turn influenced the art of the Mother Country. Cotton piecegoods, temple tapestries and spices of India influenced the dress, furnishings and food in France.

All those who went to India did not confine their activities to amassing riches or to business. They tried to increase their knowledge and experience and be better men. It is known that Dupleix was a collector of Persian pounds; the astronomer Le Gentil prepared a nomenclature of tropical diseases and their symptoms and remedies; in the boxes of Marchand, an Officer, plans and elevations of the principal monuments of India were found. To the French Jesuits, Europe owes the first manuscript on Palmyra leaves of Vedas and the translations from Sanskrit.

Thus Pondicherry can legitimately be proud of the fact that it was a town of ardent patriotism, a magnificent example of the colonisation in the French manner, a centre from which French culture radiated. It can also take pride in the disinterested research which is the sole and sometimes the only reward for human effort.

French Organisations

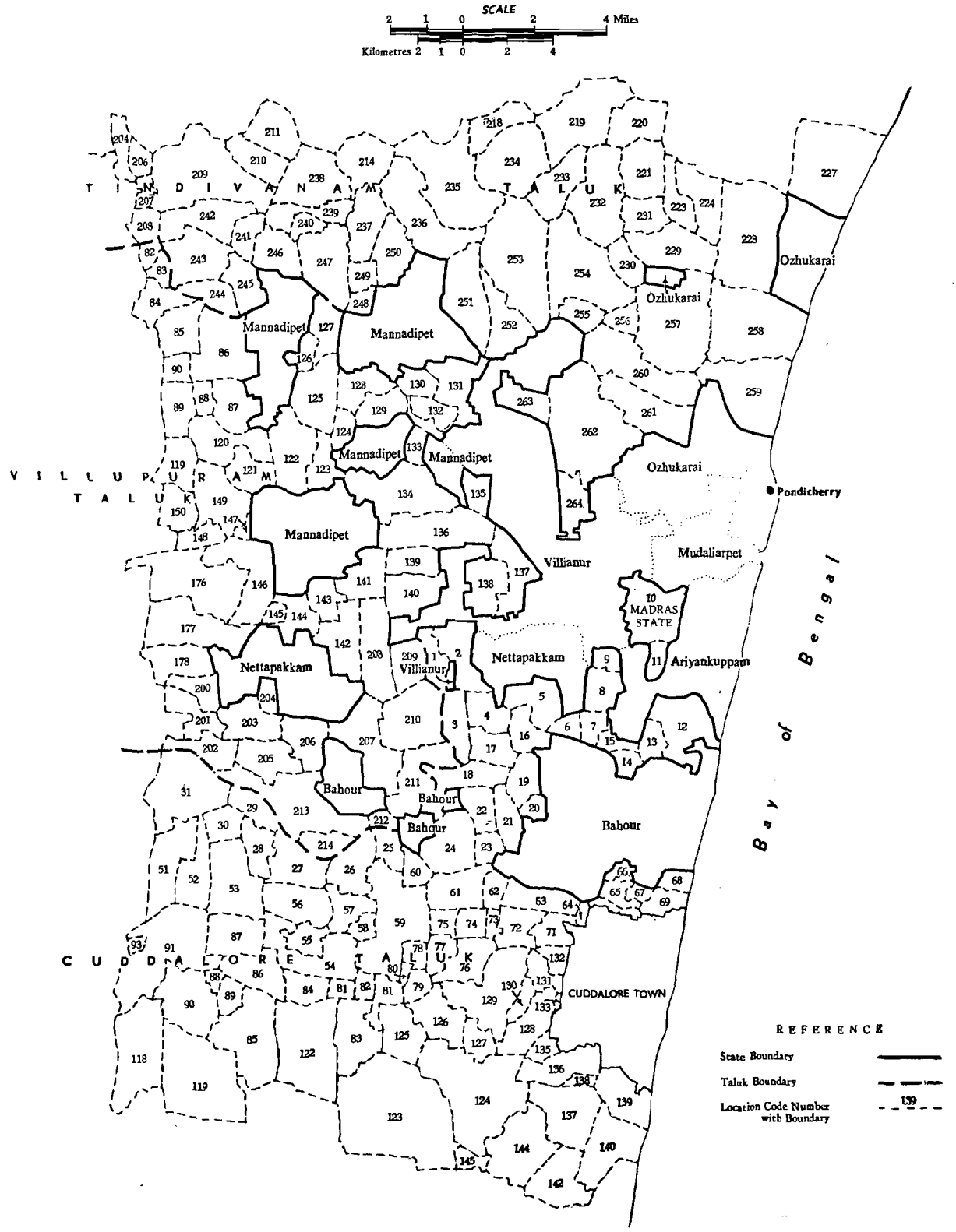
36. Before we conclude, we may add that the French have left a cultural impact on the Pondicherry State. They have established an Institute at Pondicherry for research work in various branches of Science and Indology. They have also continued to run the French College for the benefit of students who wish to study in French. Brief notes have also been added on the following aspects of French Administration in India : (Annexures III to VII).

1. Municipal organisation and working
2. Judicial organisation and working
3. Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages
4. Powers of the Governor of the French establishments in India; and
5. Army set up till the 1814 Treaty

Territorial Distribution

37. I have briefly indicated how the present Union Territory of Pondicherry became an unit of Administration under the Indian Union for the 1961 Census. It consists of four settlements –Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. It constitutes four independent settlements isolated from each other. Their total area is 468.5 square kilometres which is smaller than any other Union Territory, except Laccadives, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. Pondicherry area is embedded in the South Arcot District and Karaikal in Thanjavur District of Madras State, Yanam is a small area in the East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. All these settlements are on the east coast. The fourth settelement, Mahe, is on the west coast in Kerala enclaved in the two districts of Kozhikode and Cannanore. The area and population of these four settlements are given below:

POSITION OF PONDICHERRY AREA



Region	Area in square kilometres	Area in square miles	Population
Pondicherry	293,7	113.4	258,561
Karaikal	149.2	57,6	84,001
Mahe	8,3	3.2	19,485
Yanam	17,3	6,7	7,032
Total	**468.5**	**180.9**	**369,079**

For purposes of administration it has been divided into 16 communes, 8 in Pondicherry—Pondicherry, Mudaliarpet, Ariankuppam, Ozhukarai, Villianur, Bahour, Nettapakkam and Mannadipet. Karaikal has been divided into 6 communes—Karaikal, Neravy, Grand Aldee, Tirunallar, Nedungadu and Kottucherry. Mahe forms one Commune and Yanam another. 388 villages are found in the Union Territory of which 267 are in Pondicherry, 118 in Karaikal and 3 in Mahe. The entire Yanam is treated as a town.

Pondicherry–Physical Features

38. The main settlement of Pondicherry is located on the Coromandal coast north of the Ponnaiyar river between 11°5' and 12°30' of northern latitude and between 78°37' and 80° of eastern longitude. Its capital town, Pondicherry, lies 122 miles south of Madras by rail and 105 miles by road. It is bounded by the Bay of Bengal on the east and by South Arcot district on the other sides. Its area is 115 sq. miles. It has 96 main villages and 274 hamlets besides the town of Pondicherry. The boundary of Pondicherry is irregular and winds in and out of villages of South Arcot district in a very complicated manner with several tracts completely detached from the main part and entirely surrounded by the villages of South Arcot district. It has 12 distinct parts. The bulk of the area is however, in a continuous stretch of irregular land bordering the sea. They consist of the communes of Pondicherry, Mudaliarpet, Ariankuppam, parts of Villianur, Ozhukarai and Nettapakkam. The villages of Kilinjikuppam and Singirikudi of Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot district are enclaved within this area. Besides this, there are eleven bits of territories lying scattered within Villupuram, Tindivanam and Cuddalore taluks. The northern most bit protrudes into Tindivanam taluk. The southern most commune, Bahour, is surrounded by Cuddalore taluk. A map illustrating the location of Pondicherry State with its enclaves in Villupuram, Tindivanam and Cuddalore taluk is appended (Map No. 2). Bulk of Ozhukarai commune forms part of the main land, but the isolated parts of Mannadipet commune lie in the western area in three bits, one bigger and two smaller. Nettapakkam commune has, besides a part of the main area, one isolated bit towards the south-west. Villianur has a small bit of territory towards the limits of Nettapakkam. Bahour lying separately is located on the coast bordering Cuddalore taluk and has three independent bits lying to its west. This gives a picture of the lay-out of Pondicherry land enclaved within the then British territory. It is very difficult to give any special reason how the lands owned by the French were scattered in this irregular manner. One interesting feature of the Mannadipet commune is that the middle portion of the main bit is the land jointly owned by the French and the British.

Pondicherry was the capital of French India. It was founded by Francois Martin in 1674. It was captured by the Dutch in 1693, but was restored to the French in 1699. It was beseiged by the British four times; by Major Lawrence and by Admiral Boscawen in 1748; by Colonel Eyrecoote in 1760 who captured it on 17th January, 1761; subsequently fortress, ramparts, public buildings, etc. were destroyed under the orders of Lord Pigott, Governor of Madras. Beseiged again by Sir Hector Munro in 1778, Pondicherry capitulated and when beseiged and captured for the last time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793, remnants of the old fortifications were destroyed. The Indian Posts and Telegraphs

Department ran Post and Telegraph offices in all the five settlements. It was connected to the Indian Railway.

Rivers

39. The coastal border of Pondicherry has a length of 5 miles with a breadth ranging from 3 to 4 miles. The coast is flat and sandy. The Pondicherry region is a low lying area intersected by deltaic channels of the rivers Gingy, Ponnaiyar and other streams, interspersed with 57 lagoons of which lake Oussoudu is the largest. Actually, Pondicherry is almost on dead level ground, only a few feet above the sea in the alluvial delta of the Ponnaiyar. It has two drainage basins, one of Gingy river which crosses it diagonally from north-west to south—east and the other of the Ponnaiyar which forms the southern border of the settlement. It, however, contains only one considerable river, that is, the Gingy river or the Varahanadi. It has its source in the hills of Malayanur and has a run of 34 kilometres in the Pondicherry settlement. At a distance of 7 km. from its mouth, it branches into two, the southern known as Chunambar or Kilinjar and the northern as the Ariankuppam river. The affluents of the river Gingy, such as the Vikravandi river, the Pambayar and the Kuduvayar are on its right side. The Vikravandi which flows entirely in the South Arcot District falls into the Gingy near Vidur Anicut. The Pambayar flows for 13 km. in this settlement and falls into the river Gingy, whereas the Kuduvayar flows to a length of 12 km. and joins the Chunambar near Tirucanji. From the left side, it gets canal and lake discharges and irrigates the lands through the Suthukeny and Villianur canals. Anicuts have been constructed on the river for the diversion of water through the canals. The Suthukeny canal feeds the Oustery lake having an ayacut of 1,473 hectares. The Villianur canal feeds the Olandai and Murugapakkam lakes in addition to providing irrigation directly and has a total ayacut of 533 hectares. Of the four branches of the Ponnaiyar on its left, the Malattao directly discharges its water into the sea near Pannithittoo after filling a number of tanks. It has a total ayacut of 740 hectares. The Bangaravaikal and the Sitherivaikal are the feeding canals which distribute the Ponnaiyar water to a number of tanks in the Bahour commune with a total ayacut of 1,919 hecatres. Another important irrigation canal from this river is the Kuthiankuppam canal with an ayacut of 183 hectares. Besides the water reservoirs fed by the rivers, 78 spring ponds with a total ayacut of 379 hectares are found in this settlement. Irrigation is also done by tube-wells and other wells. The mouth of the Ariyankuppam river is fringed with dense groves of palms and other trees and is generally full of water. The Grand Etang (tank) lies to the North of the Ariankuppam river. A constructed canal traverses the area of Villianur. A rivulet called the Candouvear is the only water course other than the Ariyankuppam river in Pondicherry area which deserves to be mentioned. The Ponnaiyar skirts parts of the southern border of Pondicherry.

Soil

40. The soil of Pondicherry is red and sandy loam. It is suitable for cultivating a variety of crops. It is composed in part of argillaceous earth more or less mixed with sand and in part of very light sandy earth. Boring for artesian wells has shown that even at a depth of 170 metres, the underlying strata contain no hard rock, but consist of sands, gravels and clay of varying colours, consistencies and textures. Brick formations are found at a depth as much as 50 metres below the surface. On the west, the place is surrounded by a girdle of low hills consisting of 'Cuddalore Sand-stones', similar in appearance and geological formation to the Mount Capper range near Cuddalore known as the 'Red Hills'. North-west of these, is a section of fossiliferous limestone formation of cretacean age. Minerals found include

limestone, clay and sand of which only limestone is economically important. The limestone reserve is estimated at 37·6 lakhs metric tonnes. Clay is found under the reddish brown sand-stone and pebble beds. Seams of lignite have been recorded in borings at Bahour and other places in the settlement at depths varying from 62 to 91 metres below the ground level. The thickness of lignite seams ranges from 8 to 15 metres. As these areas are under a thick mantle of alluvium, the search for lignite involves extensive drilling.

Flora and Fauna

41. Out of 29,377 hectares, 20,048 hectares are under cultivation. Paddy, groundnut and sugarcane constitute the main crops. In the eastern portions, one could find palm groves, bananas and flower-bearing species. In the interior, the houses are almost buried in a dense growth of coconut palms, tamarind, acacia and tulip trees. A few plantation crops are found in the route leading from Pondicherry Town to Villianur and these together with fine parks and gardens make the atmosphere salubrious. Towards the south unhealthy lagoons have been formed by the expansion of the Ariankuppam river. The fauna consists of domestic animals and common birds only. The bovine population of Pondicherry according to the 1961 livestock Census are 60,898. There are 6,443 sheep, 20,131 goats, 95 horses, 246 donkies, 963 pigs, besides large number of fowls, ducks and other poultry. Pondicherry does not have any forest.

Irrigation

42. An area of 12,850 hectares is under irrigation. It is irrigated by tanks, tube-wells and ordinary wells. The tanks are fed by streams from the hills during the rainy seasons. An elaborate system of artesian wells in the alluvial deposits near the coast is found. No major irrigation project is located in the area, but it is benefited by the Vidur Anicut. Pondicherry had the advantage of both the approaching south-west and the retreating north-east monsoons. The average annual rainfall in the area during 1951—60 was 48·7 inches.

Climate, Temperature and Rainfall

43. The year can be conveniently divided into three seasons; the cold season from October to February, the hot season from March to June and the rainy season from July to September. During the hot season, the temperature ranges from 88°F to 104°F in the day and from 81°F to 84°F in the night. In the year 1960, the annual rainfall in Pondicherry was 36.8' (935 millimetres). The maximum and minimum temperature during the same period were 97·7°F and 69.8°F. The highest temperature recorded during the decade 1951—60 was 92·8°F in June, 1954 and the lowest was 77.2°F in January, 1951. The region has the advantage of lying on a coast far less surf beaten than that of Madras. It has a good harbour.

Karaikal

44. About 150 Km. further south from Pondicherry lies the Karaikal settlement between 10°51' and 11° northern latitude and 79°43' and 79°52' eastern longitude. It lies isolated within the Thanjavur district. It is bounded on the east by the sea and it lies between the mouth of the Coleroon and Point Calimere. Karaikal, its capital town is 10 miles north of Nagapattinam at the mouth of the river Arasalar. It has a good harbour and is the terminus of the small branch railway line which takes off from Peralam. It is divided into 6 communes and has 118 villages. Its area is 62 sq. miles and lies 6 miles south of Tranquebar. It is limited on the north by the river Nandalar and on the south by the river Vetar.

The territory of Karaikal was ceded to the French by Sahoji, Raja of Tanjore for 50,000 chakras. Subsequently, he was reluctant to its being occupied by them. Chanda Sahib in his own interest was in close touch with the

French Governor Dumas and helped the latter to take possession of Karaikal. Beseiged and captured several times by the British, Karaikal was finally handed over to the French by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. The people are wholly Tamil speaking and the area was under a French Administrator subordinate to Pondicherry.

Of the total area of 14,920 hectares, 10,983 hectares are under cultivation. No forest is found in this region. Paddy is the only important crop. It is very fertile, being irrigated by the seven branches of the Cauvery namely, Araslar, Mudikondanar, Nandalar, Nattar, Noolar, Thirumalrajanar and Vanjiyar. Thus it lies in the Cauvery delta and is irrigated by the canal system controlled by the Government of Madras. The soil is composed of sand and alluvial deposits which is ideal for paddy cultivation. The Arasalar river runs to the south of Karaikal town. The region is bordered on all sides by ever green paddy fields. Canals are the only source of irrigation. They irrigate 10,000 hectares. A few acres are under Chillies, Gingely and other dry crops. Tamarind, plantains, mangoes, tapioca, coconut and betel vines are the popular trees. Other plants commonly found are Karuvelamaram, Noonamaram, Nagal, Athi, Palmyra and Banyan trees. Fauna consists of domestic animals, common birds and a few ordinary varieties of fishes. 26,939 bovines are found in Karaikal with 1,240 sheep, 13,767 goats, 25 horses and 963 pigs. Karaikal has an equable climate. It had an average rainfall of 45 inches during 1951-60. The heaviest rainfall of 77·6 inches was recorded during 1960-61 and the lowest of 30·8 inches during 1955-56. Heavy rainfall occurs during July, September, October and November. The temperature seldom exceeds 100°F. The minimum temperature is 75°F.

Mahe

45. Mahe is situated in the northern latitude 11°42' and eastern longitude 75°34' four miles south of Tellicherry. It lies at the extreme north of Badagara taluk. It consists of two parts—Mahe town and its suburbs. The town is on the southern bank of the river Mahe in Kozhikode district. It has an area of 4 sq. miles. Four Desams or Aldees are found on the northern bank of the river Mahe, namely, Chalakkara, Pallur, Chembra and Pandakkal known as Nallathura and three detached outposts.

This settlement was founded in 1725 and the town has the most picturesque position on a hill at the mouth of the river. By a treaty signed on 2nd April, 1721, the Raja of Badagara ceded to the French, land near the mouth of the river Mahe with the right to keep a garrison therein. The French were however, forced to leave it for their 'Loge' in Calicut by the above Prince. But it was recaptured by La Bourdonnais in 1725. The possession of this territory by the French was confirmed by a Peace Treaty between the French and the Raja of Badagara signed on 8th November, 1726. With the fall of Pondicherry on 17th January, 1761, Mahe was surrendered to Major Hector Munro on 13th February of the same year; but it was restored on 20th May, 1763 by the Treaty of Paris signed on 10th February, 1763. After the capitulation of Pondicherry on 17th October, 1778, Mahe surrendered on 11th March, 1779 to General Munro. It was again restored to the French on 22nd February, 1817. The local language is Malayalam. On May 8th, 1954, Mahe was liberated from the French control.

After a course of about 34 miles, the river forms the northern and eastern boundaries for a distance of two miles. It is navigable only by a country craft. A portion of Mahe lies on the left bank of the Mahe river at its junction with sea and another part lies inland on the opposite side of the river and is a narrow strip of land touching at one point the small river which debouches at Tellicherry.

The site of Mahe is hilly and densely covered with coconut trees. Mahe is noted

for its fertility of soil and salubrity of climate. The coastal road from Calicut to Tellicherry passes through Mahe. It has no forest. Out of 841 hectares, 738 hectares are under cultivation. No irrigation facilities can be found in Mahe. Besides paddy, which is the major crop, pulses and black pepper are also grown. Coconuts are grown in an area of 498 hectares. Other trees commonly found are tamarind, betel-nuts, plantains, mangoes, cashewnut and tapioca. The fauna consists of small game, birds, domestic animals and ordinary variety of fishes. One variety of fish, T. Bellengerri (Genus, Tetraroge) is particularly noticed in the Mahe sea. The bovine population of Mahe is 1,158.

Mahe has heavy rainfall as it is situated below the Western ghats on the sea coast. The normal rainfall during 1951—60 was 153.1 inches. The rainfall is heavy during the months of June and July and also during September and October. The temperature ranges between 65°F and 100°F.

Yanam

46. On the east coast in the district of East Godavari, Andhra State, 18 miles south of Kakinada, the tiny settlement of Yanam is situated. The French created a "Comptoir" at Yanam in 1731 and the sovereignity of the territory was confirmed in 1750 by Muzaffar Jung, Nizam of Hyderabad. The local language is Telugu.

The settlement of Yanam is a small area of 8 sq. miles in extent, situated on the left bank of the eastern branch of the Godavari river in Andhra State. It is situated in 16°43' northern latitude and 80°5' eastern longitude. The town of Yanam is built on a spot where the river Coringa and the Godavari separate and is bounded on the east and south by one or the other of these rivers. The Godavari river discharges itself into the sea at 9 miles south of Yanam town. The Coringa river divides the town into two parts. The Bank canal or Kotipalli Kaluva starts from the Dowleswaram Dam on the Godavari (near Rajahmundry). From Pillanka, the water of the Bank Canal is brought to Yanam settlement through a small canal known as the 'Pillanka Kaluva' or French Kaluva. At Yanam, the Pillanka Kaluva branches off into two channels, namely, the Meraka Kaluva or Panta Kaluva and the Pallapu Kaluva or Outa Kaluva. The former is a discharge channel and the latter an irrigation channel. Both join the Coringa river. The water from the Pallapu Kaluva is stored in the Nallacheruvu tank which is the source of drinking water supply for Yanam town and the water from Meraka Kaluva fills the drinking water tank in Mettakoor Village. The entire settlement consisting of Yanam town and 6 villages of which two are islands in the river Godavari and covering a total area of 17.3 sq. km. has been classified as urban area in the 1961 Census.

The canals irrigate 228 hectares. Out of an area of 1,684 hectares, 845 hectares are under cultivation. The soil is sufficiently fertile. Besides paddy, cumbu, cholam, varagu and other millets are also grown in small areas. Pulses like red gram; green gram and black gram are also raised with chillies. Coconut, and palmyra trees are found in sizeable numbers. It has no interesting fauna. The bovine population of Yanam is 1960, with 367 sheep, 111 goats, 8 horses, 48 pigs, besides a good number of fowls, ducks and poultry.

Yanam has a normal rainfall of 49·1 inches. During 1960—61, the rainfall was low, that is, 29·9 inches. The rainfall is heavy during the south-west and north-east monsoon seasons (June to December). The temperature varies from 68°F to 79°F from November to January, from 81°F to 97°F from February to April, from 97°F to 111°F in May and June and from 82°F to 93°F from July to October.

Annexure I

Repercussions in the French Establishments in India after the French Revolution

(Precis chronologique de 1' Histoire de 1' Inde Francais (Chronological precis of the History of French India) by H. de Closets d' Erray—Pages 57 to 62).

The first news of the French Revolution reached Pondicherry on the 22nd February, 1790 by the sailing barge "La Bienvenue". It was with stupor that the inhabitants received the order to remove from the place the 260 European soldiers, 60 artillerymen and 450 sepoys who remained of the garrison.

On 25th February, a vast crowd assembled before the Governor's House, called on him to deliver the arsenal and the powder—magazine to them and to oppose the evacuation of Pondicherry. It demanded imperiously the abolition of toll dues and the immediate formation of a militia.

On the 26th February, the population gathered once again and approached the Government. Six delegates came to see the Governor (Chevalier de Tresue) and presented to him a request signed by 83 most distinguished inhabitants. This request was a formal protest against the military evacuation of the town. The delegates obtained satisfaction.

On the 28th February an anonymous poster was put up on the door of the Church of Our Lady of Angels. It called for the abolition of the superior council, the creation of a Municipality, the levy of a tax on the native population in order to raise two battalions of Sepoys and the formation of a militia.

On the 1st March, the distinguished men gathered together in the house of Bury de Saint-Fulgence and with Jean Francois de Moracin as President and Mersier as Secretary, constituted a General Assembly of Citizens in order "to be able to bring to the National Assembly our just claims against the destructive system of the existence of the French in India".

On the 2nd March, the General Assembly was sworn in. De Tresue expressed thus: "The oath which you have taken is one of patriotism and of honour. It puts the seal on the public tranquility in this colony. I join mine with it, Sirs, Yes, I swear on your hands and in front of the pavilion, fidelity to the Nation, to the King, and to the Law."

Thereafter the General Assembly appointed a representative Committee of 53 permanent and 14 temporary members in order to correspond directly with the Constituent Assembly. On the 14th March the representative Committee took up office. In order to confirm itself to a decree of the Constituent Assembly, in terms of which, "each colony is authorised to inform its views on the Constitution, the legislation and administration which are suitable to its prosperity and to the happiness of its inhabitants", the representative committee sent a delegation with Kerjean, Delarche and Beylie to take to the Constituent Assembly the wishes and just claims of the French in India, and "to enlighten France on its true interests in this part of the world". On their arrival in France, Kerjean and Delarche delegated their powers to Monneron.

On the 21st October, a new representative committee was appointed comprising of 27 members. It was presided over successively by Moracln, Lagrenee de Meziere and Violette.

At Chandernagore, on the instigation of J. B. Richemont, Crown Prosecutor, the events took an awkward turn. A Committee of Citizens expelled De Montigny, King's Commandant, as well as most of the officers and exercised without control all the adminis-

trative and judicial powers. On the night between the 2nd and 3rd September, Richemont, with all the Committee, its sympathisers, cannons and sepoys raised by them, marched in attack to the castle of Goretty where Montigny had taken refuge. It was Frimont, Commandant of Sepoys, who had ceded the entire Goretty to the latter, himself withdrawing with his officers to huts outside the castle. De Montigny could not but hand over the sword to Greffier, Vice-President of the revolutionary Committee. Mottet who was sent later to Chandernagore with the title of General Agent for the Nation, was not more happy than his predecessor. The Committee refused to receive him and he was obliged to go back to Calcutta.

At Karaikal our co-citizens proved themselves rather wise and maintained the institutions in force.

At Mahe the Mayor entered into a fight with the Commandant of the National Guard and had him arrested.

At Yanam, serious troubles broke out at the instigation of the Agent of the Company named Le Mars, who excited the population to rise in revolt. Nine colonists seized the power. They formed a representative Committee, a judicial council, an administrative Chamber and a Municipality. In 1791, the entire town belonged to them and the Comissioner of Colonies Pierre sonnerat, was divested of all authority. It allowed him, very happily for him, to devote himself completely to his scientific studies.

Four months later, a new Administration came to beg him to resume his office. The Indian population had revolted, exasperated with all the renovations which had been brought in the administration of this tiny settlement.

In general, the conflicts which took place in our Establishments in India during the Revolution are due mainly to the ignorance in which both the population and the administration were of the real changes which were taking place in France.

The Second Committee decided on 7th May, 1791 to open a Registry of Mortgages and on 5th July of the same year, to form a representative body of all the French Establishments in India, to be known as Colonial Assembly.

This Assembly which sat at the Parish Church of the Capucin Fathers, formulated 29 articles which served as the basis of the constitution of our Establishments. It was composed of 21 members, of whom 15 were for the headquarters, 3 for Chandernagore, and one each for the other settlements of Karaikal. Mahe and Yanam. The French inhabitants of each Establishment gathered in a General Assembly appointed their representatives. They should be aged at least 25 and domiciled in India for two years. Foreseeing that opposition to this organisation could come up from the secondary Establishments, the order laid down that, if these Establishments did not elect their representatives within a fixed time, the Colonial Assembly will fill up the vacancies by taking the citizens of Pondicherry. This was invested with the part of the legislative power which the National Assembly had delegated to the Colonies as per its Decrees dated 8th and 27th March, 1790.

On the 2nd August 1791, the new national flag was hoisted. A ceremony took place on the " Place d' Armes " followed by a Te Deum (Thanksgiving) sung in the Parish Church.

On the 18th October, the Chandernagore Assembly voted a constitution which the Commissioner, sent by Ile De France, sanctioned on 6th November, qualifying themselves as "provisionally and conjointly General Agents of the French Establishments in Bengal and Commandants for the King at Chandernagore."

In Pondicherry, the acceptance by the King of the New Constitution was Commemorated and the Federation was celebrated on the 14th July, 1792.

Annexure II

Important land-marks in the history of the settlements (in chronological order)

Bar: European and Indian Counsels were authorised to appear before the Courts of Pondicherry (7-7-1826).

Land Survey: Plans of land covering the districts of Pondicherry, Villianur and Bahour were drawn (10-7-1826).

Central Bazaar: It was established on 25-11-1826.

Schools: Free schools, one each at Pondicherry and Karaikal were opened (1-2-1827).

Pawn Office: It was opened at Pondicherry on 1-5-1827.

Public Library: It was opened at Pondicherry on 16-5-1827.

Government Press: French printing was established in 1817 and printing of vernaculars started from 19th July, 1928.

Textile Mills: The first spinning mill established by Savana in 1829 produced blue cloth or Guinea cloth intended for the Senagal and the Reunion. Weaving unit was added in 1838. Another similar mill was opened at Kosapalayam (Messrs A. Paget & Co) in 1864, a third one at Mudaliarpet—Gaebele Mill in 1892 and a fourth called Rodier or Anglo—French Textiles was started in 1898. Savana (now Swadeshi Cotton Mills), Mudaliarpet Mills (now Bharathi Mills) and the Rodier are situated within the Mudaliarpet Commune limits adjacent to one another. Another (fifth) Textile Mill of Ouppalam was opened in 1830 on the northern bank of Ouppar, but closed down after about 40 years.

Privy Council: The Government and Administrative Council was replaced by a Privy Council by the Decree of the 14th April, 1829. This Council was reorganised by the Decree of the 23rd June, 1879.

Government Pharmacy: This was opened on the 20th June, 1829 at the premises where the present Government Press is functioning and transferred in 1872 to the present building.

Land survey of Chandernagore: The survey was ordered by an Order of the 8th April, 1830.

Installation of Light House: A fixed light of the third magnitude was fixed at a height of 89 feet from sea level on 1st July, 1836. In clear weather the light could be seen from a distance of 16 miles; its projection marked an angle of 146°15'. Since 12th September, 1931, the light has been replaced by a flashing one, with luminosity of 1000 watts perceptible from a distance of 28 miles.

Classes in law: These were authorised to be conducted by an Order of 5th June, 1837 for students who prepared for a Degree in Law.

Form of Government of the French establishments in India: Organic Ordinance dated 23rd July, 1840 prescribed the form of Government of French Establishments in India including the definition of the powers of the Governor and Public Prosecutor. As per this Ordinance, the Administration of this colony was entrusted to a Governor, having under his orders Heads of services at Pondicherry and Heads of Departments in the Dependencies (outlying areas of Karaikal, Chandernagore, Mahe and Yanam).

Registers of Births, deaths and marriages; These were opened from 1st October, 1842 at the headquarters of the three districts of Pondicherry and in each of the Establishments of Chandernagore, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. These registers were opened for Indians of all castes and sects. Separate registers were opened for Muslims. The law relating to the registry dated 24th April, 1880 was promulgated on 31st July of the same year.

Office of the Registrar of Mortgages: One office was opened in each of the French Establishments where a Tribunal of First Instance was functioning.

Royal College (later Colonial College) This was opened on 26th October, 1826 and was entrusted to the Foreign Mission Society from 1st January, 1847. This was withdrawn from this Society from 1—9—1899 and managed by the Government.

Chamber of Commerce (Consultative): This was established on 13th February, 1849. It had two functions—(i) to present the views of its members on industry and commerce and on the method of increasing prosperity; and (ii) to give the Government advice and information on industrial and commercial matters. This chamber consisted of 9 permanent and 9 temporary members.

Cathedral at Pondicherry: The present Cathedral was inaugurated on 20—1—1791 by Mgr. Champernois. It was built on the same site. The Previous Church built by the Jesuits in 1728 was demolished by the English after their seige in 1761. The Church was raised to the status of a Cathedral only in 1850.

Masulipatam Loge: A Convention was signed between the English and the French in April, 1853, by which the French continued to exercise its sovereignty over Masulipatam, but renounced the right to manufacture spirituous matter or to sell them there and in compensation received an annual sum of Rs. 3,550.

House-numbering: By an Order dated 13th May, 1856, the names of streets were written both in French and Tamil and the houses were numbered as they exist even today; viz. odd numbers on the eastern row of streets running north-south beginning from the north and even numbers to the opposite row having the same beginning; similarly, odd numbers on the southern row of the east-west streets beginning from east and even number on the opposite row with the same beginning.

Emigration to the Reunion: An Order dated 17th June, 1859 permitted the emigration from Pondicherry and Karaikal to the Reunion.

First and Last Capital punishment: One by name Rangassamy was convicted for murder followed by theft on the person of a Hindu girl of 7 years and was executed by decapitaion by a latchet on 16th July, 1861. It was the first capital punishment since 1825 and was the last, for in practice this punishment was never enforced afterwards.

Inauguration of the passenger line: On the 17th November, 1862, the Vessel "Erymanthe" belonging to the 'Messageries Royale' arrived at Pondicherry.

Drinking water facilities: Water obtained from local sources at Mouthirapalayam was canalised on 1—9—1863 to the taps at the Grand Bazar and the Government square. The canalisation was supplemented by another in 1908 which distributed water to all the houses in the town.

Inauguration of the pier: The pier was inaugurated on 15th August, 1866. This was used for unloading cargo. It was 192 metres long. In 1880 it was lengthened by 64 metres and again in 1909 by 80 metres.

St. Eugiene school: The Empress of France accepted on 9—11—1867 as an honorary title the patronage of one school for the Hindu girls and authorised to give it the name of St. Eugiene Institution.

Installation of the statue of Dupleix: This was installed on the 16th July, 1870.

Foundation stone of the Town hall (Mairie): This was also laid on the 16th July, 1870.

Deputy to the French parliament: A Decree dated 1st February, 1871 authorised the election of a Deputy from French India for the Parliament.

Formation of a Paria village at Adivipolem: 28 parcels of land near the forest of Adivipolem (Yanam) were freely offered on 26th August, 1872 for the formation of a village for Harijans.

Girls' school at Mahe: On 14th February, 1873, a free school for caste girls, founded by Zamindar Marion Chinna Cacaya was opened and placed under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph d'Amnecy.

Banking facilities: A bank was established on 21st January, 1875 for the colonies of Cochin-China and French India under the name of "Indo-China Bank". Its period was fixed as 20 years. This resulted in the withdrawal of the existing English Bank, "The Oriental." In 1892-93, the "Comptoir d'Escompte' opened a branch at Pondicherry, but closed it immediately on representations made by the Indo-China Bank.

Senator to the French Parliament: The Law of 24th February, 1875, on the organisation of the Senate authorised French India to send a representative.

Famine condition: The chamber in France voted on 2—2—1877 a sum of Rs.100,000 towards assistance to the victims of famine.

Calve College: A school under the name of Calve Souprayachettiar College was established on 2nd May, 1877, intended for the Hindu and Muslim children.

Pondicherry Railway Company: On 12th June, 1878, the French parliament voted for the construction of a Railway connecting Pondicherry with British India Railway system. The first passenger train arrived at Pondicherry on the 14th October, 1879. The official inauguration ceremony was graced by the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras on the 15th December of the same year.

Municipalities: The Decree dated 12th March, 1880, was promulgated on 22nd April, 1880, which created Municipalities in the following localities — Pondicherry, Oulgaret, Villianur, Bahour, Karaikal, Grand Aldee, Nedungadu, Chandernagore, Mahe and Yanam.

Mahe Cemetries: By an Order of the 2nd June, 1880 a separate cemetry for Evangelist Church was demarcated on the plateau of the hillock of the Condai fort. Also a separate cemetry specially reserved for the Moplahs was established on the lands of small Callaye with an area of 200,000 sq. feet.

Dupleix statue at his native place: A subscription was opened in the French establishments in India on 21-10-1882 towards the erection of a statue of Dupleix at Landrecies, his native place. The statue was raised on 30—9—1888.

Opening of an Agronomic Station at Pondicherry: In accordance with a resolution passed by the General Assembly in its sitting of the 25th February, 1885, an Agronomic Station was opened under the Control of the Chief Pharmacist.

Flood havoc of November—December 1884: A sum of 500,000 francs was granted by the Government of France towards relief for the damage caused by floods in November-December, 1884. The Government of Indo-China also subscribed a sum of 5,000 piasters for the purpose.

Small Bazaar at the crossing of Bussy Street and Madras Street (Now Mahatma Gandhi Street): This was built during 1886.

Visit of Viceroy and Governor-General of India: Lord Duffrin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India paid a visit to Pondicherry in the later part of 1886.

Concordat between the Pope and King of Portugal: This was signed on 23rd June, 1887 by which the patronage of the Portuguese was reduced in India (Padroado) to their limits and the Pope was permitted to erect in the rest the Peninsula such new dioceses as he deemed fit and convenient. As a result of this Concordat, the Apostolic Prefecture of Pondi-

cherry was abolished and the Apostolic Vicariate was transformed into Archdiocese.

Land Survey: In 1887, a Survey Office covering the territory of Pondicherry was established for preparing the Plan of each Commune.

Public Notaries: The system of Public Notaries was organised in 1887 abolishing the old Notariate and the system of Tabellions.

Telephone Exchange: A Telephone exchange was authorised to be installed by the Indo-China Bank in the Pondicherry town in 1887.

Public Library at Karaikal: This was opened on 17th February, 1890, as per resolution of the General Assembly dated 23rd December, 1889.

The first official population Census: This was taken in 1891.

Visit of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore: On the 26th January, 1892, the Maharaja of Mysore paid a visit to the Governor of the French Establishments in India, and laid the foundation stone for a clock-tower erected in the small bazaar. The clock-tower was donated by Mr. Cou. Latchoumanassamy Chettiar and the tower itself was inaugurated on 16th March, 1921 under the Presidentship of Governor Gerbinis and of Mayor Henri Gaebele.

Budgets in Rupees: The budget of the colony till 1895 was drawn up in francs. From 1896 onwards the figures were shown in Rupees.

Karaikal-Peralam Railway: The construction of the branch line Peralam—Karaikal on the territory of the communes of Karaikal and Nedungadu was authorised on 31st December, 1895. The line was opened on 14th March, 1898.

Post of Controller of Emigration: The posts at Pondicherry and Karaikal were abolished on 10th February, 1898.

Representation at the Delhi Durbar of 1902: The Establishment placed a sum of 5,000 francs at the disposal of the Governor to represent this colony at the Durbar of Delhi.

Distillery: The Government distillery of alcohol was established at Ariankuppam and transferred to its present location in 1907.

Sri. Aurobindo Ghosh: He arrived at Pondicherry by a vessel of the "Messageries Maritime" and placed himself under the protection of France on the 4th April, 1910. His extradition to British India was requested by the British Indian Government, but was not granted as it was opposed by Mr. Henri Gaebele who said that Sri. Aurobindo came to ask the protection of France.

Drinking water facilities at Karaikal and Chandernagore: Works on this project were executed in 1910.

French India Historical Society: This was formed on the 1st May, 1911 with the Governor Martineau as President. The other members were Mr. De Nanteuil, President of the General Assembly, Mr. Henri Gaebele, Mayor of Pondicherry, Mr. Edmond Gaudart, Honorary Governor of Colonies, Mr. Gnanou Diagou, Professor, Jouveau Dubreuil, Mr. Vigie and Mr. Lehraux.

Repercussions of the First World War: On the 1st August, 1914 the Decree on mobilisation for the armies of land and sea was put into force. Families of those called to colours were given subsistence allowances. Young men aged 17 were authorised to be recruited for the duration of the war. Secret Codes in telegrams were prohibited. A sum of Rs. 120,000 was voluntarily contributed to the war expenses and another sum of Rs. 10,000 was offered to the wounded. The German cruiser "Emden" was in Madras on 22-9-1914 and shelled the coastal oil tanks which burnt throughout the night. The coastal batteries shelled on the ship but it escaped and turned towards the south to Pondicherry, where it reached on the 23rd September. The Governor summoned all the Europeans in Pondicherry who could take up arms. Fortuantely, the ship

did not fire any shot but sailed to the east in search of two French cruisers. But it met its watery grave at the Ile of Cocus in the Indian Ocean where it was followed by British destroyers. In February, 1915, a contingent of "Renoncants" creole and descendents of Europeans left for Indo-China. New contingents of creoles and descendants of Europeans left on the 10th April and 4th July, 1915 for France.

Cyclone of 1916 at Pondicherry: There was a terrible cyclone on the 22nd November, 1916. The victims were assisted with large contributions from the public. There was a reduction in the expenditure on the staff of the administration in order to direct the savings to the National defence and to the cyclone victims. Mahe, though small and poor, sent a sum of Rs. 376/- towards relief to these victims. A sum of Rs. 90,000/- was also allotted from the Budget of the colony towards the repairs of the damages caused by the cyclone.

Armistice between the Allies and Ger many: The signing of the Armistice was celebrated solemnly under the distinguished presence of the Acting Governor, M. Etienne Clayssen. Greetings were exchanged between the Governor and the Minister for Colonies, the Governor and Mr. Deane, British Consul at Pondicherry, the Governor and Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras, and the Governor and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of India.

Legion of Honour: A Section of the Legion was authorised to be formed on 7th October, 1924, with headquarters at Pondicherry, where religions or political discussions were formally prohibited. The first Indian to receive the Knighthood was Mr. Chanemouga Velayuda Modeliar, a member of the General Assembly in 1894; the second was Mr. Gnanou Diagou, member of the General Assembly, Mayor of Ariankuppam and President of the Colonial Commission. The third to follow was Mr. Calivarda Sinivassa Cavoundar, Mayor of Oulgaret.

First French Aeroplane to touch Indian soil: The first aeroplane carrying French aviators Weiss and Girier landed at Souttoukeny. The pilots were warmly greeted by the Governor De Guise and other elite of Pondicherry.

Bars: In 1932, Bars were set up in French India. The Bar comprised of senior advocates, solicitors and lawyers undergoing training and their strength was fixed as below:

Pondicherry—12 senior advocates, 6 advocate trainees; Karaikal—8 senior advocates, 4 advocate trainees; Chandernagore—6 senior advocates or solicitors and 2 advocate trainees; Mahe—4 senior advocates or solicitors and one advocate trainee; Yanam - 4 senior advocates or solicitors and one advocate trainee.

Racial distinction: The General Assembly of the French establishments in India asked the "Cercle de Pondicherry" to reorganise itself with a view to create good understanding between all the French citizens of India, without any distinction by colour.

World War II: This had serious repercussion on the Union territory budget. Several works were abandoned; income tax was imposed; and living became most expensive. In 1940, an Armistice was signed between the Governments of France and Germany. Governor Bouvin stood for Marshal Pentain who signed the armistice. Meanwhile, General De Gaulle had escaped to England, rallied all the Frenchmen outside France to his side declaring that only a battle was lost and not the war and that the fight would be continued from outside Britain who sheltered De Gaulle. He did not like the attitude of Bouvin. The British Consul General Colonel Schomberg was entrusted with a mission to ascertain whether Bouvin would align himself with De Gaulle. Bouvin agreed and French India contributed in men and material to the war under the Cross of Lorraine of General De Gaulle. The General Assembly approved the action of Bouvin.

Archeological and Historical Museum at Pondicherry: The Museum was created at Pondicherry on the 16th December, 1942 and placed under the care of the Government Librarian.

1943 Cyclone: A terrible cyclone caused damages in May, 1943.

Unified list of voters: Mr.D. Zivarattiname, member of the Consultative Assembly in Paris asked in 1944 for a unified list of voters instead of the existing double lists. Accordingly, by a Decree dated 23rd August, 1945, a single list was prescribed combining both the previous lists for elections to all local and municipal bodies. He was elected as a member for the National Constituent Assembly in France. Franchise was extended to women largely through his efforts.

Political reforms in French India: The Governor's post was abolished and his place was filled by a "Commissioner of the (French) Republic." The General Assembly was transformed into a Representative Assembly in 1946. In 1947, a Council or Government replacing the Privy Council was instituted by the Decrees of 12th April and 12th August, 1947. The Council consisted of six members, three of whom were to be elected by the Representative Assembly, and the other three to be appointed by the Commissioner. But in practice, all the six were elected by the Assembly. The Commissioner was the President of the Council.

Annexure III

Municipal Organisation

The Union Territory of Pondicherry is divided into 16 communes for administrative purposes. These communes can perhaps be compared with a taluk in Madras State. Each commune has a Municipal Council composed of 12 members, except in Pondicherry and Karaikal where the strength is 18 and 14 respectively. Each Council elects a Mayor and two Deputy Mayors, except in Pondicherry where the number of Deputies is 3. The members are elected by the voters of the Commune. The Councils are renewed every six years. Any member is eligible for re-election indefinitely.

Territorial Limits of Each Commune :

Till the enactment of the Decree dated 12th March, 1880 on Municipalities, the various establishments were divided into districts. The Decree laid down the division of the five settlements into ten communes as follows :

Pondicherry	...	Pondicherry
		Oulgaret
		Villianur
		Bahour
Karaikal	...	Karaikal
		Grand Aldee
		Nedungadu
Chandernagore	...	Chandernagore
Mahe	...	Mahe
Yanam	...	Yanam

The Decree of 25th December, 1907 further amended by that of 12th February, 1908 divided the ten communes into seventeen. The reason given in the Report of the Minister for Colonies to the President of the Republic was that a large number of villages were found in each commune lying far away from each other, without cohesion and generally without any common interest. "A feeling of distrust is born among certain inhabitants of the same commune towards the municipal administration; the people in the Municipal administration do not know others and it is to this reason that the irregularities in the preparation of electoral rolls of the colony can be partly attributed. Having studied the defect in the situation, the General Council and the local administration have proposed the division which, while increasing the number of communes from 10 to 17 will have as its basis the topography as well as the community of agricultural and industrial interests." This resulted in ensuring an equitable and judicious distribution of the population of French India.

Chandernagore has ceased to be part of the Pondicherry area.

Annexure IV

Judicial Set-up

The course of justice and administration as followed by the French is indicated below:

A Sovereign Council was established at Surat in 1671; but consequent of the installation of a Superior Council at Pondicherry in 1701 with Francois Martin as President assisted by three Councillors, the jurisdiction of the Surat Council was reduced to the settlements on the Malabar Coast only. The Council at Pondicherry passed Decrees in judicial matters and ordinances, rules and decisions in administrative matters.

In 1776, the King resumed the administration of his establishments. The Superior Council was thus absolved of its administrative powers and the Edict of 8th February, 1776, replaced it by a new Council with the sole object of rendering justice, civil as well as criminal, free of cost. The Council was abolished by a Royal Edict in August, 1784 and was replaced by a Council presided over by the Governor General Commissioner or senior Administrative Officer and composed of the senior most Administrative Officer and three Judges in civil matters and five in criminal matters, selected and appointed by the Governor. This tribunal had to take cognisance in the first and last resort of all litigations between the inhabitants and residents of the town and fort of Pondicherry and by way of appeal of all judgements emanating from the special Tribunals established in each of the other establishments, settlements and warehouses.

To render justice to the native population, a tribunal of the Choultry was instituted in Pondicherry in 1728. It was composed by a Civil Lieutenant and two assessors, two registrars, one European and the other Indian, a native Bailiff and four interpretors. To this Tribunal was attached a consultation Chamber, which consisted of eight important Hindus of various castes and religions and was held responsible for giving its opinion on all questions referred to it either by the Superior Council or by the Tribunal of the Choultry and the Police. It was the origin of the Consultative Committee of Indian Jurisprudence which was created on 30th October, 1827.

The judicial set up underwent changes from time to time since the passing of the Royal Ordinance dated 7th February, 1842 on the organisation of the judiciary and the administration of Justice in the French establishments in India.

Preliminary: Justice is rendered by a Tribunal Superieur d' Appel of First Grade, the composition of which was fixed by the decree of the 29th July, 1939, Tribunals of First Instance sitting at Pondicherry and at Karaikal and Courts of Conciliation with extended jurisdiction sitting at Chandernagore, Mahe and Yanam, whose grade and composition were fixed by the Decree of the 28th December, 1946. The mode of appointment of Magistrates was governed by the Decree of the 22nd August, 1928.

The hearings are public in civil and criminal matters unless the publicity is dangerous to the public order or to the morality and in that case, the Tribunal declares a prepared judgement. In all cases, the judgements, except those concerning incidents which occured during hearings in camera, are pronounced publicly. The judgement must be well founded. The judges cannot disturb, in whatever manner, the operations of the administrative body or summon the administrators before them in their official capacity.

Annexure V

Registration of Births, Deaths & Marriages

Registration is an important function in the municipality acting as Etat Civil or Civil Registering Office. The office of the municipality itself exercising its municipal powers is called the "Mairie". For all practical purposes, the Mairie has become identical though they perform distinct functions. The word "Civil Registry" has been used to denote Etat Civil in the following note. The general theme of registration falls within the scope of Book No. 1 of the Civil Code. Some amendments have been made to the provisions of the Code in order to keep in line with the customs and manners of the Indian population of French Establishments in India. The Decree dated 24th April, 1880 and the Law dated 21st August, 1897 laid down the legislation on this subject in so far as these establishments in India were concerned. The national status of the population depended on their origin. The French European settlers and their descendants claimed nationality under the Civil Law and that was the only law applicable to them. The natives of the French Establishments who were of Indian origin did not have the same national status as that of the French men. But it was, however, open to them to adopt the French Code. For this purpose they had to renounce their personal native laws and as such they were called "Renoncants" or those who renounced their personal laws.

The Decree dated 21st September, 1881, promulgated by order dated 3rd January, 1882, prescribes the procedure to be adopted for the renunciation. A gist of the Decree is given in this note. (Pages. 149 to 155 of Annuaire 1935)

Decree dated 24th April, 1880 promulgated in the French Establishments in India by Arrete (order) dated 31st July, 1880. This Decree is divided into three parts—Viz. I — Deeds of registration II — Marriages III—Separation

The first part has two sections: (1) General provisions and (2) Declaration of marriage. The general provisions stipulate that Part II of Book No. 1 of the Civil Code is declared applicable to the natives of the French Establishments in India except certain modifications and reservations as indicated below:

" Art. 34 (of the Civil Code): The deeds of registration shall furnish the year, the day and hour when these are received; the surnames, names, age, profession and domicile of all those will be mentioned therein and if necessary, the caste to which they belong.

Art. 40: The deeds of registration shall be written on one or several registers maintained in duplicate. They shall be recorded in the French language or in the native language which is most widely spread in the locality. The translation in French shall always be written in the margin on the duplicate of the registers deposited in the Court Registry Office. An order of the Governor can also lay down that this translation shall also be written on the copy which shall be preserved in the Civil Registry.

Art. 53: The Public Prosecutor at the Tribunal of First Instance shall be responsible to verify the state of the registers at the time of Registry, shall draw summary report of the procedings of the verification, take notice of the contraventions or offences committed by the officers of the Civil Registry and apply for sentences of fines on them. He shall supervise the execution of the Article 40 relating to the translation of the deeds.

Art. 55: The declarations of births shall be made within ten days of the birth of the

child to the officer of the Civil Registry of the locality; the child shall be presented to him either at his office or, if sick, in the house where it is. The officer of the Civil Registry can find a substitute delegate.

Art. 77: No inhumation or cremation can be made without an authorisation on a plain paper and free of cost by the officer of the Civil Registry or by the officials designated by the Governor; they cannot issue it except after verifying the death before the lapse of twelve hours. The officials issuing the permits shall send a statement of the permits issued by them to the officer of the Civil Registry within forty eight hours. These permits shall be preserved and added to the register of the Registry Office.

Art. 78: The declaration of death shall be made within eight days. It shall be drawn up by the officer of the Registry before two witnesses. These witnesses shall be, if possible, closest relatives or neighbours or when a person died outside his domicile, the person in whose home he died or his relative.

The failure to declare would make the defaulters liable to imprisonment for fifteen days and a fine of 100 franc or either of them.

The declaration of birth of a child born in British India of French parents domiciled in the French Establishments in India shall be made by the father or the mother within eight days following the arrival of the new born on the soil of the French, if their return took place in the year of birth.

The birth of a child born of French parents in foreign countries can always be registered in the Civil Registry when it shall be certified by documents issued by the competent authorities of the place of birth.

The registration shall be made by the Officer of the Civil Registry of the last domicile of the parents or if this domicile is unknown, by the Registering Officer specially designated by the Governor to proceed with the registration.

The deeds regarding deaths of natives who died in foreign countries can be registered in the same manner.

Section II–Declaration of marriage: The natives belonging to the Hindu or Muslim religion can either marry before the officer of the Civil Registry or continue to celebrate their marriage in accordance with the usage and custom.

The Brahmin, the Pandaram or the Kazi who celebrates a marriage shall be responsible to report it in writing within twenty four hours to the Officer of the Civil Registry of the locality.

The marriage shall also be registered within fifteen days following the celebration by the bridegroom, assisted by persons whose consent is necessary for the celebration of the marriage or by two related or unrelated witnesses.

In the marriage deed, the following shall be furnished:

1. The surnames, names, profession, age, place of birth and domicile of the couple.

2. The surnames, name, profession of the father and mother.

3. The date and place of celebration of the marriage.

4. The declaration of the mode of marriage adopted by the couple.

5. The surnames, names, age, profession, domicile of the minister.

6. The surnames, names, age, profession and domicile of witnesses and their declaration if they are relatives or related to the parties.

7. The fact whether there is or not a marriage contract as well as the name of the Tabellion (Notary Public) who has drawn up the contract.

The marriage of French natives, gentile or Muslim on the British territory should be

celebrated in the presence of two witnesses within three months following the return of the couple to the French territory. The bridegroom shall produce an attestation from the Pandaram or the Kazi who would have celebrated the marriage and the fact that this attestation has been handed over should be mentioned in the Deed of the celebration of the marriage.

Part II

Marriage

Part V of book I of the Civil Code are applicable to the natives who marry as per provisions of Section I of Part I of this decree subject to the following modifications.

"Art. 144. The male before completing 14 years and the female before completing 12 years cannot contract any marriage."

"Art. 145. However, age dispensations can be granted for serious reasons. As an exception to Article 22 of the Ordinance of the 23rd July 1840, these dispensations can be granted only by the President of the Republic.

Part III

Separation

The provisions in force at present of part VI of Book I of the Civil Code are declared to be applicable to the natives who marry in accordance with the provisions of Section I of Part of this Decree.

All provisions of land, Decrees and orders contrary to this Decree are hereby repealed.

The Law dated 21st August, 1897, promulgated by order dated 18th January, 1898 has further amended certain provisions of the Civil Code.

"Art. 49. In all cases where the mention of a deed relating to Civil Registry should have been made on the margin already registered, it shall be made officially. The Officer of the Civil Registry shall make this entry within three days in the registers held by him. Within the same time limit, he shall send a notice to the Public Prosecutor of his area and the latter shall see that the entry is made in an uniform manner on the registers existing in the archives of the communes or any other public depositories."

Art. 76 of the Civil Code is completed by the following:

"An entry regarding the celebration of the marriage shall be made on the margin of the Birth certificates of the couple".

Art. 331 of the Civil Code is completed as follows:

"The legitimation shall be entered in the margin of the Birth Certificate of the adopted child".

Art. 45 of the Civil Code is completed as follows:

"These shall bear the date of issue written in letters".

Paragraph 1 of Art. 70 of the Civil Code is amended as follows:

"The Officer of the Civil Registry shall obtain the birth certificates of each of the future husband and wife. These certificates should not have been issued before more than three months, if they had been issued in France and before more than six months, if they had been issued in a colony or in a consulate".

Decree relating to Personal Status dated 21-9-1881 promulgated in the French Establishments in India by order dated 3-1-1882:

Art. 1. In the French Establishments in India, the natives of both sexes of all castes and religions, majors of 21 years can renounce their personal status in the forms and on conditions defined hereinafter. By the fact of this renunciation which shall be final and irrevocable, they as well as their wives and minor children are governed by the civil and political laws applicable to the French in the colony.

Art. 2. The natives who are minors aged less than 21 can renounce their personal

status with the assistance of persons whose consent is necessary for the validity of the marriage. When the renunciation takes place at the time of the marriage, it can be stated in the Deed of the celebration.

Art. 3: The married natives, minors aged less than 21 can make this renunciation in the form prescribed for the majors.

Art. 4: The renunciation of the personal status when it is not made in the Deed of the celebration of the marriage, as stated in Art. 2. shall be recorded by the officer of the Civil Registry on a register specially opened for this purpose and maintained according to Art. 40 of the Civil Code, amended by the Decree of the 24th April, 1880.

This can also be made before the Justice of Peace, assisted by his Court Registrar and two witnesses or before a Notary Public.

In the two latter cases, a copy of the Report of the proceedings or of the Notarial Deed shall be immediately forwarded to the competent officer of the Civil Registry who will carry out the transcription in the register intended for this purpose.

Art. 5: Within 15 days of the renunciation or of the transcription, it should be published by administration extracts, free of charge in the Moniteur official (now Journal Official - Official Gazette) of the colony.

Art. 6: The natives who will renounce their personal status shall indicate on the Deed of the renunciation the surname which they intend to adopt for themselves and their descendants.

Art. 7: Any person can obtain from the depositories of the register intended for the Deeds of renunciation of personal status, extracts from this register. These extracts issued in conformity with the registers and legalised by the President of the Tribunal of First Instance or by the Judge who will replace him shall be authentic untill it is proved that the document has been forged.

Art. 8: A sum of 30 centimes (100 centimes make one rupee) only shall be levied by the officers of the Civil Registry for each copy of the Deed of renunciation as for the copy of a birth or a death or marriage certificate.

No amount is payable for drawing up of the said deeds or for their transcription in the registers.

Art. 9: The renunciation made prior to the promulgation of this Decree before the Court Registrars, Notaries Public or Tabellions shall be transcribed on the special register through the good offices of the parties concerned or by the Department of the Public Prosecutor.

The Renoncants can renew their renunciation in order to enjoy the benefits of Article 6 and obtain the effects provided in the Article 1.

Annexure VI

The powers of the Governor defined in the Organic Ordinance (23rd July, 1840.)

The powers of Governor:

The command and administration of the French Establishments in India are entrusted with the Governor residing at Pondicherry and under his orders, Administrators administer the other Establishments of Chandernagore, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. Under his orders, the Public Prosecutor runs the various parts of the Service. A Privy Council (later replaced by the Council of Government) clarifies his decisions and participates in his acts in specified cases.

Military powers

He can inspect the troops throughout the area of his Government. He orders their movements and sees to the regularity of the service and discipline. He has command over the troops in ships which are attached to the service of the colony. The Commanders of Warships or Squadrons stationed or on commission on roads off the ports of the French possessions in India have to exercise the authority conferred by the colonial office and hence to conform to the local orders and rules of the Governor. They have no authority on land. The Governor can constitute and summon military tribunals and have military men accused of crimes or offences prosecuted before these tribunals.

Administrative powers

The Governor has the over-all direction of the administration of the Navy, War, Finance and the various branches of internal administration. He has the over-all supervision over the navigation. He permits or prohibits the communications with land. If necessary, he issues embargo orders. He allows the Master of off-shore and in-shore vessels to continue their job after they have satisfied the provisions of the Royal Ordinance of the 31st August, 1828. He issues certificates of Francization within the limits fixed by rules and instructions of the Minister of the Navy. The seizures off the ports of the colony are judged, except on appeal in France, by a commission of five members with the Governor as Chairman who summons and presides over the commission. He provides for the execution of the budget. He calls for reports on the situation of the various funds and orders any extraordinary inspection. No portion of the 50 geometric paces reserved on the coast can be exchanged or alienated. The Governor institutes proceedings against the grantees of land for the cancellation of the grants and for the return of the land to the State if the grantees do not fulfil their obligations. He provides for all measures under the rules, for exploitation of lands. The Governor supervises everything concerning education. No College, School or similar institution can be opened without his authorisation. He sees to the free practice and outward regulations of worship and ensures that it is done with suitable dignity. No Brief or Deed of the Court of Rome (Vatican) except those of special dispensations, can be received or published in the colony except with the authorisation of the Governor given on the orders of the President of the Republic. The Governor sees that no religious congregation or community establishes itself in the colony without the special authorisation of the President of the Republic. Dispensations of marriage are accorded by the Governor in conformity with the established rules in the cases covered by articles 145 and 164 of the Civil code and the law of 16th April, 1832. He calls for reports on the state of the churches and burial places; the state of

funds of the churches and their use. He has the supreme control over charitable institutions and public assistance. The Governor provides for the security and peace in the colony. He maintains his inhabitants in fidelity and obedience which they must have to the mother country. All acts and events of such a nature as to disturb the order and tranquility of the colony should be immediately brought to his notice. He forwards the application for naturalisation to the Ministry for the colonies, with his opinion. He issues passports, leave, landing permits and permits for stay in accordance with the established rules. He orders general measures relating to public health regulations both in and outside the colony. Health officers and Pharmacists not attached to the Government can practice in the colony only by virtue of an authorisation of the Governor and only after completing the formalities prescribed by Ordinances and regulations. The Governor has powers for maintaining security. He has the right to summon before him, when the good of the service or the public order demands, any inhabitant, merchant or other individual who is on the territory of Pondicherry. The same right is exercisable by the Administrators of other Establishments in so far as the territory placed under their authority is concerned. He listens to and receives complaints and grievances which is addressed to him individually by the inhabitants of the colony; he sends a report on them to the Ministry for Colonies, forwarding all the official papers and informs him of the action taken by him. No person can be arrested under security regulations except on an order signed by the Governor. He can interrogate the accused and should hand him over, within 24 hours to the judicial Department except in cases where he is prosecuted extra—judicially according to Article 51 of the Ordinance. In the latter case, his case should be disposed of within 8 days. The Governor prohibits or dissolves the meetings or assemblies which can disturb public order, objects to collective addresses or others of the same nature, whatever be their object, and suppresses any undertaking which tends to weaken the respect due to the depositories of authority.

Powers of administration of justice

These are laid down by the Decree dated 5th March, 1927 and are common to Governors of all Colonies.

The Governor sees to the free and prompt dispensation of justice and gets periodical reports in this regard from the Chief of the Judicial Department, which he forwards to the Minister for Colonies. He has the right of entry and seat in the court when the courts reopen and occupies a high seat near the dais of the Presiding Judge. The honour of presiding belongs to the Governor. The exercise of this right is optional. When the Governor goes to the Law Courts to take his seat in the court at the time of its reopening, he informs the Chief of the judicial department in advance, who immediately intimates it to the presiding Judge. The Governor is waited for before the gate of the Court by a deputation composed of two Judges and Deputy Public Prosecutor and conducted to his place. On the entry of the Governor, the members of the court stand up and keep their heads uncovered and they sit and cover after the Governor takes his seat. When the Governor leaves, he is conducted back upto the gate of the court by the deputation which received him. The officers who accompany the Governor are seated in the order of precedence *inter se* within the railing and at the lower part of the dais on which the court is seated. When the Governor takes seat in the court, no speech can be delivered except with his authorisation and after he is given communication thereof. The Governor can personally seek information from the judicial police officers, on any matter pending before the Court. The Governor can

neither interfere in the cases which fall within the jurisdiction of the courts nor summon any inhabitant of the colony when any of his dispute, civil or commercial or criminal is pending before the court. He also cannot object to any procedure, civil, commercial or criminal. In civil and commercial cases, he cannot hinder or retard the execution of judgements or awards of Courts. He can stay proceedings regarding payment of fines when the solvency of the defaulters is known to him, on condition that he accounts for his action to the Minister for Colonies. He legalises also the documents coming from foreign places. He may authorise an officer to carry out the execution of this duty. Marriage dispensations are granted by the Governor sitting in Council, in accordance with the laws and rules in force. In penal matter, if there is an appeal for mercy in favour of a convict, the transmission of the appeal to the Head of the State is obligatory. In case of a death sentence and if there is no appeal for mercy,the Governor refers it to the Privy Council, or to the Council of Administration or Protectorate. The execution is stayed and appeal to clemancy is made to the Head of the State if, in the council atleast two members advise accordingly.

Powers with regard to officers and other Government Servants

All officers and other Government servants are placed under the authority of the Governor. His authority on the Ministers of religion is exercised according to the Ordinances, Edicts and Declarations; but the spiritual supervision and the ecclesiastical discipline belong to the Prefect Apostolic or other ecclesiastical superiors. He exercises control over the members of the Judicial service; he has the right to deal with them on matters of discipline and pass orders according to the Ordinances. The Governor has control over the Public Prosecutor and the Administrators in other Establishments. He passes orders on the differences which may arise among the officers of the colony in the matter of their rank and prerogatives. He provides for all the posts created by him and discharges or dismisses the employees appointed by him. He forwards to the Minister for Colonies proposals relating to pension and half-pay. He can authorise provisional payment but only within the fixed limits. He calls for notes on the conduct and capacity of the officers and other Government servants of all grades, every year, from the Heads of Departments and sends the notes to the Minister with his own remarks. He himself sends notes on the Heads of Departments.

Powers in relation with foreign Governments

The Governor corresponds with the Governor-Generals and Governors of foreign possessions in India on matters concerning these establishments. When authorised, he negotiates within the limits of his orders all commercial or other conventions; but he cannot in any case, conclude any treaty or alliance without the ratification of the President of the Republic.

Powers in respect of the colonial legislation

The Governor promulgates the Laws, Ordinances, Orders and Rules. The laws and ordinances and rules of the Mother Country cannot be applied to in the colony except by the order of the President of the Republic. The Governor issues orders and decisions to regulate the administrative and policy matters and for the execution of the laws and ordinances, whose application in the colony has been prescribed. When the Governor deems it necessary to introduce in the Colonial legislation, amendments or new provisions, he prepares them in Council and sends them to the Minister who gets him the orders of the President of the Republic.

Extraordinary powers

The Governor can modify the provisions of the budget. However, the total amount allotted by the budget cannot be exceeded, unless it is urgent.

In the case of officers who have been appointed by the President of the Republic or by the Minister and whose conduct has been found to be so reprehensible as to be unworthy of being kept in the service, the Governor after communicating in writing to them of the charges framed against them, can suspend them awaiting the orders of the President of the Republic or the Minister. In the case of Heads of Departments and members of the Judicial service, falling under the cases of above nature, the Governor should offer them the means of going to France to account for their conduct to the Minister for Colonies. In case they refuse to comply with the instructions of the Governor, they can be suspended. In any case, they cease to function forthwith. The Governor should send immediately to the Minister a report on the action taken by him under these extra-ordinary powers and submit therewith full justifiable documents.

Governors' responsibility

On the orders of the President of the Republic, the Governor can be prosecuted for treason, misappropriation of public funds, misuse of authority or disobedience. The proceedings whether they are instituted on the request of the Government or on the complaint of any interested party, are conducted according to the rules prescribed in France in respect of Government servants. In cases where the Governor is charged with expenditure unduly drawn from public funds, materials and labour, proceedings only administratively can be taken against him. No suit or prosecution for whatever cause can be undertaken against the Governor in the Colony during the tenure of his office. All action taken against him shall be brought before the Courts of France according to the forms prescribed by laws of the Mother Country. No decree or judgment can be put into execution against the Governor in the Colony.

Other provisions relating to the Governor

Every year the Governor submits to the Minister a Memoir on the general situation of the colony. He gives an account therein of all the departments of the administration entrusted to him, points out the defects to be rectified, and the improvements achieved during the year, and proposes further measures for the good of the Government and the prosperity of the inhabitants. The Administrators of the other establishments submit a report annually to the Governor. This report has to be forwarded to the Minister by the Governor with his remarks. During the tenure of his office, the Governor cannot acquire landed properties, or marry in the colony, without the authorisation of the President of the Republic. When the President deems convenient to recall the Governor, his powers cease the moment when his successor lands. The out-going Governor hands over charge to his successor in the presence of the officers at the headquarters of the colony. He hands over to him a detailed Memoir informing him of the operations commenced or proposed during his administration and of the situation in the various parts of the Government. He gives him in writing, information on all the officers and employees of the Government in the colony. Also, he hands over to him with an inventory, his registers of correspondence and all the letters and official documents relating to the administration, without retaining any of them, with the exception of confidential and secret correspondence. In case of death, absence or other exigencies and if the successor had not been arranged in advance, the Governor is replaced temporarily by the Chief Secretary.

The Ministry for Colonies referred to above was changed to the Ministry for French Overseas Territories after the World War II and the Governor was replaced by the Commissioner of the Republic at the same time.

Annexure VII

ARMY

(Pages 70 and 11 of History of French India by H. De. Closets D' Erray)

Before Dumas, the troupe was composed of Europeans, cross-bred (French and Portuguese) and mercenaries. In 1740, fearing of an invasion by Mahrattas, Dumas had the idea of enrolling native elements, whose flexibility, nervous elasticity and habits of obedience infused him. It is the origin of the Sepoys.

In 1758, Lally landed by "Comte de Province" with his regiment composed of 1080 footmen and of 50 artillerymen. The preceding year 983 men of Lorraine Regiment had arrived from France under the command of Field Marshal Marquise de Soupire.

In 1773, Jean Law de Lauriston dispensed with the Indian battalion and replaced it by the Pondicherry regiment, with two autonomous artillery companies and a battalion of Sepoys of 10 companies, one of which was of grenadiers.

Two Royal Ordinances appeared on 28th January and 4th February, 1776. The first sanctioned the creation of an infantry regiment under the name of Pondicherry regiment for guarding the possessions of His Majesty in India. The second stipulated that the two artillery companies serving at Pondicherry of which one came from the Royal Corps and the other from the former battalion of India would hereafter be maintained under the denomination of the Indian Company of Gunners and Bombers.

In 1713, when Bussy came to India for a second time, he constituted 5 battalions of Sepoys of 1000 men each, each one of which followed each of the five European regiments.

Each of these battalions had at its head an European Assistant Medical Officer and an Indian Assistant Medical Officer and was divided into ten companies each commanded by an European Officer and an Indian Officer with two European sergeants and four corporals and an equal number of native warrant officers. Two cross-bred drummers and 84 sepoys (grenadiers-riflemen) completed the strength of the company of 100 men.

It is noteworthy that in this army of Bussy, was a Second Lieutenant in the Pondicherry Regiment (Riflemen Company of Captain Larcher) and a sergeant in the regiment of Aquitaine whose names should be remembered in History—Barras, the future member of the Directory of French Historical fame and Bernadotte, who became 35 years later King of Sweden under the name of Charles VI. The latter was taken prisoner in the sally of Gudalur on the 27th June, 1783.

On 6th April, 1793, the National Guard was created in Pondicherry.

CHAPTER III

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Preliminary:

As indicated earlier, the Union Territory of Pondicherry consists of four distinct areas- Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. They are further sub-divided into 16 communes. Pondicherry area has 8 communes, Karaikal six and Mahe and Yanam one each. The table below gives the area and population of the four areas and the communes comprised in each:

Table III—1

Area and Population

Union Territory / Area / Commune	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
1	2	3
PONDICHERRY	180.9	369,079
1. Pondicherry Area	113.4	258,561
1. Pondicherry Commune	2.4	73,387
2. Ariankuppam ,,	9.4	20,226
3. Mudaliarpet ,,	5.2	27,560
4. Ozhukarai ,,	13.3	39,217
5. Mannadipet ,,	24.5	25,963
6. Villianur ,,	25.6	30,800
7. Bahour ,,	21.3	23,890
8. Nettapakkam ,,	11.7	17,518
2. Karaikal Area	57.6	84,001
1. Karaikal Commune	7.0	29,309
2. Tirunallar ,,	16.4	17,635
3. Neravy ,,	6.7	9,754
4. Nedungadu ,,	9.3	8,184
5. Kottucherry ,,	9.9	9,228
6. Grand Aldee ,,	8.3	9,891
3. Mahe Area	3.2	19,485
1. Mahe Commune	3.2	19,485
4. Yanam Area	6.7	7,032
1. Yanam Commune	6.7	7,032

Five towns are found in the State-Pondicherry, the headquarters of the State and Muthialpet in Pondicherry commune, Karaikal in Karaikal commune and Mahe in Mahe commune. The entire Yanam commune is treated as a town. All other communes have no urban area and have been declared as rural for Census purposes.

The classification of rural and urban has been attempted for the first time in the State in 1961 only. Of the total population of 369,079, 24.11% (88,997) live in the five towns of the State.

Houselisting in 1960

2. Houselisting was conducted in September-October, 1960 and formed the first stage of the Census Operations of 1961. Even though the main purpose of this was to collect information about the number of buildings and Census houses and their use, an attempt was made also to assess the number of persons residing in the houses as on the date of visit. It was thought that the information on population so collected would give an approximate idea of the population to be counted during the enumeration which would facilitate effective measures being taken for a successful count. The Table below gives the population obtained during the houselisting, provisional population and the final population based on 1961 Census and the variation between them.

Table III—2

Percentage Variation between Houselist, Provisional and Final Population

Union Territory / Area / Commune	Houselist Population	Provisional Population	Final Population	Percentage variation 3 & 4	Percentage variation 2 & 4
1	2	3	4	5	6
PONDICHERRY	356,550	369,083	369,079	—0·001	+3.51
1. Pondicherry Area	245,066	258,590	258,561	—0·01	+5·51
1. Pondicherry Commune	67,607	73,377	73,387	+0·01	+8·55
2. Ariankuppam ,,	20,025	20,219	20,226	+0·03	+1·00
3. Mudaliarpet ,,	26,688	27,597	27,560	—0·13	+3·27
4. Ozhukarai ,,	36,737	39,228	39,217	—0·03	+6·75
5. Mannadipet ,,	24,745	25,981	25,963	—0·07	+4·92
6. Villianur ,,	29,354	30,801	30,800	—0·003	+4·93
7. Bahour ,,	23,314	23,869	23,890	+0·09	+2·47
8. Nettapakkam ,,	16,596	17,518	17,518	...	+5·56
2. Karaikal Area	83,640	83,986	84,001	+0·02	+0·43
1. Karaikal Commune	28,287	29,305	29,309	+0·01	+3·61
2. Tirunallar ,,	18,009	17,628	17,635	+0·04	—2·08
3. Neravy ,,	9,697	9,748	9,754	+0·06	+0·59
4. Nedungadu ,,	8,995	8,185	8,184	—0·01	—9·02
5. Kottucherry ,,	8,909	9,226	9,228	+0·02	+3·58
6. Grand Aldee ,,	9,743	9,894	9,891	—0·03	+1·52
3. Mahe Area	20,400	19,478	19,485	+0·04	—4·49
Mahe Commune	20,400	19,478	19,485	+0·04	—4·49
4. Yanam Area	7,444	7,029	7,032	+0·04	—5·53
Yanam Commune	7,444	7,029	7,032	+0·04	—5·53

It will be seen from the above Table that the variation between houselist and final population is 3.51%. Pondicherry area has shown an increase of 5.51%. Mahe and Yanam have surprisingly shown a decrease of 4.49% and 5.53%. Karaikal has also recorded a small increase of 0.43% over the houselisting population. A natural growth of 0.5% can be expected during the houselisting and enumeration. Other factors which may account for variation is migration or emigration and some difference between *de jure* and *de facto* count. It is rather difficult to explain the large variation shown by Mahe and Yanam. The variation between the provisional population of February-March 1961 and the final population is negligible as the difference between the two is less than 0.1% in the State as well as in all the four areas. We may, therefore, conclude that the Census count has been more accurately done than the houselisting count.

Changes in area of districts:

3. The Table below shows the areas of districts in 1961 and 1948:

Table III—3

Area of Districts—1948 and 1961

Union Territory/Area	1961 Area in sq. miles			1948
	S. G. of India	State Survey	Difference	
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	185·0	180·9	—4.1	180·9
1. Pondicherry Area	112·0	113·4	+1·4	113·4
2. Karaikal Area	61·0	57·6	—3·4	57·6
3. Mahe Area	4·0	3·2	—0·8	3·2
4. Yanam Area	8·0	6·7	—1·3	6·7

The small difference between the figures in Column 2 and 3 may be due to the difference in the method of computation adopted by two departments. It is also observed that the area of 1961 and 1948 are identical and no change in the jurisdiction of the State has occurred after 1948.

Rank of Pondicherry in India's area and population

4. The Table below presents the population, rank in population, area, rank in area 1961 along with that of the rank in population 1951 in each of the States and Union Territories in India.

Table III—4

Rank of the State among the States and Union Territories of India

In terms of Population and Area, 1951 and 1961

State/Union Territory	% of India's Population in 1961	% of India's Area	Rank in Area	Rank in Population in 1951	Rank in Population in 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	8·19	8·63	5	4	4
Assam	2·70	3·85	13	14	14
Bihar	10·58	5·45	8	2	2
Gujarat	4·70	5·78	7	9	9
Jammu & Kashmir	0·81	4·37	10	15	15
Kerala	3·85	1·22	16	13	13
Madhya Pradesh	7·37	13·76	1	7	7
Madras	7·67	4·08	11	5	6
Maharashtra	9·00	9·63	3	3	3
Mysore	5·37	6·01	6	8	8
Orissa	4·00	4·90	9	12	12
Punjab	4·62	3·85	12	10	10
Rajasthan	4·59	10·74	2	11	11
Uttar Pradesh	16·79	9·27	4	1	1
West Bengal	7·95	2·78	14	6	5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0·01	0·26	21	25	25
Delhi	0·61	0·05	24	16	16
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0·01	0·02	25	24	26
Goa, Daman & Diu	0·14	0·12	23	19	20
Laccadive & Minicoy Islands	0·01	0·001	27	26	27
Himachal Pradesh	0·31	0·87	17	17	17
Manipur	0·18	0·70	18	20	19
Nagaland	0·08	0·52	19	22	21
Pondicherry	0·08	0·01	26	21	22
Sikkim	0·04	0·23	22	23	24
Tripura	0·26	0·34	20	18	18
*N.E.F.A	0·08	2·56	15	N.A	23

* Surveyor General's figures have been used for Calculating the percentage of India's Area and Density as the State Survey figures are not available.

Pondicherry has 0.08% of India's population and 0.01% of India's area in 1961. The rank in terms of population in 1961 is 22nd while the State occupied 21st rank in terms of population in 1951. It will be seen that both in area and population, Pondicherry State constitutes a very small territory of India. Actually, the 12 Union territories of India form only 69,670 sq. miles with a population of 7,941,110. The Table below gives the position of Pondicherry among other Union Territories.

Table III—5

Area and Population of Union Territories of India, 1961

Union Territory	Area	Rank in Area	Population	Rank in Population	% Area	% Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,215	6	63,548	10	4.62	0.80
2. Delhi	573	9	26,58,612	1	0.82	33.48
3. Himachal Pradesh	10,702	2	13,51,144	2	15.36	17.02
4. Laccadive & Minicoy Islands	11	12	24,108	12	0.02	0,30
5. Manipur	8,628	3	7,80,037	4	12.38	9-82
6. Tripura	4,116	5	11,42,005	3	5.91	14.38
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	191	10	57,963	11	0.27	0.73
8. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,431	8	6,26,667	5	2.05	7.89
9. Pondicherry	181	11	3,69,079	7	0.26	4.65
10. N.E.F.A	31,438	1	3,36,558	8	45.12	4.24
11. Nagaland	6,366	4	3,69,200	6	9.14	4.65
12. Sikkim	2,818	7	1,62,189	9	4.05	2.04

In area Pondicherry ranks eleventh. In population it ranks seventh. It has a high density of population, i. e. 2,040, next to Delhi and Laccadive and Minicoy Islands and occupies the third position. In population it compares with Nagaland and N.E.F.A. while in area it can be compared with Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Comparison of State's population, the rate of increase and sex ratio with adjacent States and Union Territories:

5. The Table below presents the population, the rate of increase and sex ratio of Pondicherry compared with those of neighbouring States and other Union Territories:

Table III—6

Comparing State's Population, Annual Rate of Increase, Sex Ratio and Density per Sq. Kilometre With Adjacent States and Other Union Territories

State/Union Territory	Population	Males	Females	Annual rate of increase	Sex Ratio	Density per km.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pondicherry	369,079	183,347	185,732	1.50	1,013	787
Andhra Pradesh	35,983,447	18,161,671	17,821,776	1·46	981	131
Madras	33,686,953	16,910,978	16,775,975	1·13	992	259
Kerala	16,903,715	8,361,927	8,541,788	2·24	1,022	435
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	63,548	39,304	24,244	7·45	617	8
Delhi	2,658,612	1,489,378	1,169,234	4·30	785	1792
Himachal Pradesh	1,351,144	703,697	648,447	1·99	923	49
Laccadive & Minicoy Islands	24,108	11,935	12,173	1·38	1,020	831
Manipur	780,037	387,058	392,979	3·05	1,015	35
Tripura	1,142,005	591,237	550,768	5·98	932	107
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57,963	29,524	28,439	3·39	963	117
Goa, Daman & Diu	626,667	302,534	324,133	0·50	1,071	169
N. E. F. A.	336,558	177,680	158,878	N.A.	894	4
*Nagaland	369,200	191,027	178,173	1·32	933	22
Sikkim	162,189	85,193	76,996	1·65	904	22

* The area of Tuensang district in Nagaland is different in 1951 and 1961 Census. Thus for the purpose of annual percentage of rate of increase, the populations of 1951 and 1961 of Tuensang have been excluded.

Pondicherry's annual rate of growth of 1·5% can be compared with that of Madras and Andhra Pradesh. It tends to approximate more towards Madras. The sex ratio is above parity viz. 1,013 females per 1,000 males and resembles more the pattern of Kerala, and Laccadive and Minicoy Islands. It does not conform to the pattern observed either in Madras or Andhra Pradesh where towns are more developed and advanced in Industry. Therefore, the high sex ratio can be attributed to the slow progress in industrialisation of the State and the existence of less developed urban areas. The density of population of Pondicherry stands in a good position having 2,040 persons per sq. mile showing close similarity with Laccadive and Minicoy Islands. It shows a greater concentration of population. The presence of wider areas covered by forests, swamps of hills account for low density in other States and territories Such places are absent in this State thereby increasing the density of population.

Size of district in Pondicherry and other States :

6. The Table attached shows the most populous and least populous district in each State and Union territories of India. Delhi, Manipur, N.E.F.A. and Sikkim do not have any districts. The most populous district is Pondicherry area with a population of 258,561. It is bigger than Tuensang district of Nagaland and Androth Island of Laccadive and Minicoy Group. Yanam is the least populous in the district which is bigger than that of Bitra of the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands with a population of 80. The population of Yanam is about one tenth of Dang district of Gujarat and one seventh of Sabroom sub-division of Tripura.

Table III—7

Most Populous, Least Populous Districts and Average Population of Districts in Each of The States of India—1961

State/Union Territory (in alphabetical order)	Most populous District		Least populous District		Average population of district
	Name	Population	Name	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6
*Andaman & Nicobar Islands					
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	3,009,900	Adilabad	1,009,292	1,799,172
Assam	Kamrup	2,062,572	Mizo Hills	266,063	1,079,343
Bihar	Darbhanga	4,413,027	Dhanbad	1,158,610	2,732,683
Dadra & Nagar Haveli					
*Delhi					
Goa, Daman & Diu	Goa	589,997	Diu	14,280	208,889
Gujarat	Surat	2,451,624	Dang	71,567	1,213,726
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	384,259	Kinnaur	40,980	225,191
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	654,368	Ladakh	88,651	395,964
Kerala	Kozhikode	2,617,189	Trichur	1,639,862	1,878,191
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	Androth	4,183	Bitra	80	2,411
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur	2,021,793	Datia	200,467	752,847
Madras	Salem	3,804,108	Nilgiris	409,308	2,591,304
Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	4,152,056	Wardha	634,277	1,521,297
*Manipur					
Mysore	Bangalore	2,504,462	Coorg	322,829	1,241,409
Nagaland	Tuensang	134,275	Kohima	108,924	123,067
*N. E. F. A.					
Orissa	Cuttack	3,060,320	Baudhhondmals	514,427	1,349,911
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	258,561	Yanam	7,032	92,270
Punjab	Ferozpur	1,619,116	Lahaul & Spiti	20,453	1,068,780
Rajasthan	Jaipur	1,901,756	Jaisalmer	140,338	775,215
Tripura	Sadar Sub-Div.	366,076	Sabroom Sub-Div.	43,397	114,201
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2,712,960	Uttar Kashi	122,836	1,365,674
West Bengal and Sikkim	24 Parganas	6,280,915	Darjeeling	624,640	2,182,892

Note : * There are no districts in these territories.

The largest and smallest district and average size of district in each State and territory in India are presented in the Table below :

TABLE III—8

The Largest and Smallest Districts with The Average Size of Districts in Each State and Union Territory

State/Union Territory (in alphabetical order)	Largest District		Smallest District		Average area of district in sq. miles.
	Name	Area in sq. miles.	Name	Area. in sq. miles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
*Andaman & Nicobar Islands					
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	9,209	Hyderabad	2,997	5,303
Assam	Mizo Hills	8,143	Nowgong	2,200	4,296
Bihar	Ranchi	7,035	Dhanbad	1,109	3,937
*Dadra & Nagar Haveli					
Delhi					
Goa, Daman & Diu	Goa	1393.9	Diu	14.9	476.9
Gujarat	Kutch	16,567	Dangs	689	4,180
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	2,656	Bilaspur	449	1,784
Jammu & Kashmir	Ladakh	37,754	Kathua	1,024	5,963
Kerala	Kozhikode	2,570	Alleppy	708	1,667
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	†Minicoy	1.75	†Bitra	0.04	0.98
Madhya Pradesh	Bastar	15,128	Datia	786	3,931
Madras	Salem	7,051	Madras Corporation	49	3,858
Maharashtra	Chanda	10,088	Greater Bombay	169	4,549
Manipur					
Mysore	Bijapur	6,567	Coorg	1,590	3,887
Nagaland	Kohima	2,374	Mokokchung	1,924	2,122
N.E.F.A.					
Orissa	Koraput	9,919	Balasore	2,507	4,629
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	113.4	Mahe	3.2	45.23
Punjab	Kangra	6,293	Simla	222	2,490
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	14,995	Dungarpur	1,460	5,073
*Tripura	Dharmanagar*	682	Sonamura	205	411.6
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	4,263	Rampur	917	2,109
West Bengal and Sikkim	24—Parganas	5,638	Calcutta	40	2,137

* Refers Sub-divisions

† Refers Inhabited Islands

It is seen that the average size of a district is only 45·2 sq. miles in Pondicherry while the biggest is more than two times that size. The smallest district is less than one tenth of the average size of district for the State. Comparing these with the other States and territories one can see that the biggest district in Pondicherry has no comparison with its counterparts in other Union Territories except Laccadive and Minicoy Islands. The area of the largest district is even less than that of Dharmanagar Sub-division of Tripura. If we examine the position of the smallest district, we will find that except Laccadive and Minicoy Islands where the smallest district is having an area of 0·04 sq. miles, all the other States have districts bigger in size when compared to Pondicherry State. It is obvious that there is no proper area distribution from district to district. It is not likely also because they represent isolated pockets situated in distant parts, bound together by a common administration.

Literacy:

7. Pondicherry territory ranks high in literacy. The overall percentage is 37.43 as against 24·02 for all India. The table below gives the literacy rates in 1961 for the States and Union Territories in India:

Table III—9

Percentage of Literacy in States and Union Territories

State/Union Territory	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
India	24·02	34·44	12·95
States			
Andhra Pradesh	21·19	30·19	12·03
Assam	27·36	37·32	15·99
Bihar	18·40	29·83	6·90
Gujarat	30·45	41·13	19·10
Jammu	11·03	16·97	4·26
Kerala	46·85	54·97	38·90
Madhya Pradesh	17·13	27·03	6·73
Madras	31·41	44·54	18·17
Maharashtra	29.82	42·04	16·76
Mysore	25·40	36·15	14·19
Orissa	21·66	34·68	8·65
Punjab	24·22	32·97	14·09
Rajasthan	15·21	23·71	5·84
Uttar Pradesh	17·65	27·30	7·02
West Bengal	29·28	40·08	16·98
Union Territories & Other Areas			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	33·63	42·43	19·37
Delhi	52·75	60·75	42·55
Himachal Pradesh	17·15	27·20	6·25
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	23·27	35·80	10·98
Manipur	30·42	45·12	15·93
Tripura	20·24	29·61	10·19
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9·48	14·71	4·05
Goa, Daman & Diu	30·75	39·04	23·02
Pondicherry	37·43	50·39	24·64
N. E. F. A.	7·13	12·25	1·42
Nagaland	17·91	24·04	11·34
Sikkim	12·33	19·63	4·26

Among the States and Union Territories, Pondicherry ranks third in literacy of the total population, males and females. Delhi and Kerala have precedence over Pondicherry, Delhi taking the first rank and Kerala the second.

Workers and Non-workers

8. It will be interesting to know the distribution of population into workers and non-workers and how they compare with the neighbouring States, and other Union Territories. The Table below shows the information:

Table III—10

Percentage Distribution of Population into Workers & Non—workers

State/Union Territory	Percentage distribution of population					
	Total population	Total workers	As cultivator	As Agricultural labourer	Non-Agl. workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	100	51·87	20·81	14·83	16·23	48·13
Kerala	100	33·31	6·97	5·79	20·55	66·69
Madras	100	45·57	19·17	8·40	18·00	54·43
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100	49·09	10·16	0·55	38·38	50·91
Delhi	100	32·14	2·09	0·27	29·78	67·86
Himachal Pradesh	100	59·62	49·63	0·84	9·15	40·38
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	100	51·64	0·58	...	51·06	48·36
Manipur	100	45·89	30·02	0 28	15·59	54·11
Tripura	100	38·29	24·60	2·88	10·81	61·71
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100	60·03	44·51	8·54	6·98	39·97
Goa, Daman & Diu	100	41·19	17·74	6·28	17·17	58·81
Pondicherry	100	37·49	5·98	10·51	21·00	62·51
*N. E. F. A.	100	67·60	0·40	0·03	67·17	32·40
Nagaland	100	59·40	52·41	0·68	6·31	40·60
Sikkim	100	64·10	57·26	1·38	5·46	35·90

* Excludes that portion of N. E. F. A. where simplified Census schedule was canvassed

Pondicherry has 37.49% of its population as workers and 62.51% under Non-workers. The percentage of working population to total population is much less than in the neighbouring States of Andhra-pradesh and Madras, but slightly higher than that of Kerala. It may be seen that 21.00% of the total population are dependant on non-agricultural activities and 16.49% on Agricultural activities. The percentage of population depending on non-agricultural activities is higher then those of Andhra-pradesh, Kerala and Madras. Among the Union Territories and other areas, the percentage of workers is higher than that of Delhi and less than those of others.

General Distribution and Density

9. I will now discuss the comparative area and population of the four areas in the State. Pondicherry has 62.69% of the State's area and 70·06% State's population. Karaikal has a

larger percentage of area of 31.84, but has only 22.76% of the population. Obviously Pondicherry is more densely populated. Mahe with 1·77% of area has 5·28% of population showing a still higher concentration of persons. Yanam has 3·70% of area, but only 1·90% of population. No marked variation in the distribution of population has happened between 1948 and 1961 except that there is a tendency for population to increase in the State capital - Pondicherry.

Size of Districts in Pondicherry

10. Average population of a district is 92,270. Pondicherry area with 258,561 persons is the only area whose population is above the average. No proper comparison of the different areas is possible because of the large disparity observed from area to area. Actually Mahe and Yanam are only big villages when compared with other States in India.

Density of Population

11. The density of population in the State is 2,040 persons per sq. mile. Mahe area has the highest density of 6,089. It is followed by Pondicherry area with 2,280 per sq. mile. Karaikal has only 1,458 persons per sq. mile. Yanam has the least density of 1,054. In the rural sector, Mahe stands first with a density of 4,436 persons per sq. mile. Pondicherry with 1,848 persons per sq. mile comes second. The State density for rural areas is 1,630. In the urban sector, Karaikal with 71,781 persons to a sq. mile ranks first. The State density is 9,823 persons per sq. mile. Pondicherry area with 33,612 persons per sq. mile comes second and Mahe with 14,724 per sq. mile comes third. The last position goes to Yanam. Highly concentrated population is seen in the urban sector of Pondicherry and Karaikal as compared to Mahe and Yanam areas.

Subsidiary Table A-I-1 shows the area and population (actual and percentage) by commune density. In all the four areas, the commune density is more than 750 persons per sq. mile. The lowest density of 880 persons per sq. mile is recorded in Nedungadu commune of Karaikal area, while the highest is 30,578 per sq. mile recorded in Pondicherry commune of Pondicherry area. The high density of Pondicherry commune is due to the location of Pondicherry, the headquarters of the State in its limit. Its importance is enhanced by the existence of the port and the location of industries. The area of Pondicherry commune is the lowest among the communes, viz. 2.4 sq. miles. The density of population is 2,040 persons per sq. mile in the State. Out of 16 communes, in 6 communes, the density is above the State average. In the rural areas, the State average is 1,630 persons per sq. mile, In 5 communes, the density is above state average. The urban state average is 9,823 persons per sq. mile and 3 communes show densities above the State average.

Changes in Density—1948-1961

12. In subsidiary Table A-I-5, density according to 1961 and 1948 Censuses are given. The State density has increased from 1948 to 1961 by 286. Mahe area has recorded more than the State increase, viz. 372 while Pondicherry and Karaikal have shown increases of 317 and 233. The lowest is in Yanam being 180.

Density of Population Compared With the Density of Adjoining Districts of Other States

13. The Table below gives the density of the four areas and the density of districts of other States adjacent to each area:

Table III—11

Density of Population Compared with Adjacent Districts

Area/District.	Density of population per sq. mile		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry Area	2,280	1,848	33,612
South Arcot District	724	648	3,645
Karaikal Area	1,458	1,078	7,1781
Thanjavur District	868	716	5,108
Mahe Area	6,089	4,436	14,724
Kozhikode District	1,018	N.A.	N.A.
Cannanore District	812	N.A.	N.A.
Yanam Area	1,054	...	1,054
East Godavari District	624	518	6,218

The total density in all the four areas is much higher than those of the adjoining districts. There is greater concentration of population in Pondicherry.

Females per 1000 Males :

14. The sex ratio for the State is 1,013. It is a happy feature. In rural areas the ratio is 1,001 against 1,053 in urban. It is rather strange that there is a higher concentration of women in urban areas. This peculiarity is seen in two areas-Pondicherry and Karaikal, while in Mahe the urban ratio is less then rural. Three out of four areas have ratios above parity, the exception being Pondicherry. In two areas, the rural sex ratio is above the State ratio. In all the areas in urban sector, the sex ratio is above parity. In two areas, the ratio is less than the State urban ratio.

15. Females per 1,000 Males—Comparison with Adjoining Districts of Other States

The Table below gives the sex ratios of the four areas and the sex ratios of districts of other states adjacent to each area.

Table III—12

Sex Ratios of the Four Areas and Adjacent Districts

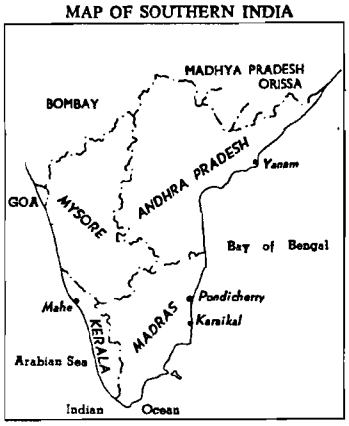
Area District	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry Area	988	979	1,025
South Arcot District	989	980	986
Karaikal Area	1,056	1,042	1,095
Thanjavur District	1,016	1,019	1,004
Mahe Area	1,175	1,192	1,150
Kozhikode District	1,012	1,016	989
Cannanore District	1,035	1,041	1,010
Yanam Area	1,021	...	1,021
East Godavari District	999	1,000	994

In the total (Rural plus Urban) sector the tendency prevalent in the neighbouring districts viz. the ratio tending below or above parity is noticed in all the areas except Yanam. In the rural sector, the ratio is higher than that of total in the adjoining districts. It is not so in the case of Pondicherry and Karaikal. In the urban sector, the adjoining districts except Thanjavur and Cannanore show ratios less than parity while in the four areas the ratios are above parity. The high ratio in the urban sector of the former French settlements indicates less developed urban sectors when compared with the more developed towns in the adjoining districts.

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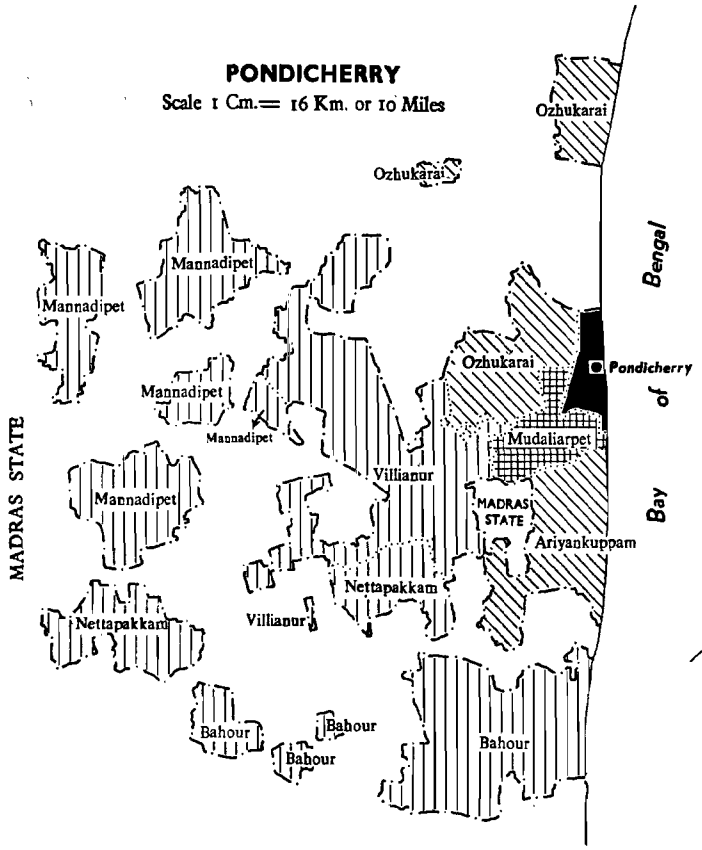
DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQ. MILE, 1961

MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA



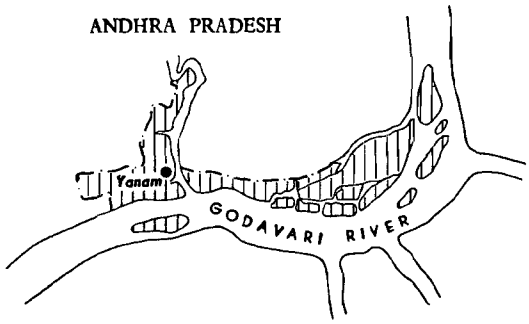
PONDICHERRY

Scale 1 Cm.= 16 Km. or 10 Miles



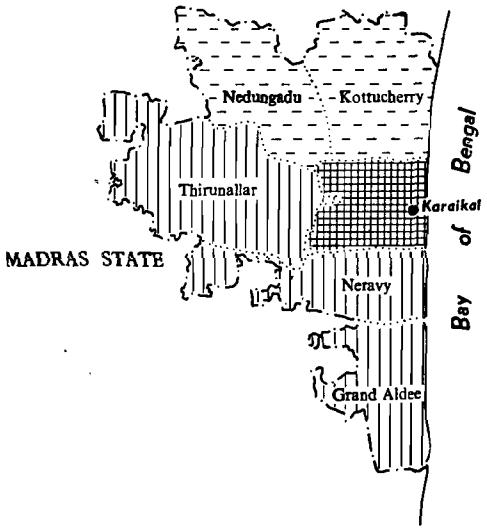
YANAM

Scale 1 Cm. = 12 Km. or 7.5 Miles



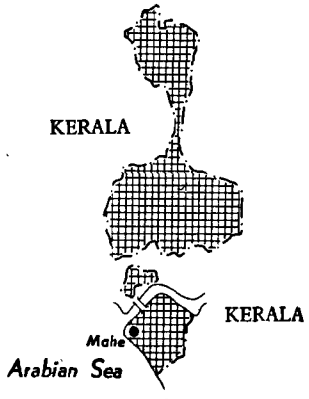
KARAIKAL

Scale 1 Cm. = 16 Km. or 10 Miles



MAHE

Scale 1 Cm. = 8 Km. or 5 Miles



REFERENCE

State Boundary — · — · —

Commune Boundary .....

Number of Persons per Square Mile

Less than 1000

1001 – 2000

2001 – 3000

3001 & Above

Pondicherry (30,578)

Variation in Population During 1901-61

16. The Table below presents the districts arranged according to their rank in population with the variation in population during 1901-61:

Table III—13

Districts Arranged According to Their Population and Percentage Change—1901-1961

Rank in 1951	Name of Area	1901—61	1961—48	1948—41	1941—31	1931—21	1921—11	1911—01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	PONDICHERRY	+49·82	+16·34	+11·31	+10·20	+ 5·93	—5·05	+4·39
1.	Pondicherry	+48·21	+16·17	+ 8·75	+11·49	+ 5·28	—5·68	+5·95
2.	Karaikal	+48·42	+19·08	+16·49	+ 5·51	+ 5·59	—3·93	—0·03
3.	Mahe	+89·21	+ 6·52	+29·81	+13·37	+14·81	+0·91	+4·19
4.	Yanam	+40·50	+20·14	+ 2·49	+ 8·80	+13·37	—8·01	+0·56

During 1901-61 the State has recorded an increase of about 50%. The growth of population has not been appreciable during 1901-11 and 1921-31. A decline has been recorded in 1911-21 by 5·06%. The influenza epidemic of 1918-1919 which ravaged the entire continent has contributed to the decrease in the State's population growth. Except in Mahe area where there was a very low increase of 0·91%, all the other areas have registered decline during 1911-21. From 1931 onwards the growth has been more than 1% per annum. The period 1948-61 has shown a comparatively higher increase of 16.34%. Taking the four areas separately, Mahe has almost doubled its population in sixty years while the other areas have increased by 50%. Pondicherry and Karaikal have almost the same increase. Pondicherry and Yanam have recorded a higher increase during 1948-61 than 1941-48. Mahe area has shown considerable fall during 1948-61 compared to 1941-48. Yanam has shown a reverse trend, larger increase being recorded in 1948-61 compared to 1941-48.

Comparison with Neighbouring Districts

17. It will be interesting to compare the rate of growth with the adjoining districts of other States in which they are enclaved. The Table below gives the figures for the four areas as well as the districts in which they are located.

Table III—14

Percentage Variation in the Four Areas and Adjacent Districts 1901-1951

Area/District	Percentage change 1901—61	1961—51	1951—41	1941—31	1931—21	1921—11	1911—01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pondicherry Area	+ 48.21	+16.17	+ 8.75	+11.49	+ 5.28	—5.63	+ 5.95
South Arcot District	+ 44.74	+ 9.77	+ 6.44	+ 6.28	+ 5.79	—1.80	+12.19
Karaikal Area	+ 48.42	+19.08	+16.49	+ 5.51	+ 5.59	—3.93	— 0.03
Thanjavur District	+ 44.39	+ 8.82	+16.36	+ 7.44	+ 2.40	—1.53	+ 5.25
Mahe Area	+ 89.21	+ 6.52	+29.81	+13.37	+14.81	+0.91	+ 4.19
Kozhikode District	+127.19	+26.72	+23.52	+12.16	+15.96	+2.71	+ 8.66
Cannanore District	+126.11	+29.47	+22.44	+12.64	+15.21	+2.81	+ 6.91
Yanam Area	+ 40.50	+20.14	+ 2.49	+ 8.80	+13.39	—8.01	+ 0.56
East Godavari District	+ 94.80	+13.32	+16.45	+12.52	+14.31	+1.70	+12.86

Note: For this Table the variation during 1948—61 in the four areas have been assumed to be the same as for 1951—61.

From the above Table it will be seen that during the decade 1901-1911, the former French settlements showed lesser variation than the neighbouring districts. In the decade 1911-21, the areas except Yanam have shown a similarity to the adjacent districts in that, they have shown either a decrease or a small increase as exhibited by the adjacent areas. In the decade 1921-31, Karaikal alone has shown a higher increase than the adjacent districts. During 1931-41, Pondicherry and Mahe have shown increases more than that of the adjacent districts while Karaikal and Yanam have shown lesser percentage of increase. Except Yanam, the other areas have shown higher peecentage of increase compared to adjacent districts during the period 1941-51.

There was no Census in 1951, but a Census was conducted by the ex-French Administration in 1948. For this discussion, the population of 1951 has been assumed to be the same as in 1948. During the period 1951-61, except Mahe, all the other areas have shown greater variation when compared to the near by districts. For the period 1901-61 the percentage increase in Pondicherry and Karaikal is slightly higher than that of South Arcot and Thanjavur districts. The increase during the same period in Mahe and Yanam is considerably less than that of Kozhikode and Cannanore and East Godavari districts with which the two areas are adjacent.

Variation in Population by Specific Periods

18. I will now examine whether any area has gained substantially than other areas and if so, during which period. The following Table presents the figures for certain specified periods:

Table III—15

Districts Which Have Had a Higher Percentage Increase Than the Average for the State-1901-61

Name of Area	Percentage increase		
	1901-61	1921-61	1948-61
1	2	3	4
Average for the State	49·82	51·17	16·34
Mahe area	89·21	79·97	6·52

Table III—16

Districts Which Have Had a Lower Percentage Increase than the Average for the State 1901-61

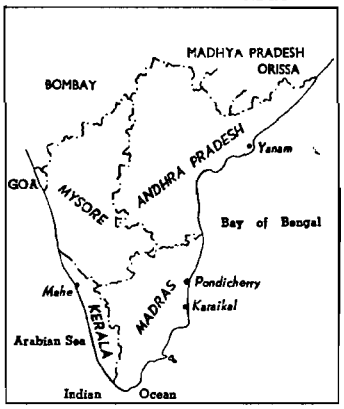
Name of Area	Percentage increase		
	1901-61	1921-61	1948-61
1	2	3	4
Average for the State	49·82	51·17	16·34
Pondicherry Area	48·21	48·31	16·17
Karaikal Area	48·42	54·54	19·38
Yanam Area	40·50	51·88	20·14

From the Tables presented above, Mahe has shown a growth of population above the State average during the periods 1901-61 and 1921-61, but the percentage increase was very much lower during 1948-61 when compared to the State average of 16·34%. Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam have shown less percentage increase during 1901-61. Pondicherry area has been showing lesser percentage of increase than the State average during the periods 1901-61, 1921-61 and 1948-61. The general observation is that Pondicherry and Karaikal show population growth in line with the State average and can be said to have a regional pattern. The other two areas show a different trend. This is perhaps due to the fact that 92·82% of the State's population live in these two areas.

THE UNION TERRITORY OF
PONDICHERRY

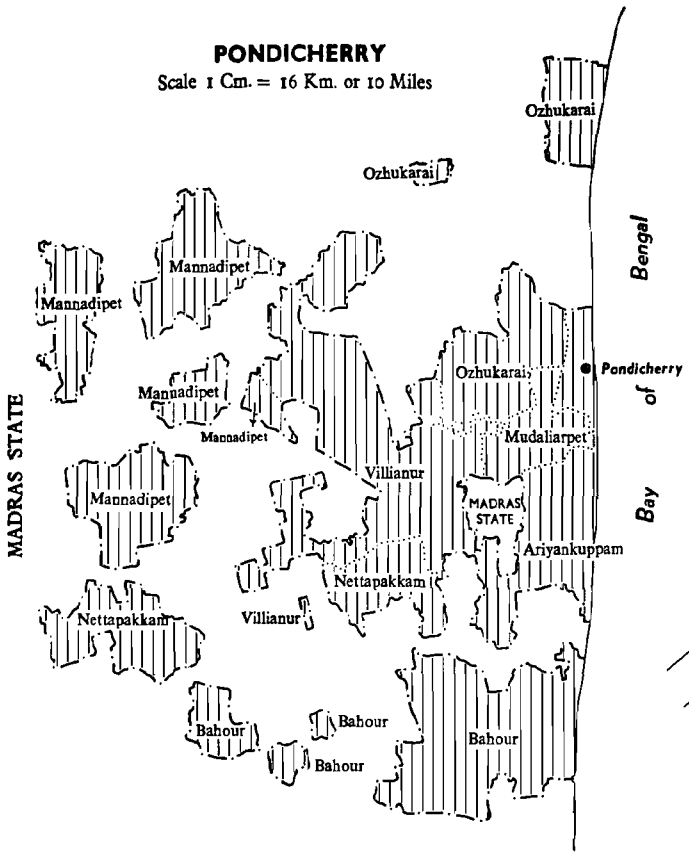
INTER CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1948-61

MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA



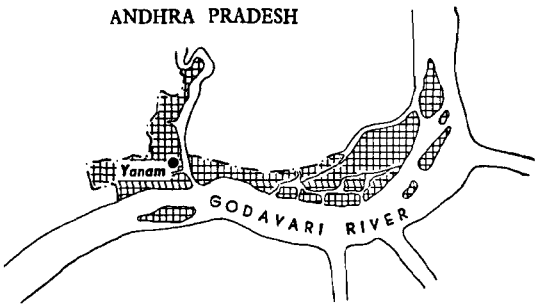
PONDICHERRY

Scale 1 Cm. = 16 Km. or 10 Miles



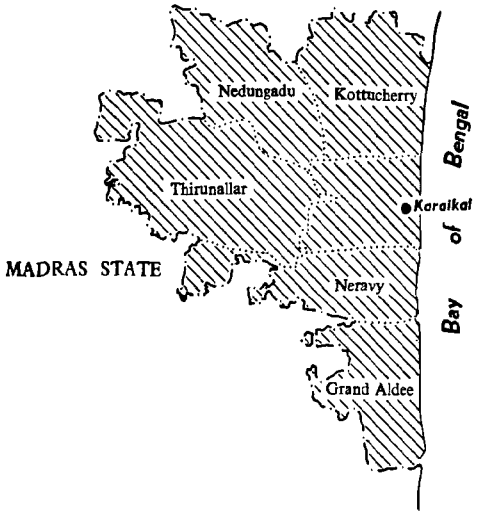
YANAM

Scale 1 Cm.= 12 Km. or 7.5 Miles



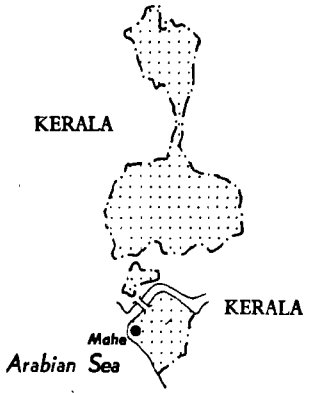
KARAIKAL

Scale 1 Cm.= 16 Km. or 10 Miles



MAHE

Scale 1 Cm. = 8 Km. or 5 Miles



REFERENCE

State Boundary — · — · —

Commune Boundary .....

Percentage Increase in Population

6.52%

16.17%

19.08%

20.14%

Let us now see whether the growth of the four areas have any comparability with those of the adjacent districts of other States. The Table below gives the information:

Table III—17

Percentage Change in the Four Areas and Adjacent Districts 1901-61

Area/District	Percentage change		
	1901-61	1921-61	1951-61
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry Area	48·21	48·31	16·17
South Arcot District	44·74	31·37	9·77
Karaikal Area	48·42	54·54	19·08
Thanjavur District	44·39	39·31	8·82
Mahe Area	89·21	7·97	6·52
Kozhikode District	127·19	103·57	26·72
Cannanore District	126·11	105·71	29·47
Yanam Area	40·50	51·88	20·14
East Godavari District	94·80	69·72	13·32

Note: For purposes of this Table the variation during 1948—61 in the four areas have been assumed to be the same as for 1951—61.

Pondicherry area and Karaikal area show larger increases during 1921-61 and 1948-61 than those of the adjoining districts of South Arcot and Thanjavur. Mahe does not compare favourably with either Kozhikode or Cannanore. The increase during all the three periods is less than those of the two districts. Yanam also shows a different pattern. During the period 1901-61 and 1921-61, the increase is much less than that of East Godavari while in 1951-61 the increase is much higher.

From the foregoing discussion it will be clear that the pattern of the growth of population has remained steady in Pondicherry and Karaikal. In Yanam it has shown a tendency to increase after merger. In Mahe it has shown a decrease. Perhaps with the merger of Mahe with Indian Union, its importance as an economic unit has dwindled.

Distribution of Population by Communes

19. The Table below presents the distribution of population among the communes in each area:

Table III—18

Number of Communes and Their Population Which are Above or Below the Average Population of Communes in Their Respective Areas, 1961

Area	Total Number of Communes	No. of Communes in the area which are above the average population of Commune in the area	Total Population comprised in Communes mentioned in Col. 3	No. of Communes in the District which are below the average population of a Commune
1	2	3	4	5
Pondicherry	8	2	112,604	6
Karaikal	6	2	46,944	4

	Total population Comprised in Communes mentioned in Col. 5	No. of Communes which are within 20% (+) of the average population of Commune for the area	Total population comprised in Communes mentioned in Col. 7
	6	7	8
Pondicherry	145,957	3	84,323
Karaikal	37,057	...	...

In Pondicherry and Karaikal, only two communes each, have greater population above the average. It means that population is concentrated in relatively smaller number of areas. As a rule in Pondicherry State, concentration of population in smaller number of communes is evident in all the areas. While three communes have population within 20% above or below the average population of a commune in Pondicherry area, there are no communes coming under that group in Karaikal area. Karaikal has thus heavier concentration in a smaller number of communes than Pondicherry. For this discussion, Mahe and Yanam have been omitted.

Commune Density :

20. The following Table shows the communes grouped by density ranges :

Table III—19

Distribution of General Density (persons per sq. mile) in the Communes of the State Arranged by Districts

(General Density for the State—2040)

Name of Area	Density per sq. mile	Number of Communes whose densities are				
		Above 100% of that of State	76 to 100% above that of State	51 to 75% above that of State	26 to 50% above that of State	Upto 25% above that of State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pondicherry	2,280	2			1	1
Karaikal	1,458	1				
Mahe	6,089	1				
Yanam	1,054					

	0 to 25% below that of State	26 to 50% below that of State	51 to 75% below that of State	75 to 100 % below that of State
	8	9	10	11
Pondicherry		4		
Karaikal		3	2	
Mahe				
Yanam		1		

From the above Table it will be seen that Pondicherry has two communes whose densities are above 100% of that of the State, and Karaikal and Mahe have one each with density above 100%. One commune in Pondicherry has density above 25% and below 51% and one commune has a density upto 25%. Rest of the communes in Pondicherry and 3 in Karaikal have densities in the range 26 to 50% below that of the State. Yanam which has only one commune falls in the category of 26 to 50% below that of the State. Two communes in Karaikal also fall under the category 51-75% below that of the State. While half the number of communes have higher density than that of the State in Pondicherry Area, Karaikal has one sixth of the number of communes with such density. The density of Mahe is the highest among the four

areas of the State. Yanam has the lowest density. Out of the communes of Pondicherry showing densities above 100% Pondicherry commune is influenced by the presence of Pondicherry town—the headquarters of the State and an industrial town. Similarly Karaikal commune which shows density of 4,187 is influenced by Karaikal town which is the seat of the Administrator and which is also a trading and commercial centre. It is also the granary of the State. Mahe commune located as a pocket in Kerala has the pattern of high density of Kerala where the impact on land is great. Its urban density is not much, compared with Pondicherry or Karaikal. It includes Mahe which is also the headquarters of the Administrator.

Definition of a Census House & Census Household

21. Census House is defined as a structure or part of a structure, inhabited or vacant or a dwelling, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of of business, workshop, school, etc. with a separate entrance. A household has been defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so. Messes, boarding houses and hostels where unrelated people live together are also households.

Density of Census Houses

22. During the houselisting operations conducted in 1960, we have obtained information on the number of Census houses in the State and the uses to which they are put. In addition, the opportunity was availed to collect the number of households residing in houses used wholly or partly as dwellings so as to estimate the probable number of persons to be counted during the actual census count and to arrange for ensuring accuracy in the count. From the data so obtained, we may see how many of the houses are used as dwellings, partly or wholly and the relationship between Census houses and households. The Table presents the proportion of dwellings and households to all Census houses in the State as well as for the four areas.

Table III—20

Proportion of Dwellings and Households to 100 Census Houses

Union Territory/Area	Proportion to		
	Total Census Houses	Dwellings to Census Houses	House-holds to Census Houses
1	2	3	4
PONDICHERRY	100	82·9	86·8
Pondicherry Area	100	83·8	87·5
Karaikal Area	100	81·5	86·6
Mahe Area	100	72·8	74·4
Yanam Area	100	91·1	92·6

From the figures presented above, it may be seen that Yanam has more dwellings than all the other areas in the State. Pondicherry area comes next followed by Karaikal and Mahe areas. It may be inferred that Yanam area appears to be backward in the sense that there is very little economic activity compared to the other areas. Mahe area has the least proportion of dwellings among the four areas thus indicating greater economic activity in census houses. This is evident from the fact that out of 1,000 census houses in Mahe, 62 houses are used as shops and factories, and 39 as workshops and worksheds. The corresponding figures for Yanam are 13 and 2. As between Pondicherry and Karaikal, Pondicherry area has more dwellings indicating lesser economic activity in houses than in Karaikal.

Coming to the proportion of Census households, we find that the State proportion is 86.8. Yanam and Pondicherry areas have shown figures above the state average while Karaikal and Mahe are below the State average.

Census Houses Per Sq. Mile

23. Subsidiary Table A-I—3, gives the number of houses per 100 sq. mile in rural areas

and per a square mile in urban areas. The figures per sq. mile in rural and urban areas of the State and the four areas are extracted below:

Table III—21

Houses per Square Mile in Rural and Urban Areas

Union Territory/Area	Houses per square mile	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
PONDICHERRY	295	1,430
Pondicherry Area	330	4,865
Karaikal Area	208	11,497
Mahe Area	670	1,642
Yanam Area	...	191

From the above Table it may be seen that Mahe Area is the most crowded among the constituent rural areas. Pondicherry comes next but the variation between the two is very large. Karaikal has the least number of houses per square mile showing the less congested nature among the rural areas of the State. In the urban sector, we find Karaikal is having a very congested appearance. There are 11,497 houses per square mile as compared to the State average of 1,430. Pondicherry Area Urban sector shows proportion roughly half of that of Karaikal. Mahe records 1,642. Yanam shows the least proportion of 191. The number of houses per square mile in Yanam is very much less than the State average for rural areas indicating lesser concentration of houses.

Distribution of Occupied Residential Houses and Persons by Rural and Urban Areas

24. In subsidiary Table A-I—2, distribution of 1000 occupied residential houses and 10,000 persons by rural and urban areas are shown. Since detailed classification was not attempted in earlier Censuses, no effective comparison could be made. According to 1961 Census, 79.5% of occupied residential houses are in rural areas, while 20.5% are in urban. Pondicherry has 83.5% of houses in rural areas followed by Karaikal with 77.5% and Mahe with 63.9%. Yanam is treated as urban. Out of 100 persons living in the State, 75.89 are living in rural areas and 24.11 in urban areas. In rural population, Pondicherry leads with 79.98 followed by Karaikal and Mahe with 73.51 and 59.19 per hundred of population.

In the State, 5.80 persons live in a house. The highest is recorded in Mahe area with 7.15 persons per house and the lowest in Karaikal and Yanam with 5.50 each.

In the rural sector, 5.53 persons inhabit a house. Mahe leads with 6.62 followed by Pondicherry with 5.59. Last comes Karaikal with 5.19. In the urban sector, 6.84 persons live in a house. Mahe leads the list with 8.07 persons per house followed by Pondicherry and Karaikal and lastly by Yanam with 7.09, 6.45 and 5.50 persons per house. It is seen that Mahe area accommodates more persons in a house than all other areas. Perhaps this area is similar to Kerala State in which it is embedded.

Persons per Occupied Residential House—Comparison with Adjoining Districts of Other States

25. The Table below presents the figures for the four areas and the districts of other States:

Table III—22

Average Number of Persons per House in the Four Areas and Adjacent Districts

Area/District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry Area	5·8	5·6	7·1
South Arcot District	5·2	5·1	5·8
Karaikal Area	5·5	5·2	6·5
Thanjavur District	4·9	4·7	5·6
Mahe Area	7·1	6·6	8·1
Kozhikode District	6·1	5·9	7·4
Cannanore District	6·4	6·2	7·3
Yanam Area	5·5	...	5·5
East Godavari District	5·5	5.3	6·6

Pondicherry has more persons per house in all the sectors when compared to South Arcot District. Karaikal area also has more persons per house in all sectors when compared with Thanjavur. Mahe area has also shown more persons per house in all sectors when compared to Kozhikode and Cannanore districts of Kerala State. Yanam area which is entirely urban shows lesser number of persons per house when compared with urban sector of East Godavari. Generally speaking, the former French Settlements except Yanam have more persons per house than the adjoining districts of Southern State.

Households per Occupied Houses

26. In the Primary Census Abstract, the number of occupied residential houses and households as per the Census count in February-March 1961, is given. We may see the distribution of households per Census house in the State and the four areas. The proportions are given in the Table below:

Table III—23

Proportion of Household to 100 Occupied Houses

Union Territory, Area	Proportion of household to 100 occupied houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
PONDICHERRY	117·12	114·97	125·49
Pondicherry Area	117·41	115·15	128·86
Karaikal Area	118·91	116·55	127·05
Mahe Area	101·76	100·40	104·16
Yanam Area	118·45	...	118·45

Pondicherry State has 117.12 households per 100 occupied houses. The break-up for rural/urban areas is 114.97 and 125.49 respectively. Taking the rural urban areas together, we find Karaikal area stands first in having the highest proportion of households per house with 118.91 closely followed by Yanam with 118.45 households per 100 houses. Pondicherry area ranks third with 117.41 households while Mahe area comes last with 101.76 households per 100 houses. The low proportion of households per house in Mahe area is indicative of the traditional nature of the Malayalam speaking population to have a house for a single household instead of more families occupying a single house as in other parts of the State.

Rural areas in the State show a proportion of 114.97 per 100 houses. Karaikal area has the maximum proportion with 116.55 households followed by Pondicherry with 115.15 households per 100 houses. Mahe has the least proportion, viz. 100.40 which shows the pattern of families living in independent houses.

Among urban areas, the concentration of households is found in the following order—Pondicherry Area (128.86), Karaikal Area (127.05) Yanam Area (118.45) and Mahe Area (104.16) as against the State average of 125·49 households per 100 houses. The pattern seen in the rural areas is also noticed in the urban area as far as Mahe is concerned.

The difference in the proportion of households in rural and urban areas is not very high. In Mahe, the difference is negligible and the proportion of households in rural and urban areas is above the State figure in Pondicherry and Karaikal Areas.

Persons per Household

27. The statement given below shows the number of persons per household in the State and the four areas by rural/urban break-up.

Table III—24

Average Number of Persons per Household

Union Territory / Area	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
PONDICHERRY	4.95	4.81	5.45
Pondicherry Area	4.98	4.86	5.50
Karaikal Area	4.60	4.45	5.08
Mahe Area	7.02	6.59	7.75
Yanam Area	4.64	...	4.64

From the figures given above, it may be seen that except Yanam and Karaikal areas, the other two areas have more number of persons per household than the State average. In the rural sector, Karaikal has less number of persons than the State average. In the urban sector, Yanam has the lowest number of persons per household followed by Karaikal Area. It is observed that overcrowding in the sense that more than 5 persons are accommodated in a household is noticed only in Mahe Area which perhaps reflects the conditions prevailing in Kerala. Next to Mahe, Pondicherry area seems to have more persons per household in all the three sectors.

Classification of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in Towns:

28. We may now see the households distributed according to the number of rooms occupied by them in respect of towns. The Table below presents the information collected from Houselists on 20% sample basis:

Table III—25

Distribution of 1,000 Households in Towns Classified by Number of Rooms Occupied

Class of Town	No defined room	Households occupying					
		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Fvie rooms & above	Not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III (20,000 to 49,999)	3	476	195	136	90	86	14
IV (10,000 to 19,999)	81	553	133	72	47	48	66
V (5,000 to 9,999)	2	330	217	163	107	171	10

From the figures it may be noticed that the households occupying no regular room, one room and two rooms are greater in Class III and IV towns compared to Class V town. Class IV towns show more housing congestion of households than even Class III towns. More than 65% of the households in Class III and more than 76% in Class IV have households occupying less than three rooms. It is seen that housing conditions are better in Class V towns and that towns in Class III and Class IV suffer from congestion.

Census Houses and Their Uses in Towns

29. We may now see the distribution of Census houses according to their uses. The information given below has also been collected from the Houselists on a full count.

Table III—26

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses According to Use in Cities and Towns

Class of City/Town	Vacant Census Houses	Census houses used as						
		Dwellings	Shop-cum-Dwellings	Workshop-cum-Dwellings	Business houses and Offices	Factories workshops and work-sheds	School & Other educational Institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class III ...	65	778	7	2	16	35	8	89
Class IV ...	48	805	8	63	2	18	5	51
Class V ...	56	854	8	...	20	27	10	25

It is noticed that the vacancy is higher in Class III towns with 65 per 1,000 houses while Class IV has 48 per 1,000. Class V has 56 vacant houses out of 1,000 houses. Pure dwellings account for 778 in Class III towns to 854 in Class V. Class IV has 805 dwellings per 1,000 houses thereby indicating that in bigger towns the proportion of houses put to uses other than dwellings is higher than in towns of other lower classes. The number of houses put to other uses shows the extent of economic activity of houses - business houses, factories, workshops, schools and other educational institutions, etc. The proportion of houses used as shop-cum dwellings is almost the same in all the classes of towns. Workshop cum - dwelling is totally absent in Class V, while it is as high as 63 in Class IV towns, Class III recording only a proportion of 2 per 1,000. This indicates the prevallence of household industry and cottage industries in Class IV towns. Business houses and offices show higher proportions in Class III and Class V towns while it is not significant in Class IV towns. Class III towns show a proportion of 35 under factories, workshops and worksheds while the lowest proportion is seen in Class IV towns with a proportion of 18. The proportion in Class V is 27 per 1,000 houses. Schools and other educational institutions show proportions ranging from 10 in Class V to 5 in Class IV. A proportion of 8 per 1,000 is shown by Class III. It appears that adequate educational facilities are available in all the classes of towns. The proportion of 'others' in the three classes is in the descending order of classes and the highest in Class III and lowest in Class V. This indicates the wider uses of houses in bigger towns than in smaller towns thereby restricting the availability of dwellings and thus causing housing shortage.

Growth of Population

30. We have seen in the earlier portion of this report, the percentage increase or decrease of population in the four areas of the State during 1948-61. Now let us see how the population of the communes have increased or decreased during 1948-61 and at what rate the changes have been effected. The statement below gives the required information.

Table III—27

Percentage Increase or Decrease of Population in the Four Areas and Communes—1948-1961

(Average increase for the State during 1948-61—16.34)

Area	No. of Communes	Increase							Decrease
		(a) Upto 9.9%	(b) 10—19.9%	(c) 20-24.9%	(d) 25-29.9%	(e) 30-39.9%	(f) 40-49.9%	(g) above 50%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pondicherry (16.17)	8	Ariankuppam (7.66)	Ozhukarai (11.06) Mannadipet (11.76) Villianur (10·04) Bahour (16.02)	Pondicherry (22.65) Mudaliarpet (23.06) Nettapakkam (21.46)					
Karaikal (19.08)	6	Grand Aldee (4.37)	Nedungadu (16.90) Kottucherry (11.22)	Tirunallar (20.52) Neravy (20·03)	Karaikal (27.39)				
Mahe (6.52)	1	Mahe (6·52)							
Yanam (20.14)	1			Yanam (20.14)					

Out of 16 communes 7 communes, 3 each in Pondicherry and Karaikal Areas and the commune of Yanam have shown increases above 20%, the state increase being 16.34% during 1948—61. Nedungadu commune in Karaikal Area has shown increase (16.90%) slightly above the percentage increase of the State. Barring these eight communes, all the rest have shown increases below the State rate of increase. The lowest increase is noticed in Grand Aldee commune with 4.37%. Mahe commune has shown a nominal increase of 6.52% only.

The reasons for the increases above the State average can not be co-related to the increase in urban population as no rural urban classification was done in 1948 by the ex-French Administration. The increases may be due to increased agricultural activities and agricultural production, development of communication facilities, starting of new industries and improvement in health due to the implementation of Plan Schemes in the newly formed State.

We have earlier seen the communes classified by density ranges. Communes which have much higher density than the State density are 6 in number and are distributed in the three areas of Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe. If we compare the communes which have shown higher increase with those showing high density, we find that Pondicherry and Mudaliarpet communes of Pondicherry Area and Karaikal Commune in Karaikal area are having these two factors in their favour. The factors which influenced the higher density in these areas have also acted in these communes showing higher increases in population. In the case of other five communes which have shown increases above the State average – Nettapakkam in Pondicherry, Nedungadu, Tirunallar and Neravy in Karaikal and Yanam commune, it is seen that they have densities much lower than the State density. Whether the increase in population is due to new reclamation of land, new irrigation or road communication development or new industrial projects or urban centres or immigration or freedom from devastating epidemics like cholera, plague, etc., we cannot say definitely. But one point may be borne in mind. With the advent of freedom from foreign domination in this territory, the Government of India and local Government have taken great pains to improve the economic and social condition of the people of this State by undertaking various projects, the result of which has been felt in these areas. This may perhaps have resulted in these areas recording a sizeable percentage increase during 1948-61.

Migrants From Other States During the Last Ten Years

31. During this Census, information has been collected on the duration of residence of migrants in the place of enumeration. We may now see the percentage of the immigrants to the total population in the four areas.

Table-III—28

Increase in 1961 Classified by the Proportion of Immigrants who have Lived in the Areas Not More Than Ten Years

Union Territory/Area	% Increase in 1948-61	Percentage of migrants to total pouplation of area who have been born			Percentage of migrants to total Population
		within the same area	outside the district but with in the same State	Outside the State	
1	2	3	4	5	6
PONDICHERRY	+ 16.34	(a) 18,825	1,314	42,057	121,895
		(b) 5.10	0.36	11.40	33.03
Pondicherry	+ 16.17	(a) 14,730	704	27,352	82,757
		(b) 5.70	0.27	10.58	32.01
Karaikal	+ 19.08	(a) 3,776	552	11,146	30,967
		(b) 4.50	0.66	13.27	36.87
Mahe	+ 6.52	(a) 319	42	2,392	5,560
		(b) 1.64	0.22	12.28	28.53
Yanam	+ 20.14	(a) ...	16	1,167	2,611
		(b) ...	0.23	16.60	37.13

(a)— Actuals
(b)— Percentage to total population

The migrants who have come and lived in the areas for less than ten years are roughly half of the total migrants in the respective areas. This may perhaps have contributed to the increase in all the areas except Mahe where the increase is the lowest.

Registration of Vital Statistics

32. Pondicherry has a well established system of registering vital statistics. According to Chapter II Articles 55-56 of the French Civil Code, all births of children belonging to parents who are Renoncants, i.e. persons who have renounced their Indian citizenship and have become citizens of France and thereby enjoying the privileges of Frenchmen in France, should be registered in the respective Mairies (Municipal Office) within 3 days of the birth of the child. The birth should be reported by either the midwife or the parent or any close relative or neighbour of the child if the delivery was conducted at home or by the hospital authorities in case the delivery was conducted at the hospital. If a report is not made within three days and the matter is brought to the notice of the Mayor, he would in turn inform the Public Prosecutor who will take legal action against the parents or those responsible for not reporting the birth. After action is taken by the Court and the matter settled, the parents should obtain a declaration from the Court without which the registration would not be effected in the Mairie. If the birth of the child took place outside, a certificate of birth from the Court at Pondicherry would be necessary to register the birth in the local Mairie.

In the case of births of children whose parents though residing in Pondicherry but are of Indian citizenship, the time limit for registration is ten days if the birth takes place within the municipal limits. If the birth

takes place outside the State, the registration can be made within a year and no certificate from the Court is necessary. These people are governed by the rules laid down in the Decree dated 24th April, 1880.

All deaths occurring within the Union limits should be certified by the Medical Officer of the Hygeine Department or by any Government Officer. In the case of villages where no Government Medical Officer can be found, the Inspector General of Police will issue the certificate and he will inform the Mairie having jurisdiction over the village. Without such a certificate, no death will be registered in the Mairie. In the case of unnatural deaths like suicide, murder and accidents, the Public Prosecutor, after the post-mortem of the body by the Government Surgeon, will issue a certificate. If a Renoncant died in a hospital situated outside the French territory, the Court should issue a declaration without which no registration could be effected in the Mairie. As per Articles 79 and 85, the cause of death should on no account be entered in the registers. Cases of Still-born and abortions are entered as births without life, in the register of deaths.

The registration of births and deaths of French citizens is governed by the French Civil Code and that of Indian citizens residing in Pondicherry by the Decree dated 24th April, 1880. No births or deaths could be registered in more than one commune and no fee is charged for registration.

Statistics of Births and Deaths from 1880:

33. We have collected whatever data are available on birth and death statistics from 1880. They are presented in Annexure I. It has not been possible to get the records relating to all the communes. The periods for which information could not be collected are also indicated in annexure II.

Trends in Birth, Death and Growth Rates

34. The trend in the birth, death and growth rate of Pondicherry will give us some idea on the dynamics of population over the last 60 years. Several incentives and regulations were in force tending to make registration as accurate as possible. However, due caution is needed in interpreting the figures for the early part of the century. The records relating to several communes could not be traced and to this extent the rates should be regarded as under-estimates. The mean decennial birth rate for 1901-11 is found to be 34.8. If we make allowance for the non-inclusion of data for few communes, the birth rate can be of the order of 40 per thousand of population. The death rate as worked out from the available registration data is 36.2. The death rate has therefore been more or less equal to the birth rate. The variation of population in 1901-11 was only 4.3 per thousand per annum. During the decade 1911-20 the population of Pondicherry territory has actually declined. This is in keeping with the trend in several parts of India which were afflicted by the great influenza epidemic of 1918-20. That Pondicherry was affected by this catastrophe will be evident from the fact that its population declined by more than 5% during this decade. If we assume that the growth rate of the previous decade (4.3%) had continued in this decade also till 1918, we can visualise the magnitude of its impact. The population of Pondicherry should have been 258,985 in 1918, but influenza reduced the population to 244,156 or even less. The mortality due to influenza works out to 14,829 or 6.1% of the State's population. According to the registration figures in 1918, the birth rate was 33.6 while the death rate stood at 51, with a net decline of 17.4 per 1,000 of population. In such a crisis, it is not likely that the deaths would have been registered accurately. We can, therefore, conclude that the death rate of 51 itself

is an estimate and the figure of 6.1% as casualty due to the epidemic can be accepted.

1921-31

35. As an aftermath of the epidemic, the decade 1921-31 witnessed a slow growth of population in the State. The epidemic itself had left the population weak and disspirited with impact on the reproductivity of women. The registered birth rate of 32 in 1919 was below the pre-influenza birth rate of 35. But in 1921-31, the birth rate resumed its natural course. But the death rate also continued at a high level surpassing the birth rate in several years resulting in a small growth rate of 5.8%. The force of influenza mortality was the heaviest in Karaikal and Yanam where the number of deaths was more than twice the number of births in 1918.

The Great Divide

36. The next decade 1931-40 is the most important from the demographic point of view. This is the first decade which recorded a death rate lower than that of the birth rate and the mean natural increase rate stood at a marginally positive level of 0.7 per 1000 persons. Sri R. A. Gopalaswami has described 1931 as the Great Divide for the Indian Sub-continent ; for Pondicherry the year 1937 can be regarded as the Great Divide. During this year, for the first time the death rate fell short of the birth rate. Even then the death rate was as high as 33 per 1000 as against a birth of 37 per 1000. The striking aspect is the decline in the death rate from this year with small fluctuations in some years. The death rate for 1938 is 5.3 points or 15% less than that of 1937. The death rate at the end of the decade was 27.8 which is much below the birth rate of 35.8.

1941-51

37. The decade 1941-51 is unique in several respects. The World War II created unsettled conditions in the French territory as France was over-run by Nazis. There was a further resurgence of the death rate in 1950, mainly due to cholera and small-pox epidemics in Pondicherry and Yanam areas. The decade as a whole had a mean decennial death rate of 32 as against a birth rate of 35 per 1000 persons. The growth rate was 14.2% which was far higher than the growth rates of the earlier decades. This should to some extent be attributed to migration.

1951-61

38. In the decade 1951-61, we find a steady death rate and a small upsurge in the birth rate. The year 1951 was exceptional as small-pox and cholera were prevalent. If this period is excluded, an interesting picture of birth rate of 51.6 in 1956-61 as against a a birth rate of 35.6 in 1952-55 can be seen. No reason can be given for this upsurge. It is again striking that the growth rate and natural increase are identical for this decade, leaving a nil migration-cum-statistical error. This does not mean that no migration took place during the last decade, but it only shows that the influence of migration and error in Census and registration data run in the opposite direction. Another striking feature is that the birth and death rates for the last decade for this State are slightly in excess of the birth and death rates of Madras State.

The details of births, deaths and growth rates of population for the last six decades are presented in Annexure III.

Mahe and Yanam show marked fluctuations of population during each decade. The mean birth and death rates during the 60 years for Pondicherry and Karaikal are between 30.6 and 38.2 and 26.3 and 42.3 respectively. But in Mahe, birth rate has reached the figure of 32.4 during 1951-60 and a lower figure of 12.7 during 1921-30. It is difficult to explain this disproportionate increase in birth rate in Mahe. Death rates in Mahe show a downward trend, except during 1921-30 and 1241-50. The increase in the birth rate and the decrease in the death rate during 1951-60 has resulted in the natural

ncrease of 19.6. This has never gone beyond +5 in the earlier five decades. The sudden variation of the migration-cum-statistical error of 14.7 reveals excessive out-migration during 1951-60.

Yanam has also recorded wide variations in the birth, death and growth rates during the six decades. They are generally below the State figures during all the six decades. The natural increase has been a minus figure except during 1941-50. The increase in population can be attributed to immigration. The migration-cum-statistical error is high during the decades 1921-30, 1931-40 and 1951-60 which shows there has been heavy immigration to Yanam during these years.

Pondicherry and Karaikal have approximately more or less the State figures and as such no comments are needed on them.

Working of the Registration System

39. The registration system in Pondicherry State in the past was fairly good. In keeping with the French tradition, registration of births were essential for obtaining several benefits from the State. The benefits were—the child allowance, school admission and employment opportunity, which all needed production of birth certificate. They served as incentive towards complete registration of births. Further, even illegitimate children could be registered, as the legality of marriage was never questioned at the time of registration. As regards death registration, inheritance of property and other State Benefits to the heirs of the deceased person required the production of the death certificate and this meant more accurate registration of deaths in the State.

I have studied the working of the registration system of births and deaths in French settlements. It is found that registration is in no sense perfect. It was left to the people to report births and deaths to the 'Mairie'. No penal action was ever taken against defaulters. It was left to them to report or not, with the result that under-registration is a regular feature of this settlement. My enquiries show that registration of female births was not done properly before 1946, as no voting right was given to women in French settlements. Again, under the French regime, a certificate of birth was necessary before a person could be registered as a voter. Under the Indian system of preparation of electoral rolls which has been extended to the French Settlements, it is not necessary to have any such certificate.

Apart from the fact that the system even in the French regime had its limitation, it has shown marks of deterioration after *de facto* merger of the territory with the Indian Union. Whatever incentive existed for registering births in pre-merger days has been now removed. At the same time no effective agency of the Government has been evolved which will see to the proper registration of births and deaths in this territory. As such the reliance which can be placed on the accuracy of vital statistics has become less. But it is possible to ensure that the registration is done properly if the commune organisation takes a direct interest in the matter.

A-I-1—Area and Population (actual and percentage) by Commune Density

Union Territory/ Area	Commune with density															
	Under 100		100-150		150-200		200-300		300-450		450-600		600-750		750 and over	
	Area in sq. miles	Population	Area in sq. miles	Population	Area in sq. miles	Population	Area in sq. miles	Population	Area in sq. miles	Population	Area in sq. miles	Population	Area in sq. miles	Population	Area in sq. miles	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
PONDICHERRY																
(Actual) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180.9	3,69,079
(Percentage) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
1. Pondicherry Area																
(Actual) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113.4	2,58,561
(Percentage) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
2. Karaikal Area																
(Actual) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.6	84,001
(Percentage) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
3. Mahe Area																
(Actual) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.2	19,485
(Percentage) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
4. Yanam Area																
(Actual) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.7	7,032
(Percentage) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100

A-I-2—Distribution of 1,000 Occupied Residential Houses and 10,000 Persons by Rural and Urban and Comparison with 1948 and 1941 Censuses

Union Territory/Area	Number of houses						Number of persons					
	1961		1948		1941		1961		1948		1941	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PONDICHERRY	797	205	...	...	...	...	7,589	2,411	...	...	...	...
1. Pondicherry Area	835	165	...	...	...	...	7,998	2,002	...	...	...	...
2. Karaikal Area	775	225	...	...	...	...	7,351	2,649	...	...	...	...
3. Mahe Area	639	361	...	...	...	...	5,919	4,081	...	...	...	...
4. Yanam Area	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...

Note : 1. No rural and urban classification was made in censuses prior to 1961
2. Particulars of number of houses are not available for earlier censuses
3. The whole of Yanam area is treated as urban in 1961

A-I-3—Persons per 1,000 Houses and Houses (i) per 100 Square Miles in Rural and (ii) per Square Mile in Urban Areas and Comparison With Past Censuses

Union Territory/ Area	Total Population					Rural population					Urban population					Rural Area					Urban Area				
	Persons per 1,000 houses					Persons per 1,000 houses					Persons per 1,000 houses					Houses per 100 square miles					Houses per square mile				
	1961	1948	1941	1931	1921	1961	1948	1941	1931	1921	1961	1948	1941	1931	1921	1961	1948	1941	1931	1921	1961	1948	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
PONDICHERRY	5,801	...	...	...	...	5,534	...	...	...	...	6,840	...	...	...	...	29,460	...	...	...	...	1,430	...	...	...	...
1. Pondicherry Area	5,841	...	...	...	...	5,594	...	...	...	...	7,093	...	...	...	...	33,036	...	...	...	...	4,865	...	...	...	...
2. Karaikal Area	5,472	...	...	...	...	5,188	...	...	...	...	6,452	...	...	...	...	20,773	...	...	...	...	11,497	...	...	...	...
3. Mahe Area	7.145	...	...	...	...	6,621	...	...	...	...	8,072	...	...	...	...	67,000	...	...	...	...	1,642	...	...	...	...
4. Yanam Area	5,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	...	...	...	...

Note: 1. No rural and urban classification was made in censuses prior to 1961
2. Particulars of number of houses are not available for earlier censuses
3. The whole of Yanam Area is treated as urban in 1961

A-I-4—Females per 1,000 Males (Total/Rural/Urban Population) and Comparison with Previous Censuses

Union Territory/Area	Total Population					Rural Population					Urban Population				
	1961	1948	1941	1931	1921	1961	1948	1941	1931	1921	1961	1948	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PONDICHERRY	1,013	1,030	N.A.	N.A.	1,053	1,001	...	...	...	...	1,053	...	...	...	...
1. Pondicherry Area	988	1,006	N.A.	N.A.	1,013	979	...	...	...	...	1,025	...	...	...	...
2. Karaikal Area	1,056	1,076	N.A.	N.A.	1,146	1,042	...	...	...	...	1,095	...	...	...	...
3. Mahe Area	1,175	1,145	N.A.	N.A.	1,210	1,192	...	...	...	...	1,150	...	...	...	...
4. Yanam Area	1,021	1,067	N.A.	N.A.	1,185	...	...	...	...	...	1,021	...	...	...	...

Note: 1. No rural and urban classification was made in Censuses prior to 1961
2. The whole of Yanam is treated as Urban in 1961
3. N. A. denotes not available

A-I-5—Variation and Density

Union Territory / Area	Percentage increase (+)		Decrease (-)		Density	
	1948-1961	1941-1948	1931-1941	1921-1931	1961	1948
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	+ 16.3	+ 11.3	+ 10.2	+ 5.9	2,040	1,754
1. Pondicherry Area	+ 16.2	+ 8.8	+ 11.5	+ 5.3	2,280	1,963
2. Karaikal Area	+ 19.1	+ 16.5	+ 5.5	+ 5.6	1,458	1,225
3. Mahe Area	+ 6.5	+ 29.8	+ 13.4	+ 14.8	6,089	5,717
4. Yanam Area	+20.1	+ 2.5	+ 8.8	+ 13.4	1,054	874

Note: No rural and urban classification was made in censuses prior to 1961

Annexure I

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (FROM 1880 TO 1961)

Pondicherry Area

Year	Births	Deaths	Year	Births	Deaths
1880	1,131	840	1921	6,570	6,669
1881	3,592	1,520	1922	6,607	6,543
1882	4,810	2,767	1923	6,776	6,946
1883	5,152	3,354	1924	6,641	6,169
1884	4,614	5,374	1925	6,967	7,716
1885	4,798	5,181	1926	6,461	6,764
1886	5,485	4,338	1927	6,840	4,900
1887	5,563	3,684	1928	6,680	7,183
1888	4,664	4,075	1929	6,788	7,172
1889	3,745	4,858	1930	6,944	7,207
1890	6,037	3,997	1931	6,389	8,306
1891	6,469	7,353	1932	6,541	7,664
1892	5,657	5,175	1933	6,967	8,095
1893	6,337	6,466	1934	6,893	7,603
1894	6,078	5,934	1935	7,376	6,488
1895	7,499	4,662	1936	7,143	7,713
1896	7,330	6,262	1937	7,558	6,787
1897	5,947	6,460	1938	7,524	5,611
1898	5,537	7,587	1939	7,783	6,579
1899	4,851	5,769	1940	8,336	5,996
1900	5,816	5,861	1941	7,606	5,794
1901	5,895	6,686	1942	7,740	7,626
1902	5,358	5,289	1943	7,113	9,211
1903	6,584	6,335	1944	6,313	9,503
1904	6,683	6,450	1945	7,183	5,813
1905	6,939	5,370	1946	8,624	6,214
1906	6,479	10,001	1947	8,320	6,659
1907	6,094	8,399	1948	8,607	6,415
1908	8,877	6,831	1949	8,701	6,055
1909	6,409	6,065	1950	8,437	9,536
1910	6,712	4,997	1951	7,640	10,244
1911	6,752	6,451	1952	8,850	5,584
1912	6,640	7,313	1953	7,365	5,050
1913	6,630	3,926	1954	7,717	5,094
1914	5,680	7,317	1955	9,216	6,338
1915	6,418	7,613	1956	10,078	7,552
1916	6,784	7,705	1957	10,903	6,740
1917	6,627	7,581	1958	9,915	5,645
1918	6,602	8,706	1959	10,778	5,185
1919	5,958	7,134	1960	10,360	6,501
1920	6,710	6,700	1961	10,738	6,777

Note: Figures were not available for certain Communes for Certain years as shown in the Annexure II. Therefore the figures given in this statement exclude the same. The birth/death registers were either missing or they were in a dilapidated condition from which figures could not be made out.

Annexure I (Contd.)

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (FROM 1880 TO 1961)

Karaikal Area

Year	Births	Deaths	Year	Births	Deaths
1880	2,211	1,681	1921	1,478	2,242
1881	2,239	1,979	1922	1,783	1,874
1882	2,057	2,100	1923	1,897	2,219
1883	2,410	2,474	1924	1,845	1,728
1884	2,038	3,854	1925	2,014	2,357
1885	2,065	2,446	1926	1,729	2,814
1886	2,125	1,853	1927	1,852	1,995
1887	1,987	1,860	1928	2,025	2,015
1888	2,239	2,510	1929	2,012	2,328
1889	1.937	2,504	1930	1,767	2,205
1890	2,070	1.262	1931	1,839	2,136
1891	2,130	2,466	1932	2,230	2,276
1892	1,823	1,941	1933	1,835	2,262
1893	2,316	2,239	1934	1,760	2,493
1894	2,104	2,692	1935	2,066	2,119
1895	2,279	2,024	1936	2,247	2,567
1896	2,170	2,208	1937	2,292	2,053
1897	1,846	2,558	1938	2,207	1,953
1898	2,261	2,650	1939	2,358	2,067
1899	2,187	2,122	1940	2,650	1,818
1900	1,825	3,099	1941	2,267	1,908
1901	1,764	2,214	1942	2,364	1,876
1902	1,675	1,981	1943	2,352	2,353
1903	1,861	1,666	1944	2,038	2,929
1904	1,965	2,013	1945	1,808	2,873
1905	1,913	1,844	1946	2,322	2,110
1906	1,899	2,348	1947	2,571	2,266
1907	1,788	2,197	1948	2,532	1,992
1908	1,921	2,085	1949	2,860	1,785
1909	2,038	1,823	1950	2,807	2,322
1910	1,799	2,614	1951	2,955	2,439
1911	1,604	2,892	1952	2,904	2,429
1912	1,621	2,096	1953	2,640	2,574
1913	1,632	2,053	1954	2,499	2,183
1914	1,572	2,136	1955	2,826	2,161
1915	1,770	2,031	1956	2,973	2,150
1916	1,967	1,962	1957	3,161	2,177
1917	1,820	2,168	1958	3,039	1,949
1918	1,508	3,635	1959	3,481	1,788
1919	1,744	2,050	1960	3,350	1,991
1920	1,785	2,493	1961	3,468	1,998

In this area all the registers were available and hence there is no omission.

Annexure I (Contd.)

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (FROM 1880 TO 1961)

Mahe Area

Year	Births	Deaths	Year	Births	Deaths
1880	73	63	1921	110	242
1881	135	159	1922	125	103
1882	134	155	1923	126	207
1883	122	244	1924	122	236
1884	170	153	1925	131	123
1885	178	181	1926	169	278
1886	146	162	1927	148	85
1887	159	239	1928	198	83
1888	158	164	1929	179	225
1889	187	163	1930	153	226
1890	158	200	1931	141	116
1891	164	141	1932	132	117
1892	184	192	1933	341	272
1893	153	198	1934	201	231
1894	148	168	1935	190	239
1895	179	144	1936	250	73
1896	186	125	1937	249	157
1897	147	405	1938	213	77
1898	95	156	1939	111	40
1899	136	108	1940	148	42
1900	161	155	1941	187	137
1901	136	156	1942	175	173
1902	162	156	1943	184	265
1903	181	209	1944	218	357
1904	136	274	1945	186	227
1905	195	218	1946	248	245
1906	158	218	1947	287	269
1907	140	227	1948	412	269
1908	149	500	1949	536	268
1909	165	197	1950	594	328
1910	180	155	1951	645	234
1911	174	186	1952	721	263
1912	141	176	1953	571	310
1913	197	153	1954	494	182
1914	179	117	1955	596	228
1915	143	165	1956	591	218
1916	156	153	1957	601	311
1917	165	119	1958	648	230
1918	165	187	1959	642	234
1919	156	175	1960	627	211
1920	111	164	1961	771	253

Annexure I—(Concld.)

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (FROM 1880 TO 1961)

Yanam Area

Year	Births	Deaths	Year	Births	Deaths
1880	140	122	1921	73	104
1881	115	101	1922	75	100
1882	115	126	1923	81	114
1883	65	128	1924	76	76
1884	120	235	1925	110	117
1885	99	195	1926	95	118
1886	98	169	1927	87	101
1887	133	154	1928	80	94
1888	54	132	1929	48	107
1889	40	160	1930	60	124
1890	51	128	1931	70	135
1891	59	124	1932	71	105
1892	101	225	1933	92	128
1893	73	145	1934	59	126
1894	26	63	1935	51	106
1895	18	74	1936	77	100
1896	20	57	1937	66	110
1897	25	43	1938	70	82
1898	56	74	1939	75	60
1899	40	60	1940	104	79
1900	54	204	1941	130	88
1901	115	187	1942	114	98
1902	92	193	1943	113	71
1903	131	101	1944	105	71
1904	110	104	1945	117	95
1905	76	122	1946	128	45
1906	132	149	1947	137	56
1907	121	142	1948	115	102
1908	119	123	1949	131	123
1909	85	119	1950	86	134
1910	67	150	1951	90	111
1911	65	128	1952	96	112
1912	59	137	1953	95	114
1913	33	51	1954	80	95
1914	47	83	1955	124	90
1915	24	119	1956	104	120
1916	27	49	1957	143	124
1917	35	64	1958	112	173
1918	54	117	1959	146	124
1919	50	139	1960	142	128
1920	60	103	1961	151	87

Annexure II

Statement Showing the Communes and the Years For Which Births and Deaths Figures Were Not Available From the Old Records

PONDICHERRY AREA

Area/Commune	Births — Years for which figures were not available	Deaths — Years for which figures were not available
Pondicherry Commune		1913,
Mannadipet Commune	1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1902, 1932, 1957 and 1960.	1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1891, 1893, 1894, 1900, 1904, 1913, 1916, 1917, 1920, 1921, 1930, 1931, 1942, 1949, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1958, and 1961.
Bahour Commune	1880, 1881, 1888, 1869, 1914, 1953, 1954, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961.	1880, 1881, 1882, 1890, 1902, 1910, 1927, 1928, 1934, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961,
Nettapakkam Commune	1880 and 1893.	1880, 1881, 1883, 1886, 1889, 1895, 1897, 1898, 1901, 1902, 1912, 1913, 1922, 1923, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1935, 1941, 1945, 1947.
Oulgaret Commune	1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894.	1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1888, 1889, 1887, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895.
Villinaur Commune	1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1889, 1899 and 1900	1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1913, 1914, 1917, 1918, 1924, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1944, 1945, and 1952

Annexure III

Mean Decennial Birth, Death and Growth Rates of Population

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY

Decade	Mean decennial population	Annual variation of population	Mean decennial growth rate per 1,000	Average annual births during the decade	Mean birth rate for the decade per 1,000	Average annual deaths during the decade	Mean death rate for the decade per 1,000	Average annual natural increase during the decade	Natural increase ratio per thousand population	Migration-cum-Statistical error
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1901—1910	251,191	+1,083	+ 4.3	8,730	34.8	9,091	36.2	— 361	— 1.4	+ 5.7
1911—1920	251,296	—1,302	— 5.2	8,387	33.4	9,655	38.4	—1,268	— 5.0	— 0.2
1921—1930	250,541	+1,447	+ 5.8	8,792	35.1	9,191	36.7	— 399	— 1.6	+ 7.4
1931—1940	270,306	+2,638	+ 9.8	9,671	35.8	9,498	35.1	+ 173	+ 0.7	+ 9.1
1941—1950	305,224	+4,347	+14.2	10,677	35.0	9,866	32.3	+ 811	+ 2.7	+11.5
1951—1960	346,310	+4,060	+11.7	12,992	37.5	8,939	25.8	+4,053	+11.7	...

Mean Decennial Birth, Death and Growth Rates of Population

PONDICHERRY

Decade	Mean decennial population	Annual Variation of population	Mean decennial growth rate per 1,000	Average annual births during the decade	Mean birth rate for the decade per 1,000	Average annual deaths during the decade	Mean death rate for the decade per 1,000	Average annual natural increase during the decade	Natural increase ratio per thousand population	Migration-cum-Statistical error
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1901—1910	179,095	+1,038	+ 5.8	6,603	36.9	6,642	37.1	— 39	— 0.2	+ 6.0
1911—1920	180,103	—1,050	— 5.8	6,480	36.0	7,045	39.1	— 565	— 3.1	— 2.7
1921—1930	178,410	+ 921	+ 5.2	6,727	37.7	6,727	37.7	...	...	+ 5.2
1931—1940	192,882	+2,110	+ 10.9	7,251	37.6	7,084	36.7	+ 167	+ 0.9	+10.0
1941—1950	216,098	+2,573	+ 11.9	7,864	36.4	7,283	33.7	+ 581	+ 2.7	+ 9.2
1951—1960	242,766	+2,818	+ 11.6	9,282	38.2	6,393	26.3	+2,889	+ 11.9	— 0.3

Mean Decennial Birth, Death and Growth Rates of Population

KARAIKAL

Decade	Mean decennial population	Annual variation of population	Mean decennial growth rate per 1,000	Average annual births during the decade	Mean birth rate for the decade per 1,000	Average annual deaths during the decade	Mean death rate for the decade per 1,000	Average annual natural increase during the decade	Natural increase ratio per thousand population	Migration-cum-statistical error
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1901—1910	56,587	— 2	— 0.04	1,863	32.9	2,079	36.7	—216	— 3.8	+ 3.8
1911—1920	55,571	— 222	— 4. 0	1,702	30.6	2,352	42.3	—650	—11.7	+ 7.7
1921—1930	55,700	+ 304	+ 5. 5	1,840	33.0	2,178	39.1	—338	— 6.1	+11.6
1931—1940	58,813	+ 316	+ 5. 4	2,148	36.5	2,174	37.0	— 26	— 0.5	+ 5.9
1941—1950	66,734	+1,288	+19. 3	2,392	35.8	2,241	33.6	+151	+ 2.2	+17.1
1951—1960	78,066	+1,057	+13. 5	2,983	38.2	2,184	28.0	+799	+10.2	+ 3.3

Mean Decennial Birth, Death and Growth Rates of Population

MAHE

Decade	Mean decennial population	Annual variation of population	Mean decennial growth rate per 1,000	Average annual births during the decade	Mean birth rate for the decade per 1,000	Average annual deaths during the decade	Mean death rate for the decade per 1,000	Average annual natural increase during the decade	Natural increase ratio per thousand population	Migration-cum-Statistical error
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1901—1910	10,490	+ 43	+ 4·1	160	15·3	231	22·0	— 71	— 6·7	+10·8
1911—1920	10,773	+ 10	+ 0·9	159	14·8	160	14·9	— 1	— 0·1	+ 1·0
1921—1930	11,530	+160	+13·9	146	12·7	181	15·7	— 35	— 3·0	+16·9
1931—1940	13,156	+166	+12·6	198	15·1	136	10·3	+ 62	+ 4·8	+ 7·8
1941—1950	16,570	+447	+27·0	303	18·3	254	15·3	+ 49	+ 3·0	+24·0
1951—1960	18,966	+ 93	+ 4·9	614	32·4	242	12·8	+372	+19·6	—14·7

Mean Decennial Birth, Death and Growth Rates of Population

YANAM

Decade	Mean decennial population	Annual variation of population	Mean decennial growth rate per 1,000	Average annual births during the decade	Mean birth rate for the decade per 1,000	Average annual deaths during the decade	Mean death rate for the decade per 1,000	Average annual natural increase during the decade	Natural increase ratio per thousand population	Migration-cum-Statistical error
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1901—1910	5,019	+ 3	+ 0.6	105	20.9	139	27.7	—34	— 6.8	+ 7.4
1911—1920	4,850	—40	— 8.2	45	9.3	100	20.6	—55	—11.3	+ 3.1
1921—1930	4,901	+62	+12.7	79	16.1	106	21.6	—27	— 5.5	+18.2
1931—1940	5,453	+46	+ 8.4	74	13.6	103	18.9	—29	— 5.3	+13.7
1941—1950	5,822	+40	+ 6.9	118	20.3	88	15.1	+30	+ 5.2	+ 1.7
1951—1960	6,512	+93	+14.3	113	17.4	119	18.3	— 6	— 0.9	+15.2

Chapter IV

URBAN POPULATION

General

What is meant by urban area is city or town and urbanisation involves bringing town conditions and conveniences to rural areas. In any Census, the progress in urbanisation is measured as this will throw some light on industrial and commercial progress.

Principles of Urban Classification

2. No classification as urban and rural was ever made by the French Administration in their Censuses. For the first time, this concept was introduced in Pondicherry Union Territory in 1961. The scope of study is therefore limited. The following Principles enunciated by the Registrar General, India formed the basis of such classification. An urban area should have a population of 5,000 and that 75% of the male population should depend on non-agricultural resources for their livelihood and the density of population in the area should be over 1,000 per square mile. Irrespective of these criteria, it was the policy in other States in India to declare all municipalities, cantonments and notified areas as Urban. But no concept like Municipality, Cantonment or notified area is known in Pondicherry State. In actual practice, the four headquarter towns of the Administrators were treated as urban areas. In addition, Muthialpet located in Pondicherry commune and lying adjacent to Pondicherry town which satisfied the principles enunciated above was also classified as a town. The following are the places classified as towns for 1961 Census:

Pondicherry and Muthialpet in Pondicherry Commune; Karaikal in Karaikal commune; Mahe in Mahe commune; and the entire commune of Yanam.

Towns of Pondicherry–General Characteristics

3. I give below a statement indicating the area, density per square mile, population by sex break-up, number of those in age-groups excluding 0–14, male workers in categories III to IX, male population excluding the age-group 0–14 and the percentage of male workers of III to IX to total male population excluding those in the age-group 0–14 for each town.

It follows that all the five towns satisfy the two conditions laid down namely, density of over 1,000 persons per square mile and population. The third criterion that 75% of the adult male population should depend on non-agricultural livelihood (resources) has been satisfied only in Muthialpet town. Actually, the fact that the other areas are the headquarters of the respective administration has perhaps influenced the then Census authorities to declare Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam as urban. In the case of Yanam, a large number of rural tracts which are isolated from one another have also been treated as part of the urban area.

Table IV—1

Area, Density, Population and Adult Male Workers in Towns

Town	Area in square miles	Density per square mile	Population			Male workers in III to IX excluding 0—14 age-group	Male population excluding 0—14 age-group	Percentage of male workers in III to IX excluding 0—14 to total male population excluding 0—14
			Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pondicherry	0·82	49,294	40,421	20,003	20,418	8,975	13,200	67·99
Muthialpet	0·72	15,751	11,341	5,557	5,784	2,967	3,566	83·20
Karaikal	0·31	71,781	22,252	10,621	11,631	4,752	6,618	71·80
Mahe	0·54	14,724	7,951	3,698	4,252	1,534	2,132	71·95
Yanam	6·67	1,054	7,032	3,479	3,553	1,396	2,090	66·79

Classes of Towns and Their Population

4. Table IV—2 gives the number of towns and the population living in each class of town in the State in 1961.

Table IV—2

Number of Towns and Population in Each Class of Town in the State, 1961

Class of Town	No. of towns	Population
1	2	3
Class I	...	...
Class II	...	...
Class III	2	62,673
Class IV	1	11,341
Class V	2	14,983
Class VI	...	...

No towns are found in Class I, II and VI. There are two towns in Class III, one in Class IV and two in Class V.

Rural Urban Proportions

5. The Table below gives the percentages of rural and urban populations to total population in the Union Territory and the four areas.

Table IV—3

Percentage of Rural and Urban Population to Total Population in the State

Union Territory/Area	Percentage of	
	Rural population to total population	Urban population to total population
1	2	3
Pondicherry	76	24
Pondicherry Area	80	20
Karaikal Area	74	26
Mahe Area	59	41
Yanam Area	...	100

Yanam is entirely urban. Mahe and Karaikal areas have lesser rural population than Pondicherry which has lesser percentage of urban population than that of the State.

Urban Population—Comparison With Adjacent States and Other Union Territories

6. The Table below gives a comparative picture of the urban population of Pondicherry with neighbouring States and other Union Territories.

Table IV—4

Urban Population Expressed as % of Total Population in Pondicherry and Adjacent States and Union Territories

State / Union Territory	Percentage of urban populaion to total population
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	17.44
Kerala	15.11
Madras	26.69
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.15
Delhi	88.75
Himachal Pradesh	4.73
Manipur	8.68
Tripura	9.02
Goa, Daman and Diu	16.06
Nagaland	5.19
Pondicherry	24.11
Sikkim	4.22

The percentage of urban population compares favourably with the adjacent Madras and is more than that of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

Among the Union territories, barring Delhi which has within its limits the capital of India, Pondicherry stands first in having more percentage of urban population than any other territory. Concentration of population in towns is felt in this territory which shows its urban Characteristics.

Classes of Towns and Their Population in the Union Territories

7. The Table below gives the distribution of towns and urban population among the different Classes of towns.

Table IV—5

Percentage of Towns in Each Class to Total Number of Towns and Percentage of Population in Each Class to Total Urban Population in the Union Territory

State Union Territory	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI	
	Percentage of towns to all towns	Percentage of population to urban population	Percentage of towns to all towns	Percentage of population to urban population	Percentage of towns to all towns	Percentage of population to urban population	Percentage of towns to all towns	Percentage of population to urban population	Percentage of towns to all towns	Percentage of population to urban population	Percentage of towns to all towns	Percentage of population to urban population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...
Delhi	66·67	98·46	...	...	33·33	1·53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	— No urban area —											
Himachal Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·38	39·85	30·77	44·39	53·85	15·76
Manipur	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura	...	...	16.66	53·28	...	...	16·69	12·86	66·67	33.86	...	...
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	— No urban area —											
Goa, Daman & Diu	...	...	...	...	7·69	35·23	7·69	15·26	30·77	32·21	53·85	17·30
N. E. F. A.	— No urban area —											
Nagaland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...
Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	40·00	70·42	20 00	12·74	40·00	16·84	...	...
Sikkim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...

In the territory of Delhi 98·47% of Urban population live in Class I towns, while 66·67% of the towns are in Class I and there are only 3 towns in the territory. All the three towns which constitute the Delhi town-group—Delhi, New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment are in Class III. In Himachal Pradesh, towns have been distributed in Classes IV to VI only, while in Goa, Daman and Diu the towns are distributed in Classes III to VI. Only one town exists in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and that too in Class IV. Manipur has its capital Imphal as the only town in the territory coming under Class II. Tripura has one class II town 16·66% of all the number of towns and 53·28% of the total urban population. The others are in Class IV and V. Nagaland has only one town in Class V. So also Sikkim. From the above Table, it will be clear that Pondicherry has concentration of urban population in Class III which has 2 out of 5 towns with a population of 70·42%. The next

important class is class V under which two out of 5 towns and 16·84% of urban population are found. Class IV claims 20% of the total number of towns and 12.74% of the total urban population.

Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and N.E.F.A. have no towns. Comparatively, growth of urban areas lags behind in Union territories. Urban growth which is an index of industrial progress is still at its infancy.

Concept of Town-group

8. During this census, a new concept "Town-group" has been introduced. Towns which are either contiguous or near each other and have separate legally constituted civic administration like Municipality, Panchayat or a township have been grouped together to form a Town-group which will serve as a unit for statistical purposes. No such Town-group has been formed in this State. But Muthialpet and Pondicherry lie near each other and may develop into a zone of conurbation in the near future. The other towns are situated in different regions and are separated from one another by tracts belonging to three States. Further, the growth of towns near each other in those areas cannot normally occur. All the five towns have been treated as new towns for the first time in this Census.

Pondicherry—Muthialpet zone has two towns - Pondicherry and Muthialpet. Pondicherry is a Class III town with a population of 40,421 and Muthialpet a Class IV town with a population of 11,341. The proportion of urban population living in this zone forms 58%. The zonal urban population is distributed as under Class-III—781, Class-IV—219. Pondicherry is an old established locality while Muthialpet had developed as an urban area due to its proximity to Pondicherry, the head quarters-a nerve centre of the State.

Distribution of Urban Workers Among the Industrial Categories in the Four Areas

9. The Table below presents the working population of the towns among the nine Categories of workers.

Table IV—6

Percentage Distribution of Workers Among the Nine Industrial Categories in Urban Areas

Union Territory / Area	Agricultural Classes	I	II	Non-agricultural Classes	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pondicherry	4.52	2.89	1.63	95.48	4.63	8.20	16.17	3.67	18.87	5.51	38.43
Pondicherry Area	1.17	0.93	0.24	98.83	1.42	10.54	19.64	4.04	18.86	6.66	37.67
Karaikal Area	6.53	2.97	3.56	93.47	2.56	2.71	15.59	4.83	24.54	4.27	38.97
Mahe Area	0.55	0.25	0.30	99.45	26.54	0.94	9.82	1.34	14.28	1.54	44.99
Yanam Area	21.35	15.39	5.96	78.65	10.96	12.50	3.07	0.82	9.89	4.78	36.63

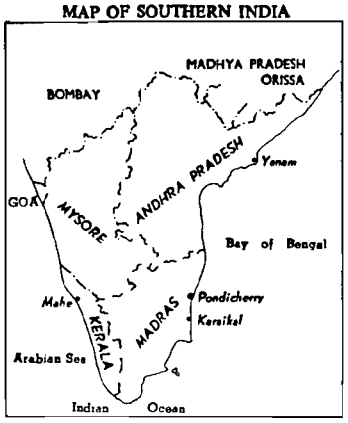
The workers may be broadly classified as agricultural and non-agricultural. From the Table, it will be clear that non-agricultural workers form 95·48% of the total workers while only 4·52% are in the agricultural sector. Mahe leads with 99·45% urban workers under non-agricultural sector and it is followed by Pondicherry with 98·83% and Karaikal with 93·47%. Yanam has the lowest figure of 78·65. It is purely due to the fact that a large tract of rural area has been classified as urban.

Further analysing the figures of individual categories of workers, it is found that category IX-Other Services has 38·43% of the total workers in the State. Next comes category VII-Trade and Commerce with 18·87%. It is

THE UNION TERRITORY OF
PONDICHERRY

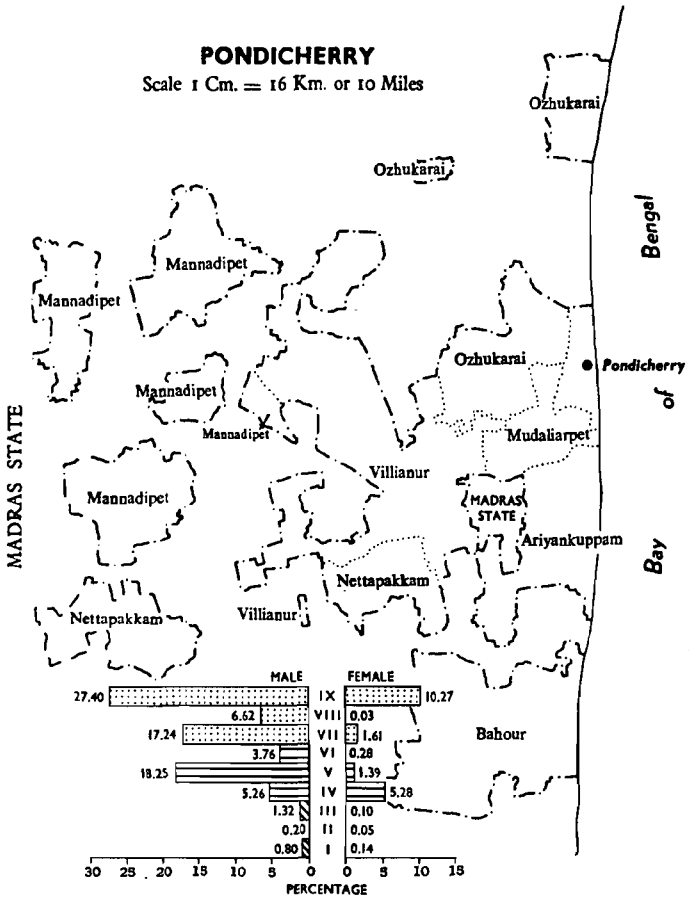
OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF URBAN POPULATION WITH MALE & FEMALE DIVISIONS, 1961

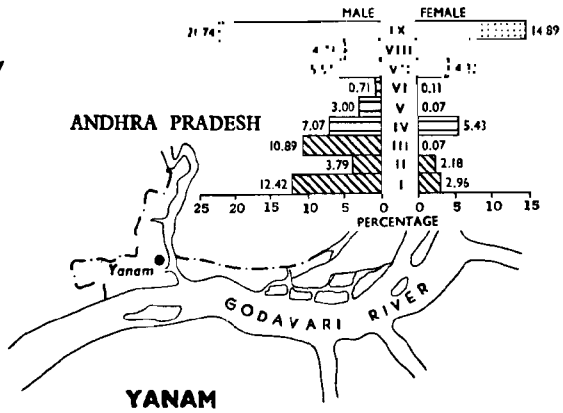
MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA



PONDICHERRY

Scale 1 Cm. = 16 Km. or 10 Miles





YANAM

Scale 1 Cm. = 12 Km. or 7.5 Miles

KARAIKAL

Scale 1 Cm. = 16 Km. or 10 Miles

MAHE

Scale 1 Cm. = 8 Km. or 5 Miles

REFERENCE

State Boundary

Commune Boundary

I Cultivation

II Agricultural Labourers

III Mining, Quarrying & other Primary Activities

IV Household Industry

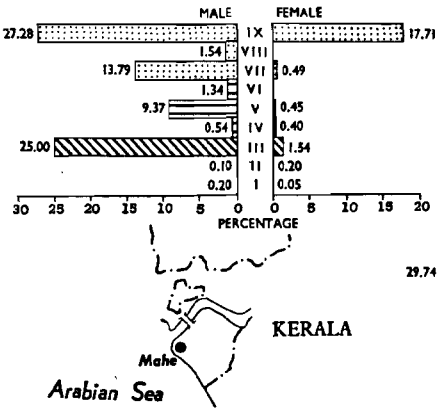
V Manufacturing other than Household

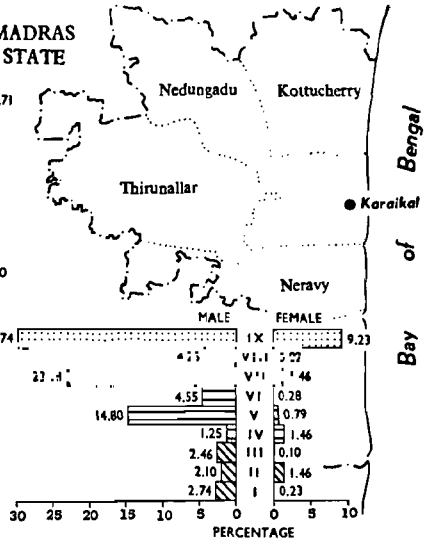
VI Construction

VII Trade & Commerce

VIII [illegible]

IX Other Services





followed by Manufacturing other than household industry with 16.17%. The fourth place is taken by Category IV–Household industries. Transport and communications has 5·51%. Mining, quarrying etc. has 4·63%. Category IX–Other Services ranges from 36·63% in Yanam to 44·99% in Mahe. This is in keeping with the trend in the State figures. In Pondicherry, the second place is taken by Category V—Manufacturing other than household industry, while Trade and Commerce has the second place in Karaikal, Mining quarrying, etc. in Mahe and Household industry in Yanam.

The third place goes to Trade and Commerce in Pondicherry and Mahe, while it goes to Manufacturing other than household industry in Karaikal. Mining and quarrying etc. is an important occupation in Yanam. In Pondicherry, Household Industry takes the fourth place, while construction occupies that rank in Karaikal, Manufacturing other than Household Industry in Mahe and Trade and Commerce in Yanam. Transport and Communication has more than 4% of the total workers in all areas except Mahe where it is only 1.54%. Construction workers do not form more than 2%. in Mahe and Yanam. From the percentage of agricultural workers, it is seen that Mahe and Pondicherry have less than 2%, while it is as high as 21.35% in Yanam and 6·53% in Karaikal. It indicates that less urban features are noticed in the last two towns in these areas and the data are presented in the following Table:

Table IV—7

Percentage Distribution of Workers Among The Nine Industrial Categories in Towns

Town	Agricultural	I	II	Non-Agricultural	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pondicherry	1.09	0.93	0.16	98.91	1.34	1.98	19.88	3.74	18.12	8.10	45.75
Muthialpet	1.38	0.93	0.45	98.62	1.64	33.20	19.00	4.83	20.81	2.83	16.31
Karaikal	6.53	2.97	3.56	93.47	2.56	2.71	15.59	4.83	24.54	4.27	38.97
Mahe	0.55	0.25	0.30	99.45	26.54	0.94	9.82	1.34	14.28	8.54	44.99
Yanam	21.35	15.39	5.96	78.65	10.96	12.50	3.07	0.82	9.89	4.78	36.63

Agricultural sector is less important in Mahe, Pondicherry and Muthialpet towns. In non-agricultural sector, Mahe leads with 99.45% followed by Pondicherry with 98.91%, Muthialpet 98.62%, Karaikal 93.47% and lastly by Yanam 78.65%. 'Other services' occupies the first place in all towns except Muthialpet where it takes the fourth place. Household industry is the most important activity in Muthialpet. The low percentage of workers under 'Other Services' can be explained by the fact that the town is in close proximity to Pondicherry, where facilities in administrative and executive offices as also educational and medical facilities are available and can be utilised by the people of Muthialpet. 'Transport and Communications' is an important activity in Pondicherry. This is due to the fact that it functioned as a free port during French Administration which had trade connections with the West and the East.

Predominant Functional Characteristics of Towns

10. A study of the towns will not be complete if the predominant characteristic of

the town is not determined. The Table below classifies towns on this basis :

Table IV—8

Classification of Towns According to Their Predominant Functional Characteristics, 1961

Port		Trade and Commercial		Industrial and Manufacturing		Transport and Communication		Administrative		Residential and Educational	
Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population
Pondicherry	40,421 (III)	...	...	Muthialpet	11,341 (IV)	...	...	Mahe	7,951 (V)	...	...
Karaikal	22,252 (III)	...						Yanam	7,032 (V)		

Note :—The figure in bracket indicates the class of Town.

The classification of all the towns according to the predominant characteristics will be in order except in the case of Pondicherry where 45.75% of the working population depend on (Other services.) It has been classified as a port town. The argument in favour of this classification is, irrespective of the fact whether or not majority of the workers are engaged in river and ocean transport, the town as a port is still the dominant one a round which the other characteristics have slowly developed in course of time. In other words, the other features owe their origin primarily to the life of the town as a port which still continues even if these other features overshadow its function as a port.

The towns have been listed below and also the nature of the mills, factories etc. to be found in each which confirm or partially modify their predominant characteristics.

1. Port :

Pondicherry : Textile mill, manufacture of wire nails, and hospital equipments, casting and moulding, piston and cable works, machine foundry, electrical goods manufacture, iron rolling mills, manufacture of agricultural implements, stainless steel vessels, electrolytic copper wires, nylon buttons, wooden toys and furniture sheet metal industry, vegetable oil mills, distillery, match factory, manufacture of cycle parts, cement tiles, perfumes and cosmetics, zinc pipe accessories, light fixtures and fittings, cement Pipes, bricks, chocolates, and peppermints,dyeing and printing of textiles, type foundry, aerated water manufacture, leather goods factory, manufacture of brass vessels, gem clips, and pins, electroplating, automobile repairs and servicing and printing works.

Karaikal : Non-ferrous casting of sheets and circles, manufacture of metal products, agricultural implements, wooden furnitures, brass and copper vessels, steel trunk works, plastic goods, tobacco and cigar making

camphor tablets, washing soap, pain balms, aerated water, and bakery products and rice mills.

2. Industrial and Manufacturing :

Muthialpet : Manufacture of Bolts, nuts, rivets, hospital equipment and household utensils, umbrella ribs, paints and varnish, iron and steel agricultural implements, buckets, iron posts, etc.

3. Administrative :

Mahe : Manufacture of Biscuits and sweets, *and Printing Press*

Yanam : Manufacture of Plastic Buttons, Leather goods and tannery.

This discussion will perhaps show that Pondicherry can be described as Industrial in preference to being a Port and an Administrative town. Muthialpet can be treated as an artisan or industrial town. Karaikal's classification can be modified as that of an Industrial town while Mahe can be treated as an Administrative and Residential Town. Yanam tends to become industrial.

Concentration of Population in Certain Ranges

11. From the Tables showing the number of persons per 1000 of total urban population of each district, it is seen that Class III takes a major share of the urban population viz., 704 out of 1000, Class V has 168 out of 1000 while Class IV has 128 out of 1000.

The Table below presents figures regarding the distribution of urban population in certain sizes which are intermediate between the six class ranges:

Table IV—9

Distribution of Population Between Towns Area Wise With Population Over 20,000 in 1961

Union Territory/Area	Average population per town	Number in towns per 1000 general population in district	Number per 1000 of Urban population in towns with population of				
			100,000 and over	80,000 to 100,000	60,000 to 80,000	40,000 to 60,000	20,000 to 40,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PONDICHERRY	17,799	241	...	...	...	454	250
Pondicherry Area	25,881	200	...	...	...	781	...
Karaikal Area	22,252	265	...	...	...	...	1,000
Mahe Area	7,951	408	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	7,032	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

The urban population is found concentrated in towns of 20,000 to 60,000. Only 29.6% of the urban population live in towns of less than 20,000 population. Two large towns—Pondicherry and Karaikal-contribute to this position.

Immigration Into Urban Areas

12. The Table below gives the proportion of persons born outside the town but elsewhere in the district, persons born outside the district of enumeration but within the territory and persons born in other States of India per 1000 of urban population. Figures have been presented for the territory as well as for the four **areas separately:**

Table IV—10

Proportion per 1000 Urban Population in Each District Classified by Persons

1. Born outside the town but elsewhere in the district of enumeration
2. Born outside the district of enumeration but within the state and
3. Born in other States of India

Union Territory/ Area	Females per 1000 Males	Persons per 1,000 of urban population born outside the town but elsewhere in the district of enumeration			Persons per 1,000 of urban population born outside the district of enumeration but with-in the State			Persons per 1,000 of urban population born in other States of India		
		Persons per 1000 urban Population	Males per 1000 Males	Females per 1000 Females	Persons per 1000 urban population	Males per 1000 Males	Females per 1000 Females	Persons per 1000 urban Population	Males per 1000 Males	Females per 1000 Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PONDICHERRY	1,053	51	50	52	16	18	14	268	224	309
Pondicherry Area	1,025	65	65	64	15	17	12	268	230	305
Karaikal Area	1,095	44	41	47	26	27	26	242	198	281
Mahe Area	1,150	23	22	24	6	8	4	252	228	273
Yanam Area	1,021	0	0	0	3	4	2	364	251	475

Migrants to the urban areas from within the territory, both from the district of enumeration and other districts of the territory, form only 67 per 1000 urban population. Males form 68 per 1000 and females 66 per 1000. No disparity is observed between male and female migrants. Pondicherry Urban has 80 per 1000 which is the highest. The lowest is recorded by Yanam with 3 per 1000. The second and third position are held by Karaikal and Mahe. The sex-wise distribution of migrants from within the territory is as under:

Union Territory/Area	Males per 1000 males	Females per 1000 females
1	2	3
PONDICHERRY	68	66
Pondicherry	82	76
Karaikal Area	68	73
Mahe Area	30	28
Yanam Area	4	2

All areas except Karaikal have attracted more male immigrants. The immigrants in Mahe and Yanam are below the State average both for males and females. Pondicherry area shows more immigrants in both sexes than the State average, while in Karaikal females are more than the males. The higher proportion in Karaikal will show that more women move to the town by marriage from other parts of Thanjavur district. Pondicherry has higher male population and it can be explained by the fact that males who go in search of employment do not bring in their family unless they are permanently settled. The second and the largest contributor to the immigrants in urban areas are the other States in India. 27% of the urban population are

immigrants from other states. Yanam has the highest percentage of 36.4 while the lowest is in Karaikal with 24.2%. Males form a proportion of 224 per 1000 and females 309 per 1000. The disparity is the highest in Yanam, the figures being Males 251 and females 475 per 1000. The lowest is in Mahe, males 228 and females 273 per 1000. In Mahe, the trend noticed among immigrants from other areas of the State who come and settle down is reflected in the figures of other States also. So also the case of Karaikal where the higher proportion of female immigrants may be due to the State born persons marrying outside the State and bringing their wives and other female relations. The higher female immigrants from other States to Pondicherry has also to be explained on the same basis.

Migrants From Adjacent States

13. The contribution of adjacent States to the immigrant population can be seen in the following Table.

Table IV—11

Persons per 1000 of Urban Population Born in

Union Territory/ Area	Andhra Pradesh			Kerala			Madras		
	Persons per 1000 urban Population	Males per 1000 Males	Females per 1000 Females	Persons per 1000 urban Population	Males per 1000 Males	Females per 1000 Females	Persons per 1000 urban Population	Males per 1000 Males	Females per 1000 Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PONDICHERRY	31	23	39	32	32	31	190	153	224
Pondicherry Area	4	5	4	14	18	9	226	182	268
Karaikal Area	1	1	1	8	11	6	231	185	273
Mahe Area	1	1	N	240	215	263	4	4	4
Yanam Area	359	246	471	N	1	N	3	3	3

The adjacent States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras have a lion's share in the immigrant population from other States. Out of 268 persons per thousand 253 belong to these States, males being 208 and females 294. Out of the three adjacent States, the contribution made by the State of Madras is the highest, being 190 persons out of 1000. The contribution made by the adjacent States is more keenly felt in the areas pocketed in them. The contribution from other States is very low.

Literacy Level of Population Aged 5 and Over

14. Subsidiary Table C III—Part-B I gives the distribution of 1000 persons aged 5 and above in each age-group by educational levels in urban areas only. This Table shows that the proportion of illiterates among the population aged 5 plus is 220 for males and 473 for females. Mahe and Pondicherry have less number of illiterates in both the sexes. Yanam has more of them. The disparity between the sexes is less in Mahe and Yanam while it is highest in Karaikal. In the State, the proportion of illiterates is less in the age group of 15–34 for males and in 5–14 and 15–34 for females. The more aged the population, the greater the number of illiterates. This may indirectly reflect the rapid strides which education has made during the last two decades. The proportion of illiterates is greater than the State average in 5–14 among males and among females in the age groups 15–34, 35–59 and 60 plus for Karaikal. In all the age-groups, illiterates among both the sexes are above the State average in Yanam. Yanam can be considered educationally backward.

780 males out of 1000 and 527 females out of 1000 are literates. Pondicherry has the highest proportion of literates followed by

Mahe and then by Karaikal. In female literacy, Mahe stands first followed by Pondicherry and Karaikal. Yanam has the lowest proportion of literates in both the sexes.

Among literates of all educational levels, the highest proportion among males is seen in the age-group 15-34, while for females the highest proportion has been recorded by the age group 5-14, the proportions being 805 for males and 676 for females respectively. For males, there is an increase in the proportion of literates from the age-group 5-14 to the group 15-34 and then the curve drops. In the case of females, the proportion shows a declining trend from 5-14 to 15-34 and still further drops in the succeeding age—groups. The State proportions are reflected in all the four areas.

Literates without educational level form the highest proportion in so far as the State and all areas except Yanam are concerned. In Yanam, the highest proportion is shown by the category "Primary or Junior Basic" for both the sexes. In Pondicherry and Mahe areas, the category " Primary or Junior Basic " shows higher proportions than the State average in both the sexes. The proportion under Matriculation or Higher Secondary for the State is 79 for males and 27 for females. The highest proportion is shown by Mahe (114 under males and 54 under females) and followed by Pondicherry (males 87, females 32) and then by Yanam (males 85 and females 13). The last place goes to Karaikal. The age group which shows the highest proportions in the group " Primary or Junior Basic " is 5-14 and that for Matriculation or Higher Secondary, it is 15-34.

At the State level, among males, the proportion of the literates without educational level increases with the age group starting from 5-14. Among females the opposite trend is noticed. In the past, women's education was not considered as an essential element for their well-being. In the category " Primary or Junior Basic ", a sudden drop is noticed in their proportion in age group 15-34 for both the sexes from the age-group 5-14. The reverse is the case in the group of Matriculation or Higher Secondary. The drop seen for the age-group 15-34 in the proportion under Primary or Junior Basic is compensated by the higher proportion noticed in 'Matriculation or Higher Secondary.'

Regarding holders of University Degree other than technical, the tendency is for the proportion among males to increase with each age-group at the State level, while the number decreases for females. University education is considered a luxury rather than a necessity for females. Pondicherry area has a higher proportion than the State in all the age-groups among males and so also is the case for females, except in the age group 60+.

At the State level highest proportion among Technical Degree-holders is shown by the age-group 35-59 for males. The proportion for females among all age groups except 15-34 is negligible.

Proportion of Workers and Non—workers in Urban Areas

15. Table B I and B II gives the distribution of population among the nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers by sex and broad age-groups. In the total population (all ages), 487 are workers among males and 112 are workers among females out of 1,000 of each sex, at the State level. The proportion for males and females is higher than the State figures in Yanam. In Mahe both the sexes show a lower proportion than the State. In Pondicherry the proportion among males is slightly lower while in Karaikal the proportion of females is much less than the State average for that sex. Generally speaking in urban areas the tendency is always for lesser number of workers among females. Females in urban areas are more educated than their counterparts in rural areas and prefer to be homekeepers than to be wage-earners. The more the educated females are, the less will be the workers,

Contrary to the State average, Yanam shows higher proportion of workers among females.

Less persons are found as workers in the age—group 0-14 in urban areas. Agricultural operations being insignificant and the employment in factories and workshops being restricted, it is only natural that this is so. Proportion of workers increases from 720 in the age-group 15-34 to 843 in the age-group 35-59 among males and from 137 in the age—group 15-34 to 206 in the age group 35-59 among females. Thereafter a decline is shown in both the sexes, which is more marked in the age group 60+ for males. Yanam however, shows a higher proportion of workers in the age group 0-14 for males while Mahe shows the same trend for females. Karaikal area records the lowest proportion among females—7 per 1000. In the age group 15-34, Yanam has the highest proportion of workers in both the sexes with 833 for males and 344 for females. The second place is held by Karaikal with the proportion of 727 for males. Disparity between the proportion of males and females is highest in Karaikal. The Table below presents the figures of the proportion of workers to total population in each age—group and sex.

Table IV—12

Proportion of Workers per 1000 of Total Population in Each Age-group and by Sex

Union Territory/Area	All ages		0—14		15—34		35—59		60+		A.N.S.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PONDICHERRY	487	112	41	21	720	137	843	206	480	126	200	...
Pondicherry Area	485	112	34	23	711	139	819	203	425	116	111	...
Karaikal Area	487	79	32	7	727	76	864	171	544	103	...	...
Mahe Area	432	99	36	45	657	121	886	155	486	77	1000	...
Yanam Area	563	237	112	24	833	344	938	418	750	350	...	...

M - Males; F - Females; A.N.S. - Age not stated

Educational Levels of Workers and Non-Workers

16. In Table B—III—Part—A, the urban population has been presented by sex and educational levels for each industrial category of workers and non-workers. The discussion that follows is based on Subsidiary Tables relating to B—III—Part—A.

Educational Levels of Workers

17. Subsidiary Table B—III—Part—A—1 gives the distribution of 1000 workers in each sex by educational level in Urban areas. The inset Table below shows the distribution of 1000 workers in each sex by illiterates and literates.

Table IV—13

Distribution of 1000 Workers of Each Sex by Illiterates and Literates

Union Territory/ Area	Illiterates		Literates	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
PONDICHERRY	251	735	749	265
Pondicherry Area	219	670	781	330
Karaikal Area	237	808	763	192
Mahe Aaea	241	702	759	298
Yanam Area	504	900	496	100

It may be seen that at the State level more than 70% of workers among females are illiterates while for males the percentage is only 25. Except in Yanam area, the proportion of illiterates among male workers is less than the State proportion in all other areas. Among female workers the proportion of illiterates is higher than the State average in Yanam and Karaikal areas.

Literates without educational level form the most predominant group, proportions being 553 for males and 171 for females. Pondicherry has recorded a higher proportion than the State average among females. The disparity among sexes is greatest in Karaikal. The next important group is Primary or Junior basic among males and Matric or Higher Secondary among females. Yanam and Mahe have recorded higher proportions among males under Primary or Junior Basic. Mahe and Yanam have also recorded higher proportions among females. Karaikal has recorded the lowest proportion under both sexes. The proportion under literate without educational level shows a steep decline at the State level in the next group—Primary or Junior Basic. Yanam is the only area which has shown higher proportion under Primary or Junior Basic compared to literates without educational level among both the sexes. The difference in the proportion for the sexes is highest in Yanam.

The proportion of males under Matric or Higher Secondary is slightly less than that recorded under Primary or Junior Basic. Pondicherry and Mahe areas have recorded higher proportions than the State average both among males and females. The disparity in this proportion recorded by the sexes is lesser than that under Primary or Junior Basic. University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree records a proportion of 24 for males and 10 for females. Pondicherry area alone has recorded higher proportions, (32 for males and 17 for females) than the State average. There are no Degree holders among female workers in Yanam area. Coming to Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree holders who are workers, we find that the State records a proportion of 6 under males and 2 among females. Pondicherry with a proportion of 9 records the highest and Karaikal with a proportion of 2 records the lowest among males. Under females, Mahe records the highest proportion of 7 while Yanam records no figure. Engineering, Medicine and Technology are the educational levels among males which contribute to the proportion of 6 in all, medicine recording a proportion of 4 and the other two 1 each. Medicine and Teaching record a proportion of 1 each among females. The highest proportion under medicine and Engineering among males is shown by Pondicherry area. Among females, under Medicine Pondicherry and Mahe areas have recorded a proportion of 2 each while there is no figure in Yanam. Degree holders in Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying and Teaching among males record negligible proportions at the State level. Mahe area has recorded a proportion of 2 under Teaching for males and 5 for females.

Holders of Technical Diploma not equal to Degree among workers record a proportion of 3 for males. There are no females in this group. Pondicherry records a proportion of 4 for males in this group.

Educational Levels of Each Industrial Category of Worker

18. Subsidiary Table B-III—Part—A-2 gives the distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and each sex by educational level for Urban areas. At the State level, highest proportion of illiterates is recorded by Agricultural Labourers among males and by construction workers among females viz., 812 and 952 respectively per thousand. Agricultural labourers record highest proportions for illiterates in Pondicherry (Males 734 and Females 1,000) and Mahe (Males 1,000 and Females 750). In Karaikal and Yanam while the State trend is reflected among males, under females Transport and Communication workers in Karaikal and Mining and Construction workers in Yanam show the highest proportions of illiterates. Under literates without educational level, the highest proportion for males is recorded by Trade and Commerce, while Manufacturing other than household industry records the highest proportion among females. Under males in Yanam the highest proportion is recorded by cultivator. All other areas follow the trend in the State. Cultivator records highest proportion under females in Pondicherry and Karaikal. The highest proportion in Mahe and Yanam is recorded by Manufacturing other than Household Industry.

In the group 'Primary or Junior Basic' at the State level, highest proportion is recorded by Cultivator under males and by Transport and Communication under females. Pondicherry and Mahe fall in line with the State while the highest proportion in Karaikal and Yanam is recorded by category VI—Construction in respect of males. Under females, the highest proportion is recorded in cultivator in Mahe and Yanam areas while in Pondicherry and Karaikal the highest is recorded in Transport and Communications and other Services respectively. Most of the Matriculates or Higher Secondary qualified persons come under 'Other Services' at the State level. This is so in Karaikal and Yanam areas. In Pondicherry and Mahe under males the highest proportion is recorded by Cultivator and Other Services respectively. Under females, the highest proportion is noticed in Other services in Pondicherry and in Mahe in Trade and Commerce. Technical Diploma not equal to Degree holders are restricted to males and the highest proportion is noticed in Construction at the State level. This is so in Pondicherry and Karaikal areas, while the highest proportion is in category IX—Other Services in Mahe and Yanam areas. University Degree-holders record highest proportions in category IX —Other Services among both sexes at the State level and in all the areas.

Educational Levels for Persons Not at Work

19. Subsidiary Table B-III-Part A-3 gives the distribution of 1000 persons not at work by educational level in urban areas only. The proportions of illiterates are 390 for males and 515 for females, highest being recorded by Yanam and lowest by Mahe. Literates without educational qualification have proportions of 409 for males and 368 for females. Pondicherry records higher proportions in both the sexes, while Karaikal records the highest proportion in males. Mahe and Yanam have recorded higher proportions under Primary or Junior basic for both the sexes. Matriculation or higher secondary records 57 and 20 for males and females respectively. Mahe has recorded the highest in both sexes under this group. Under University Degree which shows a proportion of 6 for males and 1 for females, Pondicherry has recorded higher proportions in both the sexes. Under technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-Graduate Degree, at the State level non-working males record a proportion of 1. No unemployed Technical Degree-holders of both sexes are found in Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam.

Anomalies in Employment Position

20. It is interesting to examine whether any anomaly can be found in the employment position and whether holders of Degrees in medicine are engaged in cultivation or

holders of Degrees in agriculture in construction or Manufacturing. The Statement below presents such peculiarities. The area in which they are found is also indicated.

Technical Degree	Category in which employed	Number of	
		Males	Females
Agriculture	V	1 (Pondicherry Area)	—
Teaching	III	1 (Pondicherry Area)	—

From the above statement it will be seen that such instances are limited and can be ignored.

Classification of Non-workers by Type of Activity

21. Table B-IX gives the data relating to non-workers classified by sex and by broad age-groups under each of the eight categories of non-workers as specified below:

1. Full-time students or children attending school.
2. Persons engaged only in household duties.
3. Dependents, infants and children not attending school and persons permanently disabled.
4. Retired persons not employed again, rentiers, persons living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers or other persons of independent means.
5. Beggars, vagrants, independent women who do not indicate the source of income and others of unspecified source of existence.
6. Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions.
7. Persons seeking employment for the first time.
8. Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.

Distribution of Non-workers by Age-groups

22. Subsidiary Table-B-IX—2 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex who are non-workers by broad age-groups. At the State level in urban areas the distribution of non-workers by sex and by age-groups is as given below:

Table IV-14

Distribution of 1,000 Persons Not At Work by Age-groups

Age—group	Proportion of	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
All ages	1,000	1,000
0—14	680	385
15—34	173	325
35—59	76	214
60+	71	76
Age not stated	N	N

N—Denotes negligible

The highest proportion of non-workers is in age-group 0-14 and the proportion declines in age-groups 15-34 onwards in both the sexes. The proportion of non-workers in the first age-group (0-14) for males is higher than that of females. The proportions of females in age-groups 15-34, 35-59 and 60+ are greater than those of males for the corresponding age-groups. The disparity in the proportions of the sexes in age-groups 15-34 and 35-59 is also high while the disparity is not much in the age-group 60+. This is because normally only males of age-group 15 to 59 are expected to work and maintain the family.

Yanam (M 812, F 490), Karaikal (M 711) and Mahe (M 718) record higher proportions in the age-group 0–14 than the average for the State. In the age-group 15–34, higher proportions have been recorded by Pondicherry (M 181), Karaikal (F 336) and Mahe (M 178). Yanam records much lower proportions than the State average in both the sexes (M 122, F 278). Pondicherry (M 91), Karaikal (F 224)

and Mahe (F 222) record higher proportions than the average for the State in age group 35–59. Here too Yanam records much lower proportions in both sexes. (M 31, F 168) In the age-group 60+ Pondicherry (M 82, F 77) and Karaikal (F 77) record higher proportions of non-workers than State average. Mahe and Yanam record lesser proportions in both the sexes.

Proportion of Non-workers to Total Population by Sex and Broad Age-groups

23. From Table B-I we find that proportion of non-workers among males is very high in age-groups 0–14 and 60+ which is natural, while it is so for females in all the age-groups. Females getting married at an early age become normally housekeepers. The Table inset below gives the proportion of non-workers per 1000 of each sex and each age-group.

Table IV—15

Proportion of Non-workers per 1,000 of Population in Each sex and Age-group

Union Territory/Area	All ages		0–14		15–34		35–59		60+		A. N. S.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PONDICHERRY	513	888	959	979	280	863	157	794	520	874	800	1000
Pondicherry Area	515	888	966	977	289	861	181	797	575	884	889	1000
Karaikal Area	513	921	968	993	273	924	136	829	456	897	...	...
Mahe Area	568	901	964	955	343	879	114	845	514	923	...	...
Yanam Area	437	763	888	976	167	656	62	582	250	670	...	...

Non-workers by Type of Activity

24. The distribution of non-workers among the eight types of activities is presented in Subsidiary Table B – IX–3. At the State level the highest proportion among males is of Full time students (422 out of 1,000) which indicates that more children are put to school. The next position among males is taken by Dependents, infants and disabled, with a proportion of 409. The third place goes to Retired, rentier or men of independent means recording a proportion of 84. Among females 'Household duties' have proportion of 552. The second place is taken by Dependents, infants and disabled with a proportion of 240. The third place goes to Full time students with a proportion of 175. High proportions of 514 for males and 236 for females under Full time students in Mahe area indicate the fuller enrolment of children in the school going age. Yanam with a proportion of 348 for males and 120 for females indicates that less number of children are put to school. Females under Household duties record a lower proportion of 435 in Yanam as compared to the State average of 552. Proportions under Dependents, infants and disabled in both sexes are less than the State average in Pondicherry and Mahe areas, while it is the opposite in Yanam area under Retired, rentiers etc. Mahe and Yanam areas record lesser proportion in both the sexes (27 M, 7 F in Mahe and 34 M and 20 F in Yanam) compared to the State average of 84 for males and 24 for females. Beggars, Vagrants etc. show higer proportions in Karaikal and Yanam areas compared to the State average of 11 M and 5 F. The lowest proportion is recorded in Mahe by both the sexes. "Inmates of institutions" show higher proportion under males and females in Pondicherry.

Never-employed and Unemployed Among Non-workers

25. Proportions of persons seeking employment for the first time and unemployed but seeking work are given below:

Table IV—16

Proportion of Never—employed and Unemployed per 1,000 Non-workers of Each Sex

Union Territory/Area	Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons unemployed but seeking work	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	30	1	23	N
Pondicherry Area	30	1	23	N
Karaikal Area	33	N	26	N
Mahe Area	42	2	24	1
Yanam Area	8	...	2	...

From the above figures, it may be seen that unemployment is keenly felt in Mahe and Karaikal areas, while it is insignificant in Yanam area.

Percentage of Unemployed to Total Population and Non—Workers

26. The following Table gives the percentage of Never-employed persons and unemployed persons to the total population and to total non-workers in urban areas.

Table IV—17

Percentage of Never-employed and Unemployed Persons to Total Population and Total Non-workers

Union Territory/Area	Percentage of persons seeking employment to		Percentage of unemployed to	
	Total population	Total non-workers	Total population	Total non-workers
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	0.80	1.13	0.57	0.81
Pondicherry Area	0.81	1.15	0.60	0.86
Karaikal Area	0.81	1.12	0.64	0.88
Mahe Area	1.21	1.62	0.64	0.86
Yanam Area	0.18	0.31	0.04	0.71

At the State level, the Never-employed category shows higher percentage to total population as well as to total now-workers compared to unemployed category.

This trend is reflected in all the areas except in Mahe where the percentage of Never-employed to total population is 1.21%. In all the other areas, the percentage is less than 1% and in Yanam it is the least being 0.18%. Even among non-workers, the percentage of Never-employed does not account for even 2% of non-workers in any area. The highest proportion under Never employed persons seeking employment for first time is shown by Mahe Area while the lowest by Yanam area. The percentage of Unemployed to total population as well as to total non-workers does not exceed 1% of each in the State as well as in all the areas. The variation between the percentages of Never-employed and unemployed to total population works out to 0.23 at State level and this variation increases to 0.57 in Mahe while it is as low as 0.14 in Yanam area. The variation in percentage between never — employed and unemployed to total non-workers is 0.32 at the State level and Mahe records the highest variation of 0.76% while Karaikal shows a variation of 0.24. Yanam stands in a different footing in that the percentage of unemployed to total non-workers is greater viz., 0.71% than the percentage of never-employed to total non-workers which works out to only 0.31%.

Proportion of Never—employed and Unemployed Persons to Total Unemployed

27. The Table below gives the percentage of Never-employed and unemployed persons by sex to total unemployed in the State and in the four areas :

Table IV—18

Percentage Distribution of Never—employed and Unemployed to Total Unemployed Persons

Union Territory/Area	Total Unemployed		Never—employed (N.E)		Unemployed (U.N)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	1,172	47	673	37	499	10
	(100)	(100)	(57·42)	(78·72)	(42·58)	(21·28)
Pondicherry Area	698	34	393	27	305	7
	(100)	(100)	(56·30)	(79·41)	(43·70)	(20·59)
Karaikal Area	321	3	179	2	142	1
	(100)	(100)	(55·76)	(66·67)	(44·24)	(33·33)
Mahe Area	137	10	88	8	49	2
	(100)	(100)	(64·23)	(80·00)	(35·77)	(20·00)
Yanam Area	16	...	13	...	3	...
	(100)	...	(81·25)	...	(18·75)	...

Note:—Figures in bracket denotes the percentage.

57.42% are Never-employed, while 42.58% belong to Unemployed category among males. Out of the total Unemployed females, 78.72% belong to Never-employed category. In Mahe, 64.23% of total unemployed males and 80.00% of total unemployed females belong to Never-employed category. In Yanam, 81.25% of total unemployed males relate to Never-employed category, there being no female unemployed person in the area. Unemployed males and females out of total unemployed persons of each sex record a percentage of 44.24% for males and 33.33% for females in Karaikal area which is higher than the State average for this category.

Unemployed by Broad Age-groups

28. The distribution of never-employed and unemployed persons by age-groups is presented in the Table below:-

Table IV—19 (Contd.)

Percentage Distribution of Never—employed and Unemployed Persons by Sex and Broad Age-groups

Age-group	PONDICHERRY				Pondicherry Area				Karaikal Area			
	Never-employed		Unemployed		Never-employed		Unemployed		Never employed		Unemployed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—14	6·69	...	0·40	...	7·13	...	0·66	...	4·47	...	...	...
15—34	85·44	91·89	51·90	40·00	85·75	88·89	51·15	28·57	86·03	100·00	59·15	...
35—59	7·87	8·11	42·09	60·00	7·12	11·11	41·31	71·43	9·50	...	40·85	100·00
60+	...	...	5·61	...	...	...	6·88	...	...	...	...	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table IV—19 (Concld.)

Percentage Distribution of Never-employed and Unemployed Persons by Sex and Broad Age-groups

	Mahe Area				Yanam area			
	Never-employed		Unemployed		Never-employed		Unemployed	
Age—group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
0—14	10·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—34	81·82	100·00	34·69	100·00	92·31	...	66·67	...
35—59	7·95	...	53·06	...	7·69	...	...	...
60+	...	...	12·25	...	...	...	33·33	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In this territory among males and females, never-employed persons show the highest percentage in age-group 15-34, the proportions being 85.44% for males and 91.89% for females. It reflects the true trend as this age-group has to send out people for work after schooling. The percentage of never-employed males and females in age-group 35-59 is 7.87 and 8.11 respectively which reflects a steep decline. In Government service and private firms, persons over the age of 30 are not generally appointed for the first time unless they possess some extraordinary qualification.

Considering the age-distribution of unemployed persons, i. e., who are out of employment and seeking work, age-group 15-34 shows the highest percentage of 51% for males while the age-group 35-59 shows 60% for females. It is a strange-position, more so in the case of males. Perhaps persons of this age-group get employed earlier and after gaining sufficient experience leave the job and seek fresh avenues or they might have been employed in temporary posts.

Yanam area shows the highest percentage of 92.31% in age group 15-34 for never-employed category. The entire female never-employed persons belong to age-group 15-34 in Karaikal and Mahe. In the category of unemployed persons under males, the highest proportion of 66.67% is in Yanam and 59.15% in Karaikal. All females who are unemployed and seeking work in Mahe belong to the age-group 15-34. Unemployed persons aged 60+ are all Males. Mahe records the highest proportion of 12.25% as against the State figure of 5.61% in 60+ age-group.

Unemployed Aged 15 and Above by Certain Age-groups

29. Table B—VIII—Part—A gives the distribution of non-workers who are not employed—never-employed and unemployed aged 15 and over by sex classified by educational levels and certain age-groups in urban areas. The age-groups adopted for Never-employed persons are 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 35+ and age not stated. The age-groups adopted in respect of Unemployed persons are 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-59, 60+ and age not stated. The Tables below present the absolute figures of the Never-employed and Unemployed by sex and age-groups:

Table IV-20

Never-employed Persons Aged 15 and Above Classified by Sex and Broad Age—groups

Union Territory/Area	Total		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PONDICHERRY	628	37	142	5	271	21	122	4	40	4	53	3
Pondicherry Area	365	27	85	3	172	13	57	4	23	4	28	3
Karaikal Area	171	2	35	2	66	...	41	...	12	...	17	...
Mahe Area	79	8	20	...	29	8	18	...	5	...	7	...
Yanam Area	13	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	1	...

Table IV—21

Unemployed Persons Aged 15 and Above Classified by Sex and Broad Age—groups

Union Territory/Area	Total		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY	497	10	37	...	69	2	153	2	117	2	93	4	28	...
Pondicherry Area	303	7	22	...	44	...	90	2	57	1	69	4	21	...
Karaikal Area	142	1	15	...	24	...	45	...	44	1	14	...	...	...
Mahe Area	49	2	...	...	1	2	16	...	16	...	10	...	6	...
Yanam Area	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

Out of 628 males and 37 females who seek employment for the first time, 271 males and 21 females belong to the age-group 20-24. Among the unemployed (employed before and now out of work and seeking employment) category, 153 males out of 497 belong to the age-group 25-34 and 4 females out of 10 founde to the age-group 45-59. Again in the age-group 15-19, 142 males and 5 females are found in never-employed as aganist 37 males under unemployed category. There are no females in this category under this age-group. There are more seekers of jobs for the first time. Taking the age-group 20-24, we find that there are 271 males and 21 females under Never-employed as against 69 males and 2 females under Unemployed. In the age-group 25-34, 162 males and 8 females come under Never—employed while there are 153 males and 2 females under unemployed category. There seems to be near closeness of figures in this age-group. In the age-group 35+ there are 53 males and 3 females who seek employment the first time as against 238 males and 6 females who were employed before but are now out of employment and seeking work. It is evident that persons who seek jobs for the first time are considerably less in this age-group. It is but natural that the number of persons seeking employment decreases with the increase in age-group since in Government service as well as in Commercial firms, the maximum age limit for fresh recruitment is between 25 and 30.

The curve for Never-employed males takes an upward trend from the age-group 15-19 to the age-group 20-24, and then drops from 20-24 to 25-29 and a still further drop is seen in age-group 30-34. In the case of females, except for an upward curve from 15-19 to 20-24 and a drop from 20-24 to 25-29, the curve is more or less a straight line.

In the curve for males who are unemployed, an upward rise is noted in 20-24 from 15-19, which shoots up further in age-group 25-34 and then drops in age-group 35-44 onwards. The highest point is in age-group 25-34 which may be due to persons seeking re-employment to better their prospects after gaining experience The curve for females is more or less a straight line except for an upward trend in age-group 45-59.

For males the highest number among Never-employed and Unemployed is found in age-group 20-24 and 25-34 respectively, while for females never-employed is highest in age-group 20-24 and unemployed in age-group 45-59.

In Yanam, never-employed males is higher in age-group 25-29 as compared to the other age-groups.

Classification of Workers Other Than At Cultivation by Occupational Divisions and Educational Levels

30. Subsidiary Table B-VI-1 gives the distribution of 1000 literate workers other than at cultivation in each occupational Division and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas.

Literate without educational level among males is the highest in Division 7-8-craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified with a proportion of 840. Bulk of the workers of this Division are engaged in factories and work-shops as labourers etc, and as casual labourers for whom the minimum educational qualification will do. Among females the highest proportion of workers who are simple literates is found in Division 9—Service, sport and recreation workers. Division 9 consists of housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers (domestic and institutional), dhobies and laundrymen, cleaners, sweepers and watermen which occupations engage more females than males. Primary or Junior Basic qualification has been largely found among males in Division X. Workers not classifiable by occupation have a proportion of 429. The second highest proportion (400) is recorded by Division 5—Miners, quarrymen and related workers which also belongs to mostly labouring classes and does not need higher educational qualification. Among females, a proportion of 417 is shown by Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers which occupations also do not require higher level of education. Matriculate male workers are conspicuous in Divisions 0, 1 and 2 with highest proportion of 270 being recorded by Division 0- Professional, Technical and Related occupations which include professions like School teachers, pharmacists, Nurses, Vaccinators, midwives and religious workers. Females record the maximum proportion (1000) in Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication occupations. This Division includes Post and Telegraph workers such as Telephone Operators etc. which need minimum qualification of Matric or Higher Secondary. Most women are found in this category. The second highest proportion is seen in Division 2—Clerical and related workers in Govt. Offices as well as in trading and commercial firms. University Degree-holders among workers of categories III to IX in both sexes are found more in Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers which include Govt. Officers and officers who are Managers and Directors in all walks of life like Banks, Insurance, Manufacture, Transport and Communications, Other Miscellaneous Services etc. The proportions are 162 for males and 83 for females. Naturally the more educated with a minimum of a University Degree find it easier to get engaged as Administrative and Executive Officials in Govt. and elsewhere. Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree holders record highest proportions in Division 0—Professional, Technical and related workers in both the sexes 81 and 19 respectively. The second position is taken by Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers for males in which capacity technically qualified persons are engaged now a days. All the females of this educational level are concentrated in Division 0, out of which a proportion of 13 occurs under Medicine and a proportion of 6 shown under Teaching which occupations eminently suit female workers. For Males also, Medicine is the chief Technical Degree with a proportion of 55 followed by Engineering with proportion of 15 and then by Technology with a proportion of 7.

The Table below gives at a glance the occupational Divisions which record highest proportion in various educational levels for the State as well as the four areas by sex break up:

Table IV—22

Educational Levels and Occupational Divisions Which Record the Highest Proportion in Urban Areas for Workers Other Than at Cultivation

Union Territory/Area	Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		University Degree	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PONDICHERRY	840	887	429	417	270	1,000	18	...	162	83
	(7-8)	(9)	(x)	(4)	(0)	(6)	(0)	...	(1)	(1)
Pondicherry	858	905	400	200	238	1,000	24	...	208	100
Area	(4)	(9)	(5)	(4)	(2)	(6)	(0)	...	(1)	(1)
Karaikal	976	1,000	54	41	265	356	9	...	126	27
Area	(4 & 7-8)	(1,2,3 4 & 9)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	...	(0)	(0)
Mahe	818	1,000	429	666	410	556	12	...	77	28
Area	(4)	(1&2)	(x)	(3)	(0)	(0)	(2)	...	(0)	(0)
Yanam	431	750	746	1,000	487	1,000	31	...	111	...
Area	(4)	(3)	(9)	(4)	(0)	(1)	(4)	...	(1)	...

	Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree									
	Total		Medicine		Engineering		Technology		Teaching	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PONDICHERRY	81	19	55	13	15	...	7	...	3	6
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	...	(0)	...	(0)	(0)
Pondicherry	100	15	70	12	19	...	10	...	2	3
Area	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	...	(0)	...	(1)	(0)
Karaikal	34	14	27	14	12	...	2	...	...	...
Area	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(4)	...	(9)	...	...	...
Mahe	60	83	26	28	8	...	...	...	26	55
Area	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	...	...	...	(0)	(0)
Yanam	74	...	27	...	13	...	37	...	37	...
Area	(1)	...	(0)	...	(0)	...	(1)	...	(1)	...

Note: Figures in brackets denote the occupational Division No.

Language Composition

31. Normally, more languages will be returned from the urban areas. It will depend on the importance of towns as based on its location, its economic activity and its trade and commerce. Pondicherry State has four units, which are enclaved in three major States with a language of their own and differing widely in their characters, script and literature. The language commonly spoken in the Southern and main settlements of Pondicherry and Karaikal is Tamil, which is the State Language of one of the oldest States in India-Madras. In Mahe, the chief language is Malayalam, the State language of Kerala, a State formed as a result of Linguistic Reorganisation in the late Fifties. Yanam is situated in the East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh, a state newly formed in 1953. Telugu is the chief language spoken there. It will be of great interest to the future historians that in a country where States have been formed on a linguistic basis, the tiny settlement of Pondicherry has three main languages but is run by a single administration. No marked agitation is seen for merging the four areas with the neighbouring States on the basis of language. Perhaps, each such group has an individuality which will be lost by such a merger.

In Table C V—Mother Tongue, an alphabetical list of languages spoken by the people of Pondicherry has been exhibited. It totals to 55. Urdu is spoken by 2,594 persons. More persons speak the major languages of Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu. No other language has more than 1,000 speakers. Urdu is not predominant in rural areas. The inset Table below gives the languages of importance arranged according to the numerical strength in the whole area as well as in the urban area. For purposes of easy study, percentages have been indicated in brackets.

Table IV—23

Percentage Distribution of Total and Urban Population by Major Mother-tongues

Mother-tongue Languages	Speakers in								
	PONDICHERRY		Pondicherry Area		Karaikal Area		Mahe Area		Yanam Area
	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total & Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil	325,840	65,949	243,285	44,483	82,467	21,394	62	46	26
	(88·28)	(74·10)	(94·09)	(85·94)	(98·17)	(96·14)	(0·32)	(0·58)	(0·37)
Malayalam	20,692	8,977	1,077	898	228	197	19,380	7,875	7
	(5·61)	(10·88)	(0·42)	(1·73)	(0·27)	(0·89)	(99·46)	(99·04)	(0·10)
Telugu	16,243	9,139	8,692	2,128	839	307	10	2	6,702
	(4·40)	(10·27)	(3·36)	(4·11)	(1·00)	(1·38)	(0·05)	(0·03)	(95·3)
Urdu	2,594	1,845	2,198	1,499	114	64	1	1	281
	(0·70)	(2·07)	(0·85)	(2·90)	(0·14)	(0·29)	(0·01)	(0·01)	(4·00)
French	958	889	944	876	13	12	...	...	1
	(0·26)	(1·00)	(0·37)	(1·69)	(0·02)	(0·05)	(0)	(0)	(0·01)
Bengali	512	499	508	495	1	1	...	...	3
	(0·14)	(0·56)	(0·20)	(0·96)	N	N	(0)	(0)	(0·04)
Hindi	455	307	430	288	22	16	...	...	3
	(0·12)	(0·34)	(0·17)	(0·56)	(0·03)	(0·07)	(0)	(0)	(0·04)
Kannada	436	397	199	174	222	212	14	10	1
	(0·12)	(0·45)	(0·08)	(0·34)	(0·26)	(0·95)	(0·07)	(0·13)	(0·01)
Gujarati	378	304	378	304	...	...	...	...	...
	(0·10)	(0·34)	(0·15)	(0·59)	0	0	0	0	0
English	209	176	202	169	...	...	4	4	3
	(0·06)	(0·20)	(0·03)	(0·33)	0	0	(0·02)	(0·05)	(0·04)
Marathi	203	132	153	100	45	27	...	...	5
	(0·06)	(0·15)	(0·06)	(0·19)	(0·05)	(0·12)	0	0	(0·07)

Note:—Figures in bracket denotes percentage

In Pondicherry and Karaikal, Tamil is the chief language of the people spoken by 85% and above. Malayalam is the chief language accounting for practically the entire population in Mahe, while in Yanam Telugu is the predominant language with 95.31% Mahe can be said to be Cent percent unilingual in character. Malayalam and Telugu, predominant in Mahe and Yanam are insignificant in Pondicherry and Karaikal.

Similarly, Tamil the chief language in the Southern areas, is insignificant in Mahe and Yanam. The proportion of Tamil speakers in Mahe and yanam are below 1%.

The percentage of Telugu speakers is 0.05% among the total population and 0.03% among the urban in Mahe area. 4% of the Urban population speak Urdu in Yanam while in Pondicherry the percentage is 2.9. French speakers constitute 1.69% of the urban population of Pondicherry area, from which it can be said that French has not left any permanent impact on the language of the area. Bengali is chiefly concentrated in Pondicherry Urban with a percentage of 0.96. It is due to the existence of Aurobindo Ashram in Pondicherry which has attracted large number of Bengalis. Hindi is spoken by 0.56% in Pondicherry urban. Kannada is significant in Karaikal area with 0.95%. Gujarati shows a percentage of 0.59% in Pondicherry urban Area. English is significant in Pondicherry area urban with 0.33% Marathi is spoken in all the areas execpt Mahe.

Another Table presenting the distribution of major Mother-tongues per 100 of Total and Urban population among the areas in the territory is given below:-

Tabe IV—24

Distribution of the Major Mother-tongues per 100 of the Total Population and Urban Population Among the Areas in the State in 1961

Mother-tongue (Language)	PONDICHERRY		Pondicherry Area		Karaikal Area		Mahe Area		Yanam Area	
	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tamil ...	100.00	100.00	74.66	67.45	25.31	32.44	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.04
Malayalam ...	100.00	100.00	5.21	10.00	1.10	2.20	93.66	87.72	0.03	0.08
Telugu ...	100.00	100.00	53.51	23.29	5.17	3.36	0.06	0.02	41.26	73.33
Urdu ...	100.00	100.00	84.73	81.25	4.40	3.47	0.04	0.05	10.83	15.23
French ...	100.00	100.00	98.54	98.54	1.36	1.35	...	...	0.10	0.11
Bengali ...	100.00	100.00	99.22	99.20	0.19	0.20	...	...	0.59	0.60
Hindi ...	100.00	100.00	94.51	93.81	4.83	5.21	...	...	0.66	0.98
Kannada ...	100.00	100.00	45.64	43.83	50.92	53.40	3.21	2.52	0.23	0.25
Gujarati ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
English ...	100.00	100.00	96.65	96.02	...	...	1.91	2.27	1.44	1.71
Marathi ...	100.00	100.00	75.37	75.76	22.17	20.45	...	...	2.46	3.79

Subsidiary Languages

32. Subsidiary languages under each Mother-tongue have been presented in Table C—VI—Bilingualism. Figures have been presented for the total and no rural-urban break-up has been given. English, French and Tamil are the well-known subsidiary languages. The position of English cannot be challenged, as it is an international language and has therefore to be learnt for contact with the outside world. French is the Mother-tongue in France whose colony

Pondicherry was till 1954. It was also the State Language and persons who were in the employ of the State as well as persons settled in the territory had necessarily to learn the language. Tamil being the mother-tongue of the majority of the people has to be learnt by persons speaking other languages, because, in essence the medium of communication is Tamil. The Table below presents the principal Mother-tongues in the order of their numerical strength and the proportion of significant subsidiary languages for each mother-tongue per 1,000 of total speakers.

Table IV—25

Proportion of Subsidiary Speakers to 1,000 Speakers of Major Mother-tongues

Mother-tongue	Subsidiary Language									
	Arabic	Bengali	Gujarati	English	French	Hindi	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	Marathi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tamil	1	...	...	28	25	1	...	6	1	...
Malayalam	4	...	...	101	24	3	23	...	...	...
Telugu	...	...	...	36	15	4	414	...	...	...
Urdu	3	...	...	39	24	3	391	71	...	...
French	...	...	...	216	...	...	382	...	...	...
Bengali	...	...	...	736	64	16	16	...	...	...
Hindi	...	9	...	270	44	...	169	...	...	...
Kannada	...	...	...	190	44	12	548	...	...	9
Gujarati	...	...	...	510	48	82	13	...	...	...
English	...	...	...	...	220	14	321	...	14	...
Marathi	...	...	10	182	15	25	493	15	...	...

Religion

33. I will now discuss the distribution of population among the main religions which are Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity. Persons belonging to Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism are very few in number.

Generally, the percentage of Hindus is greater than all other religions in all the areas. It varies from 94.74 in Yanam to 54.38 in Karaikal. The State proportion is 67.83% in urban areas. Muslims have higher proportions of 29. 59% in Karaikal and 25.28% in Mahe as compared to the State figure of 14.09%. Perhaps Karaikal being close to Thanjavur has muslim population and Mahe being close to Malabar where muslims are found in quite a good number (in Kozhikode district 35.94% and in Cannanore 32.02%), reflects the trend in those areas. Christian population has recorded the highest percentages of 22.72 in Pondicherry area and 16.00 in Karaikal area. The percentage is above the State figure of 17.73% in Pondicherry area. All other religious communities are concentrated in Pondicherry area. This makes Pondicherry more urban than other areas of the State. The Table given below furnishes the percentage distribution of each major religious community in urban areas of the State.

Table IV—26

Percentage Distribution of Urban Population by Major Religions

Union Territory/Area	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	100	67·83	14·09	17·73	0·01	0·01	0·09	0·24
Pondicherry Area	100	69·62	7·07	22·72	0·03	0·02	0·15	0·39
Karaikal Area	100	54·38	29.59	16·00	...	...	...	0.03
Mahe Area	100	69·98	25.28	4·69	...	...	...	0·05
Yanam Area	100	94·74	4·04	1·21	...	0·01	...	...

Pondicherry Town

34. I have so far discussed the general trends of urban population in Pondicherry Union Territory contained in five towns. Of these,Pondicherry, the capital of the settlements is the most important historically,culturally and socially. Actually the development of French settlements in India is centered around this town. As the chief French settlement, it has witnessed many struggles between the French and other European powers for eastern trade. In its long and eventful history, it has absorbed French culture to a certain extent. It has thus contributed in a measure to the growth of India's diversified culture and civilisation. It contains within an area of 8.2 sq. miles a population of 40,421. Thus its density is much higher than that of Madras city. But it does not possess the commercial and industrial importance which Madras has in the South. In historical antiquity, it is as young as Madras itself which was founded by the British in South India just at the same time Pondicherry was founded by the French. It has many monuments giving historical glimpses of its past.

290 years ago, it was a fishermen's hamlet, almost shrouded in obscurity. The French leader Francois Martin selected this port in 1674 in order to form a French settlement and landed there with 60 of his country men. From this point of time began the chequered history of Pondicherry. It was taken by the Dutch in 1693, but restored in 1699. The English captured it in 1761, but it was given back 4 years later, only to be re-taken in 1778. It was restored a second time in 1785, but again re-taken in 1793. During the intermittent wars between the French and the English in the 18th Century, Pondicherry was considered a valuable military and maritime station possessing certain distinct advantages. The Treaty of 1850 put an end to the struggles between England and France on Indian soil. The English recognised French rights to Pondicherry and four other settlements in India. Many Indian patriots like Sri. Aurobindo and Sri. Bharathi who were persecuted by the British bureaucracy, sought asylum in Pondicherry town.

The town is well connected by road and rail. It is, however, neither accessible by air since there is no air-port nor by sea as no passenger ship calls at this port. A meter-gauge railway line links it with Villupuram by Southern Railway. Buses ply between Pondicherry and neighbouring towns like Cuddalore, Tindivanam etc. Buses also run between this town and distant places like Madras and Bangalore. The long distance buses of the State Transport plying between Neyveli and Madras and Thanjavur and Nagapatnam touch Pondicherry en-route. The shortest route to Pondicherry from Madras lies through Marakanam (92 miles). The other route via Tindivanam winds through 103 miles. By

rail it is at a distance of 120 miles from Madras.

The coconut groves which appear as one approaches Pondicherry conjure up a picture of idyllic beauty. The site of the town is remarkable being at a distance of 3 miles to the south-east of a long flat upland called Gorimedu and being close to the sea. Pondicherry when observed from Gorimedu gives the appearance of a town embowered in a coconut plantation with the sea in the background. Prior to 1756, the town was acclaimed as one of the best of its kind in India. This fine city was mercilessly razed to the ground in 1761 by the English army under Sir. Eyre Coote which captured this place. At the commencement of the nineteenth century, the re-built city was described by Lord Velentia as the handsomest town barring Calcutta among those he had seen in India in the course of his wide travel. M. Martin, the first Governor of the settlement displayed remarkable energy in the conversion of a malarial swamp into a healthy settlement. M. Dumas who was appointed as Governor in 1735 was an able and popular administrator, but the one who did more for the development of Pondicherry than any other individual was the famous Joseph Dupleix who had previously served as the Governor of the French Settlement at Chandranagore.

Pondicherry became a Municipality in 1880 and many schemes were undertaken in order to provide various civic amenities to the citizens. To-day it is a fairly clean and well built town. There is no underground drainage and open ditches running along the streets are a common sight. A notable feature about the prevailing drainage system is that drainage water is generally not allowed to stagnate and cause nuisance. The street ditches carry the drainage water to the Grand canal running from North to South (formerly Gingee road canal) which ultimately takes it to the sea. Another canal running from west to east carrying drainage water joins with the Grand canal. The town has got an. excellent system of water supply. As early as 1863 due to the efforts of a French engineer, Lamairesse, Pondicherry was supplied with good drinking water from a nearby village called Muthirapalayam. In 1908, this scheme was improved further and water was supplied to every house. Arrangements have also been made to supplement this supply by drawing water from another neighbouring place called Muthialpet. It is significant to note that amenities like water supply and street lighting were provided in Pondicherry even before Madras City got these amenities. Pondicherry gets electricity supply from the Madras grid. The town enjoys a fairly good climate, the maximum and minimum temperature in a year being 35° and 21° centigrade respectively. The normal rainfall at Pondicherry is 1,174 milimetres per annum.

The town which is bounded on the east by the sea and on the other sides by broad roads called Boulewards, presents an oval shape. Houses and buildings situated on the southern row of the South Bouleward, western row of the West Bouleward and northern row of the North Bouleward fall outside the town limits. The demarcation of Pondicherry town is thus peculiar. A striking feature with regard to the construction of the town is the symmetrical formation of its streets which are at right angles to one another. In other words, the streets are almost parallel to each other in the East-West as well as in the North-South directions.

During the French regime, the town was divided into two distinct sections called the White Town (La Ville Blanche) and Black Town, the dividing line between the two being the canal running from North to South. The White Town adjacent to the sea was mainly occupied by the French people. Even now, this part of the town is distinct from the other one in its lay out. The streets of Pondicherry are named after notable French and Indian savants. The names are clearly indicated in the streets in French as well as in Tamil. Dupleix street (Rue Dupleix) running from

west to east and Mahathma Gandhi street (Rue De Mahathma Gandhi) running from South to North are the two main thoroughfares. The Mahathma Gandhi street extends upto Muthialpet in the North where it joins the road leading to Madras via. Marakanam.

Corresponding to the old classification, the portion of the town to the east of the Grand Canal may be called Eastern Zone and the portion to the west of the canal, Western Zone. Before taking up a detailed analysis of these two zones, it will be worthwhile to present the following Tables which throw light on the housing pattern in the town as a whole.

Table IV—27

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses of Pondicherry Town Into Different Types

S. No.	Type of houses	No. of houses
1.	Vacant Census Houses	49
2.	Dwellings	649
3.	Shop-cum dwellings	6
4.	Workshop-cum-dwellings	3
5.	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist houses and Inspection houses	13
6.	Shops excluding eating houses	131
7.	Business houses and Offices	15
8.	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	33
9.	Schools etc.	8
10.	Restaurants, Sweet meat shops and eating places	2
11.	Places of entertainments (Panchayat Ghar)	4
13.	Dispensaries etc.	2
13.	Others	85
	Total	1,000

Table IV—28

Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households Living in Census Houses Used Wholly or Partly as Dwelling by Predominant Materials of Wall and Roof in Pondicherry Town

Wall		Roof	
Material	No. of houses	Material	No. of houses
1. Grass leaves, reeds or bamboo	1	1. Grass leaves, reeds, thatches, wood or bamboo	163
2. Timber	—	2. Tiles, slate shingle	282
3. Mud	114	3. Corrugated iron, zinc or other sheets	1
4. Unburnt bricks	—	4. Asbestos, cement sheets	2
5. Burnt Bricks	883	5. Brick and lime	537
6. G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets	—	6. Concrete and stone slabs	14
7. Stone	—	7. Other materials	1
8. Cement concrete	1		
9. Other materials	1		
Total:	1,000		1,000

Table IV—29

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households According to Number of Rooms Occupied in Pondicherry Town

Nature of households	Number of households
1. No regular room	—
2. 1 room	364
3. 2 rooms	239
4. 3 rooms	149
5. 4 rooms	123
6. 5 rooms and more	125
Total:	1,000

There are 5,139 occupied residential houses in Pondicherry town with 7,020 households. There are no slums within the town. Most of the rickshaw pullers, beggars and coolies, however, live on pavements. The density of population in the town is as high as 49,294 per square mile. The rental value of the houses has been increasing at a rapid rate. Most of the office going people prefer to live in Pondicherry town itself since the office hours are between 8 A. M. and 12 noon and 2-30 P. M. to 5 P. M.

The salient features of the two zones may now be studied :

Eastern Zone

35. This zone is bounded on the east by the beach road called Cours Chabrol, on the south by a part of south Bouleward, on the north by a part of North Bouleward and on the west by the canal. The buildings in this region are much bigger in size and more artistic in design than those found in the western zone.

Cours Chabrol is a lovely esplanade to which the people resort in the evenings. Unlike in Madras, there is no sandy beach and the Cours Chabrol runs along the strong cement wall which wards off the waves. This beautiful road has on its western side a number of imposing buildings which house some important offices, high class modern hotels, etc. At the centre of this road is the entrance to the old pier which is now in a dilapidated condition. This pier which was constructed in 1866 by Lemairesse, a French engineer, was connected by a branch line with the Pondicherry town railway station. Ocean—going ships were compelled to anchor in the open roadstead owing to the shallowness of the water. All merchandise were transferred from the ships to the end of the pier by means of boats. This pier was badly damaged by the cyclone which devastated some parts in South India in November, 1952. This pier is now split up into two parts and is absolutely useless. The construction of a new pier was taken up at the South—eastern corner of the town, at a distance of about three furlongs from the old pier and completed in 1962. The new pier which is 930 feet in length is almost parallel to the old one. With the help of this pier, loading and unloading operations are carried out throughout the year. On an average about three ships call at this port in a month. Whereas general cargo is imported, piece-goods and waste cotton are exported. Before long, iron ore is expected to be exported from this port. The Villupuram-Pondicherry railway line is being strengthened

for transporting iron ore to the port. A new building has been constructed near the new pier to house the port and customs offices which were originally functioning near the old pier.

In front of the entrance to the old pier, eight pillars about 40' high form a semi-circle. These decorative pillars of a greyish blue stone are said to have been brought from Gingee. Similar pillars are found near the Dupleix statue also. All the pillars contain excellent carvings depicting scenes from Hindu mythology. These carvings bear ample testimony to the skill of the sculptors of the Nayak period.

About 50 yards west of the entrance to the old pier stands facing the sea the life-like statue of Dupleix who holds a prominent place in the history of Pondicherry. This statue standing on a high stone pedestal on which are found wonderful carvings was installed on July 16th, 1870 to commemorate the glorious services which this French administrator had rendered to the town. Behind this statue is located a beautiful park containing shady trees and verdant vegetation. This park was also opened on the same day on which the old pier was opened and named after Napolean III. Later it was renamed as Charles De-Gaulle park. It has a beautiful structure at the centre and a fountain at one end. There are four roads around the park forming a square. To the north of the park is located the impressive quarters of the Governor which was constructed as early as 1706.

It contains excellent specimens of ancient art and sculpture. Apart from the office and residence of the Lieutenant Governor, it is also accommodating a few departments of the Secretariat. The Light House which is 89 feet above the sea level stands near the Dupleix statue in north-eastern direction. It was installed in July, 1836. Its light is visible upto a distance of 28 miles. The foundation stone of the magnificient Municipal building which also faces the sea was laid in 1870. The first floor of this spacious bungalow is used as the venue of the State Assembly. The eastern zone contains in addition to these great edifices and monuments buildings containing the High Court, Secretariat Departments, General Hospital, Maternity Hospitals, Police Headquarters, French Embassy, Chamber of Commerce, the Cosmopolitan Club, Central Library, the famous Cathedral of Notre Dam des Anges, Medical College, French Colleges, French Indology Institute, the Aurobindo Ashram, Girls High School, the Government Distillery, Aristocratic dwellings, etc.

Pondicherry was called the town of palaces and the eastern zone may well justify this appellation.

Western Zone

36. The western zone of the town is bounded on the east by the canal and on all other sides by the Boulewards. This zone is more crowded, containing markets, bazaars, and commercial and residential houses. Barring the clocktowers and the towers of Churches and temples and minarets and a few new constructions, no building of any great height could be seen in this part of the town. The tiled and terraced houses in this area are situated close to each other without any inter-space and line up, the streets presenting a nearly uniform pattern. Majority of these houses do not come under the bungalow type. Except in one or two streets, avenue trees are conspicuous by their absence. This area contains two important churches, one at Mission Estrangers street and the other called the Sacred Heart Church at the southern end of Mahatma Gandhi road. There are also a few Hindu temples and mosques.

The big clock on a tall tower situated in the midst of the commercial area has been chiming in the town for the past 110 years. Another clock on a smaller tower has been functioning for the past 78 years at the junction of Mahathma Gandhi road and Bussy street. A number of schools are situated in this zone. Mahathma Gandhi road, Dupleix

road and Anandarangapillai road contain commercial houses and mundies dealing in piece-goods, grocery, metalware, vegetables, fish, etc. Middle class boarding and lodging houses and petty tea-stalls are scattered throughout the main streets. The rectangular area formed by Dupleix road, Mahathma Gandhi road, Anandarangapillai road, Bharathi street, portion of Mahathma Gandhi road between Nidarajappayer street and comoutty street, portion of Dupleix road between Bharathi street and Mission Estrangers street, and the portion of Thyagu Mudaliar street east of Mahathma Gandhi road are the busy commercial areas. The area around the big clock tower is called Big Bazaar. There is another market selling mutton, fish, vegetables, etc. near the small clock tower. Some minor engineering works have been located on the west Bouleward. The Boulewards enclosing the eastern zone are over crowded and less clean. The theatres which are four in number are on the western side of the West Bouleward and hence outside the town limits. Some of the Government departments are located in the Colonial Park which is situated outside the town limits in the South-western corner. The Pondicherry railway station established in 1879 by the Pondicherry Railway Company at the southern end of Mahathma Gandhi road also falls outside the town limits.

Muthialpet is a rural commune on the northern side of the town which is situated about a mile from the Pondicherry town limit. There is a regular movement of population between Muthialpet and Pondicherry town. For all practical purposes Muthialpet may be treated as the extension of Pondicherry town, though the former is not so well planned as the latter. At Gorimedu which is on the north-western side of the town, many gigantic buildings are coming up on either side of Tindivanam road. The Dhanvantri Medical College, the Tagore Arts College and the T. B. Sanatorium are the important institutions which have been located here. A town bus is running between Gorimedu and Pondicherry. Ere long the town is bound to expand in this direction. There are people coming to Pondicherry daily in connection with business, service etc. from villages lying on the southern side of the town beyond the Pondicherry Villupuram railway line. Free imports were allowed at Pondicherry port during the French rule till 1954. This encouraged smuggling of imported goods into the Indian territory and a section of the merchant community of Pondicherry had specialised in this. During the period 1954-59, certain concessions were shown to the importers and afterwards the import trade was regulated on the basis of allotment of quota. In fact, those who had vested interests in smuggling and liquor trade were not in favour of the merger of Pondicherry with the Indian Union.

A study of the dispersal of the communities in the town may perhaps be revealing. The important communities living in the town are Hindus, Christians including Eurasians and Muslims. Among Hindus, the predominant castes are Vanniars, Vellalars, Shanars, Kammars and Yadhavas. Brahmins in Pondicherry town, as in other places, are a minority. Some of them have taken advantage of French education and are employed in French institutions like the French College and the French Institute of Indology. They are also employed in Government offices and educational institutions. Brahmins of the town live mostly in Perumal Koil and Easwaran Koil streets. People belonging to the castes of Vannia, Vellala etc. are engaged mostly in trade and commerce, some of them owning lands in neighbouring villages. They are also found in Government service. The Shanars are mostly engaged in toddy-drawing. People belonging to Scheduled Castes who are 529 in number (i.e. 1. 31% of the town's population) are mainly dependent on cycle-rickshaw pulling and manual labour. The Christians are in general Roman catholics. Majority of them are employed

in educational institutions, hospitals and Government offices. A few enterprising Christians run big hotels and own big shops. Bulk of the Muslims are engaged in trade and commerce. Whereas some of them are leading businessmen of the town, the poorer section is engaged in petty trade and manual labour. Muslims of the town mostly reside in the area bounded on the east by the canal, on the north by North Bouleward, on the west by Mahatma Gandhi road and on the south by Bussy street. Christians are predominant in the locality which is bounded on the east by Mission Estrangers street, on the north by Ananda Rangapillai road, on the west by Bharathi road and on the south by Bussy street. Hindus are found in all parts of the town. Out of a total population of 40,421 persons in the town, 25,967 persons or 64.2 percent are literates. Many belonging to the educated class in the town are proficient in French. They are however not well conversant with English. The system of French administration is quite different and a gradual change over to the Indian system is taking place. In fact there is a feeling at different levels that local talent is not preferred and staff are drafted from outside the State. There are many pensioners in the town who have retired from service in the French army.

Pondicherry town receives a stream of visitors almost throughout the year. Being a lovely town on the sea-shore with a rich history, it is an important tourist centre. Since there is a free sale of toddy and liquor in Pondicherry, the town is a rendezvous for those addicted to drink. There are people in the neighbouring areas where prohibition is in force who visit the town at week ends regularly. While the rich and middle class people go to the fashionable hotels and bars in the town, the poorer section is attracted towards the toddy shops situated outside the town limits.

Though an important tourist centre, no metropolitan atmosphere can be seen here. The only mode of conveyance within the town is the cycle-rickshaw. Posh cars are found in good number, some of them owned by local residents and others belonging to the tourists. Sobriety seems to be the hallmark of Pondicherry town and its educated residents. This may perhaps be due to French Culture and civilisation which has pervaded this port-town.

A-IV—1—Distribution of Urban Population Between Towns

Union Territory / Area	Average population per town	Number in town per 1,000 of total population	Number per 1,000 of urban population in towns with the population of					
			1,00,000 and over	50,000 to 99,999	20,000 to 49,999	10,000 to 19,999	5,000 to 9,999	Under 5,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	17,799	241	...	...	704	128	168	...
Pondicherry Area	25,881	200	...	...	781	219	...	...
Karaikal Area	22,252	265	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
Mahe Area	7,951	408	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Yanam Area	7,032	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...

A-IV—2—Number of Females per 1,000 Males and Density For Each Town

Town	Females per 1,000 Males		Density	
	1961	1948	1961	1948
1	2	3	4	5
1. Pondicherry	1,021	...	49,294	...
2. Karaikal	1,095	...	71,781	...
3. Muthialpet	1,041	...	15,751	...
4. Mahe	1,150	...	14724	...
5. Yanam	1,021	...	1,054	...

Note :— 1948 figures are not available.

CHAPTER V

RURAL POPULATION

General

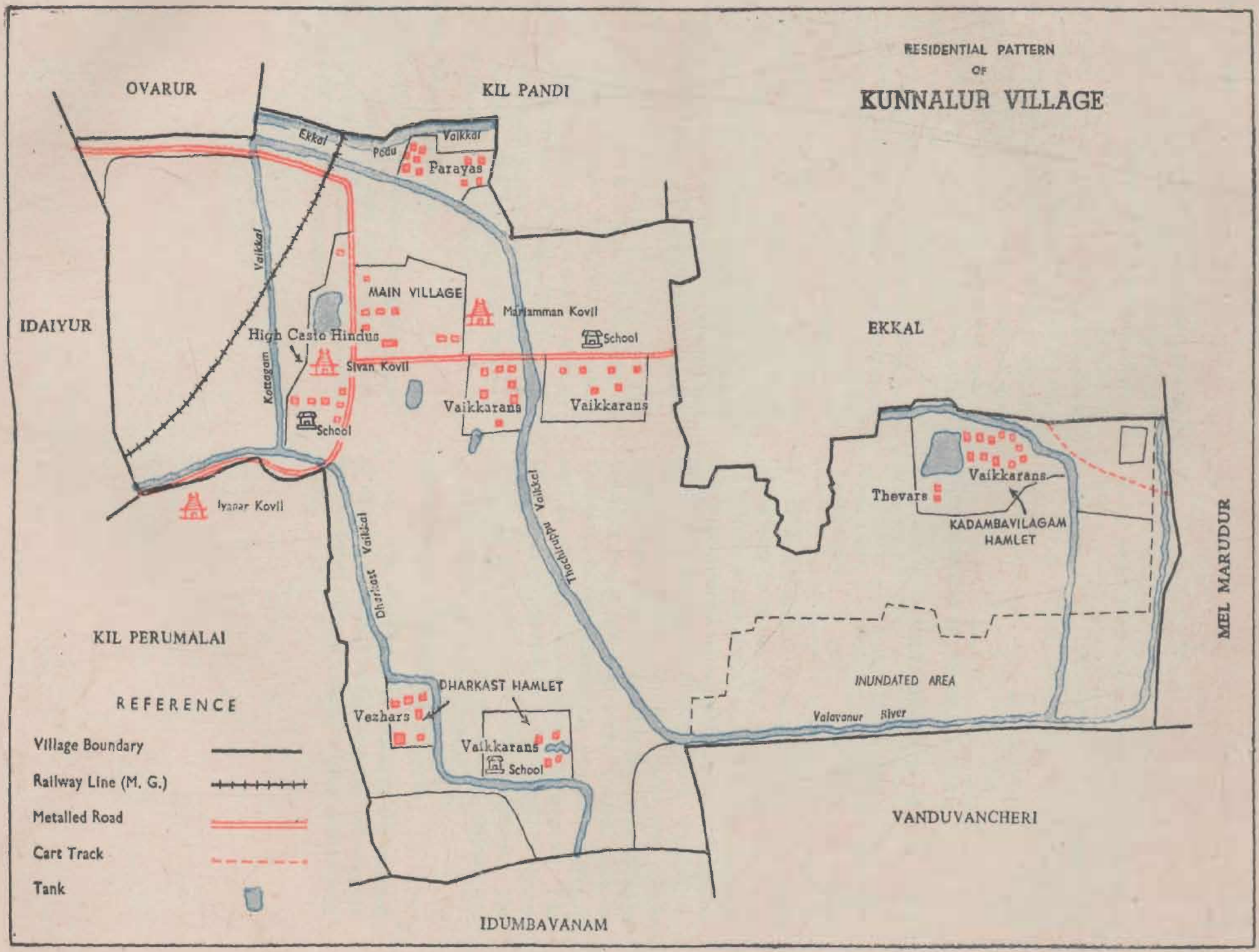
In the previous chapter, I have discussed the characteristics of urban population in detail. I will now deal with the other component of the population, the rural, which is generally identical with the population living in villages and attached hamlets. It generally depends on agriculture for its livelihood. The general presumption is that among urban areas, people will be more cosmopolitan and as such, greater differences will be found in civil status, language and literacy. Further, while a more intensive development of urban areas is possible in the matter of amenities like schooling, electricity, water supply, sanitation and health services, the rural population will exhibit less development and also a greater similarity of pattern, in civil status, language and literacy.

Definition of Village

2. For Census purposes, a village is normally treated as an administrative unit in States like Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. It is generally a small area, the main occupation of the population being agricultural. The creation of village has been more a matter of administrative convenience and its boundaries are often changed but such changes do not have direct bearing on the village life. A village may have sub-units known as Cheris or Pets surrounding the main village site. They are tiny habitations inhabited by people belonging to the lower strata of society. In South India, cheris are usually inhabited by Scheduled Castes. The hamlets or cheris do not have a separate existence and are dependent on the main village for all purposes. The hamlets usually surround the main village and grow around it. The distance between the hamlets may vary and need not be constant. Some of the hamlets may be inter-connected or may lie scattered from the main village in different directions. A map of a typical village in South India is presented which explains the position of the village and its satellites. But in Pondicherry State no uninhabited village can be found. The reason is that while in Madras every activity of the village is centred in the village and its village officers, in Pondicherry there is a clear difference between the revenue collecting agency and the local administration unit which is the commune. Both the villages and towns form units of the communes, no distinction being made between them. The Mayor and the Council look after the welfare of the village without any direct control by the Government. The only control exercised by the Government is in the matter of Finance, in that the budget has to be approved by the Govt. and if any allotment in excess of its collection is needed, the Government has to grant this.

Revenue Administration

3. The system of revenue administration is as follows : Each area is divided into revenue divisions, each consisting of one or more communes. A Controller who can be equated to a Tahsildar in Madras State, but who does not have all the functions of a Tahsildar, is in charge of a revenue division and assesses land taxes. The Controller is assisted in his work by commis des Contributions (Head Clerk), 2 Commis Auxilaire (Clerks) and a limited number of Surveillant de domaine (Land Record Keepers) usually 3 or 4 in number, depending on the size of the commune. In addition, under each Controller three or four Surveillant des Contributions (Tax Supervisors) are employed. They have to locate cases of evasion and scrutinise the records of the assesses. The Surveillant des Contributions submit their daily inspection



A Typical Village in South India—Kunnalur of Thiruthuraipoondi Taluk of Thanjavur District.

report to the Controller. The collection of taxes in a revenue division is done by a Percepteur (Collecting Officer) through a number of Agents de Receltes (Collecting Clerks) stationed in each village. Taxes collected in each division are sent to the Chief de Perception (Chief Collection Officer) in the Revenue Office in Pondicherry. The records relating to assessment and collection of land and other taxes are maintained in the division itself in the office of the Controller and Perceptor respectively. So far no land reforms have been introduced in this Union territory. There is neither the institution of a village officer nor is the practice of other States in South India followed in Pondicherry State, in that a village officer is a local representative of the Govt. who has to discharge all the duties entrusted to him. A village in this territory, therefore, remains not as an administrative unit but a habitation unit which has been separately listed for purposes of Census enumeration.

The definition of a village in Pondicherry State has, therefore, to be different from other States in India. It perhaps represents a greater approximation of what a Census village should be—a corporate body in which the rural population can be found. Pondicherry State has 172 main villages and 216 hamlets.

Rural and Urban Population

4. The Table below presents the total population, rural population and urban population and the percentage of rural-urban population in the State and its four component parts.

Table V—1

Rural and Urban Population in the Four Areas

	Population			Percentage	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural to total	Urban to total
1	2	3	4	5	6
PONDICHERRY	369,079	280,082	88,997	76	24
Pondicherry Area	258,561	206,799	51,762	80	20
Karaikal Area	84,001	61,749	22,252	74	26
Mahe Area	19,485	11,534	7,951	59	41
Yanam Area	7,032	...	7,032	...	100

Rural population accounts for more than three fourths of the total population. Yanam is entierly urban, but actually it has one third of its population as essentially rural. It will approximate to more than 3,000 persons. But in the overall picture, this may not make any appreciable difference and as such the classification made at the Census to treat Yanam will be followed in this discussion and no reference will be made to Yanam in this chapter. The percentage of population is the lowest in Mahe, being 59 as against 76 for the State. The reason is the comparatively greater importance of Mahe town in the settlement.

Inhabited and Uninhabited Villages

5. The Table below presents the number of villages and the average number of persons per inhabited village in each Union territory of India.

Table V—2

Number of Villages (Inhabited and Uninhabited) and Average Number of Persons per Inhabited Village in the Union Territories

Union Territory	No. of villages		Average no. of persons per inhabited village
	Uninhabited	Inhabited	
1	2	3	4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13	399	124
Delhi	24	276	1,084
Himachal Pradesh	1,316	10,438	123
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	9	10	2,411
Manipur	42	1,866	382
Tripura	354	4,932	211
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	...	72	805
Goa, Daman & Diu	1	245	2,147
Pondicherry	...	388	722
N.E.F.A.	...	2,451	137
Nagaland	14	814	430
Sikkim	...	462	336

The number of persons per inhabited village varies considerably from territory to territory. No comparison can also be instituted with the South Indian States of Kerala, Madras Mysore and Andhra Pradesh where the units differ in varying degrees in size and population. The establishment of Panchayat Raj has tended to make a census village approximate to Panchayats in all other States with the result that a comparison is rendered difficult. The concept of panchayat is unknown in Pondicherry State. In the case of Laccadive and Minicoy Islands the village is an island while in the case of Himachal Pradesh it generally denotes a revenue village or an estate as defined in the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1887. These units are of varying nature in size and population that any comparison is rendered difficult.

Average Number of Persons per Inhabited Villages

6. The Table below gives the number of inhabited villages in the territory and its four components in 1961.

Table V—3

Distribution of the Number of Inhabited Villages In the Areas

Union Territory/Area	No. of inhabited villages	Average population per inhabited village
1	2	3
PONDICHERRY	388	722
Pondicherry Area	267	775
Karaikal Area	118	523
Mahe Area	3	3,845
Yanam Area	...	...

The number of persons per inhabited village is the highest in Mahe being 3845 while it is as low as 523 in Karaikal. Pondicherry has the figure of 775. The State Average is 722.

The pattern is somewhat different from that of Madras, in that Madras shows a collection of such units in a Census village. But Mahe reflects the conditions in Malabar, in that the concept of a village is completely unknown and the area is divided into Amsams and Desams.

Population Living in Villages of Certain Sizes in the States and Union Territories

7. The Table below gives the proportion of 10,000 persons in each State residing in villages classified according to the population of 1961.

Table V—4

Proportion of 10,000 Persons in Each State and Territory Residing in Villages Classified According to Population

State/Union Territory	Proportion of 10,000 persons residing in inhabited villages						
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State							
Andhra Pradesh	175	562	1,433	2,890	3,845	981	114
Assam	951	2,395	3,184	2,419	982	69	...
Bihar	517	1,644	2,278	2,469	2,284	677	131
Gujarat	237	1,188	2,481	2,945	2,512	581	56
Jammu & Kashmir	825	2,567	3,101	2 398	995	114	...
Kerala	N	1	10	60	1,030	2,888	6,011
Madhya Pradesh	1,001	3,177	3,159	1,817	787	59	...
Madras	33	182	983	2,769	4,252	1,173	608
Maharashtra	246	1,256	2,571	2,855	2,240	704	128
Mysore	354	1,569	2,487	2,780	2,212	598	...
Orissa	1,218	2,948	3,030	2,024	725	55	...
Punjab	282	1,248	2,347	2,954	2,521	549	99
Rajasthan	662	2,208	2,730	2,356	1,689	385	...
Uttar Pradesh	525	1,918	2,845	2,693	1,662	312	45
West Bengal	412	1,512	2,287	2,725	2,347	585	132
Union Territory							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,399	3,369	2,810	422	...	...	...
Delhi	94	628	2,453	2,811	4,014	...	...
Himachal Pradesh	4,690	3,480	1,350	447	33	...	...
Laccadive & Minicoy Islands	33	...	396	1,398	8,173	...	...
Manipur	1,380	1,882	2,044	2,406	2,121	167	...
Tripura	2,705	2,273	2,450	1,819	753	...	...
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	201	1,214	2,954	3,935	1,696	...	...
Goa, Daman & Diu	12	102	650	2,143	5,077	1,528	488
Pondicherry	345	1,516	2,280	3,123	2,134	602	...
N.E.F.A.	4,368	2,665	1,298	881	612	153	...
Nagaland	955	2,652	3,174	2,527	692	...	...
Sikkim	1,067	4,969	3,498	466	...	...	...

In the major States, population is concentrated in small villages of size less than 200 to 999 in North Indian States. In this group the lowest number per 10,000 is seen in Kerala while Madhya Pradesh has the highest. In the Union territories, more number is found in villages of size less than 200 to 999 in the territories in North India. In this group

the proportion ranges from 429 in Laccadive and Minicoy Islands to 9,578 in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Goa shows a proportion of 764 per 10,000. Pondicherry has a proportion of 4,141 in the villages of the size referred to above.

If we consider medium villages with population of 1,000 to 4,999, the proportion varies from 9,571 in Laccadive & Minicoy Islands to 422 in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Goa, Daman and Diu records a figure of 7,220 while Madras records 7,021. In this group, South Indian States show higher proportions indicating preference of people to medium size villages. Pondicherry records a proportion of 5,257. Pondicherry has a close similarity to the States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal in its village composition. Among the Union territories it tends to have the proportions exhibited by Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

The Table inset below shows the proportions recorded by these States and territories.

Table V—5

Proportion of 10,000 Persons Residing in Villages Classified According to Population in Selected States and Union Territories

State/Union Territory	Proportion of 10,000 persons residing in villages inhabited by						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	246	1256	2571	2855	2240	704	128
Mysore	354	1569	2487	2780	2212	598	...
Punjab	282	1248	2347	2954	2521	549	99
West Bengal	412	1512	2287	2725	2347	585	132
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	201	1214	2954	3935	1696	...	...
Pondicherry	345	1516	2280	3123	2134	602	...

Proportion of Villages and Population in the Four Areas

8. It will be seen that in all the areas of Pondicherry territory preference is for villages of medium size 1,000—1,999. The proportion of villages to 1,000 of all villages and proportion of population per 1,000 population in all villages is presented below classified by size of village.

Table V—6 *(Contd)*

Proportion of Villages and Population by Class of Village

Union Territory / Area	Villages with Population							
	Less than 200		200—499		500—999		1,000—1,999	
	Proportion of villages to all villages	Proportion of population to rural population	Proportion of villages to all villages	Proportion of population to rural population	Proportion of villages to all villages	Proportion of population to rural population	Proportion of villages to all villages	Proportion of population to rural population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	222	35	327	152	229	228	160	312
Pondicherry Area	157	22	337	149	251	239	195	358
Karaikal Area	373	82	314	190	186	232	85	217
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table V—6—*(Concld.)*

Proportion of Villages and Population by Class of Village

Union Territory / Area	Villages with Population 2,000—4,999		5,000—9,999		10,000+	
	Proportion of villages to all villages	Proportion of population to rural population	Proportion of villages to all villages	Proportion of population to rural population	Proportion of villages to all villages	Proportion of population to rural population
	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY	54	213	8	60	...	...
Pondicherry Area	56	206	4	26	...	...
Karaikal Area	34	176	8	103	...	...
Mahe Area	667	551	333	449	...	...

A Co-relation can be found between the proportion of villages and population in the group 500—999, i. e. 22·9% of villages accommodate 22·8% of rural population. In groups less than 200 and 200—499, the proportion of villages is greater than the proportion of population contained in them. That as the size of the villages (in terms of population) increases their proportions get reduced, will be evident in groups 1,000-1,999, 2,000—4,999 and 5,000+. In Mahe no village with less than 2,000 population can be found. Karaikal has a larger number of smaller Villages than Pondicherry.

Rainfall

9. The statement below gives the annual and normal rainfall in Pondicherry and Karaikal which are the two areas having Considerable agricultural activities.

Table V—7

Annual and Normal Rainfall in Pondicherry and Karaikal

Serial Number	Years (June to May)	In millimetres		In inches	
		Pondicherry	Karaikal	Pondicherry	Karaikal
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1956-57	1649	1639	64·9	64·5
2	1957-58	1086	1624	42.8	63·9
3	1958-59	1218	861	47·9	33·9
4	1959-60	935	1396	36·8	55·0
5	1960-61	1767	1972	69·6	77·6
Normal Rainfall		1237	1144	48·7	45·0

(Source—Abstract of Agricultural Statistics 1960—1961)

Table V—8

Seasonwise Rainfall

Serial Number	Years (June to May)	South—east monsoon period (June to September)		North—east monsoon period (October to December)		Winter period (January to February)		Hot weather period (March to May)		Total	
		Pondicherry	Karaikal	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Pondicherry	Karaikal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1956—57	533	850	1108	701	8	59	...	29	1649	1639
2	1957—58	393	213	571	1294	22	3	100	114	1086	1624
3	1958—59	471	74	621	753	71	3	55	31	1218	861
4	1959—60	307	167	617	1076	9	126	2	27	935	1396
5	1960—61	284	304	1266	1475	181	113	36	20	1767	1972
Normal Rainfall		291	167	738	782	50	73	158	122	1237	1144

(Source—Abstract of Agricultural Statistics 1960—1961)

Bulk of the rainfall in Pondicherry and Karaikal occur during october-December under the influence of northeast monsoon. Situated as the territories are in the deltaic regions, their soil is almost entirely formed of sand beds and alluvial deposits brought by the rivers flowing through the territories. In Pondicherry irrigation is done by rivers, canals, tanks, tube wells, artesian wells etc. and the main crops of the region are paddy, ragi, ground nuts, sugarcane, tapioca and fruits. Karaikal is the granary of the State where paddy is grown and irrigation is done by canals. Pondicherry and Karaikal have grown more than 10,000 hectares under wet land. Both the areas are devoid of forests.

Population Distribution

10. Both Pondicherry and Karaikal are inhabited by the same ethnic group—viz. Tamilians. As such it will be seen that the distribution of population in rural areas of these two areas should show similar pattern. No study with the figures of previous Census can be made in the case of this territory. Perhaps in future it will be possible to study the changing pattern of villages, so that the impact of administration and planning on the villages can be understood in better perspective.

Workers and Non-workers

11. The Union P. C. A. gives the distribution of population into workers and non-workers by sex. The workers have been further divided into 9 industrial categories according to the nature of industry, profession or service in which the workers are engaged.

Subsidiary Table B-I—1 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females among the nine categories of workers and non-workers for Total, Rural and Urban. From the Table relating to Rural areas the following inset Table has been prepared.

Table V—9

Distribution of 1,000 Persons by Each Industrial Category of Worker and Non-worker of the Rural Population of Districts, 1961

Union Territory/Area	Total population	Total	Distribution per 1,000 of rural population as workers									Non-workers
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
PONDICHERRY	1,000	400	76	137	23	19	47	10	30	6	52	600
Pondicherry Area	1,000	412	86	131	23	21	56	11	26	7	51	588
Karaikal Area	1,000	391	55	180	24	12	16	8	43	6	47	609
Mahe Area	1,000	248	19	17	10	30	39	3	30	3	97	752

If we assume that areas showing more than 25% difference, plus or minus compared to State rural average for categories I and II of industrial workers and for non-workers are abnormal, we find that in category I Karaikal and Mahe areas show proportions less by more than 25% of the State average. In category II, Karaikal records a proportion of 25% above that of the State average and Mahe records a proportion less by more than 25% of the State average. Among Non-workers, Mahe records a higher proportion which is 25% above than that of the State average. In the State 400 out of 1,000 are workers. Of them, 213 are engaged in cultivation both as cultivators and agricultural labourers. The lowest proportion of workers is recorded in Mahe with the figure of 248. Naturally in any rural area where agricultural activity is less, workers also will be less. In Mahe only 36 out of 1,000 persons are engaged in agriculture. In Mining category Mahe records the lowest proportion of 10 compared to the State average of 23. In this territory, in the category of Household Industry 19 persons per 1,000 are engaged. Mahe has a higher figure of 30. Karaikal has recorded the lowest figure of 12 indicating the absence of any household industry in that area. It also records the lowest proportion of 16 in category V—Manufacturing other than household industry indicating the absence of any major industrial establishment. The highest in this category is recorded in Pondicherry with a proportion of 56 as against 47 for the State. It shows that industrial units have been set up in the rural parts of Pondicherry area. The workers in construction form a proportion of 3 in Mahe as against 10 for the State. Pondicherry shows a slightly higher proportion of 11. Trade and Commerce have recorded proportions higher than the State average in Karaikal and in Mahe it is equal to the State figure. In the category of Transport etc. the lowest proportion of 3 is shown by Mahe as against 6 for the State. In the State, a proportion of 52 is shown under Other Services. The highest is recorded in Mahe with the proportion of 97.

The figures of workers in Category I and II will show that more Agricultural labourers are found than Cultivators in Karaikal and Pondicherry. The reverse is the case in Mahe. It shows that landholdings are concentrated in smaller number of people in Karaikal and Pondicherry. The extension of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952 to Karaikal while conferring security of tenure to the tenants has resulted in the landlords taking to direct cultivation with or without assistance of hired labourers. But the extension of Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 to Mahe with effect from 1-7-1958 has conferred on the tenants in general security of tenure with the result that more agricultural labourers are found in the area.

Proportions in The Communes

12. A Table indicating the proportions of workers by nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers for the four areas and communes are presented below:

Table V—10

Distribution of 1,000 Persons by Each Industrial Category of Worker and by Non-worker of the Rural Population, 1961

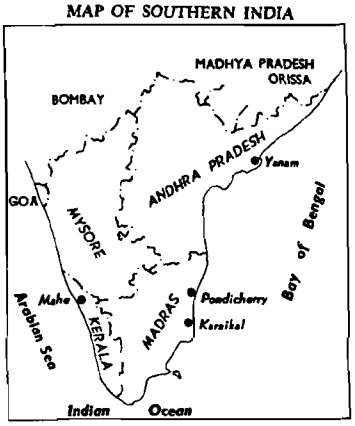
Union Territory/Area/ Commune	Total Workers	Workers									Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
PONDICHERRY	400	76	137	23	19	47	10	30	6	52	600
Pondicherry Area	412	86	131	23	21	56	11	26	7	51	588
Pondicherry commune	326	1	6	42	7	98	18	38	31	85	674
Ariankuppam ,,	392	58	112	54	7	54	9	42	4	52	608
Mudaliarpet ,,	327	18	46	9	8	159	10	30	7	40	673
Ozhukarai ,,	390	55	94	20	47	68	24	33	6	43	610
Mannadipet ,,	474	166	193	10	19	6	2	13	2	63	526
Villianur ,,	453	99	220	14	21	22	7	22	5	43	547
Bahour ,,	444	129	173	37	13	13	4	17	1	57	556
Nettapakkam ,,	512	193	216	12	26	11	3	13	3	35	488
Karaikal Area	391	55	180	24	12	16	8	43	6	47	609
Karaikal Commune	460	30	164	77	12	29	9	84	8	47	540
Tirunallar ,,	367	80	156	13	10	11	4	30	5	58	633
Neravy ,,	367	50	182	17	6	17	14	33	7	41	633
Nedungadu ,,	441	62	307	6	6	8	5	19	2	26	559
Kottucherry ,,	406	47	188	22	29	16	5	51	7	41	594
Grand Aldee ,,	353	33	120	33	11	24	11	55	8	58	647
Mahe Area	248	19	17	10	30	39	3	30	3	97	752
Mahe commune	248	19	17	10	30	39	3	30	3	97	752

Pondicherry, Mudaliarpet,Ozhukarai communes of Pondicherry area and Karaikal, Nervay, Kottucherry and Grand Aldee communes of Karaikal area show proportions which are less by more than25% of the State average under Cultivators. Mannadipet, Villianur, Nettapakkam & Bahour communes of Pondicherry Area record proportions higher by more than 25%of the State average under Cultivators. Under Agricultural Labourers, Pondicherry, Ariankuppam, Mudaliarpet and Ozhukarai communes of Pondicherry area have proportions less by more than 25% of the State average while Mannadipet, Nettapakkam, Villianur, and Bahour communes of Pondicherry area and Neravy, Nedungadu and Kottucherry communes of Karaikal area have recorded proportions higher by more than 25%. Both under Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers, Mahe has recorded lesser proportions than the State average. Two maps indicating the areas recording lesser or higher proportions by more than 25% of the State average for Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers have been presented.

THE UNION TERRITORY OF
PONDICHERRY

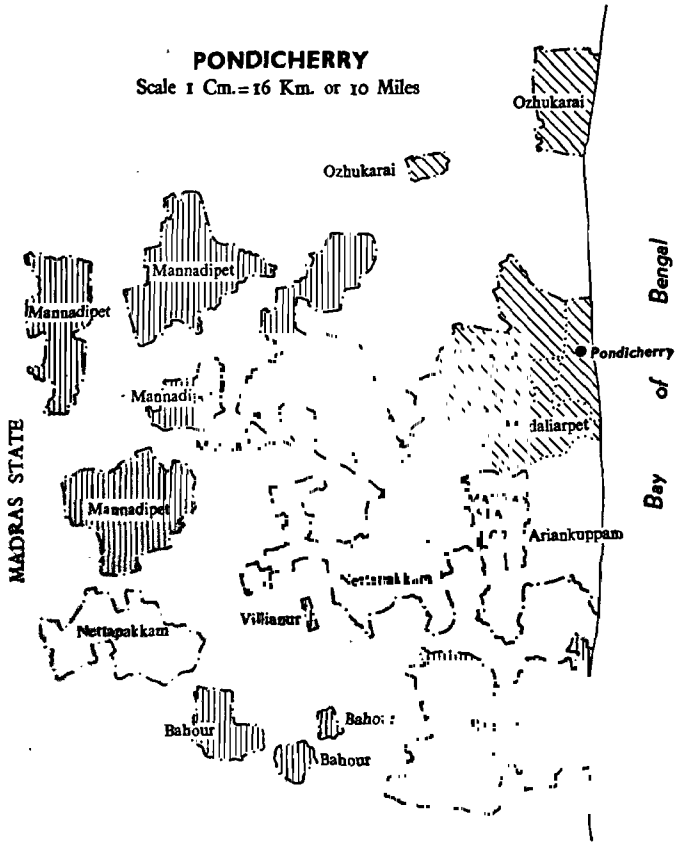
Communes showing proportions above or below 25% of the State Average for Cultivators in Rural Areas, 1961

MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA



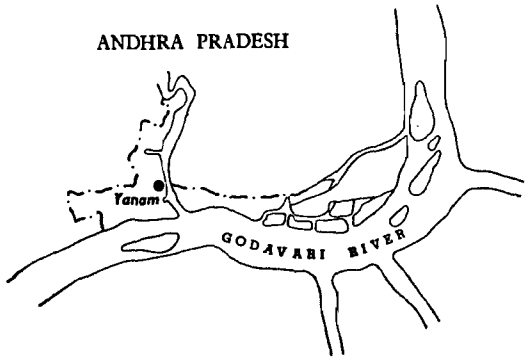
PONDICHERRY

Scale 1 Cm.=16 Km. or 10 Miles



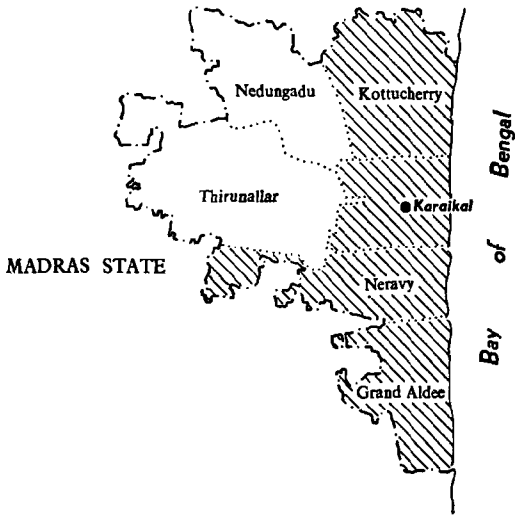
YANAM

Scale 1 Cm.=12 Km. or 7.5 Miles



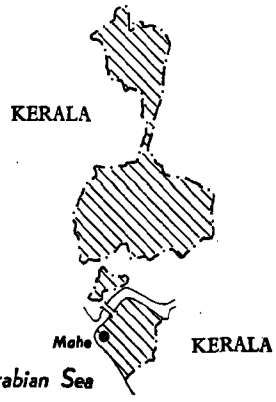
KARAIKAL

Scale 1 Cm.=16 Km. or 10 Miles



MAHE

Scale 1 Cm.=8 Km. or 5 Miles



REFERENCE

State Boundary

Commune Boundary

Cultivators (Rural Areas)

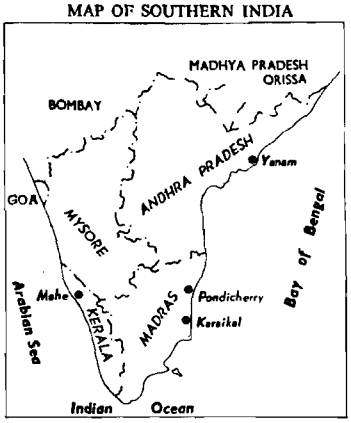
Below 25 % of the State Average

Above 25 % of the State Average

THE UNION TERRITORY OF
PONDICHERRY

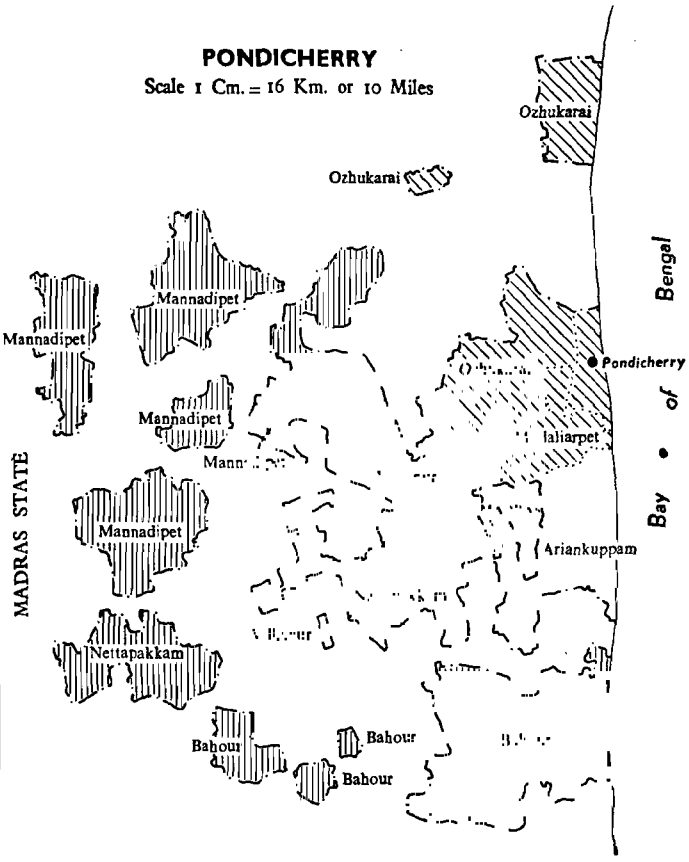
Communes showing proportions above or below 25% of the State Average for Agricultural Labourers in Rural Areas, 1961

MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA



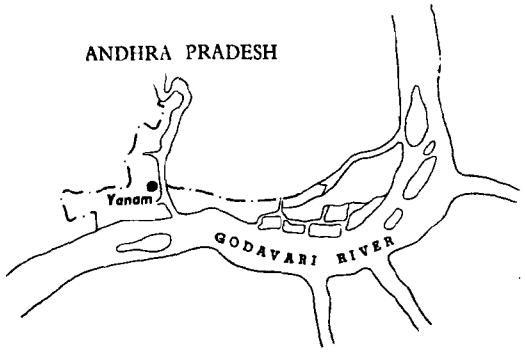
PONDICHERRY

Scale 1 Cm. = 16 Km. or 10 Miles



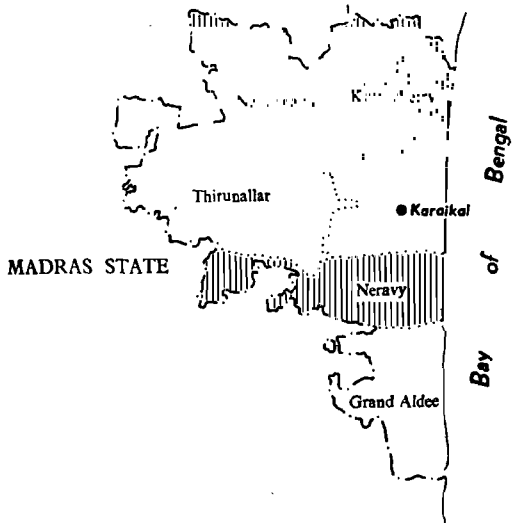
YANAM

Scale 1 Cm. = 12 Km. or 7.5 Miles



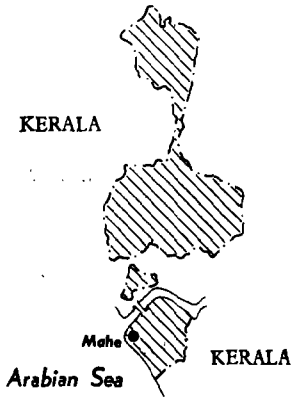
KARAIKAL

Scale 1 Cm. = 16 Km. or 10 Miles



MAHE

Scale 1 Cm. = 8 Km. or 5 Miles



REFERENCE

State Boundary — · — · —

Commune Boundary .....

Agricultural Labourers (Rural Areas)

Below 25 % of the State Average

Above 25 % of the State Average

Even though the communes are separated by tracts belonging to other States, some contiguity can be seen in the communes recording higher or lower proportions.

Literacy Levels

13. C-III-Part-B gives the Classification of persons in rural areas by educational levels in rural areas and Table B-III-Part-B gives the classification of workers and Non-workers by educational levels in rural areas.

Table V—11

Proportion of Illiterates and Literates Among 1,000 Persons of Each Sex in the Total Population, Total Workers and Non-workers in Rural Areas

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Population				Total Workers				Non-workers			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Illiterate	Literate and educated	Illiterate	Literate and educated	Illiterate	Literate and educated	Illiterate	Literate and educated	Illiterate	Literate and educated	Illiterate	Literate and educated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PONDICHERRY	550	450	823	177	526	474	961	39	582	418	783	217
Pondicherry Area	576	424	848	152	553	447	968	32	609	391	810	190
Karaikal Area	507	493	814	186	476	524	969	31	547	453	770	230
Mahe Area	276	724	474	526	149	851	653	347	361	639	450	550

In Table above proportion of illiterates and literates for each sex have been given for (i) Total population (ii) Workers and (iii) Non-workers in the rural areas. Among the rural male population 550 out of 1,000 males are illiterates while 823 out of 1,000 females are illiterates in the rural parts of the territory as a whole. Female education has a long way to go. The highest proportions of illiterates in both the sexes is shown by Pondicherry Area (Males-576, Females-848). In Mahe, the level of literacy is high in both the sexes. Therefore we find only 276 illiterates under males and 474 under females. Education of women is much more advanced in Mahe than in the other areas. Compared to Pondicherry Area, Karaikal Area can be said to be more forward in education.

The level of literacy among male workers and non-workers is as follows :

The proportion of illiterates is higher among non-workers (582) than among workers (526). This position is reflected in all the areas. The difference in the proportions is highest in Mahe (212) as against 56 for the State. Mahe area shows the highest proportion of literates, both among workers and non-workers, the proportions being 851 for workers and 639 for non-workers as against 474 for workers and 418 for non-workers recorded for the State as a whole. The proportion of literates in both groups-workers and non-workers is less in Pondicherry than the State average, the proportions being 447 for workers and 391 for non-workers.

The level of literacy among female workers and non-workers is as follows :

Contrary to the proportions exhibited by males, illiterates among workers are more

than among non-workers, the proportions being Workers - 961 and Non - workers — 783. This trend is seen in all the areas. The difference in the proportions is highest in Mahe with 203 as against 178 for the State. The highest proportion for literates among workers and non-workers is recorded in Mahe, the proportions being 347 for workers and 550 for non-workers. Pondicherry area shows lesser proportion than the State average for both workers (32) and non-workers (190).

Literates are many more among males than among females. The disparity is higher in Mahe Area where 504 as against 435 has been recorded for the State. Literates among non-workers is also higher among males than females in all the areas. Mahe shows a difference of 89 in the proportions as against 201 for the State. In other areas proportions for female literates are about half of males.

Comparison With Urban Areas

14. The small Table below gives a comparative picture of the proportion of illiterates and literates in rural and urban areas of the State.

Table V—12

Proportion of Illiterates and Literates Among 1,000 Persons of Each Sex in the Total Population, Total Workers and Non-Workers in the Rural and Urban Areas of the Territory

Pondicherry	Total Population				Total Workers				Non-Workers			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural	550	450	823	177	526	474	961	39	582	418	783	217
Urban	323	677	539	461	251	749	735	265	290	610	515	485

Literacy by Educational Levels and by Age-groups

15. Table C-III-Part-C gives the population classified by educational levels and age-groups by sex in rural areas. Subsidiary Table C-III-Part-C-1 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons aged 5+ in each age-group and sex by educational levels in rural areas. The Table in effect will present the effective literacy level by excluding the population in age-group 0-4 who are children not expected to attain any educational level.

At the State level, 472 males out of 1,000 males and 793 females out of 1,000 females in the age-group 5+ are illiterates. This is much higher than the figures for illiterates in urban areas, the proportions being 220 for males and 473 for females. The rural proportions are higher by about two times than those of urban areas. This indicates that rural population has to go a long way in literacy level. Mahe Area with proportions of 148 for males and 404 for females show lesser proportions than the State average by 25%. The proportion of illiterates in both the sexes increases with each age-group, the proportions being as follows:

Age-group	Males	Females
5—14	421	642
15—34	458	785
35—59	512	905
60+	554	944

Mahe Area has shown lesser proportion by more than 25% of the State average in all the age-groups. In Mahe, the proportion of illiterates among females is less by more than 25% of the State average in all the age-groups except 60+ where it is within 25% below the State average.

Literacy of all levels among males is the highest in age-group 5-14 (579) and then drops from one age-group to another (15-34—542; 35-59—488 and 60+ - 446). For females also the highest is in age-group 5-14 (358). The proportions in other age-groups are 15-34 — 215, 35-59—96 and 60+-56. Pondicherry area follows the State trend for both the sexes. Karaikal and Mahe areas follow the State trend for females. In the case of males these two areas show highest proportions in age-group 15-34, the proportions being 597 in Karaikal and 916 in Mahe. The disparity in the proportion of the sexes increases with each age-group starting from 5-14. The Table below exhibits the proportions of literates of all levels by sex and broad age-groups. The difference in the proportion of the sexes is also indicated in bracket.

Table V—13

Proportion of Literates of All Educational Levels per 10,000 Non-Workers of Each Sex

	PONDICHERRY		Pondicherry		Karaikal		Mahe	
Age-group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5—14	579	358	556	320	588	365	847	817
		(221)		(236)		(223)		(30)
15—34	542	215	511	185	597	224	916	682
		(327)		(326)		(373)		(234)
35—59	488	96	458	79	541	103	833	339
		(392)		(379)		(438)		(494)
60+	446	56	411	45	513	62	704	197
		(390)		(366)		(451)		(507)

The proportion of literates in age-group 5-14 indicates the rapid strides that education has made in rural areas during the past decade by implementing the development schemes envisaged in the Five Year Plans in the State. Further, it is also worth while to note that Mahe being adjacent to Kerala where literacy level is very high reflects the trend of that State. Karaikal is better placed than Pondicherry in rural education.

We can now turn our attention to the literates of different levels. The literacy levels adopted are: Literate without educational level; Primary or Junior Basic and Matriculation and above. At the State level, simple literates are 394 and 149 per 1000 of population aged 5+ for males and females respectively. Next comes 'Primary or Junior Basic' with a proportion of 111 for males and 54 for females. Matriculation and above comes last recording proportions of 23 for males and 4 for females. Pondicherry and Karaikal areas record proportions which are in line with the State average for rural areas.

The proportions are as follows :

	Literate Without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric and above	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pondicherry	363	127	116	49	20	3
Karaikal	502	192	44	19	25	3

In Mahe the highest proportion is recorded under Primary or Junior Basic for both the sexes (Males - 404; Females - 304). Literate without educational level ranks second with proportions of 366 for males and 267 for females. Matriculation and above show proportions of 82 for males and 25 for females which is far above that of State average and that of the other two areas.

At the State level, Literate without educational level shows highest proportions in age-group 35-59 for males and in 5-14 for females the proportions being 433 and 212 respectively. This trend is seen in all the areas except Mahe where the highest proportion of 390 for females is recorded in age-group 15-34. The difference in the proportions for the sexes increases with each age-group from 5-14 at the State level. Pondicherry Area as an exception shows the highest difference in age-group 35-59 (Males - 404 - Females-69)

Taking Primary or Junior Basic level, we find that age-group 5-14 records the highest proportion of 253 for males and 144 for females. The proportion for both the sexes declines with each age-group. These trends are noticed in all the areas. Since age-group 5-14 is the starting point for educational attainments for a person, it is natural to have more number per 1,000 in this age-group for this educational level. The difference in the proportion of the sexes for this educational level is maximum in age - group 5-14 (109) and then decreases with each higher age-group. Pondicherry and and Karaikal follow the State trend while in Mahe the reverse trend is noticed (i. e.) the difference increases with each age-group starting from 5-14.

Coming to educational level 'Matriculation and above', the highest proportion of 48 for males and 8 for females is shown by age-group 15-34 at the State level and is found in all the areas. This is a natural phenomenon since Matriculation and other higher qualifications can be attained normally by a person aged 15 and above. Mahe Area shows proportions of 18 for males and 14 for females in age-group 5-14 which is rather high, compared to the State average of 4 for males and 2 for females. The difference in the proportion of sexes is negligible (2) at the State level and has the highest (40) in age-group 15-34. Then the difference in the proportion of sexes declines from 14 in 35-59 to —10 in 60+. This trend is seen in all the areas of State.

The following Table gives at a glance the areas and their proportions which are more than 25% above or below the State-average for literacy levels by sex and age-groups.

Table V—14

Areas Showing Proportions Which Are More Than 25% Above or Below The State Average

Age-group	Illiterate		Literate		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
State	472	793	394	149	111	54	23	4
5+	M (148)	M (404)	K (502) M (366)	K (192) M (267)	K (44) M (404)	K (19) M (304)	M (82)	M (25)
State	421	642	322	212	253	144	4	2
5—14	M (153)	M (183)	K (489)	K (313)	K (96) M (676)	K (51) M (637)	P (2) M (18)	M (14)
State	458	785	412	172	82	35	48	8
15—34	M (84)	M (318)	M (153)	M (390)	K (35) M (313)	K (13) M (238)	M (190)	M (54)
State	512	904	433	84	40	11	15	1
35—59	M (167)	M (661)	M (577)	M (246)	K (16) M (193)	K (3) M (88)	M (63)	M (5)
State	554	944	403	50	32	5	11	1
60+	M (296)	...	M (533)	M (174)	K (11) M (147)	K (1) M (23)	K (19) M (24)	...

P—Pondicherry K—Karaikal M—Mahe

Literacy by Educational Levels and Industrial Categories of Workers

16. At the State level, illiterates record highest proportions of 801 for males and 1,000 for females in category II-Agricultural Labourer and in category VIII-Transport etc., respectively. It is no wonder that the proportion of illiterates is high in the category of of 'Agricultural Labourer'. The lowest proportion of illiterates for males is recorded in category VII-Trade and Commerce while for females it is in category-IX-Other Services. The category 'Other Services' mainly consists of Government services, health and medical services and educational services, where naturally females employed have to be literate and educated and hence it accounts for the low proportion of illiterates. Mere Literate has recorded highest proportion for males in category VII-Trade and Commerce (658) while the highest has been recorded for females (77) in category IV which appears to be rather a strange phenomenon. 'Agricultural labourer' records the lowest proportions of 179 for males and 9 for females. In the educational level 'Primary or Junior Basic' the highest proportion for males is 93 which is recorded in category VII–Trade and Commerce and 25 for females recorded in category IX-Other Services. The lowest proportion among males is shown by Mining, quarrying, etc. (15) while for females the categories of Agricultural labourer and Trade & Commerce share the least proportion with a proportion of 1 each under Matriculation and above. The highest proportions of 75 for males and 24 for females are recorded by category–IX–Other Services. For females there are no figures in categories I, II, III, VI, VII and VIII. The small Table given below indicates the categories which have shown the highest and lowest proportions in the areas of the State for each educational level and sex.

Table V—15

Industrial categories showing Highest and Lowest Proportion in Each Educational Level

Educational level	Highest Lowest	Category and proportion					
		Pondicherry		Karaikal		Mahe	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illiterate	H	II (832)	VIII (1000)	II (733)	VIII (1000)	III (412)	III (1000)
	L	VII (237)	IX (919)	VII (226)	IX (861)	VI (29)	IV (445)
Literate							
	H	VII (638)	V (70)	VII (729)	I (90)	IV (650)	IV (400)
	L	II (143)	II (5)	II (260)	II (13)	II (489)	VII (133)
Primary or Junior Basic	H	VII (104)	IV (18)	VI (33)	IX (23)	V (318)	V (200)
	L	III (17)	II (1)	III (5)	IV (3)	III (49)	II (48)
Matric and above	H	IX (70)	IX (21)	IX (69)	IX (31)	IX (144)	IX (33)
	L	II (N)	IV & V (1)	II (1)	...	IV (13)	IV (9)

Generally we find that among rural workers illiterates are more in categories II,III and VIII where no technical skill is involved and Primary or Junior Basic are found in categories IV, V, VI, VII and IX which require workers to have some knowledge. Males of the group Matriculates and above are exclusively found in category IX.

Literacy Among Non-workers by Educational Levels

17. Subsidiary Table B-III-Part—B-2 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational levels in rural areas only.

58.2% of males and 78.3% of females are illiterates among non-workers in the State as a whole. The lowest percentage in this group is shown in Mahe where 36·1% of males and 45.0% of females are illiterates among non-workers which is less by more than 25% of the State average. Karaikal Area has also recorded lesser proportion of illiterates among non-workers of both the sexes which is in line with the trend shown by the State. Literates without educational level account for 24.3% of males and 15.6% of females in the State. Karaikal shows the highest of 36.4% for males while Mahe shows the lowest percentage of 16.4%. Mahe Area records the highest percentage under females-23.7% and then Karaikal follows with 20.6%. Pondicherry Area records lesser percentage than the State average in both the sexes. In the group Primary or Junior Basic which shows 15.4% for males and 5.8% for females who are non-workers at the State level, Mahe Area records the highest among the areas in both the sexes the percentages being males 40.8% and females 29.1%. Karaikal shows percentages which are less than 25% of the State average in both the sexes. The lesser percentage of males in Mahe under simple literates is compensated by higher percentage in 'Primary or Junior Basic'. The last group 'Matriculation and above' has

shown 2.1% for males and 0.3% for females. Mahe Area alone shows percentages higher by more than 25% of the State average, the percentages being males 6.7% and females 2.2%.

The general conclusion is that in general literacy Mahe Area stands first and is followed by Karaikal.

Literacy Levels of Unemployed in Rural Areas

18. Table B-VIII—Part—B gives the number of persons aged 15+who are unemployed in rural areas classified by educational levels and by sex. Subsidiary Table B-VIII Part-B-1 gives the distribution of 1,000 males and females who are unemployed aged 15+ by educational levels in rural areas.

At the State level we find 23.5% of males and 44.7% of females are illiterates among the unemployed in rural areas. The proportion of illiterate females who are unemployed is about two times that of males. Pondicherry Area alone has shown higher percentage in both the sexes (Males—29.0%; Females—54.8%) than the State average. Mahe has shown the lowest percentage of 6.2 for males. Both Karaikal and Mahe do not have illiterates under females in the category of unemployed. Under Literate without educational level, males show a percentage of 53.3 and females show a percentage of 18.4 at the State level and the percentage of males is about thrice that of females. Karaikal shows the highest percentage of 63.8 under males while Mahe shows a percentage of 20.5 which is the lowest. In Pondicherry area females record a percentage of 22.6 while there are no figures in Karaikal and Mahe areas.

Males record a percentage of 12.9 and females 5.3 at the State level under Primary or Junior Basic. The percentage of males is more than two times that of females. Mahe area records the highest percentage in this, the percentages being 44.5 for males and 16.7 for females. Pondicherry Area has recorded figures lower than the State average in both the sexes while Karaikal has recorded lower percentage than the State in males and there are no females in this group. The percentage of males is 10.3 and that for females is 31.6 under Matriculation and above at the State level. The percentage of females is three times greater than that of males. The percentage varies from 28.8 in Mahe to 6.2 in Pondicherry for males. For females the percentage varies from 100 in Karaikal to 19.4 in Pondicherry. Karaikal has only one female as unemployed and that comes under "Matriculation and above". The general conclusion that can be drawn is that in Pondicherry, there are more illiterates who are unemployed and that Mahe has educated unemployed, particularly in the educational levels of Matriculation and above. This in a way indicates the lack of opportunities for employment for those who have qualified for collegiate course in Mahe Area as compared to Pondicherry Area. The percentage of illiterate unemployed in Pondicherry indicate the availability of employment for these persons either in Agricultural occupations or in light industrial or commercial establishments as casual labourers.

Proportion of Unemployed Aged 15+

19. Subsidiary Table B-IX-1 gives the number per 1,000 of population aged 15+ and of population in each age-group of 15-34, 35-59, 60 + and Age not stated who are unemployed, by sex for rural and urban areas separately.

Analysing the figures we find that in the rural areas of the State 24 males are unemployed out of 1,000 males in the age-group 15+. Females show negligible proportion. The proportion for males varies from 52 in Mahe to 19 in Karaikal. For females the proportion ranges from 2 in Mahe to negligible figures in Pondicherry and Karaikal areas. Proportion of unemployed in the age-group 15-34 is 40 for males and 1 for females at the State level. For the areas the proportion ranges for males from 77 in Mahe to 34 in Karaikal. The pro-

portion for females ranges from 3 in Mahe Area to negligible figure in Karaikal Area. In age-group 35–59, males show a proportion of 9 as against negligible figure for females. In the areas, the proportions for males vary from 27 in Mahe to 7 in Karaikal. Karaikal and Mahe do not have any females unemployed in this age-group.

Coming to the age-group 60+ we find a proportion of 5 per 1,000 males as against 1 per 1,000 females. The proportion for males vary from 29 in Mahe to 2 in Karaikal. As in the case of age-group 35–59 this age-group also does not have females in Karaikal and Mahe areas.

Generally we find that the male female proportions in all the three broad-age-groups are disproportionate, indicating male supremacy among the unemployed aged 15+.

Non-workers in Broad Age-groups

20. Subsidiary Table B-IX-2 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by age-groups for Total, rural and urban.

In rural areas at the State level 817 males and 464 females belong to age-group 0-14 which appears quite normal. In the next age-group the proportions are males 103 and females 285. In the age-group next to that, females are more than 5 times that of males, the proportions being males 34 and females 182. In age-group 60+also females are greater with a proportion of 69 as against 46 for males. Both the sexes record negligible figures in age not stated. If we take that areas which show proportions more than 25% either way-above or below the State average—as abnormal, we will find that Mahe alone records such proportions in age-groups 15-34, 35-59 and 60+ for males. Age not stated being an insignificant group has not been taken into consideration. For females no area has shown abnormal proportions.

Non-workers by Type of Activity

21. Subsidiary Table B-IX—3 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by sex and type of activity for Total, Rural and Urban.

In the rural areas at the State level, 574 males out of 1000 are Dependents, infants and disabled. Females who are engaged in household duties display a proportion of 544 per-1,000 females. The second place for males goes to Full-time students with a proportion of 330. Among females, the second position goes to Dependents, infants and disabled with a proportion of 352. The third place for males is taken by Retired, etc. with a proportion of 42, while for females Full-time students occupy that place with a proportion of 88. Males who are never employed is 25 per 1,000 while the proportion for females is negligible. Unemployed males are many times greater than females, the proportions being Males—13 and Females negligible. The profession of begging seems to be the monopoly trade of males, the proportion in the group Beggars, Vagrants, etc. being 6 as against 2 for females.

Mahe Area records more than 25% above the State average in both the sexes for "Full time students", the proportions being males—476 and Females—223. Females who are Dependents, Infants etc., record a proportion of 252 which is less by more than 25% of the State average. In the category of Retired, etc. also Mahe records proportions lesser than the State average. Males show a proportion of 28 and females-4. Karaikal Area records proportions of 11 for males and 3 for females in the group of Beggars, Vagrants, etc. In Pondicherry Inmates of institutions record proportion higher than the State average of 1 for males. There is complete absence of males and females in the category of Inmates of institutions in Karaikal Area. "Unemployed" males show higher proportion of 24 in Mahe while it is as low as 7 in Karaikal compared to the State average of 13. Karaikal Area males record 17 which is nearly two times that of the State average of 9. Mahe area has no males in this category.

Planning in Pondicherry

22. The concept of Planning was unknown in Pondicherry State before *de facto* merger in 1954. India had by then almost completed the First Five Year Plan. In the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 414.27 lakhs was provided for Pondicherry State. Of this Rs 73.0 lakhs were ear-marked for agricultural and Community Development. The Community Development movement began on 2nd October, 1952, in India. Its aim was to improve the standard of living of the rural population. This was extended to Pondicherry State also. The total provision for Community Development was Rs. 28.43 lakhs.

The Pondicherry National Extension Service Block was inaugurated in May, 1955. For administrative purposes this was considered a single block, though for budget purposes it was treated as two Blocks. From 1st October, 1957, it was converted into a Community Development Block which covered an area of 111 sq. miles with 97 main villages and 177 hamlets. The actual achievements of National Extension Service Blocks will be discussed while reviewing the Plan for Pondicherry State.

On 2nd October, 1956, a National Extension Service Block was inaugurated in Karaikal covering an area of 62 sq. miles and a population of 83,000. The Karaikal Block was later converted into a Community Development Block Stage I in 1959-60 and half a Block was sanctioned for Mahe region. This became a Community Development Block Stage I with effect from April 1960.

At the time of writing the Report, a Block has also been sanctioned for Yanam. It will be thus seen that the entire rural population of Pondicherry has been covered by the Community Development movement intended for creating a better spirit among the people. It is too early to see the impact of this movement on the people. The administration of Pondicherry area has always been centered in the Commune headquarters with the result that the villages have not developed any autonomous spirit. While villages in the neighbouring States are being converted into Panchayats, which are autonomous bodies, no such movement has taken place in Pondicherry State. It therefore, remains to be seen to what extent the National Extension Service movement will succeed in bringing about a change in the attitude of the rural folk.

A—III—1—Distribution of Rural Population between Villages of Different Sizes

Union Territory / Area	Average population per village	Rural population per 1,000 of total population	Population per 1,000 rural in village by size class of population					
			5,000 & above	2,000-4,999	1,000-1,999	500-999	200-499	Under 200
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	722	759	60	213	312	228	152	35
Pondicherry Area	775	800	26	206	358	239	149	22
Karaikal Area	523	735	103	176	217	232	190	82
Mahe Area	3,845	592	449	551	...	...	...	...

Note—The whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban.

CHAPTER VI

LANGUAGE

General

In this Chapter, I will be discussing the mother-tongue languages spoken in the State and the bilingual characteristics of the speakers of different mother-tongues. India is a land of numerous languages. Some of them may be called parent languages with distinct characteristics in script, in usage and meaning, grammar and Literature. Some are dialects of the parent languages and certain others, mixture of two or more parent languages with or without separate script and grammar. The languages spoken have different expressions and meanings in different parts of the country. It is not the purpose of this Chapter to deal with such differences in the usage of the languages but to acquaint the reader with the language composition of the population in the State.

Language Returns in Censuses

2. It has been the practice in Indian Censuses to ask questions on Mother-tongue of the individual enumerated. In addition, the subsidiary language(s) known have also been ascertained. The French Census of Pondicherry in 1948 has also collected information on Mother-tongue and secondary languages known to the individual enumerated. But the statistics relating to mother-tongue and bilingualism were not tabulated in 1948. Hence a comparative analysis of the language composition in 1948 and 1961 is not feasible.

Questions and Instructions of 1961 Census

3. In 1961 census, two questions—Question 7(a) Mother-tongue and 7 (b) Any other language (s) were asked. The questions and instructions issued for the collection of data on languages are given below:

"Q. 7 (a) Mother-Tongue

Write the mother-tongue in full including a dialect as returned by the person enumerated. Mother-tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy write the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes give the language usually spoken by the mother.

The mother-tongues of persons residing in this State will be broadly one of the following :

Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, French, Hindi, Hindustani, Urdu, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Tonkinoise, Vietnamese, Sinhalese, Laoten, Cambodginne.

Q. 7 (b) Any Other Language(s)

After recording the mother-tongue, enquire whether the person knows any other language(s) Indian or foreign and write the language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any other language put ' X '.

The number of languages recorded against this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother-tongue, which he speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same language.

The languages may be spoken only and the persons need not know to write them. Not more than two best languages should be noted."

Quality of the Return

4. The enumeration staff did not experience any difficulties in eliciting information on languages. This territory consists of 4 isolated

areas or settlements, two situated in the South where Tamil is the predominant language, one in the West where Malayalam is the chief language and one in the North East where Telugu is the main language. All these four areas are surrounded by States whose mother-tongues are distinctly marked. The four areas are also not situated on the boundaries of States whose chief languages are different. It has therefore, been possible to get a correct return of the language composition of the population. Special steps to be taken to guard against inaccurate returns of languages, therefore, became unnecessary. Sorting and tabulation of data on languages were done without difficulty. What was done was to tabulate the results as per the returns in the individual slips. No grouping of language returns was attempted at the sorting and tabulation stage. The Linguist has later verified the returns and classified them according to the Linguistic Survey of India and other information available with him.

Tables Prepared

5. Union Table C—V—deals with Mother-tongue. Figures have been presented for each language arranged in alphabetical order by total, rural and urban and by sex. Notes (1-5) prepared by the Linguist gives the languages classified in the Linguistic Survey of India, those tentatively classified or re-classified by the Linguist, varient forms of spellings returned and the classification number adopted in the Linguistic Survey of India. A list of non-Indian languages returned classified by Mother-tongues of other Asian countries and Mother-tongues of other continents have also been given. Names of languages found unclassifiable for want of any dependable information on them so far, have also been furnished.

Table C—VI—Bilingualism gives the total speakers in each Mother-tongue, the total number of speakers returned as knowing languages other than Mother-tongue with details of the number of persons under each subsidiary language. Even though information has been collected for more than one subsidiary language, only one has been tabulated and presented in Table—C—VI.

Alphabetical List of Languages Returned and Their Classification

6. An alphabetical list of all languages returned in the State is given below :

Alphabetical List of Mother-tongues (Rationalised)—(Contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Mother-tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother-tongue
1.	Annamese/Annamite	14.	English
2.	Arabic/Arbi	15.	Flemish
3.	Assamese	16.	French
4.	Bengali	17.	Gaunti
5.	Bhojpuri	18.	German
6.	Burmese	19.	Gorkhali
7.	Cambodian	20.	Gujarati
8.	Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese	21.	Hanoi
9.	Chinese/Chini	22.	Hindi
10.	Commanga	23.	Hindustani
11.	Coorgi/Kodagu	24.	Irish
12.	Cutch	25.	Kannada
13.	Devanagari	26.	Kashmiri

Alphabetical List of Mother-tongues—(Concld.)

Serial No.	Name of Mother-tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother-tongue
27.	Khezha	42.	Persian
28.	Kmer	43.	Polish
29.	Konkani	44.	Portuguese
30.	Korava	45.	Punjabi
31.	Lamani/Lambadi	46.	Sanskrit
32.	Laotian	47.	Saurashtra
33.	Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan	48.	Siamese/Thai
34.	Malantha	49.	Sikhi
35.	Malayalam	50.	Sindhi
36.	Manipuri/Meithei	51.	Tamil
37.	Marathi	52.	Telugu
38.	Marwari	53.	Tulu
39.	Nepali	54.	Urdu
40.	Oriya	55.	Vietnamese
41.	Parsi		

Classification of Language Returns—(Contd.)

Family, Sub-family	Branch, Sub-branch	Group	Language
1	2	3	4
I. Dravidian family	...	Dravida Group	Tamil, Korava, Tulu Kannada, Malayalam Coorgi or Kodagu
		Andhra Group	Telugu
II-A. Indo-European (Indian) Family Aryan Sub-Family	Dardic or Pisacha Branch	Dard Group	Kashmiri
	Indo-Aryan Branch Sanskrit Sub-branch	Sanskritic Group	Sanskrit
	Outer Sub-branch	Southern Group	Marathi, Konkani
		Eastern Group	Oriya, Bengali, Assamese Bhojpuri
		North-western Group	Sindhi
	Inner Sub-branch	Central Group	Hindustani, Hindi Devanagiri, Urdu, Punjabi, Sikhi, Gujarati Saurashtra, Lambadi Marwari, Parsi
II-B. Indo-European (Non-Indian) Family Aryan Sub-Family	Eranian Sub-branch	Persian Sub-group	Persian
	Indo-Aryan Branch, outer Sub-branch	Southern Group	Singhalese
	Inner Sub-branch	...	Gorkhali, Nepali
III. Indo-European (Foreign) Family	Germanic Branch	...	English, Flemish German
	Romanic Branch	...	French, Portuguese
	Celtic Branch	...	Irish
	Balto Slavic Branch	...	Polish

Classification of Language Returns—(Concld.)

	Family, Sub-family	Branch or Sub-branch	Group	Language
IV.	Tibeto-Chinese Family, Siamese Chinese Sub-family	...	Tai Group	Annamese, Siamese, Lao or Laotian
		...	...	Vietnamese, Hanoi *
	Tibeto-Burman Sub-family	Assam Burmese Branch	Kukichin Group	Manipuri
			Naga Group	Khezha
	Tibeto-Chinese family	Assam Burmese Branch	Burma Group	Burmese, Chinese
V.	Austric Family	Indonesian Branch	Malay Group	Malay
		Mon-Khmer Branch	Khasi Group	Cambodian
VI.	Semito-Hamitic Family	Semitic Branch	...	Arabic
VII.	Unclassifiable	...	...	Commanga, Cutch, Gaunti Kmer, Malantha

Note: *Hanoi obviously is the name of the capital of Democratic Republic of Vietnam, where the chief spoken language is Vietnamese. The expression Hanoi is found to have been wrongly returned as mother-tongue. However, it is classified under the Tibeto-Chinese family which includes Vietnamese.

Language Composition of the Population in the State

7. In this territory, 55 mother-tongues have been returned. The Major languages spoken in the State are Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu. Tamil is the predominant language in the Southern settlements of Pondicherry and Karaikal; Malayalam is predominant in Mahe and Telugu in Yanam. It is in accordance with their geographical location. Karaikal and Pondicherry are enclaved in the Tamil speaking State of Madras, Mahe in Malayalam speaking State of Kerala and Yanam in Telugu speaking State of Andhra Pradesh. The other major languages are Urdu, French, Kannada, Hindi, Gujarati, English, and Marathi. The Table below shows the language composition in the territory per 10,000 of total population :

Table VI—1 (a)—(Contd.)

Number per 10,000 of Total Population Speaking Each Recorded Language As Mother-tongue in the State

S. No.	Language	Number per 10,000 of total population	S. No.	Language	Number per 10,000 of total population
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Annamese/Annamite	1	11.	Coorgi/Kodagu	N
2.	Arabic/Arbi	N	12.	Cutch	N
3.	Assamese	N	13.	Devanagari	N
4.	Bengali	14	14.	English	6
5.	Bhojpuri	N	15.	Flemish	N
6.	Burmese	N	16.	French	26
7.	Cambodian	N	17.	Gaunti	N
8.	Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese	N	18.	German	N
9.	Chinese/Chini	N	19.	Gorkhali	N
10.	Commanga	N	20.	Gujarati	10

Table—VI—1 (a)—(Concld.)

S. No.	Language	Number per 10,000 of total population	S. No.	Language	Number per 10,000 of total population
1	2	3	1	2	3
21.	Hanoi	N	38.	Marwari	1
22.	Hindi	12	39.	Nepali	1
23.	Hindustani	1	40.	Oriya	N
24.	Irish	N	41.	Parsi	N
25.	Kannada	12	42.	Persian	N
26.	Kashmiri	N	43.	Polish	N
27.	Khezha	N	44.	Portuguese	N
28.	Kmer	N	45.	Punjabi	1
29.	Konkani	1	46.	Sanskrit	1
30.	Korava	1	47.	Saurashtra	2
31.	Lamani/Lambadi	N	48.	Siamese/Thai	N
32.	Laotian	N	49.	Sikhi	N
33.	Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan	1	50.	Sindhi	1
34.	Malantha	N	51.	Tamil	8,829
35.	Malayalam	561	52.	Telugu	440
36.	Manipuri/Meithei	N	53.	Tulu	1
37.	Marathi	6	54.	Urdu	70
			55.	Vietnamese	1

The Table above may be simplified as shown below for easy reference :

Table VI—1 (b)

Language	Number per 10,000 of total population	Language	Number per 1,0000 of total population
South Indian Languages :		**North Indian Languages :**	
(a) Tamil	8,829	(a) Urdu	70
(b) Telugu	440	(b) Bengali	14
(c) Malayalam	561	(c) Hindi	12
(d) Kannada	12	(d) Gujarati	10
(e) Saurashtra	2	(e) Marathi	6
(f) Konkani	1	(f) Hindustani	1
(g) Korava	1	(g) Nepali	1
(h) Tulu	1	(h) Punjabi	1
		(i) Sindhi	1
		(j) Sanskrit	1
		(k) Marwari	1
		Languages of other Asian Countries	3
		Languages of other Continents	32

At the State level, 88·29% of the population have returned Tamil as their mother-tongue, 4·40% Telugu and 5·61% Malayalam. Among the other Indian Languages, Urdu has been returned by 0·70% of the population as their mother-tongue. Bengali, Hindi, Kannada, Gujarati and Marathi have been returned by 0·14, 0·12, 0·12, 0·10 and 0.06 percent respectively of the total population. The rest of the Indian languages spoken as mother-tongue account for 0.10% of the total population. Mother-tongue languages of other Asian countries account for 0·03% of the population. Annamese / Annamite, Malai / Malay / Malaya/ Malayan and Vietnamese contribute 0·01% each. Mother-tongue languages of other continents have recorded 0·32%, French contributing 0·26% and English 0·06%.

Languages in the Four Areas

8. The Table below presents the distribution of 1,000 population by major mother-tongues in the Territory and the four areas :—

Table VI—2

Number Per 1,000 *of Total Population in the Territory and Areas Speaking the Major Languages As Mother—tongues*

Union Territory/Area	Tamil	Telugu	Malayalam	Urdu	Bengali	Hindi	Kannada	Gujarati
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	883	44	56	7	2	1	1	1
Pondicherry Area	941	34	4	9	2	2	1	1
Karaikal Area	982	10	3	1	N	N	3	0
Mahe Area	3	1	995	N	0	0	1	0
Yanam Area	4	953	1	40	1	N	N	0

Union Territory/Area	Marathi	Annamese/ Annamite	Arabic/ Arbi	Malai/ Malay/ Malaya/ Malayan	Viet- namese	French	English	Konkani
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
PONDICHERRY	1	N	N	N	N	3	1	N
Pondicherry Area	1	N	N	0	N	4	1	N
Karaikal Area	1	N	N	N	N	N	0	0
Mahe Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
Yanam Area	1	0	0	0	0	N	N	N

Union Territory/Area	Korava	Hindustani	Marwari	Nepali	Punjabi	Sindhi	Sanskrit	Sau- rashtra	Tulu
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
PONDICHERRY	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pondicherry Area	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Karaikal Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0
Mahe Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yanam Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tamil, the State's predominant language, is significant in Pondicherry and Karaikal areas with 94% and 98% respectively of the total population speaking that language as Mother-tongue. In Mahe and Yanam, Tamil records only 0.3% and 0.4% respectively. Telugu which has recorded a percentage of 4.4 in the State shows a high proportion in Yanam area. Pondicherry and Karaikal areas show 3.4% and 1.0% of the total population against this language. It is as low as 0.1% in Mahe area. Malayalam which shows 5.6% at the State level rises to a huge proportion of 99.5% in Mahe area. Pondicherry and Karaikal areas have recorded only 0.4 and 0.3% against this mother-tongue. The percentage is very low in Yanam area (0.1%.) The three major languages Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam are prominent in the Southern settlements, Yanam and Mahe respectively. The reasons for the prominence of these three different languages in these areas have been given earlier.

Among the other Indian Languages, Urdu has a considerable proportion with 0.7% of the total population returning it as mother-tongue at the State level. The percentage ranges from 4.0% in Yanam to 0.1% in Karaikal. Urdu is mainly spoken by Muslims of the former Hyderabad areas and Upper India. Presumably, Yanam has Muslims settled there migrating from Hyderabad and North-India. Pondicherry's 0.9% of Urdu speakers must also be due to Muslims coming into the settlement from North- India and Ex-Hyderabad territory for purposes of trade and commerce. Even though Muslims are in good number in Mahe and Karaikal areas, they do not belong to the stock who speak Urdu or Persian. They are of indigenous variety and have Malayalam in Mahe and Tamil in Karaikal as their Mother-tongue. Bengali has recorded 0.2% in the State and in Pondicherry area. This language has not been returned in Mahe while the proportion is negligible in Karaikal. Yanam shows 0.1% under this language. It is natural to find Bengalis in Pondicherry area. The Ashram founded by Sage Aurobindo in Pondicherry town has a number of Bengalis. Hindi speakers are 0.1% in the territory and 0.2% in Pondicherry area. The speakers of this language as mother-tongue are totally absent in Mahe and are found in negligible proportion in Yanam and Karaikal areas. Karaikal area records 0.3% for Kannada while in Pondicherry and Mahe areas, it is 0.1% each, the percentage being the same as in the State. Gujarati is found only in Pondicherry area. The percentage of Marathi is 0.1% at the State level. French, formerly the State language during French regime, has shown 0.3% at the State level and 0.4% in Pondicherry area. Yanam and Karaikal areas have shown negligible figures while Mahe has no return for this mother-tongue. Pondicherry area having Pondicherry town, the headquarters of the settlement, has naturally more administrative offices and French was used for public purposes. The percentage of English mother-tongue speakers is 0.1% in Pondicherry area and in the territory. It is absent in Karaikal and has negligible proportion in Mahe and Yanam areas. Foreign languages (Asian) Annamese / Annamite, Arabic / Arbi, Malai / Malay/ Malaya / Malayan and Vietnamese have not been returned in Mahe and Yanam areas. In the State and in Karaikal area, only negligible proportions have been recorded.In Pondicherry area, return for Malai/Malay/Malaya/ Malayan is nil and all the other areas show negligible proportions. Other Languages are of an insignificant nature in the territory as well as in the four areas as may be seen from the Table above. Pondicherry and Karaikal areas have returned more languages as mother-tongue than Mahe and Yanam areas. These two are more cosmopolitan and better developed.

Distribution of Major Mother-tongues Among the Areas

9. The languages taken for purposes of analysis are Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Urdu French, Bengali, Hindi, Kannada, Gujarati, English and Marathi which are spoken as mother-tongue by more than 200 persons in the State. The Table below presents the distribution of 10,000 of total population speaking each of these languages among the areas in the State in 1961.

Table VI—3

Distribution of the Major Mother-tongues per 10,000 of Total Population of the Territory Among the Four Areas

Union Territory / Area	Number per 10,000 of total population speaking										
	Tamil	Telugu	Malayalam	Urdu	French	Bengali	Hindi	Kannada	Gujarati	English	Marathi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PONDICHERRY	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Pondicherry Area	7,466	5,351	521	8,473	9,854	9,922	9,451	4,564	10,000	9,665	7,537
Karaikal Area	2,531	517	110	440	136	19	483	5,092	0	0	2,217
Mahe Area	2	6	9,366	4	0	0	0	321	0	191	0
Yanam Area	1	4,126	3	1,083	10	59	66	23	0	144	246

Out of 10,000 persons speaking Tamil as mother-tongue, Pondicherry area has 7,466 while Yanam is having only 1. In Karaikal Tamil speaking population is 2,531 and in Mahe it is 2 out of 10,000. In Telugu also, Pondicherry area has 5,351 out of 10,000 speaking that language as mother-tongue in the State while it is 517 in Karaikal area and 6 in Mahe area. Yanam area has 4,126 out of 10,000. Even though in Yanam, the predominant mother-tongue is Telugu it has only 6,702 of the State's Telugu mother-tongue speakers, which is less than that of Pondicherry area (8,692) in terms of absolute number. 9,366 out of 10,000 population in the State speaking Malayalam as mother-tongue are found in Mahe area which is reasonable as Malayalam is the predominant mother-tongue in that area. Pondicherry area has 521. In Karaikal it is 110 and in Yanam it is as low as 3. Urdu mother-tongue speakers have a concentration in Pondicherry and Yanam areas. viz 8,473 and 1,083 respectively, out of 10,000 persons speaking Urdu as mother-tongue in the State. Karaikal shows a proportion of 440 and Yanam 4. The reasons for the higher proportion of Urdu mother-tongue speakers in Pondicherry and Yanam areas have been explained earlier. French is predominant in Pondicherry area (9,854). Karaikal has 136 and Yanam has only 10 while there is no return in Mahe. Bengali speakers are concentrated in Pondicherry area (9,922 out of 10,000) and Yanam has 59. Karaikal has 19. Out of 10,000 persons returning Hindi as Mother-tongue, 9,451 are living in Pondicherry area, 483 in Karaikal and 66 in Yanam. There is no person in Mahe speaking Hindi as mother-tongue. The reason for the highest proportion under Hindi in Pondicherry area may be due to

the importance of Pondicherry town as State headquarters where a number of North Indians work in Administrative and Executive jobs in Government Offices and also as tradesmen. Kannada as mother-tongue has 5,092 in Karaikal and 4,564 in Pondicherry area. 321 out of 10,000 are in Mahe area and only 23 in Yanam. All persons who have Gujarati as mother-tongue live in Pondicherry area. 9,665 out of 10,000 who have English as mother--tongue are found in Pondicherry area, 191 in Mahe and 144 in Yanam. There are no persons who speak English as mother-tongue in Karaikal. Out of 10,000 persons in the State who speak Marathi as mother-tongue 7,537 and 2,217 are in Pondicherry and Karaikal areas respectively. The rest are found in Yanam area.

Mother-tongue Speakers in Rural and Urban Areas

10. The Table below gives the number of mother - tongue speakers per 10,000 of total population in each area of the territory.

Table VI-4

Number per 10,000 of Total Population Speaking the Major Languages as Mother-tongue in Each Area of the State

Union Territory/Area	Rural / Urban	Total	Number per 10,000 of total persons speaking: Tamil	Telugu	Malayalam	Urdu	French	Bengali	Hindi	Kannada	Gujarati	English	Marathi	Annamese / Annamite
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY	R	10,000	9,279	254	418	27	2	N	5	1	3	1	3	N
	U	10,000	7,410	1,027	1,009	207	100	56	34	45	34	20	15	4
Pondicherry Area	R	10,000	9,613	317	9	34	3	1	7	1	4	2	3	N
	U	10,000	8,594	411	173	290	169	96	56	34	59	33	19	6
Karaikal Area	R	10,000	9,891	86	5	8	N	0	1	2	0	0	3	1
	U	10,000	9,614	138	89	29	5	N	7	95	0	0	12	3
Mahe Area	R	10,000	14	7	9,975	...	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
	U	10,000	58	3	9,904	1	0	0	0	13	0	5	0	0
Yanam Area	U	10,000	37	9,531	10	400	1	4	4	1	0	4	7	0

Union Territory/Area	Rural/Urban	Number per 10,000 of total persons speaking: Arabic/Arbi	Malai/Malay Malaya/ Malayan	Vietnamese	Konkani	Korava	Sindhi	Sanskrit	Saurashtra	Tulu	Hindustani	Marwari	Nepali	Punjabi
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
PONDICHERRY	R	N	N	N	N	1	0	1	N	1	1	0	1	0
	U	1	1	3	3	N	3	0	8	2	N	2	2	5
Pondicherry Area	R	0	0	N	N	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0
	U	1	0	5	4	N	4	0	13	4	N	3	3	9
Karaikal Area	R	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	4	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahe Area	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yanam Area	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tamil:

9,279 out of 10,000 of total population in rural sector have Tamil as mother-tongue at the State level. This proportion ranges from 14 in Mahe area to 9,891 in Karaikal area. In the urban sector 7,410 out of 10,000 speak Tamil, the proportion varying between 37 in Yanam to 9,614 in Karaikal.

Malayalam:

At the State level in the rural sector, 418 out of 10,000 have Malayalam as mother-tongue as against 1,009 in Urban sector. The proportion in the rural sector varies from 5 in Karaikal to 9,975 in Mahe. Pondicherry area shows a proportion of 9. In the Urban sector the proportion ranges from 10 in Yanam area to 9,904 in Mahe. Karaikal and Pondicherry areas record 89 and 173 respectively.

Telugu:

At the State level 254 have Telugu as mother-tongue in the rural sector. The proportion ranges from 7 in Mahe to 317 in Pondicherry area. Karaikal area records 86. In the Urban sector, the proportion is 1,027 at the State level. The range is from 3 in Mahe area to 9,531 in Yanam.

Other Languages :

Urdu, French, Bengali, Hindi, Kannada, Gujarati, English, Marathi, Konkani, Saurashtra, Tulu and Nepali find more favour in urban sector than in rural sector. The proportions are many times higher than those recorded by the rural sector. Foreign languages Annamese, Arabic/Arbi, Malai and Vietnamese are in negligible proportions in the rural sector at State level and are higher in the urban sector. Sindhi, Marwari and Punjabi are totally absent in the rural sector. Sanskrit is the only language which is totally non-existent in the urban sector.

The general trend is that the predominant language of each area records higher proportion in the rural as compared to the urban areas. The major language in an area becomes a minor language in another area. Tamil predominant in Pondicherry and Karaikal areas becomes a minor one in Mahe and Yanam areas. Telugu predominant in Yanam area becomes minor in Mahe, Pondicherry and Karaikal areas due to the peculiar situation of the areas. More languages are returned in the Urban sector than the rural sector in all the areas more particularly in Pondicherry and Karaikal areas.

Bilingualism

11. Bilingualism denotes the knowing of additional language, Indian or foreign in addition to his/her Mother-tongue which the persons speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. The question and the instructions issued at this Census to elicit information have been presented to the reader in the earlier portion of this chapter.

Content of Table C—VI

12. The Table which gives information on Bilingualism is Table C—VI. This Table has been prepared for the territory and the four areas and gives the subsidiary languages known to each of the mother-tongue speakers by sex break-up. The Table has been prepared only for Total.

Extent of Bilingualism

13. It may be seen from Table C-VI that 23,779 males and 11,827 females know some other language(s) other than their mother-tongue. The overall percentage of subsidiary language speakers forms 9.65% of the total population at the State level. This percentage varies from area to area. In Pondicherry, it is 10·48 while in Karaikal it is 6.54. Mahe area records the highest percentage of 11·94. Yanam shows 9.95%. The population knowing languages other than their mother-tongue is dependent on the major mother-tongue in the locality and the language used for official purposes.

About 90% of the population know only their Mother-tongue.

Subsidiaries to Major Mother-tongues

14. Now let us examine the position of subsidiary languages of the major mother-tongues. Three or four languages for each mother-tongue have been taken into consideration.

(i) Subsidiaries to Tamil

The Table below gives the distribution of 10,000 Tamil speakers who also speak one or more subsidiary languages.

Table VI—5

Number per 10,000 Speakers of Tamil Who Also Speak One or More Subsidiary Languages

Union Territory / Area	Proportion per 10,000 of total speakers				
	Persons having Subsidiaries	English	French	Telugu	Malayalam
1	2	3	4	5	6
PONDICHERRY	641	283	253	64	3
Pondicherry Area	670	286	271	78	...
Karaikal Area	551	270	201	23	...
Mahe Area	4,194	2,097	1,613	...	484
Yanam Area	7,308	2,308	1,154	3,846	...

Tamil is the predominant mother-tongue in the southern settlements while it is not so in Mahe and Yanam areas. The subsidiary languages under Tamil show higher proportions in these two areas, the proportions being 4,194 in Mahe and 7,308 in Yanam which is a natural result of the mother-tongue speakers being alien to the natural population in those areas. English with 286, 270 and 2,097 per 10,000 is the major subsidiary language in Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe areas while it is Telugu in Yanam with a proportion of 3,846. French is the second major subsidiary in Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe areas while it is replaced by English in Yanam. Telugu takes the third place in Pondicherry and Karaikal. Malayalam ranks third in Mahe and French in Yanam. English, though foreign, has been the official language of India in British days and continues to have the same position more or less after Independence. French, once official language in French-Indian territory, has its own importance.

(ii) Subsidiaries to Malayalam

The Table below presents details of subsidiary speakers whose mother-tongue is Malayalam :

Table VI—6

Number per 10,000 Speakers of Malayalam Who Also Speak One or More Subsidiary Languages

Union Territory / Area	Proportion per 10,000 of total speakers				
	Persons having subsidiaries	English	French	Tamil	Arabic
1	2	3	4	5	6
PONDICHERRY	1,566	1,014	236	232	8
Pondicherry Area	7,205	3,695	566	2,851	...
Karaikal Area	7,588	1,360	263	5,965	...
Mahe Area	1,179	859	216	...	38
Yanam Area	10,000	5,714	2,857	1,429	...

At the State level 1,566 out of 10,000 speakers of Malayalam as their mother-tongue speak some subsidiary language. English with 1,014 is the chief subsidiary language. French and Tamil show 236 and 232 respectively. The subsidiary speakers is greatest in Yanam (10,000) followed with 7,588 in Karaikal and 7,205 in Pondicherry. It is as low as 1,179 in Mahe. The proportion of persons knowing subsidiary languages is higher in these areas as they have to

communicate with the local population in their language or some common language known to both. In all the areas except Karaikal, English is the chief subsidiary language known to Malayalam speakers. In Karaikal Tamil is the leading subsidiary language. The next predominant subsidiary is Tamil in Pondicherry, English in Karaikal and French in Mahe and Yanam areas. French comes third in Pondicherry and Karaikal areas while this position goes to Arabic/Arbi in Mahe and to Tamil in Yanam.

(iii) Subsidiaries to Telugu

The small Table below presents the subsidiary speakers whose mother-tongue is Telugu:

Table VI—7

Number per 10,000 Speakers of Telugu Who Also Speak One or More Subsidiary Languages

Union Territory/Area	Proportion per 10,000 of total speakers				
	Persons having Subsidiaries	Tamil	English	French	Hindi
1	2	3	4	5	6
PONDICHERRY	4,703	4,139	360	158	28
Pondicherry Area	7,740	7,276	344	112	...
Karaikal Area	5,232	4,577	310	334	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	704	...	386	195	87

At the state level, 4,703 out of 10,000 mother-tongue speakers of Telugu do know some subsidiary language. Out of this 4,139 know Tamil, 360 English and 158 French. The proportion of subsidiary language knowing speakers increases from 704 in Yanam to 7,740 in Pondicherry. Telugu speakers of Mahe do not have any subsidiary language. In Yanam the figure recorded is quite reasonable since the locality has Telugu as the main language. Pondicherry and Karaikal areas are foreign to Telugu speakers in the sense, it is not the regional language and hence more speakers have subsidiaries. Among the Telugu speakers Tamil is the important subsidiary known in Pondicherry and Karaikal areas while English is the chief one in Yanam. English ranks second in Pondicherry area and French in Karaikal and Yanam. French occupies the third place in Pondicherry. English takes the third place in Karaikal while Hindi takes that position in Yanam area.

(iv) Subsidiaries to Urdu

Table VI—8

Number per 10,000 Speakers of Urdu Who Also Speak One or More Subsidiary Languages

Union Territory Area	Proportion per 10,000 of total speakers				
	Persons having Subsidiaries	Tamil	Telugu	English	French
1	2	3	4	5	6
PONDICHERRY	5,316	3,909	709	397	239
Pondicherry Area	5,316	4,381	...	428	250
Karaikal Area	5,000	4,474	...	263	175
Mahe Area	10,000	...	...	10,000	...
Yanam Area	6,833	...	6,441	178	178

5,316 persons out of 10,000 speakers of Urdu as mother-tongue know some subsidiary language. 3,909 know Tamil, 709 Telugu and 397 English at the State level. The highest proportion of subsidiary speakers is in Mahe. Next comes Yanam with 6,833. In Pondicherry and Karaikal areas, Tamil, the locality language is the well-known subsidiary. In Yanam it is Telugu, which is the language of the locality. In Mahe, English is the only subsidiary known to the only Urdu speaker. English is the second major language and French the third major language in all areas except Mahe.

(v) *Subsidiaries to French*

Table VI—9

Number per 10,000 Speakers of French Who Also Speak One or More Subsidiary Languages

Union Territory / Area	Persons having Subsidiaries	Proportion per 10,000 of total speakers: Tamil	English	Annamese
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	6,106	3,820	2,161	42
Pondicherry Area	6,144	3,856	2,161	42
Karaikal Area	3,077	1,539	1,538	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	10,000	...	10,000	...

At the State level, among 10,000 speakers of French as their mother-tongue 6,106 know some subsidiary language. 3,820 know Tamil and 2,161 English and 42 Annamese. Lesser proportion of mother-tongue speakers having subsidiary language is seen in Karaikal (3,077) while in Yanam it is the highest (10,000). This is because only one has French as mother-tongue in Yanam and that person knows English in addition. Both in Pondicherry and Karaikal, Tamil is the predominant subsidiary to French, English coming as the second major subsidiary.

(vi) *Subsidiaries to Bengali*

Table VI—10

Number per 10,000 Speakers of Bengali Who Also Speak One or More Subsidiary Lanugages

Union Territory / Area	Persons having Subsidiaries	Proportion per 10,000 of total speakers: English	French	Hindi	Tamil
1	2	3	4	5	6
PONDICHERRY	8,496	7,363	645	156	156
Pondicherry Area	8,504	7,362	650	157	138
Karaikal Area	10,000	...	...	...	10,000
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	6,667	6,667	...	...	...

At the State level, 8,496 out of 10,000 mother-tongue speakers of Bengali have subsidiary languages. The major subsidiary is English (7,363) and then French (645). Hindi and Tamil each record 156. In Pondicherry area, the major subsidiary language of Bengali speakers is English (7,182) and in Yanam the only subsidiary is also English with 6,667. In Karaikal, the chief and only subsidiary is Tamil. Mahe area does not have Bengali mother-tongue speakers. English, the universally accepted language is widespread in Indian sub-continent. French being the official language of French settlements is also known among some Bengalis here. Tamil being the regional language has its influence on Bengalis also.

(vii) *Subsidiaries to Hindi*

Table VI—11

Number per 10,000 Speakers of Hindi Who Also Speak One or More Subsidiary Languages

Union Territory / Area	Persons having subsidiaries	Proportion per 10,000 of total speakers: English	Tamil	French
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	5,099	2,703	1,692	440
Pondicherry Area	5,140	2,814	1,605	442
Karaikal Area	4,545	909	3,636	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	3,333	...	...	3,333

A little more than 50% of the Hindi speakers do have subsidiaries. English is the predominant with 2,703 per 10,000 followed by Tamil with 1,692. French is the third major subsidiary with 440. The percentage of speakers having subsidiaries varies from

33.33 in Yanam to 51.40 in Pondicherry. Mahe does not have population with Hindi as mother-tongue. The major subsidiary in Pondicherry is English with 2,814, in Karaikal Tamil with 3,636 and in Yanam French with 3,333. Tamil is the second major subsidiary in Pondicherry, while it is English in Karaikal. Hindi being foreign to South India, more Hindi speakers have subsidiary languages and Tamil is the predominant one among the subsidiaries.

(viii) Subsidiaries to Kannada

Table VI-12

Number per 10,000 Speakers of Kannada Who Also Speak One or More Subsidiary Languages

Union Territory / Area	Persons having Subsidiaries	Proportion per 10,000 of total speakers				
		Tamil	English	French	Marathi	Hindi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	8,073	5,482	1,904	436	92	115
Pondicherry Area	7,286	2,613	3,518	754	...	...
Karaikal Area	9,099	8,423	495	180	...	...
Mahe Area	2,857	...	1,429	...	1,428	...
Yanam Area	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000

80.73% of Kannada mother-tongue speakers know one subsidiary language or other in the State. This percentage varies from 28.57% in Mahe to 100% in Yanam. Only one Kannada speaker is in Yanam and he knows a subsidiary language. Even in Pondicherry and Karaikal areas, the percentage of persons knowing subsidiary languages is very high. Tamil, English and French are the major subsidiaries in the State. In Karaikal area, the trend in the State is visible and the number of speakers with Tamil as subsidiary is the highest (8,423). English is prominent in Pondicherry and Mahe areas. Marathi which does not figure at the State level takes the second place in Mahe area. Marathi is to an extent similar to Kannada.

ix) Subsidiaries to Gujarati

Table VI-13

Number per 10,000 Speakers of Gujarati Who Also Speak One or More Subsidiary Languages

Union Territory/Area	Persons having Subsidiaries	Proportion per 10,000 of total speakers		
		English	Hindi	French
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	6,561	5,106	820	476
Pondicherry Area	6,561	5,106	820	476

The Gujarati speakers in the State are concentrated in Pondicherry area. 6,561 out of 10,000 speakers have subsidiaries. Out of this 5,106 have English, 820 Hindi and 476 French. Tamil which is the major language in Pondicherry area does not figure as a major subsidiary.

(x) Subsidiaries to English

Table VI—14

Number per 10,000 Speakers of English Who Also Speak One or More Subsidiary Languages

Union Territory / Area	Number having Subsidiaries	Proportion per 10,000 of total speakers			
		Tamil	French	Hindi	Urdu
1	2	3	4	5	6
PONDICHERRY	5,694	3,206	2,201	144	144
Pondicherry Area	5,693	3,267	2,178	149	99
Karaikal Area	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	5,000	...	5,000	...	...
Yanam Area	6,667	3,334	...	3,333	...

At the State level over 50% of the speakers have some subsidiary language. The lowest is in Mahe (50%) while the highest is in Yanam (66.67%). Tamil, French, Hindi and Urdu are the major subsidiaries at the State level and in Pondicherry area. French is the one and only subsidiary in Mahe area while Tamil and Hindi share an almost equal proportion in Yanam.

(*xi*) *Subsidiaries to Marathi*

Table VI—15

Number per 10,000 Speakers of Marathi Who Also Speak One or More Subsidiary Languages

Union Territory / Area	Persons having Subsidiaries	Proportion per 10,000 of total speakers				
		Tamil	English	Hindi	French	Telugu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	7,438	4,926	1,823	246	148	148
Pondicherry Area	7,778	4,837	2,222	327	...	...
Karaikal Area	6,444	5,778	444	...	222	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	6,000	...	2,000	...	...	4,000

74.38% of Marathi mother-tongue speakers have some subsidiary language known to them at the State level, 49.26% knowing Tamil, 18.23% English and 2.46% Hindi. The percentage of speakers having subsidiaries ranges from 60% in Yanam to 77.78% in Pondicherry area. Mahe area does not have population returning Marathi as mother-tongue. The State trend is seen in Pondicherry area. In Karaikal while the two major subsidiaries are the same as in the State, French with 222 comes third. In Yanam, Telugu (4,000) takes the first place and English (2,000) comes as the second major subsidiary.

C—V-I—Distribution of 1,000 Persons by Mother-Tongue

Union Territory / Area	Total Rural Urban	Number of persons per 1,000 with Mother-Tongue: Annamese / Annamite	Arabic / Arbi	Assamese	Bengali	Bhojpuri	Burmese	Cambodian	Ceylonese / Simelu Singhalese	Chinese / Chini	Commanga	Coorgi / Kodagu	Cutch	Devanagari	English
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY	T	N	N	N	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1
	R	N	N	0	N	0	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	N	N
	U	N	N	N	6	N	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	2
Pondicherry Area	T	N	N	N	2	N	0	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	1
	R	N	0	0	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
	U	1	N	N	10	N	0	0	N	N	0	N	N	0	3
Karaikal Area	T	N	N	0	N	0	N	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	0
	R	N	N	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	N	0	0	N	0	0	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	0
Mahe Area	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	N
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yanam Area	T & U	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Union Territory/ Area	Total Rural Urban	Flemish	French	Gaunti	German	Gorkhali	Gujarati	Hanoi	Hindi	Hindustani	Irish	Kannada	Kashmiri	Khezha	Kmer
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
PONDICHERRY	T	N	3	N	N	N	1	N	1	N	N	1	N	N	N
	R	0	N	0	0	N	N	N	1	N	0	N	0	N	0
	U	N	10	N	N	0	3	N	4	N	N	5	N	0	N
Pondicherry Area	T	N	4	N	N	N	1	N	2	N	0	1	N	N	N
	R	0	N	0	0	N	1	0	1	N	0	N	0	N	0
	U	N	17	N	N	0	6	N	6	N	0	3	N	0	N
Karaikal Area	T	0	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	N	3	0	0	0
	R	0	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	N	0	0	0
	U	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	10	0	0	0
Mahe Area	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Yanam Area	T & U	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	N	0	0	0

Note—'N' denotes negligible.

C—V—1—Distribution of 1,000 Persons by Mother-Tongue—(Concld.)

		Konkani	Korava	Lamani / Lambadi	Laotian	Malai / Malay / Malaya / Malayan	Malantha	Malayalam	Manipuri / Meithei	Marathi	Marwari	Nepali	Oriya	Parsi
		30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
PONDICHERRY	T	N	N	N	N	N	N	56	N	1	N	N	N	N
	R	N	N	N	0	N	0	42	N	N	0	N	0	0
	U	N	N	0	N	N	N	101	0	2	N	N	N	N
Pondicherry Area	T	N	N	N	N	0	0	4	N	1	N	N	N	0
	R	N	N	N	0	0	0	1	N	N	0	N	0	0
	U	1	N	0	N	0	0	17	0	2	N	N	N	0
Karaikal Area	T	0	0	0	0	N	N	3	0	1	0	0	0	N
	R	0	0	0	0	N	0	1	0	N	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	N	N	9	0	1	0	0	0	N
Mahe Area	T	N	0	0	0	0	0	995	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	998	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1	0	0	0	0	0	990	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yanam Area	T & U	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

		Persian	Polish	Portuguese	Punjabi	Sanskrit	Saurashtra	Siamese / Thai	Sikhi	Sindhi	Tamil	Telugu	Tulu	Urdu	Vietnamese
		43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
PONDICHERRY	T	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	883	44	N	7	N
	R	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	928	26	N	3	N
	U	N	N	N	1	0	1	N	N	N	741	103	N	21	N
Pondicherry Area	T	0	N	0	N	N	N	0	N	N	941	34	N	9	N
	R	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	961	32	N	4	N
	U	0	N	0	1	0	1	0	N	1	860	41	N	29	1
Karaikal Area	T	0	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	0	982	10	0	1	N
	R	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	989	9	0	1	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	961	14	0	3	N
Mahe Area	T	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	N	0
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	U	1	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	N	0	N	0
Yanam Area	T & U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	953	0	40	0

CHAPTER VII
RELIGION

General

The main statistics on religion will be found in Union Table C-VII. In the main Table, figures for major religious communities-Buddhists, Christians, Hindus, Jains, Muslims and Sikhs are given. The number of persons following other religions and persuasions are also shown. These details are given in an appendix to the Union Table C-VII.

2. Question and Instructions

The question and instructions on religion are reproduced below :

" *Q. 5(b) Religion*

For	Hindu	Write	H
	Muslim	,,	M
	Christian	,,	C
	Jain	,,	J
	Buddhist	,,	B
	Sikh	,,	S

For others write answers actually returned.

In the case of persons who call themselves Atheists or follow persuasions like Arya Samaj or Radhaswami Sat Sangh, the actual religion claimed by the person enumerated should be returned."

3. General Distribution

The Major religious communities are Hindus, Muslims and Christians. Followers of Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism are few in number and do not exceed 120 in the State. Among the followers of other religions and persuasions, Atheists record 320 in the State concentrated in Pondicherry and Karaikal areas. Bahee records 5 in the State, Mahe having 4 and Karaikal 1.

The Table below gives the distribution of 10,000 of population in each of the major religion in the territory and the four areas by total, rural and urban.

Table VII—1

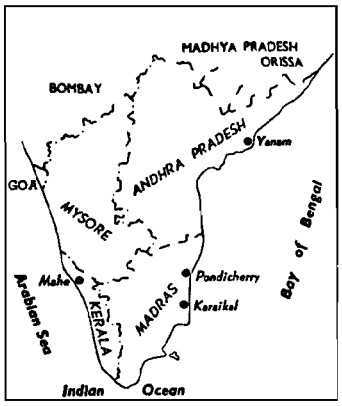
Distribution of 10,000 of Population (Total, Rural and Urban) by Religions, 1961

Union Territory / Area	Total Rural Urban	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	T	8,432	636	920	N	1	2	9
	R	8,957	390	649	0	N	0	4
	U	6,783	1,409	1,773	1	1	9	24
Pondicherry Area	T	8,770	271	945	1	1	3	9
	R	9,223	162	613	0	N	0	2
	U	6,962	707	2,272	3	2	15	39
Karaikal Area	T	7,537	1,378	1,075	0	0	0	10
	R	8,293	808	886	0	0	0	13
	U	5,438	2,959	1,600	0	0	0	3
Mahe Area	T	7,431	2,363	203	0	1	0	2
	R	7,729	2,250	20	0	1	0	0
	U	6,998	2,528	469	0	0	0	5
Yanam Area	T & U	9,474	404	121	0	1	0	0

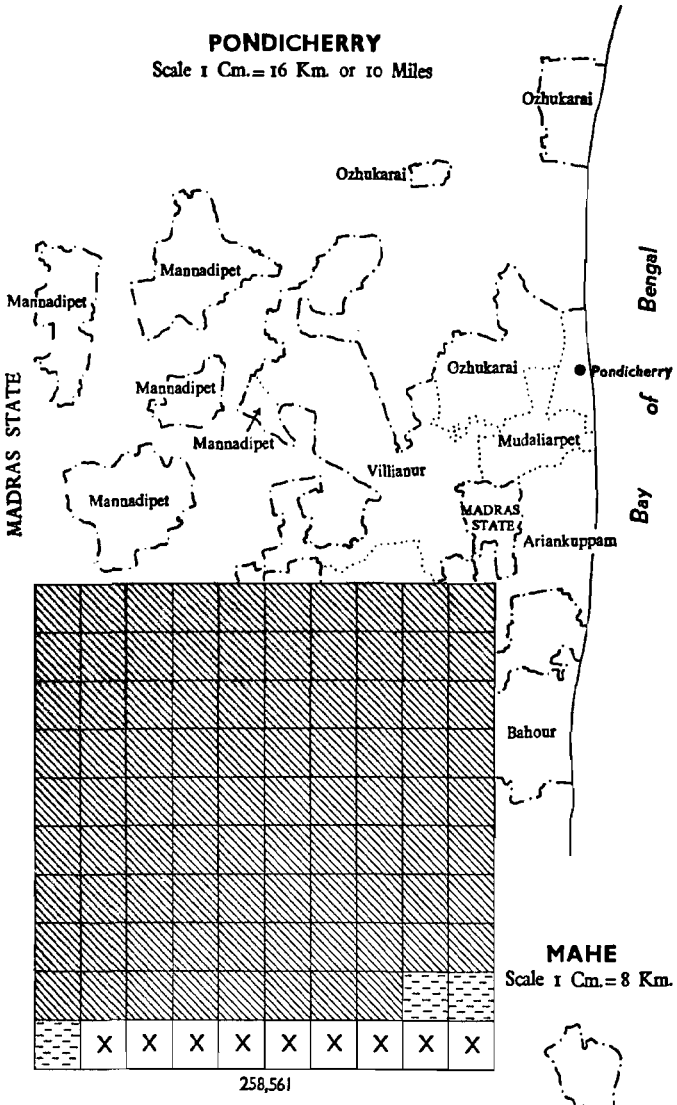
THE UNION TERRITORY OF
PONDICHERRY

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS
1961

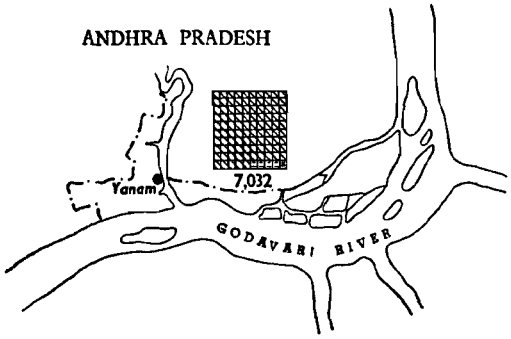
MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA



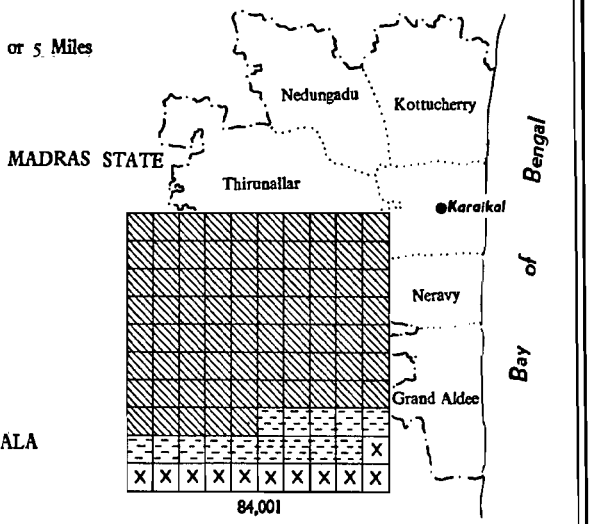
PONDICHERRY
Scale 1 Cm.= 16 Km. or 10 Miles



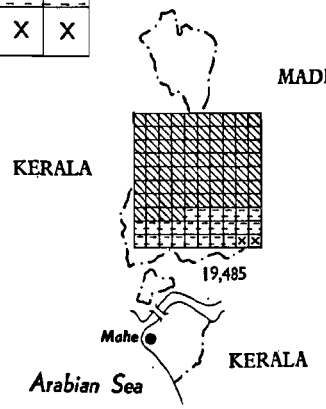
YANAM
Scale 1 Cm.=12 Km. or 7.5 Miles



KARAIKAL
Scale 1 Cm.=16 Km. or 10 Miles



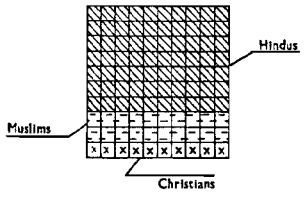
MAHE
Scale 1 Cm.= 8 Km. or 5 Miles



REFERENCE

State Boundary — · — · —

Commune Boundary ..... .



Each Small Square Represents 1 % of the Total Population

4. Major Religions

The major religious communities in the territory are Hindus, Christians and Muslims. The followers of these three religions are found in all the four areas. Hindus are the most predominant community in all the four areas. Muslims rank second in importance in Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam areas. Christians come second in numerical strength in Pondicherry area. Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains are insignificant in numbers. Followers of Sikh religion are absent in Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam areas. Buddhists are totally absent in Karaikal area. Jains are likewise absent in Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam areas.

A. Hindus :

84.32% of the State's population belong to Hindu religion. This percentage varies from 94.74 in Yanam to 74.31 in Mahe. In rural areas at the State level, Hindus account for 89.57%. Pondicherry Area has the highest percentage of Hindus in rural sector with 92.23% and Mahe has the lowest percentage with 77.29. In urban areas Hindus constitute 67.83% of the total population. The percentage varies from 94.74 in Yanam to 54.38% in Karaikal Area. The difference between the rural and urban percentages indicates the cosmopolitan nature of the urban population, persons belonging to different religious communities living together as contrasted with a single religious community predominating the rural areas.

B. Christians :

9.20% of the total population in the State are Christians. The percentage varies from 1.21 in Yanam Area to 10.75 in Karaikal. Pondicherry has 9.45% of the total population belonging to Christianity. In the rural sector at the State level, Christians constitute 6.49% of the total rural population. The highest proportion for this religion is found in Karaikal (8.86%) and the lowest in Mahe (0.2%). Pondicherry Area rural records 6.13% for this religion. In urban areas, the percentage of Christians in total population is 17.73. This varies from 1.21% in Yanam to 22.72% in Pondicherry. Mahe records a percentage of 4.69 and Karaikal 16.00

C. Muslims :

At the State level, Muslims form 6.36% of the total population. Mahe Area records highest percentage of Muslim population with 23.63% followed by Karaikal with 13.78%. Pondicherry and Yanam areas record 2.71% and 4.04% respectively. In the rural sector at the State level, 3.9% of the population are Muslims. The percentage is as high as 22.5% in Mahe. Pondicherry Area records only 1.62% while Karaikal records 8.08% Muslims among the rural population. Coming to the urban areas, we find that at the State level 4.09% of the population belong to Muhamadanism. Karaikal Area urban records the highest percentage of Muslim population with 29.59% followed by Mahe area with 25.28%. 7.07% of Pondicherry Area urban population profess Islam while it is only 4.04% in Yanam Area.

Generally we find that Hindu population has the strongest hold in rural areas of the State and in all the three areas. In the urban sector, even though Hindus constitute an undisputed majority, Christians and Muslims form a significant proportion. Christians are prominent in Pondicherry Urban area while in all the other three areas Muslims are numerically stronger than Christians.

5. Minor Religions

The followers of other minor religions which are recorded are Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs. The absolute figures recorded by each are given below:

Table VII—2

Number of Persons Professing Minor Religions

Union Territory / Area	Total Rural Urban	In the State and in the Areas					
		Buddhists		Jains		Sikhs	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	T	12	13	42	34	12	2
	R	6	6	...	...	...	...
	U	6	7	42	34	12	2
Pondicherry Area	T	11	12	42	34	12	2
	R	6	5	...	...	...	...
	U	5	7	42	34	12	2
Karaikal Area	T	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	T	...	1	...	...	...	...
	R	...	1	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	T & U	1	...	...	...	...	...

From the above figures it may be seen that the three religions do not hold a significant position in the social hierarchy. Buddhists are found chiefly in Pondicherry Area both in rural and urban areas. Jains and Sikhs are found only in Pondicherry urban Area.

6. Other Religions and Persuasions

The two categories listed are Atheists numbering 320 and Bahee whose followers are 5 in number. Atheists are found only in Pondicherry and Karaikal areas which is quite natural since the Atheist movement individually encouraged by the Dravida Kazhagam and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam have a good number of followers in Thanjavur and South Arcot districts of Madras State. Being in close proximity to these two districts it is no wonder Pondicherry and Karaikal areas have some followers of Atheism. Atheists are in good number in Pondicherry area urban sector and in Karaikal Area rural sector.

Bahee has only 5 persons returned as professing that religion, 1 in Karaikal urban and 4 in Mahe urban.

7. Distribution of Each Major Religious Community Among the Areas of the State

The Table below gives the distribution of 10,000 of population of each of the three major religions—Hindus, Christians and Muslims among the areas.

Table VII—3

Distribution of States Population of Major Religions into the Areas

Union Territory/ Area	Total Rural Urban	Hindus	Muslims	Christians
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	T	10,000	10,000	10,000
	R	10,000	10,000	10,000
	U	10,000	10,000	10,000
Pondicherry Area	T	7,287	2,986	7,197
	R	7,603	3,063	6,975
	U	5,970	2,919	7,453
Karaikal Area	T	2,034	4,931	2,661
	R	2,042	4,563	3,012
	U	2,004	5,251	2,257
Mahe Area	T	465	1,962	117
	R	355	2,374	13
	U	922	1,603	236
Yanam Area	T	214	121	25
	R	...	...	...
	U	1,104	227	54

72.87% of the Hindu population of the State are found in Pondicherry Area and 20.34% in Karaikal Area. Mahe and Yanam areas record 4.65% and 2.14% respectively. In rural areas 76.03% Hindus are found in Pondicherry Area and 20.42% in Karaikal Area. Mahe has 3.55% of rural Hindus. 59.7% of the Hindus in urban areas live in Pondicherry Area and 20.04% in

Karaikal Area. Mahe and Yanam have 9.22% and 11.04%.

Taking Muslims we find that 49.31% are living in Karaikal Area, 29.86% in Pondicherry Area and 19.62% in Mahe Area. Yanam has 1.21% of the total Muslim population. Muslims living in rural areas record 45.63% in Karaikal area, 30.63% in Pondicherry Area and 23.74% in Mahe Area. Karaikal Area urban sector has 52.51% of the urban Muslim population in the State. Pondicherry and Mahe areas have 29.19 and 16.03% of urban Muslims in their areas. Yanam has 2.27% of the urban Muslim population of the State.

Christians in the State are concentrated in Pondicherry Area (71.97%) and then in Karaikal (26.61%). Yanam area has the least percentage of Christian population in the State, viz. 0.25%. Mahe also has a low proportion. 69.75% of Christian population of the rural areas live in Pondicherry Area, 30.12% in Karaikal Area and 0.13% in Mahe Area. In the urban areas, Pondicherry has 74.53% of the State's urban Christian population followed by Karaikal with 22.57%. Mahe has 2.36% and Yanam 0.54%.

Generally we find that the Hindu and Christian population is concentrated in Pondicherry Area while Muslim population is mostly concentrated in Karaikal Area.

The above discussion will not be complete without an analysis of the distribution of major religions in the areas of the State in the earlier Censuses. But since data on religions have not been tabulated in the earlier Censuses conducted in the State, no such discussion could be made.

Since there are no Scheduled Tribes in this State, no tribal religion has been recorded.

8. Sex-ratio by Major Religions

The Table presented below gives the sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) in the General Population and among the three major religious communities—Hindus, Muslims and Christians–in the State and its four component areas.

Table VII—4

Sex ratio of General Population and Major Religious Population in the State and Areas

Union Territory / Area	Total Rural Urban	General population	Hindus	Muslims	Christians
1	2	3	4	5	6
PONDICHERRY	T	1,013	988	1,223	1,122
	R	1,001	987	1,263	1,057
	U	1,053	993	1,189	1,202
Pondicherry Area	T	988	972	1,019	1,145
	R	979	973	1,001	1,075
	U	1,025	968	1,037	1,226
Karaikal Area	T	1,056	1,018	1,278	1,071
	R	1,042	1,022	1,317	1,020
	U	1,095	1,003	1,249	1,154
Mahe Area	T	1,175	1,103	1,465	960
	R	1,192	1,103	1,585	353
	U	1,150	1,103	1,326	1,016
Yanam Area	T & U	1,021	1,021	1,058	932

In the State the number of females per 1,000 males is above 1,000 among the general population. Only Pondicherry Area shows the number of females per 1,000 males at 988. The rural ratio is less than the urban ratio in the State and in all the areas except Mahe. At the State level we find that the sex ratio is less than parity (1,000) among Hindus in total, rural and urban areas while among Muslims and Christians the sex ratio is above parity. Muslims show higher sex ratio (T—1,223, R-1,263) compared to Christians (T-1,122, R-1,057). In urban sector, Christians show higher ratio of 1,202 as compared to 1,189 among Muslims.

Sex ratio among Hindus is less than 1,000 only in Pondicherry Area in all the three sectors (T. R & U). Sex ratio among Christians and Muslims is greater than 1,000, highest ratio being shown by Christians. In Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam areas,

higher sex ratio is seen among Muslims than among Hindus or Christians in all the sectors. In view of the general sex ratio being above 1000, the high ratio is definitely to be seen in the major communities also. The sex ratio is influenced by factors like birth and death rates among the sexes and among religious communities as well as by the effect of immigration and emigration. To which of these causes, the high sex ratio in the State and the areas can be attributed is a matter for demographers to speculate. However, it may be seen that the sex ratio in the general population tends towards the ratio shown by the Hindus who form an absolute majority in the territory and in all the four areas. In the absence of reliable data on vital statistics and migration data, the sex ratio in the general population is to a great extent influenced by the sex distribution of the major religious community.

C—VII—1—Distribution of 1,000 Persons by Religion

Union Territory / Area	Total Rural Urban	Total Population	Number of persons per 1,000 who are							
			Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Other Religions and persuasions	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PONDICHERRY	Total	1,000	843	64	92	N	N	N	1	...
	Rural	1,000	896	39	65	...	...	N	N	...
	Urban	1,000	678	141	177	N	1	N	3	...
Pondicherry Area	Total	1,000	877	27	95	N	N	N	1	...
	Rural	1,000	923	16	61	...	...	N	N	...
	Urban	1,000	696	71	227	N	2	N	4	...
Karaikal Area	Total	1,000	754	138	107	...	...	...	1	...
	Rural	1,000	829	81	89	...	...	...	1	...
	Urban	1,000	544	296	160	...	...	...	N	...
Mahe Area	Total	1,000	743	237	20	...	...	N	N	...
	Rural	1,000	773	225	2	...	...	N	—	...
	Urban	1,000	700	253	47	...	...	...	N	...
Yanam Area	Total and Urban	1,000	947	41	12	...	...	N	...	...

CHAPTER VIII

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Age

I propose to discuss the three demographic characteristics of population in this Chapter. They are age, sex and marital status. Information on age has been collected in Indian Censuses and in the French Indian Census of 1948. In 1961, age has been reckoned as 'age in completed years'. Collection of accurate data on age has always presented serious problems, more so with illiterates. Age is covered by Question 2. The instructions issued for the guidance of the Enumerators are re-produced below:

"Age in completed years last birth day:,

Write age in years completed last birthday. For infants below one year of age, write 'o'. You will find many persons who cannot state their age correctly. You should assist them to state the correct age. If you are not able to elicit correct age directly, you should stimulate their memory by referring to historical incidents or religious events. You may use any local calendar of such events that may have been prepared for the purpose.

In the case of persons who do not know their age, and whose age cannot be ascertained by a reference to other members of the family or other local events, the Enumerator may enter the approximate age or if he still feels doubt, leave the space blank. The Supervisor might probably help him later in ascertaining the correct age".

In order to assist the Enumerators in estimating the age correctly, a calendar of outstanding occurrences arranged chronologically was supplied to them. It is possible that misstatements of age have taken place as age returns have reflected the usual characteristics of the answers by illiterate population, namely, age heapings in ages ending with zeros and fives.

Sex

2. Question 13. related to the Sex. The instruction was simply to write 'M' for males, 'F' for females and for eunuchs and hermaphrodites 'M'.

Marital Status

3. The third aspect covered in this chapter is marital status, other-wise known as Civil Condition It is useful in studying the statistics of fertility and reproduction which are factors governing the growth of population. The question and instructions issued are reproduced below :

"Q. 3. Marital status

For never married	write NM
For married	write M
For Widowed	write W
For Separated or Divorced	write S

For a person who has never been married write 'NM'. For a person married, whether for the first time or another time, write 'M'. Write 'M' also, for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality, write 'M' if person concerned says, he or she is married or in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead and who has not married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by regular social or religious custom but who has not remarried, or a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living

together again, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.

There may be cases in which persons are living in conjugal union even though they are not married. Such persons should be shown as married if they declare that they are married or in stable *de facto* union".

The classification of marital status adopted in the 1961 Census follows the recommendation of the United Nations based on international Census practices. Four classifications have been adopted-Never Married, Married, Widowed and Divorced or Separated.

Scope of Discussion

4. It is generally thought that the Indian Census does not give accurate information on age. The Census Actuary of India who has undertaken a detailed analysis of the age returns will deal with the inaccuracies and mis-statements in the age returns of all States including Pondicherry and will be publishing his results in a separate volume. Graduated age returns for the State will also be published by him. No attempt has therefore been made in this direction. However, an analysis of the age returns will be attempted in this Chapter.

Sex Ratio

5. The following Table presents the sex ratio and proportion of population of each sex in age-groups 0—14, 15—49 and 50+ for India, U.S.A., U.K , France and Japan.

Table VIII—I (A)

Population of Each Sex in Age-groups Expressed In terms of Percentage to Total Population of Each Sex

State/Union Territory/ Country	Females per 1000 males	Age-groups							
		0—14		15—49		50+		A. N. S.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	941	40·92*	41·14*	47·20*	47·13*	11·84*	11·69*	0·04*	0·04*
State									
Andhra Pradesh	981	39·52	39·56	47·59	47·64	12·88	12·79	0·01	0·01
Assam	876	42·70	47·23	46·93	44·42	10·29	8·29	0·08	0·06
Bihar	994	43·40	41·20	45·36	46·79	11·21	11·99	0·03	0·02
Gujarat	940	43·22	42·51	46·51	46·80	10·24	10·66	0·03	0·03
Jammu & Kashmir	878	39·46	41·94	48·90	48·98	11·45	8·87	0·19	0·21
Kerala	1,022	43·61	41·56	44·75	46·41	11·61	11·91	0·03	0·02
Madhya Pradesh	953	40·93	40·67	48·23	47·65	10·79	11·63	0·05	0·05
Madras	992	37·75	37·46	49·56	50·25	12·68	12·28	0·01	0·01
Maharashtra	936	40·18	41·15	48·66	47·70	11·12	11·11	0·04	0·04
Mysore	959	41·48	42·82	46·67	45·72	11·80	11·42	0·05	0·04
Orissa	1,001	39·30	38·83	48·45	48·20	12·17	12·89	0·08	0·08
Punjab	864	42·92	44·27	43·48	44·66	13·55	11·02	0·05	0·05
Rajasthan	908	42·59	42·67	46·04	46·43	11·29	10·82	0·08	0·08
Uttar Pradesh	909	40·62	40·32	46·24	47·11	13·09	12·53	0·05	0·04
West Bengal	878	39·21	42·86	50·00	46·13	10·76	10·98	0·03	0·03

Table VIII—I (A)—(Concld.)

Population of Each Sex in Age-groups Expressed In terms of Percentage to Total Population of Each Sex

State/Union Territory/ Country	Females per 1000 males	Age-groups							
		0—14		15—49		50+		A. N. S.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Union Territory									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	617	29·81	46·75	63·15	47·08	7·04	6·17	...	...
Delhi	785	38·06	43·66	52·66	47·96	9·25	8·45	0·03	0·03
Himachal Pradesh	923	37·16	39·06	47·13	48·26	15·68	12·66	0·03	0·02
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	1,020	42·76	39·08	45·89	49·92	11·35	10·98	...	0·02
Manipur	1,015	43·84	42·42	44·84	45·79	11·11	11·57	0·21	0·22
Tripura	932	42·12	43·67	46·11	46·24	11·76	10·08	0·01	0·01
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	963	43·41	43·95	46·93	46·92	9·62	9·04	04·0	0·09
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,071	39·23	35·41	47·00	46·96	13·77	17·63	...	...
N. E. F. A.	894	12·40	37·29	84·17	57·71	2·51	4·67	0·92	0·33
Nagaland	933	37·90	39·54	49·29	48·68	12·69	11·60	0·12	0.18
Pondicherry	1,013	37·04	36·29	48·41	49·73	14·54	13·96	0·01	0·02
Sikkim	904	37·99	41·24	51·32	48·44	10·59	10·23	0·10	0·09
U. S. A.	1,030	32·10	30·14	45·51	45·72	22·39	24·14	...	...
U. K.	1,068	24·19	21·57	48·22	45·24	27·59	33·19	...	...
France	1,085	26·80	24·42	46·52	42·63	26·68	32·95	...	...
Japan	1,036	31·14	28·94	52·18	53·07	16·68	17·99	...	...

* The classification of 297,853 persons (M—147,100, F—150,753) of N. E. F. A. into various age-groups is not available. Therefore, these figures have not been taken into account while working out the distribution into various age-groups for N. E. F. A. and India.

Sex ratio of Pondicherry is 1,013 females per 1,000 males as against 941 for India. Madras has a sex ratio of 992, Andhra Pradesh 981 and Kerala 1,022. Thus the sex ratio is above that of Madras and Andhra Pradesh, but below that of Kerala. Among the Union Territories, its sex ratio compares favourably with Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands-1,020 and Manipur—1,015. Among the advanced countries of West and East, its sex ratio is closer to U.S.A.-1,030 and Japan 1,036 than of U.K.-1,068 and France-1,085. There is no abnormal pattern in the sex ratio of Pondicherry State which is more favourable than many of the States in India. A general discussion of the sex ratio has been given in an earlier Chapter.

Age-group Distribution

6. Analysing the age-group distribution of population, it is found that in Pondicherry the percentage of younger population (0–14) to total population is more than double of that of the age-group 50 +, the figures being 37.04 and 14.54 for males and 36.29 and 13.96 for females in the age-groups of 0-14 and 50+.

The corresponding figures for India are 0-14 (Males—40.92, Females—41.14), 50+(Males—11.84, Females—11.69). The percentage of younger population in Pondicherry is less than that of All India while percentage of older population is higher. The figures for the adjacent States abstracted from the previous Table are given below:

Table VIII—1 (B)

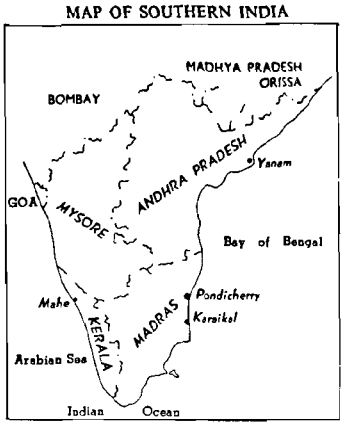
Age-group Distribution of Population in Pondicherry and Adjacent States

Union Territory/ State	Age-group					
	0—14		15—49		50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Andhra Pradesh	39.52	39.56	47.59	47.64	12.88	12.79
Kerala	43.61	41.66	44.75	46.41	11.61	11.91
Madras	37.75	37.46	49.56	50.25	12.68	12.28
Pondicherry	37.04	36.29	48.41	49.73	14.54	13.96

THE UNION TERRITORY OF
PONDICHERRY

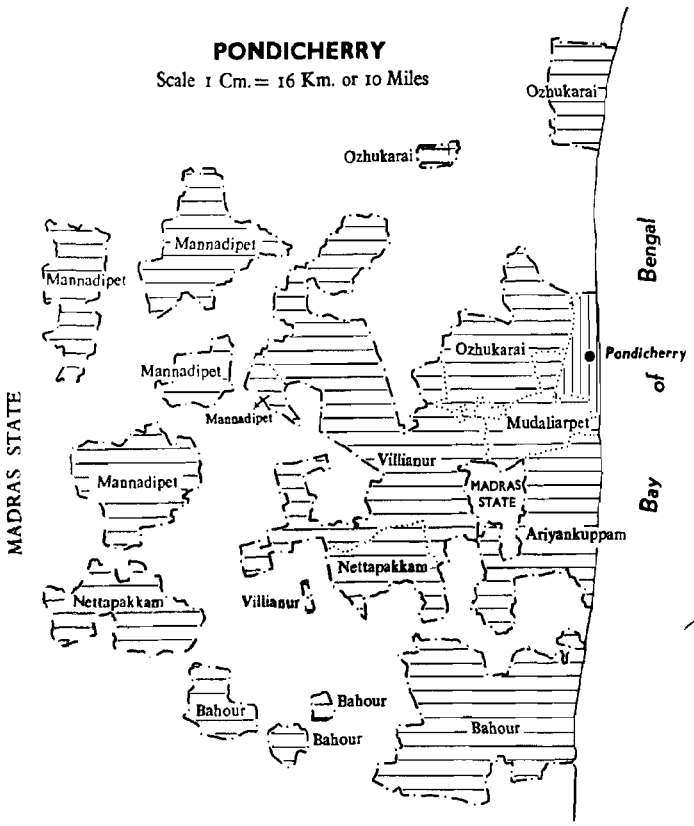
CHANGING PATTERN OF SEX-RATIO, 1961

MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA



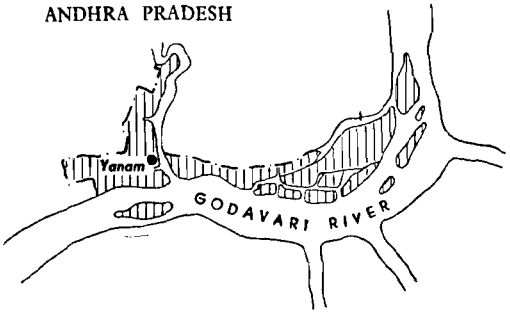
PONDICHERRY

Scale 1 Cm. = 16 Km. or 10 Miles



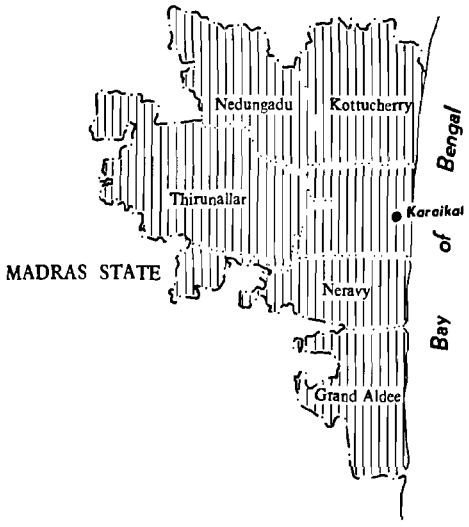
YANAM

Scale 1 Cm. = 12 Km. or 7.5 Miles



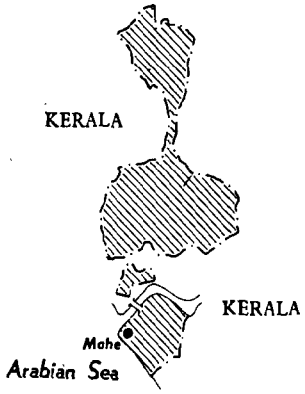
KARAIKAL

Scale 1 Cm. = 16 Km. or 10 Miles



MAHE

Scale 1 Cm. = 8 Km. or 5 Miles



REFERENCE

State Boundary — — —

Commune Boundary . . . . . .

Females per 1000 Males

901 – 1000

1001 – 1100

1101 – 1175

Pondicherry's age distribution is more similar to Madras, in that the percentage of female population in age-groups 0—14 and 50+is less than that for males, while in age-group 15—49 females are more than males. Some similarity can also be seen with the figures of U.S.A. and Japan.

7. Natural Sequence of Age Periods

Age returns have been tabulated for each single year. Details for total, rural and urban areas of the State and the four areas are presented sexwise in Table C-IV. For purposes of analysis, statistics have been grouped for certain single year ages. One feature of the sex ratio in India is the increasing excess of males over females. It would appear that a larger number of boys than girls are born in this country than in Western countries, that girls in the first few years seem to suffer from comparative negligence than boys with the result that nature's balancing action of taking away more boys than girls in the first few years of life does not operate fully and the survival of girls tends to suffer. A heavy toll of female lives is taken in the earlier period of reproductive age—15—34. Thus the difference between the male and female content of the population increases remarkably and this gap is never made up in middle and old age. A proportionately greater deaths occur among females even between the ages 35—54. In Pondicherry, the sex ratio is above parity, i.e. more than 1,000 females are found per 1,000 males in both sectors—rural and urban. Perhaps the above conclusion which applies to other areas where there is a declining trend in the sex ratios may not apply to this State.

The Table below presents the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and the number of females per thousand males in each age-group in the State and four areas. Two aspects have to be examined, namely, the age structure of male and female population and the ratio of females per 1,000 males in each age-group.

Table—VIII—2 (A)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex by Age-groups and Number of Females Per 1,000 Males in Each Age-group in the State and Areas, 1961

(a) Denotes ratio of males in Age—groups to total of 1,000 Males in all Age—groups together.

(b) Ratio of Females in each group to total of 1,000 Females in all Age-groups together.

(c) Number of Females Per 1,000 Males in each Age-group.

Age-groups		PONDICHERRY			Pondicherry Area			Karaikal Area			Mahe Area			Yanam Area		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0	a	27	28	25	28	28	25	25	24	28	24	29	17	24	...	24
	b	27	27	25	28	29	25	23	23	25	19	21	15	25	...	25
	c	997	987	1,033	1,007	995	1,063	974	977	966	921	876	1,033	1,035	...	1,035
1	a	28	29	25	28	29	25	28	28	25	26	26	25	17	...	17
...	b	28	29	24	29	30	25	26	27	24	21	22	21	24	...	14
...	c	1,019	1,017	1,028	1,020	1,025	1,000	1,003	995	1,026	982	986	978	1,417	...	1,417

Table VIII—2 (A)—(Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex by Age-groups and Number of Females per 1,000 males in each Age-group in the State and Areas, 1961.

Age-groups		PONDICHERRY			Pondicherry Area			Karaikal Area			Mahe Area			Yanam Area		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	a	32	33	27	32	34	26	29	28	30	34	36	32	26	...	26
	b	30	32	26	32	33	26	28	28	26	25	26	23	35	...	35
	c	980	971	1,013	971	960	1,031	1,016	1,041	950	841	858	815	1,359	...	1,359
3	a	31	32	28	32	33	27	30	30	31	29	29	28	33	...	33
	b	32	33	28	33	35	26	29	29	30	23	23	24	34	...	34
	c	1,025	1,025	1,023	1,026	1,030	1,003	1,035	1,022	1,070	949	928	981	1,053	...	1,053
4	a	26	26	26	26	27	24	26	26	28	28	30	25	33	...	33
	b	24	25	24	24	25	25	24	25	21	24	25	22	30	...	30
	c	942	928	988	933	902	1,072	954	1,000	833	1,020	1,019	1,022	922	...	922
5—9	a	120	120	121	117	117	115	123	123	122	150	154	146	137	...	137
	b	120	121	114	120	121	114	117	120	108	128	134	118	128	...	128
	c	1,008	1,014	990	1,013	1,013	1,014	1,002	1,013	971	996	1,037	935	956	...	956
10—14	a	106	105	111	101	100	102	112	112	113	156	160	151	129	...	129
	b	102	100	109	99	97	107	103	103	103	137	135	139	107	...	107
	c	973	954	1,032	971	946	1,070	974	964	1,002	1,030	1,011	1,059	855	...	855
15—19	a	77	77	77	77	77	76	75	76	73	89	87	93	84	...	84
	b	81	80	85	80	78	84	82	82	81	94	89	101	83	...	83
	c	1,061	1,031	1,158	1,021	992	1,141	1,150	1,128	1,214	1,235	1,221	1,254	1,010	...	1,100
20—24	a	84	82	89	86	84	94	80	79	83	72	65	80	75	...	75
	b	89	87	94	89	87	96	88	87	93	83	81	86	97	...	97
	c	1,071	1,057	1,114	1,020	1,015	1,038	1,169	1,149	1,221	1,367	1,482	1,233	1,313	...	1,313
25—29	a	80	80	82	81	81	84	80	80	81	60	55	66	91	...	91
	b	90	92	83	90	92	83	93	95	87	79	81	76	78	...	78
	c	1,139	1,161	1,070	1,100	1,119	1,025	1,225	1,238	1,186	1,551	1,742	1,321	871	...	871
30—34	a	69	69	69	69	69	70	72	71	74	54	53	56	69	...	69
	b	72	72	72	73	73	73	74	74	74	66	63	71	65	...	65
	c	1,065	1,056	1,095	1,041	1,034	1,072	1,085	1,083	1,093	1,435	1,419	1,457	971	...	971
35—39	a	65	65	65	66	65	68	66	66	67	53	53	53	59	...	59
	b	63	64	62	63	63	62	64	64	64	65	65	65	53	...	53
	c	986	980	1,004	951	952	948	1,023	1,010	1,058	1,435	1,466	1,394	908	...	908
40—44	a	59	59	60	60	59	62	61	61	60	43	40	47	53	...	53
	b	56	56	56	56	56	55	58	58	63	50	49	52	61	...	61
	c	959	950	991	915	919	901	1,019	996	1,085	1,370	1,448	1,276	1,178	...	1,178

THE UNION TERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY

AGE PYRAMID

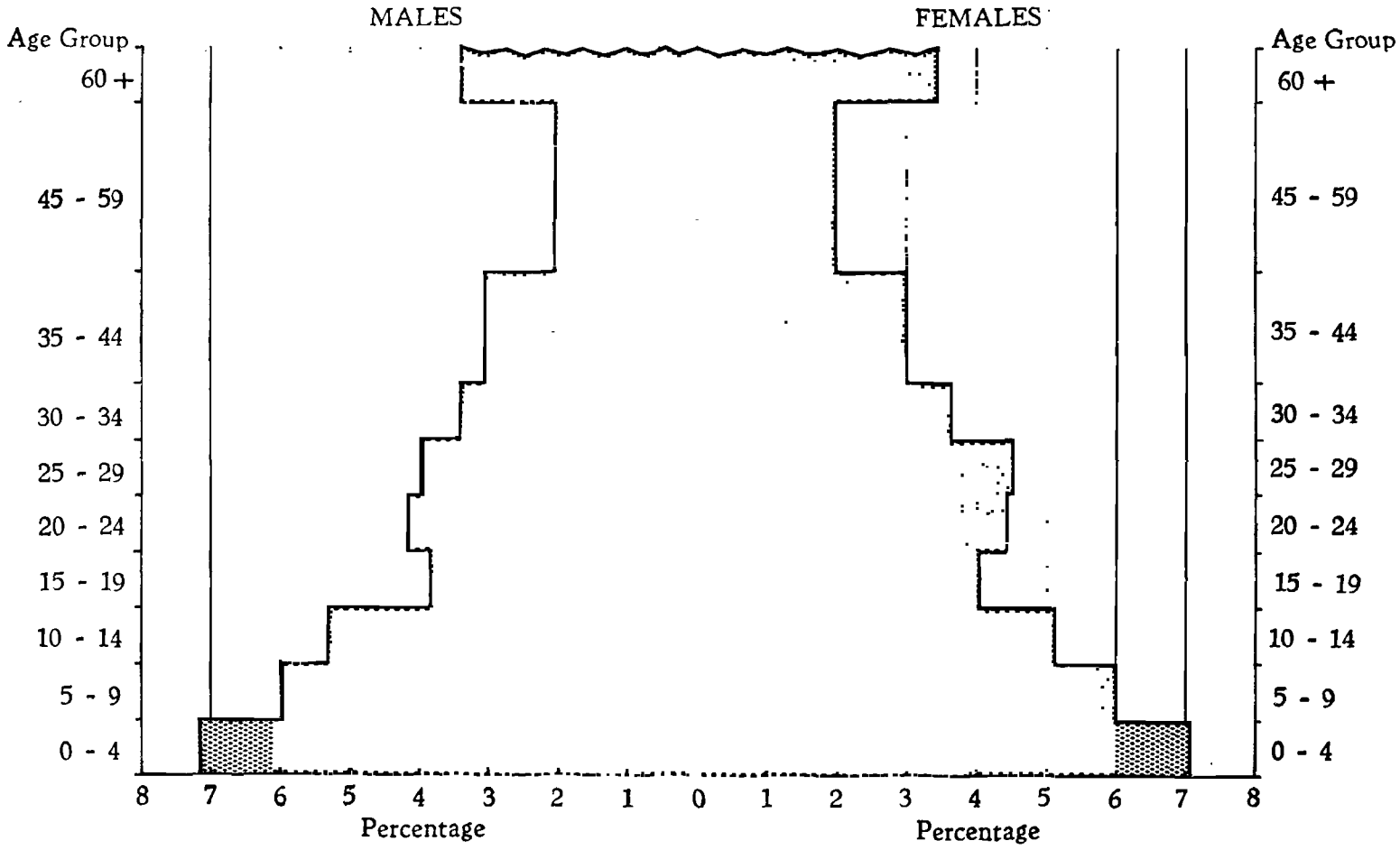


Table VIII—2 (A)—(Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex by Age—groups and Number of Females Per 1,000 Males in Each Age—group in the State and Areas, 1961.

Age-groups		PONDICHERRY			Pondicherry Area			Karaikal Area			Mahe Area			Yanam Area		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
45—49	a	50	50	49	51	51	52	48	48	46	43	42	44	39	...	39
	b	46	46	46	46	46	45	47	46	48	47	44	51	40	...	40
	c	933	915	996	881	877	894	1,036	1,001	1,140	1,282	1,238	1,344	1,060	...	1,060
50—54	a	46	46	45	46	46	46	46	47	45	38	37	39	44	...	44
	b	44	43	46	43	43	45	47	46	50	38	38	39	48	...	48
	c	974	944	1,072	928	911	999	1,067	1,016	1,218	1,192	1,232	1,139	1,111	...	1,111
55—59	a	31	31	31	31	31	32	30	31	29	31	31	31	25	...	25
	b	28	27	29	27	26	31	27	27	27	33	35	30	19	...	19
	c	895	864	1,007	864	830	996	924	899	1,000	1,249	1,341	1,115	782	...	782
60—64	a	31	31	31	31	31	31	33	33	32	27	27	27	32	...	32
	b	31	30	34	30	30	34	32	30	36	29	30	28	34	...	34
	c	997	949	1,152	969	932	1,121	1,025	950	1,250	1,252	1,328	1,147	1,088	...	1,088
65—69	a	16	15	18	16	16	19	16	15	16	18	19	18	9	...	9
	b	15	15	17	16	15	17	15	15	17	16	16	16	13	...	13
	c	972	964	996	940	953	896	1,031	981	1,168	1,067	1,072	1,061	1,500	...	1,500
70 +	a	22	22	21	22	22	23	20	22	17	25	27	22	21	...	21
	b	22	21	26	22	21	27	23	21	26	23	23	23	26	...	26
	c	1,048	974	1,295	1,007	958	1,196	1,664	1,028	1,661	1,067	985	1,210	1,274	...	1,274
Age not stated	a	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	...	N	...	...	...
	b	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	N	...	...	...	...
	c	1,538	1,938	900	1,478	1,786	1,000	2,500	2,500	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

An abstract Table showing the proportion of both the sexes in different ages and age-groups for the State with rural and urban break-up is given below :

Table—VIII-2 (B)

Distribution of Population in the State by Certain Age—groups With Rural and Urban Break-Up

Age-group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0— 4	144	141	148	146	131	127
0	27	27	28	27	25	25
1	28	28	29	29	25	24
2	32	30	33	32	27	26
3	31	32	32	33	28	28
4	26	24	26	25	26	24
5— 9	120	120	120	121	121	114
10—14	106	102	105	100	111	109
15—19	77	81	77	80	77	85
20—24	84	89	82	87	89	94
25—29	80	90	80	92	82	83
30—34	69	72	69	75	69	72
35—39	65	63	65	64	65	62
40—44	59	56	59	56	60	56
45—49	50	46	50	46	49	46
50—54	46	44	46	43	45	46
55—59	31	28	31	27	31	29
60—64	31	31	31	30	31	34
65—69	16	15	15	15	18	17
70 +	22	22	22	21	21	26
A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N

8. Males

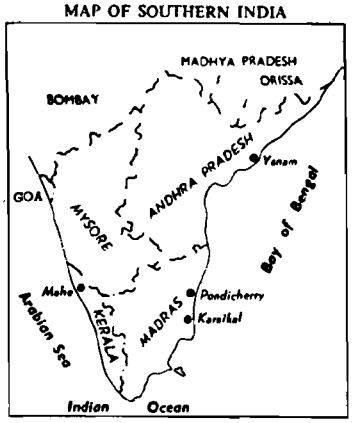
The first three quinquennial periods follow their natural order, viz. the regular decreasing sequence from the earlier age period. There is a sudden decrease in the proportion of age-group 15-19 from those of 10—14. From age-group 20—24 to 65—69, except in age-group 60—64, proportions show a decreasing sequence. The proportions in 60—64 are the same in 55—59. The trend is exhibited in the rural and urban sectors also. In above 70 the proportions are more than in 65—69, but less than that of 60—64.

9. Children Among Males

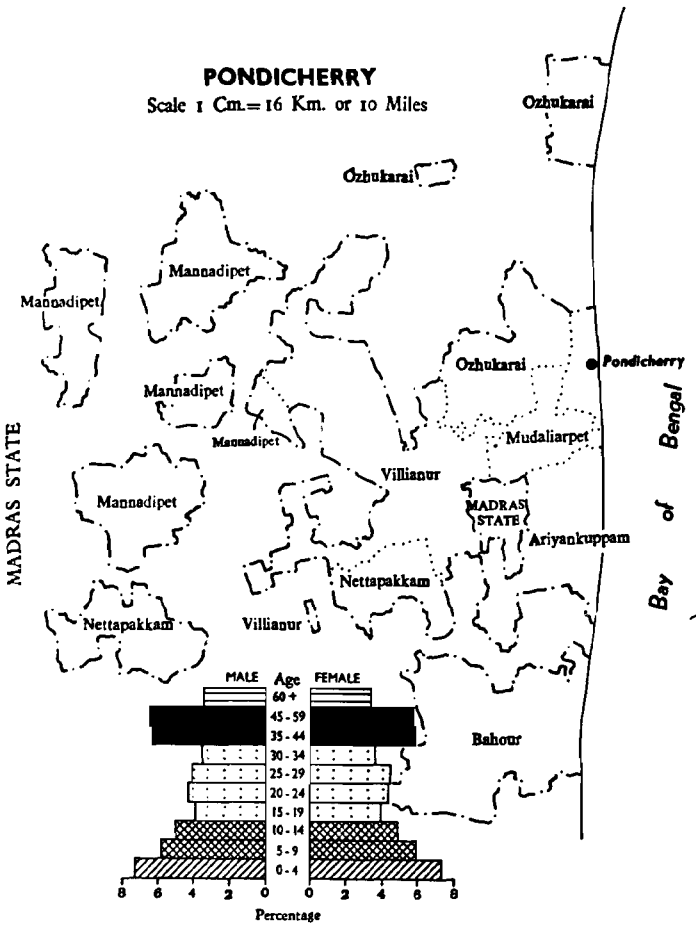
Increase in the proportion from the age-group 0 to 2 and decrease from 3 to 4 is noticed. This is reflected in the rural sector. In the urban sector, the proportions in 0 and 1 are equal. There is an increase from 1 to 2 and 2 to 3 and decrease from 3 to 4. In the rural sector, the proportion is higher among children compared to urban sector. In the higher age groups 5—9, 10—14, 20—24, 25—29, 40—44 and 65—69, the proportion in the urban area is higher than rural.

THE UNION TERRITORY OF
PONDICHERRY
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1961

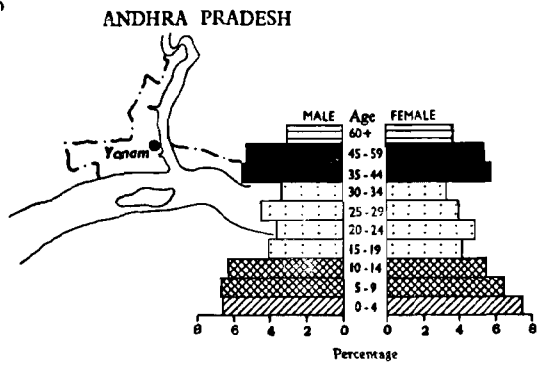
MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA



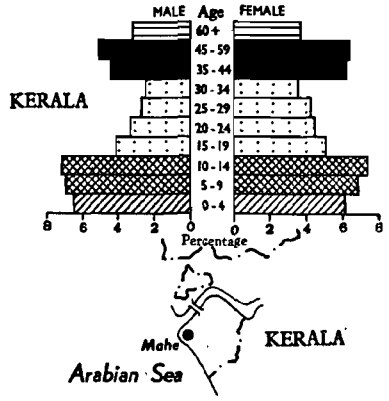
PONDICHERRY
Scale 1 Cm.= 16 Km. or 10 Miles



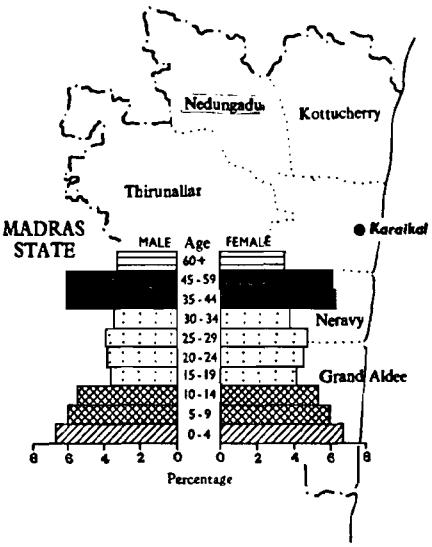
YANAM
Scale 1 Cm.= 12 Km. or 7.5 Miles



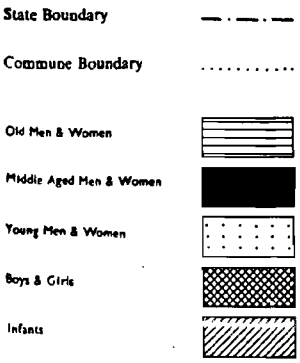
MAHE
Scale 1 Cm.=8 Km. or 5 Miles



KARAIKAL
Scale 1 Cm.= 16 Km. or 10 Miles



REFERENCE



10. Females

As in the case of males, the first three quinquennial periods follow the natural order of decreasing proportions in higher age periods. Drop in the age group 15—19 from that of 10—14 is also seen. The increase in proportions in the age-group 20—24 continues in the next age-group 25-29. Thereafter the proportions follow the natural order till the group of 55—59. There is an increase in 60—64 from the previous age period and a decrease in 65—69. Rural sector follows the trend of the total sector. In the urban sector, the proportion decreases upto 15—19. There is an increase in 20—24 and thereafter the proportion decreases as in the total sector.

11. Children Among Females

Increase in the proportion from 0 to 3 and a drop in age 4 is seen in the State and in the rural sector. In the urban sector, the proportion is less than that of 0. The trend otherwise is the same as in rural sector.

Rural proportions are higher than urban in all the quinquennial age-groups except 10—14, 15—19, 20-24, 50-54, 55-59, 60—64 and 65-69.

12. Proportions in the Four Areas

Males: In Pondicherry and Karaikal areas, the first three quinquennial age periods show a natural order of decrease as in the State. In Pondicherry area there is an increase in the age group 20—24 from that of 15—19. Thereafter, the proportions decrease with the increase in age periods upto 60 while the proportions in 20—24 and 25—29 are equal. The general trend in Pondicherry is seen here also. In Pondicherry area the proportion for 60-64 is the same as that of 55—59, while in Karaikal 60—64 shows an increase. 70+ shows an increase as in the State. In Pondicherry area only in the first two age periods of 0—4 and 5—9 and in 15—19 rural proportions are higher. In Karaikal, the rural proportions are higher in the age periods—5—9, 15—19, 40—44, 45—49, 50—54, 55—59, 60-64 and 70+. In Mahe in the first three quinquennial periods the reverse order, namely, proportions increasing with each age period is seen From the age period 15-19, the trend of decreasing proportions is seen till the age group 65—69 with the exception of 45—49 where the proportion is the same as in the earlier group. As in the State, proportion in the age period 70+is higher than that of 65—69. In the rural sector, the trend in the total sector is seen upto 30-34. The proportion in 35—39 is the same as in the earlier age-group and then decreases. A slight increase is seen in 45—49. Then it decreases as in the total sector. In the urban sector the trend in the total sector is seen upto 30—34 and then decreases in each higher age group upto 70+. In Yanam area, age group 5—9 shows an increase over 0—4 contrary to the State figures. From 10-14 upto 20—24 the proportions decrease as we go up the higher age-groups. There is sharp rise in 25—29 from 20—24. Thereafter, the proportions decrease with each higher age-group till 45—49. 50—54 shows an increase over 45—49. 55—59 shows a drop and 60—64 shows an increase over the previous age period. In 65-69 there is a sudden drop. 70+ show higher proportion like all other areas. There is no rural area in Yanam.

Females:

Pondicherry and Karaikal areas show more similarity in age pattern. In the first four quinquennial periods the proportions decrease with each higher age-group. An increase is seen in the next two higher age-groups. In Pondicherry area the proportion decreases with each higher age period thereafter till 55—59. In Karaikal similar decrease is seen till 45—49, proportion in 50—54 being the same as in 45—49. From 55-59 to 60—64, in both the areas an increase is seen. The proportions decrease in 65—69. As can be expected, 70+shows higher proportion. Rural proportions follow the trend exhibited in the State. In Pondicherry and Karaikal urban sector, decrease is seen in 25—29

instead of an increase shown in the State. An increase is seen in 50—54 over that of 45—49 in Karaikal urban sector. In Pondicherry area, rural proportions are higher than urban in the age-groups of 0—4, 5—9, 25—29, 35—39, 40—44 and 45—49. In Karaikal area, the proportions in the age groups 0—4, 5—9, 15—19 and 25—29 are higher in rural sector than in urban. In Mahe area the first three quinquennial age-group show increases. From 15—19 to 65—69, the decreasing proportion is noticed with every higher age-group. As usual, age group 70+ records higher proportions than that of 65—69. This trend is noticed in the urban sector. In the rural sector, the proportions in 20—24 and 25—29 are equal and in age period 35—39 there is slight increase from that of 30—34. Excepting these the general trend in the State is seen in rural also. The rural proportions are higher than the urban in 0—4, 5—9, 25—29, 55—59 and 60-64. In Yanam as in the case of the State figures, the proportions show decreasing tendency for higher age-groups. The trend of higher proportion in 20—24 over that of 15—19 exhibited by the State is also seen in this area. From 25—29 to 35—39 the decrease with higher ages is seen. 40—44, 50—54 and 60—64 show higher proportions than their respective earlier age periods. 70+ as usual shows higher proportion.

13. Sex

A diagram for the State (total sector) showing the number of females in each age-group is given. From the diagram it may be seen that there is an excess of females in ages 1, 3, 15—34 and 70+. Deficiency in the number of females is noticed in age periods 5—14 and 35—59.

It is generally held that in less advanced countries women are less carefully enumerated than men, but this cannot apply to this State. The proportions of males and females over the different age periods would not be expected to coincide, because the ages most fatal to life are not the same in the two sexes. Further, marriage before attainment of maturity and confinement can enhance the mortality among girls.

Similar diagrams for the four areas are also given which will speak for themselves.

14. Marital Status

Table C—II gives the population by age-groups and marital status for each sex. The absolute numbers are given below:

Table VIII—3

Number of Males and Females in the State Classified by Civil Status

Marital status	Males	Females
1	2	3
Never Married	101,960	77,862
Married	74,538	79,534
Widowed	6,045	26,735
Divorced or Separated	657	1,458
Unspecified Status	147	143
Total	**183,347**	**185,732**

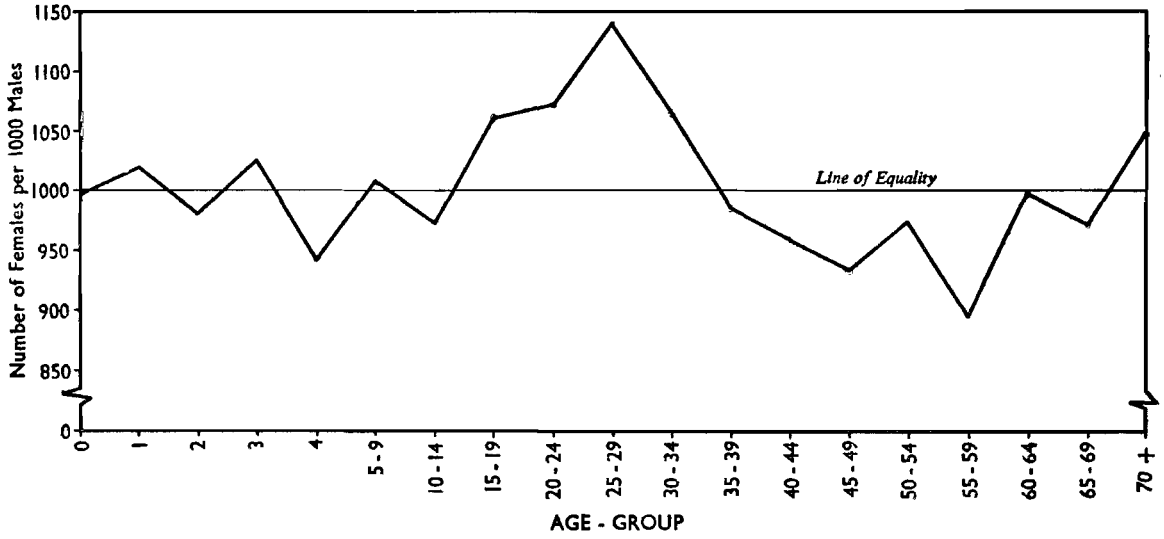
There is an excess of males over females in the category 'Never Married'. This is only normal. Excess of females is seen under the categories of Married, Widowed, Divorced or Separated. Persons who have not specified the status are few in number and do not merit any discussion.

15. Marital Status by Specific Age-group

The Table below gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each age-group by marital status and the number of females per 1,000 males at each age-group and marital status.

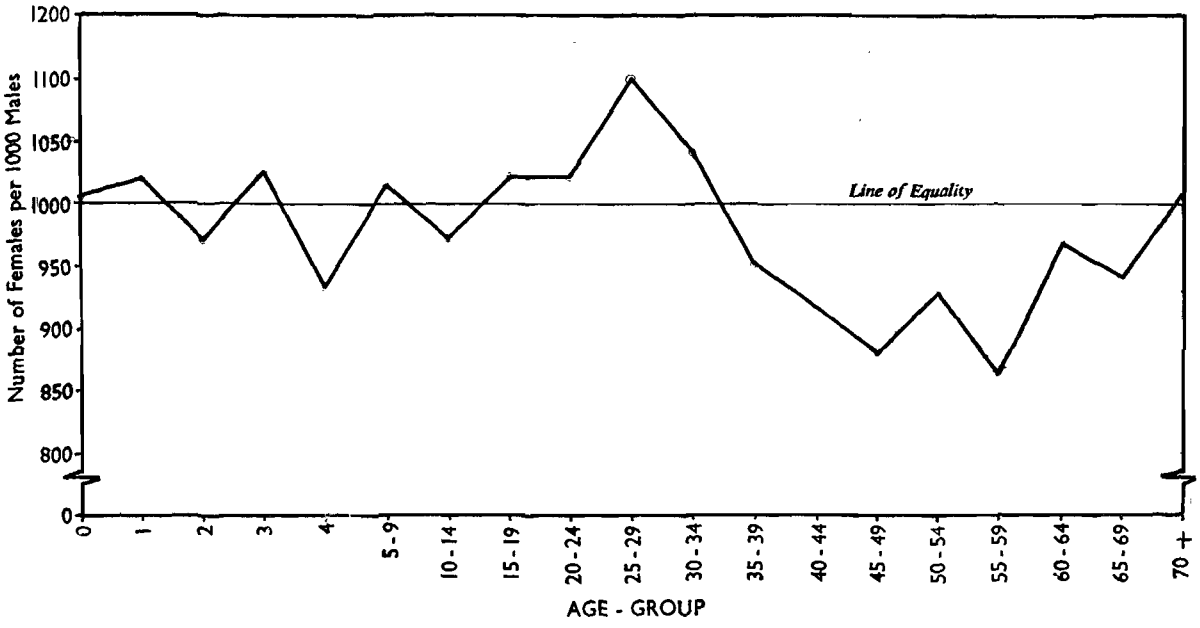
SEX - RATIO

THE UNION TERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY

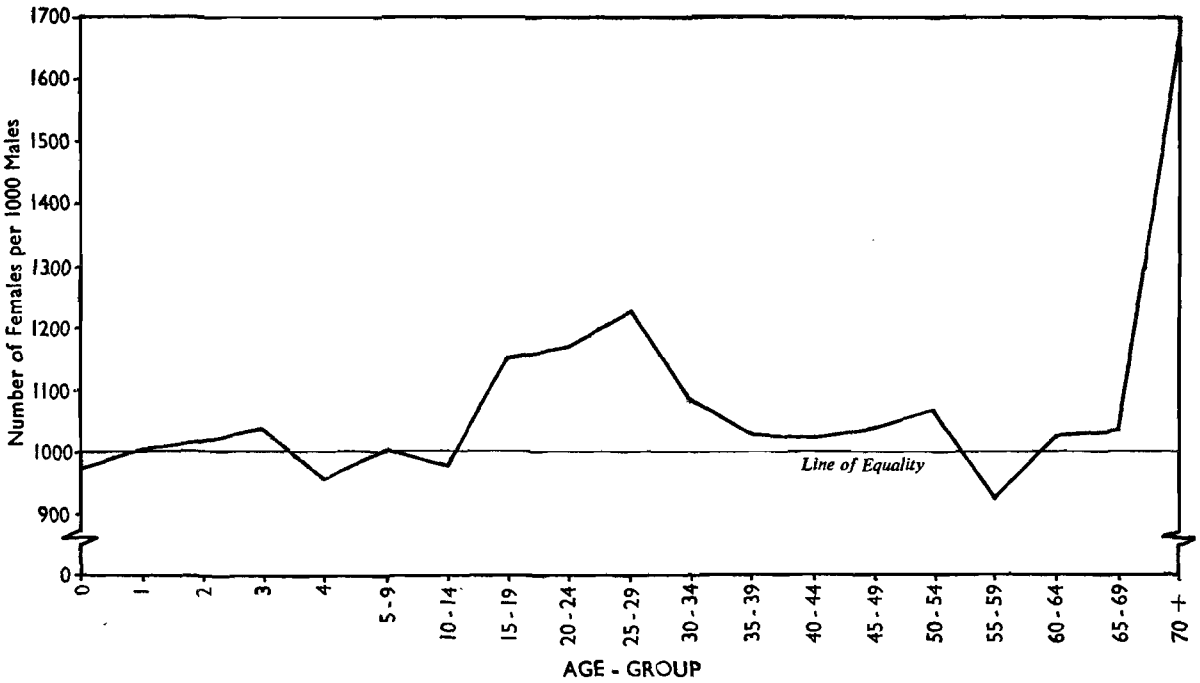


SEX - RATIO

PONDICHERRY AREA

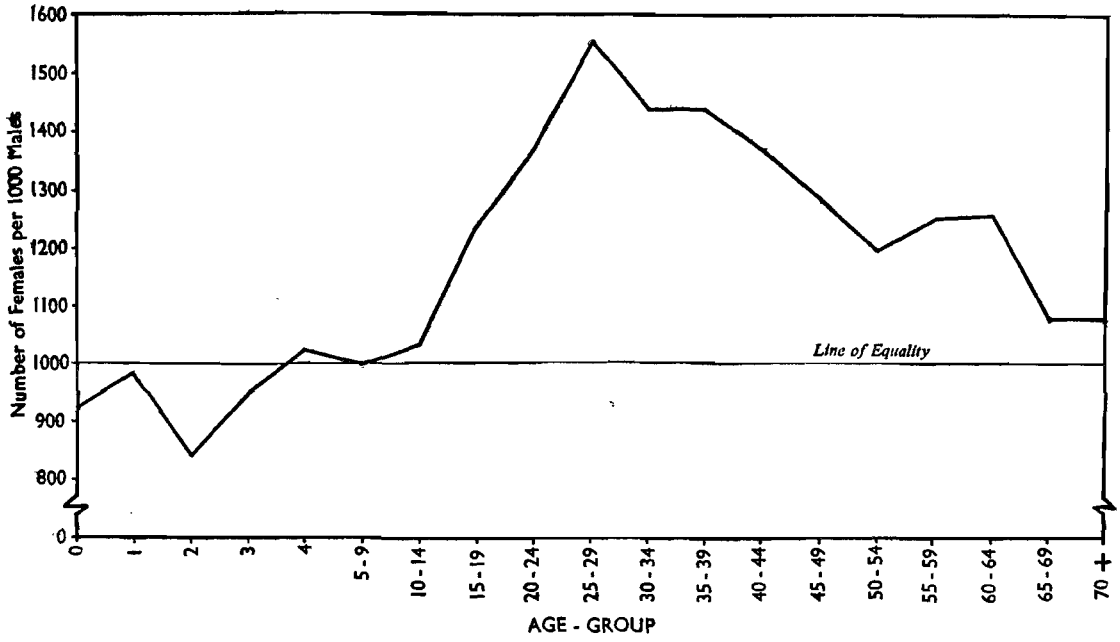


KARAIKAL AREA



SEX - RATIO

MAHE AREA



YANAM AREA

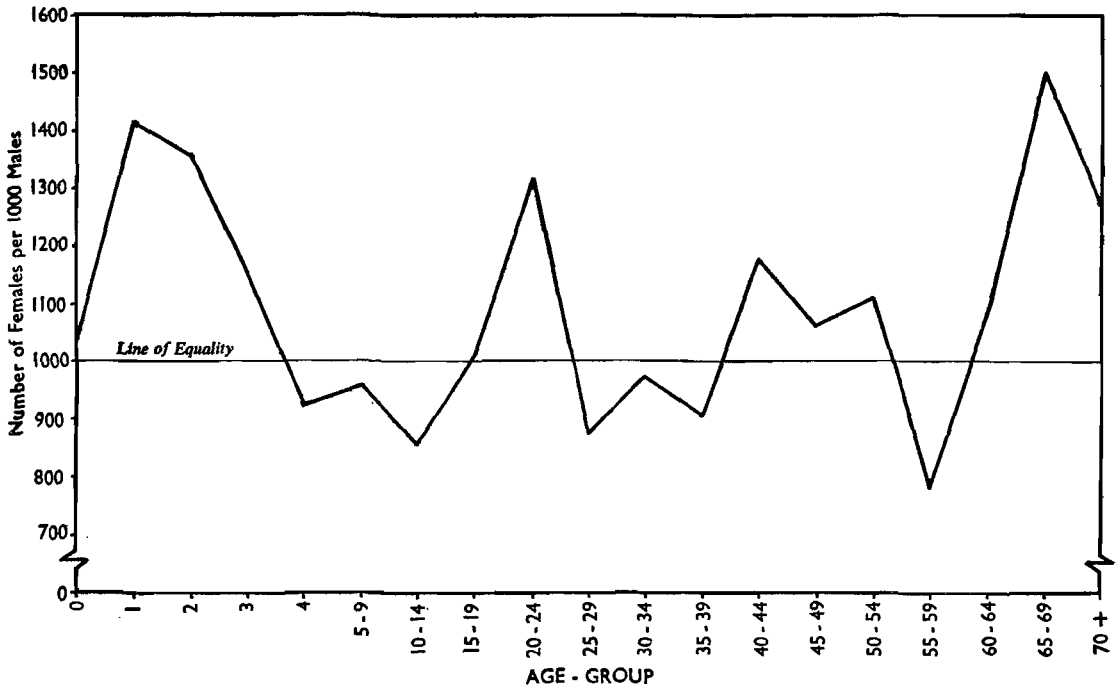


Table VIII—4

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex at Each Age-group by Marital Status and Females Per 1,000 Males at Each Age-group

Note:— (*a*) Males per 1,000 males at each age-group by category of marital status [Total of all four marital status = 1,000]

(*b*) Females per 1,000 females at each age-group by category of marital status [Total of all four marital status = 1,000]

(*c*) Females per 1,000 males in each age-group by each marital status

Age-group	Marital status	Distribution by State and Area [Total population]														
		PONDICHERRY			Pondicherry Area			Karaikal Area			Mahe Area			Yanam Area		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0—9	a. Never Married	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,002	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	968	1,000	1,000	1,039
	b. Married	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	c. Widowed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	d. Divorced or Separated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	e. Unspecified Status	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	a. Never Married	995	977	955	994	973	951	997	992	969	1,000	979	1,009	996	893	766
	b. Married	3	21	7,089	3	24	7,071	3	7	2,583	...	20	...	4	105	20,000
	c. Widowed	...	N	...	...	N	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	d. Divorced or Separated	...	N	...	...	N	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	e. Unspecified Status	2	2	1,200	3	3	1,182	N	1	1,000	...	1	...	...	...	...
15—19	a. Never Married	979	488	529	979	476	497	979	510	599	998	611	757	945	224	240
	b. Married	20	503	27,484	19	515	26,841	20	485	28,016	2	371	183,000	55	755	13,875
	c. Widowed	N	3	35,000	...	3	...	N	2	5,000	...	2	...	...	7	...
	d. Divorced or Separated	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	16	...	...	14	...
	e. Unspecified Status	1	1	950	2	1	882	1	1	1,333	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—24	a. Never Married	770	111	154	770	115	152	765	79	121	883	221	342	576	46	106
	b. Married	224	866	4,133	225	863	3,918	230	902	4,579	114	723	8,671	416	942	2,972
	c. Widowed	2	11	6,448	2	12	6,409	2	10	6,000	...	8	...	4	9	3,000
	d. Divorced or Separated	2	10	7,167	1	8	6,467	2	8	471	2	48	42,000	4	3	1,000
	e. Unspecified Status	2	2	931	2	2	1,000	1	1	750	1	...	...	...	...	...

Table VIII—4—(Concld)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex at Each Age-group by Marital Status and Females Per 1,000 Males at Each Age-group

Note:— *(a)* Males per 1,000 males at each age-group by category of marital status [Total of all four marital status = 1,000]

(b) Females per 1,000 females at each age-group by category of marital status [Total of all four marital status = 1,000]

(c) Females per 1,000 males in each age-group by each marital staus

Age-group	Marital status	Distribution by State and Area [Total population]														
		PONDICHERRY			Pondicherry Area			Karaikal Area			Mahe Area			Yanam Area		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
25—29	a. Never Married	339	35	119	341	38	122	318	19	73	513	92	92	161	...	...
	b. Married	646	923	1,628	645	924	1,575	664	946	1,746	464	801	2,673	808	938	1,012
	c. Widowed	8	28	3,702	8	26	3,741	12	26	2,718	4	47	19,500	6	40	5,500
	d. Divorced or Separated	6	13	2,422	5	11	2,321	6	8	1,684	15	60	6,250	22	22	857
	e. Unspecified Status	1	1	1,455	1	1	2,333	N	1	1,000	4	...	...	3	...	...
30—34	a. Never Married	117	25	226	116	27	244	108	11	110	247	63	367	34	13	375
	b. Married	858	882	1 095	860	887	1,074	868	890	1,112	724	784	1,556	929	862	901
	c. Widowed	16	76	5,157	15	70	4,939	19	91	5,161	4	75	26,000	33	121	3,500
	d. Divorced or Separated	8	17	235	8	16	2,027	4	8	21	25	78	4,500	4	4	1,000
	e. Unspecified Status	1	N	308	1	N	364	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35—39	a. Never Married	57	18	299	59	18	291	53	10	190	88	47	762	29	11	333
	b. Married	912	840	909	912	851	888	916	831	928	870	454	1,245	932	824	802
	c. Widowed	20	124	6,262	18	116	6,205	27	143	5,370	6	146	33,333	29	160	5,000
	d. Divorced or Separated	10	17	1,672	10	14	1,258	3	16	5,000	34	53	2,250	10	5	500
	e. Unspecified Status	1	1	1,833	1	1	2,750	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
40—44	a. Never Married	40	16	373	43	17	368	33	11	3,415	39	23	800	32	...	...
	b. Married	912	717	754	911	725	728	915	703	783	917	690	1,031	903	684	892
	c. Widowed	39	249	6,087	38	241	5,805	46	272	783	18	229	17,285	49	298	7,222
	d. Divorced or Separated	8	18	2,188	8	16	1,887	5	14	3,091	23	58	3,444	16	18	1,333
	e. Unspecified Status	1	N	667	N	1	1,200	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...

45—49	a. Never Married	30	16	493	31	17	471	25	8	354	31	36	1,500	30	7	250
	b. Married	903	626	647	903	644	628	896	594	686	943	539	734	872	660	802
	c. Widowed	59	342	5,398	57	323	4,976	73	391	5,556	13	362	35	83	326	4,182
	d. Divorced or Separated	7	15	1,955	8	15	1,780	6	6	1,000	13	63	6,200	7	...	...
	e. Unspecified Status	1	1	1,333	1	1	1,250	N	1	2,000	...	...	...	8	7	1,000
50—54	a. Never Married	27	12	430	31	13	389	16	9	581	30	20	800	13	...	...
	b. Married	871	448	501	871	467	498	859	392	487	911	459	601	922	488	589
	c. Widowed	94	526	5,452	89	507	5,279	122	591	5,190	35	464	15,583	65	506	8,600
	d. Divorced or Separated	7	14	1,867	8	13	1,511	3	8	3,400	24	57	2,875	...	6	...
	e. Unspecified Status	1	N	333	1	N	400	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55—59	a. Never Married	23	12	453	24	12	4,184	20	5	240	18	32	2,200	...	...	...
	b. Married	853	368	387	856	391	394	823	320	360	942	298	395	816	412	394
	c. Widowed	118	608	4,620	113	587	4,482	150	667	4,096	22	630	3,633	172	588	2,667
	d. Divorced or Separated	6	11	1,583	6	10	1,522	6	8	1,286	18	37	2,600	12	...	...
	e. Unspecified Status	N	1	1,000	1	N	1,000	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
60—64	a. Never Married	16	12	756	15	15	952	16	2	91	25	23	1,167	...	...	...
	b. Married	784	194	246	796	201	245	743	177	244	814	188	289	761	163	233
	c. Widowed	192	785	4,080	181	772	4,132	234	819	3,588	111	772	8,667	239	837	3,815
	d. Divorced or Separated	8	9	1,085	7	11	1,593	6	2	375	50	17	417	...	...	...
	e. Unspecified Status	N	N	1,000	1	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65—69	a. Never Married	18	8	426	21	10	465	11	3	286	25	6	250	...	...	...
	b. Married	759	171	220	765	166	203	723	185	264	822	178	231	733	200	409
	c. Widowed	217	815	3,653	211	820	3,652	255	806	3,258	135	793	6,273	267	800	4,500
	d. Divorced or Separated	6	6	1,000	3	4	1,143	9	6	667	18	23	1,333	...	...	...
	e. Unspecified Status	N	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70+	a. Never Married	13	11	904	13	14	1,083	13	5	455	18	13	750	14	...	...
	b. Married	651	49	79	652	51	80	622	41	77	742	42	60	685	86	160
	c. Widowed	330	936	2,976	330	931	2,843	357	953	3,111	240	937	4,167	301	914	3,864
	d. Divorced or Separated	5	3	556	4	3	615	6	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
	e. Unspecified Status	1	1	600	1	1	667	2	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	a. Never Married	846	850	1,545	870	882	1,500	500	600	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
	b. Married	115	100	1,333	87	88	1,500	500	200	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	c. Widowed	...	50	...	...	...	...	---	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	d. Divorced or Separated	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	e. Unspecified Status	39	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

0—9 :

All the males and females of this age-group are never married. Sex ratios at the State level and in Karaikal are at parity. Pondicherry has a slightly higher sex ratio of 1,002 and Yanam 1,039. Mahe has recorded a lesser ratio of 968 indicating the existence of lesser number of female children in this age-group.

10—14 :

Over 97% of males and females in this age-group are never married. 0.3% of males and 2.1% of females are married. This shows that the marriage among girls less than 15 years is still in vogue. It is more prevalent in Yanam. In the category of Never married, sex ratio is below 1,000 at the State level and in all areas except Mahe where it is above parity. Sex ratios are disproportionate in the category of Married as generally females of this age-group only get married and seldom males.

15—19 :

At the State level, about 98% of males and about 49% of females are 'Never Married'. 2% of males and more than 50% of females are Married. In Yanam more males and females are married in this age-group. The lowest proportion of married persons among both sexes is seen in Mahe area. Late marriages among females is a common feature in Mahe, reflecting conditions in Kerala. Sex ratios show lower values against 'Never Married' while under 'Married' they show unbalanced ratios. Widowed and divorced or separated females show 0.3% and 0.5% respectively at the State level. 'Divorced or Separated' females are higher in Mahe and Yanam.

20—24 :

At the State level, 77% of males and 11.1% of females are 'Never Married'. 22.4% of males and 86.6% of females are married. 1.1% and 1.0% of females are Widowed and Divorced or Separated respectively. Yanam shows lesser proportion for both the sexes under 'Never Married'. So also Karaikal for females. Mahe shows the highest proportion of males and females against 'Never Married' indicating that late marriages are common. 'Widowed' category records highest proportions for males in Yanam. Mahe records highest proportion of 48 females per 1,000 against 'Divorced or separated' Sex ratio in the category of Never married is very high. This may be due to late marriages for males.

25—29 :

64.6% of males and 92.3% of females are married, 33.9% of males and 3.5% of females remaining single at the State level. We find in this age-group a marked change of pattern in the marital status. A sudden decrease in the proportion for males in the category of Never married is noticed in the state. While there are no females in Yanam in the category of Never married, 16.1% of males come under this category. In Mahe, the percentages of males and females in 'Never Married' is high even in this age-group, being males 51.3% and females 9.2%. Sex ratios under 'Never Married' is still low but we find sex ratios under 'Married' has considerably come down from those shown by the previous age-group. More figures have been recorded under 'Widowed and Divorced' in both the sexes than in the previous age-group.

30 - 34 :

More than 85.8% of males and 88% of females are married. About 11% of males and 3% of females are 'Never Married'. About 8% of females are widowed at the State level. Lesser proportions of married persons in both the sexes are seen in Mahe. Proportion for both the sexes in the category of Widowed is high in Yanam. Mahe shows more figures against 'Divorced or Separated' in both the sexes.

This age-group represents predominantly the married class for both the sexes. The male-female ratio is better than in the previous age-groups. Widowed and divorced or separated persons are more among females.

35—39 :

91.2% of males and 84.0% of females are married. 5.7% of males and 1.8% of females are

'Never Married'. 2.0% of males and 12.4% of females are widowed and 1.0% of males and 1.7% of females are divorced or separated at the State level. Proportion of 'Married' category is significant. Widowed persons among females are high. Lesser proportion of married persons is seen in Mahe (males 87.0%, females 45.4%). The male female ratio under 'Married' is above parity in Mahe area. In Yanam 'Widowed' group has shown high proportions (males 2.9%, females 16.0%). Divorced persons are more in Mahe area.

40 - 44 :

Over 91% of males and over 71% of females are married and about 4% of males and 25% of females are widowed at the State level. The 'Never Married' persons form among males 4.0% and females 1.6%. We find that the proportion of widowed persons is considerable in this age-group. There are no females who are 'Never Married' in Yanam. Highest proportion of widowed persons in both the sexes is seen in Yanam and Karaikal comes next. Presumably in these areas women who are widowed do not remarry.

45—49 :

At the State level, over 90% of males and over 62% of females are married; about 6% of males and about 34% of females are widowed. The proportion of persons of both the sexes who are 'Never Married' is much less which is quite normal. We find the increase in the proportion of widowed persons in both the sexes from that of previous age-group and female proportions are very significant. Among males 'Widowed' show highest proportions in Yanam while for females Karaikal shows the highest proportion. Divorced or separated persons show lesser proportions in both the sexes compared to that of the previous age-group and at State level.

50—54 :

At the State level, more than 87% of males and about 45% of females are married. 'Widowed' category shows 9.4% for males and 52.6% for females. In the case of males, still the highest proportion is recorded under 'Married' while in the case of females, the category 'Widowed' records the highest. The proportion of persons coming under widowed has increased from those of the previous age-group more significantly for females. There are no 'Never Married' persons in Yanam among females. Proportions for widowed persons are the highest in Karaikal. Mahe shows highest proportion under 'Divorced or Separated' in both the sexes.

55—59:

At the State level about 85% of males and about 37% females are married. Widowed persons are of the order of about 12% in males and about 61% in females. Proportion for widowed category has shot up considerably for females from the previous age-group. Yanam has recorded the lowest proportion of males and highest under females against 'Married.' Mahe has recorded the lowest proportion and Yanam the highest proportion in males against widowed. Under females, Karaikal has recorded the highest proportion. The proportions under 'Widowed' rise considerably particularly in the case of females. 'Never Married' category has recorded lower proportions for males than in the earlier age-groups while for females it is the same. In Mahe area more females are shown against 'Never Married.'

60—64 :

At the State level about 78% of males and 19% of females are recorded against 'Married.' 'Widowed' category records about 19% for males and 78% for females. It is interesting to note that the proportions of males for 'Married' and 'Widowed' get reversed for females. This trend is noticed in all the areas with marginal variations. Divorced or separated persons of both the sexes show almost the same proportions at the State level. This category records highest proportions in Mahe areas. In Yanam there are no persons in 'Never married' and 'Divorced or Separated' categories.

65—69 :

About 76% of males and 17% of females are married and about 22% of males and 82% of females are widowed. In this age-group also we find increases in the proportions in the category of 'Widowed' from the earlier age-group. The trend seen in the State is reflected in all the areas with some variations. Widowed persons in both the sexes are low in Mahe area. There are no persons in the categories of 'Never Married' and 'Divorced or Separated' in Yanam area. Curiously the proportion for males in the group 'Never Married' show a slight increase in this age-group, while the opposite trend is seen in the case of females at the State level. Divorced persons show equal proportions in both the sexes in the State as a whole.

70+ :

Prominent category for females is 'Widowed' in this age-group while 'Married' is the prominent one for males. The proportions at the State level for 'Married' and 'Widowed' are 651 and 330 for Males and 49 and 936 for females. 'Never Married' males has shown a drop in the proportion compared to that of earlier age-groups while there is a medium increase in respect of females at the State level. There are no females who are 'Never Married' in Yanam area. Karaikal area records the lowest proportion of 'Never Married' females. Porportions in Mahe are above the State figures for both the sexes. Divorced persons at the State level show lower proportions than in the earlier age-groups. Yanam area does not record any figures for divorced or separated persons in both the sexes.

Age-group vis-a-vis Marital Status

16. The Table below gives the distribution of 1,000 persons at each broad age-group and sex by marital status for the State and the four areas:—

Table VIII—5

Distribution by Marital Status of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex in Broad Age-groups

Union Territory / Area	Marital Status	Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each sex at age-group									
		Males					Females				
		0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	A.N.S.	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PONDICHERRY	Never Married	999	566	38	16	846	993	163	15	11	850
	Married	1	423	895	736	115	6	797	642	142	100
	Widowed	...	6	58	241	...	N	28	327	841	50
	Divorced	...	4	8	6	...	N	11	15	6	...
	Unspecified Status	N	1	1	1	39	1	1	1	N	...
Pondicherry Area	Never Married	999	566	40	16	870	993	161	16	14	882
	Married	1	423	896	743	87	6	801	657	144	88
	Widowed	...	6	55	235	...	N	26	312	835	30
	Divorced	...	4	8	5	...	N	10	14	7	...
	Unspecified Status	...	1	1	1	43	1	2	1	N	...

Table VIII—5 (Concld.)

Distribution by Marital Status of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex in Broad Age-groups

Union Territory/ Area	Marital Status	Males					Females				
		0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	A. N. S.	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	A. N. S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Karaikal Area	Never Married	999	547	32	14	500	998	152	9	3	600
	Married	1	441	890	703	500	2	811	613	135	200
	Widowed	...	8	73	275	...	N	30	367	859	200
	Divorced	...	3	4	7	...	N	7	11	2	...
	Unspecified Status	N	1	1	1	...	N	N	N	1	...
Mahe Area	Never Married	1,000	714	45	22	1,000	993	271	33	15	1,000
	Married	...	274	913	790	...	7	652	584	137	...
	Widowed	...	2	18	164	...	...	29	328	833	...
	Divorced	...	9	23	24	...	...	48	55	15	...
	Unspecified Status	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	N	...	...
Yanam Area	Never Married	999	437	24	5	...	970	74	4	...	...
	Married	1	544	899	731	...	29	877	647	142	...
	Widowed	...	10	67	264	...	...	38	340	858	...
	Divorced	...	8	9	...	...	1	11	8	...	...
	Unspecified Status	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

0—14 is predominantly a 'Never—Married' age—group for both the sexes. This trend is seen in all the areas. In 15—34, proportion of 'Never Married' males becomes nearly half and other half belongs to 'Married'. Among females more than 75% are married in the State as well as in all areas except Mahe where it amounts to 65%. About one sixth are 'Never Married'. Small figures are seen in the categories of 'Widowed' and 'Divorced or Separated'. In Mahe, the proportion of 'Never-Married' males and females are more than the State figures. In Yanam, more married males and females are seen. These two trends indicate late marriages in Mahe and early marriages in Yanam area. Age-group 35—59 is also predominantly a 'Married' age-group for both the sexes. While the number of 'Married' males is higher in this age-group compared to the earlier age-groups, figures for females are comparatively less. The decrease in the proportions for females is compensated by the increase under 'Widowed.' Widowed males are more in Karaikal and Yanam. Divorced males and females are higher in Mahe. In the age-group 60+, among males 'Married' category is prominent and second comes 'Widowed.' Among females, 'widowed' takes the first place and the second position by 'Married' category. Proportion for widowed males is significant in Karaikal while in Mahe 'Divorced' males and females are significant.

17. Ratio of Females to 1,000 Males For Each Marital Status at Broad Age—groups

The Table below gives the ratio of females to 1,000 males for each marital status in broad age-groups. The ratio of Spinster females to 1,000 bachelors; wives to 1,000 husbands; widows to 1,000 widowers; and Divorced or Separated females to 1,000 divorced or separated males are presented in this Table.

Table VIII—6

Ratio of Females to 1,000 Males For Each Marital Status at Broad Age-groups

(a) Ratio of Spinster Females to 1,000 Bachelors
(b) Ratio of Wives to 1,000 Husbands
(c) Ratio of Widows to 1,000 Widowers
(d) Ratio of Divorced or Separated Females to 1,000 Divorced or Separated Males

Union Territory/ Area	Description of ratio	Age-groups			
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60 +
1	2	3	4	5	6
PONDICHERRY	a	987	313	375	704
	b	7,089	2,042	686	193
	c	...	4,835	5,406	3,515
	d	...	3,292	1,868	951
Pondicherry Area	a	988	298	362	837
	b	7,071	1,979	670	189
	c	...	4,774	5,178	3,458
	d	...	2,951	1,565	1,255
Karaikal Area	a	991	322	2,927	225
	b	2,583	2,130	703	205
	c	...	4,275	5,132	3,335
	d	...	2,605	2,698	368
Mahe Area	a	982	522	964	786
	b	...	3,276	844	197
	c	...	25,000	24,394	5,796
	d	...	7,714	3,116	733
Yanam Area	a	952	175	167	...
	b	20,000	1,666	738	234
	c	...	4,000	5,235	3,930
	d	...	1,333	857	...

This is an abridged Table discussed earlier. At the State level, the 'Never-Married' category is nearer parity in 0—14. 'Never Married' in the middle two groups is similar. Above 66+ the ratio is better. In age-groups, 15—34, 35—59 and 60+, the shift is from married to widowed. Highest ratio is in age—group 35—59. 'Divorced or Separated' category is prominent in 15—34 and 35—59. Perhaps younger people may find it easier to divorce and get remarried. There are 3 females in the age-group 0—14 who are widowed and divorced or separated in the whole State.

Ratio of Wives to 1,000 Husbands at Each Age-group

18. The Table below presents the ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands in the age-groups 0-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, and 60+. The Table is intended to indicate age-groups where the proportions of married men and proportion of married women tend to fall.

Table VIII—7

Ratio of Wives to 1,000 Husbands at Each Age-group

Union Territory/ Area	Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each Age-group								
	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PONDICHERRY	...	7,089	27,484	4,133	1,628	1,002	706	456	209
Pondicherry Area	...	7,071	26,841	3,918	1,575	980	682	456	189
Karaikal Area	...	2,583	28,016	4,579	1,746	1,022	741	437	205
Mahe Area	...	...	183,000	8,671	2,673	1,387	880	506	197
Yanam Area	...	20,000	13,875	2,972	1,012	855	855	524	234

In Mahe, no married males in 0—14 are found and females are few. In Yanam, the ratio is very high indicating the prevalence of marriage before 15 for females Generally, the trend noticed in the State is reflected in all the areas. Ratio for widowed is very high in Mahe in age—groups 15—34 and 35—59.

At the State level, the ratio increases steeply in 15-19 over 10-14 and then decreases in each higher age groups. Pondicherry and Karaikal follow the State trend. In Yanam, highest ratio is seen in age-group 10-14 and in Mahe in 15-19.

This Table reflects the difference between the ages of husband and wife. Normally the husband will be older than the wife.

Ratio of Married Women and Children to Population by Age-groups

19. The Table below presents the proportion of persons, males, females and married women of certain age-groups to total population.

Table VIII—8

Percentage of Age-groups 0-14 and 15-59 and of Married Women (15-49) to Total Population and Children (0-4) to Married Women (15-49) in the State and in the Four Areas

Union Territory/Area	Percentage of Persons, Males and Females						Percentage of married women (15-49) to total population	Percentage of children (0-4) to total married women (15-49)
	0—14			15—59				
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	36·66	37·04	36·28	56·46	56·07	56·86	19·46	73·18
Pondicherry Area	36·44	36·35	36·53	56·70	56·74	56·65	19·34	75·67
Karaikal Area	36·14	37·29	35·04	56·94	55·82	57·99	20·29	66·18
Mahe Area	40·92	44·73	37·68	52·16	48·23	55·50	17·21	72·81
Yanam Area	39·11	39·92	38·30	54·11	53·87	54·35	19·94	70·61

About 93% fall in the age group 0-59. More than one third of the population in the State are children and young teen-agers of the age-group 0-14. Half the population fall in the age-group 15-59. Mahe and Yanam areas have recorded higher percentages in the younger age-group and lesser percentages in the older group compared to the other areas. Not much difference in the proportion of the sexes is seen in the State level in the two groups. One-fifth of the total population form the married women of the age-group 15-49 in the State and in all the four areas The highest percentage of married women (15-49) is seen in Karaikal and the lowest in Mahe indicating the prevalence of late marriages in Mahe. Children aged 0-14 form three fourths of the population of married women in the age-group 15-49. In Pondicherry, the proportion is more than three fourths while in Karaikal it is about two thirds. Mahe and Yanam have shown lesser proportions than the State.

20. Family Composition of Sample Households

In the earlier Chapter, I have discussed the average number of persons per house and household. In that discussion, the household included the institutional houses such as lodges, boarding houses and Jails and hospitals where unrelated persons live together taking meals from a common kitchen. In this chapter, the number of persons per household and their family composition will be discussed on the basis of the household schedule in which institutional households have been excluded.

The relevant Table is C—I—Composition of Sample households by relationship to the head of the family. This Table has been prepared on a 20% sample from the information collected from the Household Schedules-cum-Census Population Record prepared during this Census The Composition of family has been categorised as follows :--

Heads of households ; Spouses of heads of households ; Married relations with break-up for sons, other males and females ; Never-Married, Widowed, Divorced or separated and Related and unrelated persons.

Subsidiary Table C-I-1 gives the family composition of 1,000 sample households in total, rural and urban areas.

The Table below gives the figures relating to the average number of persons per household;

Table VIII—9

Average Number of Persons per Household in the State and Areas

Union Territory/Area	All households			Family household		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	4·95	4·81	5·45	4·9	4·8	5·3
Pondicherry Area	4·98	4·86	5·50	4·9	4·8	5·2
Karaikal Area	4·60	4·45	5·08	4·5	4·4	5·1
Mahe Area	7·02	6·59	7·75	7·4	6·9	8·1
Yanam Area	4·64	...	4·64	4·7	...	4.7

From the Table it is seen that family households are smaller in size than the average household at the State level. In Mahe and Yanam, the size of the family household is more than all the households indicating the existence of less number of institutional households. In general, not much variation is seen in all the areas between the two sizes.

The Table below gives the family composition of the sample households for the State and areas :

Table VIII—10

Family Composition of Sample Households in State and Areas

Union Territory/Area	Sample Household Population			Heads of Households		Spouses of Heads of Households		Married Relations			Never-Married, Widowed, Divorced or Separated Relations		Unrelated Persons	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Sons	Other Males	Other Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY	4·9	2·4	2·5	·9	.2	·004	·7	·1	·1	·3	.6	·6	·7	·7
Pondicherry Area	4·9	2·5	2·4	·9	·1	·003	·8	·1	·1	·3	·4	·3	1·0	.9
Karaikal Area	4·5	2·2	2·3	·8	·1	·003	·7	·1	·1	·3	1·2	1·2	·02	·02
Mahe Area	7·4	3·4	4·0	·6	·4	·04	·5	·2	·3	·8	2·1	2·3	·1	.03
Yanam Area	4·7	2·3	2·4	·8	·2	·007	·7	·1	·1	·2	1·3	1·3	·01	...

At the State level and in all the areas except Pondicherry, more females are seen in the households. The number of females is much higher in Mahe. It is seen that the sex-ratio prevalent in the area is reflected in a way in the male-female proportions in a household.

The majority of the heads of households are males in the State and in all the four areas. In Mahe 0·4 females are heads of households. It may perhaps reflect greater freedom enjoyed by the women under "Marumakkathayam". Still male supremacy as heads of households is clearly established in

all the areas. Males show negligible figures as spouses of heads of households. The figures under married sons and other married males are at the State level 0.1. In Mahe, higher figures are recorded under married sons (0·2) and other married males (0·3.). Female figures are generally higher than males in the State, more so in Mahe. This peculiar feature of Mahe can be explained by the existence of Marumakkathayaam system which gathers together larger number of people.

Figures under unrelated persons in both the sexes is higher in Pondicherry. The State figures reflect the trend of urban areas where it is possible that a large number of servants are found.

No discussion has been attempted for rural and urban areas separately. Actually, urban areas are smaller and not fully developed and as such not much change in the pattern can be expected in both the sectors.

According to Mr. Sundbarg, the famous Swedish Statistician, a normal population should have one half of its total population between the age of 15 and 50. The youngest of the three population groups should be double the eldest if the population is to continue to grow. If it is just short of that point it may represent stationary population, but if the elder population continues to exceed the younger, the population should be treated as regressive.

The Table below shows the proportions for the State and the four areas in the three age-groups of 0—14, 15—49 and 50+.

Table VIII—11

Percentage of Population in Broad Age-groups

Union Territory/Area	Percentage of population in age-group		
	0—14	15—49	50+
1	2	3	4
PONDICHERRY	**37**	**49**	**14**
Pondicherry Area	37	49	14
Karaikal Area	36	49	15
Mahe Area	41	45	14
Yanam Area	39	47	14

The population can be treated as almost normal and can be classified as progressive.

C—I—1—Family Composition of 1,000 Sample Households

Total / Rural / Urban Population

Union Territory / Area	Total Rural Urban	Sample Household population			Head of households		Spouses of head of Households		Married Relations			Never-married widowed and Divorced or Separated Relations		Unrelated Persons	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	Sons	Other males	Other females	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PONDICHERRY	T	4,876·93	2,414·81	2,462·12	855·79	144·21	4·40	743·02	123·61	98·74	289·92	653·36	626·59	678·91	658·38
	R	4,753·43	2,373·52	2,379·91	861·75	138·25	4·14	750·93	129·11	89·26	275·12	648·47	615·70	640·79	599·91
	U	5,329·96	2,566·28	2,763·68	833·91	166·09	5·38	714·01	103·45	133·50	344·19	671·31	666·56	818·73	872·83
Pondicherry	T	4,871·18	2,439·42	2,431·76	873·41	126·59	2·81	762·34	130·86	97·20	275·39	375·69	333·01	959·45	934·43
Area	R	4,792·65	2,421·05	2,371·60	876·76	123.24	2·70	768·45	137·81	90·34	267·98	445·37	396·73	868·07	815·20
	U	5,243·18	2,526·43	2,716·75	857·54	142·46	3·34	733·44	97·94	129·66	310·52	45·63	31·16	1,392·32	1,499·17
Karaikal	T	4,548·55	2,221·02	2,327·53	842·32	157·68	3·04	723·38	97·37	78·56	262·24	1,180·36	1,166·53	19·37	17·70
Area	R	4,372·41	2,143·01	2,229·40	844·28	155·72	3·27	725·22	100·18	65·70	234·12	1,117·24	1,108·53	12·34	5·81
	U	5,112·79	2,470·93	2,641·86	836·05	163·95	2·32	717·44	88·37	119·77	352·33	1,382·56	1,352·33	41·86	55·81
Mahe	T	7,361·06	3,345·94	4,015·12	631·38	368·62	43·48	514·18	175·80	283·56	807·18	2,113·42	2,291·11	98·30	34·03
Area	R	6,935·97	3,076·22	3,859·75	618·90	381·10	48·78	512·19	146·34	259·15	804·88	1,981·71	2,158·53	21·34	3·05
	U	8,054·73	3,786·07	4,268·66	651·74	348·26	34·83	517·41	223·88	323·38	810·95	2,328·36	2,507·46	223·88	84·58
Yanam Area	T & U	4,653·47	2,264·03	2,389·44	808·58	191·42	6·60	719·47	99·01	69·31	211·22	1,264·03	1,267·33	16·50	...

Note : The whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban.

C—II-1—Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex by Marital Status

Union Territory/ Area	Total Rural Urban	Males						Females					
		Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divoreed/ Separated	Unspecified	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PONDICHERRY	Total	1,000	556	406	33	4	1	1,000	419	428	144	8	1
	Rural	1,000	550	412	33	4	1	1,000	412	438	141	8	1
	Urban	1.000	577	388	32	3	N	1,000	442	398	152	7	1
Pondicherry Area	Total	1,000	552	412	32	3	1	1,000	421	432	139	7	1
	Rural	1,000	547	416	32	4	1	1,000	412	442	138	7	1
	Urban	1,000	571	394	32	2	1	1,000	458	393	142	6	1
Karaikal Area	Total	1,000	549	403	40	2	1	1,000	404	432	159	5	N
	Rural	1.000	541	414	41	3	1	1,000	404	438	152	6	N
	Urban	1.000	574	390	35	1	N	1,000	401	417	179	3	...
Mahe Area	Total	1,000	654	321	16	9	N	1,000	470	358	143	29	N
	Rural	1,000	652	323	14	11	N	1,000	456	371	139	34	...
	Urban	1,000	657	317	18	7	1	1,000	491	340	148	21	N
Yanam Area	Total and Urban	1,000	543	417	34	5	1	1,000	396	448	151	5	N

Note :—The whole of Yanam Area is treated as urban. 'N' Denotes negligible.

C—II—2—Marital Status of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex in General Population and Comparison with Previous Censuses

Union Territory/ Area	Males					Females				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Unspecified	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Unspecified
	1961									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PONDICHERRY	556	406	33	4	1	419	428	144	8	1
Pondicherry Area	552	412	32	3	1	421	432	139	7	1
Karaikal Area	549	408	40	2	1	404	432	159	5	N
Mahe Area	654	321	16	9	N	470	358	143	29	N
Yanam Area	543	417	34	5	1	396	448	151	5	N

Note: 1. Comparison with previous Censuses is not possible as the figures relating to them are not available. Hence only 1961 figures have been shown.

2. 'N' denotes negligible.

C—II—3—Distribution of 1,000 Married Persons by Age-groups in Each Sex and Comparison with Previous Censuses

Union Territory/Area	Males				Females			
	0—14	15—34	35—54	55 & above	0—14	15—34	35—54	55 & above
	1961							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	1	323	487	189	5	618	331	46
Pondicherry Area	1	322	488	189	5	615	333	47
Karaikal Area	1	332	487	180	2	632	325	41
Mahe Area	...	235	501	264	8	586	353	53
Yanam Area	1	416	425	158	25	633	301	41

Note: 1. Comparison with previous censuses is not possible as the figures relating to them are not available.
2. The age-group "Age not stated" is not added in the Table as the figures for this age-group in the main Tables are not of high magnitude.

C—IV—1—Females per 1,000 Males by Age-group and Comparison with 1948 Census

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Females per 1,000 Males						
		Age-group						
		Less than 1 year	1—4	5—14	15—34	35—54	55—59	60 and above
		1961						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	Total	997	993	992	1,085	964	895	1,007
	Rural	987	987	986	1,077	950	864	960
	Urban	1,033	1,013	1,010	1,109	1,013	993	1,156
Pondicherry Area	Total	1,007	989	993	1,046	921	864	974
	Rural	995	982	982	1,040	917	830	945
	Urban	1,063	1,025	1,040	1,066	933	996	1,085
Karaikal Area	Total	974	1,003	989	1,159	1,034	924	1,068
	Rural	977	1,015	990	1,152	1,006	899	981
	Urban	966	970	986	1,179	1,116	1,000	1,337
Mahe Area	Total	921	942	1,013	1,377	1,331	1,249	1,138
	Rural	877	942	1,024	1,438	1,355	1,341	1,134
	Urban	1,033	941	998	1,302	1,297	1,115	1,145
Yanam Area	Total	1,035	1,144	907	1,033	1,058	782	1,208
	Urban	1,035	1,144	907	1,033	1,058	782	1,208

Note: Comparison with 1948 Census is not possible as the figures relating to them are not available.

C-IV—2—Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex by Age-group and Comparison with 1948 Census

Union Territory/ Area	Total Rural Urban	Total Persons		Age-group											
				Less than 1 year		1—4 Years		5—14 Years		15—34 Years		35—54 years		55 Years & above	
		1961													
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PONDICHERRY	Total	1,000	1,000	27	26	117	115	227	222	310	332	220	209	99	96
	Rural	1,000	1,000	28	27	120	119	225	222	308	331	220	209	99	92
	Urban	1,000	1,000	25	24	106	102	232	223	317	334	219	211	101	106
Pondicherry Area	Total	1,000	1,000	28	28	118	118	218	219	313	332	223	208	100	95
	Rural	1,000	1,000	28	29	122	123	218	218	311	330	222	208	99	92
	Urban	1,000	1,000	25	26	102	102	217	221	323	336	228	207	105	108
Karaikal Area	Total	1,000	1,000	25	23	113	108	235	220	307	337	221	216	99	96
	Rural	1,000	1,000	24	23	112	109	235	223	306	338	222	214	101	93
	Urban	1,000	1,000	28	25	114	101	235	211	311	335	218	222	94	106
Mahe Area	Total	1,000	1,000	24	19	117	93	307	265	274	322	177	200	101	101
	Rural	1,000	1,000	29	21	121	96	314	269	260	314	172	196	104	104
	Urban	1,000	1,000	16	15	110	90	297	257	295	334	184	207	98	97
Yanam Area	Total	1,000	1,000	24	25	110	123	265	235	319	323	195	201	87	93
	Urban	1,000	1,000	24	25	110	123	265	235	319	323	195	201	87	93

Note: Comparison with 1948 Census is not possible as the figures relating to them are not available.

CHAPTER IX

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

General

'Literacy' and 'Education' are specific concepts used in Census quite distinct from the general term 'Education'. The observations made by Mr. M. W. M. Yeatts, Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras, 1931 will give a clear idea of the census concepts. They are reproduced below:

> "The subject title of this Chapter and the corresponding Tables has been altered from the old 'Education'. The change is to be approved as in the direction of greater precision. Literacy is not education but merely a means to that end and while figures can show with some degree of accuracy how the first is advancing, much more than statistics of quantity is required to assess the progress of education. If this last be taken in its broadest meaning of a knowledge and understanding of life and of men, the literacy key is not even indispensable although useful and desirable. The key metaphor is probably the best; all that literacy can do is open a door; the use made of the access is another and much more difficult matter, one on which in India as in Europe there has been much questioning.
>
> All, therefore, that this Chapter and its Tables deal with is the numbers who have the key; an estimate of the progress of that enrichment of the mind which constitutes true education must be sought in profounder treatises elsewhere."

Questions and Instructions

2. In 1961 Census, literacy and educational levels of individuals were ascertained by means of Question 6 in the Census Schedule. 'Literacy' has been defined as the ability to read with understanding and to write a short statement in mother-tongue or any other language. The test for literacy is satisfied if the person can write a simple letter in his mother-tongue or in any other language. A person who knows only to read or a person who can write only figures and sign his name is treated as illiterate. Instructions issued are reproduced below:

"Question 6: Literacy and Education

I. Illiterate or Literate

For a person

(1) who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language ... Write O

(2) who can both read and write ... Write L

The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript (i.e.) if the person can read one of the examples in the enumerator's hand book with felicity, he may be taken to have passed the test for reading. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter. The test for literacy is satisfied if the person can with understanding both read and write.

II. Standard of Education

If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, write the highest examination passed instead of 'L'.

Education is imparted in English, French. Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. The Standards of education fall generally under the following heads:—

1. Literate (without educational standard)
2. Primary or Junior Basic(upto Certificate in French or Tamil or Telugu or

Malayalam upto VIII Standard in English).

3. Matriculation or S.S.L.C. including upto Brevet Elementarie in French or in vernacular.
4. Technical standard not equal to Degree e.g. Diploma issued by School of Arts, Pondicherry.
5. Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree.
6. University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than technical Degree e.g. Baccalaureat in French or Licence-es-lettaes or Licence - es - Sciences or Licence-en-droit or Doctorat endroit.
7. Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate degree in—

a. Engineering
b. Medicine
c. Agriculture
d. Veterinary & Dairying
e. Technology
f. Teaching
g. Others

} Also equivalent Degrees or Diplomas in French

The above indications will be useful particularly in urban areas".

Tables Prepared :

3. The Tables that present data relating to literacy and education are the following:

1. Primary Census Abstract—Columns 17 and 18.
2. B-III-Part-A-Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-Workers by educational levels in urban areas only.
3. B-III-Part-B-Industrial classification of Workers and Non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only.
4. B-VI-Occupational Divisions of persons at work other than at cultivation Classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas.
5. B-VIII-Part - A - Persons unemployed aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only.
6. B-VIII-Part - B - Persons unemployed aged 15 and above classified by sex and educational levels in rural areas only.
7. C-III-Part - A - Age, sex and education in all areas.
8. C-III-Part - B - Age, sex and education in urban areas only.
9. C-III-Part - C - Age, sex and education in rural areas only.
10. C-VIII - Parts A and B - Classification by Literacy and Industrial category of workers and non-workers among (a) Scheduled Castes and (b) Scheduled Tribes.
11. D-IV-Migrants to Cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational Divisions and Groups.
12. S. C. T. Part-III-A- Education in urban areas only for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
13. S. C. T. Part-III-B-Education in rural areas for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
14. S. C. I.-Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes.

There are no Scheduled Tribes in Pondicherry and as such Tables S. C. T. Parts A and B have not been prepared for Scheduled Tribes. There are no cities with a population of 1,00,000 and over and hence Table D-IV has not been prepared.

General Literacy in Pondicherry

4. As indicated in Chapter III, the general literacy in Pondicherry State is very high among the States and Union territories of India. It ranks second among Union Territories preceded by Delhi. Only Kerala among

the States is ahead of Pondicherry in literacy. The effective literacy has been adopted as the basis of discussion in this Chapter. It has been calculated by eliminating population in the age-group 0-4 who cannot be expected to be literates.

Male and Female Literates

5. The Table below presents the number of total, male and female literates per 10,000 of total, male and female population respectively in the State and the four areas:

Table IX—1

Number of Total, Male and Female Literates Per 10,000 of Total, Male and Female Population in the State and Four Areas

Union Territory/ Area	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
PONDICHERRY	4,365	5,885	2,869
Pondicherry Area	4,127	5,615	2,620
Karaikal Area	4,423	6,235	2,722
Mahe Area	7,123	8,343	6,117
Yanam Area	4,538	5,443	3,638

Another Table given below presents the distribution of 10,000 total, male and female literates among the four areas of the State.

Table IX—2

Distribution of 10,000 of Total, Male and Female Literates of the State Among the Areas

Union Territory/ Area	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
PONDICHERRY	10,000	10,000	10,000
Pondicherry Area	6,594	6,751	6,279
Karaikal Area	2,328	2,376	2,231
Mahe Area	879	695	1,249
Yanam Area	199	178	241

The first Table shows that 43.65% of the population aged 5 and above are literate and educated persons. Males have a percentage of 58.85 and females 28.69. At the State level, proportion for males is more than 200 persons higher than that of females. Mahe area shows the highest proportion of literates and Pondicherry the lowest. Mahe area records the highest figure among males and females. Mahe's high proportion in both the sexes is conspicuous and indicates the general high literacy of Kerala in which Mahe is enclaved. The disparity in the male and female proportion is higher in Pondicherry and Karaikal areas compared to other areas.

The Second Table reveals that the distribution of State's literates among the areas follows the distribution of population of the state among the areas.

	% of population	% of literates
PONDICHERRY	100	100
Pondicherry	70.06	65.94
Karaikal Area	22.76	23.28
Mahe Area	5.28	8.79
Yanam Area	1.90	1.99

Since comparable data for the earlier censuses are not available, it is not possible to assess the progress in literacy which the State has recorded during the last decade.

Rural and Urban Literates

6. The Table below presents the proportion of total, male and female literates in rural and urban areas of the State and the four areas:

Table IX—3

Proportion of Total, Male and Female Literates in Rural and Urban Areas of the State

Union Territory / Area	Literates per 10,000 of total population			Rural Literates per 10,000 of total population			Urban literates per 10,000 of total population			Rural literates per 10,000 of rural population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PONDICHERRY	4,365	5,885	2,869	2,772	4,014	1,551	1,593	1,871	1,318	3,672	5,281	2,067
Pondicherry Area	4,127	5,615	2,620	2,712	3,987	1,420	1,415	1,628	1,200	3,410	4,991	1,795
Karaikal Area	4,423	6,235	2,722	2,857	4,236	1,563	1,566	1,999	1,159	3,888	5,637	2,143
Mahe Area	7,123	8,343	6,117	4,171	4,949	3,529	2,952	3,394	2,588	7,102	8,523	3,955
Yanam Area	4,538	5,443	3,638	...	...	...	4,538	5,443	3,638	...	...	...

Union Territory/ Area	Urban literates per 10,000 of urban population			Rural literates per 10,000 of total literates			Urban literates per 10,000 of total literates		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
PONDICHERRY	6,500	7,796	5,275	6,352	6,820	5,405	3,648	3,180	4,595
Pondicherry Area	6,913	8,098	5,755	6,571	7,101	5,421	3,429	2,899	4,579
Karaikal Area	5,909	7,728	4,279	6,406	6,794	5,741	3,540	3,206	4,259
Mahe Area	7,151	8,092	6,353	5,856	5,932	5,770	4,144	4,068	4,230
Yanam Area	4,538	5,443	3,638	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000

27.72 out of 10,000 of total population are literate and educated persons living in rural areas. 4,014 males out of 10,000 total males are literate and educated persons found living in rural sector. 1,551 females out of 10,000 of total females are literate and educated persons in rural areas. 1,593 persons out of 10,000 persons, 1,871 males out of 10,000 males and 1,318 females out of 10,000 females are literate and educated persons living in urban areas. At the State level we find more than one third (36.48%) of the total literate population are living in urban sector. The proportion of literate and educated males living in the urban sector is 31.8% of total literate and educated persons. 45.95% of the literate and educated persons among females are concentrated in urban sector showing the advancement of education in urban compared to rural sector. The Statement below gives the percentage of literates in the State and in the four areas by rural/urban break-up :

Union Territory/Area	Percentage of literates in rural and urban areas to total literate and educated persons					
	Persons		Males		Females	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
PONDICHERRY	63.52	36.48	68.20	31.80	54.05	45.95
Pondicherry Area	65.71	34.29	71.01	28.99	54.21	45.79
Karaikal Area	64.60	35.40	67.94	32.06	57.41	42.59
Mahe Area	58.56	41.44	59.32	40.68	57.70	42.30
Yanam Area	...	100.00	...	100.00	...	100.00

From the figures presented above, it will be seen that the male/female proportion is tilted in rural sector and more balanced in urban sector.

Rural Literates Among Rural Population

(a) 3,672 out of 10,000 are literate and educated persons in the rural population. 5,281 males and 2,067 females out of 10,000 of each sex are literate and educated persons in the rural population. The proportions in Mahe Area are much higher than those of the other two areas. Karaikal comes next while Pondicherry shows lesser proportions than State averages. We may say that literacy is far advanced in Mahe. Karaikal is better than Pondicherry in rural literacy, the proportions reflecting the literacy standard found in Tanjore delta.

Urban Literates Among Urban Population

(b) 6,500 of the population out of 10,000 are literate and educated in the urban population. 7,796 males and 5,275 females out of 10,000 of each sex are literate and educated at the State level. The proportions are considerably higher than those of the rural population. Especially, proportion among females is more than double than that of rural. Mahe stands first followed by Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam areas. Among males, Pondicherry comes first followed by Mahe, Karaikal and Yanam Areas, and among females, the order in ranking is Mahe, Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam. Yanam comes last and is far behind all other areas. One significant trend seen is that, in Mahe the proportion among males is lower in urban than that of rural sector (R—8,523, U—8,092). The rural and urban figures do not show any wide variation thereby indicating that rural education is as advanced as urban education.

Distribution of Total, Male and Female Literates in Total, Rural and Urban Areas

7. The Table below gives the distribution of 10,000 total, male and female literates in the rural and urban areas in the four areas of the State.

Table IX—4

Distribution of 10,000 Total, Male and Female Literates in Rural and Urban Areas of the Four Areas

Union Territory/Area	Total literates			Male literates			Female literates		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PONDICHERRY	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Pondicherry Area	6,594	6,822	6,198	6,751	7,028	6,156	6,279	6,297	6,258
Karaikal Area	2,328	2,363	2,260	2,376	2,367	2,396	2,231	2,370	2,068
Mahe Area	879	810	998	695	605	890	1,249	1,333	1,150
Yanam Area	199	...	544	178	...	558	241	...	524

Generally the distribution of literate and educated follows the distribution of the population of the State among the four areas with slight variations. The distribution of population of each sex in three sectors is given below for the comparative study.

Table IX-5

Distribution of Population, Males and Females of the State in the Areas

Union Territory/ Area	Persons			Males			Females		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PONDICHERRY	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Pondicherry Area	70.06	73.83	58.16	70.93	74.64	58.95	69.19	73.03	57.41
Karaikal Area	22.76	22.05	25.00	22.28	21.60	24.50	23.23	22.49	25.48
Mahe Area	5.28	4.12	8.94	4.89	3.76	8.53	5.67	4.48	9.32
Yanam Area	1.90	...	7.90	1.90	...	8.02	1.91	...	7.79

Literacy Proportions Arranged by Descending Order

8. The Table below shows the literacy proportions of areas arranged in the descending order.

Table IX—6

Total, Rural and Urban Literacy in Areas of the State Arranged in Descending Order

Sl. No.	Total literacy in decreasing Order	Per 10,000	Sl. No.	Rural literacy in decreasing Order	Per 10,000	Sl. No.	Urban literacy in decreasing Order	Per 10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Mahe Area	7,123	1.	Mahe Area	7.102	1.	Mahe Area	7,151
2.	Yanam Area	4,538	2.	Karaikal Area	3,888	2.	Pondicherry Area	6,913
3.	Karaikal Area	4,423	3.	Pondicherry Area	3,410	3.	Karaikal Area	5,909
4.	Pondicherry Area	4,127				4.	Yanam Area	4,538

Mahe is far ahead of the other areas in literacy proportions by having more than 70% in all the three sectors. Yanam occupies the second rank in total sector while it ranks last when compared to urban literacy proportions of the State. Pondicherry, while taking the last rank in total and rural literacy proportions ranks second in urban literacy proportions. Karaikal ranks third in total and urban literacy proportions while it ranks second in rural literacy proportion. Urban literacy proportions are much higher in all areas except Mahe compared to rural figures. Pondicherry Area has to make up in total and rural sectors in literacy figures. The Table below presents the distribution of 10,000 total, rural and urban literates of the State among the areas arranged in descending Order.

Table IX—7

Distribution of 10,000 Total, Rural and Urban Literates Among the Areas Arranged in Descending Order

Sl. No.	Areas in decreasing order of total literacy	Proportion	Sl. No.	Areas in decreasing order of rural literacy	Proportion	Sl. No.	Areas in decreasing order of urban literacy	10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	PONDICHERRY	10,000		**PONDICHERRY**	10,000		**PONDICHERRY**	10,000
1.	Pondicherry Area	6,594	1.	Pondicherry Area	6,822	1.	Pondicherry Area	6,198
2.	Karaikal Area	2,328	2.	Karaikal Area	2,368	2.	Karaikal Area	2,260
3.	Mahe Area	879	3.	Mahe Area	810	3.	Mahe Area	998
4.	Yanam Area	199				4.	Yanam Area	544

The four areas in the proportion of literacy rank in the order in which they rank in population in the three sectors.

Areas of High and Low Literacy

9. The above Tables cannot be used to demarcate areas of high and low literacy, as the four areas lie scattered in different regions. However, the two areas enclaved in Madras State viz., Pondicherry and Karaikal have a similar pattern quite different from that of Mahe.

A further study can be made by comparing the proportions in the rural and urban areas separately. The following Tables present the areas arranged as suggested above.

Table IX—8

Distribution of Areas in Relation to the Average Rate of Literacy in Rural and Urban Areas of the State As A Whole.

a) Areas which are above or below the Rural average for the State.
[Rate of rural literacy for the State per 10,000 of rural population ... 3,672]

More than 50% above	25-50% above	upto 25% above	upto 25% below	25-50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mahe	...	Karaikal	Pondicherry		

b) Areas which are above or below the Urban average for the State.
[Rate of urban literacy for the State per 10,000 of urban population ... 6,500]

More than 50% above	25-50% above	upto 25% above	upto 25% below	-25-50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6
...	...	Pondicherry Mahe	Karaikal	Yanam	

In rural literacy Mahe and Karaikal areas are above the State rural average. Mahe shows a proportion above 50% of the State figure while Karaikal records proportion upto 25% above the State average. Pondicherry shows a proportion which is up to 25% below the State rural average. Mahe and Karaikal are more advanced in rural education than Pondicherry.

In the urban sector, Pondicherry which records in the rural areas a proportion below the State rural average shows a proportion which is 25% above the State urban average.

Mahe is also in this range. Both Karaikal and Yanam areas record proportions which are below the urban average for the State, Karaikal's proportion being within 25% below and Yanam between 25–50% below the average for the State. Yanam may be considered more backward than the other three areas in urban literacy.

Literacy by Educational Levels for Workers and Non-Workers in the State and Areas

10. From Table B-III-Parts A and B, the figures presented below have been compiled. The Table first presented shows the distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex by educational levels and the second Table the distribution for non-workers.

Table IX—9 (a)

Distribution of 1,000 Workers of Each Sex by Educational Levels

Union Territory/Area	Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	468	930	436	49	57	10	39	11
Pondicherry Area	496	936	410	45	55	7	39	12
Karaikal Area	421	950	532	42	17	2	30	6
Mahe Area	188	671	532	206	193	89	87	34
Yanam Area	504	900	112	34	305	54	79	12

Table IX—9 (b)

Distribution of 1,000 persons Not At work by Educational Levels

Union Terrtiory/Area	Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	530	709	288	214	149	69	33	8
Pondicherry Area	552	733	267	197	153	62	28	8
Karaikal Area	513	721	397	255	62	20	28	4
Mahe Area	350	430	188	267	378	270	84	33
Yanam Area	560	625	87	107	265	258	88	10

At the State level, 468 males out of 1,000 males and 930 females out 1,000 females are illiterates among workers. Among non-workers the proportion of illiterates is more than that of workers in males and less under females. Mahe Area shows considerably lesser proportions for illiterates both among workers and non-workers indicating better achievement in the field of education. Illiterates among females for both the categories of workers and non-workers is less than State average in Yanam area which is noteworthy.

Coming to various educational levels, we see that first place is taken by simple literates in both the categories-workers and non-workers at the State level (workers M-436, F-49; Non-workers M-288, F-214). Except in Yanam area where the first place is taken by Primary or Junior Basic, the trend noticed in the State is reflected in all the other areas for workers. As

for non-workers, while Pondicherry and Karaikal areas reflect the State trend, Mahe and Yanam Areas record highest proportions in Primary or Junior Basic. The next educational level for both workers and non-workers recording high proportions at the State level is Primary or Junior Basic. Yanam area for both the categories and Mahe for non-workers are exceptions to this. The proportions for non-workers under this educational level are higher than those shown by workers in the State and in all areas except Yanam where males show slightly lesser proportion (Workers M-305, Non-workers M-265). Matric and above record higher proportions among workers than among non-workers at the State level. Except in Yanam where male non-workers show higher figures, this trend is seen in all the areas.

Generally more literates of all educational levels are found among male workers and among female non-workers.

11. Literacy Levels Among Workers and Non-workers in Rural and Urban areas

The Tables below present figures for rural and urban areas for workers and non-workers separately.

Table IX—10 (a)

Distribution of 1,000 Workers of Each Sex by Illiterates and Literates of All Educational Levels

Union Territory/Area	Illiterate				Literates of all educational levels			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	526	961	251	735	474	39	749	265
Pondicherry Area	553	967	219	670	447	33	781	330
Karaikal Area	476	969	237	808	524	31	763	192
Mahe Area	149	653	241	702	851	347	759	298
Yanam Area	...	...	504	900	...	...	496	100

Table IX—10 (b)

Distribution of 1,000 Non-workers of Each Sex by Illiterates and Literates of All Educational Levels

Union Territory/Area	Illiterates				Literates of all educational levels			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	582	783	390	515	418	217	610	485
Pondicherry Area	609	810	362	476	391	190	638	524
Karaikal Area	547	770	433	611	453	230	567	389
Mahe Area	361	450	333	402	639	550	667	598
Yanam Area	...	...	560	625	...	...	440	375

Illiterate males are more among Non-workers than among workers in rural sector. Illiterate females are less among non-workers than among workers. In the urban sector, we find more illiterate males among non-workers. As in the case of rural areas, illiterate females are more among workers than among non-workers.

The statement below shows the areas arranged in the order of their proportions of literate and educated persons.

Rank	Workers				Non-workers			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mahe (851)	Mahe (347)	Pondicherry (781)	Pondicherry (330)	Mahe (639)	Mahe (550)	Mahe (667)	Mahe (598)
2	Karaikal (524)	Pondicherry (33)	Karaikal (763)	Mahe (298)	Karaikal (453)	Karaikal (230)	Pondicherry (638)	Pondicherry (524)
3	Pondicherry (447)	Karaikal (31)	Mahe (759)	Karaikal (192)	Pondicherry (391)	Pondicherry (190)	Karaikal (567)	Karaikal (389)
4			Yanam (496)	Yanam (100)			Yanam (440)	Yanam (375)

A detailed analysis of the proportions in the rural and urban sectors for workers and non-workers have been given in the chapters on Urban population and Rural population and therefore the discussion in this chapter is limited.

Educational Levels of Workers and Non-workers

12. The Tables presented below give the proportion of literates by various educational levels for workers and non-workers separately for rural and urban areas. A detailed discussion has been given in the earlier chapters and as such the figures alone have been presented for the information of the reader in this chapter.

Table IX—11-(a)

Proportion of Literates by Educational Levels per 1,000 Workers in the State and Areas

Union Territory/Area	R U	Literate		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PONDICHERRY	R	405	30	50	6	19	3
	U	553	171	82	31	114	63
Pondicherry Area	R	377	25	52	5	18	3
	U	570	216	70	26	141	88
Karaikal Area	R	486	27	18	2	20	2
	U	685	155	15	4	63	33
Mahe Area	R	532	230	246	98	73	19
	U	531	162	122	74	106	62
Yanam Area	U	112	34	305	54	79	12

Table IX—11(b)

Proportion of Literates by Educational Levels per 1,000 Non-workers in the State and Areas

Union Territory/Area	R U	Literate		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PONDICHERRY	R	243	156	154	58	21	3
	U	409	368	136	96	65	21
Pondicherry Area	R	213	134	162	53	16	3
	U	448	409	123	90	67	25
Karaikal Area	R	364	206	64	21	25	3
	U	476	364	56	19	35	6
Mahe Area	R	164	237	408	291	67	22
	U	224	311	333	239	110	48
Yanam Area	U	87	107	265	258	88	10

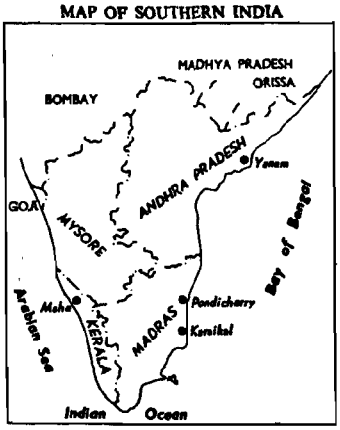
Educational Levels by Certain Broad Age-groups in Rural and Urban Areas

13. From subsidiary Tables B-III Part-B-I and C-III Part-C-I the highest proportions recorded for each educational level in each broad age-group by the sexes have been compiled and presented below for rural and urban areas.

THE UNION TERRITORY OF
PONDICHERRY

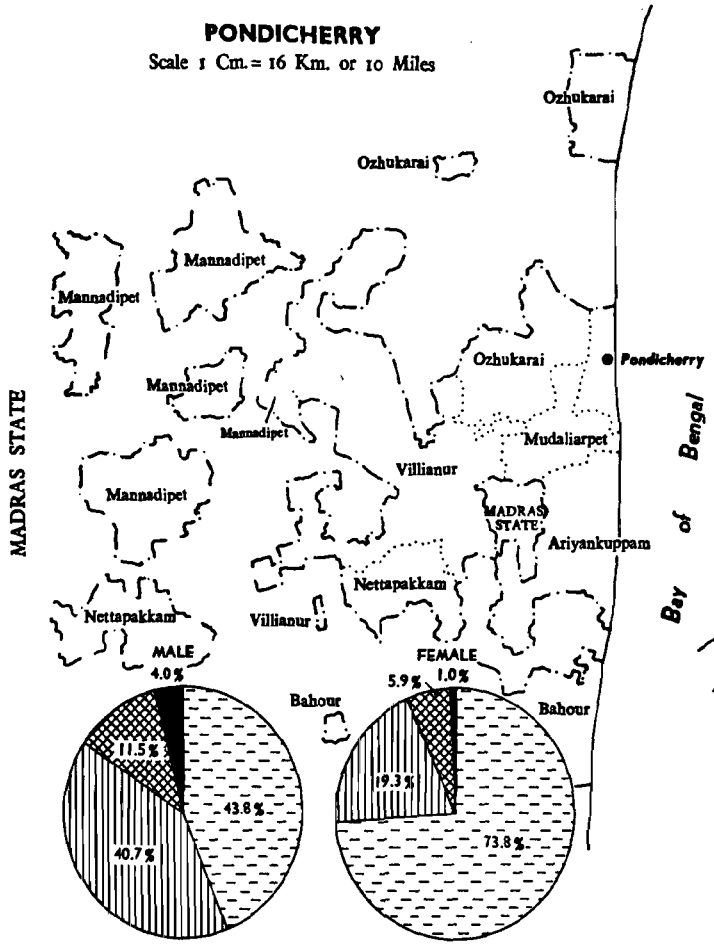
Percentage Distribution of Population of each Sex Aged 5+ by Educational Levels, 1961

MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA



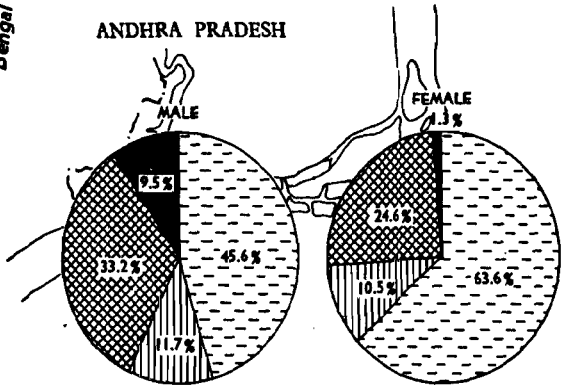
PONDICHERRY

Scale 1 Cm. = 16 Km. or 10 Miles



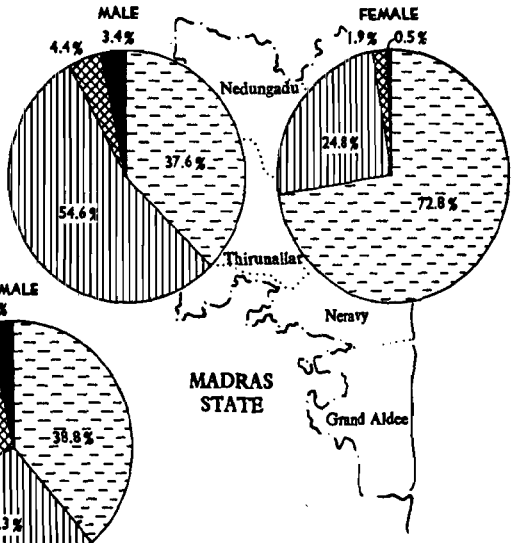
YANAM

Scale 1 Cm. = 12 Km. or 7.5 Miles



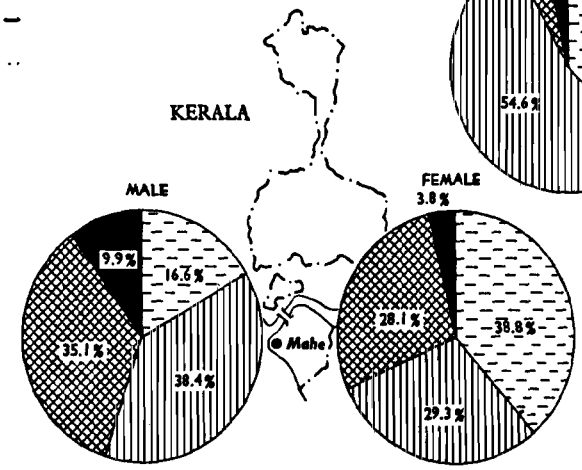
KARAIKAL

Scale 1 Cm. = 16 Km. or 10 Miles



MAHE

Scale 1 Cm. = 8 Km. or 5 Miles



REFERENCE

State Boundary — · — · —

Commune Boundary .....

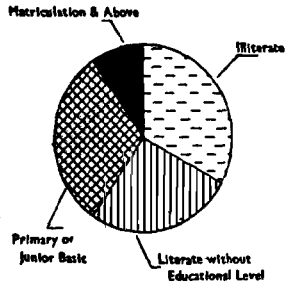


Table IX–12

Areas Showing Highest Proportions for Illiterates and Literates of Each Educational Level

Age-group	Rural/Urban		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation & above	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5+	R	State	472	793	394	149	111	54	23	4
			P	P	K	M	M	M	M	M
			(501)	(821)	(502)	(267)	(404)	(304)	(82)	(25)
	U	State	220	473	551	396	127	102	102	29
			Y	Y	K	P	Y	M	M	M
			(456)	(636)	(674)	(444)	(333)	(248)	(124)	(56)
5—14	R	State	421	642	322	212	253	144	4	2
			P	P	K	K	M	M	M	M
			(444)	(680)	(489)	(313)	(676)	(637)	(18)	(14)
	U	State	235	324	514	467	240	205	11	4
			Y	Y	K	P	M	M	M	M
			(466)	(538)	(628)	(526)	(546)	(499)	(27)	(12)
15—34	R	State	458	785	412	172	82	35	48	8
			P	P	K	M	M	M	M	M
			(489)	(815)	(509)	(390)	(313)	(238)	(190)	(54)
	U	State	195	406	529	439	109	94	167	61
			Y	Y	K	P	Y	Y	M	M
			(413)	(574)	(680)	(477)	(332)	(308)	(250)	(119)
35—59	R	State	512	904	433	84	40	11	15	1
			P	P	M	M	M	M	M	M
			(542)	(921)	(577)	(246)	(193)	(88)	(63)	(5)
	U	State	228	615	600	323	65	44	107	18
			Y	Y	K	P	Y	Y	P	M
			(486)	(760)	(710)	(377)	(299)	(166)	(128)	(26)
60+	R	State	554	944	403	50	32	5	11	1
			P	P	M	M	M	M	M	P
			(589)	(955)	(533)	(174)	(147)	(23)	(24)	(1)
	U	State	256	746	603	227	50	20	91	7
			Y	Y	K	P	Y	Y	P	M
			(528)	(854)	(673)	(279)	(292)	(104)	(110)	(10)
Age not Stated	R	State	750	839	250	161	...	...	...	P
			P	P	K	M				(10)
			(857)	(880)	(1,000)	(1,000)	...	...	...	...
	U	State	700	1,000	200	...	...	...	100	...
			P	P	M				P	...
			(778)	(1,000)	(1,000)	...	...	...	(111)	...

Note : P—Pondicherry; K—Karaikal; M—Mahe; Y—Yanam.

For a detailed discussion the readers' attention is invited to chapters on Urban population and Rural population.

Unemployed Aged 15 and Above Classified by Educational Levels and by Broad Age-groups in Urban Areas

14. Table-B-VIII-Part-A gives the data for Never-employed and unemployed persons of each sex classified by educational levels and by broad age-groups in urban areas. The following discussion is made only for the State based on that Table.

At the State level, out of the total unemployed of all ages we find that 57.42% of males are seeking employment for the first time while 42.58% are employed before but now out of employment and seeking work. Among females who are unemployed, 78.72% come under Never-employed and the rest under employed before and now out of employment and seeking work. A major portion of the total unemployed belong to 'Never-employed' category. We may now see at which age persons of diffierent educational levels begin to seek work for the first time.

Age-group 20-24 has 271 males and 21 females out of 268 males and 37 females who are Never-employed aged over 15. The age-group which comes next is 15–19 with 142 males and 5 females. The third age-group is 25–29 accounting for 122 males and 4 females.

Illiterates go for work even from the age of 15 as can be seen from the figure of 18 out 60 males who are 'Never-employed'. The next age-group has also an equal number of males and there are 2 females out of 8 with this qualification. Literates without educational level number more among both males and females in age-group 20-24 with 151 males and 8 females out of 373 males and 9 females. Age-groups 15-19 and 25–29 are also prominent. In Primary or Junior Basic, 20-24 and 15-19 age-groups are having more persons. Persons failed in Matriculation or S.S.L.C. Examination also will come only under this educational group. Never-employed males and females whose educational level is Matriculation or Higher Secondary are found largely in age-group 20–24, by having 72 males and 11 females out of 113 males and 16 females with this educational qualification who seek employment for the firsttime. Age-groups 25-29 and 15-19 are also worth noting for males and 15-19 for females.

Among male University Degree holders (other than technical Degree) 20-24 age-group has the highest (i.e.) 5 out of 8 and the other three are in age-group 25-29 which is natural. Male Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree holders are confined to age-group 25-29 which is also reasonable. There are no females with University Degrees or technical Degrees who seek work.

Industrial Categories and Educational Levels

15. The Table below shows only the industrial categories which absorb most of the workers in each educational level in urban areas at the state level.

Table IX–13

The Workers in Industrial Categories Classified by Educational Levels in Urban Areas of The State

Educational Levels	Industrial Categories																	
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Literate without educational level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	2,565	87	...	...	3,282	...	...	...	3,570	560
Primary or Junior Basic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	340	...	...	...	344	...	...	..	567	102
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	6	...	...	348	...	...	...	963	248
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1
University Degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	1	...	...	398	50
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	95	10
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	7
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary & Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Only the Categories which absorb the major number in each educational level is given.

It may be seen that bulk of the workers who are Matriculates and above are mostly absorbed in category IX-Other Services. Technical Degree holders in Medicine, Veterinary and Teaching are mostly absorbed in Other Services. Degree holders in Agriculture are absorbed in category III-Mining, Quarrying etc. and in V-Manufacturing, and Technical Degree holders in Technology are found mostly in V-Manufacturing other than Household Industry. Matriculation or Higher Secondary qualified workers are also found in category V - Manufacturing and VII-Trade and Commerce. Workers with Primary or Junior Basic qualification are also absorbed in V-Manufacturing and VII-Trade and Commerce. Females who are simple literates and who are qualified upto Primary or Junior Basic level find favour in category IV-Household Industry. Simple literates among males are also absorbed in V - Manufacturing and in VII-Trade and Commerce.

An analysis on the classification of workers other than at cultivation by occupational Divisions and educational levels in urban areas has been made in the chapter on Urban Population. So also, analysis of rural unemployed by various educational levels have been attempted in the earlier chapter on Rural Population.

Literacy Levels Among the General Population and Scheduled Caste Population

16. The Table gives the distribution of 1,000 persons in the General Population and 1,000 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes by educational levels.

Table IX—14

Distribution of 1,000 Persons in General Population and 1,000 Persons in Scheduled Castes Classified by Literacy Levels

Union Territory/Area		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	G. P.	496	753	370	181	98	57	36	9
	S. C.	823	956	134	32	40	11	3	1
Pondicherry Area	G. P.	521	776	347	165	98	50	34	9
	S. C.	833	960	120	30	45	10	2	N
Karaikal Area	G. P.	463	763	471	216	37	17	29	4
	S. C.	810	963	180	35	8	2	2	N
Mahe Area	G. P.	283	457	330	260	301	250	86	33
	S. C.	200	462	200	77	600	461	...	...
Yanam Area	G. P.	529	690	101	90	288	209	82	11
	S. C.	701	818	96	51	171	1.5	32	16

Note:—G. P.—General Population; S. C.—Scheduled Caste.

At the State level the proportion for illiterates are more among Scheduled Castes than among the General Population. The proportions for males and females are very high indicating that the Scheduled Castes have to go a long way to attain literacy levels comparable with the General Population. This trend is reflected in all the areas except Mahe. In Mahe, while illiterates among males are less than those of General Population, among females they are more. At the State level and in Pondicherry and Karaikal, 'Literate without educational level' shows the highest proportion for the General Population and Scheduled Caste Population. In Mahe the highest proportion for the General Population is shown under

'Literate without educational level' while for Scheduled Castes it is 'Primary or Junior Basic'. In Mahe, the highest figures are shown by 'Primary or Junior Basic' in both the General Population as well as by Scheduled Castes. 'Matric and above' shows very low proportions among Scheduled Castes in the state compared to the General Population. In all the areas except Yanam this trend is seen. In Yanam, the figure for Scheduled Castes females is higher than that of the General Population while for males it is less. In Mahe Area there are no Scheduled Castes with Matric and above qualification.

Progress of Education

17. Before concluding this chapter a series of Tables relating to the number of Institutions, number of Teachers and number of Scholars by age-groups as given in the 'Abstract of Statistics 1960-61' published by the Government of Pondicherry are presented to the readers to have an idea of the spread of education in the state. The progress of education during 1954-61 will be briefly discussed in the chapter on Planning.

Table IX—15

Number of Educational Institutions in the State

Type of Institutions		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1959-60	
						Govt.	Private
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A General Education							
Colleges	For boys	2	2	2	2	2	...
	For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	2	2	2	2	...
High Schools	For boys	14	14	19	20	15	5
	For girls	6	8	8	8	3	5
	Total	20	22	27	28	18	10
Middle Basic	For boys	...	...	...	1	...	1
	For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	1	...	1
Middle Non-basic	For boys	28	29	24	23	17	6
	For girls	17	17	17	21	9	12
	Total	45	46	41	44	26	18
Primary Basic	For boys	...	...	2	2	2	...
	For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	2	2	2	...
Primary Non-basic	For boys	109	126	127	136	100	36
(a) Single teacher	For girls	2	1	1	...	...	...
schools	**Total**	111	127	128	136	100	36
(b) Others	For boys	56	61	68	68	58	10
	For girls	15	15	15	12	8	4
	Total	71	76	83	80	66	14
Nursery Schools	For boys	5	8	14	12	...	12
	For girls	2	3	3	5	...	5
	Total	7	11	17	17	...	17
Total Institutions for general education		256	284	300	310	214	96

Table IX—15 *(concld.)*

Number of Educational Institutions in the State

Type of Institutions	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1959-60 Govt.	1959-60 Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B. Professional, Technical and Special Education						
Medical College						
For boys and girls	1	1	1	1	1	...
Law College	1	1	...	...	...	...
Teachers' Training Centre	1	1	1	1		...
Typewriting and shorthand schools						
For boys and Girls	...	4	4	2	...	2
School for adults	38	42	40	38	1	37
School of Arts and Crafts						
For boys	1	1	1	1	1	...
School for embroldery, needle work and dress making						
For girls	1	1	1	1	...	1
School for blind						
For boys	1	1	1	1	...	1
Total Institutions for professional, technical and special education	**44**	**52**	**49**	**45**	**4**	**41**
Grand Total	**300**	**336**	**349**	**335**	**218**	**137**

Source : Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Pondicherry.

Table IX—16

Number of Teachers

Type of Institutions		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1959-60 Govt.	1959-60 Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. General Education							
Colleges	Men	45	46	42	39	39	...
	Women	11	9	14	14	14	...
	Total	56	55	56	53	53	...
High Schools	Men	161	185	291	302	184	118
	Women	79	106	185	164	70	94
	Total	240	291	476	466	254	212
Middle Basic	Men	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	7	...	7
Middle Non-Basic	Men	228	233	212	222	178	44
	Women	132	117	172	190	114	76
	Total	360	350	384	412	292	120
Primary Basic	Men	...	...	7	6	6	...
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	7	6	6	...

Table IX—16 *(Concld.)*
Number of Teachers

Type of Institutions		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1959-60 Govt.	1959-60 Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary Non-basic							
(a) Single Teacher Schools	Men	109	122	127	130	97	33
	Women	2	5	1	6	3	3
	Total	111	127	128	136	100	36
(b) Others	Men	135	138	187	173	147	26
	Women	47	60	75	66	53	13
	Total	182	198	262	239	200	39
Nursery Schools	Men	4	6	3	5	...	5
	Women	3	6	19	20	...	20
	Total	7	12	22	25	...	25
Total teachers in Institutions for General education	Men	682	730	869	884	651	233
	Women	274	303	466	460	254	206
	Total	956	1,033	1,335	1,344	905	439
B. Professional, Technical and Special Education							
Medical College	Men	3	17	42	52	52	...
	Women	2	1	...	4	4	...
	Total	5	18	42	56	56	...
Law College	Men	16	10	...	...	...	...
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	16	10	...	...	...	...
Teachers' Training Centre	Men	3	3	4	4	4	...
	Women	...	...	1	1	1	...
	Total	3	3	5	5	5	...
School of Arts and Crafts	Men	4	7	16	15	15	...
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	7	16	15	15	...
School for embroidery, needle work and dress making	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women	3	4	4	4	...	4
	Total	3	4	4	4	...	4
Typewriting and Shorthand Schools	Men	...	6	6	5	...	5
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	6	6	5	...	5
School for blind	Men	3	1	1	1	...	1
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	1	1	1	...	1
Adults Schools	Men	31	31	39	47	4	43
	Women	4	5	5	3	1	2
	Total	35	36	44	50	5	45
Total teachers in Institutions for Professional, technical and special education	Men	60	75	108	124	75	49
	Women	9	10	10	12	6	6
	Total	69	85	118	136	81	55
Grand Total	**Men**	**742**	**805**	**977**	**1,008**	**726**	**282**
	Women	**283**	**313**	**476**	**472**	**260**	**212**
	Total	**1,025**	**1,118**	**1,453**	**1,480**	**986**	**494**

Source: Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Pondicherry.

Table IX—17

Distribution of Students by Age—groups in Institutions for General Education

Age-group	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 5	454	446	332	294	727	506	808	603
5— 6	1,480	1,283	1,365	965	1,644	1,327	1,831	1,458
6— 7	1,811	1,484	1,958	1,208	3,905	1,798	2,728	2,173
7— 8	2,082	1,432	2,363	1,570	2,286	1,626	3,017	2,048
8— 9	2,246	1,346	2,396	1,577	2,263	1,785	2,752	1,618
9—10	2,156	1,125	2,359	1,403	2,631	1,677	2,298	1,547
10—11	1,992	866	2,091	1,214	3,066	1,503	2,221	1,149
11—12	1,571	624	1,784	1,040	1,765	1,089	2,369	1,496
12—13	1,171	412	1,493	734	1,624	771	2,489	967
13—14	999	370	1,320	573	1,368	528	1,593	675
14—15	719	267	813	274	930	364	1,185	395
15—16	528	176	771	193	717	270	769	264
16—17	488	142	743	235	563	182	611	86
17—18	402	78	500	118	411	123	478	64
18—19	239	45	447	67	315	83	157	32
19—20	196	36	169	47	196	54	95	31
20—21	104	19	68	22	88	36	24	6
21—22	49	9	30	11	39	41	6	3
22—23	6	...	16	3	21	8	6	...
23—24	1	...	2	2	10	2	3	...
24—25	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Over 25	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	**18,695**	**10,160**	**21,020**	**11,550**	**24,570**	**13,779**	**25,441**	**14,615**

Source: Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Pondicherry.

Table IX—18

Distribution of Students by Age-groups in Institutions for Professional, Technical and Special Education

Age-group	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 10	...	...	1	16	74	...	...	...
10—11	...	...	...	19	61	3	...	...
11—12	...	...	18	13	48	20	...	11
12—13	...	...	17	10	49	11	106	64
13—14	...	...	...	3	35	7	109	86
14—15	...	...	55	13	50	15	78	60
15—16	...	...	32	15	48	37	45	28
16—17	...	...	71	24	101	25	81	31
17—18	...	...	170	34	105	46	98	15
18—19	...	...	160	39	144	51	136	21
19—20	...	...	115	39	195	45	153	18
20—21	...	...	93	23	198	32	154	24
21—22	...	...	59	15	107	16	153	31
22—23	...	...	90	9	139	13	123	14
23—24	...	...	76	5	72	21	88	19
24—25	...	...	58	3	62	12	87	15
25—26	...	...	33	3	41	4	69	16
26—27	...	...	56	8	50	4	47	6
27—28	...	...	20	...	35	...	66	4
28—29	...	...	26	5	36	5	70	4
29—30	...	...	22	4	18	1	52	7
30—31	...	...	26	2	18	...	47	9
31—32	...	...	35	3	34	4	52	3
32—33	...	...	16	2	23	...	42	2
33—34	...	...	29	...	27	1	43	7
34—35	...	...	22	...	19	...	44	8
Over 35	...	...	21	...	39	...	18	...
Total:	...	...	**1,326**	**307**	**1,828**	**373**	**1,961**	**503**

Source : Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Pondicherry.

B-III—Part-A-I—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in Each

Union Territory/Area	Total		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY	1,000	1,000	251	735	553	171	82	31	81	51	3	...	N	N
Pondicherry Area	1,000	1,000	219	670	570	216	70	26	96	69	4	...	N	N
Karaikal Area	1,000	1,000	237	808	685	155	15	4	47	30	1	...	...	...
Mahe Area	1,000	1,000	241	702	531	162	122	74	87	52	1	...	3	...
Yanam Area	1,000	1,000	504	900	112	34	305	54	66	12	2	...	N	...

B-III—Part-A-2—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in Each Industrial

Union Territory/Area	Industrial Classification	Total		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than technical Degree	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
PONDICHERRY	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**251**	**735**	**553**	**171**	**82**	**31**	**81**	**51**	**3**	**...**	**N**	**N**	**24**	**10**
	I	1,000	1,000	233	639	459	227	227	76	73	8	...	...	...	...	8	...
	II	1,000	1,000	812	950	177	13	11	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	1,000	1,000	571	815	337	167	65	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	424	833	445	141	120	22	10	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
	V	1,000	1,000	214	629	646	320	86	29	42	22	1	...	...	...	6	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	268	952	544	48	60	...	80	...	18	...	1	...	11	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	103	905	732	71	77	15	78	6	N	...	...	...	10	2
	VIII	1,000	1,000	501	666	382	167	54	167	58	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	215	666	498	193	79	35	134	85	4	...	1	N	56	17
Pondicherry Area	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**219**	**670**	**570**	**216**	**70**	**26**	**96**	**69**	**4**	**...**	**N**	**N**	**32**	**17**
	I	1,000	1,000	16	238	686	667	91	48	182	47	...	...	...	...	25	...
	II	1,000	1,000	734	1,000	233	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	1,000	1,000	434	933	458	...	15	67	34	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	430	832	499	151	60	12	10	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
	V	1,000	1,000	225	587	620	362	86	23	53	28	2	...	...	...	8	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	276	953	507	47	40	...	114	...	21	...	2	...	14	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	109	879	708	97	73	12	95	8	1	...	...	...	14	4
	VIII	1,000	1,000	534	600	370	200	30	200	59	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	151	560	525	250	75	35	150	121	5	...	1	N	76	30

Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas Only

University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than technical Degree		Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree															
		Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
24	10	6	2	1	...	4	1	N	...	N	...	1	...	N	1	...	...
32	17	9	2	2	...	6	2	N	...	N	...	1	...	N	N	...	...
13	2	2	1	N	...	2	1	...	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
11	3	4	7	N	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...
7	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	2	...	...	...

Note: The whole of Yanam Area is treated as urban. 'N' denotes Negligible figure.

Category and in Each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas Only

Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree															
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
6	2	1	...	4	1	N	...	N	...	1	...	N	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	1	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	4	1	...	11	3	...	...	N	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
9	2	2	...	6	2	N	...	N	...	1	...	N	N	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	1	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	4	1	...	16	3	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

B-III— Part—A-2—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in Each Industrial

Union Territory/ Area	Industrial Classification	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		University Degree or Post-graduate Degree Other than technical Degree	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Karaikal Area	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**237**	**808**	**685**	**155**	**15**	**4**	**47**	**30**	**1**	...	...	...	**13**	**2**
	I	1,000	1,000	66	429	838	571	24	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
	II	1,000	1,000	739	989	211	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	1,000	1,000	480	833	460	167	7	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	263	742	724	258	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	1,000	1,000	205	896	773	104	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	274	941	646	59	43	...	11	...	15	...	...	...	7	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	88	921	853	79	13	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	367	1,000	567	...	12	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	297	769	571	171	17	7	80	48	1	...	...	...	29	3
Mahe Area	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**241**	**702**	**531**	**162**	**122**	**74**	**87**	**52**	**1**	...	**3**	...	**11**	**3**
	I	1,000	1,000	...	...	500	...	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	750	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	1,000	1,000	484	742	419	258	89	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	364	375	454	375	182	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	1,000	1,000	95	222	667	445	212	333	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	1,000	...	111	...	610	...	185	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	94	500	701	...	122	400	79	100	...	...	...	...	4	...
	VIII	1,000	...	65	...	548	...	258	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	154	726	500	148	107	56	184	59	4	...	9	...	29	3
Yanam Area	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**504**	**900**	**112**	**34**	**305**	**54**	**66**	**12**	**2**	...	**N**	**7**	...	...
	I	1,000	1,000	391	856	193	60	368	84	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	1,000	1,000	858	902	123	16	19	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	1,000	1,000	849	1,000	63	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	460	915	121	13	409	72	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	1,000	1,000	226	500	95	500	595	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	150	1,000	100	...	700	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	167	983	109	17	628	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	1,000	...	612	...	75	...	276	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	461	880	95	43	266	53	141	24	5	...	2	...	20	...

Category and In Each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only—(Concld.)

Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree															
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
2	1	N	...	2	1	...	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	7	N	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	8	2	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...

Note:—The whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban.
'N' denotes Negligible figure.

B-III—Part A-3—Distribution of 1,000 Persons Not At Work by Educational Levels in Urban Areas Only

Union Territory/Area	Total		Illiterate		Literat without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY	1,000	1,000	390	515	409	368	136	96	57	20	1	N	N	N
Pondicherry Area	1,000	1,000	362	476	448	409	123	90	56	23	1	N	N	...
Karaikal Area	1,000	1,000	433	611	476	364	56	19	34	6	N	...	...	...
Mahe Area	1,000	1,000	333	402	224	311	333	239	109	48	...	...	...	N
Yanam Area	1,000	1,000	560	625	87	107	265	258	83	10	3	...	...	...

Union Territory/ Area	University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than technical Degree		Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree															
			Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
PONDICHERRY	6	1	1	N	N	...	1	N	N	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	9	2	1	N	N	...	1	N	N	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	1	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	2	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note :—1. The whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban.
2. 'N' denotes Negligible figure

B—III—Part B—I—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in Each Industrial Category and in Each Sex by Educational Levels in Rural Areas Only

Union Territory/ Area	Industrial classification	Total		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PONDICHERRY	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**526**	**961**	**405**	**30**	**50**	**6**	**19**	**3**
	I	1,000	1,000	426	943	485	50	73	7	16	...
	II	1,000	1,000	801	990	179	9	19	1	1	...
	III	1,000	1,000	729	966	252	31	15	3	4	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	420	901	512	77	64	21	4	1
	V	1,000	1,000	329	925	592	69	61	5	18	1
	VI	1,000	1,000	474	962	464	38	46	...	16	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	228	974	658	25	93	1	21	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	494	1,000	435	...	45	...	26	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	442	885	423	66	60	25	75	24
Pondicherry Area	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**553**	**967**	**377**	**25**	**52**	**5**	**18**	**3**
	I	1,000	1,000	468	953	441	41	79	6	12	...
	II	1,000	1,000	832	994	143	5	25	1	N	...
	III	1,000	1,000	768	967	211	29	17	4	4	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	463	922	481	59	53	18	3	1
	V	1,000	1,000	347	925	583	70	52	4	18	1
	VI	1,000	1,000	510	965	429	35	44	...	17	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	237	973	638	25	104	2	21	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	558	1,000	374	...	45	...	23	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	503	919	370	45	57	15	70	21
Karaikal Area	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**476**	**969**	**486**	**27**	**18**	**2**	**20**	**2**
	I	1,000	1,000	244	910	694	90	30	...	32	...
	II	1,000	1,000	733	987	260	13	6	...	1	...
	III	1,000	1,000	628	957	364	43	5	...	3	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	309	936	663	61	22	3	6	...
	V	1,000	1,000	248	969	706	31	31	...	15	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	340	944	616	56	33	...	11	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	226	979	729	21	29	...	16	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	275	1,000	667	...	25	...	33	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	337	861	567	85	27	23	69	31
Mahe Area	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**149**	**653**	**532**	**230**	**246**	**98**	**73**	**19**
	I	1,000	1,000	103	597	510	284	297	119	90	...
	II	1,000	1,000	400	745	489	207	111	48	...	...
	III	1,000	1,000	412	1,000	519	...	49	...	20	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	100	445	650	400	237	146	13	9
	V	1,000	1,000	119	800	545	...	318	200	18	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	29	...	618	...	294	...	59	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	143	867	495	133	307	...	55	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	97	...	548	...	290	...	65	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	152	669	505	194	199	104	144	33

B-III—Part—B-2—Distribution of 1,000 Persons Not At Work by Educational Levels in Rural Areas Only

Union Territory/Area	Total		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PONDICHERRY	1,000	1,000	582	763	243	156	154	58	21	3
Pondicherry Area	1,000	1,000	609	810	213	134	162	53	16	3
Karaikal Area	1,000	1,000	547	770	364	206	64	21	25	3
Mahe Area	1,000	1,000	361	450	164	237	408	291	67	22

C-III—Part—B—1—Distribution of 1,000 Persons in Each Age-group and Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas Only

Union Territory / Area	Age-group		Total		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than technical Degree	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
PONDICHERRY	Total Population	5+	1,000	1,000	220	473	551	396	127	102	79	27	2	N	N	N	17	2
		5—14	1,000	1,000	235	324	514	467	240	205	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—34	1,000	1,000	195	406	529	439	109	94	137	56	3	N	...	...	22	4
		35—59	1,000	1,000	228	615	600	323	65	44	75	15	2	...	1	N	23	3
		60+	1,000	1,000	256	746	603	227	50	20	57	6	3	...	1	...	25	1
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	700	1,000	200	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	Total Population	5+	1,000	1,000	190	425	580	444	112	95	87	32	2	N	N	N	23	4
		5—14	1,000	1,000	188	272	576	526	226	199	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—34	1,000	1,000	174	367	544	477	97	83	144	66	4	N	...	...	30	6
		35—59	1,000	1,000	203	558	615	377	54	41	86	19	2	...	N	N	32	5
		60+	1,000	1,000	220	696	634	279	36	15	63	9	3	...	2	...	33	1
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	778	1,000	111	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	Total Population	5+	1,000	1,000	227	572	674	398	42	21	47	9	1	...	...	...	8	N
		5—14	1,000	1,000	277	417	628	519	89	62	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—34	1,000	1,000	191	500	680	469	36	12	81	18	2	...	...	...	9	1
		35—59	1,000	1,000	219	719	710	273	12	4	45	4	...	...	...	...	11	...
		60+	1,000	1,000	248	831	673	169	15	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
Mahe Area	Total Population	5+	1,000	1,000	191	365	408	331	277	248	114	54	1	...	1	N	6	1
		5—14	1,000	1,000	181	225	246	264	546	499	27	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—34	1,000	1,000	150	261	413	408	187	212	238	116	1	...	...	...	6	1
		35—59	1,000	1,000	225	560	570	329	101	85	83	24	1	...	6	1	11	1
		60+	1,000	1,000	305	730	587	214	44	46	48	10	...	...	...	...	16	...
		A.N.S	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	Total Population	5+	1,000	1,000	456	636	117	105	333	246	85	13	2	...	N	...	5	N
		5—14	1,000	1,000	466	538	148	179	371	278	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—34	1,000	1,000	413	574	87	90	332	308	150	27	4	...	...	...	11	1
		35—59	1,000	1,000	486	760	119	70	299	166	85	4	1	...	1	...	4	...
		60+	1,000	1,000	528	854	125	42	292	104	46	...	9	...	...	...	...	...

Note: 'N' denotes Negligible figures.

C-III—Part-B—1-Distribution of 1,000 Persons in Each Age-group and Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas Only—(Concld.)

Union Territory/ Area	Age-group		Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post graduate Degree															
			Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
PONDICHERRY	Total Population	5+	4	N	1	...	3	N	N	...	N	...	N	...	N	N	...	...
		5—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—34	5	1	1	...	2	1	N	...	N	...	1	...	1	N	...	...
		35—59	6	N	1	...	5	N	N	...	...	...	N	...	...	N	...	...
		60+	5	N	...	1	4	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	Total Population	5+	6	N	1	...	4	N	N	...	N	...	1	...	N	N	...	...
		5—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—34	7	1	2	...	4	1	N	...	N	...	1	...	N	...	...	...
		35—59	8	N	1	...	6	N	N	...	...	...	1	...	...	N	...	...
		60+	9	N	1	...	7	N	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	Total Population	5+	1	N	N	...	1	N	...	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
		5—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—34	1	...	N	...	1	...	...	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
		35—59	3	N	N	...	3	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	Total Population	5+	2	1	N	...	1	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
		5—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—34	5	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		3	1	...	...
		35—59	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	Total Population	5+	2	...	N	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	1	...	...	
		5—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		15—34	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	
		35—59	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C-III-Part—C-I—Distribution of 1,000 Persons in Each Age-group and Sex by Educational Levels in Rural Areas Only

Union Territory/ Area	Age-group		Total		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PONDICHERRY	Total Population	5+	1,000	1,000	472	793	394	149	111	54	23	4
		5—14	1,000	1,000	421	642	322	212	253	144	4	2
		15—34	1,000	1,000	458	785	412	172	82	35	48	8
		35—59	1,000	1,000	512	901	433	84	40	11	15	1
		60+	1,000	1,000	554	944	403	50	32	5	11	1
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	750	839	250	161	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	Total Population	5+	1,000	1,000	501	821	363	127	116	49	20	3
		5—14	1,000	1,000	444	680	282	184	272	135	2	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	489	815	385	149	86	30	40	6
		35—59	1,000	1,000	542	921	404	69	41	9	13	1
		60+	1,000	1,000	589	955	371	39	31	5	9	1
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	857	850	143	120	...	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	Total Population	5+	1,000	1,000	429	786	502	192	44	19	25	3
		5—14	1,000	1,000	412	635	489	313	96	51	3	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	403	776	509	205	35	13	53	6
		35—59	1,000	1,000	459	897	511	99	16	3	14	1
		60+	1,000	1,000	487	938	483	61	11	1	19	...
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	800	1,000	200	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	Total Population	5+	1,000	1,000	148	404	366	267	404	304	82	25
		5—14	1,000	1,000	153	183	153	166	676	637	18	14
		15—34	1,000	1,000	84	318	413	390	313	238	190	54
		35—59	1,000	1,000	167	661	577	246	193	88	63	5
		60+	1,000	1,000	296	803	533	174	147	23	24	...
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER X

MIGRATION

General

This Chapter deals with persons born in places other than the place of enumeration. Data have been prepared from birth place returns collected during the census. The interpretation is limited in scope in that true migration will be often artificially inflated and re-migration to place of birth will be marked.

Questions and Instructions

2. In the Census of 1961, in addition to collecting information on 'Birth Place' as in the earlier Indian Censuses, two new questions were introduced to elicit information (1) on the Rural or Urban character of the place of birth and (2) on the duration of residence of the person in the place of enumeration, if born elsewhere. The questions and instructions issued to collect data on these items are reproduced below:

"*Q. 4. (a) Birth Place.*

1. If born in a village or town in which enumerated ... Write P L
2. If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated ... Write D
3. If born in another district in the State of enumeration ... Write name of district
4. If born in another State in India ... Write name of district and State if name of district is known; otherwise write name of State
5. If born in a country outside India e.g. Pakistan or any other country ... Write name of country
6. Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport e.g., buses etc, should be entered as such.

For Census purposes, the four areas of Pondicherry State are treated as four districts. If a person was born in one area (e.g.) Karaikal and resides in another area (e.g.) Pondicherry during enumeration, the name of 'Karaikal Area' should be written. If, for example, a person was born in a village in Nedungadu commune and is residing at Karaikal, the letter 'D' should be written.

Q. 4. (b) Born R/U

1. If born in a village ... Write R
2. If born in a town which is considered a town at the present time even if it was not so considered at the time of birth ... Write U

In Pondicherry State, five places have been declared as towns viz., Pondicherry, Muthialpet, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. For persons born in any of these places 'U' should be written.

Q. 4. (c) Duration of residence, if born elsewhere:—

1. For a person born in village or town or city in which enumerated ... Write X

2. For a person born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration	...	Write the number of completed years this person has been in the village/town/city of enumeration. (Do not take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or business.)
3. If the duration of residence is less than one year	...	Write O
If the duration of residence is one year or over	...	Write the actual number of completed years of residence

The answer to this question pertains only to migrants (i.e.) persons who are born in places outside the village or town in which they are enumerated. The duration should be given in completed years only and fraction of the year should be omitted. For example, for a person born in Nellitope residing in Pondicherry town for 5 years 10 months, the duration of his residence should be shown as 5 years only."

Tables Prepared

3. Four Tables, D-I-Non-Indian Nationals, D-II-Place of Birth, D-III-Migrants classified by places of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration and D-VI-Migrants classified by place of birth and categories of workers and non-workers have been prepared for this territory as well as for the four areas of this territory. The Tables give information separately for rural and urban areas and for males and females.

Types of Migration

4. Migration can be studied on the following basis:-

A. Rural to rural migration within the same district:-

This type of migration will include (i) (a) birth migration (b) marriage migration (c) job migration including seasonal or temporary migration of labour or (ii) periodical migration of persons on holiday or on leave or due to ill-health and casual migration caused by visits made to relatives etc. These types of migrants can be identified with shorter duration of residence in place of enumeration.

B. Rural to rural migration within the State:-

This will include all cases referred to in 'A' above together with cases of semi-permanent job migration. These types can also be studied with reference to data on residence over one year at the place of enumeration.

C. Rural to rural migration outside the State:-

This will be mainly on account of birth, marriage or job. The first and second item mentioned above will be prominent among children and females.

D. Rural to Urban, Urban to Urban, Urban to Rural migration (i) within the district, (ii) within the State and (iii) from other States.

E. Migration of Non-Indian nationals.

Number of Migrants in the State

5. Before I attempt a detailed study of the migrants, an idea of their number will be of use. The Table given below presents the total population, persons born in place of enumeration, born in other areas of the district of enumeration, born in other districts of the State, born in other States, etc.

Table X—1

The number of Migrants and Proportion per 1,000 of Total Population Classified by Types of Migration in the Territory

Description	Actual number	Proportion per 1,000 of total population
1	2	3
Total population	369,079	1,000
(a) Born in place of enumeration	247,184	670
(b) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	37,102	101
(c) Born in other districts of the State	2,246	6
(d) Born in adjacent States (Kerala, Madras and Andhra Pradesh)	77,240	209
(e) Born in other States in India	1,748	5
(f) Born in countries outside India	2,768	7
(g) Birth place unclassifiable	791	2

77.1% are persons who were born in the district where they were enumerated. Migration within the State is limited to 0.6%. Items (d) and (e) in the Table above show that 21.4% of the population have migrated into Pondicherry State from other States in India-20.9% from adjacent States of Kerala, Madras and Andhra Pradesh and 0.5% from distant States. There are 2,768 persons forming 0.7% of the total population born in countries outside India, out of which 1,220 were born in Vietnam, 635 in Singapore, Malaya and British Borneo, 233 in Burma, 169 in France and 147 in Ceylon. The rest were born in other countries in Europe, Asia, two Americas and Oceania.

Number of Migrants in the Areas

6. The extent of migration in the four areas of the State will be of interest to the reader. The figures are presented in the following Table.

Table X—2

The Number of Migrants and Proportion per 1,000 of Total population Classified by Types of Migration in the Areas of the State

Description	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Total Population	258,561	84,001	19,485	7,032
(b) Born in place of enumeration	175,804 (680)	53,034 (631)	13,925 (715)	4,421 (628)
(c) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	28,740 (111)	7,776 (92)	586 (30)	... ...
(d) Born in other districts of the State	1,169 (4)	998 (12)	58 (3)	21 (3)
(e) Born in adjacent States (Kerala, Madras and Andhra Pradesh)	48,571 (188)	21,398 (255)	4,720 (242)	2,551 (363)
(f) Born in other States in India	1,584 (6)	67 (1)	85 (4)	12 (2)
(g) Born in countries outside India	1,978 (8)	666 (8)	102 (5)	22 (3)
(h) Birth place unclassifiable	715 (3)	62 (1)	9 (1)	5 (1)

Note :—The proportions are given in brackets.

The percentages of persons born in the district of enumeration vary from 62.8% in Yanam to 79.1% in Pondicherry. The percentage of migrants from other districts of the State is more marked in Karaikal area, with 1.2% as against 0.3% shown by Mahe and Yanam areas. Migrants from adjacent States vary from 36.3% in Yanam to 18.8% in Pondicherry area. Karaikal has 25.5%. Pondicherry area has highest percentage (0.6%) of persons born in distant States and enumerated in Pondicherry area. It is negligible (0.1%) in Karaikal. Pondicherry area containing the State headquarters attracts more migrants from distant States of India than the other areas. Pondicherry and Karaikal areas show 0.8% of their total population as persons born in countries outside India. Being coastal areas having trade connection with the Far East and Ceylon, it is reasonable to have 0.8% of the total population as born in countries outside India.

Important States and Countries which Contribute Largely to Immigrants of Pondicherry State

7. The following Table presents the migrants from States in India and countries outside India who contribute 0.1 percent and more of the population in the State:

Table X—3

Number of Migrants From Other States and Other Countries Forming More Than 1% of Population of the State

State/Country where born	PONDICHERRY	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	2,920	296	91	6	2,527
Kerala	5,814	912	230	4,669	3
Madras	68,506	47,363	21,077	45	21
Mysore	421	357	32	31	1
West Bengal	471	452	7	5	7
Vietnam	1,220	1,025	189	1	5
Singapore, Malaya and British Borneo	635	251	309	75	...

The biggest contributor to the migrants of Pondicherry State is Madras which has accounted for 186 out of 1,000 of the population in the State. This figure varies from 2 in Mahe to 251 in Karaikal. Pondicherry area and Karaikal area being enclaved in Madras State have shown the largest immigrants from this State. Kerala has contributed to the extent of 16 per 1,000 of the total population in the State. The range varies from 3 in Karaikal to 240 in Mahe area. The proportion in Yanam is negligible. Mahe area has drawn the largest number from Kerala, its neighbour, whose culture and language are identical with those of Mahe. Migrants from Andhra Pradesh have shown a proportion of 8 per 1,000 of the total population in the State. The proportion varies from 1 in Pondicherry and Karaikal to 359 in Yanam. As Mahe, Pondicherry and Karaikal areas are situated in the midst of Kerala and Madras States and separated by vast tracts of these States and Mysore, migrants from Andhra Pradesh are few. The only other State in South India which has contributed 0.1 percent of the State's population is Mysore. The proportion varies from 1 in Pondicherry to 2 in Mahe. Among the North Indian States, mention can be made only about West Bengal. Like Mysore, West Bengal's contribution to the immigrants of Pondicherry is 0.1 percent. Mahe and Karaikal areas have shown negligible proportions while Yanam has recorded a proportion of 1 per 1,000. Pondicherry area has recorded 2 which is natural in that the famous Ashram established by Sri Aurobindo Gosh of Bengal draws many Bengalis who come and stay as inmates of the Ashram.

Migration in Rural and Urban Areas by Sex

8. Subsidiary Table D—II—3 gives the distribution of 10,000 persons enumerated in the State and the four areas by place of birth and rural urban characteristics and sex. The Subsidiary Table has been prepared separately for total, rural and urban. It can be seen from the question on place of birth that the places of birth have been classified as follows:

a. Born in place of enumeration;
b. District of enumeration other than place of enumeration;
c. Other districts within the State;
d. Other States in India;
e. Countries beyond India with sub-classification for Nepal, Pakistan and other countries and
f. Unclassifiable.

Analysis for each of the above classifications with the extract of the relevant columns of the Subsidiary Table D-II—3 in the form of small Tables is given in the following paragraphs.

9. Born in Place of Enumeration

Table X—4

Proportion of Persons Born in Place of Enumeration to 10,000 of Total Population in the State and in Areas

Union Territory/Area where enumerated	T R U	Proportion of persons born in place of enumeration to 10,000 of total population	
		Males	Females
1	2	3	4
PONDICHERRY	T	3,789	2,908
	R	3,930	2,858
	U	3,346	3,066
Pondicherry Area	T	3,907	2,893
	R	4,071	2,880
	U	3,249	2,941
Karaikal Area	T	3,533	2,780
	R	3,563	2,602
	U	3,451	3,276
Mahe Area	T	3,379	3,767
	R	3,368	3,830
	U	3,395	3,676
Yanam Area	T&U	3,663	2,624

Person born in place of enumeration includes people who have hardly ever travelled outside their place of birth. It also includes people who have been away for long as well as short periods and have come back. At the State (rural) level, out of every 10,000, 2,858 females and 3,930 males are born in place of enumeration. The figures are higher for females (3,066) and less for males (3,346) in urban areas as compared to that of rural areas. It really means that there is greater movement of females in rural areas. The highest proportion of persons born in place of enumeration among males in rural areas is seen in Pondicherry area (4,071) and the lowest in Mahe (3,368). Among females, the highest proportion is seen in Mahe area (3 830) and the lowest in Karaikal (2,602). Pondicherry area shows the highest difference in the proportions of the sexes, an excess of 1,191 males over females, while Mahe area shows an excess of 462 females over males. It indicates a stationary female content in Mahe and male content in Pondicherry.

In urban areas, there are 3,346 males and 3,066 females in this category, recording an excess of 280 males over females. Yanam area shows the highest figure among males viz., 3,663 and the lowest is seen in Pondicherry 3,249. Among females, highest proportion of 3,676 is recorded in Mahe while the lowest is in Yanam being 2,624. Pondicherry area also records 2,941 which is below the State average. Yanam area shows the highest difference of 1,039 males in excess over females as against 175 shown by Karaikal area. Pondicherry and Mahe areas show difference of 308 and 281, the former showing excess of males and the latter showing excess of females.

The Marriage migration among females may be one cause for lesser proportion of females in the State and all areas except Mahe.

10. Rural and Urban Migration to Rural Areas From Within the District

Table X—5

Proportion of Persons Born Within the District and Enumerated in Rural Areas

Union Territory /Area	Born In			
	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	279	577	147	159
Pondicherry Area	294	631	144	158
Karaikal Area	256	475	178	190
Mahe area	136	153	27	26

We find more females who are migrants compared to males in both the groups. Proportions for females who move from rural to rural parts are greater than those moving from urban parts. This trend is noticed in all the areas.

The proportion of females who move into rural from urban areas is slightly less than their counterpart males in Mahe while in the other areas proportion of females is greater. Highest proportion of males and females who migrate from rural to rural areas is seen in Pondicherry area. Highest proportion of males and females migrating from urban areas to rural parts is seen in Karaikal Area. Generally, rural to rural movement is much larger than urban to rural migration in both the sexes.

11. Migrants From Rural and Urban Areas From Outside the District but Within the State to Rural Areas

Table X—6

Proportion of Persons Born Outside the District but Within the State and Enumerated in the Rural Areas

Union Territory/ Area	Born in			
	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	4	6	9	10
Pondicherry Area	2	2	8	8
Karaikal Area	13	22	15	18
Mahe Area	1	2	3	2

At the State level, movement from urban to rural is higher than rural to rural. Females are markedly more than males from rural to rural than from urban to rural in the State. The proportions are much less than those of the previous group indicating lesser movement from district to district.

12. Rural and Urban Migration to Rural Areas From Outside the State but Within India

Table X—7

Proportion of Persons Born in Other States of India and Enumerated in the Rural Areas

Union Territory/ Area	Born In			
	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	470	1,135	132	230
Pondicherry Area	377	1,019	131	226
Karaikal Area	695	1,488	144	274
Mahe Area	935	1,322	83	88

Rural to rural proportions are considerably higher than urban to rural in both the sexes. Females are higher in both the groups at the State and in all the areas.

13. Rural and Urban Migration to Urban Areas Within the District

Table X—8

Proportion of Persons Born Within the District and Enumerated in Urban Areas

Union Territory/Area	Born In			
	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	187	200	57	62
Pondicherry Area	234	233	86	93
Karaikal Area	168	214	26	33
Mahe Area	102	128	1	3

Rural to urban proportions are considerably higher than that of urban to urban at the State level and in all areas. Females are higher in proportion than males in both the categories at the State level and in all areas except Pondicherry Area where the male and female migrants from rural areas are nearly equal.

14. Rural and Urban Migration to Urban Areas From Other Districts Within the State

Table X—9

Proportion of Persons Born in Other Districts of the State and Enumerated in Urban Areas

Union Territory /Area	Born In			
	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	14	9	72	63
Pondicherry Area	12	7	74	54
Karaikal Area	25	17	102	117
Mahe Area	...	1	39	21
Yanam Area	11	1	7	7

Urban to urban migrants are considerably higher in proportion than rural to urban migrants in both the sexes at the State level.

This trend is also seen in all the areas except Yanam area where the male migrants from rural areas are greater than male migrants from urban areas. Male proportions are almost higher than female proportions in both the categories.

15. Rural and Urban Migration to Urban Areas From Outside the State Within India

Table X—10

Proportion of Persons Born in Other States in India and Enumerated in Urban Areas

Union Territory/Area	Born In			
	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	564	848	527	731
Pondicherry Area	504	710	633	828
Karaikal Area	527	790	420	679
Mahe Area	681	918	381	542
Yanam Area	987	1,974	248	397

Migration to urban areas from the rural and urban parts outside the State is significant in both the sexes at the State level. Urban to urban proportions are lesser than those of rural to urban proportions. Females are higher than males in both the categories. In Pondicherry Area urban to urban proportions are higher than those of rural to urban. The State trend is reflected in all the other three areas.

16. Migration from Countries Outside India to Rural and Urban Areas

Table X—11

Proportion of Persons Born in Other Countries and Enumerated in Rural and Urban areas

Union Territory/Area	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	16	15	86	129
Pondicherry Area	12	11	115	172
Karaikal Area	28	28	54	91
Mahe Area	8	11	48	53
Yanam Area	...	...	14	17

Migrants from countries outside India are greater to urban areas compared to rural sector. In the State and in all areas except Karaikal and Mahe females are lesser than males among migrants to rural areas. But the proportions are not much disproportionate. Among migrants to urban areas, we find females predominating in the State as well as in all the areas. Proportion in Karaikal is significant in rural sector and in Pondicherry in the urban sector.

Migration with Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration

17. Table D-III gives the duration of residence of migrants in place of enumeration classified by place of birth and rural/urban characteristic of birth place and by sex. The durations of residence adopted are—less than 1 year, 1-5 years, 6-10 years, 11-15 years, 16+ years and period not stated. Figures for rural and urban nature of the place of enumeration have also been furnished.

Subsidiary Table D-III-I gives distribution of 10,000 of persons who are migrants by place of birth, classified as rural / urban and by duration of residence with male and female divisions.

A. Rural Migration

a) **Rural to rural migration within the district :**

At the State level proportions of 243 males and 401 females are seen under duration 1-5 years and 142 and 309 respectively under 6-10 years. Duration of residence 16+ years show 229 for males and 618 for females. In all these cases females outnumber males. At the State level, job and marriage migrations are also seen.

b) **Urban to rural within the district :**

Compared to migrants from rural to rural areas, the figures are considerably less. The high proportions in 1-5 years and 6-10 years indicate job migration. Not much variation in male and female proportion is seen.

c) **Rural to rural and urban to rural from outside districts within the State :**

The proportions in the various durations of residence are not much. Generally, at the State level not much difference is seen between male and female proportions under the various durations of residence. Urban to rural migration is greater than rural to rural movement. Male female proportions show greater variation in Karaikal area and females are more in a number of durations. The proportions being small, no useful analysis can be made.

d) **Rural and urban migration from outside the State to rural areas :**

At the State level, higher proportions are seen in 1-5, 6-10 and 16+for persons born in rural areas. Females are markedly higher. Both job and marriage migrations are to be inferred. Females are greater than males in both rural to rural and urban to rural migrants. Urban to rural movement is considerably less as seen from the proportions.

e) **Born in other countries migrating to rural areas :**

At the State level, figures in duration of riesdence 1-5 years and 16+years are higher. Not much variation in male/female figures is seen. This group may include cases of foreign technicians coming and remaining here for a few years on contract as well as foreign missionaries or foreigners once in the employ of Government settling here.

B. Urban Migration

f) **Rural and urban areas within the district :**

At the State level, durations of residence 1-5, 6-10 and 16+years are significant for rural migrants. Females show greater figures in these cases. Among the urban migrants also these periods in addition to less than 1 year are significant.Not much variation in male female proportions is seen except in the duration 16+ years.

g) **Born in other districts :**

At the State level for rural to urban migrants 1-5 years is significant. Males are greater than females. Job migration can be the reason. For urban to urban migrants, all durations except 11-15 years and period not stated are significant. Generally males are more and this may be due to job migration.

h) **Born in other States within India :**

At the State level, durations 1-5 years, 6-10 years and 16+ years are prominent among migrants from rural and urban areas. We also see that the migrants from urban areas with duration of residence less than 1 year are more than those from rural areas. Except in the duration of less than 1 year, we find higher proportion of females than males. This trend is seen in all areas. In the duration of less than one year, males are in higher proportions than females in the State and all areas except Mahe. In Mahe while among urban migrants males are more, among rural migrants the reverse trend is seen. Difference in the proportions of the sexes are significant especially in the period 16+ years.

i) **Born in other countries outside India :**

At the State level, the significant periods are 1-5 years, 16+ years and 6-10 years. Females are more than males in all the periods. The difference between male and female proportions are well marked unlike in the migrants from other countries to rural areas. We may infer that migrants from other countries move not singly (i.e.) they move as a family.

Comparison of Immigrants and Emigrants From and to the Other States

18. The Table below gives the figures of persons who have migrated to other States and Union territories and those who have moved into Pondicherry.

Table X—12

Number of Immigrants and Emigrants of Pondicherry From and To Other States

State/Union Territory	Number migrated to Pondicherry			Number migrated from Pondicherry			Net migration + Immigration — Emigration
	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	2,920	1,056	1,864	48	22	26	+ 2,872
Assam	54	21	33	205	194	11	— 151
Bihar	40	27	13	1	1	...	+ 39
Gujarat	252	159	93	411	239	172	— 159
Jammu & Kashmir	3	...	3	...	...	...	+ 3
Kerala	5,814	2,697	3,117	2,848	1,323	1,525	+ 2,966
Madhya Pradesh	22	12	10	3	2	1	+ 19
Madras	68,506	21,909	46,597	48,776	18,114	30,662	+ 19,730
Maharashtra	232	110	122	79	51	28	+ 153
Mysore	421	199	222	197	108	89	+ 224
Orissa	12	6	6	...	...	...	+ 12
Punjab	36	22	14	1	1	...	+ 35
Rajasthan	53	34	19	...	...	...	+ 53
Uttar Pradesh	72	44	28	...	...	...	+ 72
West Bengal	471	249	222	45	24	21	+ 426
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	6	6	10	8	2	+ 2
Delhi	58	30	28	57	27	30	+ 1
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	...	...	...	...	+ 1
Manipur	1	1	...	...	...	...	+ 1
Goa, Daman & Diu	7	2	5	9	5	4	— 2
Nagaland	1	1	...	...	...	...	+ 1
Total	**78,988**	**26,586**	**52,402**	**52,690**	**20,119**	**32,571**	**+ 26,298**
							M+ 6,467
							F+19,831

Migrants From Other States in India

19. Pondicherry has a net inmigration of 26,298 persons comprising of 6,467 males and 19,831 females. The immigration is chiefly from Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Mysore, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and West Bengal have sent persons to Pondicherry. States of Assam and Gujarat have received migrants from Pondicherry. On the whole, it can be seen that 13,364 more females than males are added to the population of the State by migration.

Since figures for the earlier Censuses are not available, no comparative study of immigrants from other States can be made.

Table X—13

Sex ratio in the Actual Population, Immigrant Population From Other States and Emigrant Population to Other States in India and Natural Population

Description	Females per 1000 males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Actual population of the State	1,013	1,001	1,053
Immigrant population from adjacent States	2,010	2,290	1,492
Immigrant population from States other than adjacent States	892	751	938
Emigrant population from State to adjacent States	1,655	2,178	1,297
Emigrant population from State to State other than adjacent States	542	92	731

Immigrants from adjacent States show higher sex ratio in the rural sector compared to urban. So also in the case of emigrants to adjacent States. This is because families have moved as units. Marriage migration of females gives a higher sex ratio in the immigrant and emigrant population from and to adjacent States. The lesser ratio in urban sector is to be expected, as time-lag will occur before the wife joins the husband. There is also greater identification of migrants with the areas which form tiny pockets in larger States.

As a contrast, the sex ratio in the immigrants and emigrants from and to distant States of India is considerably lower. The sex ratio in the urban sector is strikingly better than in the rural sector. The sex ratio in the immigrant population from distant States is comparatively better than the ratio in the emigrant population to distant States. From the figures presented, we can infer that those who migrate into this State from distant States move with their family while those who move to distant States from this State do not do so. They perhaps leave their family here and go out to earn their livelihood. Further, the tendency of the South Indians to leave their families in their native districts while moving to distant places in search of work has also contributed to the lower sex ratios in the emigrant population.

Comparison of Immigrants into the State from Other States With the Language Returns

20. The Table below presents the immigrants from other States and the language returns on the predominant languages of the respective States.

Table X—14

Immigrants Into the State From Other States Compared to the Language Returns for the State Languages of the Respective States

State of Origin	Immigrants into the State		Population speaking the State language of State of origin as Mother-tongue		Predominant language of the State in Col. 1
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1,056	1,864	8,040	8,203	Telugu
Assam	21	33	4	2	Assamese
Bihar	27	13			
Madhya Pradesh	12	10			
Rajasthan	34	19	306	149	Hindi
Uttar Pradesh	44	28			
Delhi	30	28			
Himachal Pradesh	1	...	...	...	Punjabi
Punjab	22	14	24	23	Hindi & Punjabi
Gujarat	159	93	210	168	Gujarati
Jammu & Kashmir	...	3	...	1	Kashmiri
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6	6	...	...	Nicobarese
Kerala	2,697	3,117	9,777	10,915	Malayalam
Madras	21,909	46,597	162,403	163,437	Tamil
Maharashtra	110	122	114	89	Marathi
Mysore	199	222	210	226	Kannada
Orissa	6	6	8	1	Oriya
West Bengal	249	222	264	248	Bengali
Manipur	1	...	1	...	Manipuri
Goa, Daman and Diu	2	5	14	14	Konkani
Nagaland	1	...	...	...	Ao, Sema & Konyak

The difference between the number of persons returned as born in a foreign State and those speaking its language as mother-tongue is primafacie striking in the case of these main languages. Actually, Tamil is the predominant language in Madras State as well as in Pondicherry and Karaikal areas. Malayalam is the language of Kerala and Mahe area. Telugu is the language of Andhra Pradesh and Yanam area. As such no comparison can be made. But in the case of minor languages a similarity can be observed, more so in case of languages like Bengali, Kannada, Punjabi and Hindi. The case of Assamese does not reflect a correct trend, unless it is assumed that persons speaking south Indian languages born in Assam have moved to Pondicherry.

Immigration in Rural Areas of the State From Rural Areas of Other States of India

21. The Table below furnishes the immigrants from rural areas of other States to rural areas of Pondicherry State classified by sex for each area. Absolute figures have been presented for ready reference in cols. 2 to 7.

Table X—15

Immigration in Rural Areas of the State From Rural Areas of Other States of India Classified by Sex

Union Territory/ Area	Rural Population		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of adjacent States		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States other than adjacent States		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States of India (4+6)	(5+7)	Percentage of rural immigrants from rural areas of States of India to total rural population	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PONDICHERRY	139,989	140,093	13,093	31,752	66	28	13,159	31,780	9.40	22.68
Pondicherry Area	10,4490	102,309	7,729	21,049	57	20	7,786	21,069	7.45	20.59
Karaikal Area	30,238	31,511	4,292	9,185	3	1	4,295	9,186	14.20	29.15
Mahe Area	5,261	6,273	1,072	1,518	6	7	1,078	1,525	20.49	24.31

Immigration from adjacent States is the highest. Immigrants from distant States is almost negligible in the State as well as in all the areas. Females form a large share in the immigrants from rural areas of adjacent States. More males than females seem to migrate into the State from distant States and in all areas except Mahe. The figures of immigrants from distant States is, however, small.

Immigration in Urban Areas of the State From Urban Areas of Other States of India.

22. Corresponding to the Table presented above, a Table showing the immigrants into urban areas of the State is given below.

Table X—16

Immigration in Urban Areas of the State From Urban Areas of Other States of India Classified by Sex

Union Territory / Area	Urban Population		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of adjacent States		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States other than adjacent States		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States of India (4+6) (5+7)		Percentage of urban immigrants from urban areas of States of India to urban population	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PONDICHERRY	43,358	45,639	4,138	5,985	549	525	4,687	6,510	10·81	14·26
Pondicherry Area	25,560	26,202	2,783	3,812	492	476	3,275	4,288	12.81	16·37
Karaikal Area	10,621	11,631	917	1,490	18	22	935	1,512	8·80	13·00
Mahe Area	3,698	4,253	272	408	31	23	303	431	8·19	10·13
Yanam Area	3,479	3,553	166	275	8	4	174	279	5·00	7·85

Urban immigrants from urban areas of adjacent States form a major component of the immigrant population. The migration from distant States is negligible. A consolidated Table for Pondicherry is presented below :

Table X—17

Immigration From States of India Into the State Classified by Sex Expressed as Percentages of Total, Rural and Urban Population of the State, 1961

Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of total migration from other States of India to actual population of the State			Percentage of migration from States adjacent to the State to actual population of the State			Percentage of immigration from States other than those adjacent to State to actual population of the State		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PONDICHERRY	T	21·40	14·50	28·21	20·93	14·00	27·77	0·47	0·50	0·44
	R	19·69	12·05	27·33	19·55	11·89	27·21	0·14	0·16	0·12
	U	26·76	22·39	30·91	25·25	20·79	29·48	1.51	1·60	1·43

From the figures it may be seen that the migration from the States of India is higher in Urban than in rural areas. Females are higher than males in both the sectors. More males migrate into urban areas compared to rural areas. Migration from distant States is more to urban sector than to rural.

Workers and Non-Workers in the Immigrant Population From Other States Compared With the General Population

23. Table 18 presents the comparative figures for the immigrants from other States and general population.

Table X—18

Distribution in the Areas of State the Immigrants From Other States of India in Nine Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers Expressed as Percentages of Total Population Under Each Category

Union Territory/Area		(a) Total population (b) Immigrant population (c) 'b' expressed as percentage of 'a'									
		Workers									Non-Workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PONDICHERRY	a)	22,054	38,807	7,678	7,506	17,317	3,659	13,352	3,279	24,718	230,709
	b)	2,999	8,481	1,256	2,107	3,899	712	3,448	966	7,290	47,830
	c)	13·60	21·85	16·36	28·07	22·52	19·40	25·82	29·46	29·49	20·73
Pondicherry Area	a)	17,833	27,093	5,063	5,881	14,626	2,813	8,326	2,458	16,369	158,099
	b)	2,274	5,232	566	1,482	2,984	480	1,985	732	4,451	29,969
	c)	12·75	19·31	11·18	25·20	20·40	17·06	23·84	29·78	27·19	18·96
Karaikal Area	a)	3,563	11,351	1,663	906	1,956	762	4,117	625	5,293	53,765
	b)	563	3,137	346	372	669	208	1,190	186	1,697	13,097
	c)	15·80	27·64	20·81	41·06	34·20	27·30	28·90	29·76	32·06	24.36
Mahe Area	a)	227	196	645	369	649	61	632	62	2,030	14,614
	b)	34	50	189	132	222	15	157	17	774	3,215
	c)	14·98	25·51	29.30	35·77	34·21	24·59	24·84	27·42	38.13	22.00
Yanam Area	a)	431	167	307	350	86	23	277	134	1,206	4,231
	b)	128	62	155	121	24	9	116	31	368	1,549
	c)	29·70	37·13	50·49	34·57	27·91	39·13	41·88	23·13	35·87	36·61

At the State level, immigrants who are non-workers form 20.73% of total non-workers. The percentage of immigrant workers to total workers in each category varies from 13.60 in Category I to 29.49 in Category IX. The percentages are significant in that they form more than one fourth in the categories IV, VII, VIII and IX. In categories II and V they constitute more than one fifth and less than one fourth of the respective population. Except in category II the higher percentages are in non-agricultural categories of Trade and commerce, Transport Storage and Communications and Other Services which indicates the preference for non-agricultural activities among the immigrant population. In Pondicherry area for workers, except in category VIII, the percentages are less than those of the State. In Karaikal all the categories show higher percentages than the State. In Mahe area, except category VII and VIII, all other categories show higher figures than the State. In Yanam area, all categories except VIII show higher percentages than the State. In all the areas except Pondicherry, the percentage figures under non-workers are higher than the State average. In Pondicherry the highest percentage is shown by category VIII and next by IX. In Karaikal category IV shows the highest percentage and is followed by V. Category IX shows the highest and is followed by category IV in Mahe. In Yanam, category III shows the highest percentage and is followed by category VII.

The Table below presents the distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers among the general population and among immigrants from other States of India.

Table X—19

Distribution of Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-Workers Among the General Population and Among Immigrants From Other States of India

Description	Population of State	Immigrants from States in India	Immigrants from States adjacent to the State	Immigrants from States other than adjacent States	Percentage of immigrants from States of India to population of State			% of population aged 15-19 to total of its category		
					P	M	F	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	369,079	78,988	77,240	1,748	21·40	14·50	28·21	56·46	56·28	57·04
Primary Sector	68,539	12,736	12,720	16	18·58	10·24	36·36			
I	22,054	2,999	2,995	4	13·60	7·42	40·71			
II	38,807	8,481	8,477	4	21·85	10.71	35·53			
III	7,678	1,256	1,248	8	16·36	15·78	27·44			
Secondary Sector	24,823	6,006	5,896	110	24·20	22·30	31·22			
IV	7,506	2,107	2,101	6	28·07	20·00	38·57			
V	17,317	3,899	3,795	104	22·52	22·93	19·34			
Tertiary Sector	4,5008	12,416	12,050	366	27·59	24·77	37·30			
VI	3,659	712	669	43	19·46	18·71	32·65			
VII	13,352	3,448	3,387	61	25·82	24·60	29·67			
VIII	3,279	966	962	4	29·46	29·41	40·00			
IX	24,718	7,290	7,032	258	29·49	25·20	41·12			
Non-Workers	230,709	47,830	46,574	1,256	20.73	10.70	26·29			

As seen in the previous Table, immigrants from other States form only about a fifth of the total population engaged in Primary Sector. Of the individual categories, Category-I shows the lowest percentage. Presumably, the immigrants are not either interested in agriculture or it is difficult for them to acquire lands or tenancy rights in Pondicherry State.

In the Tertiary Sector, 27.59% of States workers are immigrants from other States. Secondary Sector has 24.20%. Both contribute more than 50% indicating the preference for non-agricultural activities among immigrant population. Generally the percentage of women in the industrial sectors are higher than those of males except in Category-V.

Emigrants to Other States

24. According to figures furnished by other State Superintendents of Census Operations, 52,690 persons are reported to have been born in Pondicherry State. Of this 48,776 persons are living in Madras State, forming 92.57% of the total emigrants to other States. Figures have been furnished only by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras about the employment of persons born in Pondicherry and hence the Table below furnishes the data only relating to Madras.

Table X--20

Emigrants From the State to Madras State Classified by Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers

		Workers									
		Primary Sector			Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector				Non-workers
Emigrant to		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Madras	Males	1,185	944	630	1,187	2,462	428	1,610	1,286	2,663	5,719
	Females	1,454	2,320	33	721	231	24	442	26	958	24,403
	Total	2,639	3,264	663	1,908	2,743	452	2,052	1,312	3,621	30,122

Among workers, tertiary sector engages 7,437 persons as against 6,566 in Primary Sector and 4,651 under Secondary Sector. Among males, categories-V and IX engage more persons. Among females, categories-II and I engage more. As is seen earlier, female who have moved into Madras are more than double than those of males. Non-workers among females constitute 79.59%which is rather high. Among males, 31.57% are non-workers.

Distribution Pattern of Immigrants

25. Table 21 furnishes the distribution of industrial categories among the immigrants from other states.

Table X—21

Distribution by Industrial Category of Workers and Non-Workers of Immigrants From Other States per 10,000 of Immigrant Population

Union Territory/ Area	TRU	Per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to workers									Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PONDICHERRY	T	380	1,074	159	267	494	90	436	122	923	6,055
	R	512	1,512	147	268	489	84	392	75	628	5,893
	U	73	58	187	263	505	105	539	231	1,607	6,432
Pondicherry	T	453	1,043	113	296	595	96	396	146	887	5,975
Area	R	622	1,436	136	287	604	88	345	84	614	5,784
	U	13	17	53	317	571	115	529	307	1,602	6,476
Karaikal	T	262	1,461	161	173	312	97	554	87	791	6,102
Area	R	333	1,919	179	195	234	83	509	62	552	5,934
	U	52	93	103	108	543	137	690	160	1,505	6,604
Mahe	T	71	104	393	275	462	31	327	35	1,611	6,691
Area	R	118	168	107	446	454	29	332	32	1,243	7,071
	U	5	15	793	35	474	35	319	40	2,125	6,159
Yanam Area	T & U	499	242	605	472	94	35	452	121	1,436	6,044

At the State level, in the total sector 39.45% are workers and 60.55% are non-workers. The percentages of workers in the rural and urban sectors are 41.07 and 35.68 respectively. Lesser proportion of workers in urban sector may be due to the tendency of women not contributing to the maintenance of family. Lowest proportion of workers among immigrants from other States is seen in Mahe area (33.09%) and the highest in Pondicherry Area (40.25%). The proportion in the rural sector varies from 29.29% in Mahe to 42.16% in Pondicherry Area. In the urban areas percentage of workers varies from 39.56 in Yanam to 33.96 in Karaikal. In Pondicherry and Karaikal areas, rural workers are higher in proportion than in urban while in Mahe area the reverse is the case.

Agricultural workers (I & II) form 14.54% in the total sector at the State level and the figures vary from 1.75% in Mahe to 17.23% in Karaikal. In the rural sector the percentage varies from 22.52 in Karaikal to 2.86 in Mahe. In the urban sector, the agricultural workers form 1.31% of total population at the State level. The figures vary from 7.41% in Yanam to 0.21% in Mahe. Agricultural activities are less in Mahe. Even in rural sector, the proportion of workers in agricultural activities is slightly less than those of non-agricultural activities, the figures being Agricultural-20.24%, and Non-agricultural 20.83% at the State level. In Karaikal agricultural workers are more (22.52%) and in Mahe 26.43% of the immigrants are engaged in activities other than agriculture.

Generally immigrants from other States prefer non-agricultural avocations.

Immigrants Beyond India and Their Nationalities

26. The Table below shows how many of foreign immigrants claim the nationality of the country of their birth.

Table X—22

Foreign National by Country of Origin in the State

Name of foreign country	Persons born in the country in col. 1.	Nationals of country in col. 1.
1	2	3
Burma	233	33
Ceylon	147	34
China	3	...
Nepal	110	4
Pakistan	62	1
Singapore, Malaya & British Borneo	635	114
Aden	4	...
Saudi Arabia	3	...
Cambodia	35	...
Indonesia	12	5
Laos	4	...
*Iran	2	5
Phillipines	2	...
Thailand	4	...
Vietnam	1,220	20
Syria	1	...
U. K. (including N. Ireland)	19	29
Belgium	3	...
Corsica	1	...
France	169	...
Germany	7	3
Poland	1	...
Portugal	1	3
Switzerland	3	3
Mauritius	1	...
Africa (Unspecified)	67	...
Algeria	1	...
Madagascar	8	...
Morocco	1	...
Re-Union	2	...
U. S. A.	5	4
Australia	2	...
Irish Republic	...	1
South Africa	...	2

Note: *Figure includes Persian and Iranian.

From the above Table it may be seen that nationals of foreign countries who live in Pondicherry form an insignificant number. Further, it is to be noted that not all persons who are born in foreign countries are nationals of those countries. Since Pondicherry was a French colony, previously many persons of this State have gone to many countries, especially to Indo-China, Vietnam, Cambodia etc., to earn their living and even children would have been born to them in such countries. For Pondicherry State the statistics of foreign nationals of such countries cannot be compared with and useful conclusion drawn.

D–I—1-Distribution of 1,000 Non–Indian Nationals by Countries of Nationality

Union Territory/ Area	Total	Nationals of countries in Asia beyond India (Including U.S.S.R.)	Nationals of countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	Nationals of countries in Africa	Nationals of countries in America	Nationals of countries in Australasia	Nationality not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PONDICHERRY	1,000	828	149	8	15	...	...
Pondicherry Area	1,000	407	542	...	51	...	...
Karaikal Area	1,000	954	31	10	5	...	...
Mahe Area	1,000	800	200	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

Small Tables to D-I—1

Nationals of Countries in Asia Beyond India (Incld. U.S.S.R.)

Burma

Union Territory / Area	M	F
1	2	3
PONDICHERRY	61	65
Pondicherry Area	...	34
Karaikal Area	81	76
Mahe Area	...	...
Yanam Area	...	...

Ceylon

Union Territory / Area	M	F
1	2	3
PONDICHERRY	65	65
Pondicherry Area	152	68
Karaikal Area	41	66
Mahe Area	...	...
Yanam Area	...	...

Nepal

Union Territory/ Area	M	F
1	2	3
PONDICHERRY	12	4
Pondicherry Area	34	...
Karaikal Area	5	5
Mahe Area	...	...
Yanam Area	...	...

Small Tables to D-I—1

Nationals of Countries in Asia Beyond India (Incld. U.S.S.R.)

Pakistan

Union Territory/ Area	M	F
1	2	3
PONDICHERRY	...	4
Pondicherry Area	...	17
Karaikal Area	...	...
Mahe Area	...	...
Yanam Area	...	...

Singapore, Malaya and Borneo

Union Territory/ Area	M	F
1	2	3
PONDICHERRY	207	230
Pondicherry Area	17	51
Karaikal Area	269	289
Mahe Area	...	...
Yanam Area	...	...

Small Tables to D-I—1

Nationals of Countries in Europe (Excld. U.S.S.R.)

United Kingdom (Including N. Ireland)

Union Territory/ Area	M	F
1	2	3
PONDICHERRY	50	61
Pondicherry Area	203	169
Karaikal Area	5	26
Mahe Area	...	200
Yanam Area	...	...

Irish Republic

Union Territory/ Area	M	F
1	2	3
PONDICHERRY	...	4
Pondicherry Area	...	17
Karaikal Area	...	...
Mahe Area	...	...
Yanam Area	...	...

Small Table to D—I—1

Nationals of Countries in Africa			*Nationals of Countries in America*		
South Africa			U. S. A.		
Union Territory /Area	M	F	Union Territory /Area	M	F
1	2	3	1	2	3
PONDICHERRY	4	4	**PONDICHERRY**	4	11
Pondicherry Area	...	...	Pondicherry Area	17	34
Karaikal Area	5	5	Karaikal Area	...	5
Mahe Area	...	...	Mahe Area	...	...
Yanam Area	...	...	Yanam Area	...	...

D-II—1-Variation in Natural Population

Union Territory	1961				*1948				
	Recorded Population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural population (2+4—3)	Recorded population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural population (6+8—7)	Percentage Increase(+) Decrease (1948—61) in Natural population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PONDICHERRY	369,079	82,547	*52,690	339,222	317,253	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	...

Note:—* Emigrants to other States of India only

D-II—2-Migration Between the States and Other Parts of India

Union Territory	Immigration			Emigration			Immigration minus emigration	
	1961	1948	Variation	1961	1948	Variation	1961	1948
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	78,988	N.A.	...	52,690	N.A.	...	26,298	N.A.

D-II—3—Distribution of 10,000 Persons Enumerated in Each State/

Union Territory/ Area where enumerated	Born in place of enumeration		District of enumeration other than place of enumeration						Other Districts within the state					
			Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						TOTAL								
PONDICHERRY	3,789	2,908	257	486	125	136	1	N	7	7	24	23	N	...
Pondichery Area	3,907	2,893	282	551	132	145	1	1	4	3	21	17	...	...
Karaikal Area	3,533	2,780	233	406	138	149	...	1	16	21	38	44	...	...
Mahe Area	3,379	3,767	122	146	16	16	...	...	1	2	18	10	...	...
Yanam Area	3,663	2,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	7	7	3	...
						RURAL								
PONDICHERRY	3,930	2,858	279	577	147	159	1	1	4	6	9	10	...	...
Pondicherry Area	4,071	2,880	294	631	144	158	1	1	2	2	8	8	...	...
Karaikal Area	3,563	2,602	256	475	178	190	...	1	13	22	15	18	...	...
Mahe Area	3,368	3,830	136	158	27	26	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	...
						URBAN								
PONDICHERRY	3,346	3,066	187	200	57	62	...	...	14	9	72	63	N	...
Pondicherry Area	3,249	2,941	234	233	86	93	...	...	12	7	74	54	...	...
Karaikal Area	3,451	3,276	168	214	26	33	...	...	25	17	102	117	...	...
Mahe Area	3,395	3,676	102	128	1	3	...	...	...	1	39	21	...	...
Yanam Area	3,663	2,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	7	7	3	...

Area by Place of Birth, Rural/Urban Characteristics and Sex

Other States in India						Beyond India						Born at sea		Unclassifiable	
Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable		Nepal		Pakistan		Other Countries					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
							TOTAL								
492	1,066	227	351	1	3	3	N	1	1	30	41	...	...	12	9
402	957	231	346	N	3	4	N	1	1	29	42	...	...	16	11
651	1,303	217	381	1	2	N	N	...	...	35	44	...	...	3	4
831	1,157	205	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	28	...	...	2	3
987	1,974	248	397	13	27	...	...	...	...	14	17	...	...	1	6
							RURAL								
470	1,135	132	230	1	2	3	N	N	...	13	15	...	...	10	8
377	1,019	131	226	N	2	4	N	N	...	8	11	...	...	13	9
695	1,488	144	274	2	2	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	3	3
935	1,322	83	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	...	...	...	...
							URBAN								
564	848	527	731	1	5	2	N	4	3	80	126	...	...	19	14
504	710	633	828	...	4	3	N	6	5	106	167	...	...	31	20
527	790	420	679	...	2	1	1	...	...	53	90	...	...	...	8
681	9.8	381	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	53	...	...	5	6
987	1,974	248	397	13	27	...	...	...	...	14	17	...	...	1	6

Note :—The whole of Yanam area is treated as urban.

D-III—I-Distribution of 10,000 Persons Born Outside the Place of Enumeration by Sex, Place of Birth and Duration of Residence at the Place of Enumeration

Where born	Total Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration											
		Less than One year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16 and above		Period not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		PONDICHERRY—RURAL											
Born elsewhere	T	122	138	422	578	209	387	110	225	287	694	177	274
in the district of	R	71	82	243	401	142	309	74	185	229	618	109	202
enumeration	U	51	56	178	177	67	78	36	40	57	75	67	71
	U.C.	N	...	1	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	1	1
Born in other dist-	T	5	6	17	17	8	10	2	5	8	11	2	2
ricts of the State	R	2	2	4	4	3	4	1	3	3	5	1	N
	U	3	4	13	13	5	6	1	2	5	6	1	2
Born in other States	T	207	229	561	1,018	302	727	176	509	568	1,628	60	148
and Territories	R	145	166	405	796	242	607	143	429	473	1,406	49	126
	U	62	62	155	220	60	119	32	79	90	219	10	22
	U.C.	N	1	1	2	N	1	1	1	N	3	1	N
Andhra	T	4	4	2	2	N	1	1	1	1	1	...	N
Pradesh	R	4	3	N	...	N	N	N	N	N	1	...	N
	U	N	1	2	2	N	1	1	1	1	N	...	...
Assam	T	N	...	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	T	1	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
	R	1	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	N	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
Gujarat	T	2	1	4	1	N	N	N	...	...	...	N	N
	R	1	...	2	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	N	...
	U	1	1	2	1	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	N
	U.C.	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerala	T	16	16	37	44	24	29	18	29	40	62	12	8
	R	13	13	31	39	22	27	17	28	37	59	11	7
	U	3	3	6	5	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	T	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	N	...
	R	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	N	...
Madras	T	180	206	509	963	277	696	157	477	526	1,563	48	139
	R	125	149	370	757	220	580	126	401	441	1,346	38	119
	U	55	56	138	204	57	115	30	75	85	214	9	20
	U.C.	N	1	1	2	N	1	1	1	N	3	1	N
Maharashtra	T	1	1	3	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	R	...	1	1	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	1	N	2	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

D-III—I—Distribution of 10,000 Persons Born Outside the Place of Enumeration by Sex, Place of Birth and Duration of Residence at the Place of Enumeration

Where born	Total Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration											
		Less than one year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16 and above		Period not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		PONDICHERRY RURAL—(Concld.)											
Mysore	T	2	1	3	4	1	1	N	1	1	2	N	1
	R	N	N	N	N	...	N	...	...	N	N	N	...
	U	2	1	3	4	1	1	N	1	1	2	N	1
Punjab	T	N	...	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	T	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	T	1	N	1	1	...	...	N	N	...	...	N	N
	R	1	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
	U	...	N	1	1	...	...	N	N	...	...	...	N
West Bengal	T	N	...	1	1	N	...	N	1	N	N	N	...
	R	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
	U	N	...	1	1	N	...	N	1	N	N	N	...
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	T	...	...	1	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	1	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	T	...	N	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	N	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goa	T	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
	U	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
Himachal Pradesh	T	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur	T	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaland	T	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Born Beyond India													
Nepal		2	N	3	1	2	...	1	N	1	...	1	N
Pakistan		...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	N	...	N	...
Other Countries		3	3	9	12	7	8	7	8	13	13	1	1
Unclassifiable		7	1	2	1	N	1	...	N	N	1	23	19
		PONDICHERRY AREA—RURAL											
Born elsewhere	T	132	155	468	655	225	430	117	251	310	811	189	287
in the district	R	76	93	271	462	156	350	82	210	254	732	125	222
of enumeration	U	56	62	196	193	69	80	35	41	55	78	63	64
	U. C.	N	...	1	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	1	1

D-III—I-Distribution of 10,000 Persons Born Outside the Place of Enumeration by Sex, Place of Birth and Duration of Residence at the Place of Enumeration

Where born	Total Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration											
		Less than One year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16 and above		Period not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PONDICHERRY AREA—RURAL—(Contd.)													
Born in other districts of the State	T	4	5	15	14	6	5	2	2	4	6	2	2
	R	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	N	1	1	N	N
	U	3	4	12	12	5	4	1	2	3	5	2	2
Born in other States and Territories	T	196	218	540	985	254	676	133	470	485	1,578	56	161
	R	129	154	371	751	194	561	103	389	394	1,351	46	137
	U	67	63	169	232	60	114	30	81	91	224	10	23
	U.C.	N	1	N	2	...	1	N	N	...	3	N	1
Andhra Pradesh	T	2	1	2	1	N	1	N	1	1	1	...	N
	R	1	1	N	...	N	N	N	N	N	1	...	N
	U	1	N	2	1	N	1	N	1	1	N	...	...
Assam	T	N	...	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	T	1	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
	R	1	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	N	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
Gujarat	T	3	1	6	2	1	N	N	...	...	...	N	N
	R	1	...	3	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	N	...
	U	2	1	3	2	1	N	N	...	...	...	...	N
	U.C.	...	...	N	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerala	T	8	5	8	3	1	N	1	1	3	1	1	N
	R	6	3	4	1	N	N	1	1	1	N	1	...
	U	2	2	4	2	1	N	N	...	2	1	N	N
Madhya Pradesh	T	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
	R	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Madras	T	177	203	514	971	251	673	131	466	480	1,574	54	160
	R	118	149	362	749	194	560	102	388	393	1,350	44	137
	U	59	58	152	220	57	112	29	78	87	221	10	22
	U.C	N	1	N	2	...	1	N	N	...	3	N	1
Maharashtra	T	1	2	3	3	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	N
	R	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	1	1	2	2	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	N

D-III—I-Distribution of 10,000 Persons Born Outside the Place of Enumeration by Sex, Place of Birth and Duration of Residence at the Place of Enumeration

Where born	Total Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration											
		Less than One year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16 and above		Period not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PONDICHERKY AREA—RURAL—(Concld.)													
Mysore	T	3	1	4	5	1	2	1	1	1	2	N	1
	R	1	N	N	N	...	1	...	...	N	N	N	...
	U	2	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	N	1
Punjab	T	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	T	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	T	1	N	1	N	...	...	N	N	...	...	1	N
	R	1	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	U	...	N	1	N	...	...	N	N	...	...	...	N
West Bengal	T	...	...	1	N	...	...	N	1	N	N	N	...
	R	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	1	N	...	...	N	1	N	N	N	...
Delhi	T	...	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur	T	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goa	T	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
	U	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
Nagaland	T	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Born beyond India													
Nepal		3	N	4	1	3	...	1	N	N	...	1	1
Pakistan		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	N	...	N	...
Other Countries		1	2	8	10	5	7	4	5	9	11	1	1
Unclassifiable		8	2	2	2	1	1	...	N	N	1	30	25
KARAIKAL AREA—RURAL													
Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	T	105	98	334	434	176	308	102	171	253	461	161	265
	R	61	53	182	277	108	226	58	129	183	386	76	168
	U	44	45	152	157	68	82	44	42	70	74	85	97
	U.C.	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	...	1	...	N

D-III—1-Distribution of 10,000 Persons Born Outside the Place of Enumeration by Sex, Place of Birth and Duration of Residence at the Place of Enumeration

Where born	Total Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration											
		Less than One year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16 and above		Period not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		KARAIKAL AREA—RURAL—(Concld.)											
Born in other	T	8	8	25	29	14	25	3	14	20	26	1	4
districts of the State	R	5	4	8	11	7	14	2	10	11	18	N	1
	U	3	4	17	18	7	11	1	4	9	8	1	3
Born in other States	T	228	238	570	1,082	385	852	248	574	725	1,752	37	101
and Territories	R	177	181	448	886	321	712	209	493	631	1,521	29	87
	U	51	57	121	196	63	139	38	79	93	228	8	14
	U.C.	N	N	1	N	1	1	1	2	1	3	...	...
Andhra Pradesh	T	13	11	1	3	N	1	1	...	N	1	...	...
	R	13	10	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	1	...	...
	U	...	1	1	3	N	1	1	...	...	N	...	...
Gujarat	T	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerala	T	2	N	3	4	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1
	R	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	1
	U	1	N	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
	U.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	N	...	...
Madhyapradesh	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Madras	T	212	226	564	1,074	383	850	246	573	719	1,747	36	100
	R	163	171	445	885	319	711	208	492	629	1,519	29	86
	U	49	55	118	189	63	138	37	79	90	225	7	14
	U.C.	N	N	1	N	1	1	1	2	N	3	...	...
Maharashtra	T	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	1	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	T	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	N	1	2	...	...
	R	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	N	1	2	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	T	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	T	...	...	...	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	T	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Himachal	T	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pradesh	U	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Born beyond India Other countries		8	8	12	17	14	12	13	14	25	20	N	1
Unclassifiable		2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	6	6

D-III—1-Distribution of 10,000 Persons Born Outside the Place of Enumeration by Sex, Place of Birth and Duration of Residence at the Place of Enumeration

Where born	Total Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration											
		Less than one year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16 and above		Period not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MAHE AREA—RURAL													
Born elsewhere	T	47	84	180	136	115	140	49	108	114	109	77	81
in the district of	R	34	74	152	127	99	115	46	90	93	96	62	62
enumeration	U	13	10	28	9	16	25	3	18	21	13	15	19
Born in other	T	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
districts of the	R	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
State	U	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Born in other States	T	291	356	894	1,179	619	789	477	805	1,037	1,702	316	201
and Territories	R	229	303	793	1,083	588	734	458	783	978	1,628	291	189
	U	62	53	101	96	31	55	19	22	59	74	25	12
Andhra Pradesh	T	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerala	T	273	331	854	1,154	616	780	477	805	1,034	1,693	316	201
	R	229	300	774	1,064	588	734	458	783	978	1,628	291	189
	U	44	31	80	90	28	46	19	22	56	65	25	12
Madras	T	6	13	9	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	6	13	9	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	T	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
	U	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Mysore	T	3	6	6	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
	R	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	3	3	6	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
Punjab	T	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	T	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	T	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	U	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	T	...	...	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	T	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Born Beyond India Other countries		3	...	15	16	3	9	6	12	...	3	...	...

D-III—I-Distribution of 10,000 Persons Born Outside the Place of Enumeration by Sex, Place of Birth and Duration of residence at the Place of Enumeration

Where born	Total Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Duration of Residence at the place of enumeration											
		Less than one year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16 and above		Period not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PONDICHERRY—URBAN													
Born elsewhere in	T	69	50	170	175	95	107	53	73	173	193	119	134
the district of	R	47	28	111	117	71	83	44	60	148	162	100	108
enumeration	U	22	22	59	58	24	24	9	13	25	31	19	26
Born in other	T	26	16	78	45	34	38	17	21	70	64	18	18
districts of	R	5	1	16	7	4	5	3	3	9	7	3	2
the State	U	21	15	62	38	30	33	14	18	61	57	14	16
	U. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Born in other	T	403	272	977	1,220	487	754	333	550	743	1,439	96	181
States and	R	180	134	455	588	247	381	202	308	433	846	52	106
Territories	U	223	137	521	628	239	372	131	240	310	589	43	72
	U. C.	N	1	1	4	1	1	N	2	...	4	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	T	33	21	88	124	48	94	68	86	43	166	29	70
	R	22	16	62	84	36	73	58	74	31	141	22	55
	U	11	5	25	40	11	21	10	11	12	23	6	12
	U. C.	N	...	1	...	1	...	N	1	...	2	1	3
Assam	T	2	1	1	1	N	1	1	3	1	4	...	...
	R	...	...	N	1	N	...	1	1	1	3	...	...
	U	2	1	1	N	...	1	...	2	N	1	...	...
Bihar	T	2	N	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	N	N
	R	...	...	1	N	...	...	1	...	N	...	...	...
	U	2	N	1	1	1	2	N	...	1	...	N	N
Gujarat	T	1	3	10	7	3	3	4	6	10	6	1	N
	R	...	1	4	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	...	...
	U	1	2	6	5	2	2	3	3	7	3	1	N
Jammu & Kashmir	T	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...
	U	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...
Kerala	T	93	42	128	134	53	68	39	47	102	143	15	15
	R	28	26	70	79	35	44	25	25	62	86	7	6
	U	65	16	58	55	18	24	14	22	40	57	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	T	N	...	N	2	...	1	1	N	1	N	...	...
	R	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
	U	N	...	N	1	...	1	1	...	1	N	...	...
Madras	T	247	189	684	897	353	550	197	383	552	1,091	50	92
	R	129	86	308	415	171	259	111	201	325	606	23	45
	U	118	102	376	478	182	290	86	181	227	483	27	47
	U. C.	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	N

D-III—I-Distribution of 10,000 Persons Born Outside the Place of Enumeration by Sex, Place of Birth and Duration of Residence at the Place of Enumeration

Where born	Total Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration											
		Less than one year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16 and above		Period not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PONDICHERRY—URBAN (Concld.)													
Maharashtra	T	5	3	10	11	6	5	2	3	1	2	N	2
	R	...	...	1	N	N	1	1	1	...	N	...	...
	U	5	3	9	11	6	4	1	2	1	2	N	2
Mysore	T	8	6	19	14	5	8	2	6	6	8	N	2
	R	N	2	2	2	N	...	...	N	N	1	...	...
	U	8	4	17	12	5	8	2	6	6	7	N	2
Orissa	T	N	1	1	N	N	1	N	...	N	N	...	N
	R	N	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	N	N	1	N	...	...	N	...	N
Punjab	T	2	1	2	1	1	1	N	1	1	1	...	...
	R	...	...	N	N	...	N	...	N	1	N	...	...
	U	2	1	2	1	1	1	N	1	...	1	...	...
Rajasthan	T	3	2	4	2	2	N	1	N	N	1	...	N
	R	N	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	3	1	3	2	2	N	1	N	N	1	...	N
Uttar Pradesh	T	1	N	4	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	...	...
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	1	...	...
	U	1	N	4	2	1	2	2	1	2	N	...	...
West Bengal	T	5	2	21	19	12	16	13	14	22	14	1	...
	R	1	1	5	4	4	3	4	3	10	5	N	...
	U	4	1	16	15	8	13	9	11	12	9	1	...
Andaman & Nicobar	T	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islands	U	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	T	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	N	1	2	N	...
	U	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	N	1	2	N	...
Goa	T	N	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	N	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Born beyond India													
Nepal		N	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Pakistan		2	N	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	N	...	...
Other Countries		15	19	73	93	47	73	29	62	53	94	7	9
Unclassifiable		7	2	12	10	5	6	4	5	5	8	19	10
PONDICHERRY AREA—URBAN													
Born elsewhere	T	96	70	238	218	117	128	64	79	207	228	118	132
in the district of	R	61	37	145	130	82	93	52	63	173	184	100	105
enumeration	U	35	33	93	88	35	35	12	16	34	44	18	27

D-III—I-Distribution of 10,000 Persons Born Outside the Place of Enumeration by Sex, Place of Birth and Duration of Residence at the Place of Enumeration

Where born	Total Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration											
		Less than one year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16 and above		Period not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PONDICHERRY AREA—URBAN (Contd.)													
Born in other districts of the State	T	22	12	81	28	23	34	16	16	70	60	8	11
	R	5	...	16	6	2	5	1	2	7	5	...	1
	U	17	12	65	22	26	29	15	14	63	55	8	10
Born in other States and Territories	T	453	266	1,040	1,235	450	662	273	488	696	1,279	71	119
	R	178	116	422	508	190	274	127	232	372	678	29	53
	U	275	150	618	722	260	387	146	254	324	599	42	66
	U.C.	...	N	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	N
Andhra Pradesh	T	12	3	25	21	6	14	10	2	8	15	1	3
	R	3	1	12	4	...	2	2	N	2	7	...	...
	U	9	2	13	17	6	12	8	2	6	8	1	3
Assam	T	3	2	2	2	N	2	1	4	2	6	...	...
	R	...	...	1	2	N	...	1	1	2	5	...	...
	U	3	2	1	N	...	2	...	3	N	1	...	...
Bihar	T	3	N	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	N	...
	R	...	...	N	N	...	...	1	...	N	...	...	...
	U	3	N	2	1	1	2	N	...	1	...	N	...
Gujarat	T	1	5	16	11	5	5	7	9	17	9	2	N
	R	...	2	6	2	1	1	2	4	5	4	...	...
	U	1	3	10	9	4	4	5	5	12	5	2	N
Jammu & Kashmir	T	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	..	N	...	...
	U	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...
Kerala	T	109	17	75	67	25	15	11	8	13	10	4	7
	R	21	6	29	24	12	5	6	4	5	3	1	3
	U	88	11	46	43	13	10	5	4	8	7	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	T	...	...	N	3	...	1	2	N	1	N	...	...
	R	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	N	1	...	1	2	...	1	N	...	...
Madras	T	297	220	826	1,052	371	568	208	429	601	1,193	60	103
	R	152	101	357	466	170	258	107	216	341	649	27	50
	U	145	119	469	581	201	309	101	211	260	542	33	53
	U.C.	...	N	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	N
Maharashtra	T	5	4	13	15	8	8	3	4	2	3	1	3
	R	...	...	2	N	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...
	U	5	4	11	15	7	6	2	3	2	2	1	3

D-III—I-Distribution of 10,000 Persons Born Outside the Place of Enumeration by Sex, Place of Birth and Duration of Residence at the Place of Enumeration

Where born	Total Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration											
		Less than one year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16 and above		Period not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PONDICHERRY AREA—URBAN (Concld.)													
Mysore	T	7	7	27	20	7	11	2	8	10	13	...	3
	R	N	2	3	3	N	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
	U	7	5	24	17	7	11	2	7	9	12	...	3
Orissa	T	N	1	1	1	N	1	...	...	N	...	...	N
	R	N	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	1	N	1	...	...	...	...	...	N
Punjab	T	3	1	4	1	2	2	N	1	1	1	...	...
	R	...	...	1	N	...	1	...	N	1	N	...	...
	U	3	1	3	1	2	1	N	1	...	1	...	...
Rajasthan	T	3	3	7	3	2	N	1	N	N	2	...	N
	R	N	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	3	1	5	3	2	N	1	N	N	2	...	N
Uttar Pradesh	T	2	...	6	3	1	3	4	2	3	1	...	...
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	1	...	...
	U	2	...	6	3	1	3	4	2	3	N	...	...
West Bengal	T	8	3	31	30	19	26	21	21	35	22	2	...
	R	2	1	8	5	6	5	7	5	15	7	1	...
	U	6	2	23	25	13	21	14	16	20	15	1	...
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	T	N	N	5	4	3	3	2	N	2	4	1	...
	U	N	N	5	4	3	3	2	N	2	4	1	...
Goa	T	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Born beyond India													
Nepal		N	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Pakistan		3	N	5	4	3	2	2	5	4	N	...	...
Other Countries		19	19	98	128	58	96	40	77	57	109	5	10
Unclassifiable		11	3	20	14	9	8	7	5	8	10	28	11
KARAIKAL AREA—URBAN													
Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	T	43	21	67	128	92	59	51	56	155	190	184	223
	R	39	14	60	113	81	88	43	81	140	175	150	186
	U	4	7	7	15	11	11	8	15	15	15	34	37

D-III—I-Distribution of 10,000 Persons Born Outside the Place of Enumeration by Sex, Place of Birth and Duration of Residence at the Place of Enumeration

Where born	Total Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration											
		Less than One year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16 and above		Period not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
KARAIKAL AREA—URBAN—(Concld·)													
Born in other districts of the State	T	34	30	103	107	63	69	27	47	113	113	47	45
	R	7	4	22	12	7	6	7	6	22	18	13	7
	U	27	26	81	95	56	63	20	41	91	95	34	38
Born in other States and Territories	T	301	242	840	1,120	562	887	314	534	821	1,584	54	126
	R	157	109	404	578	299	445	201	303	519	911	29	65
	U	144	132	436	541	263	442	113	231	302	670	25	61
	U. C.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Andhra Pradesh	T	1	...	4	7	3	3	...	...	1	3	...	...
	R	1	...	4	4	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Jammu & Kashmir	T	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerala	T	21	12	77	30	11	15	14	8	33	27	1	1
	R	6	5	17	16	5	5	8	4	19	9	...	...
	U	15	7	60	14	6	10	6	4	14	18	1	1
Madras	T	269	225	748	1,070	544	868	299	516	787	1,552	53	124
	R	150	104	382	555	293	437	193	299	499	902	29	65
	U	119	120	366	514	251	431	106	217	288	647	24	59
	U. C.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Maharashtra	T	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	U	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Mysore	T	3	...	8	6	3	1	...	6	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	3	...	7	6	3	1	...	6	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	T	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	T	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
	R	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
Delhi	T	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	U	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Born beyond India													
Nepal		...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		12	26	39	51	33	44	14	40	55	104	11	11
Unclassifiable		...	1	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	8

D-III—I-Distribution of 10,000 Persons Born Outside the Place of Enumeration by Sex, Place of Birth and Duration of Residence at the Place of Enumeration

Where born	Total Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration											
		Less than one year		1-5 years		6-10 years		11-15 years		16 and above		Period not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MAHE AREA—URBAN													
Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	T	4	21	108	159	30	77	22	39	138	129	52	22
	R	4	21	108	159	30	77	22	39	138	125	47	17
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	5
Born in other districts of the State	T	43	9	43	30	17	4	4	9	13	17	13	9
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	U	43	9	43	30	17	4	4	9	13	17	13	5
Born in other States and Territories	T	386	438	936	1,236	498	799	412	566	1,219	1,803	171	141
	R	206	275	657	842	361	545	275	288	747	1,129	77	56
	U	180	163	279	394	137	254	137	278	472	674	94	85
Andhra Pradesh	T	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
	R	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
Kerala	T	288	391	885	1,181	477	760	408	545	1,190	1,786	163	137
	R	193	275	657	833	361	545	275	288	747	1,129	77	56
	U	95	116	228	348	116	215	133	257	443	657	86	81
Madras	T	21	9	17	26	9	17	...	13	17	9	4	4
	R	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	17	9	17	17	9	17	...	13	17	9	4	4
Maharashtra	T	30	9	26	17	8	9	...	4	...	4	...	...
	U	30	9	26	17	8	9	...	4	...	4	...	...
Mysore	T	34	21	4	8	4	9	4	4	4	...	4	...
	U	34	21	4	8	4	9	4	4	4	...	4	...
Uttar Pradesh	T	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	T	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	T	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Goa	T	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Born beyond India Other Countries		9	13	47	39	43	35	21	69	34	26	9	...
Unclassifiable		...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	13

D-III—I-Distribution of 10,000 Persons Born Outside the Place of Enumeration by Sex, Place of Birth and Duration of Residence at the Place of Enumeration

Where born	Total Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration											
		Less than one year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16 and above		Period not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						YANAM AREA							
Born in other districts of the State	T	15	8	15	8	8	7	8	...	...	...	11	...
	R	7	...	11	4	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	U	8	8	4	4	4	7	...	...	...	...	4	...
	U. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Born in other States and Territories	T	322	256	916	1,355	540	1,046	762	1,038	459	1,915	360	846
	R	230	199	671	984	436	877	685	908	364	1,677	272	670
	U	88	57	238	371	100	169	73	123	95	215	73	134
	U. C.	4	...	7	...	4	...	4	7	...	23	15	42
Andhra Pradesh	T	299	237	873	1,336	532	1,042	758	1,034	459	1,911	352	842
	R	226	191	659	980	436	877	685	908	364	1,677	268	670
	U	69	46	207	356	92	165	69	119	95	211	69	130
	U. C.	4	...	7	...	4	...	4	7	...	23	15	42
Bihar	T	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerala	T	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	T	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	T	11	11	31	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	R	4	4	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	U	7	7	23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mysore	T	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
West Bengal	T	4	4	8	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...
	U	4	4	8	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...
Born beyond India													
Other countries		4	8	...	...	4	19	...	4	27	15	4	...
Unclassifiable		4	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4

Note :—The whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban.

CHAPTER XI

THE WORKING POPULATION

General

It is the first time in the Census of Pondicherry State that a detailed discussion will be made on its working population. No previous data are available for any comparative discussion and as such, the scope of this chapter is necessarily limited. In 1961 Census, the population has been divided into two broad categories-Workers and Non-workers. This classification was based on the actual productive work done and had no relevance to the income or to the capacity of the worker to support himself. A worker has been defined as a person who has some regular work for more than an hour per day throughout the greater part of the working season if he is engaged in seasonal occupation like cultivation, livestock and household industry. In the case of persons regularly employed in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce, a person has been considered a worker if he or she was employed during any of the 15 days preceding the day on which the enumerator visited the particular household. Again, a regularly working person who was absent from work during 15 days preceding the day on which he was enumerated due to illness or other causes was also classified as worker. The term included not only actual manual labour, but also effective supervision and direction. It would follow that the definition of worker has tended to be rather liberal in that, it includes a large number of persons who will be employed but do not effectively contribute to the national income. Actually, in the categories like Cultivation and Household industry, a large number of females who assist the head of the household will also be returned as workers. Again, the fact that any person who has been a worker for 15 days is to be treated as a worker for Census purposes will mean an under-recording of the level of unemployment in the country.

Questions and Instructions

2. The questions on working population asked in the Census and the instructions given to fill up the questions are reproduced below:

"Q. 8. Working as cultivator

Q. 9. Working as agricultural labourer

Q. 10. Working at household industry
- a) Nature of work
- b) Nature of household industry
- c) If employee

11. Doing work other than 8, 9, or 10
- a) Nature of work
- b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service
- c) Class of worker
- d) Name of establishment"

"Questions 8 to 11-working: These questions apply only to workers. A person who is working may be working as a Cultivator, as an Agricultural Labourer, at a Household industry or may be doing any other work. You have to record the answer in questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 according as the person is working as a Cultivator or as an Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry or doing any other work. He may be engaged in only one of the above four categories or in more than one. Thus, a person can be working both as a Cultivator and an Agricultural Labourer, in which case he should be entered both in Q. 8 and Q. 9. Or, he may be working both as Cultivator and at Household Industry in which case he will be entered in Q. 8 and Q. 10. Or, he may be working in any possible combination of 8, 9, 10 and 11 in which case he will be entered in the appropriate places. Or, he may be doing just one kind of

work in which case he will be entered in only one of the four Questions 8 to 11.

Detailed instructions as to how the answers should be recorded in the individual questions are given against those questions below. You should carefully study them before recording the answers. For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a Jail he should be recorded for the work or kinds of work he was doing before he was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he should be recorded for the kind of work he was doing before he was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded but 'I' should be recorded in Q. 12 below.

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as worker. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as non-worker. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purposes of this question. If however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc., or any such work, she should be treated as worker.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully in Q. 11.

Q. 8. Working as Cultivator:—For a person working as cultivator write C. For a person not working as cultivator and for a person not working at all put X.

For purposes of the census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (*a*) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation or held from Government and of land owned (*b*) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

A person who has given out his land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in

cash, kind or share such as share of the produce (agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

Q. 9. Working as Agricultural Labourer:— Write AL for a person working as agricultural labourer, i.e., a person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share such as share of produce. For others put X. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the last or current cultivating season.

Qs. 10(*a*) & 10(*b*) Household Industry:— If a person is working in a Household Industry write (1) the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against question 10 (*a*) and (2) the nature of the Household Industry against question 10 (*b*). Otherwise put X in both questions 10 (*a*) and 10 (*b*). A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. You should carefully keep in mind the definition of Household Industry in the rural area if you are enumerating a rural area and the definition in the urban area if you are enumerating an urban area.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, preparing or making and selling of goods. It does not include profession such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

A person though he may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a paid employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and if so, write the nature of the work done by him againt question 10 (*a*) and the nature of the Household Industry against 10 (*b*).

Q. 10(*c*) If Employee in Household industry:--This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write E. E. For all others put X.

The following examples will illustrate how questions 10(*a*) to 10 (*c*) should be filled up for persons working at Household Industry.

Q. 10—Working at Household Industry

	(*a*) Nature of work	(*b*) Nature of Household Industry	(*c*) If Employee
1.	Spinning yarn	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	X
2.	Dyeing and printing yarn...	Handloom weaving	X
3.	Threshing and cleaning grain	Flour making *chakki*	X
4.	Labourer employed for crushing oil	Oil ghani	E.E.
5.	Tempering and polishing implements	Blacksmithy making agricultural implements	X
6.	Labourer employed for making and firing kiln ...	Earthenware pottery	E.E.
7.	Throwing and Turning pottery	Earthenware pottery	X
8.	Making wooden doors and windows	Carpentry	X
9.	Filling gold ornaments with lac	Goldsmithy	X
10.	Labourer working hosiery machine	Hosiery	E.E.
11.	Keeping accounts	Hosiery	X
12.	Polishing and Scraping metal	Electroplating	X
13.	Labourer employed for putting iron hoop on cartwheels	Cartwheelwright	E.E.
14.	Repairing of guns	Gunsmithy	X
15.	Bee keeping	Production of honey	X
16.	Tending cattle	Livestock raising	X

Q. 11. Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10:—If a worker is not working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at any Household Industry, write the actual work he is doing. If a person is working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at Household Industry and also does some other work (including dairying or livestock raising, orchard or plantation, etc., as distinct from cultivation of crops) which does not relate to any of the above categories, write the other work he does in this question. If he is engaged in more than one work and neither of them relates to any of the three categories mentioned above write here the work on which he devotes more time.

Q. 11(*a*) Nature of Work:—In the case of persons not working or who work *only* as cultivator or as agricultural labourer or at Household Industry, put '×'.

Describe fully the nature of the work done by the person himself. Full and precise information as to the nature of work done by the person should be given either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English. At previous censuses much trouble has been caused by inadequate answers, and if you do not succeed in obtaining satisfactory information on the individual slips, you will be required to make a further visit for that purpose.

Q. 11(*b*) Industry, Business, Trade, Profession or Service:—In the case of a person who is working and the nature of whose own work has been recorded in Question 11(*a*), you should write here the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works.

As in the case of Question 11(*a*), you should describe in detail the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works. Vague answers should be avoided. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or repaired, should be given. If more than one article is produced the chief article produced or serviced or repaired should be given. In the case of business or trade the principal article of trade should be described. In the case of service describe the nature of the service to which the person's work belongs. The description should be such that it would be possible to classify the establishment in which the person is working for purposes of industrial classification of the population. The description should be either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English.

In the case of a person for whom an × is put in Question 11(*a*), put an × in this question also.

Important points to remember in Questions 11(a) and 11(b):

1. Women or children who help with work such as rice pounding or doing domestic service for wages or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes, grass, etc., should be described fully even if they work part-time. *In the case of married or grown-up women who do any of the work mentioned above in addition to the usual household duties such work should be fully described and 'HW' written in brackets after the full description.*

2. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as maker and seller of them.

3. Wherever convenient, for complete description, the work should be expressed by the vernacular name by which it is known.

4. The following are too vague and must not be used by themselves:—

Scientist, technician, civil servant, clerk, engineer, inspector, checker, foreman, overseer, supervisor, labourer, machinist, assistant, contractor, polisher.

5. *Labourers*—For an unskilled labourer usually employed on one sort of work alone, give also the sort of work done, e. g., railway porter, market or bazar porter, labourer employed on road digging, bricklayer's labourer. If accustomed to work on various jobs, write general labourer.

6. *Machine Operators*—Always state the kind of machine giving its recognized name, if any.

7. *Shop-keepers, Retail Dealers, Shop Assistants*—If wholly or mainly engaged in selling, write 'Dealer' (if principal) or, Shop Assistant or Salesman (if assisting) and state whether the business is wholesale or retail or both. For shop assistants and salesman in stores with several departments, state the particular department in which engaged (e.g., Ship and Railway Parts,Fans and Sewing Machines, Grocers and Confectioners).

8. *Transport Workers*—Describe fully the nature of the transport, e. g., air transport, rail transport, transport by motor car or motor cycle, or vehicles drawn by horse, etc.

9. *Services*—For a person engaged in the Defence Services write 'Service of Central Government'.

10. If the job is known in the trade or industry by a special name, use that name. Managers, Foreman, etc., should be given the department/branch wherever applicable e.g., Sales Manager or a Manager of Hardware Department, Machine Shop Foreman or Boiler Room Foreman, etc. The following terms are insufficient by themselves:—

Manufacturer, merchant, agent, broker, refractor, dealer, engineer and iron works, etc.

11. *Domestic services*—In the case of any private servant e.g., a cook or domestic servant, write only 'Private cook or domestic servant'. There is no industry in his case but in the case of persons employed in hostels, restaurants, boarding houses, institutions, etc. the words hotel, restaurant, etc., should be added.

For persons in the employ of firms carrying on two or more businesses, if the businesses are carried on in separate premises then the business carried on at the premises in which the person is employed should be given. If the businesses are carried on in the same premises but each has a separate organisation (i.e., they have separate records of employment, production, etc.) then the appropriate business should be quoted. If, however, the two activities are carried on side by side then the major activity of the firm or establishment should be given.

12. *Commerce*—Special care should be taken to see that the distinction between retail and wholesale business is clear. As in industries, the goods handled should be clearly indicated.

Q. 11 (c) Class of Worker:—

For a person who is:—

1. an *Employer*, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Q. 11(*a*) ...	write MR
2. an *Employee*, that is, who does his work described in Q. 11(*a*) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind ...	write EE
3. a *Single Worker*, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11(*a*) without employing others, except casually and without the help of other members of the family except casually. This will include workers working as members of co-operatives	write SW
4. a *Family Worker*, that is, who is doing his work described in Q.11(*a*) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind ...	write FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in Qs. 11 (a) and 11 (b) put an X in this question also.

Explanation:—

(*i*) An *Employer* is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Q. 11 (a). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in Q. 11 (a). But

a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he his employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

(*ii*) An *Employee* is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

(*iii*) A *Single Worker*, for the purpose of Q. 11 (c) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else, and in his turn does not employ anybody else not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a *Single Worker* will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

(*iv*) A *Family Worker* is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work every day during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Q. 11, such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' in Q. 10 whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Q. 11 (d) Name of Establishment:—Describe in detail the name of the factory, workshop, business house, company, shop, etc. If a person has no fixed place of work, write 'No fixed place of work'.

For a person for whom an X is put in Qs. 11(a), 11(b) and 11(c) put an X in this question also.

The following examples will illustrate how Qs. 11(a) to 11(d) should be filled up for person doing work other than 8, 9 or 10.

Q. 11—Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10.

	Q. 11 (a) Nature of Work	Q. 11 (b) Nature of Industry Profession, Trade or Service	Q. 11 (c) Class of Workers	Q. 11 (d) Name of Establishment
1.	Cutting trees in forests ...	Logging in forests	EE	Forest Department of Government
2.	Hunting for fur	Hunting	SW	No fixed place of work
3.	Gardener in mango orchard	Fruit growing	EE	Master's Mango orchard
4.	Paid farm labourer ...	Coffee plantation	EE	Muthuswamy Coffee Estate
5.	Travelling Ticket Inspector...	Northern Railway	EE	Northern Railway
6.	Senior Scientific Officer ...	Indian Ceramic Institute ...	EE	Indian Ceramic Institute
7.	Foreman	Kiln room in Ceramic Institute	EE	Indian Ceramic Institute

Q. 11—Doing Work Other than 8, 9 or 10 (Contd.)

	Q. 11 (a) Nature of Work	Q. 11 (b) Nature of Industry Profession, Trade or Service	Q. 11 (c) Class of Workers	Q. 11 (d) Name of Establishment
8.	Contractor	Supplying gypsum to Fertilizer Factory	MR	Sindri Fertilizer Factory
9.	Accountant	Locomotive Factory	EE	Chittaranjan Locomotives
10.	Goods porter	Railway Station porter	SW	Delhi Central Railway Station
11.	Day labourer	Road digging in Mathura Road	EE	C. P. W. D.
12.	Labourer	Assisting bricklayer in house building	EE	Defence Colony, New Delhi
13.	General Labourer	No fixed job	SW	No fixed place of work
14.	Machine Operator ...	Electric transformer in Electric Supply Transformer Station	EE	Delhi Electric Supply Croporation
15.	Shop Assistant	Retail shop in Stationery Stores	FW	Madan Brothers
16.	Dealer	Wholesale Stores in grains and cereals	MR	Sahu and Co.
17.	Salesman	Retail shop of ready made garments and hosiery ...	FW	Dayanand Sons
18.	Sales Manager	Hardware Department, Kaka Agrico	EE	Kaka Agrico
19.	Boiler Room Foreman ...	Indian Iron and Steel Company	EE	Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur
20.	Air pilot	Air transport	EE	Indian Airlines Corporation
21.	Bus driver	Motor transport Service	EE	Government Motor Transport Service
22.	Manager and Proprietor ...	Motor Truck goods transport	MR	Prakash Transport Service
23.	Radiologist	Surgical Department of Hospital	EE	Medical College, Calcutta
24.	Plant Nutritionist	Plant Protection Research	EE	I.C.A.R. Pusa, Delhi
25.	Chemist	Sugar factory	EE	Bimal Sugar Factory
26.	Chemist	Pharmrceutical factory	EE	Akah Chemical and Pharmaceutical factory
27.	Secretary	Administrative Department of Life Insurance Corporation	EE	L. I. C., Delhi
28.	Assistant Secretary ...	Commerce and Industry Department, Madras	EE	Government of Madras State
29.	Supervisor	Jewellery Works	FW	Kundan Brothers Jewellers, Jaipur.
30.	Machinist	Lathe Department in ... ... Engineering Works	EE	Hooghly Docking Company.
31.	Private cook or domestic servant.	...	EE	Master's house.
32.	Cook	Residential Hotel	EE	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
33.	Khansama	Boarding House and Club ...	EE	XYZ Club.
34.	Grocer	Retail trade in grocery ...	SW	Home.
35.	Chartered Accountant ...	Steel Production Factory ...	EE	Bhilai Steel Plant.
36.	Accountant	Jute mill	EE	Howrah Jute Mill.
37.	Cinema Artist	Cinema Company	EE	ABC Cinema Co.
38.	Sign painter	Commercial Sign painting ...	EE	Rupalekha Company.
39.	Canvas bag maker ...	Cement Company	EE	Portland Cement Co.
40.	Sharebroker	Broker in tea and jute shares ...	SW	ABC Share Exchange.

Q. 11—Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10. (Concld.)

	Q. 11 (a) Nature of Work	11 (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	11 (c) Class of Workers	11 (d) Name of Establishment
41.	Discount broker	Discounting of bills in business House	MR	ABC Business House Ltd.
42.	Die Caster	General Engineering Works ...	EE	Ramachandra Engineering Co.
43.	Ochre grinder	Wood paint Factory	EE	ABC Paint Factory.
44.	Distillation Plant Operator	Brewery Factory	EE	Solan Breweries.
45.	Grinder	Chemical Factory	EE	ABC Chemical Factory
46.	Cleaner	Steel Rerolling Works	EE	ABC Rerolling Mills.
47.	Ticket Collector	Cinema House	EE	ABC Cinema.
48.	Iron moulder	Iron & steel Foundry ...	EE	ABC Engineering Works.
49.	Foreman	Packing Department in oil mill.	EE	ABC Oil Mill Company.
50.	Foreman	Saw mill in wagon Factory	EE	ABC Wagon Company.
51.	Foundry Caster	Aluminium Factory	EE	ABC Aluminium Company.
52.	Furnace man	Boiler shop, Iron foundry works	EE	ABC Iron Foundry.
53.	Mono printer	Printng works	EE	Govt. Printing Press.
54.	Brass turner	Small tools production ...	EE	ABC Small Tools Company.
55.	Honorary social worker	State Social Welfare Board	SW	State Social Welfare Board.
56.	Member of Parliament	Parliament	SW	Parliament, Delhi. ...
57.	Free lance Journalist	Writing for newspapers and periodicals	SW	No fixed journal.
58.	Political worker ...	Political work	SW	Name of party."

Classification of Workers into Industrial Categories

3. The workers have been classified into 9 industrial categories based on the nature of the establishment in which the worker is engaged. The establishment itself has been classified on the basis of products made or services provided by that establishment. In the case of self-employed persons, they have been grouped under the classified industry to which their activity relates. In the case of others, they have been grouped under the industry in which they are employed. This scheme of classification known as "Indian Standard Industrial Classification" is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification. Two categories are found in the agricultural sector-Cultivator and Agricutural labourer and 7 in the non-agricultural sector — Mining and quarrying, Household industry, Manufacturing other than household industry, Construction, Trade and commerce, Transport, storage and communications and Other services. The classification is based on principal work.

I. Cultivator:

The first classification of workers is Cultivator. A person has been classified as cultivator in this Census if he or she is engaged as an employer, sing'e worker or family worker in (i) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land, owned or held from Government (ii) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share in the produce of crop (iii) it is not necessary that a person should own the land absolutely. Even if the land cultivated is held on lease or under a variety of tenures, the person has been regarded as a cultivator. Till 1961, a distinction was made in the Censuses between different kinds of ownership of land which was interlinked with 'gainful occupation'. In 1961, Cultivator has come to denote only fulfilment of an

economic function and not a title. The shift of emphasis is from land ownership status to activity status. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include the growing or keeping of orchards or groves or working in plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plants. Persons engaged in tree-growing or working in plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona have not been treated as cultivators. A person who leases out his lands to others for cultivation and gets a return in the shape of money or share of the crop and who does not even supervise and direct cultivation of land will not also come under the category of cultivator.

Persons engaged in cultivation involving ploughing, sowing and harvesting of cereal crops such as rice, wheat and maize, tuber crops like potato and sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bengal gram, pulses such as groundnut, kesar and other grams, production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops and production of raw cotton have been considered as cultivators. Growing of other field produce like fruits and nuts in plantations and orchards, wood, bamboo, etc. and plantation crops like tea, coffee, rubber etc., do not come within the purview of cultivation.

II. Agricultural Labourer :

Any person who works on another's land for wages in cash or kind without having any supervision or direction in cultivation has been classified as (Agricultural Labourer). Such a person should have been working as agricultural labourer in the last or current cultivating season to be included under the category of 'Agricultural Labourer'. The labourer will not have any right to lease the land on which he works nor will he be responsible for the crop sown and he will not also bear any risk of cultivation.

III. Mining and Quarrying :

The third classification of workers relate to the persons engaged in the sector of Mining and Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and other allied activities. This includes mining of coal, iron ores, etc., quarrying of stone, clay etc., production and rearing of livestock, planting and conservation of forests and production of other, plantation crops, etc.

IV. Household Industry:

A household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself and/or by the members of the household/or at home within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas.

The industry should not be run on the lines of a factory i.e. the establishment not using power should not employ 20 or more persons and should not employ 10 or more persons if some kind of power is used. It should be confined to the household scale where the workers will be composed of the head of the household and the members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside being of minor importance. But a household industry can use machinery and employ power like steam, electricity, oil, etc. to drive the machinery.

The household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods but should not be confined to the processes of buying and selling alone.

Location is an important factor in classifying an industry as a household industry for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In rural areas even if the industry is located within the village instead of at home, it is possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after the work. In urban areas, such free movement is not possible. Therefore, in urban areas, the definition of household industry is limited to industries which are located at home though part of the work may be done outside.

Persons working in such household industries have been classified under the group 'Household Industries'. Persons working unpaid or working as apprentices in another industry carried on by a household in which they are not members are also classified only under Household industry.

V. Manufacturing :

Manufacturing other than household industry is the fifth classification of the workers adopted in this Census. This includes manufacturing of foodstuffs, beverages, textile products, wooden products, paper products, leather products, basic metals, transport equipments, etc. This includes all manufacturing except manufacturing done in the household industry.

VI. Construction :

The sixth group of worker in the classification of workers relates to the person engaged in the sector of 'Construction'. This includes construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, telegraph, telephone line, waterways, reservoirs, etc.

VII. Trade and Commerce :

The seventh group of worker relates to the workers in the sector of 'Trade and Commerce'. This includes retail and wholesale trade and commercial activities like banking, money lending, stocks and shares, etc.

VIII. Transport, Storage and Communication :

The eighth group relates to workers in 'Transport, Storage and Communication'. This includes transport by all modes, storage and warehousing and postal, telephonic and other communications.

IX. Other Services :

The ninth classification 'Other Services' includes workers in governmental services, educational, medical, legal, business services, personal services, community services and the general or casual labourers who do not have any fixed place of work.

The industries have also been classified by a three digit code system. According to this, the industries have been divided into 9 Divisions, the first digit of the code number representing the Division, 45 Major Groups the second digit of the code number representing it, and into 343 Minor Groups which are represented by the third digit of the code number. The Standard Industrial classification containing the names of industries along with the code numbers is given as Appendix A to this chapter.

Principal and Subsidiary Occupation

4. The above classifications of workers have been done only on the basis of principal occupation. Originally it was not intended to distinguish between the principal and subsidiary workers. Later, it was decided to introduce this distinction which was on the basis of time spent in the particular work. The work on which the person spent most of his time was considered as principal work and the other subsidiary. It had no relation to the income earned by the occupation. If more than two occupations were returned in the individual slip, the enumerator found out the principal work and marked the question against which the principal work had been recorded with a ring round the question number. In the case of more than two entries of occupations, after thus marking the principal work, the other work next in importance was ascertained and marked with a tick mark on the right-hand side of the proper question number. The importance of subsidiary work among other subsidiary works was decided on the basis of the time spent in that work. As the finding out of principal and subsidiary work was a later introduction, no specific column could be provided in the individual slip and hence this method of indicating the principal and subsidiary work by a ring and a tick had to be adopted.

Occupational Classification

5. Apart from the industrial classification adopted to classify the workers according to

the nature of the establishment in which the workers work, an occupational classification was also adopted to classify the workers according to each occupation. This classification has been based on the National Classification of Occupations with code structure which classify various occupations into occupational Divisions, Groups and Families. In this three digit code system, the Division is represented by the first digit of the code number, occupational Group by the second digit and the occupational Family by the third digit. 11 occupational Divisions, 75 occupational Groups and 331 Families have been adopted in this Census. This system based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations has been modified to suit the Indian conditions which was approved in 1958 by the working group represented by major users of occupational data in India. The classification is based on the basic tasks involved in each occupation.

Tables Prepared

6. The following are the Tables which provide data on the economic aspects of the population:

1. Primary Census Abstract
2. B-I—Workers and Non-workers classified by sex and broad age-groups
3. B-II—Workers and Non-workers in Cities, Town-groups and Towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age-groups
4. B-III—Part-A-Industrial classification of Workers and Non-workers by educational levels in urban areas only

   Part—B—Industrial classification of Workers and Non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only
5. B-IV—Part A-Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work at Household Industry

   Part—B—Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work in Non-household Industry, trade, business, profession or service

   Part—C—Industrial classification by sex and Division, Major groups and Minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation
6. B-V—Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation
7. B-VI—Occupational Divisions of persons at work other than cultivation classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only
8. B-VII-Part-A-Persons working principally (i) as Cultivators (ii) as Agricultural labourers or (iii) at Household Industry classified by sex and by secondary work (i) at Household Industry (ii) as Cultivator or (iii) as Agricultural Labourer

   Part—B—Industrial classification by sex of persons working in Non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also engaged in Household Industry
9. B-VIII—Part-A-Persons unemployed aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only

   Part—B—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above classified by sex and educational levels in rural areas only
10. B-IX—Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity
11. B-X—Sample households (i) engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry (ii) engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both and (iii) engaged both in cultivation and household industry for all areas.

12. B-XI—Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural and urban areas separately
13. B-XII—Sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separately
14. B-XIII—Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated classified by principal household industry in rural and urban areas separately
15. B-XIV—Part A—Sample households classified by major groups of principal household industry and the number of persons engaged

    Part—B—Sample households classified by minor groups of principal household industry
16. B-XV—Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry classified by size of land in rural and urban areas separately
17. B-XVI—Sample principal household industry classified by period of working and total number of workers engaged in household industry in all areas
18. C-VIII—Part—A—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes

    *Part B—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Tribes
19. +D-IV—Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational Divisions and Groups.
20. D-VI—Distribution of Industrial categories of workers and non-workers by Place of Birth
21. E-III--Census Houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power used, no power used and size of employment
22. SCT-I—Part—A—Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes

    *Part—B—Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Tribes
23. SCT-V—Part—A—Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas only for members of Scheduled Castes. (Households of members of Scheduled Castes in a 20 percent sample of all Households)

    *Part—B—Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas only for members of Scheduled Tribes

    (Households of members of Scheduled Tribes in a 20 percent sample of all Households)
24. SC-I—Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes
25. *ST-II—Persons not at work classified by sex and type of activity for Scheduled Tribes

The Strength of Working Force

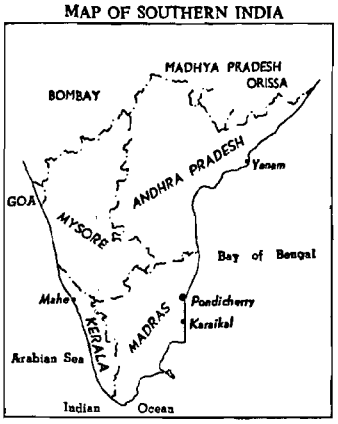
7. The workers of Pondicherry number 138,370 forming 37.5% of the total population. Male workers number 101,095 forming 55% of the total male population and female workers number 37,275 forming 20% of the total female

Note : *The Tables marked thus have not been prepared as there are no Scheduled Tribes in Pondicherry.
+The Table marked thus has not been prepared as there is no city in this territory which has more than one lakh population.

THE UNION TERRITORY OF
PONDICHERRY

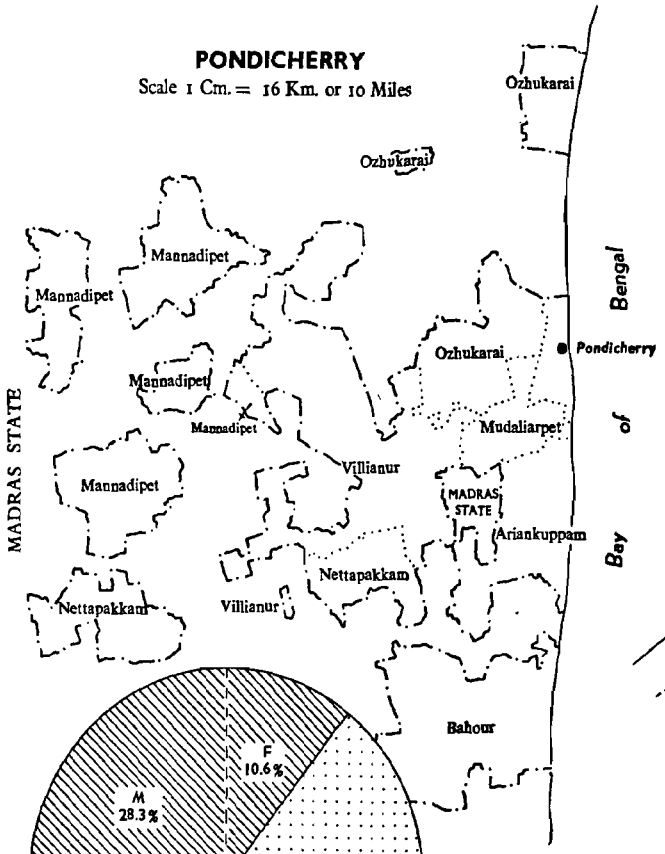
PROPORTION OF WORKERS & NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION WITH MALE & FEMALE DIVISIONS, 1961

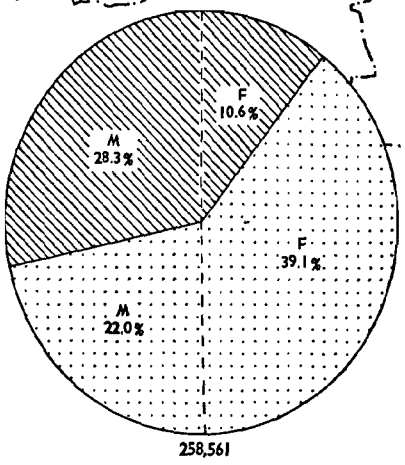
MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA



PONDICHERRY

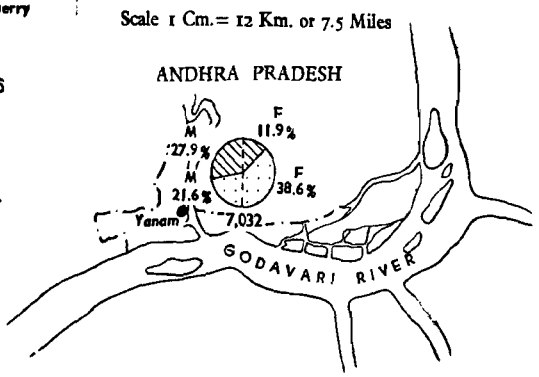
Scale 1 Cm. = 16 Km. or 10 Miles





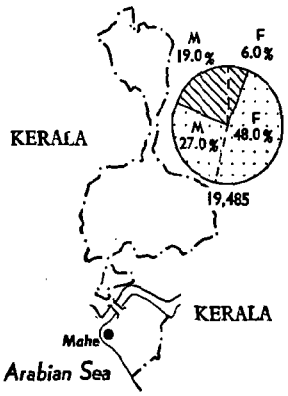
YANAM

Scale 1 Cm. = 12 Km. or 7.5 Miles



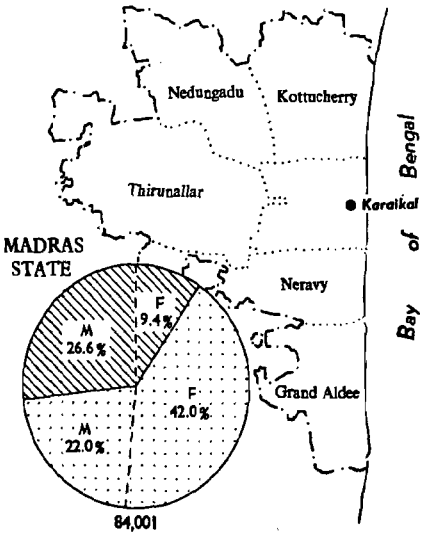
MAHE

Scale 1 Cm. = 8 Km. or 5 Miles



KARAIKAL

Scale 1 Cm. = 16 Km. or 10 Miles



REFERENCE

State Boundary

Commune Boundary

Workers

Non-Workers

Males M

Females F

population. Mahe has the lowest percentage of workers (25%) and Yanam (39.8%). In general, half of the male population and 1/5th of the female population are workers. Mahe is an exception to this in that only 3,708 males out of 8,959 males and 1,163 out of 10,526 females are workers. Again in the rural sector, workers form 40% of the rural population and in the urban sector 30% of the urban population. The proportion of female workers is high in rural areas (23%). It is double than that of the urban population, but most of the female workers work as agricultural labourers. Normally, 15-59 is the age-group of workers and 58.7% of this age-group are workers. It is 46% for urban areas and 62.9% for rural areas. In the State, 1/4th of the workers are engaged as agricultural labourers. It has the highest proportion of 13.5% in Karaikal, and lowest of 1% in Mahe. The proportion of workers in the State and in each area to the total population as given in Subsidiary Table B—I—1 is given below:

Table XI—1

Proportion of Workers (in terms of percentage) to the Total Population, Total Males and Total Females in the Territory and Areas

Union Territory / Area	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
PONDICHERRY	37.5	55.1	20.1
Pondicherry Area	38.9	56.2	21.3
Karaikal Area	36.0	54.7	18.3
Mahe Area	25.0	41.4	11.0
Yanam Area	39.8	56.3	23.7

The low proportion of female workers in Mahe can be attributed to the absence of agricultural activity. Only 1.5% of the workers in Mahe are engaged in agricultural sector. The proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers is the lowest in this area. Among the total workers of the State, Pondicherry accounts for more than 70%. 1/5th of the workers are in Karaikal. The proportions of workers in each area to the total workers of the State and the proportions of population in each area to the total population of the State are given below in the form of a Statement:

Union Territory/ Area	Proportion of total workers of State in each area	Proportion of total State population in each area
PONDICHERRY	100.0	100.0
Pondicherry Area	72.6	70.1
Karaikal Area	21.9	22.8
Mahe Area	3.5	5.3
Yanam Area	2.0	1.8

The distribution of the workers of the State in the areas follows almost the same pattern as population, except in Mahe.

Distribution of Population Among Industrial Categories in Pondicherry

8. The distribution of population among the nine industrial categories and non-workers in this Union Territory and in the nearby States expressed in terms of percentage is given in the following Table:

Table XI—2

Distribution of Population Among Industrial Categories in Pondicherry and Adjacent States

	Workers									
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers
Pondicherry	6.0	10.5	2.1	2.0	4.7	1.0	3.6	0.9	6.7	62.3
Madras	19.1	8.4	1.2	3.5	2.5	0.6	2.3	0.8	7.0	54.4
Kerala	7.0	5.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	0.4	1.9	0.9	8.0	66.7
Andhra	20.8	14.8	1.6	5.1	1.3	0.6	2.2	0.6	4.8	48.1

In the categories of Manufacturing, Construction and in Trade and commerce, the proportion of population engaged is higher than that in the three Southern States. The proportion of non-workers is also higher. When the proportions in Pondicherry area are compared with that of South Arcot district of Madras which surround the area on three sides, it can be seen that while the agricultural sector engages 35% of South Arcot's population, only 17% of people in Pondicherry are engaged in this sector. The proportions are higher in all other categories of workers and still higher in the category of manufacturing other than household industry. The disparity is quite marked in the manufacturing sector because South Arcot is a backward area of Madras State and does not have many manufacturing industries.

The distribution of population in India and each state among the industrial categories is presented in the Table given below:

Table XI—3

Distribution of 1,000 Persons in India and Each State Among the Nine Industrial Categories

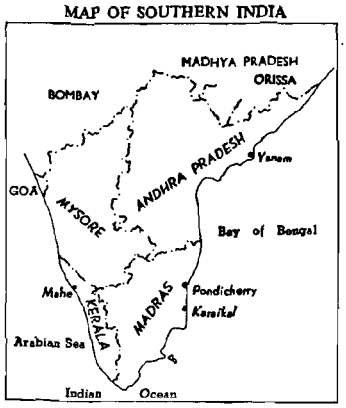
State/Territory	Total	Workers									Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
India	1000	227	72	12	27	18	5	17	7	45	570
Andhra Pradesh	1000	208	148	16	51	13	6	22	7	48	481
Assam	1000	280	16	44	24	9	3	15	6	36	567
Bihar	1000	223	95	14	23	9	2	11	5	32	586
Gujarat	1000	219	61	5	27	26	4	20	8	41	589
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	324	5	7	27	9	3	9	4	40	572
Kerala	1000	70	58	29	29	31	4	19	9	84	667
Madhya Pradesh	1000	328	87	15	26	10	5	13	5	34	477
Madras	1000	192	84	13	36	25	6	22	8	70	544
Maharashtra	1000	221	114	10	21	33	6	22	11	41	521
Mysore	1000	246	75	14	30	18	8	17	4	43	545
Orissa	1000	248	74	8	30	5	2	8	3	59	563
Punjab	1000	197	27	3	27	17	7	19	7	46	650
Rajasthan	1000	350	20	8	30	9	5	14	6	34	524
Uttar Pradesh	1000	250	44	2	25	11	3	14	5	37	609
West Bengal	1000	128	51	17	14	38	4	25	11	44	668
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1000	102	5	115	73	19	86	17	6	68	509
Delhi	1000	21	3	3	6	64	13	55	19	137	679
Himachal Pradesh	1000	496	9	7	33	5	10	5	2	29	404
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindive Islands	1000	6	...	24	427	15	10	5	6	23	484
Manipur	1000	300	3	1	102	1	3	15	4	30	541
Tripura	1000	246	29	11	22	9	4	16	4	42	617
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1000	445	85	34	11	2	5	4	2	12	400
Goa, Daman & Diu	1000	177	63	50	...	30	6	22	26	38	588
N. E. F. A.	1000	4	...	9	12	...	44	11	23	573	324
Nagaland	1000	524	7	1	...	2	1	3	2	54	406
Pondicherry	1000	60	105	21	20	47	10	36	9	67	625
Sikkim	1000	573	14	1	2	...	11	10	1	29	359

Note: In case of N.E.F.A. the classification of only 38,705 Persons was available. We have, therefore, taken only this population as 1,000.

THE UNION TERRITORY OF
PONDICHERRY

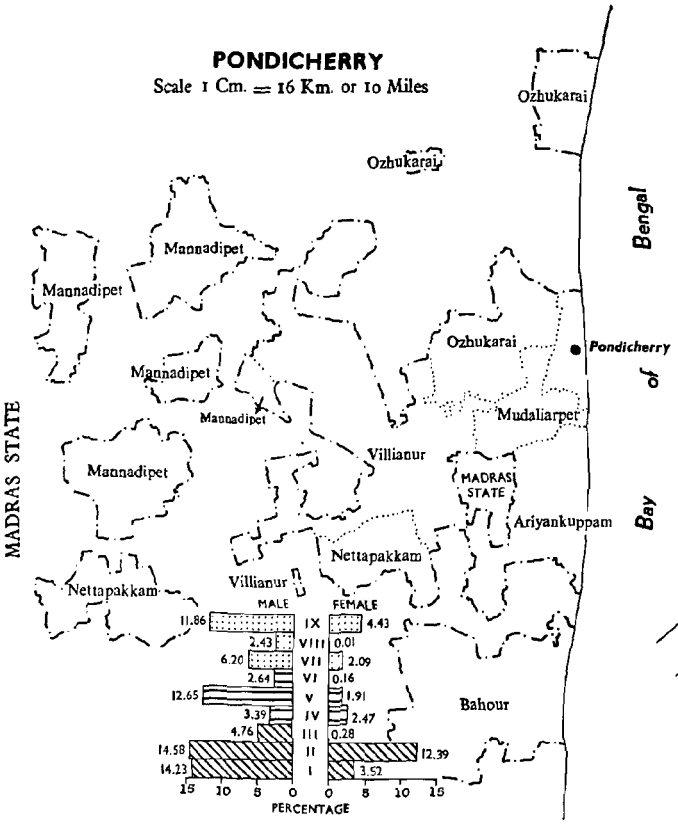
OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION WITH MALE & FEMALE DIVISIONS, 1961

MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA

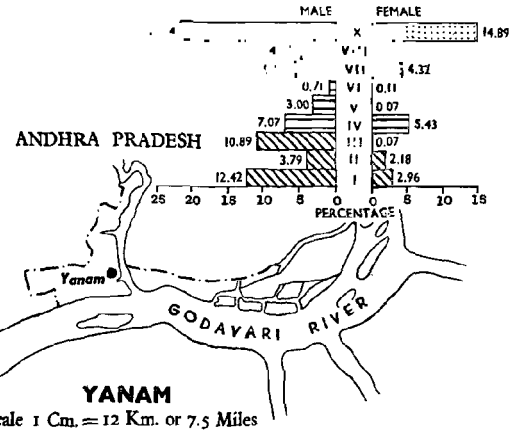


PONDICHERRY

Scale 1 Cm. = 16 Km. or 10 Miles



ANDHRA PRADESH

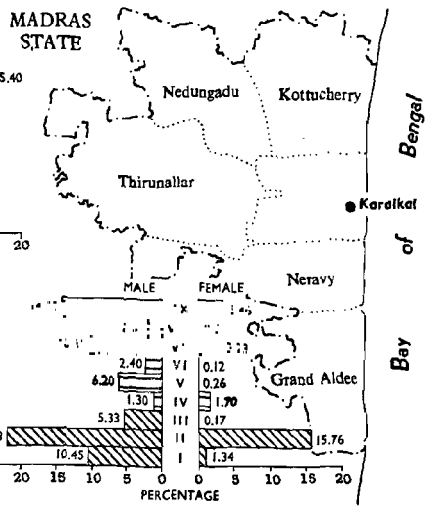


YANAM

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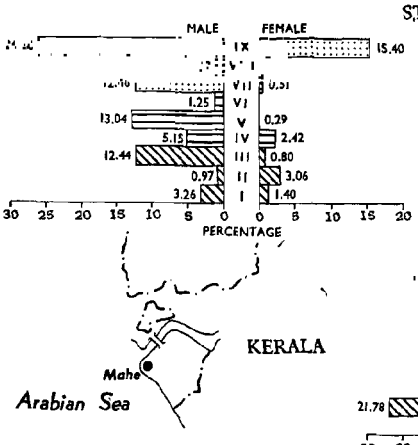
KARAIKAL

Scale 1 Cm. = 16 Km. or 10 Miles



MAHE

Scale 1 Cm. = 8 Km. or 5 Miles



REFERENCE

State Boundary

Commune Boundary

I Cultivation

II Agricultural Labourers

III Mining, Quarrying & other Primary Activities

IV Household Industry

V Manufacturing other than Household

VI Construction

VII Trade & Commerce

VIII [illegible]

IX Other Services

Next to Delhi, Pondicherry has the highest proportion of workers in Manufacturing and Trade and commerce as compared to other States and Territories in India.

Sexwise Distribution

9. Distribution of population in each sex in this State and nearby southern States among the industrial categories is presented below:

Table XI—4

Distribution of Population by Sex in Pondicherry and Adjacent States Among Industrial Categories

State/Territory	Workers									Non-workers
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Males										
Pondicherry	98	117	40	23	83	19	55	18	98	449
Andhra Pradesh	256	135	26	63	21	10	33	13	65	378
Kerala	108	62	48	22	47	8	36	17	124	528
Madras	250	85	20	40	44	10	39	15	94	403
Females										
Pondicherry	22	94	2	18	15	1	16	N	36	799
Andhra Pradesh	159	162	5	37	5	3	12	N	30	587
Kerala	32	54	10	35	16	...	3	1	46	803
Madras	250	85	20	40	44	10	39	15	94	403

It is seen that the proportion of female workers and the proportion of females engaged in Cultivation, Mining and quarrying and Household industry is the lowest in southern States.

Subsidiary Table B-I-3 indicates the proportion of workers in each category among total workers. Agricultural labourers form more than 1/4th. This proportion is particularly high in Karaikal where they form 37.5% of the total workers. The category 'Other services' forms the next highest proportion of workers with 17.9%. The proportion of workers in this category is the highest in Mahe where 41.7% of the workers have been recorded. 12.5% of the workers come under the manufacturing sector. The lowest proportion in any single category is under Transport and storage with 2.4%. In the rural sector, agricultural labourers form 1/3 of the total workers. In the urban sector, Other services form the highest proportion of workers.

Similar distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State is presented in the Table given below :

Table XI—5

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex in India and Each State Among the Nine Industrial Categories of workers and Non-workers 1961

State/Territory		Total	Workers									Non-workers
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
India	M	1,000	294	77	18	33	32	8	30	13	67	428
	F	1,000	156	67	6	22	4	1	4	...	20	720
Andhra Pradesh	M	1,000	256	135	26	63	21	10	33	13	65	378
	F	1,000	159	162	5	37	5	3	12	...	30	587
Assam	M	1,000	346	25	46	4	14	6	28	12	60	459
	F	1,000	204	5	41	46	2	...	2	...	9	691
Bihar	M	1,000	297	111	23	26	17	4	19	10	49	444
	F	1,000	148	80	5	20	2	...	3	...	13	729
Gujarat	M	1,000	265	64	7	32	47	7	36	15	62	465
	F	1,000	170	57	3	21	4	2	3	...	19	721
Jammu &	M	1,000	421	9	10	23	16	4	17	7	71	422
Kashmir	F	1,000	213	1	4	32	1	...	...	1	4	744
Kerala	M	1,000	108	62	48	22	47	8	36	17	124	528
	F	1,000	32	54	10	35	16	...	3	1	46	803
Madhya Pradesh	M	1,000	358	84	23	32	18	9	21	9	48	398
	F	1,000	296	90	7	20	2	2	3	...	20	560
Madras	M	1,000	250	85	20	40	44	10	39	15	94	403
	F	1,000	133	83	6	31	6	2	6	...	46	687
Maharashtra	M	1,000	232	103	17	28	58	10	38	21	64	429
	F	1,000	209	125	3	14	6	2	5	1	16	619
Mysore	M	1,000	312	74	20	37	30	13	27	9	62	416
	F	1,000	178	76	8	22	5	3	6	...	22	680
Orissa	M	1,000	363	92	11	33	8	3	13	6	79	392
	F	1,000	133	57	4	28	2	...	4	...	38	734
Punjab	M	1,000	274	44	6	39	31	12	35	13	75	471
	F	1,000	107	6	1	13	2	1	...	...	12	858
Rajasthan	M	1,000	398	22	11	38	14	9	26	11	52	419
	F	1,000	297	17	5	21	2	1	2	...	14	641
Uttar Pradesh	M	1,000	370	53	4	34	20	5	26	10	60	418
	F	1,000	117	35	1	14	1	...	2	...	12	818
West Bengal	M	1,000	209	78	24	16	67	8	45	21	72	460
	F	1,000	35	20	9	11	5	...	2	...	12	906
Andaman and	M	1,000	133	9	178	52	29	138	27	10	102	322
Nicobar Islands	F	1,000	51	...	13	108	2	1	1	...	12	812

Table XI—5 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex in India and Each State Among the Nine Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers, 1961.

State/Territory		Total	Workers									Non-workers
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Delhi	M	1,000	23	3	5	9	110	22	97	33	221	477
	F	1,000	18	2	1	3	6	2	2	1	30	935
Himachal	M	1,000	476	11	12	39	8	19	10	4	52	369
Pradesh	F	1,000	519	6	1	26	1	1	...	...	4	442
Laccadive, Mini-	M	1,000	11	...	49	345	29	19	9	12	42	484
coy & Amindive	F	1,000	1	...	...	508	3	1	...	...	4	483
Islands												
Manipur	M	1,000	365	3	1	19	2	5	14	8	56	527
	F	1,000	237	2	...	183	1	1	17	...	4	555
Tripura	M	1,000	337	50	13	12	15	7	30	8	73	455
	F	1,000	148	7	8	33	3	...	1	...	9	791
Dadra & Nagar	M	1,000	432	82	50	15	3	8	7	4	20	379
Haveli	F	1,000	458	89	18	6	...	3	1	...	4	421
Goa, Daman &	M	1,000	191	42	77	...	56	13	29	50	55	487
Diu	F	1,000	165	82	25	...	6	...	14	3	23	682
Pondicherry	M	1,000	98	117	40	23	83	19	55	18	98	449
	F	1,000	22	94	2	18	11	1	17	...	36	799
N.E.F.A. (*)	M	1,000	3	...	11	1	...	56	13	29	697	190
	F	1,000	7	...	...	57	2	...	...	...	106	828
Nagaland	M	1,000	480	6	3	...	3	2	6	4	101	395
	F	1,000	571	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	418
Sikkim	M	1,000	563	16	2	2	1	20	17	2	46	331
	F	1,000	583	12	...	2	...	2	2	...	10	389

* In case of N. E. F. A. the classification of only 38,705 (30,580 Males and 8,125 Females) Persons was available.

Distribution of Workers Among Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

10. The Table below gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in the Union Territory and in other States among primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

Table XI—6

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex in India and Each State Among the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industry and Non-workers, 1961.

State/Territory	Total		Primary Sector		Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Non-Workers
			I+II	III (excluding Mining & Quarrying)	III (only Mining & Quarrying)+ IV+V+VI+ IX (only Gas & electricity)	VII+VIII +IX (excluding Gas and electricity)	
	M — 1,000 F — 1,000						
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
India	M	1,000	370	14	77	110	429
	F	1,000	222	5	28	25	720
Andhra Pradesh	M	1,000	391	22	99	110	378
	F	1,000	321	4	46	42	587
Assam	M	1,000	371	45	26	99	459
	F	1,000	210	41	48	10	691
Bihar	M	1,000	408	14	57	77	444
	F	1,000	228	3	24	16	729
Gujarat	M	1,000	329	6	89	111	465
	F	1,000	227	3	27	22	721
Jammu &	M	1,000	430	9	45	94	422
Kashmir	F	1,000	214	4	33	5	744
Kerala	M	1,000	170	45	81	176	528
	F	1,000	86	10	52	49	803
Madhya Pradesh	M	1,000	442	19	64	77	398
	F	1,000	386	6	25	23	560
Madras	M	1,000	336	18	99	145	402
	F	1,000	215	6	40	52	687
Maharashtra	M	1,000	336	15	98	122	429
	F	1,000	334	3	23	21	619
Mysore	M	1,000	385	17	85	97	416
	F	1,000	254	7	32	27	680
Orissa	M	1,000	455	9	47	97	392
	F	1,000	190	3	31	42	734
Punjab	M	1,000	319	5	84	121	471
	F	1,000	113	1	15	13	858
Rajasthan	M	1,000	420	9	64	88	419
	F	1,000	314	5	25	15	641
Uttar Pradesh	M	1,000	423	4	60	95	418
	F	1,000	152	1	15	14	818
West Bengal	M	1,000	287	16	100	137	460
	F	1,000	55	7	17	15	906
Andaman &	M	1,000	142	172	227	137	322
Nicobar Islands	F	1,000	51	13	111	13	812
Delhi	M	1,000	27	3	143	350	477
	F	1,000	20	N	12	33	935
Himachal	M	1,000	486	12	69	64	369
Pradesh	F	1,000	524	1	28	5	442

Table XI—6 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex in India and Each State Among the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industry and Non-workers, 1961.

State/Territory	Total		Primary Sector		Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Non-Workers
	M — 1,000 F — 1,000		I+II	III (excluding Mining & Quarrying)	III (only Mining & Quarrying)+ IV+V+VI+ IX (only Gas & electricity)	VII+VIII +IX (excluding Gas and electricity)	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindive Islands	M	1,000	11	48	393	64	484
	F	1,000	N	N	512	5	483
Manipur	M	1,000	368	1	27	77	527
	F	1,000	239	1	184	21	555
Tripura	M	1,000	387	13	34	111	455
	F	1,000	155	8	36	10	791
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	M	1,000	514	50	26	31	379
	F	1,000	547	18	9	5	421
Goa, Daman & Diu	M	1,000	233	27	120	133	487
	F	1,000	247	3	28	40	682
Pondicherry	M	1,000	215	39	128	169	449
	F	1,000	116	2	30	53	799
N. E. F. A.	M	1,000	4	11	57	738	190
	F	1,000	7	...	59	106	828
Nagaland	M	1,000	486	1	7	111	395
	F	1,000	579	N	N	3	418
Sikkim	M	1,000	579	1	24	65	331
	F	1,000	595	N	4	12	389

The proportion of males in secondary sector is higher in this State than all the southern States and in tertiary sector it is higher than Andhra, Madras and Mysore. In the primary sector, the proportion of males and females are very much lower than that of the States of Andhra, Madras and Mysore and is higher than that of Kerala.

The Table given below furnishes the proportion of similar distribution in Pondicherry State and in the different areas of the State.

Table XI—7

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex in Each Area Among the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industry and Non-workers, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Total Males Females	Workers				Non-Workers
		Primary Sector		Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	
		(I+II)	III (excluding Mining & Quarrying)	III (only Mining & Quarrying) IV, V, VI, and IX (Gas & electricity)	VII, VIII, and IX (except Gas & electricity)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	Total	165	21	78	111	625
	Males	215	39	128	169	449
	Females	116	2	30	53	799
Pondicherry Area	Total	174	20	91	104	611
	Males	222	37	147	156	438
	Females	124	2	36	51	787
Karaikal Area	Total	178	20	43	119	640
	Males	239	39	74	195	453
	Females	120	1	15	47	817
Mahe Area	Total	22	31	58	139	750
	Males	23	63	111	217	586
	Females	20	3	13	74	890
Yanam Area	Total	85	43	66	204	602
	Males	130	88	88	257	437
	Females	41	1	44	151	763

In the primary sector in category I and II only, the proportions both among males and females in Pondicherry area (17.4%), Karaikal (17.8%) are near the State average. In Mahe (2.2%) and Yanam (8.5%) the proportions are much lower than that of the State. In category III (Mining and quarrying) the proportions are higher than that of the State particularly among males.

The areas have been arranged according to the order of degree of variation in respect of the State figure and presented below :

Table XI—8

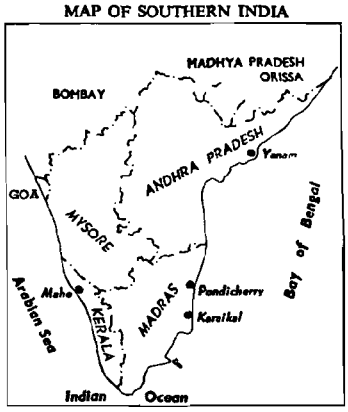
Areas Arranged According as They are Within 100 to 250 or More Points Either Way of the State Figures in the Primary Sector (I+II)
(State average—165.)

Primary Sector I,II+III			I+II		III	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Non-workers
More than 25% above State average	10% to 25% above State average	10%+ of State average	Less than 10% to 25% below State average	More than 25% below State average		IV, & V, VI, & IX (Gas & electricity)	VII, VIII & IX (except Gas & electricity)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Pondicherry Area (174)			20	91	104	611
		Karaikal Area (178)			20	43	119	640
				Mahe Area (22)	31	58	139	750
				Yanam Area (85)	43	66	204	602

THE UNION TERRITORY OF
PONDICHERRY

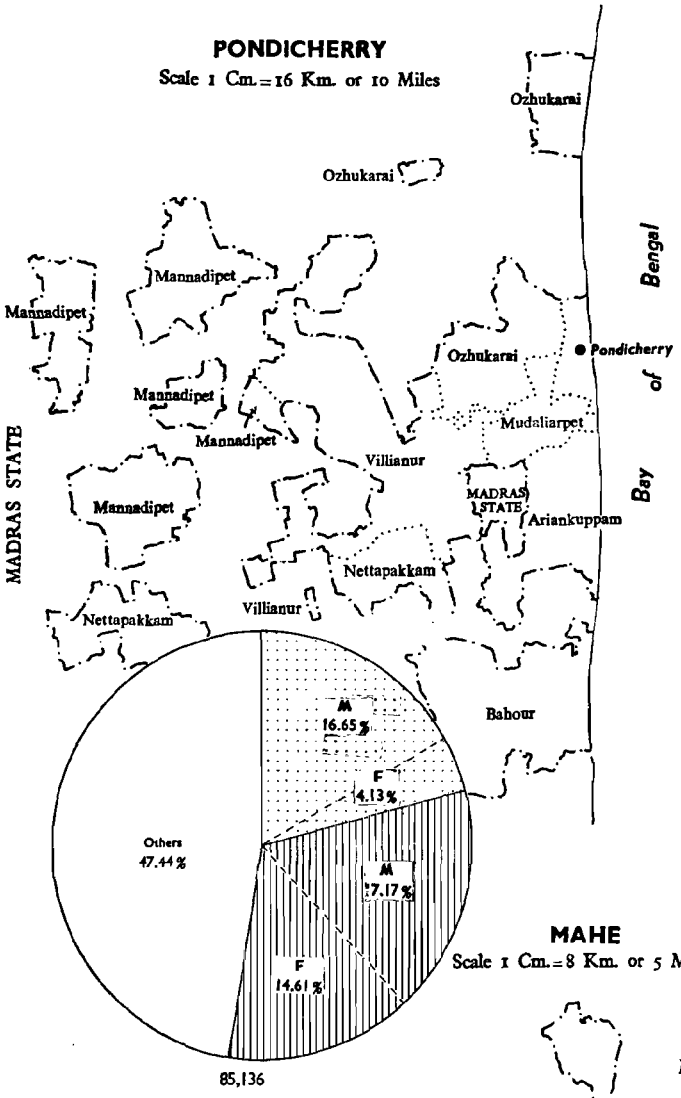
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CULTIVATORS & AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS) WITH MALE & FEMALE DIVISIONS, 1961

MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA



PONDICHERRY

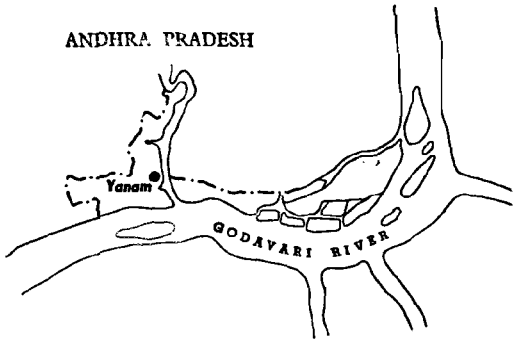
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85,136

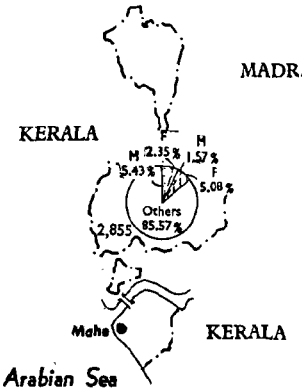
YANAM

Scale 1 Cm. = 12 Km. or 7.5 Miles



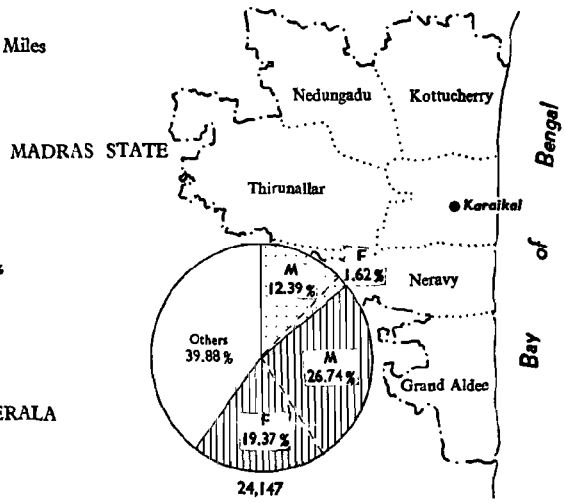
MAHE

Scale 1 Cm. = 8 Km. or 5 Miles



KARAIKAL

Scale 1 Cm. = 16 Km. or 10 Miles



24,147

REFERENCE

State Boundary	
Commune Boundary	
Cultivators	
Agricultural Labourers	
Others	
Males	M
Females	F

From this Table, it can be seen that in the primary sector of category I and II, the proportions of Pondicherry and Karaikal are within 10% above that of the State average while the proportions in Mahe and Yanam fall below 25% of the State average. In the secondary sector except in Pondicherry area (9%) in all other areas, the proportions are lower than that of the State, whereas in the tertiary sector except in Pondicherry area, in all other areas the proportions are higher than that of the State. In Pondicherry and Karaikal area, primary sector, particularly the agricultural sector accounts for the highest proportion when compared with other sectors. In Mahe and Yanam the tertiary sector accounts for the highest proportion.

Among the total cultivators of 22,054 in the State 81% are in Pondicherry area and 16% in Karaikal. Yanam and Mahe have negligible proportions of 2% and 1% of the cultivators of the State. Agricultural labourers number 38,807 in the State out of which 45% are females. 70% of the total agricultural labourers are in Pondicherry and 9% in Karaikal.

Agricultural Data

11. Out of 46, 822 hectares of the territory, 8,997 hectares are not available for cultivation. The other uncultivated land excluding fallows amount to 4,696 hectares. The net area sown is about 70% of the total area which is more than 90% of the area available for cultivation. Except in Yanam in all the other areas more than 70% of the area are cultivated. Among the areas, Mahe records the highest proportion of cultivated area to the total extent of land. The land utilisation and other agricultural data relating to 1959—60 as given in the 'Abstract of Statistics', a yearly Statistical booklet issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Pondicherry are presented in the Tables 9 and 10.

Table XI—9

Classification of Area (in hectares)

S. No.	Description	1959-60				
		PONDICHERRY	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Total area according to village papers	*46,822	29,377	14,920	841	1,684
2.	Forests	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Land not available for cultivation :					
	(a) Land put to non-agricultural uses	8,233	5,797	2,183	74	179
	(b) Barren and unculturable land	764	665	73	26	...
	Total	8,997	6,462	2,256	100	179
4.	Other uncultivated land excluding fallows:					
	(a) Permanent pastures and other grazing land	524	104	69	1	350
	(b) Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown	3,143	1,707	1,124	2	310
	(c) Culturable waste	1,029	575	454	...	...
	Total	4,696	2,386	1,647	3	660
5.	Fallow land :					
	(a) Fallow land other than current fallows	204	204	...	...	...
	(b) Current fallows	311	277	34	...	...
	Total	515	481	34	...	...
6.	Net area sown	32,614	20,048	10,983	738	845
7.	Area sown more than once	13,627	8,753	4,328	100	446
8.	Total cropped area	46,241	28,801	15,311	838	1,291

Note :—(Source-Abstract of Statistics-Bureau of Statistics, Pondicherry)

* Decrease in total area is due to soil erosion in Yanam.

The total net area irrigated amounts to 23,598 hectates which accounts for 50% of total area and about 75% of total net area sown. Karaikal records the highest proportion of irrigated area out of the net area sown. Out of 10,983 hectares sown, 10,520 are irrigated. The main source of irrigation in Pondicherry area is tanks and in Karaikal and Yanam canals. The sources of irrigation and the extent are given below in the form of a statement:

Statement of Area Under Irrigation by Sources (in hectares)

S. No.	Sources	1959—60				
		PONDICHERRY	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Canals	11,319	571	10,520	...	228
2.	Tanks	5,883	5,883	...	...	...
3.	Tube-wells	4,261	4,261	...	...	...
4.	Ordinary Wells	1,654	1,654	...	...	...
5.	Other Sources**	481	481	...	...	...
6.	Total area irrigated	23,598	12,850	10,520	...	228
7.	Area irrigated more than once	10,115	5,859	4,256	...	...
8.	Gross area irrigated	33,713	18,709	14,776	...	228

**Spring channels, ponds, etc. are included in other sources.
(Source of data—Abstract of Statistics—'1959–1960', Pondicherry)

The main crop in all the areas is paddy. Except in Pondicherry where paddy is cultivated three times in a year, in all other areas paddy is cultivated twice in a year. Cultivated area of food crops amounts to more than 75% of the total area sown. Millets are mainly grown in Pondicherry area and to a small extent in Yanam. Among the cultivated area of millets, cumbu and ragi account for the major proportion. The total extent under pulses is also higher in Pondicherry area than among other areas, black gram being the major crop among the pulses in Pondicherry area and greengram in Karaikal area. Among the other food crops the most important crop is sugar cane which is grown only in Pondicherry area. Among the non-food crops groundnut has the largest extent of cultivated area amounting to more than 60% of the total-non-food crops area, which is also mainly grown in Pondicherry area. The total area under all crops in all the four areas is given in Table 10.

Table XI—10

Area Under All Crops (in hectares)

Crops	1959—60				
	PONDICHERRY	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. FOOD CROPS					
Cereals :					
Paddy I Crop	7,462	2,655	4,317	100	390
Paddy II Crop	20,367	9,618	10,460	107	182
Paddy III Crop	1,752	1,752	...	...	...
Total Paddy	29.581	14,025	14,777	207	572
Ragi	2,199	2,199	...	...	...
Cumbu	2,404	2,384	...	...	20
Cholam	197	175	...	...	22
Varagu	353	333	...	...	20
Other Millets	379	338	...	...	41
Total Cereals	35,113	19,454	14,777	207	675
Pulses :					
Red Gram	129	79	...	...	50
Green Gram	293	49	124	...	120
Black Gram	452	239	143	...	70
Horse gram	23	23	...	...	...
Other pulses	3	...	...	3	...
Total pulses	900	390	267	3	240
Total food-grains	36,013	19,484	15,044	210	915
Other Food Crops :					
Chillies	195	35	10	...	150
Black Pepper	31	...	...	31	...
Tamarind	54	53	...	1	...
Turmeric	1	1	...	...	...
Coriander	190	30	...	...	160
Betelnuts	31	...	...	31	...
Sugarcane	1,298	1,298	...	...	...
Plantains	162	126	32	4	...
Citrus	2	2	...	...	...
Mangoes	229	141	37	51	...
Cashewnuts	269	262	...	7	...
Onions	46	46	...	...	...
Tapioca	703	675	25	3	...
Miscellaneous food crops	168	140	26	2	...
Total Food Crops	39,392	22,653	15,174	340	1,225
II. Non-Food Crops					
Cotton	402	402	...	...	...
Groundnut	4,103	4,086	2	...	15
Gingelly	727	707	15	...	5
Coconut	1,142	485	113	498	46
Mustard	129	129	...	...	...
Castor	5	5	...	...	...
Betelvines	49	42	7	...	...
Other non-food crops	292	292	...	...	...
Total Non-food crops	6,849	6,148	137	498	66
Grand Total	46,241	28,801	15,311	838	1,291

Note : Source-Abstract of Statistics issued by Bureau of Statistics-Pondicherry.

The proportion of area irrigated under paddy to the total cultivated area of paddy is 99.9% in Karaikal, 86.8% in Pondicherry and 31.8% in Yanam. The irrigated area forms 78.1% and 52.7% of the total area under ragi and groundnut in Pondicherry area.

	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam
Paddy	86·8%	99·9%	...	31·8%
Ragi	78·1%	...	...	...
Groundnut	52·7%	...	...	...

The sowing seasons of paddy in Pondicherry area are January to February, April to June, and August to November whereas in Karaikal and Yanam the sowing of paddy is done only in June to August. In Mahe, the sowing season is April to May. The total paddy production is highest in Karaikal being 17,959 metric tonnes in the year 1959—60. In the same year in Pondicherry paddy produced amounted to 17,220 metric tonnes. The yield per hectare in both areas amounts to the same of 122 metric tonnes per hectare. The total quantity produced and the yield per hectare for the major crops are given in the Table below :

Table XI—11

Yield per Hectare and Total Yield for Major crops in 1959—60

Crop	Pondicherry		Karaikal		Mahe		Yanam	
	Total yield (Metric tonnes)	Yield per hectare (Metric tonnes)	Total yield (Metric tonnes)	Yield per hectare (Metric tonnes)	Total yield (Metric tonnes)	Yield per hectare (Metric tonnes)	Total yield (Metric tonnes)	Yield per hectare (Metric tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Paddy	17,220	122.78	17,959	121.53	138	66.67	498	87.06
Ragi	3,284	149,34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumbu	1,250	52,43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugarcane	117,442	9,047.92	...	...	...	...	...	...

The per-capita gross production of foodgrains of paddy, ragi and cumbu is as follows:-

Crop	Pondicherry (Metric tonnes)	Karaikal (Metric tonnes)	Mahe (Metric tonnes)	Yanam (Metric tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
Paddy	0.067	0.214	0·007	0.007
Ragi	0.013	...	...	...
Cumbu	0 005	...	...	...

(Source: Abstract of Statistics-Bureau of Statistics-Pondicherry)

The proportion of cultivated land (food crops only) to total agricultural workers including the agricultural labourers works out to 0.65 hectare per worker and when only the cultivators are taken into account, it forms 1.8 hectare per cultivator.

Descending Order of Areas in Respect of Workers in Other Sectors

12. The Table given below furnishes the participation rate of workers in Category III of Primary Sector and in Secondary and Tertiary sector.

Table XI—12 (a)

Areas Arranged in Descending Order of Participation of Workers per 1,000 of Population in Category III and the Secondary and Tertiary Sectors and of Non-workers, 1961

Categroy III		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		Non-workers	
Area	No. per 1,000	Area	No. per 1,000	Area	No. per 1,000	Area	No. per 1,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Yanam Area	43	Pondicherry Area	91	Yanam Area	204	Mahe Area	750
Mahe Area	31	Yanam Area	66	Mahe Area	139	Karaikal Area	640
Karaikal Area	20	Mahe Area	58	Karaikal Area	119	Pondicherry Area	611
Pondicherry Area	20	Karaikal Area	43	Pondicherry Area	104	Yanam Area	602

Table XI—12 (b)

Distribution of Communes of Those Areas Which Show Similarity of Characteristics and Geographical Contiguity in the Primary Sector of Industry (by workers), 1961

Area	Communes in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Non-workers
		I & II No. per 1,000	III No. per 1,000	IV & V No. per 1,000	VI, VII, VIII & IX No. per 1,000	No. per 1,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pondicherry Area	Pondicherry Commune	4	15	94	192	695
	Ozhukarai ,,	149	20	115	106	610
	Villianur ,,	319	14	43	77	547
	Mannadipet ,,	359	10	26	79	526
	Bahour ,,	302	37	26	79	556
	Mudaliarpet ,,	64	9	167	87	673
	Nettapakkam ,,	409	12	37	54	488
	Ariankuppam ,,	170	54	61	107	608
Karaikal Area	Karaikal ,,	60	24	48	186	682
	Tirunallar ,,	236	13	21	97	633
	Kottucherry ,,	235	22	45	104	594
	Nedungadu ,,	369	6	14	52	559
	Neravy ,,	233	16	23	95	633
	Grand Aldee ,,	154	33	35	131	647
Mahe Area	Mahe ,,	22	33	52	143	750
Yanam Area	Yanam ,,	85	44	62	207	602

Yanam has the highest proportion of workers in category III and in Tertiary sector. It has also a high proportion of workers in Secondary sector next to Pondicherry. In the Tertiary sector, particularly in the category of other services and in transport, Yanam has recorded the highest proportion of workers. As the main activity in Yanam is the transporting of products grown in the neighbouring islands lying within Andhra Pradesh, the proportion of workers in transport and other services is naturally high. In Mahe, the proportion is high in other services. Mahe and Yanam are the two areas where more than 10% of the population are engaged in Other services. The level of literacy is high in Mahe. A large number of persons are employed in administrating these two tiny areas in Pondicherry State.

Female Workers

13. The proportion of female workers to the total female population ranges from 11% in Mahe to 23.7% in Yanam. 18.3% of females are workers in Karaikal. Among the total workers in the State 26.9% are females. In all areas except Mahe, they form more than one fourth of the total workers.

The proportion of female workers to total workers in the state and in the areas is given in Table 13.

Table XI—13

Proportion of Female Workers to Total Workers and Total Females in Terms of Percentage

Union Territory/Area	Proportion of female workers to total workers	Proportion of female workers to total female population
1	2	3
PONDICHERRY	26.9	20.1
Pondicherry Area	27.3	21.3
Karaikal Area	26.1	18.3
Mahe Area	23.9	11.0
Yanam Area	30.0	23.7

Proportion of Female Workers in the Industrial Categories

14. Subsidiary Table B-I-2 gives the number of female workers per 1,000 male workers in each industrial category. In the State, 369 female workers are found for every 1,000 male workers. In the category of Agricultural labourer, 815 females are found for 1,000 male workers. Mahe has recorded the highest proportion in this category and Karaikal in household industry. Household industry and agricultural labourer are the two categories which record the highest proportion and the lowest is in the category of transport and communication.

The Tables given below will give the reader a comparative idea of the participation of men and women in the different sectors.

Table XI—14 (a)

Areas in Descending Order of Men's Participation in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industry, 1961

Primary Sector I+II only					Secondary Sector				
More than 25% above State average	10%—25% above State average	10%± of State average	10%—25% below State average	More than 25% below State average	More than 25% above State average	10%—25% above State average	10%± of State average	10%—25% below State average	More than 25% below State average
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	Karaikal Area 239	Pondicherry Area 222		Yanam Area 130 Mahe Area 23		Pondicherry Area 147		Mahe Area 111	Yanam Area 88 Karaikal Area 74

Tertiary Sector					Non-workers				
More than 25% above State average	10%—25% above State average	10%± of State average	10%—25% bleow State average	More than 25% below State average	More than 25% above State average	10%—25% above State average	10%± of State average	10%—25% below State average	More than 25% below State average
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Yanam Area 257 Mahe Area 217	Karaikal Area 195	Pondicherry Area 156			Mahe Area 586		Karaikal Area 453 Pondicherry Area 438 Yanam Area 437		

TableXI—14 (b)

Areas in Descending Order of Women's Participation in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industry, 1961.

Primary Sector I +II only					Secondary Sector				
More than 25% above State average	10%-25% above State average	10%± of State average	10%-25% below State average	More than 25% below State average	More than 25% above State average	10%-25% above State average	10%± of State average	10% 25% below State average	More than 25% below State average
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		Pondicherry Area 124 Karaikal Area 120		Yanam Area 41 Mahe Area 20	Yaman Area 44	Pondicherry Area 36			Karaikal Area 15 Mahe Area 13

Tertiary Sector					Non-wo, kers				
More than 25% above State average	10%-25% above State average	10%± of State average	10%-25% below State average	More than 25% below State average	More than 25% above State average	10%-25% above State average	10%± of State average	10%-25% below State average	More than 25% below State average
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Yanam Area 151 Mahe Area 74		Pondicherry Area 51	Karaikal Area 47			Mahe Area 890	Karaikal Area 817 Pondicherry Area 787 Yanam Area 763		

Comparison of the Relative Strength of Workers and Non-workers

15. The Table below gives the number of persons in the working force, number not in working force but ought to be included in it, number not available in working force and number in working force which ought not to be in it.

Table XI—15 (a)

Population (1) Which is in the Working Force, (2) Which is Not in the Working Force But Should be Included in it, (3) Which is not Available for the Working Force But is in the Working Force Age-groups and (4) Which is in the Working Force, But According to Some Opinion Should Not be in it, Classified by Sex and Broad Age-groups, 1961.

Categories Total Population of the State (B I. Cols 3, 7 & 8)	T R U	Males					Females				
		Total	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Population of the State(B-I cols. 3, 5&6)	T	183,321	67,906	56,857	45,946	12,612	185,692	67,392	61,680	43,916	12,704
	R	139,973	52,154	43,100	35,129	9,590	140,062	51,444	46,420	32,988	9,210
	U	43,348	15,752	13,757	10,817	3,022	45,630	15,948	15,260	10,928	3,494
I. Total Population in the Working force (B-I. cols. 3, 7 & 8)	T	101,038	3,735	46,828	42,236	8,289	37,272	1,656	17,762	15,608	2,246
	R	79,969	3,095	36,919	33,118	6,837	32,161	1,316	15,677	13,361	1,807
	U	21,119	640	9,909	9,118	1,452	5,111	340	2,085	2,247	439
II. Total Population which is not in the Working force but should be included in it (Table B-IX cols. 19, 20, 21, 22 N. E. & U. N. categories Age groups-15-34, 35-59, 60+only)	T	3,237	...	2,564	595	78	85	...	65	15	5
	R	2,112	...	1,730	332	50	38	...	27	6	5
	U	1,125	...	834	263	28	47	...	38	9	...
III. Total Population which is not available for the Working force but is in the working force Age-groups (exclude persons engaged wholly in household duties) (Take age-groups 15-34, 35-59 for cols. 7&8, 11&12, 13&14, 15&16 and 17&18 of union Table B-IX)	T	10,213	...	7,245	2,968	...	4,775	...	2,560	2,215	...
	R	5,858	...	4,287	1,571	...	2,315	...	1,005	1,310	...
	U	4,355	...	2,958	1,397	...	2,460	...	1,555	905	...
IV. Total Population which is in the working force but should not be in it, which is, 0-14 age group of union Table B-I Cols. 7 & 8	T	3,735	3,735	...	...	...	1,656	1,656	...	...	...
	R	3,095	3,095	...	...	...	1,316	1,316	...	...	...
	U	640	640	...	...	...	340	340	...	...	...
V. Sum of I + II	T	104,325	3,735	49,392	42,831	8,367	37,357	1,656	17,827	15,623	2,251
	R	82,081	3,095	38,649	33,450	6,887	32,199	1,316	15,704	13,367	1,812
	U	22,244	640	10,743	9,381	1,480	5,158	340	2,123	2,256	439
VI. Sum of I+II—IV	T	100,590	...	49,392	42,831	8,367	35,701	...	17,827	15,623	2,251
	R	78,986	...	38,649	33,450	6,887	30,883	...	15,704	13,367	1,812
	U	21,604	...	10,743	9,381	1,480	4,818	...	2,123	2,256	439

The above Table reduced in terms of proportions to 1,000 is presented below:

Table XI—15 (b)

Persons (1) Available for the Working Force (2) Not Available for the Working Force by Sex and Broad Age-groups Expressed as Proportion of 1,000 of Total Population

Category	TRU	Males					Females				
		Total	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Total Population of the State	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000	1 000
2. Population available for the working force [I+II of Table 15(a)]	T	569	55	869	932	663	201	25	289	356	177
	R	586	59	897	952	718	230	26	338	405	197
	U	513	41	781	867	490	113	21	139	206	126
3. Population not available for the working force [III of Table 15 (a)]	T	56	...	127	65	...	26	...	42	50	...
	R	42	...	99	45	...	17	...	22	40	...
	U	100	...	215	129	...	54	...	102	83	...
4. Working Population in age-group 0-14 which should be excluded from the labour force [IV of Table 15(a)]	T	20	55	...	...	...	9	25	...	...	...
	R	22	59	...	...	...	10	26	...	...	...
	U	15	41	...	...	...	7	21	...	...	...

3,237 males consisting mostly of 15–34 age-group and only 85 females mostly of the same age-group which ought to be included in the working force are not in it for want of employment. 10,213 males and 4,775 females excluding those engaged in household duties belonging to 15–34 group are not available for work. They belong to the category of non-workers like students, beggars, dependants etc. They form 5.6% of the total males and 2·6% of the total females of the State. They form higher proportion in urban areas than in rural.

Workers Among the Working Age-group

16. The proportions of workers in the normal working age-group of 15–59 to the total population of 15-59 are given below:

Table XI—16

Proportion of Workers of Working Age-group to Total Population of Working Age-group and to Total Workers in Terms of Percentage

Union Territory/Area	Proportion to total population			Proportion to total workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	58.7	86.6	31·6	88.5	88.1	89·6
Pondicherry Area	60.7	87.3	33.7	88.8	88.2	89.7
Karaikal Area	56.0	86.2	28.3	88·5	87.9	89.8
Mahe Area	42.0	75.7	17.1	87.7	88·3	85.4
Yanam Area	62.1	87.6	37.4	84.3	83.8	86.0

It can be seen that among working age-group males, more than three-fourths are workers in all the areas. The low proportion of workers in Mahe area is mainly due to the very low participation rate of females. More than 90% of female non-workers of Mahe are engaged in household duties as will be seen from Table B-IX. This coupled with a high literacy rate indicates that the persons in this area are economically more sound than those in other areas.

Workers Among the Non-working Age-groups

17. The Age-groups of 0-14 and 60 and over are considered to be the non-working age-groups. Among 0—14 age-groups, only 4% are workers. Among 60+ age-groups, 41% are workers and they form 7.5% of the total workers. Both among male workers and among female workers, males and females of 0—14 age-group form only 3.7% and 4.4% respectively and 60+ over age-group form only 8.3% and 6% respectively. A comparatively low proportion of workers in the age-groups 0—14 shows better economic status. Among 60+ age-groups the existence of a good number of workers shows again good economic condition. The proportion of workers of 0—14 and 60+ age-groups in the State and in all the four areas to the total population of the respective age-groups are given below :

Table XI—17

Proportion of Workers of Non-working Age-group to Total Population of Non-working Age-group in Terms of Percentage

Union Territory/Area	Proportion of workers of 0-14 age-group among 0-14 population			Proportion of workers of 60+ age-group among 60+ population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	3.9	5.5	2.4	41.6	65.7	17.6
Pondicherry Area	4.2	5.6	2.6	42.2	65.9	17.9
Karaikal Area	3.3	4.9	1.6	46.3	68.5	17.9
Mahe Area	2.9	3.3	2.6	27.0	47.6	8.9
Yanam Area	6.8	11.2	2.4	52.0	75.0	33.0

It can be seen that Mahe records the lowest proportion in the non-working age-group and Yanam the highest. High proportion of workers particularly among females in the age-group 60+ is found in Yanam.

Distribution of Workers in Industrial Categories and Different Sectors in Total, Rural and Urban Areas

18. The Table below gives the distribution of population in the working force per 1,000 of total population and distribution of workers in each category among age-groups, sex-wise,

Table XI—18-(a)

Distribution of the Total Population in the Working Force per 1,000 of Total Population for Each Sex and Four Age-groups in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industries, 1961.

[A. All ages in each Sex and Category Total, Rural, Urban Separately—1,000]

	T R U	Total*	Males				Total*	Females			
			0—14	15—34	35—59	60+		0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Population	T	1,000	370	310	251	69	1,000	363	332	237	68
	R	1,000	373	308	251	68	1,000	367	331	236	66
	U	1,000	363	317	250	70	1,000	350	334	239	77
Total Population in	T	1,000	37	463	418	82	1,000	44	477	419	60
the Working Force	R	1,000	39	462	414	85	1,000	41	488	415	56
	U	1,000	30	469	432	69	1,000	66	408	440	86
A. Primary Sector	T	1,000	46	449	401	104	1,000	44	525	383	48
	R	1,000	46	450	400	104	1,000	44	527	381	48
	U	1,000	53	419	412	116	1,000	24	434	482	60
Category I	T	1,000	13	385	453	149	1,000	32	476	428	64
	R	1,000	12	387	453	148	1,000	32	481	424	63
	U	1,000	30	336	453	181	1,000	17	328	563	92
Category II	T	1,000	45	512	368	75	1,000	40	542	374	44
	R	1,000	44	513	368	75	1,000	40	542	374	44
	U	1,000	113	459	353	75	1,000	31	559	373	37
Category III	T	1,000	131	419	371	79	1,000	343	285	327	45
	R	1,000	147	412	364	77	1,000	397	283	277	43
	U	1,000	52	455	404	89	1,000	18	296	630	56
B. Secondary Sector	T	1,000	36	465	438	61	1,000	42	395	494	69
	R	1,000	33	465	443	59	1,000	41	388	511	60
	U	1,000	42	465	427	66	1,000	46	416	443	95
Category IV	T	1,000	64	383	438	115	1,000	62	394	450	94
	R	1,000	64	398	426	112	1,000	67	392	452	89
	U	1,000	64	339	473	124	1,000	53	398	445	104
Category V	T	1,000	28	488	438	46	1,000	9	397	566	28
	R	1,000	25	484	447	44	1,000	7	383	586	24
	U	1,000	36	500	414	50	1,000	18	485	438	59
C. Tertiary Sector	T	1,000	25	482	429	64	1,000	47	413	457	83
	R	1,000	27	484	423	66	1,000	30	419	469	82
	U	1,000	23	478	436	63	1,000	79	402	434	85
Category VI	T	1,000	36	493	407	64	1,000	61	469	449	21
	R	1,000	44	493	400	63	1,000	68	496	429	7
	U	1,000	13	493	425	69	1,000	48	413	492	47
Category VII	T	1,000	29	460	436	75	1,000	12	304	559	125
	R	1,000	33	463	432	72	1,000	9	315	559	117
	U	1,000	24	457	441	78	1,000	26	242	557	175
Category VIII	T	1,000	8	500	443	49	1,000	...	200	733	67
	R	1,000	3	501	447	49	1,000	...	111	889	...
	U	1,000	15	498	438	49	1,000	...	333	500	167
Category IX	T	1,000	25	488	426	61	1,000	64	465	407	64
	R	1,000	24	489	421	66	1,000	45	494	403	58
	U	1,000	25	486	434	55	1,000	88	428	413	71

* *Note*:—Excludes population under 'age not Stated'.

Among the total male workers in the rural and urban areas, the male workers of 0–14 age-group form proportions of 3.9% and 3% respectively. Among total female workers the proportion of female 0—14 age-group workers is higher in rural area being 6.6% than in urban area where they form only 4.4%.

Among male workers, the proportion of 0-14 age-group is highest (13.1%) in category-III. Among female workers, mining and quarrying has the highest proportion in 0-14 age-group of workers. 34.3% of females of this category are in the age group 0-14. But only 379 out of the total 37,275 female workers come under this category and out of this, 130 belong to the age-group 0-14. Most of them are those engaged in tending the cattle as shown by Table-B-IV-C. Among the females coming under Industrial Division-0 which relates to this category, most of them come under the minor group 040 which relates to production and rearing of livestock. Among the male workers in each industrial category taken separately, half the number of male workers in the category of agricultural labourer are of 15-34 age-group which is the highest proportion in this category as well as the highest proportion in this age-group in other categories. In all the other categories, the male workers of 35-59 age-group form 35% to 45%, the lowest being in category II and the highest in the category of cultivators. The proportion of 60+ age-group male workers is high in the category of cultivators. The proportion of female workers of 35-59 is highest in the category of transport being 56.6%.

The similar distribution of population, sex-wise, in the working force and in each category is presented in the Table given below for each age-group.

Table XI—13-(b)

Distribution of the Total Population in the Working Force per 1,000 of Total Population for Each Sex and Four Age-groups in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industries, 1961.

[*B. Total Population in any particular age-group for all categories by Total, Rural, Urban separately—1,000*]

	TRU	Total	Males				Total	Females			
			0—14	15—34	35—59	60+		0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Population	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Population in	T	551	55	824	919	657	201	25	288	355	177
Working Force	R	571	196	857	943	713	230	26	338	405	196
	U	487	41	720	843	480	112	21	137	206	126
A. Primary Sector	T	255	31	369	407	386	118	14	187	191	82
	R	319	130	465	508	481	153	19	244	250	112
	U	48	7	63	79	79	8	N	10	14	6
Category I	T	98	3	122	177	213	22	2	32	40	21
	R	124	14	155	223	268	28	2	41	51	27
	U	15	1	16	27	38	3	N	3	6	3
Category II	T	117	14	193	171	127	94	10	153	148	60
	R	151	59	251	221	164	123	14	201	196	83
	U	6	2	9	9	7	4	N	6	5	2
Category III	T	40	14	54	59	46	2	2	2	3	1
	R	44	57	59	64	49	2	3	2	3	2
	U	27	4	38	43	34	1	N	1	3	1
B. Secondary Sector	T	106	10	160	186	94	29	3	34	59	28
	R	104	31	156	182	89	28	3	33	61	25
	U	117	13	171	200	111	29	4	37	54	36
Category IV	T	23	4	29	40	39	18	3	21	33	24
	R	23	13	29	38	37	16	3	19	30	21
	U	25	4	27	48	45	23	4	28	43	31
Category V	T	83	6	131	146	55	11	N	13	26	4
	R	81	18	127	144	52	12	N	14	31	4
	U	92	9	144	152	66	6	N	9	11	5
C. Tertiary Sector	T	190	13	296	325	179	54	7	67	105	66
	R	149	36	235	251	143	48	4	60	95	59
	U	322	20	486	564	290	75	17	91	137	83
Category VI	T	19	2	30	31	18	1	N	1	2	N
	R	18	7	29	29	17	1	N	1	2	N
	U	21	1	32	35	21	1	N	2	3	1
Category VII	T	55	4	82	96	60	17	1	16	41	32
	R	40	12	61	69	43	20	1	19	47	35
	U	103	7	149	183	116	10	1	7	24	23
Category VIII	T	18	N	29	31	13	N	...	N	N	N
	R	13	N	21	23	9	N	...	N	N	...
	U	33	1	52	58	23	N	...	N	N	N
Category IX	T	98	7	155	167	88	36	6	50	62	34
	R	78	17	124	130	74	27	3	40	46	24
	U	165	11	253	288	130	64	16	82	110	59

In all the age-groups and in both sexes, workers form higher proportion in rural than in urban. The variation is particularly marked among males in 0-14 age-group. In urban areas, only 4.1% of male population of this age-group are workers, while in rural the percentage is 19.6. In both rural and urban areas, female workers in females of age-group 0-14 form only 2.6% and 2.1% each.

Proportion of Workers in Agricultural Sector in Rural Areas Classified by Age-groups

19. The Table below gives the proportion of persons working as cultivators and agricultural labourers in each broad age-group to the total male and female population and male and female workers.

Table XI—19

Proportion of Persons by Sex and Broad Age-groups in Cultivation and Agricultural Labour and Non-workers in Rural Areas Compared to Proportion of Fulltime Students or Children Attending School, Dependants, Infants and Children Not Attending School and Persons Seeking Employment in Rural Areas, 1961.

Union Territory / Area	Age-groups	Total Population		Total Workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural Labourer		Total Non-Working Population		Fulltime Students and children attending School		Dependents, infants children not attending School & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & persons employed before & seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
PONDICHERRY	a) 0—14	372	367	39	41	12	32	44	40	817	464	848	959	923	907	84	116
	b) 15—34	308	332	462	488	387	481	513	542	103	285	152	41	31	13	750	628
	c) 35—59	251	235	414	415	453	424	368	374	34	182	...	N	14	20	144	140
	d) 60+	69	66	85	56	148	63	75	44	46	69	...	...	32	59	22	116
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	N	N	...	N	N	1	...	...
Pondicherry Area	a) 0—14	368	370	39	43	14	34	44	42	824	472	846	959	928	912	93	139
	b) 15—34	311	331	464	485	399	482	510	544	100	282	154	41	29	11	745	555
	c) 35—59	253	234	413	418	442	423	368	373	31	177	...	...	13	19	142	167
	d) 60+	68	65	84	54	145	61	78	41	45	69	...	...	30	57	20	139
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	...	...	N	N	N	...	...	N	1	...	...
Karaikal Area	a) 0—14	375	355	36	33	6	23	44	37	813	447	853	977	933	914	61	...
	b) 15—34	306	338	458	500	339	497	520	541	105	292	147	23	26	15	794	1,000
	c) 35—59	252	241	416	403	497	418	369	371	38	194	...	N	13	19	135	...
	d) 60+	70	66	90	64	158	59	67	51	44	67	...	...	28	52	10	...
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	3	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	N	...	...
Mahe Area	a) 0—14	464	314	37	46	...	...	...	7	750	432	850	933	770	771	52	...
	b) 15—34	260	386	435	467	161	343	444	365	143	293	150	66	84	49	688	1,000
	c) 35—59	203	231	443	431	581	463	400	559	43	204	...	...	55	63	188	...
	d) 60+	73	69	85	56	258	194	156	69	64	71	...	...	91	117	72	...
	A.N.S.	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	1	...	...	...	...

60+ age-group form a greater proportion among cultivators than agricultural labourers and 0-14 age-group form a greater proportion among agricultural labourers than cultivators. Cultivator includes even one who is engaged in directing and supervising the cultivation without doing any manual labour. In rural areas, old persons who have retired from service take to cultivation thereby accounting for a high percentage in 60+ age-group.

Comparison of Rate of Literacy Among Workers and Non-workers in Rural Areas

20. The literacy levels of workers and Non-workers in rural areas are presented in Subsidiary Tables to B-III-Part-B.

As is expected the proportion of illiterates is high in old age-groups and record an increase from the age-groups 20–24 onwards. The proportion of Matriculates form 6.4% and 1.4% for males and females in the age-group 15–19. But in older age-groups they form only 3% and 0.3% among males and females. It also shows the improvement in the literacy level of the people. In the rural sector, literacy is highest in Mahe. Among the general population of Pondicherry, 37.4% are literates and among workers 40.7% are literates. In the urban areas, while 32% of males are illiterates among the general population, the illiteracy falls to 25% among the male workers. In the urban areas among females, there is 54% illiteracy in the general population, while it is 73.5% among workers. It means that better educated females do not go for work. Yanam has 50% of its male workers and 90% of female workers as illiterates. Yanam is only a centre of commerce without any industry and as such it is likely that these workers are mostly general labourers. The highest proportion of Matriculates among workers is recorded in Pondicherry with 9.6% of male workers and 6.9% of female workers as Matriculates. In the rural sector, 50% of males are illiterates among the general population and 58% among the male workers. The proportion of illiteracy among female workers and female population is almost similar being more than 75%. Only 2.1% of male workers and 0.3% of female workers have Matriculation as their qualification. The proportion of such workers is very high in Mahe area.

Educational Levels of Workers in Non-Agricultural Sector in Urban Areas

21. Union Table B-VI gives the educational level of workers in non-agricultural sector in urban areas. 75% of male workers and 27% of female workers are illiterates. They are chiefly found among farmers, fishermen, hunters and related workers and in the sector of transport and communication. The highest proportion of literates among workers is in Division 0 and 1, namely, professional, technical and related workers and administrative, executive and managerial workers. Among female workers in each occupational Division, the proportion of literates is less than 20% in all Divisions except in 0, 1 and 2. In these three occupational Divisions, literates form more than 90%. Among total male workers qualified upto Matric, 40% come under occupational Division 2 which relates to clerical and related workers. For government services and similar services, Matric is the minmium qualification. 90% of the Matric qualified female workers come under the occupational Division 0 which relates to professional, technical and related workers. The occupation of nurses and teachers is included under this Division. The minimum qualification for these occupations is Matric. Among the male workers who are Degree holders, 45% fall under the occupational Division 0 and 25% under Division 1 relating to administrative, executive and managerial workers and another 25% under Division 2 relating to clerical workers. 80% of the female Degree holders are under occupational Division 0. Among the technical Degree holder workers 75% come under the occupational Division 0 which shows that no technical skill is wasted. Workers with Degrees in agriculture and technology are not found in Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam.

Subsidiary Table B-III-Part-A-2 gives the distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category by educational levels in urban areas. It can be seen from this Table that except in the categories of household Industry, manufacturing, construction, trade and commerce and other services, the illiterates form more than 50% of the workers. Among females they form more than 60% of the female workers of each category. The lowest proportion of illiterates among workers in each category is found under trade and commerce. 10% of the male workers under trade and commerce and 62.9% of female workers under manufacturing are illiterates. The proportion of Matriculates is high in other services with 13.4% of male workers and 8.5% of female workers being Matriculates.

Industrial Categories and Educational Levels

22. From Union Table B-III-Parts A and B which gives the industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban areas and rural areas, the concentration of educated persons in particular industrial categories can be located. In urban areas, most of the workers with educational qualifications of Matric and above are found in the category of other services which includes government, legal, medical, educational and other services. Degree holders in technology are mainly in the category of manufacturing other than household industry and Degree holders in engineering in the category of construction. In the rural areas also workers with qualifications of Matric and above are concentrated in the category of other services.

Workers in Category III in Primary Sector

23. In the category of Mining, Quarrying, etc. production of fish by fishing in the sea has the highest proportion of workers. 529 out of 10,000 male workers in the non-agricultural sector (category III to IX) are engaged in this activity. Among female workers, production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk has the highest proportion of workers – 88 out of 10,000. 394 males and 50 females forming 64 males out of 10,000 male workers and 32 out of 10,000 female workers of category III to IX come under plantation crops unspecified. None has been recorded under tea and coffee plantations. In Yanam, fishing in inland waters is predominant, while against fishing in the sea Mahe records the highest among the three areas.

The same pattern is reflected in the Table relating to occupational classification. Among the workers of category III, the highest number of males are found under deep sea fishermen. 50% of the male workers of category III are of this occupation. In Yanam 95% of the male workers of category III are engaged in fishing in inland and coastal waters. Among females in Pondicherry 50% are engaged in animal, bird and insect rearing.

Distribution of Workers According to Industrial and Occupational Classification

24. The first two Tables that follow furnish the number of workers in category III and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers according to the Industrial classification and Occupational classification. The next two furnish the proportion of non-agricultural workers of each sex to total of all workers according to the Industrial classification and Occupational classification.

Table XI—20-(a)

Number of Workers in the Category of Mining and Quarrying and Their Distribution per 10,000 of All Workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by Division, Major group and Minor group, 1961.

Union Territory and Areas where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Division Major group and Minor group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers in I. S. I. C.	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
PONDICHERRY	0	7,252	378	1,174	240
	00	979	105	158	67
	005	158	18	25	11
	006	211	26	34	16
	007	27	19	4	12
	008	227	...	37	...
	009	356	42	58	27
	01	396	50	64	32
	010	1	...	N	...
	012	1	...	N	...
	015	394	50	64	32
	02	73	4	12	2
	020	10	...	2	...
	021	57	...	9	...
	022	2	...	N	...
	023	3	...	1	...
	024	1	...	N	...
	025	...	4	...	2
	03	4,459	45	722	29
	030	3,266	31	529	20
	031	1,193	14	193	9
	04	1,345	174	218	110
	040	1,257	138	204	88
	041	23	15	4	9
	042	21	11	3	7
	043	23	2	4	1
	044	9	2	1	1
	045	2	...	N	...
	046	...	5	...	3
	047	10	1	2	1
	1	47	1	8	1
	10	47	1	8	1
	100	3	...	1	...
	107	44	1	7	N

Table XI—20 (a)-(Contd.)

Number of Workers in the Category of Mining and Quarrying and Their Distribution per 10,000 of All Workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by Division, Major group and Minor group, 1961.

Union Territory and Areas where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Division, Major group and Minor group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers in I. S. I. C.	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pondicherry Area	0	4,774	286	1,082	251
	00	589	65	133	57
	005	114	15	26	13
	006	190	25	43	22
	007	25	18	5	16
	008	91	...	21	...
	009	169	7	38	6
	01	300	47	68	41
	012	1	...	N	...
	015	299	47	68	41
	02	58	4	13	4
	020	10	...	2	...
	021	46	...	11	...
	023	1	...	N	...
	024	1	...	N	...
	025	...	4	...	4
	03	2,712	12	615	11
	030	2,042	5	463	4
	031	670	7	152	7
	04	1,115	158	253	138
	040	1,046	124	237	109
	041	21	15	5	13
	042	17	11	4	9
	043	16	2	4	2
	044	6	...	1	...
	046	...	5	...	4
	047	9	1	2	1
	1	3	...	1	...
	10	3	...	1	...
	100	2	...	N	...
	107	1	...	N	...

Table XI—20-(a) (Contd.)

Number of Workers in the Category of Mining and Quarrying and Their Distribution per 10,000 of All Workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by Division, Major Group and Minor Group, 1961.

Union Territory and Areas where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Division Major group and Minor group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers in category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers in I. S. I. C.	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karaikal Area	0	1,610	52	1,276	192
	00	339	33	269	122
	005	36	2	29	7
	006	15	1	12	4
	007	2	1	2	4
	008	133	...	105	...
	009	153	29	121	107
	01	94	3	74	11
	015	94	3	74	11
	02	5	...	4	...
	021	5	...	4	...
	03	944	1	748	·4
	030	718	...	569	...
	031	226	1	179	4
	04	228	15	181	55
	040	210	13	166	48
	041	2	...	2	...
	042	4	...	3	...
	043	7	...	5	...
	044	2	2	2	7
	045	2	...	2	...
	047	1	...	1	...
	1	1	...	1	...
	10	1	...	1	...
	100	1	...	1	...
Mahe Area	0	563	38	1,608	402
	00	42	7	120	74
	005	1	1	3	11
	006	4	...	11	...
	008	3	...	9	...
	009	34	6	97	63
	01	2	...	6	...
	010	1	...	3	...
	015	1	...	3	...
	02	10	...	29	...
	021	6	...	17	...
	022	2	...	6	...
	023	2	...	6	...
	03	507	30	1,448	317
	030	506	26	1,445	275

Table XI—20-(a) (Concld.)

Number of Workers in the Category of Mining and Quarrying and Their Distribution per 10,000 of All Workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by Division, Major group and Minor group, 1961.

Union Territory and Areas where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Division Major group and Minor group of I·S·I·C·	Total workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers in I. S. I. C.	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mahe Area	031	1	4	3	42
	04	2	1	6	11
	040	1	1	3	11
	044	1	...	3	...
	1	43	1	123	11
	10	43	1	123	11
	107	43	1	123	11
Yanam Area	0	305	2	2,025	29
	00	9	...	60	...
	005	7	...	47	...
	006	2	...	13	...
	03	296	2	1,965	29
	031	296	2	1,965	29

Table XI—20-(b)

Number of Wokers in the Category of Mining and Quarrying and Their Distribution per 10,000 of All Workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961.

Union Territory and Areas where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers in N.C.O.	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
PONDICHERRY	0	16	...	3	...
	00	4	...	1	...
	001	2	...	...	...
	009	1	...	...	...
	02	11	...	2	...
	07	1	...	...	...
	076	1	...	...	...
	1	9	6	1	4
	13	9	6	1	4
	130	8	6	1	4
	139	1	...	...	...
	2	81	1	13	1
	20	8	...	1	...
	200	7	...	1	...
	201	1	...	N	...

Table XI—20-(b) (Contd.)

Number of Workers in the Category of Mining and Quarrying and Their Distribution per 10,000 of All Workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961.

Union Teritory and Areas where there are sizeable propoitions of workers in the Primary Sector	Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers in N.C·O	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
PONDICHERRY	21	7	1	1	1
	211	7	1	1	1
	28	49	...	8	...
	280	49	...	8	...
	29	17	...	3	...
	290	17	...	3	...
	4	6,712	260	1,037	167
	40	235	11	38	7
	402	135	9	22	6
	41	1,981	212	321	136
	411	1,269	158	206	102
	412	299	25	48	16
	413	109	1	18	1
	415	298	3	48	2
	42	16	...	3	...
	43	4,423	33	716	21
	430	3,524	11	571	7
	431	895	4	145	3
	439	4	17	1	11
	44	57	4	9	3
	5	40	1	6	1
	50	39	1	6	1
	501	38	1	6	1
	509	1	...	N	...
	51	1	...	N	...
	510	1	...	N	...
	6	43	...	7	...
	64	43	...	7	...
	641	12	...	2	...
	643	31	...	5	...
	7—8	287	90	46	58
	73	22	...	4	...
	733	22	...	4	...
	75	7	...	1	...
	753	6	...	1	...
	76	1	...	N	...
	77	4	...	1	...
	770	4	...	1	...
	87	97	...	16	...
	89	156	90	25	58
	899	156	90	25	58
	9	104	20	17	13

Table XI—20-(b) (Contd.)

Number of Workers in the Category of Mining and Quarrying and Their Distribution per 10,000 of All Workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961.

Union Territory and Areas where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers in N. C. O.	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
PONDICHERRY	90	94	7	15	5
	903	94	7	15	5
	91	8	3	2	2
	912	8	3	1	2
	93	2	10	N	6
	931	2	10	N	6
	X	7	1	1	1
	X8	7	1	1	1
	X80	7	1	1	1
Pondicherry Area	0	12	...	3	...
	00	3	...	1	...
	001	2	...	N	...
	02	9	...	2	...
	1	1	...	N	...
	13	1	...	N	...
	139	1	...	N	...
	2	60	1	14	1
	20	5	...	1	...
	200	4	...	1	...
	201	1	...	N	...
	21	7	1	2	1
	211	7	1	2	1
	28	36	...	8	...
	280	36	...	8	...
	29	12	...	3	...
	290	12	...	3	...
	4	4,379	224	992	196
	40	55	...	12	...
	41	1,566	195	355	171
	411	1,048	146	238	128
	412	255	22	58	19
	413	109	1	25	1
	415	148	1	34	1
	42	13	...	3	...
	43	2,694	25	611	22
	430	2,496	8	566	7
	431	195	1	44	1
	439	3	15	1	13
	44	51	4	11	3
	6	9	...	2	...
	64	9	...	2	...
	641	7	...	2	...

Table XI—20-(b) (Contd.)

Number of Workers in the Category of Mining and Quarrying and Their Distribution per 10,000 of All Workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961.

Union Territory and Areas where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Division, Group and Family of N·C·O·	Total Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers in N.C.O.	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pondicherry Area	643	2	...	N	...
	7—8	221	42	50	37
	73	16	...	4	...
	733	16	...	4	...
	75	7	...	1	...
	753	6	...	1	...
	76	1	...	N	...
	77	3	...	1	...
	770	3	...	1	...
	87	96	...	22	...
	870	91	...	21	...
	89	98	42	22	37
	899	98	42	22	37
	9	89	19	20	17
	90	83	7	19	6
	903	83	7	19	6
	91	4	2	1	2
	912	4	2	1	2
	93	2	10	N	9
	931	2	10	N	9
	X	4	...	1	...
	X8	4	...	1	...
	X80	4	...	1	...
Karaikal Area	0	4	...	3	...
	00	1	...	1	...
	02	2	...	1	...
	07	1	...	1	...
	076	1	...	1	...
	1	3	...	2	...
	13	3	...	2	...
	2	20	...	16	...
	20	3	...	2	...
	200	3	...	2	...
	28	12	...	10	...
	280	12	...	10	...
	29	5	...	4	...
	290	5	...	4	...
	4	1,495	29	1,185	107
	40	155	11	123	40
	402	93	9	74	33
	403	35	...	28	...

Table XI—20-(b) (Contd.)

Number of Workers in the Category of Mining and Quarrying and Their Distribution per 10,000 of All Workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961.

Union Territory and Areas where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers in N.C.O.	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karaikal Area	409	24	...	19	...
	41	407	17	323	63
	411	221	12	175	44
	412	36	3	29	11
	415	150	2	119	7
	43	929	1	736	4
	430	521	...	413	...
	431	408	1	323	4
	44	4	...	3	...
	6	32	...	25	...
	64	32	...	25	...
	641	3	...	2	...
	643	29	...	23	...
	7—8	43	22	34	81
	73	6	...	5	...
	733	6	...	5	...
	77	1	...	1	...
	770	1	...	1	...
	87	1	...	1	...
	89	35	22	27	81
	899	35	22	27	81
	9	14	1	11	4
	90	10	...	8	...
	903	10	...	8	...
	91	4	1	3	4
	912	4	1	3	4
Mahe Area	1	4	6	11	63
	13	4	6	11	63
	130	4	6	11	63
	2	1	...	3	...
	28	1	...	3	...
	280	1	...	3	...
	4	537	5	1,533	53
	40	25	...	71	...
	403	22	...	63	...
	42	3	...	8	...
	43	507	5	1,448	53
	430	507	3	1,448	32
	44	2	...	6	...
	5	36	1	103	11
	50	36	1	103	11

Table XI—20-(b) (Concld.)

Number of Workers in the Category of Mining and Quarrying and their Distribution per 10,000 of All Workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961.

Union Territory and Areas where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers in N.C.O.	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mahe Area	501	36	1	103	11
	6	2	...	6	...
	64	2	...	6	...
	641	2	...	6	...
	7—8	22	26	63	275
	89	22	26	63	275
	899	22	26	63	275
	9	1	...	3	...
	90	1	...	3	...
	903	1	...	3	...
	X	3	1	9	11
	X8	3	1	9	11
	X80	3	1	9	11
Yanam Area	1	1	...	7	...
	13	1	...	7	...
	130	1	...	7	...
	4	301	2	1,999	29
	41	8	...	53	...
	412	8	...	53	...
	43	293	2	1,946	29
	431	292	2	1,939	29
	5	2	...	13	...
	50	2	...	13	...
	501	2	...	13	...
	7—8	1	...	7	...
	89	1	...	7	...
	899	1	...	7	...

Table XI—21-(a)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

[(a) Absolute figures
(b) Proportion to 10,000]

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry In		Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY								
All Divisions		(a)	**61,747**	**15,762**	**4,244**	**3,262**	**57,503**	**12,500**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**687**	**2,070**	**9,313**	**7,930**
Division	0	(a)	7,619	565	367	187	7,252	378
		(b)	1,234	358	59	119	1,175	240
Major Groups	00	(a)	994	117	15	12	979	105
		(b)	161	74	2	7	159	67
	01	(a)	398	50	2	...	396	50
		(b)	64	32	N	...	64	32
	02	(a)	77	9	4	5	73	4
		(b)	13	5	1	3	12	2
	03	(a)	4,463	58	4	13	4,459	45
		(b)	723	37	1	8	722	29
Minor Groups	030	(a)	3 266	35	...	4	3,266	31
		(b)	529	22	...	2	529	20
	031	(a)	1,197	23	4	9	1,193	14
		(b)	194	15	1	6	193	9
Major Group	04	(a)	1,687	331	342	157	1,345	174
		(b)	273	210	55	100	218	110
Minor Group	040	(a)	1,556	274	299	136	1,257	138
		(b)	252	174	48	86	204	88
Division	1	(a)	47	1	...	...	47	1
		(b)	8	1	...	...	8	1
Major Groups	10	(a)	47	1	...	...	47	1
		(b)	8	1	...	...	8	1
Division	2 & 3	(a)	11,977	5,092	3,877	3,075	15,300	2,017
		(b)	3,106	3,231	628	1,951	2,478	1,280
Major Groups	20	(a)	1,599	1,011	222	910	1,377	101
		(b)	259	641	36	577	223	64
	21	(a)	1,493	13	19	10	1,474	3
		(b)	242	8	3	6	239	2
Minor Group	212	(a)	1,220	2	3	...	1,217	2
		(b)	198	1	N	...	197	1
Major Groups	22	(a)	350	1	14	1	336	...
		(b)	57	1	2	1	55	...
	23	(a)	9,028	3,119	2,155	1,423	6.873	1,696
		(b)	1,462	1,979	349	903	113	1,076
Minor Group	232	(a)	6,417	1,613	...	...	6,417	1,613
		(b)	1,039	1,023	...	...	1,039	1,023

Table XI—21 (a)-(Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY (Contd.)								
Minor Group	235	(a)	2,523	1,142	2,125	1,071	398	71
		(b)	409	725	344	680	65	45
Major Groups	24	(a)	41	73	15	43	26	30
		(b)	7	46	3	27	4	19
	25	(a)	2	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	N	...	N	...	...	...
	26	(a)	35	4	28	4	7	...
		(b)	6	3	5	3	1	...
	27	(a)	1,265	250	133	198	1,132	52
		(b)	205	159	22	126	183	33
Minor Group	273	(a)	1,064	55	107	16	957	39
		(b)	172	35	17	10	155	25
Major Groups	28	(a)	1,774	220	410	193	1,364	27
		(b)	287	140	66	123	221	17
	29	(a)	13	3	4	3	9	...
		(b)	2	2	1	2	1	...
	30	(a)	259	7	...	1	259	6
		(b)	42	4	...	N	42	4
	31	(a)	228	2	44	...	184	2
		(b)	37	1	7	...	30	1
	32	(a)	18	16	1	14	17	2
		(b)	3	10	N	9	3	1
	33	(a)	156	26	52	22	104	4
		(b)	25	16	8	14	17	2
	34—35	(a)	537	255	249	197	288	58
		(b)	87	162	40	125	47	37
	36	(a)	778	5	159	2	619	3
		(b)	126	3	26	1	100	2
	37	(a)	87	22	3	...	84	22
		(b)	14	14	N	...	14	14
	38	(a)	496	12	27	9	469	3
		(b)	80	8	4	6	76	2
	39	(a)	1,018	53	340	45	678	8
		(b)	165	34	55	29	110	5
Division	4	(a)	3,463	196	...	...	3,463	196
		(b)	561	124	...	...	561	124
Major Group	40	(a)	3,463	196	...	...	3,463	196
		(b)	561	124	...	...	561	124
Minor Group	400	(a)	2,947	176	...	...	2,947	176
		(b)	477	112	...	...	477	112

Table XI—21-(a) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY (Contd.)								
Division	5	(a)	410	27	...	...	410	27
		(b)	66	17	...	...	66	17
Major Groups	50	(a)	371	3	...	...	371	3
		(b)	60	2	...	...	60	2
	51	(a)	39	24	...	...	39	24
		(b)	6	15	...	...	6	15
Division	6	(a)	10,127	3,225	...	...	10,127	3,225
		(b)	1,640	2,046	...	...	1,640	2,046
Major Groups	60-63	(a)	216	7	...	...	216	7
		(b)	35	4	...	...	35	4
	64-68	(a)	9,223	3,191	...	...	9,223	3,191
		(b)	1,492	2,025	...	...	1,492	2,025
Minor Groups	640	(a)	3,865	2,311	...	...	3,865	2,311
		(b)	626	1,466	...	...	626	1,466
	642	(a)	1,148	117	...	...	1,148	117
		(b)	186	74	...	...	186	74
Major Group	69	(a)	688	27	...	...	688	27
		(b)	111	17	...	...	111	17
Division	7	(a)	3,264	15	...	...	3,264	15
		(b)	528	10	...	...	528	10
Major Group	70-71	(a)	2,963	14	...	...	2,963	14
		(b)	480	9	...	...	480	9
Minor Group	705	(a)	1,219	13	...	...	1,219	13
		(b)	197	8	...	...	197	8
Major Groups	72	(a)	5	1	...	...	5	1
		(b)	N	1	...	...	N	1
	73	(a)	296	...	...	...	296	...
		(b)	48	...	...	...	48	...
Division	8	(a)	14,363	5,169	...	...	14,363	5,169
		(b)	2,326	3,279	...	...	2,326	3,279
Major Group	80	(a)	3,806	129	...	...	3,806	129
		(b)	616	82	...	...	616	82
Minor Group	809	(a)	1,707	60	...	...	1,707	60
		(b)	276	38	...	...	276	38
Major Group	81	(a)	1,441	641	...	...	1,441	641
		(b)	233	407	...	...	233	407
Minor Group	811	(a)	1,345	611	...	...	1,345	611
		(b)	218	388	...	...	218	388
Major Group	82	(a)	937	305	...	...	937	305
		(b)	152	194	...	...	152	194
Minor Group	820	(a)	868	305	...	...	868	305
		(b)	141	194	...	...	141	194

Table XI—21-(a) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
			PONDICHERRY (Concld.)					
Major Groups	83	(a)	687	131	...	...	687	131
		(b)	111	83	...	...	111	83
	84	(a)	208	...	...	...	208	...
		(b)	34	...	...	...	34	...
	85	(a)	105	2	...	...	105	2
		(b)	17	1	...	...	17	1
	86	(a)	126	21	...	...	126	21
		(b)	21	13	...	...	21	13
	87	(a)	379	7	...	...	379	7
		(b)	61	4	...	...	61	4
	88	(a)	4,265	2,607	...	...	4,265	2,607
		(b)	691	1,654	...	...	691	1,654
Minor Groups	880	(a)	979	1,898	...	...	979	1,898
		(b)	159	1,204	...	...	159	1,204
	882	(a)	1,467	77	...	...	1,467	77
		(b)	238	49	...	...	238	49
	883	(a)	930	537	...	...	930	537
		(b)	151	341	...	...	151	341
Major Group	89	(a)	2,409	1,326	...	...	2,409	1,326
		(b)	390	841	...	...	390	841
Minor Group	890	(a)	2,409	1,326	...	...	2,409	1,326
		(b)	390	841	...	...	390	841
Division	9	(a)	3,277	1,472	...	...	3,277	1,472
		(b)	531	934	...	...	531	934
Major Group	90	(a)	3,277	1,472	...	...	3,277	1,472
		(b)	531	934	...	...	531	934
Minor Group	900	(a)	3,277	1,472	...	...	3,277	1,472
		(b)	531	934	...	...	531	934
			PONDICHERRY AREA					
All Divisions		(a)	**44,124**	**11,412**	**3,402**	**2,479**	**40,722**	**8,933**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**771**	**2,172**	**9,229**	**7,828**
Division	0	(a)	5,051	427	277	141	4,774	286
		(b)	1,145	374	63	123	1,082	251
Major Groups	00	(a)	597	70	8	5	589	65
		(b)	135	61	2	4	133	57
	01	(a)	302	47	2	...	300	47
		(b)	69	41	1	...	68	41
	02	(a)	62	8	4	4	58	4
		(b)	14	7	1	3	13	4
	03	(a)	2,714	25	2	13	2,712	12
		(b)	615	22	N	11	615	11
Minor Group	030	(a)	2,042	9	...	4	2,042	5
		(b)	463	8	...	4	463	4

Table XI—21-(a) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY AREA (Contd.)								
Major Group	04	(a)	1,376	277	261	119	1,115	158
		(b)	312	243	59	104	253	139
Minor Group	040	(a)	1,275	223	229	99	1,046	124
		(b)	289	195	52	87	237	108
Division	1	(a)	3	...	...	...	3	...
		(b)	1	...	...	...	1	...
Major Group	10	(a)	3	...	...	...	3	...
		(b)	1	...	...	...	1	...
Division	2 & 3	(a)	15,820	4,259	3,125	2,338	12,705	1,921
		(b)	3,588	3,732	708	2,049	2,880	1,683
Major Groups	20	(a)	1,063	622	169	584	894	38
		(b)	241	545	38	512	203	33
	21	(a)	1,037	13	12	10	1,025	3
		(b)	235	11	3	9	232	2
	22	(a)	38	1	8	1	30	...
		(b)	9	1	2	1	7	...
	23	(a)	8,690	2,984	1,897	1,298	6,793	1,686
		(b)	1,969	2,615	430	1,138	1,539	1,477
Minor Groups	232	(a)	6,411	1,613	...	...	6,411	1,613
		(b)	1,453	1,413	...	...	1,453	1,413
	235	(a)	2,196	1,034	1,870	965	326	69
		(b)	498	906	424	846	74	60
Major Groups	24	(a)	32	66	8	36	24	30
		(b)	7	58	2	32	5	26
	25	(a)	2	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	N	...	N	...	...	...
	26	(a)	28	4	21	4	7	...
		(b)	6	3	5	3	1	...
	27	(a)	928	109	100	67	828	42
		(b)	210	96	23	59	187	37
	28	(a)	1,225	142	281	123	944	19
		(b)	278	124	64	108	214	16
	29	(a)	12	3	3	3	9	...
		(b)	3	3	1	3	2	...
	30	(a)	229	7	...	1	229	6
		(b)	52	6	...	1	52	5
	31	(a)	167	1	28	...	139	1
		(b)	38	1	6	...	32	1
	32	(a)	15	16	1	14	14	2
		(b)	3	14	N	12	3	2
	33	(a)	118	24	44	21	70	3
		(b)	26	21	10	18	16	3

Table XI—21-(a) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			1	2	4	5	6	7
			PONDICHERRY AREA (Contd.)					
Major Groups	34—35	(a)	435	190	173	134	262	56
		(b)	99	166	39	117	60	49
	36	(a)	674	3	128	1	546	2
		(b)	153	3	29	1	124	2
	37	(a)	74	22	3	...	71	22
		(b)	17	19	1	...	16	19
	38	(a)	384	9	11	6	373	3
		(b)	87	8	2	5	85	3
	39	(a)	683	43	236	35	447	8
		(b)	155	38	54	31	101	7
Division	4	(a)	2,655	158	...	...	2,655	158
		(b)	601	138	...	...	601	138
Major Group	40	(a)	2,655	158	...	...	2,655	158
		(b)	601	138	...	...	601	138
Minor Group	400	(a)	2,226	155	...	...	2,226	155
		(b)	50	136	...	...	50	136
Division	5	(a)	358	8	...	...	358	8
		(b)	81	7	...	...	81	7
Major Groups	50	(a)	338	3	...	...	338	3
		(b)	76	3	...	...	76	3
	51	(a)	20	5	...	...	20	5
		(b)	5	4	...	...	5	4
Division	6	(a)	6,225	2,101	...	...	6,225	2,101
		(b)	1,411	1,841	...	...	1,411	1,841
Major Groups	60—63	(a)	130	1	...	...	130	1
		(b)	30	1	...	...	30	1
	64—68	(a)	5,609	2,075	...	...	5,609	2,075
		(b)	1,271	1,818	...	...	1,271	1,818
Minor Group	640	(a)	2,409	1,394	...	...	2,409	1,394
		(b)	546	1,222	...	...	546	1,222
Major Group	69	(a)	486	25	...	...	486	25
		(b)	110	22	...	...	110	22
Division	7	(a)	2,446	12	...	...	2,446	12
		(b)	554	11	...	...	554	11
Major Group	70—71	(a)	2,238	11	...	...	2,238	11
		(b)	507	10	...	...	507	10
Minor Group	705	(a)	1,138	10	...	...	1,138	10
		(b)	258	9	...	...	258	9
Major Groups	72	(a)	5	1	...	...	5	1
		(b)	1	1	...	...	1	1
	73	(a)	203	...	...	...	203	...
		(b)	46	...	...	...	46	...

Table XI—21-(a) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY AREA (Concld.)								
Division	8	(a)	9,269	3,182	...	...	9,269	3,182
		(b)	2,101	2,788	...	...	2,101	2,788
Major Group	80	(a)	2,896	105	...	...	2,896	105
		(b)	656	92	...	...	656	92
Minor Group	809	(a)	1,278	51	...	...	1,278	51
		(b)	290	45	...	...	290	45
Major Group	81	(a)	881	459	...	...	881	459
		(b)	200	402	...	...	200	402
Minor Group	811	(a)	810	439	...	...	810	439
		(b)	184	385	...	...	184	385
Major Groups	82	(a)	674	239	...	...	674	239
		(b)	153	209	...	...	153	209
	83	(a)	409	96	...	...	409	96
		(b)	93	84	...	...	93	84
	84	(a)	124	...	...	...	124	...
		(b)	28	...	...	...	28	...
	85	(a)	81	2	...	...	81	2
		(b)	18	2	...	...	18	2
	86	(a)	86	10	...	...	86	10
		(b)	20	9	...	...	20	9
	87	(a)	244	5	...	...	244	5
		(b)	55	4	...	...	55	4
	88	(a)	2,821	1,785	...	...	2,821	1,785
		(b)	639	1,564	...	...	639	1,564
Minor Groups	880	(a)	690	1,243	...	...	690	1,243
		(b)	156	1,089	...	...	156	1,089
	883	(a)	762	474	...	...	762	474
		(b)	173	415	...	...	173	415
Major Group	89	(a)	1,053	481	...	...	1,053	481
		(b)	239	422	...	...	239	422
Minor Group	890	(a)	1,053	481	...	...	1,053	481
		(b)	239	422	...	...	239	422
Division	9	(a)	2,287	1,265	...	...	2,287	1,265
		(b)	518	1,109	...	...	518	1,109
Major Group	90	(a)	2,287	1,265	...	...	2,287	1,265
		(b)	518	1,109	...	...	518	1,109
Minor Group	900	(a)	2,287	1,265	...	...	2,287	1,265
		(b)	518	1,109	...	...	518	1,109

Table XI—21-(a) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
			KARAIKAL AREA					
All Divisions		(a)	**12,615**	**2,707**	**393**	**513**	**12,222**	**2,194**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**312**	**1,895**	**9,688**	**8,105**
Division	0	(a)	1,639	89	29	37	1,610	52
		(b)	1,299	329	23	137	1,276	192
Major Group	00	(a)	346	40	7	7	339	33
		(b)	274	148	5	26	269	122
Minor Groups	005	(a)	36	2	...	...	36	2
		(b)	29	7	...	...	29	7
	008	(a)	136	...	3	...	133	...
		(b)	108	...	2	...	106	...
	009	(a)	153	29	...	...	153	29
		(b)	121	107	...	...	121	107
Major Groups	01	(a)	94	3	...	...	94	3
		(b)	75	11	...	...	75	11
	02	(a)	5	1	...	...	5	1
		(b)	4	4	...	...	4	4
	03	(a)	944	1	...	...	944	1
		(b)	748	4	...	...	748	4
	04	(a)	250	44	22	29	228	15
		(b)	198	162	17	107	181	5
Division	1	(a)	1	...	...	...	1	...
		(b)	1	...	...	...	1	...
Major Group	10	(a)	1	...	...	...	1	...
		(b)	1	...	...	...	1	...
Division	2 & 3	(a)	2,240	556	364	476	1,876	80
		(b)	1,776	2,054	289	1,758	1,487	296
Major Groups	20	(a)	432	356	40	295	392	61
		(b)	342	1,315	31	1,090	311	225
	21	(a)	352	...	1	...	351	...
		(b)	279	...	1	...	278	...
	22	(a)	147	...	3	...	144	...
		(b)	117	...	3	...	114	...
	23	(a)	34	13	20	12	14	1
		(b)	27	48	16	44	11	4
	24	(a)	9	7	7	7	2	...
		(b)	7	26	5	26	2	...
	27	(a)	218	41	14	34	204	7
		(b)	173	151	11	125	162	26
	28	(a)	421	70	110	63	311	7
		(b)	334	259	87	233	247	26
	29	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1	...	1	...	...	...

Table XI—21-(a) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, etc,	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
			KARAIKAL AREA (Contd.)					
Major Groups	30	(a)	27	...	...	...	27	...
		(b)	21	...	...	...	21	...
	31	(a)	38	1	...	...	38	1
		(b)	30	4	...	...	30	4
	33	(a)	34	2	4	1	30	1
		(b)	27	7	3	3	24	4
	34—35	(a)	85	59	62	58	23	1
		(b)	67	218	49	214	18	4
	36	(a)	86	1	23	...	63	1
		(b)	68	4	18	...	50	4
	37	(a)	11	...	...	...	11	...
		(b)	9	...	...	...	9	...
	38	(a)	92	3	12	3	80	...
		(b)	73	11	10	11	63	...
	39	(a)	253	3	67	3	186	...
		(b)	201	11	53	11	148	...
Division	4	(a)	727	35	...	...	727	35
		(b)	576	129	...	...	576	129
Major Group	40	(a)	727	35	...	...	727	35
		(b)	576	129	...	...	576	129
Division	5	(a)	39	19	...	...	39	19
		(b)	31	70	...	...	31	70
Major Groups	50	(a)	22	...	...	...	22	...
		(b)	17	...	...	...	17	...
	51	(a)	17	19	...	...	17	19
		(b)	14	70	...	...	14	70
Division	6	(a)	3,139	918	...	...	3,139	918
		(b)	2,488	3,613	...	...	2,488	3,613
Major Groups	60—63	(a)	24	...	...	...	24	...
		(b)	19	...	...	...	19	...
	64—68	(a)	2,942	976	...	...	2,942	976
		(b)	2,332	3,606	...	...	2,332	3,606
Minor Group	640	(a)	1,105	802	...	...	1,105	802
		(b)	876	2,963	...	...	876	2,963
Major Group	69	(a)	173	2	...	...	173	2
		(b)	137	7	...	...	137	7
Division	7	(a)	622	3	...	...	622	3
		(b)	493	11	...	...	493	11
Major Groups	70—71	(a)	548	3	...	...	548	3
		(b)	434	11	...	...	434	11
	73	(a)	74	...	...	...	74	...
		(b)	59	...	...	...	59	...

Table XI—21-(a) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
			KARAIKAL AREA (Concld.)					
Division	8	(a)	3,241	820	...	...	3,241	820
		(b)	2,569	3,029	...	...	2,569	3,029
Major Groups	80	(a)	621	17	...	...	621	17
		(b)	492	63	...	...	492	63
	81	(a)	328	103	...	...	328	103
		(b)	260	381	...	...	260	381
	82	(a)	181	52	...	...	181	52
		(b)	143	192	...	...	143	192
	83	(a)	252	29	...	...	252	29
		(b)	200	107	...	...	200	107
	84	(a)	50	...	...	...	50	...
		(b)	40	...	...	...	40	...
	85	(a)	11	...	...	...	11	...
		(b)	9	...	...	...	9	...
	86	(a)	22	7	...	...	22	7
		(b)	17	26	...	...	17	26
	87	(a)	123	2	...	...	123	2
		(b)	98	7	...	...	98	7
	88	(a)	997	467	...	...	997	467
		(b)	790	1,725	...	...	790	1,725
	89	(a)	656	143	...	...	656	143
		(b)	520	528	...	...	520	528
Minor Group	890	(a)	656	143	...	...	656	143
		(b)	520	528	...	...	520	528
Division	9	(a)	967	207	...	...	967	207
		(b)	767	765	...	...	767	765
Major Group	90	(a)	967	207	...	...	967	207
		(b)	767	765	...	...	767	765
Minor Group	900	(a)	967	207	...	...	967	207
		(b)	767	765	...	...	767	765
			MAHE AREA					
All Divisions		(a)	**3,502**	**946**	**251**	**118**	**3,251**	**828**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**717**	**1,247**	**9,283**	**8,753**
Division	0	(a)	571	43	8	5	563	38
		(b)	1,630	455	23	53	1,607	402
Major Groups	00	(a)	42	7	...	...	42	7
		(b)	120	74	...	...	120	74
	01	(a)	2	...	...	...	2	...
		(b)	6	...	...	...	6	...
	02	(a)	10	...	...	...	10	...
		(b)	28	...	...	...	28	...

Table XI—21-(a) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
			MAHE AREA (Contd.)					
Major Groups	03	(a)	509	30	2	...	507	30
		(b)	1,453	317	5	...	1,448	317
	04	(a)	8	6	6	5	2	1
		(b)	23	64	17	53	6	11
Division	1	(a)	43	1	...	...	43	1
		(b)	123	11	...	...	123	11
Major Group	10	(a)	43	1	...	...	43	1
		(b)	123	11	...	...	123	11
Division	2 & 3	(a)	878	127	243	113	635	14
		(b)	2,507	1,342	694	1,194	1,813	148
Major Groups	20	(a)	69	7	3	7	66	...
		(b)	197	74	9	74	188	...
	21	(a)	97	...	5	...	92	...
		(b)	277	...	14	...	263	...
	22	(a)	163	...	1	...	162	...
		(b)	465	...	3	...	462	...
	23	(a)	275	106	210	97	65	9
		(b)	785	1,120	599	1,025	186	95
	26	(a)	7	...	7	...	...	...
		(b)	20	...	20	...	...	...
	27	(a)	84	5	...	2	84	3
		(b)	240	53	...	21	240	32
	28	(a)	92	7	1	6	91	1
		(b)	263	74	3	63	260	11
	30	(a)	3	...	...	...	3	...
		(b)	9	...	...	...	9	...
	31	(a)	1	...	...	...	1	...
		(b)	3	...	...	...	3	...
	32	(a)	3	...	...	...	3	...
		(b)	9	...	...	...	9	...
	33	(a)	4	...	1	...	3	...
		(b)	11	...	3	...	8	...
	34—35	(a)	1	1	...	...	1	1
		(b)	3	10	...	...	3	10
	36	(a)	11	1	2	1	9	...
		(b)	31	11	6	11	26	...
	37	(a)	2	...	...	...	2	...
		(b)	6	...	...	...	6	...
	38	(a)	10	...	...	...	10	...
		(b)	28	...	...	...	28	...
	39	(a)	56	...	13	...	43	...
		(b)	160	...	37	...	123	...

Table XI—21-(a) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
MAHE AREA (Contd.)								
Division	4	(a)	61	...	...	...	61	...
		(b)	174	...	...	...	174	...
Major Group	40	(a)	61	...	...	...	61	...
		(b)	174	...	...	...	174	...
Division	5	(a)	8	...	...	...	8	...
		(b)	23	...	...	...	23	...
Major Group	50	(a)	8	...	...	...	8	...
		(b)	23	...	...	...	23	...
Division	6	(a)	607	25	...	...	607	25
		(b)	1,733	264	...	...	1,733	264
Major Groups	60—63	(a)	59	6	...	...	59	6
		(b)	168	63	...	...	168	63
	64—68	(a)	528	19	...	...	528	19
		(b)	1,508	201	...	...	1,508	201
	69	(a)	20	...	...	...	20	...
		(b)	57	...	...	...	57	...
Division	7	(a)	62	...	...	...	62	...
		(b)	177	...	...	...	177	...
Major Groups	70—71	(a)	48	...	...	...	48	...
		(b)	137	...	...	...	137	...
	73	(a)	14	...	...	...	14	...
		(b)	40	...	...	...	40	...
Division	8	(a)	1,263	750	...	...	1,263	750
		(b)	3,607	7,928	...	...	3,607	7,928
Major Groups	80	(a)	196	2	...	...	196	2
		(b)	560	21	...	...	560	21
	81	(a)	177	66	...	...	177	66
		(b)	506	698	...	...	506	698
	82	(a)	61	11	...	...	61	11
		(b)	174	116	...	...	174	116
	83	(a)	19	2	...	...	19	2
		(b)	54	21	...	...	54	21
	84	(a)	18	...	...	...	18	...
		(b)	52	...	...	...	52	...
	85	(a)	7	...	...	...	7	...
		(b)	20	...	...	...	20	...
	86	(a)	12	3	...	...	12	3
		(b)	34	32	...	...	34	32
	87	(a)	7	...	...	...	7	...
		(b)	20	...	...	...	20	...
	88	(a)	378	298	...	...	378	298
		(b)	1,079	3,150	...	...	1,079	3,150

Table XI—21-(a) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
			MAHE AREA (Concld.)					
Major Group	89	(a)	388	368	...	...	388	368
		(b)	1,108	3,890	...	...	1,108	3,890
Minor Group	890	(a)	388	368	...	...	388	368
		(b)	1,108	3,890	...	...	1,108	3,890
Division	9	(a)	9	...	...	...	9	...
		(b)	26	...	...	...	26	...
Major Group	90	(a)	9	...	...	...	9	...
		(b)	26	...	...	...	26	...
Minor Group	900	(a)	9	...	...	...	9	...
		(b)	26	...	...	...	26	...
			YANAM AREA					
All Divisions		(a)	**1,506**	**697**	**198**	**152**	**1,308**	**545**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**1,315**	**2,181**	**8,685**	**7,819**
Division	0	(a)	358	6	53	4	305	2
		(b)	2,377	86	352	57	2,025	29
Major Groups	00	(a)	9	...	...	...	9	...
		(b)	60	...	...	...	60	...
	03	(a)	296	2	...	...	296	2
		(b)	1,965	29	...	...	1,965	29
	04	(a)	53	4	53	4	...	...
		(b)	352	57	352	57	...	...
Division	2&3	(a)	229	150	145	148	84	2
		(b)	1,520	2,152	963	2,123	557	29
Major Groups	20	(a)	35	26	10	24	25	2
		(b)	232	373	66	344	166	29
	21	(a)	7	...	1	...	6	...
		(b)	47	...	7	...	40	...
	22	(a)	2	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	13	...	13	...	...	...
	23	(a)	29	16	28	16	1	...
		(b)	193	230	186	230	7	...
	27	(a)	35	95	19	95	16	...
		(b)	232	1,363	126	1,363	106	...
	28	(a)	36	1	18	1	18	...
		(b)	239	14	119	14	120	...
	31	(a)	22	...	16	...	6	...
		(b)	146	...	106	...	40	...
	33	(a)	4	...	3	...	1	...
		(b)	27	...	20	...	7	...
	34—35	(a)	16	5	14	5	2	...
		(b)	106	72	93	72	13	...

Table XI—21-(a) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
YANAM AREA (Contd.)								
Major Groups	36	(a)	7	...	6	...	1	...
		(b)	46	...	40	...	6	...
	38	(a)	10	...	4	...	6	...
		(b)	66	...	26	...	40	...
	39	(a)	26	7	24	7	2	...
		(b)	173	100	160	100	13	...
Division	4	(a)	20	3	...	...	20	3
		(b)	133	43	...	...	133	43
Major Group	40	(a)	20	3	...	...	20	3
		(b)	133	43	...	...	133	43
Division	5	(a)	5	...	...	...	5	...
		(b)	33	...	...	...	33	...
Major Groups	50	(a)	3	...	...	...	3	...
		(b)	20	...	...	...	20	...
	51	(a)	2	...	...	...	2	...
		(b)	13	...	...	...	13	...
Division	6	(a)	156	121	...	...	156	121
		(b)	1,036	1,736	...	...	1,036	1,736
Major Groups	60—63	(a)	3	...	...	...	3	...
		(b)	20	...	...	...	20	...
	64—68	(a)	144	121	...	...	144	121
		(b)	956	1,736	...	...	956	1,736
	69	(a)	9	...	...	...	9	...
		(b)	60	...	...	...	60	...
Division	7	(a)	134	...	...	...	134	...
		(b)	890	...	...	...	890	...
Major Groups	70—71	(a)	129	...	...	...	129	...
		(b)	857	...	...	...	857	...
	73	(a)	5	...	...	...	5	...
		(b)	33	...	...	...	33	...
Division	8	(a)	590	417	...	...	590	417
		(b)	3,918	5,983	...	...	3,918	5,983
Major Groups	80	(a)	93	5	...	...	93	5
		(b)	618	72	...	...	618	72
	81	(a)	55	13	...	...	55	13
		(b)	365	187	...	...	365	187
	82	(a)	21	3	...	...	21	3
		(b)	139	43	...	...	139	43
	83	(a)	7	4	...	...	7	4
		(b)	47	57	...	...	47	57
	84	(a)	16	...	...	...	16	...
		(b)	106	...	...	...	106	...

Table XI—21-(a) (Concld.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
YANAM AREA (Concld.)								
Major Groups	85	(a)	6	...	...	...	6	...
		(b)	40	...	...	...	40	...
	86	(a)	6	1	...	...	6	1
		(b)	40	14	...	...	40	14
	87	(a)	5	...	...	...	5	...
		(b)	33	...	...	...	33	...
	88	(a)	69	57	...	...	69	57
		(b)	458	818	...	...	458	818
	89	(a)	312	334	...	...	312	334
		(b)	2,072	4,792	...	...	2,072	4,792
Minor Group	890	(a)	312	334	...	...	312	334
		(b)	2,072	4,792	...	...	2,072	4,792
Division	9	(a)	14	...	...	...	14	...
		(b)	93	...	...	...	93	...
Major Group	90	(a)	14	...	...	...	14	...
		(b)	93	...	...	...	93	...
Minor Group	900	(a)	14	...	...	...	14	...
		(b)	93	...	...	...	93	...

Table XI—21-(b)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

[(a) Absolute figures
(b) Proportion to 10,000]

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY																
All Divisions		(a)	**61,747**	**15,762**	**4,244**	**3,262**	**15,300**	**2,017**	**3,463**	**196**	**10,127**	**3,225**	**3,264**	**15**	**18,050**	**6,668**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**687**	**2,070**	**2,478**	**1,280**	**561**	**124**	**1,640**	**2,046**	**529**	**10**	**2,923**	**4,230**
Division	0	(a)	3,128	864	10	8	139	3	92	...	11	...	9	...	2,851	853
		(b)	507	548	2	5	22	2	15	...	2	...	1	...	462	541
Groups	00	(a)	206	2	...	...	76	...	67	...	1	...	2	...	56	2
		(b)	33	1	...	...	12	...	11	...	N	...	N	...	9	1
	02	(a)	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1
		(b)	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
	03	(a)	278	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	25
		(b)	45	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	16
	04	(a)	287	258	...	...	21	2	...	...	3	...	6	...	257	256
		(b)	47	164	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	42	162
	05	(a)	1,221	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,221	511
		(b)	198	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	324
Family	052	(a)	976	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976	448
		(b)	158	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	284
Groups	06	(a)	73	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	1
		(b)	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
	07	(a)	71	23	...	...	5	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	56	23
		(b)	12	15	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	15
	08	(a)	292	7	6	1	13	...	13	...	1	...	1	...	258	6
		(b)	47	4	1	N	2	...	2	...	N	...	N	...	42	4
	09	(a)	44	2	...	...	5	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	31	1
		(b)	7	1	...	...	1	N	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
	0X	(a)	618	34	4	7	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	594	27
		(b)	100	21	1	4	3	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	96	17

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers											
					IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							PONDICHERRY (Contd.)									
Division	1	(a)	1,230	49	9	2	139	3	74	...	47	1	47	...	905	37
		(b)	199	31	1	1	22	2	12	...	8	1	8	...	147	23
Groups	10	(a)	327	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	327	11
		(b)	53	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	7
	11	(a)	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
	12	(a)	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	13	(a)	856	37	9	2	139	3	74	...	...	...	47	...	578	26
		(b)	139	23	1	1	23	2	12	...	...	...	8	...	94	16
Division	2	(a)	5,144	109	9	2	667	7	186	...	1,326	...	154	1	2,721	98
		(b)	833	69	1	1	108	4	30	...	215	...	25	1	441	62
Groups	20	(a)	712	15	6	...	123	...	11	...	308	...	19	...	237	15
		(b)	115	9	1	...	20	...	2	...	50	...	3	...	38	9
	21	(a)	211	31	...	..	20	4	11	...	37	...	1	...	135	26
		(b)	34	20	...	...	3	3	2	...	6	...	N	...	22	16
	22	(a)	6	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		(b)	1	...	...	...	1	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
	28	(a)	3,411	41	3	2	473	3	137	...	939	...	121	1	1,689	35
		(b)	553	26	N	1	77	2	22	...	152	...	20	1	274	22
Family	280	(a)	3,207	37	3	1	444	2	130	...	927	...	118	1	1,536	33
		(b)	520	23	1	1	72	1	21	...	150	...	19	N	249	21
Group	29	(a)	804	22	...	...	48	...	25	...	42	...	13	...	659	22
		(b)	130	14	...	...	8	...	4	...	7	...	2	...	106	14
Division	3	(a)	8,521	3,238	20	29	201	29	...	...	8,254	3,173	...	...	46	7
		(b)	1,380	2,054	3	18	33	18	...	...	1,337	2,013	...	...	7	4
Group	30	(a)	6,222	1,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,222	1,892	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,008	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	1,200	...	...	...	...
Family	301	(a)	5,942	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,942	1,875	...	...	...	...
		(b)	962	1,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	962	1,190	...	...	...	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers											
					IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY (Contd.)																
Groups	31	(a)	274	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	3	...	...	...	...
		(b)	44	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	2	...	...	...	...
	32	(a)	429	808	...	...	156	26	...	...	273	782	...	...	...	...
		(b)	70	512	...	...	26	16	...	...	44	496	...	...	...	...
Family	320	(a)	272	782	—	...	1	...	...	...	271	782	...	...	...	...
		(b)	44	496	...	...	N	...	...	...	44	496	...	...	...	...
Group	33	(a)	1,565	534	20	29	45	3	...	...	1,454	495	...	...	46	7
		(b)	253	339	3	18	7	2	...	...	236	314	...	...	7	5
Family	330	(a)	1,326	457	19	29	44	3	...	...	1,217	418	...	...	46	7
		(b)	215	290	3	18	7	2	...	...	197	265	...	...	8	5
Group	34	(a)	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
Division	4	(a)	8,406	638	322	364	1,295	5	1	...	16	3	1	...	59	6
		(b)	1,361	405	52	231	210	3	N	...	3	2	N	...	9	4
Groups	40	(a)	256	14	16	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	41	9	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	41	(a)	3,645	335	298	109	1,289	5	1	...	16	3	1	...	59	6
		(b)	590	212	48	69	209	3	N	...	3	2	N	...	9	4
Family	411	(a)	1,576	260	281	102	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	255	165	45	65	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	413	(a)	1,365	9	14	7	1,242	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	221	6	2	4	201	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groups	42	(a)	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	43	(a)	4,430	285	7	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	717	181	1	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family	430	(a)	3,524	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	571	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers											
					IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY (Contd.)																
Group	44	(a)	59	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10	3	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	5	(a)	52	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	8	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groups	50	(a)	39	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51	(a)	13	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	6	(a)	2,763	7	...	...	48	3	16	...	17	1	2,566	2	73	1
		(b)	448	5	...	...	8	2	2	...	3	1	416	1	12	1
Groups	60	(a)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	61	(a)	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...
		(b)	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
	63	(a)	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
		(b)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	64	(a)	2,223	3	...	...	48	...	16	...	16	1	2,035	2	65	...
		(b)	360	2	...	...	8	...	3	...	3	1	329	1	10	...
Family	642	(a)	1,003	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	999	...	...	...
		(b)	162	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	N	...	162	...	...	...
Groups	65	(a)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
		(b)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	66	(a)	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...
		(b)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	67	(a)	32	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	24	...	8	...
		(b)	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
	68	(a)	112	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	111	...	...	1
		(b)	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	18	...	...	1

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY (Contd.)																
Group	69	(a)	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	...
		(b)	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
Division	7 — 8	(a)	26,517	7,780	3,843	2,757	12,558	1,909	2,922	185	355	39	454	9	6,098	2,791
		(b)	4,295	4,936	622	1,749	2,034	1,211	473	117	58	25	74	6	988	1,771
Group	70	(a)	7,599	3,213	2,204	1,587	5,395	1,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,231	2,038	357	1,007	874	1,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Families	702	(a)	2,017	2,019	40	695	1,977	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	327	1,281	7	441	320	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	704	(a)	4,689	791	2,126	663	2,563	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	759	502	344	421	415	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group	71	(a)	1,200	180	117	98	1,079	82	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	194	114	19	62	175	52	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
Family	710	(a)	1,133	106	110	54	1,020	52	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	183	67	18	34	165	33	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
Groups	72	(a)	218	5	45	1	156	4	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	35	3	7	1	25	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	73	(a)	418	6	142	4	247	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	68	4	23	3	40	1	1	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
	74	(a)	897	2	301	1	580	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	145	1	49	N	94	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	75	(a)	1,320	8	113	1	1,131	6	39	...	...	...	26	...	4	1
		(b)	214	5	18	N	183	4	7	...	...	...	4	...	1	1
	76	(a)	676	15	3	1	116	9	172	2	21	...	10	2	353	1
		(b)	110	10	1	1	19	6	28	1	3	...	2	1	57	1
	77	(a)	1,652	11	279	3	1,357	8	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	268	7	45	2	220	5	2	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
Family	770	(a)	1,465	8	253	...	1,197	8	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	257	5	41	...	194	5	1	...	...	...	N	...	...	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY (Contd.)																
Groups	78	(a)	197	3	2	2	24	...	16	...	1	...	1	...	153	1
		(b)	32	2	N	1	4	.	3	...	N	...	N	...	25	1
	79	(a)	1,897	52	4	1	7	...	1,885	51	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	317	33	1	1	1	...	305	32	N	...	...	...	...	...
Family	791	(a)	1,642	...	...	...	...	...	1,642	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	266	..	...	...	...	...	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groups	80	(a)	204	6	2	1	202	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	33	4	N	1	33	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	81	(a)	442	165	231	112	211	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	72	105	38	71	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	82	(a)	828	676	178	651	579	13	...	...	71	12	...	...	...	...
		(b)	134	429	29	413	94	8	...	...	11	8	...	...	...	...
	83	(a)	69	8	5	8	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	11	5	1	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	84	(a)	319	...	17	...	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	52	...	3	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	85	(a)	286	302	188	275	60	14	...	...	21	9	...	...	17	4
		(b)	46	192	30	174	10	9	...	...	3	6	...	...	3	3
	86	(a)	42	...	5	...	28	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	3	...
		(b)	7	...	1	...	5	...	N	...	N	...	N	...	1	...
	87	(a)	403	5	...	...	217	5	14	...	...	...	62	...	13	...
		(b)	65	3	...	...	35	3	2	...	...	...	10	...	2	...
	89	(a)	7,850	3,123	7	11	803	81	778	132	201	18	350	7	5,555	2,784
		(b)	1,271	1,981	1	7	130	51	126	84	32	12	57	4	900	1,765
Family	899	(a)	7,810	3,121	7	11	801	81	774	132	190	18	350	7	5,532	2,782
		(b)	1,265	1,980	1	7	130	51	125	84	31	12	57	4	896	1,765

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total workers		Workers											
					IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY (Contd.)																
Division	9	(a)	5,769	3,049	23	91	231	58	62	2	89	6	30	3	5,230	2,869
		(b)	934	194	4	58	37	37	10	N	14	4	5	2	847	1,820
Group	90	(a)	1,680	25	...	1	167	1	49	...	17	...	14	...	1,339	16
		(b)	272	16	...	1	27	1	8	...	3	...	2	...	217	10
Family	901	(a)	1,027	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	3
		(b)	166	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	2
Group	91	(a)	1,308	2,081	23	89	27	4	...	...	51	3	15	2	1,184	1,980
		(b)	212	1,320	4	57	4	3	...	...	8	2	3	N	192	1,256
Families	911	(a)	594	492	21	85	10	1	...	...	25	1	2	...	536	405
		(b)	96	312	3	54	2	N	...	...	4	1	N	...	87	257
	912	(a)	696	1,540	2	4	15	3	...	...	26	2	13	2	632	1,526
		(b)	113	977	N	3	3	2	...	...	4	1	2	1	103	968
Groups	92	(a)	487	37	...	...	19	...	1	...	19	...	...	1	448	36
		(b)	79	23	...	...	3	...	N	...	3	...	...	N	73	23
	93	(a)	485	339	...	1	16	53	12	2	2	3	1	...	452	270
		(b)	79	215	...	1	3	34	2	1	N	2	N	...	73	171
	94	(a)	689	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	689	2
		(b)	112	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	1
	95	(a)	1,035	557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	557
		(b)	168	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	353
Family	950	(a)	970	557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	970	557
		(b)	157	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	353
Groups	96	(a)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
		(b)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	97	(a)	30	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	3
		(b)	5	2	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
	99	(a)	49	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	5
		(b)	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							PONDICHERRY (Concld.)									
Division	X	(a)	217	27	8	9	22	...	98	9	12	2	3	...	67	6
		(b)	35	17	1	6	4	...	16	6	2	N	N	...	11	4
Groups	X8	(a)	205	27	8	9	22	...	95	9	9	2	3	...	61	6
		(b)	33	17	1	6	4	...	15	6	1	N	1	...	10	4
	X9	(a)	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	6	...
		(b)	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	N	...	...	...	1	...
							PONDICHERRY AREA									
All Divisions		(a)	**44,124**	**11,412**	**3,402**	**2,479**	**12,705**	**1,921**	**2,655**	**158**	**6,225**	**2,101**	**2,446**	**12**	**11,914**	**4,455**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**771**	**2,172**	**2,879**	**1,683**	**602**	**138**	**1,411**	**1,841**	**554**	**11**	**2,700**	**3,904**
Division	0	(a)	2,000	640	3	1	130	2	68	...	5	...	9	...	1,773	637
		(b)	453	561	1	1	29	2	15	...	1	...	2	...	402	558
Groups	00	(a)	170	2	...	...	74	...	53	...	...	...	2	...	38	2
		(b)	38	2	...	...	17	...	12	...	...	...	N	...	8	2
	02	(a)	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1
		(b)	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
	03	(a)	177	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	21
		(b)	40	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	19
	04	(a)	201	201	...	...	20	2	...	...	1	...	6	...	174	199
		(b)	46	176	...	...	5	2	...	...	N	...	1	...	40	174
	05	(a)	748	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	380
		(b)	169	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	333
	06	(a)	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...
		(b)	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
	07	(a)	51	14	...	...	5	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	39	14
		(b)	12	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	12
	08	(a)	178	5	3	1	9	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	161	4
		(b)	40	4	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	N	...	36	3
	09	(a)	39	1	...	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	27	1
		(b)	9	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	1

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occuaption			Total workers		Workers											
					IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY AREA (Contd.)																
Group	0X	(a)	375	15	...	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	357	15
		(b)	85	13	...	...	4	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	81	13
Division	1	(a)	694	32	8	...	109	3	52	...	30	1	40	...	454	28
		(b)	157	28	2	...	24	3	12	...	7	1	9	...	103	24
Groups	10	(a)	238	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	8
		(b)	54	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	7
	11	(a)	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
	12	(a)	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	13	(a)	426	23	8	...	109	3	52	...	...	...	40	...	216	20
		(b)	97	20	2	...	25	3	12	...	...	...	9	...	49	17
Division	2	(a)	3,948	89	9	...	570	7	157	...	1,008	...	120	1	2,024	80
		(b)	895	78	2	...	129	6	36	...	228	...	27	1	459	70
Groups	20	(a)	439	15	6	...	65	...	10	...	184	...	16	...	153	15
		(b)	100	13	1	...	15	...	2	...	42	...	4	...	35	13
	21	(a)	185	31	...	...	20	4	11	...	34	...	1	...	112	26
		(b)	42	27	...	...	5	4	2	...	8	...	N	...	25	23
	22	(a)	6	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		(b)	1	...	...	...	1	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
	28	(a)	2,715	26	3	...	434	3	112	...	758	...	93	1	1,279	22
		(b)	615	23	1	...	98	3	25	...	172	...	21	1	290	19
Family	280	(a)	2,561	23	3	...	408	2	105	...	750	...	91	1	1,168	20
		(b)	580	20	1	...	92	2	24	...	170	...	21	1	265	17
Group	29	(a)	603	17	...	...	48	...	22	...	32	...	10	...	479	17
		(b)	137	15	...	...	11	...	5	...	7	...	2	...	109	15

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY AREA (Contd.)																
Division	3	(a)	5,044	2,116	20	29	128	4	...	...	4,873	2,076	...	...	23	7
		(b)	1,143	1,854	5	25	29	4	...	...	1,104	1,819	...	...	5	6
Group	30	(a)	3,647	1,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,647	1,193	...	...	...	...
		(b)	827	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	827	1,045	...	...	...	...
Family	301	(a)	3,522	1,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,522	1,183	...	...	...	...
		(b)	798	1,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	798	1,036	...	...	...	...
Groups	31	(a)	173	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	2	...	...	..	...
		(b)	39	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	2	...	...	...	..
	32	(a)	301	452	...	...	101	2	...	...	200	450	...	...	...	...
		(b)	68	396	...	...	23	2	...	...	45	394	...	...	...	...
	33	(a)	914	468	20	29	27	2	...	...	844	430	...	...	23	7
		(b)	207	410	5	25	6	2	...	...	191	377	...	...	5	6
Family	330	(a)	829	450	19	29	26	2	...	...	761	412	...	...	23	7
		(b)	188	394	4	25	6	2	...	...	173	361	...	...	5	6
Group	34	(a)	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Division	4	(a)	5,599	353	242	117	922	4	...	...	15	3	1	...	40	50
		(b)	1,269	309	55	102	209	4	...	...	3	3	N	...	9	4
Groups	40	(a)	56	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	13	2	...	2	N	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
	41	(a)	2,778	282	236	75	920	4	...	...	15	3	1	...	40	5
		(b)	629	247	53	66	209	3	...	...	3	3	N	...	9	4
Families	411	(a)	1,279	214	226	68	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	290	188	51	60	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	413	(a)	1,011	9	8	7	894	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	229	8	2	6	202	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY AREA (Contd.)																
Groups	42	(a)	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	43	(a)	2,699	65	5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	612	57	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family	430	(a)	2,496	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	566	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group	44	(a)	53	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	12	3	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	5	(a)	12	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groups	50	(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51	(a)	11	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	6	(a)	2,055	7	...	...	36	3	9	...	14	1	1,939	2	48	1
		(b)	466	6	...	...	8	2	2	...	3	1	440	2	11	1
Groups	60	(a)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	61	(a)	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
		(b)	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
	63	(a)	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
		(b)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	64	(a)	1,727	3	...	...	36	...	9	...	13	1	1,618	2	42	...
		(b)	391	3	...	...	8	...	2	...	3	1	367	2	9	...
	65	(a)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
		(b)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY AREA (Contd.)																
Groups	66	(a)	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
		(b)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...	...	...
	67	(a)	24	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	18	...	6	...
		(b)	6	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
	68	(a)	69	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	68	...	...	1
		(b)	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	16	...	...	1
	69	(a)	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...
		(b)	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
Division	7—8	(a)	20,336	6,007	3,098	2,253	10,589	1,841	2,217	157	242	16	316	6	3,653	1,692
		(b)	4,609	5,264	702	1,974	2,400	1,613	502	138	55	14	72	5	828	1,483
Group	70	(a)	7,265	2,984	1,939	1,368	5,326	1,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,646	2,615	440	1,199	1,207	1,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Families	702	(a)	2,014	2,002	38	685	1,976	1,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	456	1,754	8	600	448	1,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	704	(a)	4,368	758	1,872	631	2,496	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	990	664	424	553	566	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groups	71	(a)	867	144	88	76	777	68	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	196	126	20	67	176	59	...	...	N	—	...	...	...	...
	72	(a)	163	4	29	1	119	3	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	37	4	7	1	27	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	73	(a)	343	5	113	3	208	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	78	4	26	2	47	2	1	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
	74	(a)	589	2	203	1	375	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	133	2	46	1	85	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	75	(a)	1,174	5	92	...	1,015	4	34	...	...	...	22	...	4	1
		(b)	266	5	21	...	230	4	8	...	...	...	5	...	1	1

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							PONDICHERRY AREA (Contd.)									
Groups	76	(a)	571	14	3	...	104	9	142	2	15	...	5	2	301	
		(b)	129	12	1	...	24	8	32	1	3	...	1	2	68	1
	77	(a)	1,178	8	196	...	972	8	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	267	7	44	...	220	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Family	770	(a)	1,060	8	178	...	873	8	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	240	7	40	...	198	7	1	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
Groups	78	(a)	140	3	2	2	17	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	108	1
		(b)	32	3	N	2	4	...	3	...	N	...	...	...	25	1
	79	(a)	1,443	40	3	...	5	...	1,434	40	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	327	35	1	...	1	...	325	35	N	...	...	...	...	...
Family	791	(a)	1,241	...	...	...	...	...	1,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	281	...	...	...	...	...	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groups	80	(a)	185	6	2	1	183	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	42	5	1	1	41	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	81	(a)	360	132	160	80	200	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	82	116	36	70	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	82	(a)	498	547	117	535	339	10	...	...	42	2	...	...	...	...
		(b)	113	479	26	469	77	9	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...
	83	(a)	53	8	5	8	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	12	7	1	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	84	(a)	42	...	11	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	10	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	85	(a)	196	191	125	170	51	10	...	...	11	8	...	...	9	3
		(b)	44	167	28	149	12	9	...	...	2	7	...	...	2	2
	86	(a)	39	...	5	...	28	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...
		(b)	9	...	1	...	6	...	N	...	1	...	1	...	N	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY AREA (Contd.)																
Groups	87	(a)	349	1	...	...	177	1	12	...	...	...	51	...	13	...
		(b)	79	1	...	...	40	1	3	...	...	...	11	...	3	...
	89	(a)	4,881	1,913	5	8	614	52	572	115	142	6	233	4	3,217	1,686
		(b)	1,105	1,676	1	7	139	46	130	101	32	5	53	3	729	1,477
Family	899	(a)	4,858	1,911	5	8	613	52	568	115	141	6	233	4	3,200	1,684
		(b)	1,101	1,675	1	7	139	46	129	101	32	5	53	3	725	1,476
Division	9	(a)	4,279	2,167	22	78	205	57	58	1	36	4	18	3	3,851	2,005
		(b)	970	1,899	5	68	47	50	13	1	8	3	4	3	873	1,757
Groups	90	(a)	1,312	24	...	1	147	1	46	...	8	...	7	...	1,021	15
		(b)	297	21	...	1	33	1	10	...	2	...	2	...	231	13
	91	(a)	874	1,368	22	76	26	3	...	...	25	2	10	2	787	1,283
		(b)	198	1,199	5	66	6	3	...	...	6	2	2	2	178	1,124
Family	912	(a)	477	1,000	2	4	14	2	...	...	12	2	9	2	436	988
		(b)	108	876	N	3	3	2	...	...	3	2	2	1	99	866
Groups	92	(a)	322	26	...	...	16	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	303	25
		(b)	73	23	...	...	4	...	N	...	N	...	...	1	69	22
	93	(a)	409	247	...	1	16	53	11	1	1	2	1	...	373	180
		(b)	93	216	...	1	4	46	3	1	N	2	N	...	86	157
	94	(a)	491	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	1
		(b)	111	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	111	1
	95	(a)	828	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	828	494
		(b)	188	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	433
Family	950	(a)	764	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	764	494
		(b)	173	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	433
Group	96	(a)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		(b)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PONDICHERRY AREA (Concld.)																
Groups	97	(a)	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3
		(b)	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
	99	(a)	23	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	4
		(b)	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
Division	X	(a)	157	1	...	1	16	...	84	...	2	...	3	...	48	...
		(b)	35	1	...	1	3	...	19	...	N	...	1	...	11	...
Groups	X8	(a)	152	1	...	1	16	...	81	...	2	...	3	...	46	...
		(b)	34	1	...	1	4	...	18	...	N	...	1	...	10	...
	X9	(a)	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		(b)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
KARAIKAL AREA																
All Divisions		(a)	**12,615**	**2,707**	**393**	**513**	**1,876**	**80**	**727**	**35**	**3,139**	**978**	**622**	**3**	**4,247**	**1,046**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**312**	**1,895**	**1,487**	**296**	**576**	**129**	**2,488**	**3,613**	**493**	**11**	**3,367**	**3,864**
Division	0	(a)	795	137	...	...	5	...	22	...	5	...	...	...	759	137
		(b)	630	506	...	...	4	...	17	...	4	...	...	...	602	506
Groups	00	(a)	21	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
		(b)	17	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
	02	(a)	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
		(b)	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
	03	(a)	69	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	3
		(b)	55	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	11
	04	(a)	56	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	54	46
		(b)	44	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	43	170
	05	(a)	297	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	71
		(b)	235	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	262

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers											
					IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KARAIKAL AREA (Contd.)																
Groups	06	(a)	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
		(b)	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
	07	(a)	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	6
		(b)	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	22
	08	(a)	98	2	...	...	4	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	84	2
		(b)	78	8	...	...	3	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	67	8
	09	(a)	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		(b)	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	0X	(a)	205	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	9
		(b)	163	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	33
Division	1	(a)	303	5	...	...	22	...	15	...	10	...	5	...	248	5
		(b)	240	18	...	...	17	...	12	...	8	...	4	...	197	18
Groups	10	(a)	52	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	2
		(b)	41	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	7
	11	(a)	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
	12	(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	13	(a)	241	3	...	...	22	...	15	...	...	...	5	...	196	3
		(b)	191	11	...	...	18	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	155	11
Division	2	(a)	933	17	...	2	89	...	29	...	284	...	28	...	483	15
		(b)	740	63	...	7	71	...	23	...	225	...	22	...	383	56
Groups	20	(a)	259	...	...	...	57	...	1	...	119	...	3	...	76	...
		(b)	206	...	...	...	45	...	1	...	94	...	3	...	60	...
	21	(a)	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	13	...
		(b)	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	...
	28	(a)	539	15	...	2	32	...	25	...	158	...	23	...	289	13
		(b)	427	56	...	8	25	...	20	...	125	...	18	...	229	48

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KARAIKAL AREA (Contd.)																
Group	29	(a)	120	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	105	2
		(b)	95	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	83	7
Division	3	(a)	2,816	987	...	...	57	24	...	...	2,739	963	...	...	20	...
		(b)	2,232	3,646	...	...	45	89	...	...	2,171	3,557	...	...	16	...
Group	30	(a)	2,036	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,036	610	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,614	2,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,614	2,253	...	...	...	...
Family	301	(a)	1,991	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,991	609	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,578	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,578	2,250	...	...	...	...
Groups	31	(a)	93	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	1	...	...	...	...
		(b)	74	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	4	...	...	...	...
	32	(a)	108	355	...	...	44	23	...	...	64	332	...	...	...	...
		(b)	85	1,311	...	...	35	85	...	...	50	1,226	...	...	...	...
	33	(a)	559	21	...	...	13	1	...	...	526	20	...	...	20	...
		(b)	443	78	...	...	10	4	...	...	417	74	...	...	16	...
	34	(a)	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
Division	4	(a)	1,837	251	20	221	314	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	1
		(b)	1,456	927	16	816	249	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	4
Groups	40	(a)	160	11	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	127	40	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	41	(a)	742	27	17	9	310	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	1
		(b)	588	100	13	33	246	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	4
	43	(a)	931	213	2	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	738	787	2	783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44	(a)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	6	(a)	513	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	3	...	452	...	11	...
		(b)	407	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	3	...	358	...	9	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KARAIKAL AREA (Contd.)																
Groups	61	(a)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
		(b)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..
	63	(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	64	(a)	420	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	3	...	361	...	9	...
		(b)	333	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	3	...	286	...	7	...
	66	(a)	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
		(b)	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
	67	(a)	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
		(b)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
	68	(a)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...
		(b)	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
	69	(a)	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
		(b)	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
Division	7—8	(a)	4,324	794	372	277	1,358	55	637	26	67	13	127	3	1,720	398
		(b)	3,428	2,933	295	1,024	1,077	203	505	96	53	48	101	11	1,363	1,470
Groups	70	(a)	33	18	25	17	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	26	67	20	63	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
	71	(a)	217	32	11	22	204	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	172	118	9	81	162	37	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	72	(a)	36	1	...	...	34	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	28	4	...	...	27	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	73	(a)	62	...	21	...	34	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	49	...	16	...	27	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	74	(a)	232	...	67	...	163	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	184	...	53	...	129	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

Table XI - 21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers											
					IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KARAIKAL AREA (Contd.)																
Groups	75	(a)	111	3	12	1	92	2	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	88	11	9	4	73	7	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	76	(a)	85	1	...	1	12	...	29	...	6	...	5	...	33	...
		(b)	67	4	...	4	9	...	23	...	5	...	4	...	26	...
	77	(a)	351	3	68	3	277	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	278	11	54	11	219	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	78	(a)	55	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	43	...
		(b)	44	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	34	...
	79	(a)	393	12	1	1	2	...	390	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	311	44	1	4	1	...	309	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
	80	(a)	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	81	(a)	67	28	57	27	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a)	53	103	45	100	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	82	(a)	225	120	49	107	155	3	...	...	21	10	...	...	...	...
		(b)	178	443	39	395	123	11	...	...	16	37	...	...	...	...
	83	(a)	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	84	(a)	117	...	3	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	93	...	3	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	85	(a)	79	101	56	95	9	4	...	...	9	1	...	...	5	1
		(b)	63	373	45	351	7	15	...	...	7	4	...	...	4	3
	86	(a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		(b)	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	87	(a)	50	4	...	...	39	4	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
		(b)	40	15	...	...	31	15	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KARAIKAL AREA (Concld.)																
Group	89	(a)	2,177	471	2	3	166	29	200	15	25	2	111	3	1,638	397
		(b)	1,726	1,740	2	11	132	107	158	56	20	7	88	11	1,298	1,467
Family	899	(a)	2,169	471	2	3	165	29	200	15	22	2	111	3	1,634	397
		(b)	1,719	1,740	2	11	131	107	158	56	17	7	88	11	1,295	1,467
Division	9	(a)	1,078	506	1	13	21	1	4	...	29	2	10	...	999	489
		(b)	854	1,869	1	48	16	4	3	...	23	7	8	...	792	1,806
Groups	90	(a)	280	1	...	...	18	...	3	...	6	...	6	...	237	1
		(b)	222	4	...	...	14	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	188	4
	91	(a)	268	397	1	13	...	1	...	...	9	1	4	...	250	381
		(b)	212	1,466	1	48	...	4	...	...	7	4	3	...	198	1,407
	92	(a)	118	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	104	6
		(b)	94	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	83	22
	93	(a)	52	68	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	50	67
		(b)	41	251	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	39	247
	94	(a)	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	...
		(b)	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...
	95	(a)	167	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	33
		(b)	132	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	122
	96	(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		(b)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	97	(a)	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
		(b)	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	99	(a)	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1
		(b)	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4
Division	X	(a)	16	10	...	...	1	...	13	9	1	...	...	...	1	1
		(b)	13	37	...	...	1	...	10	33	1	...	...	...	1	4
Group	X8	(a)	16	10	...	...	1	...	13	9	1	...	...	...	1	1
		(b)	13	37	...	...	1	...	10	33	1	...	...	...	1	4

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							MAHE AREA									
All Divisions		(a)	3,502	946	251	118	635	14	61	...	607	25	62	...	1,280	750
		(b)	10,000	10,000	717	1,248	1,813	148	174	...	1,733	264	177	...	3,655	7,928
Division	0	(a)	257	74	4	7	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	246	66
		(b)	734	782	11	74	11	10	6	...	3	...	...	...	703	698
Groups	00	(a)	12	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
		(b)	34	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
	03	(a)	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1
		(b)	74	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	11
	04	(a)	22	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	9
		(b)	63	95	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	95
	05	(a)	142	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	50
		(b)	406	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	528
	06	(a)	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
		(b)	31	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	10
	07	(a)	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	2
		(b)	17	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	14	21
	08	(a)	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
		(b)	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...
	09	(a)	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		(b)	3	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	0X	(a)	27	10	4	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3
		(b)	77	106	11	74	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	32
Division	1	(a)	202	10	1	2	7	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	181	2
		(b)	577	106	3	21	20	...	14	...	11	...	...	...	517	21
Group	10	(a)	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
		(b)	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers											
					IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAHE AREA (Contd.)																
Groups	11	(a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	12	(a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	13	(a)	171	10	1	2	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	154	2
		(b)	488	106	3	21	20	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	440	21
Division	2	(a)	174	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	24	...	4	...	140	3
		(b)	497	32	...	...	14	...	...	...	69	...	11	...	400	32
Groups	20	(a)	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	...
		(b)	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	20	...
	21	(a)	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
		(b)	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
	28	(a)	107	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	18	...	3	...	80	...
		(b)	305	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	51	...	9	...	228	...
Division	3	(a)	524	14	...	...	12	...	...	...	511	14	...	...	1	...
		(b)	1,496	148	...	...	34	...	...	...	1,459	148	...	...	3	...
Groups	30	(a)	419	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	11	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,196	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196	116	...	...	...	...
	31	(a)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
	32	(a)	16	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	46	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
	33	(a)	81	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	75	3	...	...	1	...
		(b)	231	32	...	...	14	...	...	...	214	32	...	...	3	...
	34	(a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							MAHE AREA (Contd.)									
Division	4	(a)	606	9	7	4	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		(b)	1,730	95	20	42	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Groups	40	(a)	25	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	71	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	41	(a)	69	3	7	3	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		(b)	197	32	20	32	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
	42	(a)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	43	(a)	507	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,448	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44	(a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	5	(a)	38	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	109	10	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groups	50	(a)	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	103	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51	(a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	6	(a)	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	3	...
		(b)	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	9	...
Groups	63	(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	64	(a)	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	3	...
		(b)	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	9	...
	66	(a)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
		(b)	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
	68	(a)	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
		(b)	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers											
					IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							MAHE AREA (Contd.)									
Division	7—8	(a)	1,298	511	231	97	542	13	51	...	34	9	11	...	407	366
		(b)	3,706	5,402	659	1,025	1,548	138	146	...	97	95	31	...	1,162	3,869
Groups	70	(a)	271	100	210	91	61	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	774	1,057	600	962	174	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	71	(a)	84	4	1	...	83	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		(b)	240	42	3	...	237	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	72	(a)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	73	(a)	7	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	20	11	9	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	74	(a)	54	...	13	...	40	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	154	...	37	...	114	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	75	(a)	13	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	37	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
	76	(a)	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
		(b)	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
	77	(a)	90	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	257	...	...	...	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	78	(a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		(b)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	79	(a)	47	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	134	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	80	(a)	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	8	...	...	..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	81	(a)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers											
					IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							MAHE AREA (Contd.)									
Groups	82	(a)	79	4	1	4	72	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	226	42	3	42	206	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
	84	(a)	158	...	1	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	451	...	3	...	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	85	(a)	5	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		(b)	14	11	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
	87	(a)	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
		(b)	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
	89	(a)	465	401	...	...	18	...	4	...	27	9	6	...	388	366
		(b)	1,328	4,239	...	...	54	...	11	...	77	95	17	...	1,108	3,869
Division	9	(a)	308	308	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	1	...	281	308
		(b)	879	3,256	...	...	3	...	...	...	68	...	3	...	802	3,256
Groups	90	(a)	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	47	...
		(b)	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	134	...
	91	(a)	158	286	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	140	286
		(b)	451	3,023	...	...	3	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	400	3,023
	92	(a)	31	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	27	5
		(b)	89	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	77	53
	93	(a)	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11
		(b)	37	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	116
	94	(a)	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1
		(b)	88	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	11
	95	(a)	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5
		(b)	51	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	53
	96	(a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		(b)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							MAHE AREA (Concld.)									
Groups	97	(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		(b)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	99	(a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		(b)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Division	X	(a)	44	16	8	8	5	...	1	...	9	2	...	...	18	5
		(b)	126	169	23	84	14	...	3	...	26	21	...	...	51	53
Groups	X8	(a)	37	16	8	8	5	...	1	...	6	2	...	...	14	5
		(b)	106	169	23	84	14	...	3	...	17	21	...	...	40	53
	X9	(a)	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
		(b)	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	11	...
							YANAM AREA									
All Divisions		(a)	**1,506**	**697**	**198**	**152**	**84**	**2**	**20**	**3**	**156**	**121**	**134**	...	**609**	**417**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**1,314**	**2,181**	**558**	**29**	**133**	**43**	**1,036**	**1,736**	**890**	...	**4,044**	**5,983**
Division	0	(a)	76	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	13
		(b)	505	187	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	187
Groups	00	(a)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		(b)	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
	02	(a)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		(b)	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20	...
	03	(a)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
		(b)	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
	04	(a)	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2
		(b)	53	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	29
	05	(a)	34	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	10
		(b)	226	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	143

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							YANAM AREA (Contd.)									
Groups	06	(a)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
		(b)	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
	07	(a)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		(b)	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	08	(a)	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		(b)	40	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
	09	(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		(b)	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	0X	(a)	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
		(b)	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...
Division	1	(a)	31	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	22	2
		(b)	206	29	...	...	7	...	13	...	20	...	13	...	146	29
Groups	10	(a)	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
		(b)	66	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	15
	11	(a)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
	13	(a)	18	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	12	1
		(b)	120	14	...	...	7	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	80	14
Division	2	(a)	89	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	74	...
		(b)	591	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	67	...	13	...	491	...
Groups	20	(a)	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
		(b)	27	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	7	...
	21	(a)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
		(b)	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	13	...
	28	(a)	50	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	41	...
		(b)	332	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	33	...	13	...	272	...
	29	(a)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	30	...
		(b)	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	199	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers											
					IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YANAM AREA (Contd.)																
Division	3	(a)	137	121	...	...	4	1	...	...	131	120	...	...	2	...
		(b)	910	1,736	...	...	26	14	...	...	870	1,722	...	...	14	...
Groups	30	(a)	120	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	78	...	...	...	...
		(b)	797	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	797	1,120	...	...	...	...
	31	(a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
	32	(a)	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	27	14	...	...	27	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33	(a)	11	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	42	...	...	2	...
		(b)	73	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	602	...	...	13	...
Division	4	(a)	364	25	53	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
		(b)	2,417	359	352	316	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...
Groups	40	(a)	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	41	(a)	56	23	38	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	..
		(b)	372	330	252	316	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...
	43	(a)	293	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,945	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	5	(a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group	50	(a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	6	(a)	144	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	129	...	11	...
		(b)	956	...	...	...	20	...	7	...	...	...	856	...	73	...
Groups	61	(a)	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...
		(b)	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	637	...	...	...
	63	(a)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
		(b)	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Contd.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							YANAM AREA (Contd.)									
Groups	64	(a)	40	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	25	...	11	...
		(b)	266	...	...	...	20	...	7	...	...	...	166	...	73	...
	67	(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
	68	(a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
	69	(a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
		(b)	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Division	7—8	(a)	559	468	142	130	69	...	17	2	12	1	...	...	318	335
		(b)	3,712	6,714	943	1,865	458	...	113	29	80	14	...	...	211	4,806
Groups	70	(a)	30	111	30	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	199	1,592	199	1,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	71	(a)	32	...	17	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	212	...	113	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	72	(a)	18	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	120	...	106	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	73	(a)	6	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	40	...	33	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	74	(a)	22	...	18	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	146	...	120	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
	75	(a)	22	...	9	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	146	...	60	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	76	(a)	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
		(b)	40	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
	77	(a)	33	...	...	...	15	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	219	...	...	...	100	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	79	(a)	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	93	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XI—21-(b) (Concld.)

Proportion of Workers of Each Sex to Total of All Workers per 10,000 of All Workers in the Occupational Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961.

Branch of Occupation			Total Workers		Workers IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YANAM AREA (Concld.)																
Groups	81	(a)	14	5	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	93	72	93	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	82	(a)	26	5	11	5	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	173	72	73	72	87	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
	84	(a)	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	85	(a)	6	9	5	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	40	129	33	129	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
	86	(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		(b)	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	89	(a)	327	338	...	...	5	...	2	2	7	1	...	...	312	335
		(b)	2,171	4,849	...	...	33	...	13	29	46	14	...	...	2,072	4,806
Division	9	(a)	104	68	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	99	67
		(b)	690	976	...	...	26	...	...	15	...	...	7	...	657	961
Groups	90	(a)	36	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
		(b)	239	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	...
	91	(a)	8	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	30
		(b)	53	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	46	430
	92	(a)	16	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
		(b)	106	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...
	93	(a)	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	12
		(b)	73	187	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	73	172
	94	(a)	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
		(b)	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...
	95	(a)	22	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	25
		(b)	146	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	359
	97	(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		(b)	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	99	(a)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		(b)	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...

Non-agricultural Workers Classified by Occupation

25. From Table B-V in which workers in non-agricultural sector have been classified under each occupational Division, the occupational Family which has the highest number of workers under each Division is recorded below in the form of a statement:

List of Occupational Families which have the highest number of workers in the Occupational Divisions in the territory

Division	Family	Number
0—Professional, Technical and related workers	052—Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools	1,424
1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	135—Directors, Managers and Working proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services	549
2—Clerical and related workers	280—General and other Ministerial assistants and Clerks	3,244
3—Sales workers	301—Working proprietors, Retail trade	7,817
4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers	430—Fishermen, Deep sea	3,535
5—Miners, Quarrymen and related workers	501—Quarrymen	39
6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	642—Cycle rickshaw drivers and Rickshaw pullers	1,033
7—8—Craftsmen, Production process workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	899—Labourers, n. e. c.	10,931
9—Service, Sport and Recreation workers	912—Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and Other Servants (Domestic)	2,236
X—Workers not classsifiable by Occupation	X80—Workers, Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable	232

The pattern is similar in all areas except to the extent indicated below. In the State and in Pondicherry area, cycle rickshaw drivers account for the highest number in the occupational Division of workers engaged in Transport and Communication. In Karaikal, the highest number is recorded under animal drawn vehicle dirvers, in Mahe under motor vehicle drivers and in Yanam under boatmen, shipcrews and bargemen. In Yanam, the main transport activity is the transporting of goods produced in the nearby islands to outside places. The highest number of workers in the occupational Division 4 relating to farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers is found in Yanam in the family relating to fishermen of inland and coastal waters. In the other areas of the State, fishermen in deep sea account for the largest number.

The highest number of male workers of Category IV and V is found in family of drawers and weavers. In Mining and quarrying, fishermen in deep sea account for the largest number. In Construction, bricklayers, plasterers and masons, in Trade and Commerce working proprietors in retail trade and in the category of Transport, Storage and Communication, cycle rickshaw drivers and rickshaw pullers and in the category of Other Services, general labourers dominate. Among the female workers of each category, Spinners and weavers

account for the largest number in Household Industry and Manufacturing, and working proprietors of retail trade in the category of Trade and commerce. General labourers form the largest number of female workers under Construction, Transport and Other services.

Secondary Work of Workers in Primary Sector

26 From Union Table B-VII-Part-A, it would be seen that cultivators who have secondary work of agricultural labour or household industry form 30% of the total population. The proportion of males is 30% and females 35%. Among agricultural labourers and household industry workers, 4.6% and 5.6% have secondary occupation either in cultivation or in the other two. From Table B-IV-Part-B, it can be seen that the persons principally engaged in non-household industry, trade, business and profession or service and additionally engaged in household industry form 0.5% of the total persons.

Table below gives the distribution of 1,000 persons having principal work as cultivator, agricultural labourer or household industry and secondary work in one of the other two.

Table XI—22-(a)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons Who Principally Work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry But Also Have Secondary Work in Any of the Three Categories (India & States), 1961.

India / States	Principal work	T R U	Secondary work: I At Household Industry M	I At Household Industry F	II As Cultivator M	II As Cultivator F	III As Agricultural Labourer M	III As Agricultural Labourer F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	Cultivation	T 1,000	168	92	...	...	454	286
		R 1,000	168	93	...	...	453	286
		U 1,000	151	60	...	...	512	277
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	50	40	551	359	...	...
		R 1,000	50	40	552	358	...	...
		U 1,000	44	51	538	367	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	538	202	154	106
		R 1,000	...	...	535	203	156	106
		U 1,000	...	...	633	187	93	87
Andhra Pradesh	Cultivation	T 1 000	107	47	...	...	437	409
		R 1,000	106	47	...	...	437	410
		U 1,000	132	73	...	...	437	358
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	52	54	451	443	...	...
		R 1,000	51	53	453	443	...	...
		U 1,000	71	80	384	465	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	463	142	224	171
		R 1,000	...	...	461	141	226	172
		U 1,000	...	...	524	175	152	149

Table XI—22-(a) (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons Who Principally Work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry But Also Have Secondary Work in Any of the Three Categories (India & States), 1961.

India / States	Principal work	TRU	Secondary work					
			I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	Cultivation	T 1,000	139	707	...	...	114	40
		R 1,000	138	708	...	...	114	40
		U 1,000	329	146	...	...	363	162
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	57	106	784	53	...	...
		R 1,000	55	106	786	53	...	...
		U 1,000	308	141	507	44	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	56	761	24	159
		R 1,000	...	...	54	765	22	159
		U 1,000	...	...	425	132	215	228
Bihar	Cultivation	T 1,000	131	51	...	...	518	300
		R 1,000	132	51	...	...	517	300
		U 1,000	61	17	...	...	654	268
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	44	27	633	296	...	...
		R 1,000	44	27	633	296	...	...
		U 1,000	25	29	592	354	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	569	211	143	77
		R 1,000	...	...	564	213	145	78
		U 1,000	...	...	740	152	71	37
Gujarat	Cultivation	T 1,000	286	214	...	...	312	188
		R 1,000	287	210	...	...	314	189
		U 1,000	250	375	...	...	244	131
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	75	81	477	367	...	...
		R 1,000	75	77	479	369	...	...
		U 1,000	88	304	365	243	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	397	402	109	92
		R 1,000	...	...	399	400	110	91
		U 1,000	...	...	367	432	92	109
Jammu & Kashmir	Cultivation	T 1,000	493	376	...	...	113	18
		R 1,000	493	378	...	...	112	17
		U 1,000	522	282	...	...	171	25
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	264	96	458	182	...	...
		R 1,000	296	112	449	143	...	...
		U 1,000	81	12	513	394	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	486	421	73	20
		R 1,000	...	...	477	431	71	21
		U 1,000	...	...	745	122	133	...

Table XI—22-(a) (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons Who Principally Work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry But Also Have Secondary Work in Any of The Three Categories (India & States), 1961.

India/ States	Principal work	TRU	Secondary work: I At Household Industry M	I F	II As Cultivator M	II F	III As Agricultural Labourer M	III F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	Cultivation	T 1,000	126	43	...	...	642	189
		R 1,000	125	43	...	...	643	189
		U 1,000	152	51	...	...	615	182
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	27	50	718	205	...	...
		R 1,000	27	50	718	205	...	...
		U 1,000	36	83	695	186	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	510	169	102	219
		R 1,000	...	...	506	169	104	221
		U 1,000	...	...	601	172	48	179
Madhya Pradesh	Cultivation	T 1,000	168	78	...	...	374	380
		R 1,000	167	78	...	...	374	381
		U 1,000	285	91	...	...	311	313
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	64	41	455	440	...	...
		R 1,000	64	41	455	440	...	...
		U 1,000	71	119	359	451	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	518	220	154	108
		R 1,000	...	...	514	220	157	109
		U 1,000	...	...	645	247	48	60
Madras	Cultivation	T 1,000	53	21	...	...	586	340
		R 1,000	53	21	...	...	584	342
		U 1,000	50	16	...	...	646	288
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	34	21	561	384	...	...
		R 1,000	34	22	560	384	...	...
		U 1,000	11	5	588	396	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	544	140	202	114
		R 1,000	...	...	539	139	206	116
		U 1,000	...	...	630	160	133	77
Maharashtra	Cultivation	T 1,000	71	29	...	...	449	451
		R 1,000	70	29	...	...	449	452
		U 1,000	85	26	...	...	476	413
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	36	30	479	455	...	...
		R 1,000	37	30	477	456	...	...
		U 1,000	16	26	525	433	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	504	175	173	148
		R 1,000	...	...	501	176	176	147
		U 1,000	...	...	576	164	99	161

Table XI—22-(a) (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons Who Principally Work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or At Household Industry But Also Have Secondary Work in Any of the Three Categories (India & States), 1961.

India/States	Principal work	TRU	Secondary work: I At Household Industry M	I F	II As Cultivator M	II F	III As Agricultural Labourer M	III F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mysore	Cultivation	T 1,000	235	78	...	...	427	260
		R 1,000	236	78	...	...	425	261
		U 1,000	202	44	...	...	506	248
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	94	86	474	346	...	...
		R 1,000	95	88	470	347	...	...
		U 1,000	67	43	577	313	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	590	193	126	91
		R 1,000	...	...	579	194	132	95
		U 1,000	...	...	697	190	67	46
Orissa	Cultivation	T 1,000	165	51	...	...	592	192
		R 1,000	165	51	...	...	592	192
		U 1,000	135	20	...	...	703	142
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	84	66	604	246	...	...
		R 1,000	84	66	603	247	...	...
		U 1,000	70	23	699	208	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	568	197	129	106
		R 1,000	...	...	567	198	129	106
		U 1,000	...	...	655	153	113	79
Punjab	Cultivation	T 1,000	594	244	...	...	132	30
		R 1,000	599	248	...	...	123	30
		U 1,000	378	61	...	...	554	7
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	338	56	567	39	...	...
		R 1,000	461	77	410	52	...	...
		U 1,000	12	1	982	5	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	614	157	189	40
		R 1,000	...	...	608	161	190	41
		U 1,000	...	...	747	73	157	23
Rajasthan	Cultivation	T 1,000	421	193	...	...	237	149
		R 1,000	423	194	...	...	235	148
		U 1,000	266	107	...	...	404	223
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	99	79	484	338	...	...
		R 1,000	101	75	487	337	...	...
		U 1,000	47	153	417	383	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	624	236	90	50
		R 1,000	...	...	623	237	90	50
		U 1,000	...	...	640	228	73	59

Table XI—22-(a) (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons Who Principally Work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or At Household Industry But Also Have Secondary Work in Any of the Three Categories (India & States), 1961.

India / States	Principal work	T R U	Secondary work					
			I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	Cultivation	T 1,000	221	46	...	...	527	206
		R 1,000	220	46	...	...	527	207
		U 1,000	223	47	...	...	684	46
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	42	22	593	343	...	...
		R 1,000	42	23	592	343	...	...
		U 1,000	111	6	769	114	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	699	140	123	38
		R 1,000	...	...	695	142	124	39
		U 1,000	...	...	852	89	49	10
West Bengal	Cultivation	T 1,000	128	15	...	...	724	133
		R 1,000	129	15	...	...	723	133
		U 1,000	60	2	...	...	909	29
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	31	31	792	146	...	...
		R 1,000	31	31	791	147	...	...
		U 1,000	10	3	908	79	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	675	83	183	59
		R 1,000	...	...	673	84	183	60
		U 1,000	...	...	851	20	117	12
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Cultivation	T 1,000	423	393	...	...	...	184
		R 1,000	423	393	...	...	...	184
		U 1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	200	...	800	...	...	...
		R 1,000	200	...	800	...	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	306	693	1	...
		R 1,000	...	...	306	693	1	...
		U 1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
Delhi	Cultivation	T 1,000	638	175	...	...	70	117
		R 1,000	661	181	...	...	53	105
		U 1,000	...	10	...	...	548	442
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	522	377	101	...	...	...
		R 1,000	581	419	...	...	...	...
		U 1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	428	277	214	81
		R 1,000	...	...	383	286	240	91
		U 1,000	...	...	789	211	...	...

Table XI—22-(a) (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons Who Principally Work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or At Household Industry But Also Have Secondary Work in Any of the Three Categories (India & States), 1961.

India/States	Principal work	TRU	Secondary work					
			I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh	Cultivation	T 1,000	555	384	...	...	39	22
		R 1,000	555	384	...	...	39	22
		U 1,000	546	375	...	...	57	22
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	189	241	344	226	...	...
		R 1,000	189	242	345	224	...	...
		U 1,000	...	...	250	750	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	638	317	29	16
		R 1,000	...	...	637	317	30	16
		U 1,000	...	...	714	280	6	...
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	Cultivation	T 1,000	981	19	...	...	...	...
		R 1,000	981	19	...	...	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	574	426	...	...
		R 1,000	...	...	574	426	...	...
Manipur	Cultivation	T 1,000	353	541	...	...	82	24
		R 1,000	353	543	...	...	80	24
		U 1,000	...	17	...	...	983	...
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	28	335	390	247	...	...
		R 1,000	19	338	394	249	...	...
		U 1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	58	910	3	29
		R 1,000	...	...	55	913	3	29
		U 1,000	...	...	746	236	18	...
Tripura	Cultivation	T 1,000	102	621	...	...	248	29
		R 1,000	102	621	...	...	248	29
		U 1,000	215	26	...	...	759	...
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	35	101	800	64	...	...
		R 1,000	35	101	800	64	...	...
		U 1,000	...	...	821	179	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	290	621	40	49
		R 1,000	...	...	285	625	40	50
		U 1,000	...	...	750	224	26	...
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Cultivation	T 1,000	17	67	...	...	474	442
		R 1,000	17	67	...	...	474	442
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	5	85	478	432	...	...
		R 1,000	5	85	478	432	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	587	311	60	42
		R 1,000	...	...	587	311	60	42

Table XI–22-(a) (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons Who Principally Work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or At Household Industry But Also Have Secondary Work in Any of the Three Categories (India & States), 1961.

India/States	Principal work	TRU	Secondary work: I At Household Industry M	I At Household Industry F	II As Cultivator M	II As Cultivator F	III As Agricultural Labourer M	III As Agricultural Labourer F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Goa, Daman & Diu	Cultivation	T 1,000	...	Not available			...	...
		R 1,000	...	...	do	...	...	...
		U 1,000	...	...	do	...	...	...
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	...	...	do	...	...	...
		R 1,000	...	...	do	...	...	...
		U 1,000	...	...	do	...	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	do	...	...	...
		R 1,000	...	...	do	...	...	...
		U 1,000	...	...	do	...	...	...
N. E. F. A.	Cultivation	T 1,000	...	704	...	...	148	148
		R 1,000	...	704	...	...	148	148
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	...	985	...	15
		R 1,000	...	...	...	985	...	15
Nagaland	Cultivation	T 1,000	52	56	...	...	327	565
		R 1,000	52	56	...	...	327	565
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	...	...	1,000	—	...	...
		R 1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
		R 1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Pondicherry	Cultivation	T 1,000	55	6	...	...	713	226
		R 1,000	53	5	...	...	715	227
		U 1,000	387	355	...	...	258	...
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	25	8	644	323	...	...
		R 1,000	24	8	645	323	...	...
		U 1,000	250	250	250	250	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	534	94	228	144
		R 1,000	...	...	521	104	219	156
		U 1,000	...	...	659	...	317	24
Sikkim	Cultivation	T 1,000	64	5	...	...	504	427
		R 1,000	64	5	...	...	504	427
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	...	—	685	315	...	...
		R 1,000	...	...	685	315	...	...
	Household Industry	T 1,000	...	...	604	224	155	17
		R 1,000	...	...	604	224	155	17

Table XI—22-(b)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons Who Principally Work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or At Household Industry But Also Have Secondary Work in Any of the Three Categories in the Union Territory and Areas, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Principal work	TRU		Secondary work					
				I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	1. Cultivator	T	1,000	55	6	...	...	713	226
		R	1,000	53	5	...	...	715	227
		U	1,000	387	355	...	...	258	...
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	25	8	644	323	...	...
		R	1,000	24	8	645	323	...	...
		U	1,000	250	250	250	250	...	...
	3. Household	T	1,000	...	...	534	94	228	144
	Industry	R	1.000	...	...	521	104	219	156
		U	1,000	...	...	659	...	317	24
	Division 0	T	1.000	...	...	533	117	300	50
		R	1,000	...	...	546	159	227	68
		U	1,000	...	...	500	...	500	...
	Major Group 04	T	1,000	...	...	526	123	316	35
		R	1.000	...	...	536	171	244	49
		U	1,000	...	...	500	...	500	...
	Division 2&3	T	1,000	...	...	534	90	217	159
		R	1,000	...	...	518	97	218	167
		U	1,000	...	...	760	...	200	40
	Major Groups 20	T	1,000	...	...	224	327	143	306
		R	1,000	...	...	224	327	143	306
	23	T	1.000	...	...	644	55	172	129
		R	1,000	...	...	628	58	179	135
		U	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
	28	T	1,000	...	...	386	35	316	263
		R	1,000	...	...	404	...	327	269
		U	1,000	...	...	334	...	333	333
	39	T	1,000	...	...	955	...	...	45
		R	1,000	...	...	941	...	...	59
		U	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	1. Cultivator	T	1,000	57	5	...	...	710	228
		R	1,000	57	5	...	...	710	228
	2. Agricultural	T	1,000	23	6	631	340	...	...
	Labourer	R	1,000	23	6	631	340	...	...
	3. Household	T	1,000	...	...	525	108	215	152
	Industry	R	1,000	...	...	520	109	218	153
		U	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...

Table XI—22-(b) (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons Who Principally Work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or At Household Industry But Also Have Secondary Work in Any of the Three Categories, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Principal work	TRU	Secondary work: I At Household Industry M	I F	II As Cultivator M	II F	III As Agricultural Labourer M	III F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karaikal Area	1. Cultivator	T	1,000	17	...	...	...	775	208
		R	1,000	17	...	...	...	775	208
	2. Agricultural	T	1,000	38	30	819	113	...	...
	Labourer	R	1,000	38	30	819	113	...	...
	3. Household	T	1,000	...	...	516	32	291	161
	Industry	R	1,000	...	...	560	40	200	200
		U	1,000	...	...	333	...	667	...
Mahe Area	1. Cultivator	T	1,000	200	...	...	...	520	280
		R	1,000	200	...	...	...	520	280
	3. Household	T	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
	Industry	R	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Yanam Area	1. Cultivator	T	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
		U	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
	2. Agricultural	T	1,000	250	250	250	250	...	...
	Labourer	U	1,000	250	250	250	250	...	...
	3. Household	T	1,000	...	...	678	...	290	32
	Industry	U	1,000	...	...	678	...	290	32

The proportion of persons having secondary work in household industry is very low. More than 90% of the persons having subsidiary work are found in rural areas. Among cultivators who have secondary work as agricultural labour or household industry, 6 out of 100 are engaged in household industry. Among agricultural labourers who have secondary work as cultivation or household industry, 3 out of 100 are engaged in household industry. Among the persons engaged principally in household industry and additionally in cultivation or agricultural labour, more than 60% have secondary occupation as cultivation.

The same pattern can be found in most of the other States. In Madras State, the proportion of cultivators having secondary occupation as household industry or agricultural labour is 19%. It is 30% in Pondicherry. The proportion of agricultural labourers and household industry workers with secondary occupation are 7.7% and 7.5% in Madras as against 4.6% and 5.6% in Pondicherry Union territory.

267 household industry workers have cultivation as subsidiary occupation. One tenth of them fall under the major groups of livestock and hunting, one tenth under manufacture of wood and wooden products and one tenth under miscellaneous manufacturing industry. Among Household Industry workers who have agricultural labour as subsidiary occupation, 20% belong to household industries relating to manufacture of wood and wooden products.

In the rural sector, among the cultivators whose secondary work is agricultural labour or household industry, the proportion of males engaged in household industry is comparatively high in Mahe (2.3%) and low in Karaikal. But in Mahe, the proportion of cultivators who have agricultural labour as secondary occupation is low. The figures are 5.9% and 3.2% as against 22.5% and 7.2% for the State.

The proportions in the areas of the State are as follows :

Category	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivator	33.9	18.3	11·0	5.1
Agricultural Labourer	6.1	1.2	...	2.4
Household Industry worker	6·1	3.4	N	9·0

Household Industry

27. The concept of household industry is a new feature of 1961 Census. An industry conducted by the head of the household himself and/or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas has been classified as a household industry provided the industry is not run on the lines of a factory. In other words, the establishment not using power should not employ 20 or more persons and the establishment using power should not employ 10 or more persons. It is necessary that the industry should be conducted on a small scale where the workers will be composed of the head of the household and the members of the household, role of hired workers being of minor importance. But it is not necessary that an industry to be classified as a household industry should not use any machinery or power like steam, electricity. Location is the most important factor in classifying an industry as a household industry as the closeness of the industry to the dwelling place will afford greater scope for participation of the members of the household. As the village is a small and compact unit in rural areas, the household industry can either be at home or within the village. In urban areas the area being a vast one, it is not possible for the members of the household to go and participate in the household industry as and when they like, if it is not conducted in the home itself. Hence the household industry has been defined as those industries which are located at home in the urban areas though part of the work may be done outside. Even unpaid workers and apprentices working in a household industry come under this category of workers. The data relating to household industry were collected both in the individual slip and in the household schedule. In the individual slip, the nature of household industry, the nature of work done by the particular person in the household industry and the information as to whether he is an employee or not were collected. In the household schedule, the number of months in the year during which a household industry is conducted was also collected along with the data relating to the nature of household industry.

Tables Dealing With Data on Household Industry

28. Data relating to workers in household industry will be found in the following Tables :

Tables based on Individual Slips	Tables based on Household Schedule
B—I	B—X
B—II	B—XII
B—III-Part-A	B—XIV Parts-A & B
B—IV-Parts-A & C	B—XV
B—V	B—XVI
B—VII-Parts-A & B	
C—VIII Parts-A & B (For Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes)	
SCT—I (For Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes)	

Number of Workers in Household Industry

29. Household Industry workers in the State who number 7,506 form only 2% of the population and 5·4% of the total workers of the State. 4,244 out of these 7,506 are male workers. Yanam has the highest percentage of 5% and Karaikal the lowest of 1·1% as workers which work out to 12·5% and 3% of the workers of the respective area. Out of the total household industry workers more than three fourths are in Pondicherry area. 45% of the household industry workers of the State are engaged in household industries relating to manufacture of cotton textiles, particularly, handlooms.

Important Household Industries in the Areas

30. Among the areas of the State more than half the number of household industries in Pondicherry and more than three fourth the number in Mahe relate to manufacture of cotton textiles. In the Household Industries relating to the production of food stuffs, Karaikal has the highest proportion of workers accounting for one third of the total workers of Household Industry. The proportion is particularly very high among females, this industry accounting for more than 50% of the total female workers in Household Industry. Among the male workers, the proportion is high in the industries relating to manufacture of wood and wooden products. In Yanam the highest proportion of one third of Household Industry workers is accounted for by the Household Industries relating to manufacture of miscellaneous textiles. Both in Pondicherry and in Mahe in the group of Household Industries relating to manufacture of cotton textiles which accounts for the highest proportion of Household Industry workers, the industry of cotton weaving in handlooms mainly accounts for the high proportion. In Karaikal slaughtering, preservation of meat and canning of fish mainly accounts for the high proportion. Most of the workers in this Household Industry are females. Karaikal is an important fishing centre. In Yanam, manufacture of coir and coir products accounts for the highest proportion of workers and most of the workers are females.

Comparison of Workers in Manufacturing Establishments of Household Industry and Non-household Industry

31. As mostly the Household Industries relate to manufacturing, it would be interesting to compare the relative strength in particular Household Industries with the corresponding strength of the similar Non-household Industries. Table B-IV-C gives the number of workers in Household Industry and Non-household Industry separately for each industry. On the whole, among the manufacturing establishments run on the scale of Household Industry, 3,877 males are workers and 3,075 females are workers. In Household Industry the number of male and female workers are almost equal, as most of the members of the household take part in it. In the manufacturing establishments run on the scale of Non-household Industry i. e. those run on the scale of factories, females are employed in large number only in a few industries like spinning and weaving in mills. 15,300 male workers which is nearly four times higher than that of the number in Household Industry, and 2,017 female workers come under Non-household Industry relating to manufacturing. Following are the Household Industries in the State which have more number of workers than the corresponding Non-household Industries. The areas in which they are in greater number are also indicated in brackets.

Description of Household Industry	Household Industry			Non-household Industry		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1. Cotton weaving in Handlooms (Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe)	3196	2125	1071	469	398	71
2. Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products (Pondicherry)	342	150	192	71	48	23
3. Manufacture of earthenware and earthern pottery (Pondicherry)	237	152	85	70	69	1
4. Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish (Karaikal)	228	7	221	81	81	...
5. Manufacture of coir and coir products (Yanam)	127	3	124	6	5	1

Except slaughtering, preservation of meat and canning of fish, all other Household Industries stated above, are commonly conducted in many households as they are comparatively easy and inexpensive. They are mostly conducted only in the scale of Household Industry. In all areas of the State except in Yanam the Household Industry relating to cotton weaving in Handlooms has the highest number of workers than the Non-household Industry.

Household Industries Which Have More Female Workers

32. Following are the Household Industries in the State where number of female workers exceed by more than 25% the number of males:

	Females	Males
Production of rice, atta flour, etc., by milling, de-husking and processing of crops and foodgrains	65	45
Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	221	7
Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	580	89
Manufacture of coir and coir products	336	15
Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	192	150

It can be seen that almost all these Household Industries except probably the Household Industry relating to preservation of fish are of such nature that women household members can take active part in them even after attending to household duties.

Number of Household Industry Workers Based on Individual Slip and Household Schedule

33. While according to the Tables based on the individual slip, the Household Industry workers in the State number 7,506, according to the tables based on Household Schedule they number 20,120. This should not be misconstrued as an error in compilation. The difference in the numbers may be due to the difference in classification of Household Industry in the individual slip. In the Household schedule, all the households conducting household industry, with the total number of workers have been recorded whereas in the individual slip without reference to the household only the persons engaged in household industry have been taken into account. Further, in the household schedule the households engaged in household industry or engaged both in cultivation and household industry have been taken into account irrespective of the fact whether the household industry is their primary work or not. But while arriving at the figures from the individual slip, only the cases of persons having principal work as household industry have been taken into account while classifying the category of workers. Thus,

persons engaged in household industry even as a subsidiary occupation will be taken into account in the total arrived at from the household schedule. But they will not be classified under household industry in the individual slip. The Table below exhibits the figures of workers at Household Industry based on individual slips and on Household schedules separately.

Table XI—23

Workers at Household Industry Recorded in the Individual Slip and Those Recorded in the Household Schedule, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Total Population			Family Worker & Employees at Household Industry (Table B-I)			Workers at all Household Industries (with or without cultivation) (Table B-XVI)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	Total	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PONDICHERRY	369,079	183,347	185,732	7,506	4,244	3,262	4,024	1,432	2,592
Pondicherry Area	258,561	130,050	128,511	5,881	3,402	2,479	3,686	1,158	2,528
Karaikal Area	84,001	40,859	43,142	906	393	513	175	172	3
Mahe Area	19,485	8,959	10,526	369	251	118	55	27	28
Yanam Area	7,032	3,479	3,553	350	198	152	108	75	33

The Table on Household Schedules is based on 20% sample and hence the figures arrived at from them furnished in Columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Table are multiplied by 5 to effect comparison with the corresponding column of 5, 6 and 7.

While the number based on Household Schedules exceeds that based on individual slip in Pondicherry area and Yanam area, in Karaikal and Mahe the number based on individual slip exceeds that based on Household Schedule. But the difference is very marked and high only in Pondicherry area where the total number in Household Industries amount to 18,430 as per Household schedule while as per individual slip they number only 5,881. The difference amounts to 50% whereas in all other areas the difference amounts to only less than 15%.

Comparison of Workers in Cultivation and Household Industry Based On Individual Slip and Household Schedule

34. Table below gives the number of workers who are principally engaged in cultivation and additionally at Household Industry and vice versa based on individual slip and Household schedule.

Table XI—24

Comparison of Workers Both in Cultivation & Household Industry in Union Tables B-VII—Part-A & B-XV

Union Territory/ Area	TRU	Persons whose principal work is cultivation but who are also engaged in Household Industry (Table BVII-Part-A cols. 3 & 4)			Persons whose principal work is Household Industry but who are also engaged in cultivation (BVII-Part-A cols. 5 & 6)			Workers in cultivating households who are also engaged in Household Industry (BXV cols. 3 & 4)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	Total	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PONDICHERRY	T	411	370	41	267	227	40	2,793	379	2,414
	R	388	358	30	240	200	40	2,726	346	2,380
	U	23	12	11	27	27	...	67	33	34
Pondicherry Area	T	373	343	30	229	190	39	2,714	344	2,370
	R	372	342	30	225	186	39	2,702	332	2,370
	U	1	1	...	4	4	...	12	12	...
Karaikal Area	T	11	11	...	17	16	1	13	12	1
	R	11	11	...	15	14	1	10	10	...
	U	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	2	1
Mahe Area	T	5	5	...	...	...	...	14	4	10
	R	5	5	...	...	...	...	14	4	10
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	T & U	22	11	11	21	21	...	52	19	33

This also reflects the same trend as seen in Table 23. The proportion of male population engaged in Household Industry is the least as compared to the number of workers in the categories of Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Non-household Industry and Other Services. Only 2.3% of male population are workers in Household Industry whereas in each of the other categories mentioned above, the male workers form more than 8%. Among the female workers too, the proportion of female population engaged in Household Industry is only 1.8% which is slightly less than the proportion in Non-household industry (1.1%). In all other categories mentioned above, the proportion is higher particularly in the category of Agricultural Labourer (9.4%). In the urban areas the proportion of male and female workers in Non-household Industry to total Male and female workers is higher than that of Cultivation, Agricultural Labourer. It is higher than that of Non-household Industry only in the case of females.

Comparison of Proportion of Workers in Age-groups in Household Industry With Workers in Other Categories

35. The Table below gives the proportion of workers in the broad age-groups classified by sex in Household Industry with those working as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, in Non-household Industry and Other Services, in total, rural and urban areas.

Table XI—25

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex in Each Age-group Among Total Workers, Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Workers At Household Industry, At Non-household Industry and in Other Services, 1961.

Union Territory/ Area	T R U	Age-group	Population		Total workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
PONDICHERRY	T	Total	1,000	1,000	551	201	98	22	117	94	23	18	83	11	98	36
		0—14	1,000	1,000	55	25	3	2	14	10	4	3	6	N	7	6
		15—34	1,000	1,000	824	288	122	32	193	153	29	21	131	13	155	50
		35—59	1,000	1,000	919	355	177	40	171	148	40	33	146	26	167	62
		60+	1,000	1,000	657	177	213	21	127	60	39	24	55	4	88	34
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	571	230	124	28	151	123	23	16	81	12	78	27
		0—14	1,000	1,000	59	26	4	2	18	14	4	3	5	N	5	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	857	338	155	41	251	201	29	19	127	14	124	40
		35—59	1,000	1,000	943	405	223	51	221	196	38	30	14	31	130	46
		60+	1,000	1,000	713	196	268	27	164	83	37	21	52	4	74	24
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	487	112	15	3	6	4	25	23	92	6	165	64
		0—14	1,000	1,000	41	21	1	N	2	N	4	4	9	N	11	16
		15—34	1,000	1,000	720	137	16	3	9	6	27	28	144	9	253	82
		35—59	1,000	1,000	843	206	27	6	9	5	48	43	152	11	288	110
		60+	1,000	1,000	480	126	38	3	7	2	45	31	66	5	13	59
Pondicherry Area	T	Total	1,000	1,000	562	213	110	28	113	97	26	19	98	15	92	35
		0—14	1,000	1,000	57	27	4	3	14	11	4	3	6	N	5	6
		15—34	1,000	1,000	834	307	140	40	184	159	31	22	151	18	147	50
		35—59	1,000	1,000	922	381	192	50	163	153	46	39	172	36	15	59
		60+	1,000	1,000	659	179	232	25	127	59	45	27	65	6	73	30
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	581	239	136	34	140	122	25	16	95	17	74	28
		0—14	1,000	1,000	62	28	5	3	168	14	5	3	5	N	5	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	866	350	174	50	230	200	31	18	146	19	119	43
		35—59	1,000	1,000	948	427	37	62	204	193	42	33	171	42	121	48
		60+	1,000	1,000	721	197	290	32	160	77	41	23	60	6	64	25
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	485	112	5	1	1	N	32	31	109	8	164	60
		0—14	1,000	1,000	34	23	...	...	N	N	3	5	11	N	9	15
		15—34	1,000	1,000	711	139	3	N	2	N	30	36	168	12	254	81
		35—59	1,000	1,000	819	203	11	2	2	N	63	58	176	15	275	100
		60+	1,000	1,000	425	116	13	2	1	N	60	39	81	6	106	49

Table XI—25 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex in Each Age-group Among Total Workers Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Workers At Household Industry, At Non-household Industry and in Other Services, 1961.

Union Territory/ Area	T R U	Age-group	Population		Total workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Karaikal	T	Total	1,000	1,000	547	183	77	9	161	110	10	12	46	2	104	24
Area		0—14	1,000	1,000	49	17	1	1	19	12	1	2	4	...	8	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	819	260	84	13	272	177	11	16	74	3	158	30
		35—59	1,000	1,000	916	315	153	17	238	169	19	20	76	4	177	49
		60+	1,000	1,000	300	179	80	8	70	80	8	18	15	1	52	33
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	568	221	266	12	575	148	28	13	87	1	217	15
		0—14	1,000	1,000	55	20	2	1	25	16	1	2	3	...	6	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	852	327	110	18	363	238	12	19	52	2	124	20
		35—59	1,000	1,000	935	371	195	21	312	229	20	21	54	2	132	28
		60+	1,000	1,000	731	213	222	11	205	114	21	18	26	1	97	22
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	487	79	16	1	12	8	7	8	85	4	171	48
		0—14	1,000	1,000	32	7	...	...	N	N	2	N	9	...	11	6
		15—34	1,000	1,000	727	76	13	N	17	12	8	6	137	6	347	47
		35—59	1,000	1,000	864	171	32	4	22	13	16	17	142	8	306	103
		60+	1,000	1,000	544	103	57	2	17	2	9	17	55	2	18	60
Mahe Area	T	Total	1,000	1,000	414	110	18	6	5	14	28	11	71	1	143	71
		0—14	1,000	1,000	33	126	...	...	...	N	3	3	13	N	13	23
		15—34	1,000	1,000	665	153	11	7	9	16	54	19	141	3	218	105
		35—59	1,000	1,000	880	194	50	13	11	34	47	15	115	12	325	113
		60+	1,000	1,000	476	89	63	20	11	14	27	8	35	1	133	36
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	401	118	29	11	9	23	46	18	85	1	139	63
		0—14	1,000	1,000	32	14	...	...	...	1	4	5	19	...	7	9
		15—34	1,000	1,000	671	176	18	12	15	27	96	30	182	2	215	103
		35—59	1,000	1,000	875	221	84	21	17	56	78	23	127	1	340	109
		60+	1,000	1,000	470	97	105	30	18	23	42	14	39	...	144	23
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	432	99	1	N	1	1	3	2	51	2	149	84
		0—14	1,000	1,000	36	45	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	24	45
		15—34	1,000	1,000	657	121	1	...	1	1	2	2	90	4	223	108
		35—59	1,000	1,000	886	155	4	...	1	2	6	5	100	1	304	118
		60+	1,000	1,000	486	77	...	4	...	...	4	...	28	4	116	56

Table XI—25 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex in Each Age-group Among Total Workers, Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Workers At Household Industry, At Non-household Industry and in Other Services, 1961.

Union Territory/ Area	T R U	Age-group	Population		Total workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Yanam Area	T&	Total	1,000	1,000	563	237	100	23	30	17	57	43	24	1	175	117
	U	0—14	1,000	1,000	112	24	14	5	19	2	29	4	1	...	10	15
		15—34	1,000	1,000	833	343	130	31	44	31	80	68	42	1	280	174
		35—59	1,000	1,000	938	418	173	52	31	24	71	69	34	...	319	203
		60+	1,000	1,000	750	330	245	15	28	11	69	54	19	4	185	142

Among the 0-14 age group males, the proportion of Household Industry workers is only higher than cultivators and among females higher than cultivators and Non-Household Industry workers. The highest proportion in this age-group is only in the category of Agricultural Labourers in both sexes. Among 15-34 age-group males, the proportion of workers in Household Industry is only 2% whereas in all other categories they form more than 10%. Among females of this age-group also, the proportion is low being only 2.1% though it is higher than the proportion in Non-household Industry. In the other two age-groups also, the proportion of male workers in Household Industry is the lowest as compared to other categories and among females higher than only that of the proportion in Non-household Industry.

In the rural areas in all the age-groups, the proportion of Household Industry workers is less than the proportion of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers and in the urban areas it is higher than these two categories but lower than that of the proportion of Non-household Industry and Other Services.

Literacy Levels of Household Industry Workers

36. In the urban areas of the State, the mere literates form the major portion among male workers of this category and the illiterates among the female workers of the category. 45% of male workers in Household Industry are mere literates and though this proportion is higher than that of the cultivators where they form only 35%, it is lower than that of the proportion in the manufacturing industries other than Household Industry. Among females also the proportion

of illiterates in the category of Household Industry is the highest (83%) as compared to the categorios of Cultivators and Manufacturing. Only 11 males and 4 females out of 1,091 malesand 1059 females in the category of Household Industry are Matrics. The proportion is lower than the proportion in the other two categories.

Principal Workers of Non-household Industry Having Secondary work as Household Industry

37. Union Table B-VII-B gives the distribution by industrial classification sexwise of persons working principally in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service, etc. and additionally working in Household Industry. Persons working principally in Non-household Industry and additionally engaged in Household Industry number only 209 out of 57,046 male workers and 141 out of 12,472 female workers, forming 0.4% and 1.1% respectively. The persons primarily engaged in Non-household Industry, Trade, Eusiness, Profession or Service etc. who are also additionally engaged in Household Industry are found mostly in Division 0 relating to Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting among male workers and Division 6 relating to Trade and Commerce among female workers. The additional work in which most of these male workers are engaged is the Cotton Textiles Household Industries and the additional work in which most of these female workers are engaged are the Household Industries relating to manufacturing of foodstuffs and fishing. The proportions of such persons in each Division and Major group are given in Table 26.

Table

Distribution of 1,000 Workers of Each Sex in Each Industrial Division and Major Group State and Selected

Union Territory / Area	Principal work in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.		Total Workers		Persons working									
					Division 0		Major Group 00		Major Group 01		Major Group 02		Major Group 03	
	Division and Major Group		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PONDICHERRY	Division	0	1,000	1,000	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	00	1,000	1,000	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		01	1,000	1,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		02	1,000	1,000	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		03	1,000	1,000	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	20	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		21	1,000	1,000	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		23	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		27	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		30	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		37	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	4	1,000	1,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Group	40	1,000	1,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	6	1,000	1,000	1	16	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	15
	Major Groups	64-68	1,000	1,000	1	16	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	15
		69	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	7	1,000	1,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	70-71	1,000	1,000	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		73	1,000	1,000	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	8	1,000	1,000	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	80	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		81	1,000	1,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		82	1,000	1,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		83	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		86	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		88	1,000	1,000	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		89	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	9	1,000	1,000	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
	Major Group	90	1,000	1,000	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
Pondicherry Area	Division	0	1,000	1,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	00	1,000	1,000	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		01	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		02	1,000	1,000	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		03	1,000	1,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	20	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		21	1,000	1,000	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		23	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		27	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		30	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		37	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Containing Considerable Number of Workers Also in Household Industry For the Areas, 1961.

additionally at Household Industry															
Major Group 04		Division 2 & 3		Major Group 20		Major Group 21		Major Group 22		Major Group 23		Major Group 24		Major Group 25	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	...	18	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N	...	29	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
N	...	1	N	N	N	N	...	...	...	1	...	N	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	N	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	N	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	N	...
1	...	N	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	N	...
1	1	2	21	1	21	N	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	21	1	21	N	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
N	...	N	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
N	...	1	1	N	1	1	...	...	...	N	...	N	...	...	...
...	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	N	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table

Distribution of 1,000 Workers of Each Sex in Each Industrial Division and Major Group State and Selected

Union Territory / Area	Principal work in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.		Persons working									
			Major Group 26		Major Group 27		Major Group 28		Major Group 29		Major Group 30	
	Division and Major Group		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
PONDICHERRY	Division	0	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		01	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		03	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	2 & 3	...	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		23	...	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
		27	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Group	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	6	N	...	N	N	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	64-68	N	...	N	N	1	...	...	...	...	...
		69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	70-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	8	...	...	...	N	N	...	...	...	N	...
	Major Groups	80	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	N	...
		81	...	...	N	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		83	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		88	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Group	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	Division	0	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		01	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
		03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	2 & 3	...	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		23	...	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
		27	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XI—26 (Contd.)

Containing Considerable Number of Workers Also in Household Industry For the Areas, 1961.

additionally at Household Industry

Major Group 31		Major Group 32		Major Group 33		Major Group 34—35		Major Group 36		Major Group 37		Major Group 38		Major Group 39	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
...	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...
...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	N	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	2
...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	1	....	...	...
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N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...

Table

Distribution of 1,000 Workers of Each Sex in Each Industrial Division and Major Group State and Selected

Union Territory/ Area	Principal work in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.			Persons working									
				Division 0		Major Group 00		Major Group 01		Major Group 02		Major Group 03	
	Division and Major Group			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Pondicherry Area	Division		4	1,000	1,000	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Group		40	1,000	1,000	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division		6	1,000	1,000	1	N	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
	Major Groups	64-68		1,000	1,000	1	N	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
			69	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division		7	1,000	1,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	70-71		1,000	1,000	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			73	1,000	1,000	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division		8	1,000	1,000	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups		80	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			81	1,000	1,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			82	1,000	1,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			83	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			88	1,000	1,000	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	Division		0	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Group		03	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division		2 & 3	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Group		20	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division		6	1,000	1,000	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50
	Major Group	64-68		1,000	1,000	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50
	Division		8	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups		80	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			86	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division		9	1,000	1,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Major Group		90	1,000	1,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Yanam Area	Division		0	1,000	1,000	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups		00	1,000	1,000	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			03	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division		8	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups		80	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			81	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			82	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			88	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			89	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XI—26 (Contd.)

Containing Considerable Number of Workers Also in Household Industry For the Areas, 1961.

additionally at Household Industry															
Major Group 04		Division 2 & 3		Major Group 20		Major Group 21		Major Group 22		Major Group 23		Major Group 24		Major Group 25	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2	...	N	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	N	....
2	...	N	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	N	...
1	N	2	1	1	1	N	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	N	1	1	1	N	N	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
N	...	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	....	....	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
N	...	3	67	1	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N	...	4	68	1	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table

Distribution of 1,000 Workers of Each Sex in Each Industrial Division and Major Group State and Selected

Union Territory / Area	Principal work in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc. Division and Major Group		Persons working Major Group 26		Major Group 27		Major Group 28		Major Group 29		Major Group 30	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Pondicherry Area	Division	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Group	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	6	N	...	...	N	N	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	64-68	N	...	...	1	N	...	...	...	...	...
		69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	70-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	8	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	N	...
	Major Groups	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
		81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		83	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	Division	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Group	03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	2 & 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Group	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	6	...	...	N	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Group	64-68	...	...	N	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	80	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Group	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	Division	0	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	00	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	8	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		81	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
		82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		88	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
		89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XI—26 (Concld.)

Containing Considerable Number of Workers Also in Household Industry For the Areas, 1961.

additionally at Household Industry															
Major Group 31		Major Group 32		Major Group 33		Major Group 34—35		Major Group 36		Major Group 37		Major Group 38		Major Group 39	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48

The male and female workers engaged primarily in Non-Household Industry, Trade etc. and secondarily in Houseold Industry are mostly found in Karaikal area. Both among male and female workers 70% of such persons are in rural areas of the State.

Distribution of Households by Industrial Categories

38. The Table given below is a reproduction of the Union Table B-X which gives the distribution of Households.

Table XI—27

Distribution of 1,000 Households as per Categories in Union Table B-X, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	T R U	Total No. of Households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor Household Industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in Household Industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation & Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	T	1,000	745	202	42	11
	R	1,000	705	245	37	13
	U	1,000	893	45	58	4
Pondicherry Area	T	1,000	716	225	45	14
	R	1,000	676	268	39	17
	U	1,000	907	22	70	1
Karaikal Area	T	1,000	814	155	29	2
	R	1,000	780	186	32	2
	U	1,000	923	55	21	1
Mahe Area	T	1,000	892	85	21	2
	R	1,000	832	131	34	3
	U	1,000	990	10	---	---
Yanam Area	T & U	1,000	663	182	129	26

It can be seen from this that both households engaged in Household Industry only and engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry form only 4.2% and 1.1% respectively and that the households engaged in Cultivation only form higher proportion of one fifth of the total households. It is only in urban areas the households engaged in Household Industry are greater than the households engaged inCultivation. The households engaged neither inCultivation nor in Household Industry form more than 60% in all areas of the State, the highest being in Mahe and lowest being in Yanam. The proportion of households engaged in Household Industry only and in both in cultivation and Household Industry form the highest in Yanam area as compared to all other areas of the State, but even in Yanam the proportion of households engaged only in cultivation is higher than that of the proportion of households engaged only in Household Industry and those engaged in both.

Distribution of Households Engaged in Household Industry by Industrial Division and Group

39. The Table given below worked out from the Union Table B-XIV gives the distribution of 1,000 households engaged in Household industry in each Major Group.

Table XI—28

Distribution of 1,000 Households in Each Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. in Rural and Urban Areas Classified by Size of Persons Engaged

(A—Absolute figure. B-1,000.)

Union Territory/ Area	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged — Persons: 1	2	3—5	6—10	More than 10	Unspecified
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PONDICHERRY	Division 0	T	(a)	59	36	18	4	...	...	1
			(b)	1,000	610	305	68	...	...	17
		R	(a)	39	22	13	3	...	...	1
			(b)	1,000	564	333	77	...	...	26
		U	(a)	20	14	5	1	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	700	250	50	...	...	...
	Major Groups 00	T	(a)	12	9	3	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	750	250	...	...	...	...
		U	(a)	12	9	3				
			(b)	1,000	750	250	...	...	...	...
	03	T	(a)	22	12	8	2	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	545	364	91	...	...	...
		R	(a)	22	12	8	2	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	545	364	91	...	...	...
	04	T	(a)	25	15	7	2	...	...	1
			(b)	1,000	600	280	80	...	...	40
		R	(a)	17	10	5	1	...	...	1
			(b)	1,000	588	294	59	...	...	59
		U	(a)	8	5	2	1	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	625	250	125	...	...	...
	Division 2 & 3	T	(a)	557	279	150	104	19	4	1
			(b)	1,000	501	269	187	34	7	2
		R	(a)	394	220	92	66	12	4	...
			(b)	1,000	558	234	168	30	10	...
		U	(a)	163	59	58	38	7	...	1
			(b)	1,000	362	356	233	43	6	...
	Major Group 20	T	(a)	108	73	22	12	1	...	...
			(b)	1,000	676	204	111	9	...	...
		R	(a)	82	58	15	9	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	707	183	110	...	...	...
		U	(a)	26	15	7	3	1	...	...
			(b)	1,000	577	269	115	39	...	...

Table XI—28 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Households in Each Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. in Rural and Urban Areas Classified by Size of Persons Engaged

Union Territory/ Area	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged — Persons					
					1	2	3-5	6-10	More than 10	Un-specified
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PONDICHERRY	Major Groups	21	T (a)	6	5	1	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	833	167	...	...	...	...
			R (a)	6	5	1	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	833	167	...	...	...	...
		23	T (a)	288	119	83	67	15	4	...
			(b)	1,000	413	288	233	52	14	...
			R (a)	187	97	43	34	9	4	...
			(b)	1,000	519	230	182	48	21	...
			U (a)	101	22	40	33	6	...	...
			(b)	1,000	218	396	327	59	...	...
		24	T (a)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
			R (a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
			U (a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		26	T (a)	4	...	2	2	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	...	500	500	...	...	...
			R (a)	4	...	2	2	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	...	500	500	...	...	...
		27	T (a)	22	14	7	...	1	...	...
			(b)	1,000	636	318	...	46	...	...
			R (a)	13	9	3	...	1	...	...
			(b)	1,000	692	231	...	77	...	...
			U (a)	9	5	4	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	556	444	...	...	...	...
		28	T (a)	51	27	14	9	...	...	1
			(b)	1,000	529	275	176	...	...	20
			R (a)	43	23	12	8	...	...	...
			(b)	1,000	535	279	186	...	...	...
			U (a)	8	4	2	1	...	...	1
			(b)	1,000	500	250	125	...	...	125

Table XI—28 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Households in Each Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. in Rural and Urban Areas Classified by Size of Persons Engaged

Union Territory/ Area	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban			Total No. of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
						Persons					
						1	2	3—5	6—10	More than 10	Un-specified
1	2	3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PONDICHERRY	Major Groups	31	T	(a)	5	4	...	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	800	...	200	...	...	...
			R	(a)	4	3	...	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	750	...	250	...	...	...
			U	(a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		33	T	(a)	5	3	1	...	1	...	...
				(b)	1,000	600	200	...	200	...	...
			R	(a)	3	2	...	...	1	...	...
				(b)	1,000	667	...	...	333	...	...
			U	(a)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
		34-33	T	(a)	27	7	10	9	1	...	...
				(b)	1,000	259	371	333	37	...	...
			R	(a)	27	7	10	9	1	...	...
				(b)	1,000	259	371	333	37	...	...
		36	T	(a)	9	4	4	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	445	444	111	...	....	...
			R	(a)	6	2	3	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	333	500	167	...	...	...
			U	(a)	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	667	333	...	...	...	...
		38	T	(a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
			R	(a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		39	T	(a)	28	20	5	3	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	714	179	107	...	...	...
			R	(a)	16	12	2	2	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	750	125	125	...	...	...
			U	(a)	12	8	3	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	667	250	83	...	...	...

Table XI—28 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Households in Each Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. in Rural and Urban Areas Classified by Size of Persons Engaged

Union Territory/ Area	Household Industry by Division and Major Group		Total Rural Urban		Total No. of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged — Persons					
						1	2	3—5	6—10	More than 10	Unspecified
1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pondicherry Area	Division	0	T	(a)	16	11	4	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	688	250	62	...	...	...
			R	(a)	14	9	4	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	643	286	71	...	...	...
			U	(a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Group	04	T	(a)	16	11	4	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	688	250	62	...	...	...
			R	(a)	14	9	4	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	643	286	71	...	...	...
			U	(a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Division	2 & 3	T	(a)	444	212	118	93	17	3	1
				(b)	1,000	478	266	209	38	7	2
			R	(a)	320	176	74	57	10	3	...
				(b)	1,000	550	231	178	31	10	...
			U	(a)	124	36	44	36	7	...	1
				(b)	1,000	290	355	290	57	...	8
	Major Groups	20	T	(a)	61	39	13	8	1	...	...
				(b)	1,000	639	213	131	17	...	...
			R	(a)	49	33	10	6	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	674	204	122	...	...	...
			U	(a)	12	6	3	2	1	...	...
				(b)	1,000	500	250	167	83	...	...
		21	T	(a)	6	5	1	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	833	167	...	...	...	...
			R	(a)	6	5	1	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	833	167	...	...	...	...
		23	T	(a)	274	114	78	66	13	3	...
				(b)	1,000	416	285	241	47	11	...
			R	(a)	174	92	39	33	7	3	...
				(b)	1,000	529	224	190	40	17	...
			U	(a)	100	22	39	33	6	...	...
				(b)	1,000	220	390	330	60	...	...

Table XI—28 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Households in Each Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. in Rural and Urban Areas Classified by Size of Persons Engaged

Union Territory/ Area	Household Industry by Division and Major Group		Total Rural Urban		Total No. of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
						Persons					
						1	2	3—5	6—10	More than 10	Un-specified
1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pondicherry Area	Major Groups	24	T	(a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
			U	(a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		26	T	(a)	4	...	2	2	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	...	500	500	...	...	...
			R	(a)	4	...	2	2	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	...	500	500	...	...	...
		27	T	(a)	13	8	4	...	1	...	...
				(b)	1,000	615	308	...	77	...	...
			R	(a)	12	8	3	...	1	...	...
				(b)	1,000	667	250	...	83	...	...
			U	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
		28	T	(a)	31	17	8	5	...	...	1
				(b)	1,000	549	258	161	...	...	32
			R	(a)	29	16	8	5	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	552	276	172	...	...	...
			U	(a)	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
				(b)	1,000	500	...	...	...	...	500
		31	T	(a)	4	3	...	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	750	...	250	...	...	...
			R	(a)	4	3	...	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	750	...	250	...	...	...
		33	T	(a)	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
				(b)	1,000	500	...	...	500	...	...
			R	(a)	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
				(b)	1,000	500	...	...	500	...	...
		34—35	T	(a)	21	6	7	7	1	...	...
				(b)	1,000	286	333	333	48	...	...
			R	(a)	21	6	7	7	1	...	...
				(b)	1,000	286	333	333	48	...	...

Table XI—28 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Households in Each Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. in Rural and Urban Areas Classified by Size of Persons Engaged

Union Territory/ Area	Household Industry by Division and Major Group		Total Rural Urban		Total No. of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged — Persons					
						1	2	3—5	6—10	More than 10	Unspecified
1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pondicherry Area	Major Groups	36	T	(a)	6	2	3	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	333	500	167	...	...	...
			R	(a)	5	1	3	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	200	600	200	...	...	...
			U	(a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		38	T	(a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
			R	(a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		39	T	(a)	19	14	2	3	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	737	105	158	...	...	...
			R	(a)	12	9	1	2	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	750	83	167	...	...	...
			U	(a)	7	5	1	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	714	143	143	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	Division	0	T	(a)	26	14	9	3	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	539	346	115	...	...	...
			R	(a)	24	13	9	2	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	542	375	83	...	...	...
			U	(a)	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	500	...	500	...	...	...
	Major Groups	03	T	(a)	22	12	8	2	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	545	364	91	...	...	...
			R	(a)	22	12	8	2	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	545	364	91	...	...	...
		04	T	(a)	4	2	1	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	500	250	250	...	...	...
			R	(a)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
			U	(a)	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	500	...	500	...	...	...
	Division	2 & 3	T	(a)	80	52	19	9	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	650	238	112	...	...	...
			R	(a)	64	41	15	8	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	641	234	125	...	...	...
			U	(a)	16	11	4	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	688	250	62	...	...	...

Table XI—28 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Households in Each Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. in Rural and Urban Areas Classified by Size of Persons Engaged

Union Territory/ Area	Household Industry by Division and Major Group		Total Rural Urban		Total No. of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged — Persons					
						1	2	3—5	6—10	More than 10	Unspecified
1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karaikal Area	Major Groups	20	T	(a)	42	32	7	3	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	762	167	71	...	...	...
			R	(a)	33	25	5	3	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	758	151	91	...	...	...
			U	(a)	9	7	2	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	778	222	...	...	...	...
		23	T	(a)	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
			R	(a)	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
		24	T	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
			R	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
		27	T	(a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
			R	(a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
			U	(a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		28	T	(a)	17	9	4	4	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	530	235	235	...	...	...
			R	(a)	13	7	3	3	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	538	231	231	...	...	...
			U	(a)	4	2	1	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	500	250	250	...	...	...
		33	T	(a)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
			R	(a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
			U	(a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		34—35	T	(a)	6	1	3	2	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	167	500	333	...	...	...
			R	(a)	6	1	3	2	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	167	500	333	...	...	...
		36	T	(a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
			R	(a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

Table XI—28 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Households in Each Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. in Rural and Urban Areas Classified by Size of Persons Engaged

Union Territory/ Area	Household Industry by Division and Major Group		Total Rural Urban		Total No. of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged — Persons					
						1	2	3—5	6—10	More than 10	Unspecified
1	2	3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karaikal Area	Major Group	39	T	(a)	5	3	2	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	600	400	...	...	...	...
			R	(a)	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	750	250	...	...	...	...
			U	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	Division	0	T	(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
				(b)	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
			R	(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
				(b)	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	Major Group	04	T	(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
				(b)	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
			R	(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
				(b)	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	Division	2 & 3	T	(a)	10	3	3	1	2	1	...
				(b)	1,000	300	300	100	200	100	...
			R	(a)	10	3	3	1	2	1	...
				(b)	1,000	300	300	100	200	100	...
	Major Groups	23	T	(a)	9	3	2	1	2	1	...
				(b)	1,000	334	222	111	222	111	...
			R	(a)	9	3	2	1	2	1	...
				(b)	1,000	334	222	111	222	111	...
		28	T	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
			R	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	Division	0	T & U	(a)	16	11	5	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	688	312	...	...	...	...
	Major Groups	00	T & U	(a)	12	9	3	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	750	250	...	...	...	...
		04	T & U	(a)	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
	Division 2 & 3		T & U	(a)	23	12	10	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	522	435	43	...	...	...
	Major Groups	20	T & U	(a)	5	2	2	1	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	400	400	200	...	...	...
		23	T & U	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...

Table XI—28 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 Households in Each Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. in Rural and Urban Areas Classified by Size of Persons Engaged

Union Territory/ Area	Household Industry by Division and Major Group		T R U		Households engaged in Household Industry classified by number of persons engaged: Total No. of House-holds	Persons: 1	2	3-5	6-10	More than 10	Un-specified
1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Yanam Area	Major Groups	27	T&U	(a)	7	4	3	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	571	429	...	...	...	...
		28	T&U	(a)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
		31	T&U	(a)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		33	T&U	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
		36	T&U	(a)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
				(b)	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	...
		39	T&U	(a)	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
					1,000	750	250	...	...	...	...

This is based only on 20% sample. Except in the Jute textile industries, Silk textile industries, and in the industries relating to Non-mettalic mineral products other than petroleum and coal, in all other groups of Household Industry, households engaged in Household Industry with one person forms the highest proportion. In most of the groups they form more than 50% being the highest of 83% in Household Industries relating to manufacturing beverages. The total number of households engaged in Household Industry relating to these three groups which form the exception are only few amounting to two, four and twentyseven respectively.

The total number of households with three to five persons amount to only 108 out of the total 616 households engaged in Household Industry. The number of households with 6 to 10 persons and with more than ten amount to only 19 and 4 and they mostly relate to the group of Cotton textiles which are mostly in Pondicherry area.

The Table below presents the similar distribution of households based on 20% sample separately for the households engaged only in Household Industry, only in cultivation and households engaged in both.

Table XI—29

Comparison of Households Engaged Only in Household Industry With Households Engaged Only in Cultivation and Engaged in Both Cultivation and Household Industry Classified by Number of Persons Engaged

Union Territory/Area	T R U	Households engaged only in Household Industry	Cultivating Households which are also engaged in household Industry	Cultivating households	1 Person			2 Persons			3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PONDICHERRY	T	616	158	2,982	315	8	259	168	18	276	108	24	588	19	20	390	4	88	1,387
	R	433	147	2,839	242	7	237	105	15	252	69	19	547	12	19	375	4	87	1,366
	U	183	11	143	73	1	22	63	3	24	39	5	41	7	1	15	...	1	21
Pondicherry Area	T	460	143	2,322	223	5	125	122	14	141	94	18	352	17	20	308	3	86	1,339
	R	334	141	2,283	185	5	120	78	13	140	58	18	348	10	19	305	3	86	1,326
	U	126	2	39	38	...	5	44	1	1	36	...	4	17	1	3	...	...	13
Karaikal Area	T	106	6	560	66	2	118	28	2	112	12	2	210	...	...	67	...	...	32
	R	88	5	513	54	2	117	24	2	109	10	1	191	...	...	57	...	...	25
	U	18	1	47	12	...	1	4	...	3	2	1	19	...	...	10	...	...	7
Mahe Area	T	11	1	45	3	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	8	2	...	14	1	1	16
	R	11	1	43	3	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	8	2	...	13	1	1	15
	U	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Yanam Area	T & U	39	8	55	23	1	16	15	2	20	1	4	18	...	...	1	...	1	...

It is only normal that while half of the total households engaged only in Household Industry are conducted by single person, half the households engaged in cultivation belong to the classification of 'More than 10 persons'. Among the households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry half the number belong to this group. The pattern in the state is found in the rural areas. In urban areas one third of the households which forms the highest proportion of households engaged in Cultivation and half of the households engaged both in cultivation and Household Industry, have 3 to 5 persons engaged in it. They form the major portion of households in these two groups and in all areas except Mahe. The major portion of households engaged only in Household Industry are of single member participating households.

The same Table has been presented in a different manner taking the number of households engaged only in Household Industry as 1,000.

Table—XI—30

Comparison of Households Engaged in Household Industry With Households Engaged Only in Cultivation and Engaged in Both Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961.
(Households engaged only in Household Industry-Col. 4 of B XIV Part A used as base=1,000)

Union Territory/ Area	T R U	A Households engaged only in Household Industry	B Cultivating households which are also engaged in Household Industry	C Cultivating Households	1 Person			2 Persons		
					A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PONDICHERRY	T	1,000	256	4,841	511	13	420	273	29	448
	R	1,000	339	6,557	559	16	547	242	35	582
	U	1,000	60	781	399	5	120	344	16	131
Pondicherry Area	T	1,000	311	5,048	485	11	272	265	30	307
	R	1,000	422	6,835	554	15	359	234	39	419
	U	1,000	16	310	302	...	40	349	8	8
Karaikal Area	T	1,000	57	5,283	623	19	1,113	264	19	1,057
	R	1,000	57	5,830	614	23	1,330	273	23	1,239
	U	1,000	56	2,611	667	...	56	222	...	167
Mahe Area	T	1,000	91	4,091	273	...	...	273	...	273
	R	1,000	91	3,909	273	...	...	273	...	273
Yanam Area	T & U	1,000	205	1,410	590	26	410	385	51	513

Union Territory/ Area	T R U	3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PONDICHERRY	T	175	39	955	31	32	633	6	143	2,252
	R	159	44	1,263	28	44	866	9	201	3,155
	U	213	27	224	38	5	82	...	5	115
Pondicherry Area	T	204	39	757	22	41	663	7	187	2,883
	R	174	54	1,042	30	57	913	9	257	3,970
	U	286	...	32	135	8	24	...	...	103
Karaikal Area	T	113	19	1,981	...	...	632	...	...	302
	R	114	11	2,170	...	...	648	...	...	284
	U	111	56	1,056	...	...	556	...	...	389
Mahe Area	T	91	...	727	182	...	1,273	91	91	1,455
	R	91	...	727	182	...	1,182	91	91	1,364
Yanam Area	T & U	26	103	462	...	...	26	...	26	...

Households Engaged in Household Industry Classified by Duration of Period and Class of Worker

40. Table below gives the distribution of households engaged in Household Industry with cultivation and without cultivation, classified by class of worker and the duration of period in a year for which they work.

Table XI—31

Distribution of 1,000 Households Engaged in Household Industry With or Without Cultivation in the State Classified by Months Operated and by Class of worker, 1961.

State	Household Industry	Total Rural Urban	Total			1 to 3 Months			4 to 6 Months			7 to 9 Months			10 Months to 1 year			Months Not Stated		
			Households	Family Workers	Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers	Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers	Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers	Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers	Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers	Hired Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PONDICHERRY	1. All Indus-	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	44	50	14	95	71	72	95	85	73	734	768	825	32	26	16
	tries with	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	55	14	95	75	73	95	84	74	728	757	823	34	29	16
	Cultivation	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	91	30	...	91	91	...	818	879	1,000	...	...	...
	2. All Indus-	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	7	...	67	61	34	107	109	157	745	766	809	70	57	...
	tries without	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	8	...	67	64	7	141	154	205	693	699	788	88	75	...
	Cultivation	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	3	...	66	55	122	27	17	...	869	905	878	27	20	...

It can be seen that three fourths of the households in both cases of industries with Cultivation and without cultivation operate for 10 months to one year. As the proportion of family workers and hired workers who work only for 1 to 3 months is only 5% and 1·4 respectively in industries with cultivation and amount only to 0.7% and a very negligible proportion in the case of industries without cultivation, it can be assumed that there is not much of under-employment. In almost all cases of industries where good number of family workers and hired workers are found, the industry runs for 10 to 12 months in a year.

Proportion of Scheduled Castes Among Household Industry Workers

41. The proportion of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste in the total population working at Household Industry extracted from Union Table C-VIII-Parts-A and B is presented in the Table below:

Table XI—32

Number of Scheduled Castes Working At Household Industry Compared to the General Population in the Same Category, 1961.

[A—General population (from B-I)
B—All Scheduled castes (from C-VIII-Part-A)
C—Scheduled castes as percent of general population — $\frac{b}{a} \times 100$]

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at Household Industry	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	T	(a)	369,079	183,347	185,732	101,095	37,275	4,244	3,262
		(b)	56,846	28,796	28,050	18,091	12,852	236	105
		(c)	15	16	15	18	34	6	3
	R	(a)	280,082	139,989	140,093	79,974	32,164	3,153	2,203
		(b)	53,135	26,912	26,223	16,908	12,171	178	100
		(c)	19	19	19	21	38	6	5
	U	(a)	88,997	43,358	45,639	21,121	5,111	1,091	1,059
		(b)	3,711	1,884	1,827	1,183	681	58	5
		(c)	4	4	4	6	13	5	N
Pondicherry Area	T	(a)	258,561	130,050	128,511	73,069	27,393	3,402	2,479
		(b)	41,180	20,935	20,245	12,905	8,897	150	73
		(c)	16	16	16	18	32	4	4
	R	(a)	206,799	104,490	102,309	60,678	24,458	2,596	1,669
		(b)	40,322	20,475	19,847	12,615	8,799	148	73
		(c)	19	20	19	21	36	6	4
	U	(a)	51,762	25,560	26,202	12,391	2,935	806	810
		(b)	858	460	398	290	98	2	...
		(c)	2	2	2	2	3	N	...

Table XI—32 (Concld.)

Number of Scheduled Castes Working At Household Iudustry Compared to the General Population in the Same Category, 1961.

Union Territory / Area	Total Rural Urban		Population			Total Workers		Workers at Household Industry	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	8
Karaikal Area	T	(a)	84,001	40,859	43,142	22,358	7,878	393	513
		(b)	14,004	7,048	6,956	4,690	3,527	34	28
		(c)	17	17	16	21	45	9	5
	R	(a)	61,749	30,238	31,511	17,184	6,963	317	424
		(b)	12,808	6,434	6,374	4,291	3,372	30	27
		(c)	21	21	20	25	48	9	6
	U	(a)	22,252	10,621	11,631	5,174	915	76	89
		(b)	1,196	614	582	399	155	4	1
		(c)	54	6	5	8	17	5	1
Mahe Area	T	(a)	19,485	8,959	10,526	3,708	1,163	251	118
		(b)	23	10	13	4	3	...	...
		(c)	N	N	N	N	N	...	...
	R	(a)	11,534	5,261	6,273	2,112	743	240	110
		(b)	5	3	2	2	...	...	...
		(c)	N	N	N	N	...	...	...
	U	(a)	7,951	3,698	4,253	1,596	420	11	8
		(b)	18	7	11	2	3	...	...
		(c)	N	N	N	N	1	...	...
Yanam Area	T & U	(a)	7,032	3,479	3,553	1,960	841	198	152
		(b)	1,639	803	836	492	425	52	4
		(c)	23	23	24	25	51	26	3

Among the total male and female workers, the Scheduled Caste male and female workers form 18% and 34% respectively and among the Household Industry workers 6% of male workers and 3% female workers belong to Scheduled Caste. While among the total male and female workers of the general population 4.2% and 8.8% respectively come under Household Industry, out of the workers belonging to Scheduled Caste only 1.3% of male workers and 0.8% of female workers are engaged in Household Industry.

Predominant Household Industries

42. The Household Industries which account for more than 1% of the total workers in Household Industry in the State, with the number of workers in each industry are given Table 33.

Table XI—33 (a)

Household Industries Which Account For More Than 1% of Total Workers at Household Industry in the State With the Number of Workers in Each Area of the State

Names of Household Industry	PONDICHERRY			Pondicherry			Karaikal			Mahe			Yanam		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1. Production of rice, atta flour, etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	110	45	65	86	45	41	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	228	7	221	11	3	8	217	4	213	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	669	89	580	603	82	526	55	5	50	4	1	3	2	1	1
4. Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	351	15	336	333	14	319	4	...	4	14	1	13	...	...	...
5. Cotton weaving in handlooms	3,196	2,125	1,071	2,835	1,870	965	28	20	8	292	208	84	41	27	14
6. Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	123	107	16	98	87	11	8	3	5	...	...	...	17	17	...
7. Manufacture of coir and coir products	127	3	124	29	2	27	1	...	1	2	...	2	95	1	94
8. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	83	83	...	27	27	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	15	15	...
9. Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	342	150	192	222	99	123	109	47	62	7	1	6	4	3	1

Table XI—33-(a) (Concld.)

Household Industries Which Account for More Than 1% of Total Workers at Household Industry in the State with the Number of Workers in Each Area of the State

Names of Household Industry	PONDICHERRY			Pondicherry			Karaikal			Mahe			Yanam		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10. Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	102	62	40	42	26	16	56	32	24	...	...	...	4	4	...
11. Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	237	152	85	184	114	70	38	28	10	...	...	...	15	10	5
12. Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major Groups 36, 37, 38 and 39).	113	111	2	100	99	1	6	6	...	2	1	1	5	5	...
13. Manufacture of jewellery, silver-ware and wares using gold and other precious metals	312	312	...	214	214	...	66	66	...	12	12	...	20	20	...

An abstract indicating the names of areas in which these household industries are mostly found is also presented below.

Table XI—33(b)

Areas in Which Household Industries Accounting For More Than 1% of the Total Workers At Household Industry Are Found

Household Industry	Areas in which mostly found
Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	Pondicherry, Karaikal
Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	Pondicherry, Karaikal
Production of other food products such as sweet-meat and condiments, muri, murki, chira khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam
Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe
Cotton weaving in handlooms	Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam
Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	Pondicherry, Karaikal, and Yanam
Manufacture of coir and coir products	Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam
Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam
Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam
Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks and tiles	Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam
Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam
Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. Pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam
Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam

Class of Worker

43. The information relating to the class or status of worker was collected by question Nos. 10 and 11 of the individual slip. Question 10 related to the working at household industry and only the information whether one is an employee or not was collected. Column 10 (c) was used in the case of employees in household industry and 'X' mark was marked in this column if the worker was not an employee. Question 11 related to the other work, that is all items of work excluding household industry, cultivation and agricultural labour. In this, the class of worker was asked to be specified as whether the worker was an employer or an employee or a single worker or a family worker. Thus in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service, data relating to these four class of workers were collected.

Employer

44. An employer has been defined as one who employs other persons for wages or salary to get any work done, who thus, will not only be responsible for his own work but also for the work done by others. However, a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or employs subordinates under him in an office where he himself is employed by others, does not come under the category of an employer, even when the power of appointing other persons is delegated to him.

Employee

45. An employee is a person who usually works under any person for salary or wages. Even the unpaid worker in a household industry, if he is not a member of that household will be only an employee. An apprentice who

does not form part of the household will also be an employee, whether he gets stipend or not.

Single Worker

46. The person who works by himself neither employing persons under him for the work, nor being an employee under any other person, except casually, is termed as 'Single Worker'. The head of the household in a household industry will not be classified as a single worker. But the definition of single worker includes a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons, hiring no employees. Each member of a Producers' Co-operative Society will also come under the category of 'Single Worker'.

Family Worker

47. A person who works in any business or trade conducted mainly by the members of the family, ordinarily at least for one hour every day during the working season without receiving any wages in cash or kind is a 'Family Worker'. This definition does not include the members of the household who help in performing household duties.

Class of Worker in Household Schedule

48. In the household schedule, the concepts used to denote the class of workers relating to workers at Cultivation or Household Industry were 'Family workers' and 'Hired workers'. The hired worker engaged in cultivation and in household industry is more than a mere employee. Normally, an employee particularly in non-household industries, is employed for salary or wages and he is not retained in the house as a member or attached labourer to the household, whereas the hired worker is more in the nature of a retained or attached labourer. The hired worker engaged in cultivation or household industry will normally in the rural areas take food in the house in which he is employed, stay along with their family and will be not only assisting in cultivation or household industry, but also in all other household work and will be acting more or less like a servant or general labourer doing all sundry work required to be done by the members of the household.

Proportion of Class of Workers in Household Industry

49. As one of the criterion for an industry to be a Household industry is that it should be conducted by the head of household with the help of the other members of the household, the role of hired workers being of minor importance, it is but natural that the employees i.e. those who work under other persons for salary or wages form only 32% out of the total workers in Household Industry. The proportion is higher among males than females. 40% of male workers are employees whereas only about 22% of female workers are employees. In the areas of the State the proportion of employee among male and female workers in Household Industry is highest in Mahe forming 41% and 28% respectively and lowest in Karaikal among male workers where they form less than 20% and in Yanam among female workers where only 1 out of the total 152 females is an employee.

Proportion of Class of Workers in Non-household Industry

50. In Non-household Industry the employees form the highest proportion of workers. 62·4% male workers and 5·8% female workes are employees. The highest proportion of employees excluding the governmental services is in the manufacturing industries where more than 80% males and 95% females are employees. In the areas of the State the proportion of employees ranges from 66·8% in Pondicherry to 29·7% in Yanam among males and 56·6% in Pondicherry to 11% in Yanam among females. One fourth of the male workers and one third of the female workers are single workers. The role of family workers in Non-household Industry is nominal and they form only 2·7% among males and 5% among females. In Yanam, the highest proportion of workers in Non-household Industry Trade, Business, Profession or Service is in the category of single workers. 44·7% of male and

75·4% of female workers of this category in Yanam are Single Workers. This is the highest proportion as compared to other areas also. The high proportion is mainly due to the number of workers coming under Industrial group 89 which relates to general or casual labourers and services not elsewhere classified. Among the total workers in this area Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service, 34·8% come under "Services not elsewhere classified". The proportion of single workers is lowest among males in Pondicherry area (22%) and among females lowest in Mahe (27·4%) as compared to all other areas. Among the areas of the State, Yanam records also the highest proportion of family workers. 23·2% of male workers and 13·2% of female workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service in this area are 'Family workers'. This high proportion among males is mainly due to the industries relating to fishing, where 195 out of 296 males are family workers and the high proportion among female workers is mainly due to the establishments relating to retail trade where 48 out of 72 are family workers.

A statement indicating the names of industrial groups and the number of workers which account for the highest in each area in each category of class of worker is given below:

Union Territory/Area	Employee	Single Worker	Family worker
1	2	3	4
PONDICHERRY	Textile-Cotton 6,782 (Males)	Activities unspecified 2,393 (Males)	Retail trade 458 (Males)
	Personal services 2,021 (Females)	Retail trade 1,669 (Females)	307 (Females)
Pondicherry Area	Textile-Cotton 6,712 (Males)	Activities unspecified 1,618 (Males)	Retail trade 270 (Males)
	1,676 (Females)	Retail trade 1,071 (Females)	148 (Females)
Karaikal Area	Retail trade 1,261 (Males)	Activities unspecified 771 (Males)	Retail trade 105 (Males)
	Personal services 336 (Females)	Retail trade 520 (Females)	110 (Females)
Mahe Area	Fishing 342 (Males)	Retail trade 265 (Males)	Retail trade 26 (Males)
	Personal services 287 (Females)	Services not elsewhere classified 197 (Females)	1 (Female)
Yanam Area	Public services 93 (Males)	Services not elsewhere classified 300 (Males)	Fishing 195 (Males)
	Personal services 30 (Females)	331 (Females)	Retail trade 48 (Females)

Among the total workers in each major group of Household Industry there are no employees at all both among males and females in the groups of forestry and logging, fishing, paper and paper products and in industries relating to machinery other than transport. But the number of Household Industry workers engaged in these groups is small amounting to less than 20 in each group.

In the group of cotton textile industries and rubber, petroleum and coal products industries, the employees form the major portion.

Among the major groups of Non-household Industries, the single workers form the highest proportion only in retail trade and the family workers in production and rearing of livestock.

The distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex according to the Industrial groups among the class of workers is presented below for the minor groups which have a minimum of 1,000 workers in the Table given below:

Table XI—34

Distribution of 1,000 Workers of Each Sex in Industrial Divisions, Major and Minor Groups Among Employers, Employees, Single Workers, Family Workers and Others

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry						In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
				Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Division	0	1,000	1,000	48	331	12	18	36	313	952	669	128	28	428	296	315	260	81	85
Major Groups	00	1,000	1,000	15	103	6	51	9	52	985	897	59	94	756	555	133	205	37	43
	01	1,000	1,000	5	...	2	...	3	...	995	1,000	10	...	671	360	309	640	5	...
	02	1,000	1,000	52	556	...	...	52	556	948	444	13	...	273	...	636	444	26	...
	03	1,000	1,000	1	224	...	...	1	224	999	776	201	69	339	655	371	35	88	17
Minor Groups	030	1,000	1,000	...	114	...	...	...	...	1,000	886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	031	1,000	1,000	3	391	...	...	...	...	997	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	04	1,000	1,000	203	474	51	12	152	462	797	526	7	3	418	139	261	257	111	127
Minor Group	040	1,000	1,000	192	496	...	...	...	...	808	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	1	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	21	...	447	...	532	1,000	...	...
Major Group	10	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	21	...	447	...	532	1,000	...	...
Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000	202	604	83	138	119	466	798	396	41	2	653	376	98	15	6	3
Major Groups	20	1,000	1,000	139	900	19	12	120	888	861	100	71	3	742	86	40	10	8	1
	21	1,000	1,000	13	769	2	...	11	769	987	231	15	77	871	154	95	...	6	...
Minor Group	212	1,000	1,000	2	...	...	...	...	...	998	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Groups	22	1,000	1,000	40	1,000	26	...	14	1,000	960	...	17	...	869	...	74	...	...	...
	23	1,000	1,000	239	456	140	193	99	263	761	544	3	1	751	538	7	4	N	1
Minor Groups	232	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	235	1,000	1,000	842	938	...	...	...	...	158	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Groups	24	1,000	1,000	366	589	73	96	293	493	634	411	49	27	463	219	122	110	...	55
	25	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26	1,000	1,000	800	1,000	114	...	686	1,000	200	...	...	...	171	...	29	...	...	...
	27	1,000	1,000	105	792	33	16	72	776	895	208	198	...	452	144	220	48	25	16
Minor Group	273	1,000	1,000	111	291	...	...	...	...	899	709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Groups	28	1,000	1,000	231	877	49	86	182	791	769	123	13	5	374	45	377	73	5	...
	29	1,000	1,000	308	1,000	...	...	308	1,000	692	...	154	...	538	...	...	...	...	...
	30	1,000	1,000	...	143	...	143	...	...	1,000	857	81	...	888	857	27	...	4	...
	31	1,000	1,000	193	...	13	...	180	...	807	1,000	22	...	316	...	465	1,000	4	...

Table XI—34 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workers of Each Sex in Industrial Divisions, Major and Minor Groups Among Employers, Employees, Single Workers, Family Workers and Others

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry						In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
				Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Major Groups	32	1,000	1,000	56	875	...	813	56	63	944	125	278	62	666	63	...	...	...	...
	33	1,000	1,000	333	846	166	385	167	461	667	154	39	39	519	115	77	...	32	...
	34—35	1,000	1,000	464	773	60	86	404	687	536	227	35	4	233	168	259	51	9	4
	36	1,000	1,000	204	400	22	...	182	400	796	600	72	...	527	200	178	200	19	200
	37	1,000	1,000	34	...	....	...	34	...	966	1,000	58	...	851	1,000	57	...	...	...
	38	1,000	1,000	54	750	18	250	36	500	946	250	190	...	635	250	99	...	22	...
	39	1,000	1,000	334	849	64	189	270	660	666	151	120	...	359	151	165	...	23	...
Division	4	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	17	...	571	439	412	561	...	...
Major Group	40	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	17	...	571	439	412	561	...	...
Minor Group	400	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	5	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
Major Groups	50	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	984	1,000	16	...	...	...
	51	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	923	1,000	77	...	...	...
Division	6	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	324	260	428	122	201	522	47	96
Major Groups	60—63	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	366	1,000	597	...	...	...	37	...
	64—68	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	325	258	417	123	208	523	50	96
Minor Groups	640	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	642	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	69	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	292	296	526	111	160	519	22	74
Division	7	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	26	...	648	600	295	400	31	...
Major Group	70—71	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	29	...	612	...	325	...	34	...
Minor Group	705	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Groups	72	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	200	...	800	1,000	...	...	...	...
	73	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
Division	8	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	44	7	722	669	219	276	15	48
Major Group	80	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
Minor Group	809	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Major Group	81	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	2	2	980	911	18	34	...	53
Minor Group	811	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XI—34 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workers of Each Sex in Industrial Divisions, Major and Minor Groups Among Employers, Employees, Single Workers, Family Workers and Others

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry						In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
				Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Major Group	82	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	17	10	824	777	158	213	1	...
Minor Group	820	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Groups	83	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	6	23	724	862	266	107	4	8
	84	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	87	...	548	...	365	...	...	...
	85	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	57	...	781	1,000	162	...	...	...
	86	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	8	...	865	762	119	238	8	...
	87	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	58	...	668	...	256	714	18	286
	88	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	130	10	554	775	270	151	46	64
Minor Groups	880	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	882	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	883	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	89	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	5	2	400	270	593	695	2	33
Minor Group	890	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	5	2	400	270	593	695	2	33
Division	9	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	269	291	730	708	1	1
Major Group	90	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	269	291	730	708	1	1
Minor Group	900	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Cultivating Households

51. In the earlier Indian Censuses the household economic characteristics were tabulated treating the individual as the unit. In 1961 Census the household economic Tables have been based on Households. It was felt that Household Cultivation or Household Industry is more of a household than individual effort and therefore it was considered that household should be reckoned as the unit of measurement. Accordingly, statistics about the chief economic activities of cultivation and household industry taking the household as a basis have been collected for the first time in 1961 to supplement the economic data collected on the individuals. This has been done by introducing a new document known as Household Schedule.

Household Economic Tables

52. The data collected relate to the extent of land under cultivation, nature of works in household industry and the number of persons who are employed there in as family workers or as hired workers. Eight Household Economic Tables (B-X to B-XVII) have been prepared on the basis of a 20% sample of these households. They will be found in a separate volume (Part III—A, B & C.) In general, household economic Tables deal with chief economic activities of households (i e.) the twin field of cultivation and household industry. Of the eight household economic Tables the first table B–X is a summary Table which distributes sample households (1) engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry (2)engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not both and (3) engaged both in cultivation and household industry. The Tables B-XI, B-XII, B-XIII and B-XV give a detailed account of households with reference to their size, size of holdings, interest in land, and number of family and attached hired labourer. Table B-XIV (Parts A and B) and B-XVI are more concerned with the working of the household industry and tries to explain its connection with cultivation. Table B-XVII acts as a link between the Table on Cultivation and those on Household Industry.

Classification of Households

53. The total number of households including institutions in Pondicherry is 74,515. The total number of households selected as sample is 14,756. The following Table gives the distribution of households in rural and urban areas classified by the activity of Cultivation and Household Industry.

Table XI—35

Distribution of 1,000 Households in Rural and Urban Areas Among Those Engaged in Cultivation Only, in Household Industry Only, Both in Cultivation and Household Industry and in Neither, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Households	Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry	Households engaged in Cultivation only	Households engaged in Household Industry only	Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	T	1,000	745	202	42	11
	R	1,000	705	245	37	13
	U	1,000	893	45	58	4
Pondicherry Area	T	1,000	716	225	45	14
	R	1,000	676	268	39	17
	U	1,000	907	22	70	1
Karaikal Area	T	1,000	814	155	29	2
	R	1,000	780	186	32	2
	U	1,000	923	55	21	1
Mahe Area	T	1,000	892	85	21	2
	R	1,000	832	131	34	3
	U	1,000	990	10	...	...
Yanam Area	T&U	1,000	663	182	129	26

Out of 1,000 households, households engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household industry are 745. Households engaged in Cultivation only are 202 and households engaged in Household Industry only 42. Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry are 11. About 3/4 of the total households are engaged in activities other than Cultivation and Household Industry.

Comparison with Madras State

54. A comparison with the adjoining state of Madras will be of interest.

	Distribution of 1,000 households	
	Madras	Pondicherry
Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry	489	745
Households engaged in Cultivation only	424	202
Households engaged in Household Industry only	62	42
Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry	25	11

About 1/5th of households in Pondicherry are engaged in cultivation as against 2/5th in Madras State. Participation of households in Household Industry is also less in Pondicherry. 4.2% of the households are engaged in household industry. The corresponding figure for Madras State is 6.2%. Among the areas, Mahe have the maximum proportion of households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry followed by Karaikal. In the case of households engaged only in cultivation Pondicherry Area accounts for the highest. Next comes Yanam followed by Karaikal. The proportion of households engaged in household industry only is highest in Yanam Area, and households engaged both in cultivation and household industry also have the highest proportion in Yanam Area.

Comparison With All States

55. A Table presenting the comparative figures for all the States and India is presented below:

Table XI—36

Distribution of 1,000 Households in Each State Among Those Engaged in Cultivation Only, in Household Industry Only, Both in Cultivation and Household Industry and in Neither, 1961.

India & State		Total No. of households (a) absolute No. (b) 1,000	Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor in Household Industry	Households engaged in Cultivation only	Households engaged in Household Industry only	Households engaged both in Cultivation & Household Industry
1		2	3	4	5	6
India	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra Pradesh	(a)	1,504,809	621,036	671,610	104,538	107,625
	(b)	1,000	413	446	69	72
Assam	(a)	442,219	129,715	215,216	12,380	84,908
	(b)	1,000	293	487	28	192
Bihar	(a)	1,662,005	462,579	1,055,959	42,081	101,386
	(b)	1,000	278	636	25	61
Gujarat	(a)	771,969	353,325	347,161	40,747	30,736
	(b)	1,000	457	450	53	40
Jammu & Kashmir	(a)	125,587	22,487	77,821	4,913	20,366
	(b)	1,000	179	620	39	162
Kerala	(a)	575,830	340,063	192,709	33,505	9,553
	(b)	1,000	590	335	58	17
Madhya Pradesh	(a)	1,321,194	406,668	768,984	59,570	85,972
	(b)	1,000	308	582	45	65
Madras	(a)	1,448,862	708,136	614,855	89,921	35,950
	(b)	1,000	489	424	62	25
Maharashtra	(a)	1,524,205	714.788	704,234	60,947	44,236
	(b)	1,000	469	462	40	29

Table XI—36 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 Households in Each State Among Those Engaged in Cultivation Only, in Household Industry Only, Both in Cultivation and Household Industry and in Neither, 1961.

India & State		Total No of households (a) absolute No. (b) 1,000	Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor in Household Industry	Households engaged in Cultivation only	Households engaged in Household Industry only	Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry
1		2	3	4	5	6
Mysore	(a)	864,931	328,337	451,850	35,678	49,066
	(b)	1,000	380	522	41	57
Orissa	(a)	714,176	203,778	444,809	26,893	38,696
	(b)	1,000	285	623	38	54
Punjab	(a)	705,960	316,845	311,759	55,117	22,239
	(b)	1,000	449	442	78	31
Rajasthan	(a)	752,856	197,649	463,503	30,270	61,434
	(b)	1,000	262	616	40	82
Uttar Pradesh	(a)	2,735,167	736,611	1,788,537	149,427	100,592
	(b)	1,000	294	646	54	36
West Bengal	(a)	1,286,778	641,805	580,173	33,434	31,366
	(b)	1,000	499	451	26	24
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(a)	13,099	6,761	3,931	500	1,907
	(b)	1,000	516	300	38	146
Delhi	(a)	102,768	96,251	4,407	1,731	379
	(b)	1,000	936	43	17	4
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	51,062	6,163	32,026	1,399	114,741
	(b)	1,000	121	627	27	225
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur	(a)	29,456	4,122	16,205	3,673	5,456
	(b)	1,000	140	550	125	185
Tripura	(a)	42,997	13,317	19,506	1,266	8,908
	(b)	1,000	310	454	29	207
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(a)	2,051	271	1,586	29	165
	(b)	1,000	132	773	14	81
Goa, Daman & Diu	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	...	...	...	...	...
N. E. F. A.	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaland	(a)	15,928	1,700	14,208	6	14
	(b)	1,000	107	892	N	1
Pondicherry	(a)	14,756	11,000	2,982	616	158
	(b)	1,000	745	202	42	11
Sikkim	(a)	5,537	823	4,692	12	10
	(b)	1,000	149	847	2	2

Rural and Urban Distribution

56. The distribution of these households in rural and urban areas of the State is given in the form of a statement below:

Description of households	Distribution of 1,000 households in	
	Rural	Urban
Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry	705	893
Households engaged in Cultivation only	245	45
Households engaged in Household Industry only	37	58
Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry	13	4

Normally, Cultivation and Household Industry constitute the essential elements of rural life. As a rule, in the rural areas the bulk of households fall in the class of households engaged either in Cultivation or Household Industry.

In Mahe the number of such households is as high as 832. In Karaikal it is 814 and in Pondicherry 676. The corresponding figure for the Madras State is 411.

Cultivating Households

57. 213 out of 1,000 households in Pondicherry are engaged in cultivation. The households solely engaged in cultivation are 202. The statement below, an extract of Table XI-35, gives details of figures for the rural areas of Pondicherry State.

	For 1,000 Households	
	Cultivating Households	Households engaged in Cultivation only
PONDICHERRY	258	245
Pondicherry Area	285	268
Karaikal Area	188	186
Mahe Area	134	131

The proportion of cultivating households is highest in Pondicherry Area followed by Karaikal Area. The entire Yanam area which is treated as urban has 208 households out of 1,000 engaged in cultivation. The proportion of cultivating households in Yanam is higher than that of the rural areas of Mahe and Karaikal.

Interest and Size of Holdings

58. While recording the broad categories of rights over land, the enumerator was instructed to enter the extent of land held by each cultivating household. According to the instructions issued, the holdings as entered in the Schedule need not represent the actual size of holdings as existed on ground. Different bits of land cultivated by households have been added and recorded in the household schedule against the three different categories (i) owned or held from Government, (ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share and (iii) land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. For the purpose of tabulation the lands are classified as less than one acre, 1 to 2·4 acre, 2.5 to 4·9, 5 to 7·4, 7·5 to 9·9, 10·0 to 12·4 12·5 to 14·9, 15·0 to 29·9, 30·0 to 49·9 and 50 and above. The following Table gives the distribution of 1,000 households under each interest by size class of land.

Table XI—37

Distribution of 1,000 Households Under Each Interest by Size Class of Land Held

Union Territory/Area	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										
			1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7.4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Un-specified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PONDICHERRY	Total	1,000	259	337	189	89	34	25	13	38	9	6	1
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	288	350	172	81	29	16	8	37	10	8	1
	2. Owned or held from private persons, etc.	1,000	353	368	162	55	28	16	3	9	2	4	...
	3. Partly held from Government and partly owned or held from private persons, etc.	1,000	73	268	265	150	54	60	36	77	13	4	...
Pondicherry Area	Total	1,000	294	373	170	73	23	19	9	28	6	4	1
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	300	367	166	77	24	12	8	31	7	7	1
	2. Owned or held from private persons, etc.	1,000	456	427	77	16	5	7	...	7	3	2	...
	3. Partly held from Government and partly owned or held from private persons, etc.	1,000	90	325	289	129	43	49	21	43	9	2	...
Karaikal Area	Total	1,000	97	207	277	156	76	42	34	78	19	14	...
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	214	276	195	95	62	29	14	62	34	19	...
	2. Owned or held from private persons, etc.	1,000	41	232	409	168	77	32	14	18	...	9	...
	3. Partly held from Government and partly owned or held from private persons, etc.	1,000	7	59	191	228	96	81	96	198	29	15	...
Mahe Area	Total	1,000	609	261	43	65	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	500	188	125	125	...	62	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Owned or held from private persons, etc.	1,000	704	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Partly held from Government and partly owned or held from private persons, etc.	1,000	333	333	...	334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	Total	1,000	95	175	254	111	111	143	16	95	...	...	...
	1. Owned or held from Government	1,000	167	233	300	100	33	67	...	100	...	...	...
	2. Owned or held from private persons, etc.	1,000	55	111	278	111	278	167	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Partly held from Government and partly owned or held from private persons, etc.	1,000	...	133	133	133	67	267	67	200	...	...	...

In the State, maximum number of cultivating households is in the size class (i.e.) 1—2.4 acres. 337 households out of 1,000 cultivating households or about 1/3 of total households cultivate land of the size class 1—2.4 acres. In the constituent units, (i.e.) in Areas, Karaikal and Yanam have the maximum proportion of households in the size class 2.5—4.9 where as Mahe has maximum proportion of households in the size class less than one acre. In Pondicherry Area, similar to that of the state as a whole, the maximum proportion of households is in the size class 1—2.4 acres. Not even 1/10 of the households in the State own lands in the size class above 10 acres.

The statement below will explain the position in respect of the areas.

Union Territory/Area	Percentage of households In size class	
	Below 10 acres	Above 10 acres
PONDICHERRY	90.8%	9.2%
Pondicherry Area	93.3%	6.7%
Karaikal Area	81.3%	18.7%
Mahe Area	97.8%	2.2%
Yanam Area	74.6%	25.4%

It is in Yanam the holding of bigger size is found. More than 1/4 of the households here held land above 10 acres. It is followed by Karaikal where 18.7% of the households hold land above 10 acres. It is least in Mahe Area where only 2.2% of households alone own acres above 10. The pressure on land is the maximum in Mahe.

The size class of holdings under the different interests shows that in the case of land owned and held from others the distribution of households recedes down after size class 2.4 acres and under partly held from government and partly from private persons the distribution shows an increase upto 7.4 acres and recedes down. It indicates that these households acquire land on lease to consolidate their holdings and to make it a viable unit. This is manifested in the Table by the increase in the number of households upto size class 7.4 acres which recedes down gradually after size class 7.4 acres, than unlike the other two category. The position as is explained now relates to the State as a whole. Subsidiary Table B-XI-1 shows the distribution of households for rural areas. In rural areas also the distribution follows the same pattrern as for the State.

Data on Land Held by Cultivating Households Compiled From Household Schedule Compared With Official Statistics

59. For the first time in Census history the extent owned by each cultivating household has been recorded in 1961 Census. The particulars were recorded in the household schedule along with the local rights prevalent. The total area held by the cultivating households in the State is estimated as 26,515 hectares The extent of net area sown and current fallow as given in the official records is 30,620 and the variation between the two figures is 13.4%.

The estimation from the Table was done by totalling the sum of the product of the number of households in each class by the arithmetic or geometric mean of the two limits (upper and lower of each size class). Arithmetic mean has been adopted for size class less than one acre and size class 12.5—14.9 and geometric mean point for all other size classes barring (50 & above and unspecified.) This has been decided after working out the actuals for certain selected representative areas and in this case for South Arcot District. For class range 50 and above, maximum mean point of 73.74 has been adopted. 6.36 acres has been taken as the mean for unspecified class as suggested by Registrar General with reference to actuals worked out. This being 20% sample tabulation, the result has been multiplied by 5. The figures available in the Abstract of Statistics (1960-61) of Pondicherry State have been taken as official figure. The estimated land held by the cultivating households in each district compared with the official figure is given in the statement below :

Union Territory/ Area	Net area sown and current fallow as per records (Abstract of Statistics)	Area of cultivation not included under Census definition	Area cultivated as per records	Area estimated	Percentage variation
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(In Hectares)				
PONDICHERRY	32,925	2,297	30,628	26,515	— 13·4
Pondicherry Area	20,325	1,282	19,043	17,163	— 9·9
Karaikal Area	11,017	215	10,802	8,365	—22·56
Mahe Area	738	594	144	139	— 3·47
Yanam Area	845	206	639	848	+32·70

To compare the estimated figures of the land held by cultivating households as arrived from the household schedule with the official figure, it is necessary to know the limitations under which the estimation has been done. As per Census definition, cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, and harvesting of certain specified crops which includes:

1. Production of cereal crops, such as paddy, wheat, maize, cholam, cumbu, ragi, etc. and root and tubers like potatoes, sweet potatoes, tapioco, sugar cane, etc.
2. Production of pulses, such as groundnut, bengal grams, green grams, red gram, black gram, horse gram etc.
3. Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops
4. Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops

It will not include the field produce such as:

1. Production of other crops including vegetables not covered under items 1 to 4 above.
2. Production of fruits and nuts in plantations, vines and orchards (Banana, Mango, Cashewnut, Arecanut, Coconut, Betelvines etc.)
3. Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc.
4. Production of juice by tapping palms (palmyra)
5. Production of other agricultural produce including fruits and nuts not covered (green manures, crops, etc.)

It will also not include the plantation crops. They are :

1. Production of tea, coffee and rubber in plantation
2. Production of tobacco in plantation (does not include tobacco which is cultivated in rotation with other cereal crops in which case it would go under cultivation)
3. Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, pepper, saffron etc., and other medicinal plants
4. Production of other plantation crops not covered by the above items (e.g. cardomon, clove, garlic and other spices)

The examples are illustrative and not exhaustive.

In general cultivation refers to all types of cultivation on ground, whereas Census definition of cultivation excludes certain specific items normally recognised as cultivation.

From the public who are accustomed to the common usage of the word 'cultivation' the enumerator has found it difficult to get accurate answers.

Taking it for granted that the figures as found in the Statistical Abstract are correct,

the estimated acreage in Yanam shows excess over the extent arrived at from official records. This may be on account of inclusion of area not included in the Census definition as area under cultivation. To cite an example, in Yanam, coriander, which comes under spices is cultivated in an extensive area of 160 hectares and there is likelihood of area under coriander being wrongly included in cultivation. In other areas the estimated figures are less than those of the official figure. The difference is very conspicuous in Karaikal Area. The extent of land recorded in the household Schedule does not include lands held by religious bodies and institutions which cultivate those lands through hired labourers.

As such, estimated extent compares favourably with the official figures.

Distribution of Land

60. The following statement gives the distribution of land in hectares in Pondicherry and the four areas.

Union Territory /Area	Average area (in hectares)		
	Per head	Per household	Per cultivating household
1	2	3	4
PONDICHERRY	0·08	0·42	2·00
Pondicherry Area	0·07	0·37	1·55
Karaikal Area	0·13	0·60	3·80
Mahe Area	0·01	0·05	0·60
Yanam Area	0·09	0·42	2·03

For the State as a whole, it works out to 0·08 hectares per head. It comes to 0·42 hectares per household and 2 hectares per cultivating household. Among the areas, Karaikal has the highest extent per head (0·13), per household (0·60) and per cultivating household (3·80), the lowest being in Mahe. In this connection it may be noted that out of the total extent of 738 hectares in Mahe Area, as much as 594 hectares are excluded from area cultivated on account of the restricted definition of cultivation adopted for Census. In general, it may be seen that the pressure on land is too heavy in the State as a whole, and in the areas the order being Mahe, Pondicherry, Yanam and Karaikal.

Interest In Land

61. The broad categories of rights in land recorded in the schedule were classified as (i) households cultivating land owned or held from government (ii) households cultivating land held from private persons for payment in money, kind or share and (iii) households cultivating land partly owned and partly held from government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

The statement below gives the distribution of households under each interest.

Union Territory /Area	Percentage of Households		
	Owned or held from Govt.	Held from private persons	Both
1	2	3	4
PONDICHERRY	49·9	28·2	21·9
Pondicherry Area	53·2	25·2	21·6
Karaikal Area	37·1	38·9	24·0
Mahe Area	34·8	58·7	6·5
Yanam Area	47·6	28·6	23·8

It is seen that about half of the total cultivating households (49·9) cultivate land owned by them and 28.2% cultivate lands under pure tenancy and the remaining 21·9 households cultivate land under both. It reveals that in Pondicherry pure tenancy is as important as mixed tenancy.

Tenancy Cultivation in Pondicherry Compared With Madras

62. The prevalence of tenancy cultivation in Pondicherry State could be well understood if the position is compared with Madras State.

	Percentage of households	
	Madras	Pondicherry
1	2	3
Owned or held from Government	76·0	49·9
Held from private persons or institutions	11·3	28·2
Mixed	12·7	21·9

Only about half of the total cultivating households of Pondicherry cultivate lands owned by them where as in Madras State 3/4 of the households are owner cultivators.

The following Table shows the distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households classified by size class of land.

Table XI—38

Distribution of Interest in Land For Every 1,000 Households and For Each Size Class of Land Held

Union Teritory/Area	Interest in Land	No. of Cultivating Households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										
			1	1.0–2.4	2.5–2.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50 +	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PONDICHERRY	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1. Owned or held from Government	499	555	518	454	453	420	312	317	483	593	684	1,000
	2. Owned or held from private persons, etc.	282	383	308	240	176	234	175	73	68	74	158	...
	3. Partly held from Government and partly owned or held from private persons, etc.	219	62	174	306	371	346	513	610	449	333	158	...
Pondicherry Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1. Owned or held from Government	532	544	524	519	561	544	348	476	603	563	818	1,000
	2. Owned or held from private persons, etc.	252	390	288	114	56	53	87	...	59	125	91	...
	3. Partly held from Government and partly owned or held from private persons, etc.	216	66	188	367	383	403	565	524	338	312	91	...
Karaikal Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
	1. Owned or held from Government	371	818	496	261	227	302	250	158	295	636	500	...
	2. Owned or held from private persons, etc.	389	164	436	573	421	396	292	158	91	...	250	...
	3. Partly held from Government and partly owned or held from private persons, etc.	240	18	68	166	352	302	458	684	614	364	250	...
Mahe Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	1. Owned or held from Government	348	286	250	1,000	667	...	1.000	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Owned or held from private persons, etc.	587	678	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Partly held from Government and Partly owned or held from private persons, etc.	65	36	83	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
	1. Owned or held from Government	476	833	636	563	428	143	222	...	500	...	...	...
	2. Owned or held from private persons, etc.	286	167	182	312	286	714	333	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Partly held from Government and partly owned or held from private persons, etc.	238	...	182	125	286	143	445	1,000	500	...	...	...

CHART I

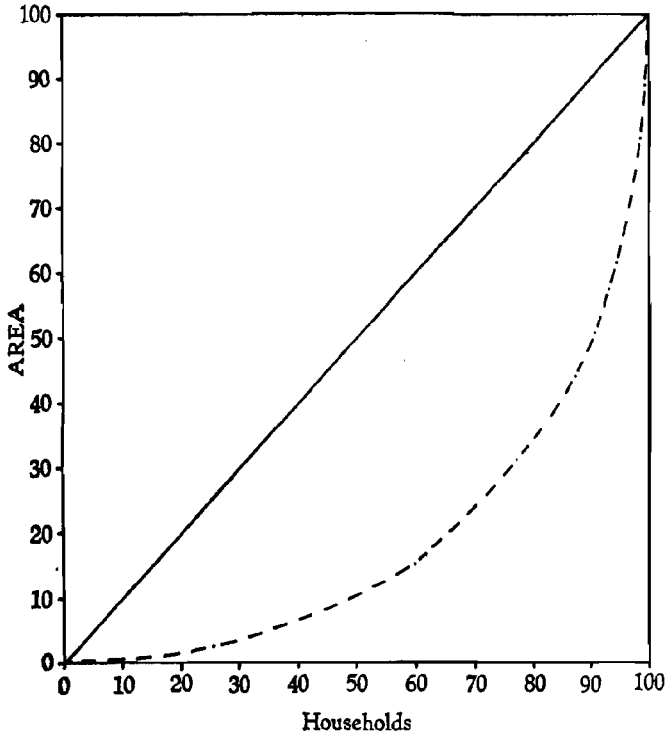


CHART II

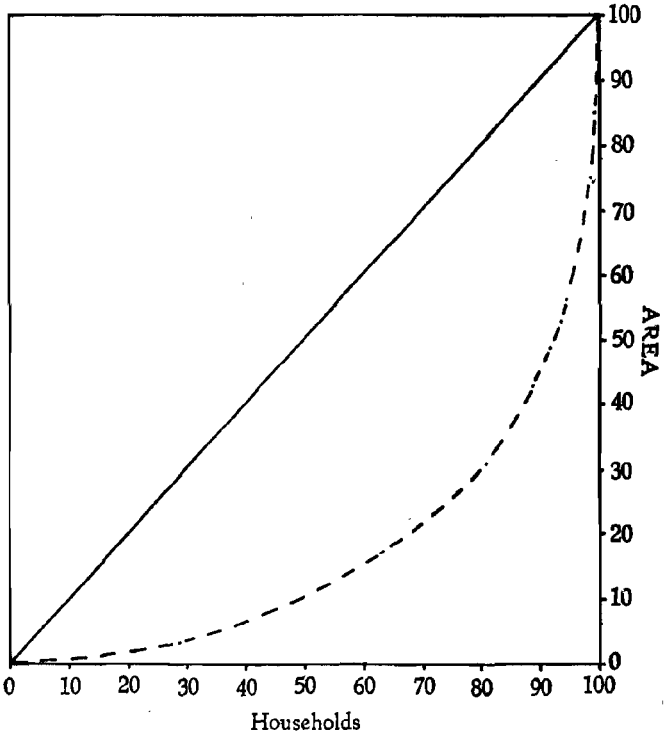


CHART III

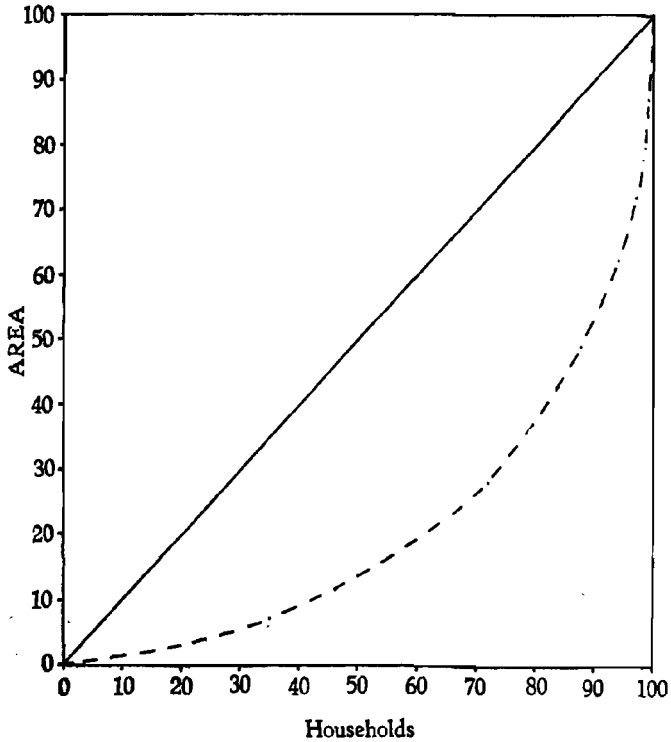
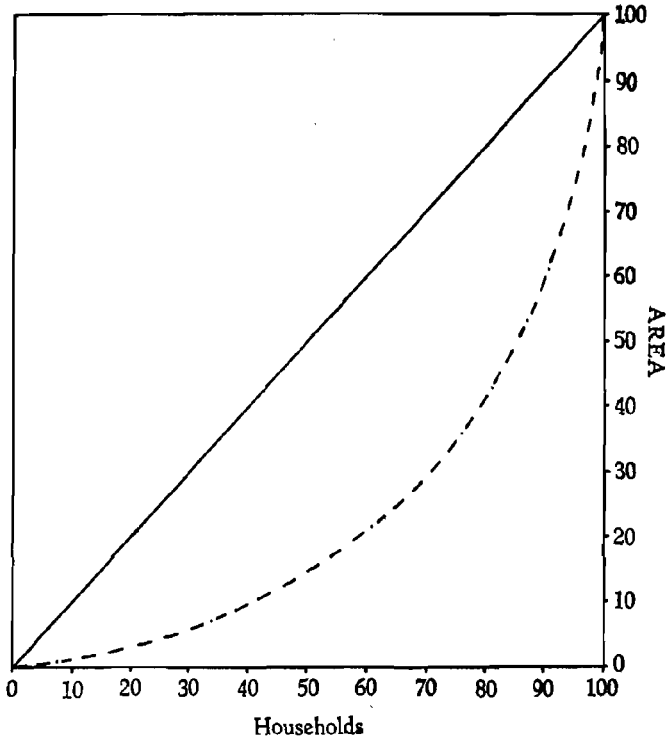


CHART IV



The inset Table reveals that the crop sharing tenant cultivators own land in the lower size class and the maximum households have land under size class less than one acre. In Mahe area none of the households who cultivate land on tenancy has land above 2·4 acres. The position differs in other areas. In Karaikal area in the size class 50 and above, 50% alone are under owner cultivators. The remaining 50% are equally divided among Tenancy cultivators and mixed tenancy holders (i.e.) persons who had owned land and land held under tenancy.

Subsidiary Table B-XI-1 shows the position in respect of rural areas. It reveals that only 49% of the total cultivating households held their own lands. In Mahe area tenant cultivators form 62% of the total cultivating households. In Karaikal also tenant cultivators (41%) exceed owner cultivators (33%).

Extent of Land Held Under Different Interests

63. Half of the total cultivating households in the State cultivate their own lands. The land held by them covers 49% of the total extent under cultivation and the estimated extent is 12,959 hectares. 28·2% of the households hold 18% of the total extent under cultivation on pure tenancy basis. The extent held by them is estimated as 4,703 hectares. 21·9% of households held 33% of the land under mixed tenancy. The total estimated extent under mixed cultivation is 8,853 hectares. The proportion of land held under different interests in the areas is given in the statement below:

Union Territory/Area	Owned or held from Government Percentage of		Held from private persons Percentage of		Mixed Percentage of	
	Household	Area	Household	Area	Household	Area
PONDICHERRY	49.9	48.9	28.2	17.7	21.9	33.4
Pondicherry Area	53.2	56.3	25.2	12.7	21.6	31.0
Karaikal Area	37.1	34.7	38.9	27.1	24.0	38.2
Mahe Area	34.8	57.2	58·7	31.2	6.5	11.6
Yanam Area	47.6	37.5	28.6	26.1	23.8	36.4

The proportion of land held by owner cultivators, and tenancy cultivators are highest in Mahe and mixed cultivation in Karaikal Area.

Ssize class of land (in Acres)	Cumulative percentage of cultivating households	
	Households	Area
1	2	3
Less than 1	25·92	3·11
1·0— 2·4	59·65	15·23
2·5— 4·9	78·60	31·12
5·0— 7·4	87·45	44·06
7·5— 9·9	90·86	51·08
10·0—12·4	93·41	57·86
12·5—14·9	94·71	62·15
15·0—29·9	98·47	81·24
30·0—49·9	99·33	89·21
50 +	99·94	99·90
Unspecified	100·00	100·00

The cumulative percentage of land held by cultivating households under the different size classes is presented in the above statement. The distribution is uneven. ¼ of the cultivating households which are in the size class of less than one acre cultivate 3·11% of the total land cultivated. About half of the total land is held by 91% of the households which are in the size class below 10 acres and the rest of the land is held by 9% of the households. Chart-I as expected shows the skew distribution with curve more in the class range upto 7·4 acres.

The Table below explains the position in the Areas.

Table XI—39

Cumulative Percentage of Cultivating Households and Area

Size class of land (in Acres)	Pondicherry Area		Karaikal Area		Mahe Area		Yanam Area	
	Households	Area	Households	Area	Households	Area	Households	Area
Less than 1	29.41	4.27	9.72	0.67	60.87	20.47	9.52	0.72
1.0— 2.4	66.69	20.53	30.39	4.91	86.96	46.78	26.98	4.65
2.5— 4.9	83.73	37.86	58.13	18.20	91.30	57.02	52.38	18.01
5.0— 7.4	91.03	50.80	73.68	31.19	97.83	83.77	63.49	28.20
7.5— 9.9	93.35	56.58	81.27	40.13	97.83	83.77	74.60	42.56
10.0—12.4	95.21	62.00	85.51	46.58	100.00	100.00	88.89	66.39
12.5—14.9	96.07	65.99	88.87	52.87	100.00	100.00	90.48	69.67
15.0—29.9	98.82	82.99	96.64	75.43	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
30.0—49.9	99.47	90.29	98.59	85.73	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
50 +	99.92	99.85	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unspecified	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Land Owned

64. Chart 2 shows the distribution of land owned in the different size classes for the State.

Size class of land (in Acres)	Cumulative percentage of land owned	
	Household	Area
1	2	3
Less than 1	28.83	3.53
1.0— 2.4	63.84	16.39
2.5— 4.9	81.06	31.14
5.0— 7.4	89.09	43.14
7.5— 9.9	91.96	49.19
10.0—12.4	93.56	53.52
12.5—14.9	94.39	56.30
15.0—29.9	98.02	75.17
30.0—49.9	99.04	84.83
50+	99.87	99.80
Unspecified	100.00	100.00

92% of the households in the State own lands within 10 acres and the extent owned is 49·2% of the total area owned. While the average acreage held by 92% of the households which are in the size class below 10 acres comes to 4·42 hectares, the remaining 8% of the households own per household an average of 52·2% hectares. The general trend is that vast areas of land are found concentrated in a few hands. The State has not yet taken up any land reform measures to adjust the inequality in distribution by fixing any ceiling on land holdings.

Land Held From Private Persons or Institutions

65. These households do not have their own lands, but cultivate lands taken from others on crop sharing basis.

In a country with a land system where the lands are not evenly distributed, owners of large extents of land and also the owners of small extents find it necessary to resort to tenancy system. The former class of people who cannot manage to cultivate all their lands find it more advantageous to lease some portion of their land to others. Similarly, persons who have not got lands and who have not got sufficient extent of land to keep them and their cattle engaged fully, find it necessary to take the lands of others on lease. In general the existence of the system can be attributed to the concentration of more land in a few hands and the existence of absentee landlords. This gives rise to tenancy problems.

Size class of land (in Acres)	Cumulative percentage of land held from private persons or Institutions	
	Households	Area
1	2	3
Less than 1	35·25	6·71
1·0— 2·4	72·09	27·75
2·5— 4·9	88·25	49·29
5·0— 7·4	93·79	62·15
7·5— 9·9	96·61	71·40
10·0—12·4	98·19	78·09
12·5—14·9	98·53	79·85
15·0—29·9	99·44	87·15
30·0—49.9	99·66	90·48
50+	100·00	100·00
Unspecified	100·00	100·00

Chart 3 shows how the bulk of the pure tenancy holders are found in the size class range of less than 2·5 acres. 72·09% of the households own less than 2·5 acres and the extent cultivated is 27·75%. 88·25% of the households own less than 5 acres and the area cultivated is 49·29%. It is only 3.39% of the cultivating households which cultivate lands above 10 acres. The statement below shows the magnitude of the problem as existed in different parts of the State.

Union Territory/ Area	Estimated area under pure tenancy (In hectares)	% to total area
1	2	3
PONDICHERRY	4,703	17·7
Pondicherry Area	2,173	12·7
Karaikal Area	2,264	27·1
Mahe Area	44	31·2
Yanam Area	222	26·1

No comprehensive land legislation conferring ownership of land to the tiller of the soil has so far been enacted. However, to give security of tenure and to protect them from unjustified eviction, tenancy laws in force in the adjoining states were extended to the areas of this union territory. The Government of India extended the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 to Mahe with effect from 1st July, 1958.

The Act in general conferred to the tenants security of tenure and prevented unjustified evictions. The Karaikal Cultivating Tenants Protection Order, 1958 was passed by the Government of India on the 8th August, 1958, as a measure of interim protection of the tenancy. The life of this order has been extended from time to time. The question of extending the Tanjore Tenants and Panniyal Protection Act, 1952 to Karaikal is under the consideration of the Government of India. Yet from the data available it is seen that much has to be done in the field of land reform to eliminate intermediaries between the Government and the actual cultivator and to confer ownership of land to the tiller himself.

Land Partly Owned and Partly Held From Government

66. The following statement gives the cumulative percentage of land partly held from government and partly from private persons in each size class of land.

Size class of land (in Acres)	Cumulative percentage of land partly held from government and partly from private persons	
	Households	Area
1	2	3
Less than 1	7·28	0·57
1·0— 2·4	34·06	6·88
2·5— 4·9	60·55	21·44
5·0— 7·4	75·55	35·80
7·5— 9·9	80·93	43·07
10·0—12·4	86·90	53·47
12·5—14·9	90·54	61·30
15·0—29·9	98·25	86·98
30·0—49·9	99·56	94·94
50+	100·00	100·00
Unspecified	100·00	100·00

Employment Position in Cultivating Households

67. The average of total workers per cultivating household under the different size classes in Pondicherry State (rural) is as follows' The details for other areas are given in subsidiary table B-XII-4.

Size class	Average of family worker	Average of hired worker	Average of total worker
1	2	3	4
Less than 1	1·82	10·46	12·28
1·0—2·4	1·92	15·83	17·75
2·5—4·9	1·98	17·68	19·66
5.0—7·4	2·00	15·98	17·98
7·5—9·9	1·96	16·13	18·09
10·0—12·4	2·05	21·63	23·68
12·5—14·9	2·03	18·65	20·68
15·0—29·9	2·17	18·94	21·11
30·0—49.9	1·88	26·80	28·68
50+	1·57	25·29	26·86

An average of 12·28 persons are engaged by a household for cultivation of an extent which is less than one acre. The figure as such indicates under-employment. It will be more clear when the figures of South Arcot district of Madras State are compared.

Size class	Total Average Worker	
	Pondicherry	South Arcot District
1	2	3
Less than 1	12·28	2·26
1·0—2·4	17·75	3·36
2·5—4·9	19·66	5·21
5·0—7·4	17·98	6·26
7·5—9·9	18·09	7·30
10·0—12·4	23·68	7·46
12·5—14·9	20·68	7·92
15.0—29·9	21·11	9·66
30.0—49·9	28·68	11·60
50+	26·86	16·90

While an average of 2·26 persons cultivate an area of less than an acre in South Arcot, in Pondicherry it is being done by 12·28 persons. Another peculiar feature is that it is the number of hired workers that inflates the total workers in Pondicherry State.

The Table below gives the distribution of households in each size class of land with the classification of class of worker.

Table XI—40

Distribution of 1,000 Households, 1,000 Family Workers and 1,000 Hired Workers in Each Size Class of Land Under Cultivation of Households, 1961.

(Based on 20% Sample)

Union Territory/Area	Size of land	Total cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person			2 persons			3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified	
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
PONDICHERRY	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	46	...	93	84	2	197	214	24	131	151	48	465	505	921	27	5
	Less than one acre	1,000	1,000	1,000	95	53	...	135	137	2	214	244	38	162	184	83	359	382	870	35	7
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	97	51	...	76	67	2	161	181	18	116	132	41	531	569	936	19	3
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	99	52	...	87	78	2	222	259	22	109	128	34	457	483	936	26	6
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	62	33	...	107	77	4	206	196	27	114	180	37	471	514	931	40	1
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	36	...	59	42	2	353	339	47	117	125	41	392	458	910	10	...
	10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	51	26	...	64	52	1	231	224	26	103	132	24	538	566	949	13	...
	12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	13	...	75	63	1	225	190	30	100	114	28	525	620	920	50	21
	15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	18	...	17	13	N	158	102	27	211	199	70	544	668	901	35	2
	30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	37	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	140	51	741	840	932	37	17
	50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	36	9	278	250	64	611	714	914	56	13
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	54	28	...	61	56	1	152	162	16	132	148	40	577	606	940	24	3
	Less than one acre	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	41	...	127	124	2	211	241	33	163	180	76	398	414	887	26	2
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	30	...	43	39	N	151	162	16	127	141	41	602	628	940	19	3
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	41	21	...	20	19	N	145	161	12	127	131	30	642	668	952	25	6
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	8	...	12	11	...	69	51	8	149	225	33	713	705	959	40	...
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	38	18	...	19	18	...	75	71	6	94	107	19	755	786	975	19	...
	10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	10	...	43	41	...	43	20	5	22	72	...	870	857	995	...	...
	12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	23	12	857	977	964	95	24
	15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	6	...	30	19	N	46	44	4	30	19	7	833	912	989	46	...
	30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	62	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	61	24	813	909	976	...	...
	50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	72	13	100	71	19	800	857	968	...	...
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XI—40 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Households, 1,000 Family Workers and 1,000 Hired Workers in Each Size Class of Land Under Cultivation of Households, 1961.

(Based on 20% Sample)

Union Territory / Area	Size of land	Total cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person			2 persons			3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified	
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Karaikal Area	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	211	133	...	200	195	40	375	458	285	120	159	257	57	55	392	37	26
	Less than one acre	1,000	1,000	1,000	346	273	...	269	379	69	231	303	419	39	30	233	19	15	233	96	46
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	345	230	...	310	310	196	267	391	380	35	57	185	17	12	239	26	...
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	237	133	...	218	208	45	410	505	417	71	125	157	32	29	359	32	22
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	148	98	...	227	188	109	500	624	572	57	75	145	23	15	145	45	29
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	62	...	116	94	42	628	656	594	163	188	364	...	...	...	...	...
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	83	48	...	...	...	...	500	595	311	292	309	411	83	48	278	42	...
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	28	...	158	139	13	474	417	297	158	222	176	158	194	514	...	...
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	48	...	...	...	...	256	194	142	488	645	498	163	113	343	23	17
	30.0—49.9	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*273*	*294*	*142*	*636*	*706*	*781*	*91*	*77*
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	429	170	375	571	785	125	45
	Unspecified																				
Mahe Area	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	67	87	...	178	174	42	311	391	147	355	348	733	89	78
	Less than one acre	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	37	50	...	296	300	118	408	575	325	111	75	335	148	222
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	105	36	833	895	964	...	...
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	667	412	500	333	588	...	...
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	333	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	600	1,000	...	...
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12·5—14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15·0—29·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30·0—49·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified																				

Table XI—40 (Concld.

Distribution of 1,000 Households, 1,000 Family Workers and 1,000 Hired Workers in Each Size Class of Land Under Cultivation of Households, 1961.

(Based on 20% Sample)

Union Territory/Area	Size of land	Total cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person			2 persons			3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified	
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Yanam Area	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	291	176	...	364	352	216	327	450	649	18	22	135	...	...	...	...	...
	Less than one acre	1,000	1,000	1,000	667	500	...	333	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	667	500	...	333	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	104	...	467	379	375	333	517	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	100	...	857	900	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	167	62	...	...	...	...	833	938	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	100	...	286	200	286	571	700	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12·5—14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	667	667	200	333	333	...	...	...	...	...
	30·0—49·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

From the inset Table it is seen that in the size class less than one acre, 230 households out of 1,000 employ less than 3 persons. The rest of the households employ more. There should be a norm to assess whether the persons employed have full employment or not. The average of total workers per household under this size class in South Arcot District of Madras State is 2·26 persons. This average may be reckoned as a norm for assessing whether the number of persons engaged in household have full employment (i.e.) if any household in the size class less than an acre has 3 and more workers, it may be said that there is under-employment. In Pondicherry 77% of the households in the size class less than an acre has 3 and more workers engaged per household. These workers attend to work which could be done by lesser number of persons. In otherwords, they may be deemed to be under-employed. The nature of land, irrigation facilities, and nature of crops raised also influence the number of persons required for cultivation. Without these data it may not be sound to treat all working in particular unit under-different conditions asfully employed or under-employed. However, a rough estimation of under-employment under the different size classes is attempted below.

Taking the average workers of South Arcot District as a norm the maximum number the size classes could employ may be fixed as follows:

Less than an acre	—	2
1 to 7.4 acres	—	5
7.5 to 49.9 acres	—	10

The statement below gives the percentage of households that employ more than the above maximum number of persons.

Union Territory/ Area	Less than 1 acre (% of households in which more than 2 workers are engaged)	1.0-7.4 acres (% of households in which 6 & more workers are engaged)	7·5-49.9 (% of households in which more than 10 workers are engaged)
PONDICHERRY	77·0	62· 8	57·7
Pondicherry Area	79·8	81. 5	85·8
Karaikal Area	38·5	11.27	29,9
Mahe Area	96·3	88. 9	No holdings in the size class
Yanam Area	Nil	Nil	Nil

The statement reveals that there is a large scale under-employment in Mahe, Pondicherry and Karaikal areas. It is most accute in Mahe and Pondicherry area and in size class less than an acre. Paradoxically in Yanam area there is not even a single household where there is under-employment.

In Pondicherry under employment exists more among hired workers who form the bulk of the working force and not among the family workers. A comparison of the average of family and hired workers in the different size classes in South Arcot and Pondicherry is presented below in the form of a statement:

Size class (Acres)	Average of Family Workers		Average of Hired Workers	
	South Arcot	Pondicherry	South Arcot	Pondicherry
All Sizes	2·03	1·92	2·34	15·14
Less than 1	1·65	1·82	0·61	10·46
1·0— 2·4	1·90	1·92	1·46	15·83
2.5— 4·9	2·19	1·98	3·02	17·68
5·0— 7·4	2·38	2·00	3·88	15·98
7·5— 9·9	2·43	1·96	4·87	16·13
10·0—12·4	2·51	2·05	4·95	21·63
12·5—14·9	2·52	2·03	5·40	18·65
15·0—29·9	2·55	2·17	7·11	18·94
30·0—49·9	2·31	1·88	9·29	26·80
50 +	2·00	1·57	14·90	25·29

The proportion of hired worker is more in Pondicherry when compared with South Arcot. Among the areas in Pondicherry State it is highest in Pondicherry area. The number of family worker per hired worker in Pondicherry State is as follows :

	Number of family worker per hired worker
PONDICHERRY	0·13
Pondicherry Area	0.11
Karaikal Area	0·83
Mahe Area	0.13

The number of family worker per hired worker is 0.87 for South Arcot.

As regards the proportion of hired workers under the various working groups it is highest under 'more than 10 persons'. The proportion of hired workers increases with the increase of working strength. The proportion of family workers is highest in the group 'more than 10 persons', a feature different from that of Madras state, where family workers are the highest in the group of 3-5 persons.

The statement below gives an estimated percentage of under-employed family workers and hired workers in cultivating households :

Union Territory/ Area	Percentage of family workers under-employed		
	Less than 1 acre	1.0—7.4 acres	7.5—49.9 acres
1	2	3	4
PONDICHERRY	81·0%	66·9%	63·0%
Pondicherry Area	83·5%	83·3%	88·8%
Karaikal Area	34·8%	10·4%	26·5%
Mahe Area	95.0%	86·7%	...
Yanam Area	Nil	Nil	Nil

Union Territory/ Area	Percentage of hired workers under-employed		
	Less than one acre	1.0—7.4 acres	7.5—49·9 acres
1	2	3	4
PONDICHERRY	99·8%	97·5%	93·0%
Pondicherry Area	99·8%	98·8%	98·5%
Karaikal Area	93.1%	42·7%	50·3%
Mahe Area	100%	100%	...
Yanam Area	Nil	Nil	Nil

This has been worked out taking the same norm adopted for household. Except in Yanam area there is under-employment in all areas and it is highest in Mahe, both in case of family workers and hired workers.

Households Engaged Both in Cultivation and Household Industry

68. Agriculture is seasonal in character, and households engaged in cultivation are some times engaged in household industry. We have therefore the classification as 'Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household industry'. Tables B-XIII and B-XV deal with households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. The proportion of this category of households in the areas is as follows:

	For 1,000 Households
PONDICHERRY	11
Pondicherry Area	14
Karaikal Area	2
Mahe Area	2
Yanam Area	26

The proportion of this category of households is comparatively very low in this State It is highest in Yanam followed by Pondicherry area. In Karaikal and Mahe area the category of households is too few in number.

Table XI—41

Distribution of 1,000 Households Engaged Both in Cultivation and Household Industry Showing Size of Land Cultivated

Union Territory/ Area	Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry	Distribution of the Households by size of land cultivated									
		1	1·0-2·4	2·5-4·9	5·0-7·4	7·5-9·9	10·0-12·4	12·5-14·9	15·0-29·9	30·0-49·9	50 +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PONDICHERRY	1,000	291	411	177	38	32	13	6	25	...	7
Pondicherry Area	1,000	294	433	182	42	28	...	...	14	...	7
Karaikal Area	1,000	500	167	167	...	...	...	...	166	...	...
Mahe Area	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	1,000	...	250	125	...	125	250	125	125	...	...

The inset Table shows the distribution of these households by size of land cultivated. In the state, maximum of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry is found in the size class 1—2.4 acres and then gradually it declines. 702 households out of 1,000 are within the size class 2.4 acres. The inference is that most of these households do not have sufficient lands to make cultivation self-sufficient and have to pursue some household industry also along with cultivation. Among the areas Yanam and Mahe deviate from the normal pattern. In Yanam there are substantial number of households in the size class 10 acres and above who practice household industry along with cultivation. Paradoxically, in Mahe there are no households in the size class 1 acre and above which are engaged both in cultivation and household industry. In general there is much pressure on land in Mahe.

Employment Position

69. The average of workers engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry in Pondicherry state (rural) under the different size classes is as follows:

Size class	Average of		
	Total workers	Family worker	Hired worker
1	2	3	4
Less than 1 acre	13·85	2·28	11·57
1·0— 2·4 acres	20·40	2·18	18·22
2·5— 4·9 ,,	22·33	2·67	19·66
5·0— 7·4 ,,	22·50	2·50	20·00
7·5— 9·9 ,,	13·00	3·25	9·75
10·0—12·4 ,,	...	...	...
12·5—14·9 ,,	...	...	...
15·0—29·9 ,,	22·00	4·00	18·00
30·0—49·9 ,,	...	...	...
50+	12.00	2·00	10·00
All Sizes	18·54	2·35	16·19

The details for the area are given in subsidiary Table B-XII-4.

To estimate whether the households, family workers, and hired workers have full employment or not, the district average of South Arcot has been taken as a norm, as has been done in the case of cultivating households. The worked out district average of South Arcot (rural) is as follows:

Size class	Average of		
	Total workers	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4
Less than 1 acre	2·57	1·96	0·61
1·0— 2·4 acres	3·41	2·23	1·18
2·5— 4·9 ,,	4·51	2·59	1·92
5·0— 7·4 ,,	5·39	2·86	2·53
7·5— 9·9 ,,	6·21	2·89	3.32
10.0—12·4 ,,	3·04	0·71	4·29
12·5—14·9 ,,	3·67	2·17	1·30
15·0—29·9 ,,	11·36	4·53	6·83
30·0—49·9 ,,	14·33	4·00	10·33
50+	2·00	2·00	...
All Sizes	3·71	2·33	1·38

The maximum number of persons to have full employment for the different size classes may be taken as follows:

Less than 1 acre	=	2 Persons
1.0 to 7.4 acres	=	5 Persons
7.5 to 29.9 acres	=	10 Persons

As households in size classes 30 and above are small in number they have not been taken into account.

The Table given below shows the distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers, and 1,000 hired workers in each size class for the different working strength such as 1 person, 2 persons, etc.

Table XI—42

Distribution of 1,000 Households, 1,000 Family Workers and 1,000 Hired Workers in Each Size Class of Land Under Cultivation of Households Engaged Both in Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Size of land cultivated	Total cultivating households which are also engaged in Household Industry			Cultivating households engaged in Household Industry														
					1 Person			2 Persons			3–5 Persons			6–10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers															
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PONDICHERRY	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	51	21	....	114	92	...	152	187	7	126	156	39	557	544	954
	Less than one acre	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	29	...	196	162	2	217	276	11	131	181	47	391	352	940
	1.0– 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	62	27	...	92	81	...	62	67	6	169	230	48	615	595	946
	2.5– 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	14	...	71	54	...	143	162	4	...	...	...	750	770	996
	5.0– 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	267	83	667	733	917
	7.5– 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	500	...	200	125	103	400	375	897
	10.0–12.4	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12.5–14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
	15.0–29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	250	200	...	500	400	100	...	...	...	250	400	900
	50 & over	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pondicherry Area	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	14	...	98	79	1	126	151	6	140	172	39	601	584	954
	Less than one acre	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	10	...	190	155	2	238	299	11	143	196	48	405	340	939
	1.0– 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	21	...	65	56	...	65	70	6	177	238	48	645	615	946
	2.5– 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	38	15	...	39	29	...	115	118	4	...	...	...	808	838	996
	5.0– 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	267	83	667	733	917
	7.5– 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	385	...	250	154	103	500	461	897
	15.0–29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000

Table XI—42 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 Households, 1,000 Family Workers and 1,000 Hired Workers in Each Size Class of Land Under Cultivation of Households Engaged Both in Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Size of land cultivated	Total cultivating households which are also engaged in Household Industry			Cultivating households engaged in Household Industry														
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person			2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Karaikal Area	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	333	167	...	333	333	...	334	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Less than one acre	1,000	1,000	...	667	500	...	333	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1.0- 2.4	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.5- 4.9	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000		...	...	...	...	...	...
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Less than one acre	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
Yanam Area	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	53	...	250	210	...	500	684	30	...	...	...	125	53	970
	1.0- 2.4	1,000	1,000	...	500	333	...	500	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.5- 4.9	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7.5- 9.9	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note :—Classifications with complete Nil entries have been omitted.

In the size class less than an acre, out of 1,000 households, in 261 households, 191 family workers and 2 hired workers alone are fully employed. Among the rest there is under-employment. The statement below gives an estimated percentage of under-employed in households engaged both in cultivation and household industry.

Union Territory/ Area	Percentage of households under-employed		
	Less than 1 acre (% of households in which more than 2 workers are engaged.)	1.0 7.4 acres (% of households in which 6 & more worker. are engaged.)	7.5-49.9 (% of households in which more than 10 workers are engaged.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PONDICHERRY	73.9	84.5	32.5
Pondicherry Area	78·6	87.7	75
Karaikal Area	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mahe Area	100	Nil	Nil
Yanam Area	Nil	Nil	100

Union Territory/ Area	Percentage of family workers under-employed		
	Less than one acre	1.0-7.4 acres	7.5-49.9 acres
	(5)	(6)	(7)
PONDICHERRY	80.9	86.5	38.8
Pondicherry Area	83.5	89.7	73.1
Karaikal Area	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mahe Area	100	Nil	Nil
Yanam Area	Nil	Nil	100

Union Territory/ Area	Percentage of hired workers under-employed		
	Less than one acre	1.0-7.4 acres	7.5-49.9 acres
	(8)	(9)	(10)
PONDICHERRY	99.8	99.7	89.9
Pondicherry Area	59.8	99·7	94.9
Karaikal Area	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mahe Area	100	Nil	Nil
Yanam Area	Nil	Nil	100

Under employment exists in Mahe area both in the case of hired workers and family workers. Next comes Pondicherry area. Under employment does not exist in the size class upto 7.4 acres in Yanam area, both in the case of hired workers and family workers. It exists only in the size class above 7.5 acres.

Participation of Scheduled Castes in Agricultural Sector

70. Of the total population of 369,079 in Pondicherry State 56,846 or 15.4% are Scheduled Castes. Males form 28,796 and females 28,050. It works out to 16% and 15% respectively of the total population. The State has no tribal population.

The following Table gives the participation rate of workers in agricultural sector among general population and Scheduled Castes.

Table XI—43

Ratio of Persons Working as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers and in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, etc. Between General Population and Scheduled Castes, 1961.

Union Territory/ Area	Category	Total Population		Total Workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural Labourer		Working in Mining, Quarrying etc.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PONDICHERRY	A. General Population	183,347	185,732	101,095	37,275	17,962	4,092	21,386	17,421	7,299	379
	B. Scheduled Caste	28,796	28,050	18,091	12,852	2,192	930	10,210	9,437	977	162
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	16	15	18	34	12	2	48	54	13	43
Pondicherry Area	A. General Population	130,050	128,511	73,069	27,393	14,296	3,537	14,649	12,444	4,777	286
	B. Scheduled Caste	20,935	20,245	12,905	8,897	1,741	688	6,634	6,364	829	138
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	16	16	18	32	12	19	45	51	17	48
Karaikal Area	A. General Population	40,859	43,142	22,358	7,878	3,159	404	6,584	4,767	1,611	52
	B. Scheduled Caste	7,048	6,956	4,690	3,527	344	169	3,488	3,019	141	24
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	17	16	21	45	11	42	53	43	9	46
Mahe Area	A. General Population	8,959	10,526	3,708	1,163	159	68	47	149	606	39
	B. Scheduled Caste	10	13	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	N	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	A. General Population	3,479	3,553	1,960	841	348	83	106	61	305	2
	B. Scheduled Caste	803	836	492	425	107	73	88	54	7	...
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	23	24	25	51	31	88	83	89	2	...

Of the total population, workers constitute 38.5%, and among Scheduled Castes they constitute 22.4%. 18% males and 34% females in Scheduled caste are workers. The higher proportion of females over males is on account of participation by large number of Scheduled caste females in Agricultural Labour and in Mining and Quarrying. About half of the total workers engaged as agricultural labourers in Pondicherry State are Scheduled Castes. Of this, females exceed males in the State as a whole and in the areas except in Karaikal. Considering the numerical strength, Pondicherry area and Karaikal area have more Scheduled Castes. The proportion of Scheduled Castes cultivators when compared with their proportion to total population is less in Pondicherry State except in Yanam area. In Yanam about 31% of total male cultivators and 88% of female cultivators belong to Scheduled Castes. A sizeable proportion of Scheduled Caste is also engaged in Mining and Quarrying, which category includes livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities. The Table below gives the percentage of Scheduled Caste population engaged in Mining and Quarrying to total workers in Mining and Quarrying.

Table XI—44

Ratio of Households Engaged in Cultivation by the Size of Land Between All Interests in General Population and Scheduled Castes, 1961.

Union Territory/ Area	Interest in land	No. of Cultivating households	No. of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land										
			1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PONDICHERRY I.	All Interests	2,986	806	1,032	555	256	94	66	38	98	25	14	2
	A. All Interests in General Population												
	B. All Interests in Scheduled Caste Population	391	173	124	68	10	4	6	2	3	1	...	...
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	13	21	12	12	4	4	9	5	3	4	...	...
	II. Interest No.1	1,464	445	531	239	109	39	18	12	44	14	11	2
	A. General Population												
	B. Scheduled Caste Population	89	57	23	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	6	13	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III. Interest No.2	856	311	319	137	46	20	11	2	7	2	1	...
	A. General Population												
	B. Scheduled Caste Population	246	102	82	45	7	4	4	...	1	1	...	...
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	29	33	26	33	15	20	36	...	14	50	...	...
	IV. Interest No.3	666	50	182	179	101	35	37	24	47	9	9	2
	A. General Population												
	B. Scheduled Caste Population	56	14	19	14	3	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	8	28	10	8	3	...	5	8	4	...	...	...

Table XI - 44 (Contd.)

Ratio of Households Engaged in Cultivation by the Size of Land Between All Interests in General Population and Scheduled Castes, 1961.

Union Territory/ Area	Interest in land	No. of Cultivating house-holds	No. of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land										
			1	1.0— 2.4	2.5— 4.9	5.0— 7.4	7.5— 9.9	10.0— 12.4	12.5— 14.9	15.0— 29.9	30.0 — 49.9	50+	Un-specified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Pondicherry Area	I. All Interests	2,424	724	907	409	174	56	44	20	61	16	11	2
	A. General Population												
	B. Scheduled Caste Population	313	166	106	32	2	1	4	1	...	1	...	...
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	13	23	12	8	1	2	9	50	...	6	...	...
	II. Interest No.1	1,280	393	472	209	95	31	14	9	37	9	9	2
	A. General Population												
	B. Scheduled Caste Population	78	52	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	6	13	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III. Interest No.2	615	283	262	47	10	3	4	...	3	2	1	...
	A. General Population												
	B. Scheduled Caste Population	184	100	69	11	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	30	35	26	23	...	33	50	...	...	50	...	...
	IV. Interest No.3	529	48	173	153	69	22	26	11	21	5	1	...
	A. General Population												
	B. Scheduled Caste Population	51	14	19	13	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	10	29	11	8	3	...	8	9	...	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	I. All interests	518	54	113	145	80	38	21	18	37	9	3	...
	A. General Population												
	B. Scheduled Caste Population	78	7	18	36	8	3	2	1	3	...	...	...
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	15	13	16	25	10	8	10	6	8	...	...	...
	II. Interest No.1	170	44	56	29	13	8	3	3	7	5	2	...
	A. General Population												
	B. Scheduled Caste Population	11	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	6	11	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XI—44 (Concld.)

Ratio of Households Engaged in Cultivation by the Size of Land Between All Interests in General Population and Scheduled Castes, 1961

Union Territory/ Area	Interest in land	No. of Cultivating house-holds	No. of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land										
			1	1.0—2·4	2.5—4,9	5,0—7·4	7.5—9,9	10.0—12,4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29,9	30.0—49.9	50+	Un-specified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Karaikal Area	III. Interest No.2	214	9	49	90	36	17	7	2	4	...	...	...
	A. General Population												
	B. Scheduled Caste Population	62	2	13	34	7	3	2	...	1	...	...	...
	C. $\frac{B}{A}\times 100$	29	22	27	38	19	18	29	...	25	...	...	...
	IV. Interest No.3	134	1	8	26	31	13	11	13	26	4	1	...
	A. General Population												
	B. Scheduled Caste Population	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
	C. $\frac{B}{A}\times 100$	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	8	8	...	...	...
Mahe Area	I. All Interests	44	28	12	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	A. General Population												
	B. Scheduled Caste Population												
	C. $\frac{B}{A}\times 100$												
	II. Interest No.1	14	8	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	A. General Population												
	B. Scheduled Caste Population												
	C. $\frac{B}{A}\times 100$												
	III. Interest No.2	27	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A. General Population												
	B. Scheduled Caste Population												
	C. $\frac{B}{A}\times 100$												
	IV. Interest No.3	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A. General Population												
	B. Scheduled Caste Population												
	C. $\frac{B}{A}\times 100$												

13% of the cultivating households in the rural areas of Pondicherry State are Scheduled caste households and none of these households cultivate 50 acres and above.

Owner cultivators in Scheduled Castes constitute only 6% of the total owner cultivating households and none have lands above 5 acres. Of the total tenancy cultivating households in the State, 29% are Scheduled Caste households. Bulk of the tenancy holders with a few exceptions own lands within 5 acres. Scheduled Caste households cultivating land partly owned and partly held from others work out to 8% of the total cultivating households under this category. In Pondicherry area 30% of the total cultivating households under this category is owned by Scheduled Caste. In Mahe there is no cultivating household owned by Scheduled Caste. The entire Yanam is urban and has therefore not been considered here. The statement gives the proportion of Scheduled Caste cultivating households under the three different interests of land.

	Total cultivating households	Owned	Held from private persons and institutions	Mixed
PONDICHERRY	100	22·8	62·9	14·3
Pondicherry Area	100	24·9	58·8	16·3
Karaikal Area	100	14·3	79·4	6·3
Mahe Area	100	...	...	...

The Table below shows the distribution of 1,000 households under each interest by size class of land.

Table XI—45

Distribution of 1,000 Households Under Each Interest in Land by Size Class of Land Held

Union Territory/ Area	Interest in land		No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										Unspecified
				1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PONDICHERRY	1.	A.	1,000	259	337	189	89	34	25	13	38	9	6	1
		B.	1,000	442	317	174	26	10	15	5	8	3	...	...
	2.	A.	1,000	288	350	172	81	29	16	8	37	10	8	1
		B.	1,000	640	259	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.	A.	1,000	353	369	162	55	28	16	3	9	2	3	...
		B.	1,000	415	333	183	29	16	16	...	4	4	...	...
	4.	A.	1,000	73	268	265	150	54	60	36	77	13	4	...
		B.	1,000	250	339	250	53	...	36	36	36	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	1.	A.	1,000	294	373	170	73	23	19	8	28	6	5	1
		B.	1,000	530	339	102	7	3	13	3	...	3	...	...
	2.	A.	1,000	300	367	166	77	24	12	8	31	7	7	1
		B.	1,000	667	231	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.	A.	1,000	456	427	77	16	5	7	...	7	3	2	...
		B.	1,000	544	375	60	...	5	11	...	...	5	...	...
	4.	A.	1,000	90	325	289	129	43	49	21	43	9	2	...
		B.	1,000	275	373	255	39	...	39	19	...	...	...	...

Table XI—45-(Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 Households Under Each Industry in Land by Size Class of Land Held

Union Territory/ Area	Interest in land		No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										Unspecified
				1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Karaikal	1.	A.	1,000	97	207	277	156	76	42	34	78	19	14	...
Area		B.	1,000	90	231	462	103	38	25	13	38	...	...	...
	2.	A.	1,000	214	276	195	95	62	29	14	62	34	19	...
		B.	1,000	455	454	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.	A.	1,000	41	232	409	168	77	32	14	18	...	9	...
		B.	1,000	32	210	548	113	49	32	...	16	...	...	...
	4.	A.	1,000	7	59	191	228	96	81	96	199	29	14	...
		B.	1,000	...	...	200	200	...	...	200	400	...	...	...
Mahe Area	1.	A.	1,000	609	261	43	65	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
		B.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.	A.	1,000	500	188	125	125	...	62	...	...	...	...	...
		B.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.	A.	1,000	704	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.	A.	1,000	333	333	...	334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	1.	A.	1,000	95	175	254	111	111	143	16	95	...	...	...
		B.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.	A.	1,000	167	233	300	100	33	67	...	100	...	...	...
		B.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.	A.	1,000	55	111	278	111	278	167	...	...	...	...	...
		B.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.	A.	1,000	...	133	133	133	67	267	67	200	...	...	...
		B.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note:—['A' All Interests in general population.
'B' All Interests in Scheduled Caste population.]

In Pondicherry area 5 households out of 1,000 alone cultivate land on pure tenancy basis in the size class 15-49.9. The corresponding figure for Karaikal is 16. Mixed cultivators are found in the class range 10.0-49.9 in great number in Karaikal area.

B—I-1-Distribution of 1,000 Persons by Each Industrial

Union Territory/Area	Population			Total Workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		TOTAL				
PONDICHERRY	1,000	1,000	1,000	375	551	201
Pondicherry Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	389	562	213
Karaikal Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	360	547	183
Mahe Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	414	110
Yanam Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	398	563	237
		RURAL				
PONDICHERRY	1,000	1,000	1,000	400	571	230
Pondicherry Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	412	581	239
Karaikal Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	391	568	221
Mahe Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	248	401	118
		URBAN				
PONDICHERRY	1,000	1,000	1,000	295	487	112
Pondicherry Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	296	485	112
Karaikal Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	274	487	79
Mahe Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	254	432	99
Yanam Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	398	563	237

Union Territory/Area	Workers					
	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry			VI In Construction		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	20	21	22	23	24	25
		TOTAL				
PONDICHERRY	47	83	11	10	19	1
Pondicherry Area	57	98	15	11	20	1
Karaikal Area	23	46	2	9	18	1
Mahe Area	33	71	1	3	7	...
Yanam Area	12	24	1	3	6	1
		RURAL				
PONDICHERRY	47	81	13	10	18	1
Pondicherry Area	56	95	17	11	20	1
Karaikal Area	16	32	1	8	15	1
Mahe Area	39	85	1	3	6	...
		URBAN				
PONDICHERRY	48	92	6	11	21	1
Pondicherry Area	58	109	8	12	23	2
Karaikal Area	43	85	4	13	26	1
Mahe Area	25	51	2	4	7	...
Yanam Area	12	24	1	3	6	1

Category of Worker and by Non-Worker and by Sex

Workers											
I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural Labourer			III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities			IV At Household Industry		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
					TOTAL						
60	98	22	105	117	94	21	40	2	20	23	18
69	110	28	105	112	97	20	37	2	23	26	19
42	77	9	135	161	111	20	39	1	11	10	12
12	18	7	10	5	14	33	67	4	19	28	11
61	100	23	24	30	17	44	88	1	50	57	43
					RURAL						
76	124	28	137	151	123	23	44	2	19	22	16
86	135	24	131	140	122	23	44	3	21	25	16
55	99	12	180	214	148	24	48	2	12	10	14
19	29	11	17	9	23	10	19	1	30	46	17
					URBAN						
8	15	3	5	6	4	14	27	1	24	25	23
3	5	1	1	1	N	4	8	1	31	32	31
8	16	1	10	12	8	7	14	1	7	7	8
1	1	N	1	1	1	67	136	7	2	3	2
61	100	23	24	30	17	44	88	1	50	57	43

Workers											
VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services			X Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
					TOTAL						
36	55	17	9	18	N	67	98	36	625	449	799
32	48	16	9	19	N	63	92	35	611	438	787
49	77	23	8	15	N	63	104	24	640	453	817
33	68	2	3	7	...	104	143	71	750	586	890
39	45	34	19	38	...	146	175	117	602	437	763
					RURAL						
30	40	20	6	13	N	52	78	27	600	429	770
26	34	18	7	14	N	51	74	28	588	419	761
43	57	28	6	12	N	47	81	15	609	432	779
30	62	2	3	6	...	97	139	63	752	599	882
					URBAN						
56	103	10	16	33	N	113	165	64	705	513	888
56	103	9	20	40	N	111	164	60	704	515	888
67	132	8	12	24	N	107	171	48	726	513	921
36	75	3	4	9	...	114	149	84	746	568	901
39	45	34	19	38	...	146	175	117	602	437	763

B—I-2-Number of Female Workers per 1,000

Union Territory/ Area	Total Workers	I As Cultivator	II As Agricultural Labourer	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities
1	2	3	4	5
		TOTAL		
PONDICHERRY	369	228	815	52
Pondicherry Area	375	247	849	60
Karaikal Area	352	128	724	32
Mahe Area	314	428	3,170	64
Yanam Area	429	239	575	7
		RURAL		
PONDICHERRY	402	229	817	53
Pondicherry Area	403	248	851	59
Karaikal Area	405	130	725	31
Mahe Area	352	432	3,222	78
		URBAN		
PONDICHERRY	242	186	605	46
Pondicherry Area	237	174	233	74
Karaikal Area	177	84	695	40
Mahe Area	263	250	2,000	62
Yanam Area	429	239	575	7

Male Workers in Each Industrial Category

IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
At Household Industry	In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	In Construction	In Trade and Commerce	In Transport, Storage and Communications	In Other Services
6	7	8	9	10	11
		TOTAL			
769	132	57	318	5	369
729	151	60	338	5	374
1,305	43	48	312	5	246
470	22	...	41	...	586
768	24	150	776	...	685
		RURAL			
699	154	52	489	5	345
643	172	55	518	5	373
1,338	33	40	513	6	199
458	11	...	46	...	538
		URBAN			
971	68	70	104	4	406
1,005	76	75	93	5	375
1,171	53	61	63	4	310
727	48	...	36	...	649
768	24	150	776	...	685

N. B: The whole of Yanam Area is treated as urban

B—I-3-Distribution of 1,000 of Total Workers of

Union Territory/Area	Age-group	Total Workers			Workers I As Cultivator		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			TOTAL				
PONDICHERRY	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	159	178	110
	0—14	39	37	44	3	2	4
	15—34	467	463	477	64	69	52
	35—59	418	418	419	71	81	47
	60+	76	82	60	21	26	7
Pondicherry Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	177	196	129
	0—14	39	37	46	3	3	4
	15—34	469	465	477	73	78	62
	35—59	418	417	420	78	87	55
	60+	74	81	57	23	28	8
Karaikal Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	118	141	51
	0—14	33	34	32	1	1	1
	15—34	465	459	480	41	47	25
	35—59	420	421	420	58	70	22
	60+	82	86	68	18	23	3
Mahe Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	43	58
	0—14	49	36	90	...	...	...
	15—34	442	441	446	10	7	19
	35—59	434	442	409	26	25	27
	60+	75	81	55	11	11	12
Yanam Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	154	177	99
	0—14	67	79	39	8	9	2
	15—34	471	472	469	64	74	43
	35—59	373	366	390	62	67	49
	60+	89	83	102	20	27	5

Each Sex Into Age-groups and Industrial Category

Workers								
II As Agricultural Labourer			III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities			IV At Household Industry		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				TOTAL				
280	212	467	56	72	10	54	42	88
12	10	19	8	9	4	3	3	5
147	108	253	23	30	3	21	16	35
104	78	175	21	27	3	24	18	40
17	16	20	4	6	N	6	5	8
270	201	454	50	65	11	59	47	91
12	9	19	9	10	5	4	3	6
142	102	247	21	28	3	22	17	34
100	74	169	17	23	3	27	21	43
16	16	19	3	4	N	6	6	8
375	294	605	55	72	7	30	18	65
15	13	22	5	6	1	1	1	3
198	152	327	23	30	3	12	6	28
139	109	225	22	29	3	13	9	27
23	20	31	5	7	N	4	2	7
40	13	128	132	163	34	76	68	101
...	...	1	2	2	...	5	3	9
16	6	47	55	70	8	40	36	54
21	5	71	61	73	23	26	24	33
3	2	9	14	18	3	5	5	5
60	54	72	109	156	2	125	101	181
11	14	4	14	20	...	16	20	7
31	25	43	47	68	...	60	45	93
15	12	22	40	57	2	39	28	64
3	3	3	8	11	...	10	8	17

B—I-3-Distribution of 1,000 of Total Workers of

Union Territory/Area	Age-group	Workers					
		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry			VI In Construction		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
		18	19	20	21	22	23
		TOTAL					
PONDICHERRY	Total	125	151	54	26	34	5
	0—14	3	4	N	N	1	N
	15—34	60	74	21	13	17	3
	35—59	56	66	31	11	14	2
	60+	6	7	2	2	2	N
Pondicherry Area	Total	146	174	70	28	36	6
	0—14	3	4	1	1	1	N
	15—34	69	84	27	14	18	3
	35—59	67	78	40	11	15	3
	60+	7	8	2	2	2	N
Karaikal Area	Total	65	84	10	25	33	5
	0—14	2	3	...	1	2	N
	15—34	32	42	5	12	15	3
	35—59	28	35	5	10	13	2
	60+	3	4	N	2	3	...
Mahe Area	Total	133	171	12	12	16	...
	0—14	10	14	1	...	...	...
	15—34	73	93	8	4	6	...
	35—59	45	58	2	7	9	...
	60+	5	6	1	1	1	...
Yanam Area	Total	31	43	2	8	10	4
	0—14	3	4	...	...	...	...
	15—34	17	24	1	4	5	...
	35—59	9	13	...	3	4	3
	60+	2	2	1	1	1	1

Each Sex Into Age-groups and Industrial Category (Contd.)

Workers								
VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
TOTAL								
97	100	87	24	32	N	179	179	179
3	3	1	N	N	...	7	5	11
41	46	27	12	16	N	86	87	83
45	44	48	11	14	N	75	76	73
8	7	11	1	2	N	11	11	12
83	85	77	24	33	N	163	163	162
2	3	1	N	N	...	5	4	10
35	39	23	12	17	N	81	82	78
39	37	43	11	14	N	68	68	64
7	6	10	1	2	N	9	9	10
136	140	124	21	28	N	175	190	133
3	3	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
58	65	39	10	13	...	79	89	50
63	61	71	10	14	N	77	81	65
12	11	14	1	1	.	14	15	13
130	164	22	13	17	...	417	345	645
2	2	...	...	...	...	30	15	79
56	72	4	5	6	...	183	145	306
60	75	15	7	10	...	181	163	238
12	15	3	1	1	...	23	22	22
99	80	144	48	68	...	366	311	496
1	2	1	2	3	...	12	7	25
44	40	51	22	32	...	182	159	238
40	31	61	21	30	...	144	124	189
14	7	31	3	3	...	28	21	44

B—I-3-Distribution of 1,000 of Total Workers of

Union Territory /Area	Age-group	Total Workers			Workers I As Cultivator		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RURAL					
PONDICHERRY	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	190	217	124
	0—14	39	39	41	3	3	4
	15—34	469	462	488	77	84	60
	35—59	415	414	415	85	98	52
	60+	77	85	56	25	32	8
Pondicherry Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	208	234	144
	0—14	40	39	43	4	3	5
	15—34	470	464	485	86	94	69
	35—59	414	413	418	91	103	61
	60+	76	84	54	27	34	9
Karaikal Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	140	174	56
	0—14	35	36	33	1	1	1
	15—34	470	458	500	50	59	28
	35—59	412	416	403	68	87	23
	60+	83	90	64	21	27	4
Mahe Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	78	73	90
	0—14	39	37	46	...	...	...
	15—34	444	435	467	17	12	31
	35—59	440	443	431	43	42	42
	60+	77	85	56	18	19	17

Each Sex Into Age-groups and Industrial Category (Contd.)

Workers								
II As Agricultural Labourer			III In Mining, Quarrying Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities			IV At Household Industry		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			RURAL					
342	264	537	58	77	10	48	39	68
14	12	22	9	11	4	3	3	5
180	135	291	23	32	3	19	15	26
127	97	200	21	28	3	21	17	31
21	20	24	5	6	N	5	4	6
318	241	508	57	75	11	50	43	68
14	11	21	11	13	5	3	3	5
167	123	277	23	31	3	19	17	25
118	88	189	19	26	3	23	18	32
19	19	21	4	5	N	5	5	6
461	376	672	62	85	7	31	18	61
19	16	25	6	8	1	1	N	4
244	196	363	25	34	3	13	6	29
170	139	250	25	34	3	13	9	23
28	25	34	6	9	N	4	3	5
67	21	195	38	48	11	123	114	148
1	...	1	...	...	...	7	4	15
25	9	71	8	11	1	67	63	81
35	9	109	24	30	7	41	39	44
6	3	14	6	7	3	8	8	8

N. B: The whole of Yanam Area is treated as urban

B—I-3-Distribution of 1,000 of Total Workers of

Union Territory / Area	Age-group	Workers					
		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry			VI In Construction		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
		18	19	20	21	22	23
		RURAL					
PONDICHERRY	Total	117	142	54	24	32	4
	0—14	3	4	N	1	1	N
	15—34	55	69	21	12	16	2
	35—59	54	63	32	10	13	2
	60+	5	6	1	1	2	N
Pondicherry Area	Total	136	163	70	26	34	5
	0—14	2	3	1	1	1	N
	15—34	64	78	26	13	17	3
	35—59	65	75	41	10	14	2
	60+	5	7	2	2	2	N
Karaikal Area	Total	42	57	5	19	26	2
	0—14	1	2	...	1	2	N
	15—34	21	28	3	8	11	1
	35—59	18	24	2	8	11	1
	60+	2	3	N	2	2	...
Mahe Area	Total	158	211	7	12	16	...
	0—14	16	22	...	...	...	...
	15—34	88	118	4	5	7	...
	35—59	49	64	3	7	9	...
	60+	5	7	...	N	N	...

Each Sex Into Age-groups and Industrial Category (Contd.)

Workers								
VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
				RURAL				
75	70	86	16	23	N	130	136	117
2	2	1	N	N	...	4	3	5
31	32	27	8	12	N	64	67	58
36	31	48	7	10	N	54	57	47
6	5	10	1	1	...	8	9	7
64	59	76	17	24	N	124	127	118
2	2	1	N	N	...	3	3	5
26	28	23	9	12	N	63	64	59
30	25	43	7	11	N	51	53	47
6	4	9	1	1	...	7	7	7
109	101	128	15	21	N	121	142	69
2	3	...	...	...	...	4	4	2
45	46	43	8	11	...	56	67	30
52	44	71	7	9	N	51	59	30
10	8	14	N	1	...	10	12	7
120	156	20	11	15	...	393	346	529
2	3	...	...	...	...	13	8	30
55	72	6	5	4	...	174	139	273
53	67	13	5	10	...	183	173	213
10	14	1	1	1	...	23	26	13

B—I-3-Distribution of 1,000 of Total Workers of

Union Territory/Area	Age group	Total Workers			Workers I As Cultivator		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			URBAN				
PONDICHERRY	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	30	23
	0—14	38	30	66	1	1	N
	15—34	457	469	408	10	10	8
	35—59	433	432	440	13	14	13
	60+	72	69	86	5	5	2
Pondicherry Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	10	7
	0—14	33	24	72	...	...	...
	15—34	463	473	416	2	2	1
	35—59	437	439	432	5	6	5
	60+	67	64	80	2	2	1
Karaikal Area	Toial	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	32	15
	0—14	26	25	29	...	...	...
	15—34	443	464	326	7	8	1
	35—59	454	438	541	16	16	12
	60+	77	73	104	7	8	2
Mahe Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	3	2
	0—14	63	35	167	...	...	...
	15—34	440	449	410	1	1	...
	35—59	426	440	371	1	2	...
	60+	71	76	52	1	...	2
Yanam Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	154	177	99
	0—14	67	79	39	8	9	2
	15—34	471	472	469	64	74	43
	35—59	373	366	390	62	67	49
	60+	89	83	102	20	27	5

Each Sex Into Age-groups and Industrial Category (Contd.)

Workers								
II As Agricultural Labourer			III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities			IV At Household Industry		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			URBAN					
16	13	32	46	55	11	82	52	207
1	1	1	2	3	N	5	3	11
8	6	18	21	25	3	30	17	82
6	5	12	19	22	7	38	25	92
1	1	1	4	5	1	9	7	22
2	2	2	14	16	5	106	65	276
N	N	N	N	N	N	5	2	17
1	1	1	6	7	2	37	20	108
1	1	1	7	8	2	51	34	124
N	N	N	1	1	1	13	9	27
36	25	97	25	29	7	27	15	97
1	N	1	1	2	...	N	N	1
17	11	52	12	13	4	9	6	26
16	12	42	10	11	3	15	8	52
2	2	2	2	3	...	3	1	18
3	1	10	265	316	74	10	7	19
...	...	...	4	6	...	2	2	...
1	N	5	121	147	19	2	1	7
2	1	5	113	130	52	5	3	12
...	...	...	27	33	3	1	1	...
60	54	72	109	156	2	125	101	181
11	14	4	14	20	...	16	20	7
31	25	43	47	68	...	60	45	93
15	12	22	40	57	2	39	28	64
3	3	3	8	11	...	10	8	17

B—I-3-Distribution of 1,000 of Total Workers of

Union Territory/Area	Age-group	Workers					
		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry			VI In Construction		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
		18	19	20	21	22	23
		URBAN					
PONDICHERRY	Total	162	188	53	37	43	12
	0—14	6	7	1	1	1	N
	15—34	81	94	26	18	21	5
	35—59	67	78	23	16	18	6
	60+	8	9	3	2	3	1
Pondicherry Area	Total	196	226	73	40	47	15
	0—14	6	8	2	1	1	1
	15—34	97	112	35	20	23	6
	35—59	82	94	32	17	20	7
	60+	11	12	4	2	3	1
Karaikal Area	Total	156	174	53	48	53	19
	0—14	6	7	...	1	1	...
	15—34	78	88	25	25	28	8
	35—59	65	72	25	19	21	11
	60+	7	7	3	3	3	...
Mahe Area	Total	98	118	21	13	17	...
	0—14	3	3	3	...	...	...
	15—34	51	61	14	4	6	...
	35—59	40	49	2	8	10	...
	60+	4	5	2	1	1	...
Yanam Area	Total	31	43	2	8	10	4
	0—14	3	4	...	...	...	...
	15—34	17	24	1	4	5	...
	35—59	9	13	...	3	4	3
	60+	2	2	1	1	1	1

Each Sex Into Age-groups and Industrial Category (Concld.)

Workers								
VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
				URBAN				
189	212	92	55	68	1	384	339	569
4	5	3	1	1	...	17	8	50
82	97	22	27	34	N	180	165	244
86	93	51	24	30	1	164	147	235
17	17	16	3	3	N	23	19	40
189	213	84	67	82	2	377	339	536
5	5	4	1	1	...	15	7	48
82	96	21	35	43	1	183	169	241
86	95	47	28	34	1	160	147	213
16	17	12	3	4	N	19	16	34
245	272	97	43	50	1	390	350	614
5	6	...	...	...	...	12	9	27
110	128	10	18	21	...	167	161	200
110	117	68	22	26	1	181	155	327
20	21	19	3	3	...	30	25	60
143	174	24	15	19	...	450	345	850
1	1	...	...	...	...	53	23	164
57	72	...	7	8	...	196	153	365
71	85	17	7	9	...	179	151	283
14	16	7	1	2	...	22	18	38
99	80	144	48	68	...	366	311	496
1	2	1	2	3	...	12	7	25
44	40	51	22	32	...	182	159	238
40	31	61	21	30	...	144	124	189
14	7	31	3	3	...	28	21	44

B—I-4-Distribution of 1,000 Workers in Each Sex and Industrial Category by Age-group

Union Territory/ Area	Industrial classification	Total			0—14			15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
								TOTAL											
PONDICHERRY	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	37	44	467	463	477	418	418	419	76	82	60	N	N	N
	Workers																		
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	13	32	402	385	476	448	453	428	134	149	64	N	N	N
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	43	45	40	526	512	542	370	368	374	61	75	44	N	...	N
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	142	131	343	412	419	285	369	371	327	77	79	45	...	...	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	64	62	388	383	394	443	438	450	106	115	94	N	N	N
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	28	9	477	488	397	453	438	566	44	46	28	N	N	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	37	36	61	492	493	469	409	407	449	62	64	21	...	...	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	29	12	422	460	304	466	436	559	87	75	125	N	N	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	8	...	499	500	200	444	443	733	49	49	67	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	25	64	482	488	465	421	426	407	62	61	64	N	N	...
Pondicherry Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	37	46	469	465	477	418	417	420	74	81	57	N	N	N
	Workers																		
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	14	34	414	398	479	439	443	425	129	145	62	N	N	...
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	43	44	42	526	510	544	370	368	373	61	78	41	N	...	N
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	177	161	444	411	420	269	345	351	248	67	68	39	...	...	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	62	65	371	371	371	457	448	470	108	119	94	1	N	N
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	24	9	471	483	391	464	447	574	43	46	26	...	...	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	32	63	502	503	475	406	404	443	58	61	19	...	...	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	33	18	418	459	297	468	436	561	85	72	124	...	...	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	9	...	513	514	250	431	430	667	47	47	83	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	22	61	496	501	483	415	422	397	56	55	59	N	N	...
Karaikal Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	34	32	465	459	480	420	421	420	82	86	68	N	N	N
	Workers																		
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	6	22	352	335	483	490	497	431	150	162	62	N	N	2
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	43	37	528	518	541	371	371	372	61	68	50	...	...	...
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	88	89	58	410	410	423	403	401	461	99	100	58	...	...	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	20	49	404	356	441	445	494	407	115	130	103	...	...	...
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	35	...	496	496	487	420	418	463	50	50	50	N	1	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	54	54	57	467	466	486	407	404	457	72	76	...	...	...	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	24	...	429	465	316	466	434	568	86	77	116	...	...	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	464	466	...	482	479	1,000	54	55	...	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	28	38	449	467	378	439	427	488	82	78	96	...	...	...

B—I-4-Distribution of 1,000 Workers in Each Sex and Industrial Category by Age-group (Contd.)

Union Territory/ Area	Industrial classification	Total			0—14			15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
								TOTAL											
Mahe Area	Total Workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	36	90	442	441	446	434	442	409	75	81	55	N	N	...
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	216	163	338	546	585	456	238	252	206	...	...	...
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	...	7	388	447	369	520	404	557	87	149	67	...	...	...
	III	1,000	1,000	1 000	14	15	...	415	427	231	462	447	692	109	111	77	...	...	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	62	48	93	534	534	534	342	350	322	62	68	51	...	...	...
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	80	72	549	546	643	336	339	214	35	35	71	...	...	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	377	377	...	574	574	...	49	49	...	...	...	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	13	13	...	429	440	160	464	455	680	93	90	160	1	2	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	339	339	...	580	580	...	81	81	...	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	42	121	440	419	475	435	473	369	54	66	35	...	...	...
Yanam Area	Total Workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	79	39	471	472	469	373	366	390	89	83	102	...	...	...
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	55	24	418	414	424	401	379	494	132	152	48	...	...	...
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	180	255	49	509	462	590	257	226	312	54	57	49	...	...	...
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	131	...	433	436	...	368	364	1,000	69	69	...	...	...	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	202	40	477	449	513	309	273	355	83	76	92	...	...	...
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	83	...	558	559	500	302	310	...	58	48	50)	...	...	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	435	500	...	391	350	667	174	150	333	...	...	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	26	8	440	506	355	401	385	422	141	83	215	...	...	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	38	38	...	470	470	...	440	440	...	52	52	...	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	23	50	498	511	480	393	400	381	75	66	89	...	...	...

Note: *The whole of Yanam Area is treated as urban*

B—I-4-Distribution of 1,000 Workers in Each Sex and Industrial Category by Age-group (Contd.)

Union Territory/ Area	Industrial classification	Total			0—14			15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
								RURAL											
PONDICHERRY	Total Workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	39	41	469	462	488	415	414	415	77	85	56	N	N	N
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	12	32	405	387	481	447	453	424	132	148	63	N	N	N
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	42	44	40	526	513	542	371	368	374	61	75	44	N	...	N
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	159	147	397	405	412	283	360	364	277	76	77	43	...	...	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	63	67	396	398	392	436	426	452	102	112	89	1	1	N
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	25	7	470	484	383	466	447	586	41	44	24	N	N	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	44	68	493	493	496	402	400	429	60	63	7	...	...	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	33	9	414	463	315	474	432	559	87	72	117	...	...	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	3	...	499	501	111	449	447	889	49	49	...	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	24	45	491	489	494	416	421	403	64	66	58	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	Total Workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	39	43	470	464	485	414	413	418	76	84	54	N	N	N
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	14	34	416	399	482	438	442	423	128	145	61	N	N	...
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	43	44	42	526	510	544	370	368	373	61	78	41	N	...	N
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	185	168	465	409	418	266	340	346	236	66	68	33	...	...	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	71	67	378	389	361	447	426	480	104	113	92	1	1	N
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	21	8	465	480	380	476	456	589	40	43	23	...	...	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	38	61	507	508	487	398	395	443	56	59	9	...	...	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	37	14	410	465	304	474	430	560	87	68	122	...	...	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	4	4	...	506	508	143	442	440	857	48	48	...	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	23	45	502	503	501	410	415	397	59	59	57	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	Total Workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	36	33	470	458	500	412	416	403	83	90	64	N	N	N
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	6	23	357	339	497	488	497	418	146	158	59	1	N	3
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	41	44	37	529	520	541	370	369	371	60	67	51	...	...	...
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	90	91	65	405	405	413	405	403	457	100	101	65	...	...	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	42	22	57	424	353	476	424	483	380	110	142	87	...	...	...
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	30	...	489	489	500	424	424	437	57	56	63	1	1	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	79	78	111	434	429	556	408	411	333	79	82	...	...	...	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	27	...	418	459	337	476	436	556	88	78	107	...	...	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	493	496	...	458	454	1,000	49	50	...	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	30	31	466	471	438	419	415	438	85	84	93	...	...	...

B—I-4-Distribution of 1,000 Workers in Each Sex and Industrial Category by Age-group (Contd.)

Union Territory/ Area	Industrial classification	Total			0—14			15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
								RURAL											
Mahe Area	Total Workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	37	46	444	435	467	440	443	431	77	85	56	...	...	...
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	216	161	343	545	581	463	239	258	194	...	...	...
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	...	7	384	444	365	521	400	559	90	156	69	...	...	...
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	227	235	125	627	628	625	146	137	250	...	...	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	57	37	100	549	550	545	331	346	300	63	67	55	...	...	...
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	102	103	...	559	558	600	306	305	400	33	34	...	...	...	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	412	412	...	559	559	...	29	29	...	...	...	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	18	...	456	465	267	439	429	667	87	88	66	...	...	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	258	258	...	677	677	...	65	65	...	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	23	56	442	403	517	465	499	402	58	75	25	...	...	...

B—I-4-Distribution of 1,000 Workers in Each Sex and Industrial Category by Age-group (Contd.)

Union Territory/ Area	Industrial classification	Total			0—14			15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							URBAN												
PONDICHERRY	Total Workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	38	30	66	457	469	408	433	432	440	72	69	86	N	N	...
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	30	17	335	336	328	470	453	563	167	181	92	...	...	...
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	113	31	496	459	559	361	353	373	61	75	37	...	...	...
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	51	52	18	448	455	296	414	404	630	87	89	56	...	...	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	59	64	53	368	339	398	459	473	445	114	124	104	...	...	...
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	36	18	498	500	485	416	414	438	51	50	59	...	...	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	13	48	488	493	413	429	425	492	67	69	47	...	...	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	24	26	436	457	242	452	441	557	83	78	175	N	N	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	15	...	498	498	333	438	438	500	50	49	167	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	43	25	88	469	486	428	428	434	413	60	55	71	N	N	...
Pondicherry Area	Total Workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	24	72	463	473	416	437	439	432	67	64	80	N	N	...
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	197	215	95	606	587	714	197	198	191	...	...	...
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	54	33	143	568	567	571	297	333	143	81	67	143	...	...	...
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	5	67	449	458	333	459	458	467	83	79	133	...	...	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	46	32	61	352	312	391	483	516	449	119	140	99	...	...	...
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	34	19	494	495	479	419	417	446	54	54	56	...	...	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	14	70	481	484	442	435	434	442	66	68	46	...	...	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	26	44	433	451	247	455	445	567	84	78	112	...	...	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	16	...	522	523	400	417	417	400	45	44	200	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	20	90	485	498	450	425	435	397	51	47	63	N	N	...
Karaikal Area	Total Workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	25	29	443	464	326	454	438	541	77	73	104	...	...	...
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	249	263	71	525	503	786	226	234	143	...	...	...
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	15	11	475	430	539	447	461	427	64	94	23	...	...	...
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	73	...	455	453	500	391	387	500	83	87	...	...	...	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	13	11	315	368	270	540	540	539	133	79	180	...	...	...
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	41	...	503	504	479	416	413	479	42	42	42	...	...	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	14	...	520	527	412	405	394	588	61	65	...	...	...	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	21	...	450	472	101	448	432	697	83	75	202	...	...	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	423	425	...	515	513	1,000	62	62	...	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	25	44	429	461	326	465	444	532	77	70	98	...	...	...

B—I-4-Distribution of 1,000 Workers in Each Sex and Industrial Category by Age-group (Concld.)

Union Territory/ Area	Industrial classification	Total			0—14			15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
								URBAN											
Mahe Area	Total Workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	35	167	440	448	410	426	440	371	71	76	52	N	1	...
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	200	250	...	600	750	...	200	...	1,000	...	...	...
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	500	500	500	500	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	18	...	454	466	258	428	411	710	101	105	32	...	...	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	158	273	...	263	182	375	526	454	625	53	91	...	...	...	...
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	26	111	525	519	667	404	418	111	41	37	111	...	...	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	333	333	...	593	593	...	74	74	...	...	...	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	7	...	396	410	...	493	486	700	101	93	300	3	4	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	419	419	...	484	484	...	97	97	...	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	117	67	193	436	442	429	397	438	333	50	53	45	...	...	...
Yanam Area	Total Workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	79	39	471	472	469	373	366	390	89	83	102	...	...	...
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	55	24	418	414	434	401	379	494	132	152	48	...	...	...
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	180	255	49	509	462	590	257	226	312	54	57	49	...	...	...
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	131	...	433	436	...	368	364	1,000	69	69	...	...	...	...
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	202	40	477	449	513	309	273	355	83	76	92	...	...	...
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	83	...	558	559	500	302	310	...	58	48	500	...	...	...
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	435	500	...	391	350	667	174	150	333	...	...	...
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	26	8	440	506	355	401	385	422	141	83	215	...	...	...
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	38	38	...	470	470	...	440	440	...	52	52	...	...	...	...
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	23	50	498	511	480	393	400	381	75	66	89	...	...	...

Note: *1. The whole of Yanam area is treated as urban*

2. 'N' denotes negligible figure

B—I-5–Workers per 1,000

Union Territory/ Area	All age-groups			0—14		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			TOTAL			
PONDICHERRY	375	274	101	40	28	12
Pondicherry Area	389	283	106	42	29	13
Karaikal Area	360	266	94	33	25	8
Mahe Area	250	190	60	30	17	13
Yanam Area	398	279	119	69	57	12
			RURAL			
PONDICHERRY	400	285	115	43	30	13
Pondicherry Area	412	294	118	45	31	14
Karaikal Area	391	278	113	38	28	10
Mahe Area	248	183	65	23	16	7
			URBAN			
PONDICHERRY	295	237	58	31	20	11
Pondicherry Area	296	239	57	28	16	12
Karaikal Area	274	233	41	20	16	4
Mahe Area	254	201	53	41	18	23
Yanam Area	398	279	119	69	57	12

Population in Each Age-group

15—34			35—59			60+		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				TOTAL				
545	395	150	644	470	174	416	327	89
565	403	157	664	482	182	422	334	88
519	379	140	613	454	159	424	331	93
368	279	89	490	380	110	270	223	47
584	410	174	675	463	212	520	340	180
				RURAL				
588	413	175	682	486	196	460	364	96
603	424	179	700	497	203	466	370	96
571	395	175	654	469	185	474	369	105
379	275	104	499	372	127	272	220	52
				URBAN				
413	341	72	523	419	104	290	223	67
416	344	72	520	422	98	264	204	60
375	334	41	501	411	90	292	233	59
354	285	69	477	390	87	268	227	41
584	410	174	675	463	212	520	340	180

N. B: The whole of Yanam Area is treated as urban

B—II-1-Distribution of 1,000 Workers in Each

Union Territory/Area	Class of Town	Age-group	Total workers			Workers		
						I As Cultivator		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	III	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	17	12
		0—14	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
		15—34	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	9	3
		35—59	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	21	21
		60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	51	59	21
	IV	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	12	1
		0—14	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
		15—34	1,000	1,000	1.000	4	5	...
		35—59	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	17	...
		60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	34	11
	V	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	99	67
		0—14	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	90	19
		15—34	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	88	64
		35—59	1,000	1,000	1,000	92	95	85
		60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	148	187	46
Pondicherry Area								
Pondicherry	III	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	9	11
		0—14	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
		15—34	1,000	1,000	1,000	4	4	2
		35—59	1,000	1,000	1,000	13	12	19
		60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	28	20
Muthialpet	IV	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	12	1
		0—14	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
		15—34	1,000	1,000	1,000	4	5	...
		35—59	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	17	...
		60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	34	11
Karaikal Area								
Karaikal	III	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	32	15
		0—14	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
		15—34	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	18	3
		35—59	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	37	22
		60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	104	21
Mahe Area								
Mahe	V	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	3	2
		0—14	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
		15—34	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	2	...
		35—59	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	4	...
		60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	...	46
Yanam Area								
Yanam	V	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	154	177	99
		0—14	1,000	1,000	1,000	111	122	61
		15—34	1,000	1,000	1,000	136	156	91
		35—59	1,000	1,000	1,000	166	184	125
		60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	230	327	46

Class of Town by Age, Sex and Industrial Categories

Workers								
II As Agricultural labourer			III In Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities			IV At Household Industry		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
14	10	32	18	20	5	22	14	67
6	6	5	25	36	6	21	16	29
15	10	45	18	20	5	15	10	47
13	10	30	17	19	5	25	16	72
13	14	8	20	24	...	51	22	161
5	4	6	17	19	7	332	218	666
11	8	16	6	9	...	368	185	714
5	4	7	14	17	5	271	148	685
4	4	2	18	22	8	363	260	647
6	4	11	25	26	23	483	421	648
36	30	51	174	228	26	77	59	127
95	127	29	156	231	...	155	203	58
40	31	67	170	224	14	78	55	143
24	18	43	180	224	50	62	42	122
23	21	28	192	261	9	77	57	130
2	2	N	13	15	4	20	13	52
...	...	...	3	...	7	25	22	27
3	3	1	14	16	4	13	10	35
1	1	...	14	15	4	21	15	56
1	2	...	14	18	...	54	27	155
5	4	6	17	19	7	332	218	666
11	8	16	6	9	...	368	185	714
5	4	7	14	17	5	271	148	685
4	4	2	18	22	8	363	260	647
6	4	11	25	26	23	483	421	648
36	25	97	25	29	7	27	15	97
19	15	37	70	85	...	13	8	37
38	23	161	26	28	10	19	12	81
35	26	77	22	25	6	32	18	97
30	32	21	28	35	...	47	16	168
3	1	10	265	316	74	10	7	19
...	...	...	71	161	...	24	53	...
3	1	12	274	328	46	6	3	17
3	2	13	267	295	141	12	7	32
...	...	...	377	438	46	7	8	...
60	54	72	109	156	2	125	101	181
159	173	91	212	256	...	243	256	182
64	53	91	101	144	...	127	96	198
41	34	58	108	155	6	103	75	165
36	37	35	85	130	...	117	93	163

B—II-1-Distribution of 1,000 Workers in Each

Union Territory/Area	Class of Town	Age-group	Workers					
			V Manufacturing other than Household Industry			VI In Construction		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24
PONDICHERRY	III	Total	184	206	67	41	47	11
		0—14	186	288	6	21	29	6
		15—34	196	215	82	46	51	14
		35—59	176	199	65	39	44	11
		60+	143	168	49	37	46	4
	IV	Total	190	231	70	48	56	27
		0—14	253	361	48	27	25	32
		15—34	219	260	83	48	54	26
		35—59	170	205	71	51	59	30
		60+	106	137	23	47	60	12
	V	Total	59	77	9	11	13	2
		0—14	41	57	10	...	...	...
		15—34	69	88	12	9	12	...
		35—59	56	74	2	13	16	4
		60+	33	39	19	15	18	9
Pondicherry Area								
Pondicherry	III	Total	199	224	74	37	44	7
		0—14	162	289	7	18	28	7
		15—34	206	228	84	40	45	10
		35—59	196	218	78	36	42	5
		60+	182	212	68	37	45	7
Muthialpet	IV	Total	190	231	70	48	56	27
		0—14	253	361	48	27	25	32
		15—34	219	260	83	48	54	26
		35—59	170	205	71	51	59	30
		60+	106	137	23	47	60	12
Karaikal Area								
Karaikal	III	Total	156	174	53	48	53	19
		0—14	237	287	...	26	31	...
		15—34	176	189	77	57	61	24
		35—59	143	164	47	43	48	20
		60+	85	101	21	38	48	...
Mahe Area								
Mahe	V	Total	93	118	21	13	17	...
		0—14	48	89	14	...	...	...
		15—34	117	137	35	10	13	...
		35—59	93	113	6	19	23	...
		60+	56	58	45	14	16	...
Yanam Area								
Yanam	V	Total	31	43	2	8	10	4
		0—14	37	45	...	...	...	...
		15—34	36	51	3	8	11	...
		35—59	25	36	...	9	10	6
		60+	20	25	12	16	18	12

Class of Town by Age, Sex and Industrial Categories (Concld).

Workers								
VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
204	228	80	67	80	2	434	378	724
128	194	11	33	52	...	580	379	937
190	214	36	73	85	1	439	386	767
214	234	111	67	80	2	428	377	683
267	293	169	48	60	4	370	314	584
208	243	106	28	37	2	163	180	115
264	328	143	...	...	...	71	84	47
226	272	73	33	42	2	180	198	119
194	219	123	28	38	2	160	176	117
156	163	136	15	22	...	134	133	136
117	122	104	34	46	...	401	326	614
22	28	10	16	24	...	448	240	874
107	118	76	34	46	...	411	338	624
133	137	120	39	52	...	401	342	574
174	138	268	26	35	...	312	244	491
181	203	72	81	97	2	458	393	778
101	172	13	49	89	...	642	400	939
159	181	38	90	106	1	471	407	825
197	216	102	77	91	1	445	390	735
269	299	155	58	71	7	358	298	588
208	243	106	28	37	2	163	180	115
264	328	143	...	...	...	71	84	47
226	272	73	33	42	2	180	198	119
194	219	123	28	38	2	160	176	117
156	163	136	15	22	...	134	133	136
245	272	97	43	50	1	390	350	614
186	225	...	...	...	...	449	349	926
249	276	30	41	46	...	377	347	614
242	268	125	49	59	2	399	355	604
264	283	190	34	43	...	387	338	579
143	174	24	15	19	...	450	345	850
16	36	...	...	...	...	841	661	986
128	159	...	15	18	...	446	339	890
166	192	45	17	21	...	420	343	763
203	215	136	21	25	...	315	240	727
99	80	144	48	68	...	366	311	496
26	26	30	27	32	...	185	90	636
93	85	109	48	68	...	387	336	508
106	84	155	56	82	...	386	340	485
157	80	302	28	43	...	311	247	430

B-IV—1-Number Per 1,000 Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service, Who Are Employers, Employees, Single Workers and Family Workers

Union Territory/ Area	Total	Employer	Employee	Single Worker	Family Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6
	TOTAL				
PONDICHERRY	1,000	96	605	268	31
Pondicherry Area	1,000	84	650	240	26
Karaikal Area	1,000	152	503	316	29
Mahe Area	1,000	72	592	321	15
Yanam Area	1,000	17	242	538	203
	URBAN				
PONDICHERRY	1,000	122	644	196	38
Pondicherry Area	1,000	124	737	117	22
Karaikal Area	1,000	168	559	242	31
Mahe Area	1,000	81	616	290	13
Yanam Area	1,000	17	242	538	203

B-IV—2-Number Per 1,000 Workers in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities, Who Are Employers Employees, Single Workers and Family Workers

Union Territory/ Area	Total	Employer	Employee	Single Worker	Family Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6
	TOTAL				
PONDICHERRY	1,000	129	449	335	87
Pondicherry Area	1,000	112	446	358	84
Karaikal Area	1,000	226	467	293	14
Mahe Area	1,000	74	626	267	33
Yanam Area	1,000	...	29	332	639
	URBAN				
PONDICHERRY	1,000	51	482	288	179
Pondicherry Area	1,000	46	629	284	41
Karaikal Area	1,000	90	487	378	45
Mahe Area	1,000	71	680	238	11
Yanam Area	1,000	...	29	332	639

B—IV-3-Number Per 1,000 Workers at Household Industry Who Are Employees and Others

Union Territory/ Area	Total			Employees			Others		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				TOTAL					
PONDICHERRY	1,000	1,000	1,000	320	398	219	680	602	781
Pondicherry Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	363	434	266	637	566	734
Karaikal Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	92	163	37	908	837	963
Mahe Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	371	410	288	629	590	712
Yanam Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	126	217	7	874	783	993
				RURAL					
PONDICHERRY	1,000	1,000	1,000	229	315	107	771	685	893
Pondicherry Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	243	328	112	757	672	888
Karaikal Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	73	126	33	927	874	967
Mahe Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	386	421	309	614	579	691
				URBAN					
PONDICHERRY	1,000	1,000	1,000	546	637	452	454	363	548
Pondicherry Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	680	777	584	320	223	416
Karaikal Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	176	316	56	824	684	944
Mahe Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	105	182	...	895	818	1,000
Yanam Area	1,000	1,000	1,000	126	217	7	874	783	993

B—IV-4-Number Per 1,000 Workers in Manufacturing Other Than Household Industry Who Are Employers, Employees, Single Workers and Family Workers

Union Territory/Area	Total	Employers	Employees	Single Workers	Family Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TOTAL			
PONDICHERRY	1,000	46	834	112	8
Pondicherry Area	1,000	37	864	93	6
Karaikal Area	1,000	117	681	183	19
Mahe Area	1,000	28	667	304	1
Yanam Area	1,000	70	454	302	174
		URBAN			
PONDICHERRY	1,000	121	728	132	19
Pondicherry Area	1,000	112	778	96	14
Karaikal Area	1,000	170	647	158	25
Mahe Area	1,000	40	480	475	5
Yanam Area	1,000	70	454	302	174

B—IV-5-Number Per 1,000 Workers in Construction Who Are Employers, Employees, Single Workers and Family Workers

Union Territory/Area	Total	Employers	Employees	Single Workers	Family Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TOTAL			
PONDICHERRY	1,000	16	564	420	...
Pondicherry Area	1,000	13	586	401	...
Karaikal Area	1,000	21	509	470	...
Mahe Area	1,000	66	328	606	...
Yanam Area	1,000	87	304	609	...
		URBAN			
PONDICHERRY	1,000	42	639	319	...
Pondicherry Area	1,000	40	724	236	...
Karaikal Area	1,000	38	527	435	...
Mahe Area	1,000	111	185	704	...
Yanam Area	1,000	87	304	609	...

B—IV-6-Number Per 1,000 Workers in Trade and Commerce Who Are Employers, Employees, Single Workers and Family Workers

Union Territory/Area	Total	Employers	Employees	Single Workers	Family Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TOTAL			
PONDICHERRY	1,000	308	354	279	59
Pondicherry Area	1,000	317	374	256	53
Karaikal Area	1,000	318	345	284	53
Mahe Area	1,000	245	274	434	47
Yanam Area	1,000	32	87	502	379
		URBAN			
PONDICHERRY	1,000	372	397	171	60
Pondicherry Area	1,000	391	446	116	47
Karaikal Area	1,000	414	393	167	26
Mahe Area	1,000	292	222	424	62
Yanam Area	1,000	32	87	502	379

B—IV-7-Number Per 1,000 Workers in Transport, Storage and Communications Who Are Employers, Employees, Single Workers and Family Workers

Union Territory/Area	Total	Employers	Employees	Single Workers	Family Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TOTAL			
PONDICHERRY	1,000	26	647	296	31
Pondicherry Area	1,000	26	638	304	32
Karaikal Area	1,000	27	691	272	10
Mahe Area	1,000	16	871	113	...
Yanam Area	1,000	30	515	336	119
		URBAN			
PONDICHERRY	1,000	35	628	316	21
Pondicherry Area	1,000	35	610	345	10
Karaikal Area	1,000	39	731	215	15
Mahe Area	1,000	32	839	129	...
Yanam Area	1,000	30	515	336	119

B—IV-8-Number Per 1,000 Workers in Other Services Who Are Employers, Employees, Single Workers and Family Workers

Union Territory/Area	Total	Employers	Employees	Single Workers	Family Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TOTAL			
PONDICHERRY	1,000	27	630	324	19
Pondicherry Area	1,000	21	674	288	17
Karaikal Area	1,000	46	548	380	26
Mahe Area	1,000	34	656	306	4
Yanam Area	1,000	11	293	653	43
		URBAN			
PONDICHERRY	1,000	29	751	196	24
Pondicherry Area	1,000	23	889	70	18
Karaikal Area	1,000	48	619	292	41
Mahe Area	1,000	29	739	231	1
Yanam Area	1,000	11	293	653	43

B—IV-9-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Division, Major Group and Minor Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			PONDICHERRY			
All Divisions	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0	1,056	1,234	358	526	616	147
00	143	161	74	84	95	40
005	23	26	11	21	25	6
006	32	35	20	34	37	23
008	30	38	...	10	13	...
009	51	59	27	6	8	...
01	58	64	32	2	2	...
015	58	64	32	1	1	...
02	11	13	5	9	10	2
03	583	723	37	348	415	68
030	426	529	22	225	266	56
031	157	194	15	123	149	12
04	261	273	210	83	94	37
040	236	252	174	73	83	33
1	6	8	1	2	3	...
10	6	8	1	2	3	...
100	N	1	...	N	1	...
107	6	7	1	2	2	...
2 & 3	3,131	3,106	3,231	2,510	2,460	2,720
20	337	259	641	267	255	317
200	99	101	92	123	125	116
201	53	64	7	4	5	...
204	40	14	140	18	22	...
205	25	29	11	50	54	29
207	21	24	10	20	21	14
209	90	18	369	40	21	120
21	194	242	8	115	141	4
212	158	198	1	56	69	2
214	20	25	1	43	53	2
22	45	57	1	44	55	...
220	21	26	...	12	14	...
221	19	24	1	32	39	...
23	1,567	1,462	1,979	961	800	1,633
231	47	3	218	49	6	226
232	1,036	1,039	1,023	371	415	186
235	479	409	725	535	373	1,215
24	15	7	46	5	4	8
25	N	N	...	...	...	...
26	5	6	3	2	3	...
27	196	205	159	278	249	400
273	144	172	35	198	223	93
277	17	1	79	40	2	199
28	257	287	140	182	218	33
280	21	26	...	9	11	...

B - IV-9-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Division, Major Group and Minor Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification (Contd.)

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			PONDICHERRY (Contd.)			
281	74	93	1	57	70	2
282	59	74	1	33	41	...
288	53	32	136	13	9	31
289	39	49	...	54	67	...
29	2	2	2	4	3	6
30	34	42	4	55	66	13
302	27	34	3	40	48	8
31	30	37	1	28	34	4
311	26	32	1	26	32	4
32	4	3	10	11	6	33
33	24	25	16	26	29	10
34-35	102	87	162	46	18	159
340	39	34	59	12	5	37
350	40	36	55	6	5	10
35	101	126	3	117	145	...
360	17	22	...	17	21	...
369	57	72	2	59	74	...
37	14	14	14	17	17	17
38	66	80	8	111	133	23
384	22	27	1	43	53	2
388	37	47	1	57	71	...
39	138	165	34	241	284	60
393	111	139	1	198	245	...
4	472	561	124	385	445	130
40	472	561	124	385	445	130
400	403	477	111	366	425	120
401	46	55	11	13	13	10
403	23	28	2	5	6	...
5	56	66	17	84	95	41
50	48	60	2	66	82	2
500	37	46	2	40	49	2
501	11	14	...	26	33	...
51	8	6	15	18	13	39
510	1	1	...	2	3	...
511	7	5	15	16	10	39
6	1,723	1,640	2,046	1,976	2,217	967
60—63	29	35	4	41	48	12
64—68	1,602	1,494	2,025	1,745	1,938	938
640	797	626	1,466	697	711	640
642	163	186	74	80	95	17
644	79	96	11	116	140	17
645	29	29	29	29	31	21
646	110	62	299	85	74	130
650	124	141	56	230	285	2
661	18	23	3	38	46	6

B—IV-9-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Division, Major Group and Minor Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification (Contd.)

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			PONDICHERRY (Concld.)			
689	96	114	40	190	218	72
69	92	111	17	190	231	17
690	27	33	3	75	90	10
695	23	29	1	57	70	2
699	25	28	12	23	28	2
7	423	528	10	577	712	13
70—71	384	480	9	515	636	11
700	15	18	1	18	21	2
701	29	36	...	36	45	...
702	73	92	...	108	134	...
703	63	80	...	20	25	...
704	13	16	...	21	26	...
705	159	197	8	266	327	9
706	25	32	...	32	40	...
707	5	6	...	14	17	...
72	1	N	1	2	2	2
73	38	48	...	60	74	...
730	35	44	...	54	66	...
8	2,520	2,326	3,279	3,933	3,443	5,982
80	508	616	82	853	1,021	149
803	124	155	2	227	281	...
804	42	52	3	74	89	10
805	114	133	39	122	143	33
809	228	276	38	430	508	106
81	269	233	407	445	349	849
811	252	218	388	414	320	809
82	160	152	194	264	249	325
820	151	141	194	256	239	325
83	105	111	83	113	90	211
830	40	34	60	65	41	164
831	60	74	6	40	46	14
84	27	34	...	60	74	...
85	14	17	1	26	32	4
86	19	21	13	38	40	27
87	50	61	4	60	72	10
872	32	39	4	40	47	8
88	886	691	1,654	1,309	880	3,105
880	371	159	1,204	801	304	2,879
881	30	23	58	22	27	4
882	199	238	49	302	359	62
883	189	150	340	98	83	159
884	89	111	2	73	90	...
89	482	390	841	765	636	1,302
890	482	390	841	765	636	1,302
9	613	531	934	7	9	...
90	613	531	934	7	9	...
900	613	531	934	7	9	...

B – IV–9–Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Division, Major Group and Minor Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification (Contd.)

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			PONDICHERRY AREA			
All Divisions	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0	986	1,145	374	161	181	79
00	120	135	61	85	92	52
005	24	27	13	8	9	3
006	40	44	26	47	50	34
008	17	21	...	6	7	...
009	32	38	6	5	6	...
01	63	69	41	1	2	...
015	63	68	41	1	1	...
02	12	14	7	7	8	3
03	493	615	22	13	16	3
030	369	463	8	12	15	3
031	124	152	14	1	1	...
04	293	312	243	55	63	21
040	270	289	195	50	59	14
1	1	1	...	1	1	...
10	1	1	...	1	1	...
100	1	1	...	1	1	...
107	N	N	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	3,617	3,587	3,732	3,036	2,928	3,492
20	303	241	545	212	198	272
200	59	61	53	67	72	48
201	74	90	10	7	9	...
207	24	28	6	20	23	10
209	111	21	461	53	22	189
21	189	235	11	120	147	7
212	153	192	2	56	67	3
22	7	9	1	7	8	...
23	2,102	1,969	2,615	1,545	1,287	2,631
231	61	4	280	75	10	351
232	1,445	1,453	1,413	609	681	310
235	582	498	906	853	588	1,968
24	18	7	58	5	6	7
25	N	N	...	...	...	...
26	6	6	3	4	5	...
27	187	210	96	247	260	193
273	155	184	39	209	230	120
28	246	278	124	170	206	17
281	68	85	1	55	68	3
282	64	80	1	35	43	...
288	50	31	122	5	3	14
289	39	49	...	45	56	...
29	3	3	3	5	4	10

B—IV-9-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than These Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Division, Major Group and Minor Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification (Contd.)

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	PONDICHERRY AREA (Contd.)					
30	42	52	6	77	91	21
302	34	42	4	56	66	14
31	30	38	1	8	10	3
311	26	32	1	7	7	3
32	6	3	14	17	8	55
33	25	26	21	22	25	12
34—35	112	98	166	34	8	141
340	41	36	60	11	4	41
350	45	41	62	...	...	...
36	122	153	3	162	200	...
360	23	29	...	27	33	...
369	73	91	2	87	108	...
37	17	17	19	21	19	27
38	71	87	8	138	163	31
384	26	32	1	59	73	3
388	38	48	...	65	80	...
39	131	155	38	242	283	65
393	104	131	1	199	245	...
4	506	602	138	409	471	148
40	506	602	138	409	471	148
400	429	504	136	393	451	148
401	50	63	1	9	11	...
403	27	33	1	6	7	...
5	66	81	7	98	121	3
50	61	77	3	94	115	3
500	49	62	3	60	74	3
501	12	5	...	33	41	...
51	5	4	4	4	6	...
510	2	2	...	3	4	...
511	3	2	4	1	2	...
6	1,499	1,411	1,841	1,908	2,159	850
60—63	23	30	1	21	25	...
64—68	1,384	1,271	1,818	1,674	1,876	826
640	685	546	1,222	663	698	516
642	125	136	84	90	108	14
644	64	77	13	100	118	24
645	28	27	34	30	29	34
646	108	55	314	65	50	127
650	125	138	77	258	319	3
662	17	21	4	37	45	3
689	69	79	32	165	185	79
69	92	110	22	213	258	24
690	26	32	4	88	105	17
695	22	28	...	65	80	...
699	27	30	16	24	29	3

B—IV-9-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Division, Major Group and Minor Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification (Contd.)

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			PONDICHERRY AREA (Concld.)			
7	443	554	11	673	829	17
70—71	405	507	10	602	742	14
700	9	11	1	15	18	4
701	29	36	...	36	44	...
702	82	103	...	133	165	...
703	46	57	...	6	7	...
704	8	10	...	5	6	...
705	207	258	9	399	491	10
706	21	27	...	3	4	...
72	1	1	1	3	3	3
73	37	46	...	68	84	...
730	34	43	...	65	80	...
8	2,242	2,101	2,788	3,714	3,310	5,411
80	540	656	92	1,012	1,210	179
803	136	171	3	281	348	...
804	49	61	4	98	117	17
805	116	135	40	113	137	14
809	239	289	45	520	608	148
81	241	200	402	478	336	1,073
811	225	184	385	445	306	1,029
82	165	153	209	310	290	396
820	157	143	209	306	284	396
83	91	93	84	143	111	279
830	31	24	63	90	59	220
831	54	66	5	43	48	21
84	22	28	...	52	64	...
85	15	18	2	32	37	7
86	17	20	9	42	46	27
87	45	55	4	69	81	17
872	28	34	4	50	59	14
88	830	639	1,564	1,255	843	2,989
880	348	156	1,089	811	327	2,852
882	145	173	38	269	324	34
883	223	173	415	77	72	100
884	88	110	2	59	73	...
89	276	239	422	321	292	444
890	276	239	422	321	292	444
9	640	518	1,109	...	...	...
90	640	518	1,109	...	...	...
900	640	518	1,109	...	...	...
			KARAIKAL AREA			
All Divisions	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0	1,128	1,299	329	299	334	86
00	252	274	148	106	117	37
005	25	29	7	58	66	12
008	89	108	...	25	29	...

B—IV-9-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Division, Major Group and Minor Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification (Contd.)

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	KARAIKAL AREA (Contd.)					
009	119	121	107	4	4	...
01	63	75	11	...	...	...
015	63	75	11	...	...	...
02	4	4	4	7	8	...
03	617	748	4	81	94	...
030	469	569	...	76	88	...
031	148	179	4	5	6	...
04	192	198	162	105	115	49
040	177	182	151	91	98	49
1	1	1	...	...	...	...
10	1	1	...	...	...	...
100	1	1	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	1,825	1,776	2,054	1,933	1,976	1,675
20	514	342	1,315	436	414	566
200	275	267	310	327	297	505
204	153	17	787	28	33	...
205	26	29	15	54	57	37
207	13	14	7	12	14	...
209	40	8	188	12	10	24
21	230	279	...	118	137	...
212	184	224	...	39	45	...
214	36	44	...	69	80	...
22	96	117	...	121	141	...
221	78	95	...	116	135	...
222	16	19	...	...	...	...
23	31	27	48	12	14	...
235	23	21	30	...	...	...
24	10	7	26	7	4	25
244	9	7	18	4	4	...
27	169	173	151	274	236	505
270	27	8	115	72	20	382
271	46	55	...	...	...	...
273	93	106	33	195	209	111
28	320	334	259	258	283	111
280	31	37	...	32	37	...
281	104	127	...	37	43	...
282	38	46	...	35	41	...
288	82	45	251	33	20	111
289	59	71	...	118	137	...
29	1	1	...	2	2	...
30	18	21	...	39	45	...
302	14	17	...	28	33	...
31	25	30	4	63	72	12
311	24	29	4	63	72	12
33	24	27	7	41	43	25

B—IV-9-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Division, Major Group and Minor Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification (Contd.)

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	KARAIKAL AREA (Contd·)					
336	13	16	...	19	23	...
34—35	94	67	218	72	23	369
340	44	33	92	14	4	74
346	16	3	78	44	8	259
350	27	25	37	...	...	...
36	57	68	4	63	74	...
367	10	13	...	21	25	...
368	9	10	4	14	16	...
369	20	24	...	18	20	...
37	7	9	...	16	18	...
38	62	73	11	100	113	25
384	10	12	...	26	31	...
388	44	52	4	63	74	...
39	167	201	11	311	357	37
392	13	16	...	26	31	...
393	138	167	...	260	303	...
399	10	13	...	16	18	...
4	497	576	129	516	568	210
40	497	576	129	516	568	210
400	433	511	66	483	539	148
401	45	43	59	30	25	62
403	19	22	4	3	4	...
5	38	31	70	88	63	234
50	14	17	...	25	28	...
500	4	5	...	11	12	...
501	10	12	...	14	16	...
51	24	14	70	63	35	234
510	1	1	...	2	2	...
511	23	13	70	61	33	234
6	2,687	2,488	3,613	2,625	2,880	1,096
60—63	16	19	...	30	35	...
64—68	2,557	2,332	3,606	2,361	2,574	1,084
640	1,264	876	2,963	808	849	567
642	328	392	33	84	92	37
644	150	180	11	211	244	12
645	40	43	26	37	43	...
646	142	88	392	137	123	222
650	149	181	...	278	324	...
686	31	37	...	72	84	...
689	235	265	90	371	410	135
69	114	137	7	234	271	12
690	33	40	...	84	98	...
695	27	33	4	58	66	12
7	408	493	11	457	531	12
70—71	360	434	11	397	461	12

B—IV-9-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Division, Major Group and Minor Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification (Contd.)

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			KARAIKAL AREA (Concld.)			
700	35	42	...	19	23	...
701	29	36	...	42	49	...
702	55	67	...	100	117	...
703	151	183	...	65	76	...
704	36	44	...	76	88	...
705	48	56	11	90	102	12
73	48	59	...	60	70	...
730	42	52	...	44	51	...
731	6	7	...	16	19	...
8	2,650	2,569	3,029	4,082	3,648	6,687
80	416	492	63	699	789	160
803	96	117	...	183	213	...
805	107	122	37	119	125	86
809	191	227	26	355	402	74
81	281	260	381	364	326	591
811	275	259	351	355	324	542
82	152	143	192	234	209	382
820	136	124	192	216	189	382
83	183	200	107	88	68	209
830	78	77	81	32	6	185
831	102	121	11	53	59	12
84	33	40	...	72	84	...
840	30	36	...	70	82	...
85	7	9	...	10	12	...
86	19	17	26	19	20	12
87	82	98	7	60	70	...
872	59	70	7	35	41	...
88	956	790	1,725	1,443	1,008	4,052
880	357	153	1,308	787	295	3,744
881	86	51	251	30	35	...
882	294	346	52	360	408	74
883	102	99	114	128	111	234
884	107	130	...	116	135	...
89	521	520	528	1,093	1,062	1,281
890	521	520	528	1,093	1,062	1,281
9	766	767	765	...	...	...
90	766	767	765	...	...	...
900	766	767	765	...	...	...
			MAHE AREA			
All Divisions	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0	1,380	1,630	455	2,683	3,164	843
00	110	120	74	70	82	24
009	90	97	63	35	44	...
01	5	6	...	10	13	...
02	22	28	...	35	44	...
03	1,212	1,453	317	2,528	3,000	723
030	1,196	1,445	275	2,503	2,994	627

B—IV-9-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Division, Major Group and Minor Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification (Contd.)

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			MAHE AREA (Contd.)			
031	16	8	42	25	6	96
04	31	23	64	40	25	96
040	29	20	64	40	25	96
1	99	123	11	25	31	...
10	99	123	11	25	31	...
107	99	123	11	25	31	...
2 & 3	2,260	2,507	1,342	1,042	1,233	313
20	171	197	74	189	226	48
205	119	151	...	130	164	...
207	18	11	42	25	19	48
209	25	23	32	30	38	...
21	218	277	...	154	195	...
212	191	243	...	155	195	...
22	366	465	...	150	189	...
220	357	454	...	145	182	...
23	857	785	1,120	75	44	193
231	47	3	211	40	6	169
235	805	777	909	35	38	24
26	16	20	...	...	...	...
261	16	20	...	...	...	...
27	203	240	53	179	220	24
273	191	240	11	179	220	24
28	223	263	74	75	88	24
280	88	111	...	...	...	...
282	108	137	...	45	56	...
288	18	3	74	10	6	24
30	7	9	...	...	...	...
31	2	3	...	...	...	...
32	7	9	...	10	12	...
33	9	11	...	15	19	...
34—35	5	3	10	5	...	24
36	27	31	11	30	38	...
369	13	14	11	10	13	...
37	4	6	...	10	13	...
38	22	28	...	15	19	...
384	20	26	...	15	19	...
39	126	160	...	135	170	...
393	112	143	...	130	164	...
4	137	174	...	135	170	...
40	137	174	...	135	170	...
400	130	166	...	130	164	...
401	7	8	...	5	6	...
5	18	23	...	35	44	...
50	18	23	...	35	44	...
501	18	23	...	35	44	...
6	1,421	1,733	264	1,436	1,748	241

B—IV-9-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Division, Major Group and Minor Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification (Contd.)

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			MAHE AREA (Concld.)			
60—63	146	168	63	259	289	145
601	38	49	...	45	57	...
621	18	23	...	40	50	...
639	70	71	63	140	138	145
64—68	1,230	1,508	201	1,122	1,390	96
640	751	937	63	748	918	96
642	135	140	116	50	63	...
644	16	20	...	15	19	...
650	40	51	...	45	57	...
652	99	126	...	70	88	...
661	76	97	...	90	113	...
672	18	23	...	15	19	...
689	31	40	...	35	44	...
69	45	57	...	55	69	...
690	16	20	...	15	19	...
695	25	31	...	40	50	...
7	139	177	...	155	195	...
70—71	108	137	...	120	151	...
700	27	34	...	50	63	...
701	9	12	...	5	6	...
702	56	71	...	50	63	...
703	9	11	...	...	...	...
704	5	6	...	10	13	...
710	2	3	...	5	6	...
73	31	40	...	35	44	...
730	31	40	...	35	44	...
8	4,526	3,607	7,928	4,469	3,390	8,603
80	445	560	21	534	660	48
803	79	100	...	90	113	...
805	65	83	...	95	119	...
809	265	331	21	309	377	48
81	546	506	698	578	497	892
811	523	474	698	539	447	892
82	162	174	116	164	157	193
820	160	171	116	164	157	193
83	47	54	21	30	38	...
84	40	52	...	75	94	...
85	16	20	...	30	38	...
86	34	34	32	65	63	72
87	16	20	...	35	44	...
88	1,520	1,079	3,150	2,150	1,170	5,904
880	800	240	2,875	1,431	365	5,518
882	580	688	180	579	660	265
883	61	57	74	35	19	96
884	72	89	11	95	119	...
89	1,700	1,108	3,890	808	629	1,494
890	1,700	1,108	3,890	808	629	1,494
9	20	26	...	20	25	...
90	20	26	...	20	25	...
900	20	26	...	20	25	...

B—IV-9-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Division, Major Group and Minor Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification (Contd.)

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Total and Urban		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
YANAM AREA			
All Divisions	10,000	10,000	10,000
0	1,652	2,377	86
00	41	60	...
005	32	46	...
03	1,352	1,965	29
031	1,352	1,965	29
04	259	352	57
040	218	292	57
041	36	53	...
2 & 3	1,720	1,520	2,152
20	277	232	373
200	95	133	14
205	36	33	43
206	86	7	258
207	27	27	29
209	27	27	29
21	32	47	...
212	14	20	...
214	14	20	...
22	9	13	...
221	9	13	...
23	204	193	230
235	191	186	201
239	9	...	29
27	590	232	1,363
273	145	212	...
277	436	13	1,349
28	168	239	14
281	150	219	...
288	18	20	14
31	100	146	...
311	91	133	...
33	18	27	...
335	14	20	...
34—35	95	106	72
340	18	27	...
342	9	13	...
350	68	66	72
36	32	46	...
369	23	33	...
38	45	66	...
388	45	66	...
39	150	173	100
392	9	13	...
393	91	133	...
395	18	13	28
399	32	14	72
4	105	133	43
40	105	133	43
400	95	119	43
401	5	7	...
403	5	7	...
5	23	33	...
50	14	20	...
500	9	13	...
501	5	7	...
51	9	13	...
511	9	13	...
6	1,257	1,036	1,736
60—63	13	20	...
64—68	1,203	956	1,736
640	599	153	1,564
641	32	46	...
642	32	40	14
644	73	106	...
645	14	20	...
646	154	173	115
650	86	126	...
661	127	173	29
662	18	27	...
689	32	40	14
69	41	60	...
695	18	27	...
7	608	890	...
70—71	585	857	...

YANAM AREA (Contd.)

B—IV-9-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Division, Major Group and Minor Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification (Concld.)

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total and Urban		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
YANAM AREA (Contd·)			
701	50	73	...
702	9	13	...
703	18	27	...
705	45	66	...
706	331	485	...
707	132	193	...
73	23	33	...
730	18	27	...
8	4,571	3,918	5,983
80	445	618	72
803	91	133	...
805	209	272	72
809	123	179	...
81	309	365	187
811	241	279	158
812	54	80	...
82	109	139	43
820	95	120	43
83	50	47	57
84	72	106	...
840	54	80	...
85	27	40	...
86	32	40	14
87	23	33	...
88	572	458	818
880	186	80	416
882	127	166	43
883	218	153	359
89	5,932	2,072	4,792
890	2,932	2,072	4,792
9	64	93	...
90	64	93	...
900	64	93	...

B—V-1-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations

Occupational Division, Group and family of National Classification of Occupation	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY						
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0	515	507	548	816	739	1,138
00	27	33	1	45	54	4
001	12	15	...	20	24	...
009	8	10	1	11	13	2
02	5	6	1	8	9	2
03	39	45	16	66	77	23
030	16	18	9	38	43	19
031	12	13	5	9	11	...
04	70	47	164	112	74	271
040	19	3	84	44	6	199
041	14	...	68	13	...	68
042	31	36	10	45	56	...
05	223	198	324	393	304	764

B-V-1-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Contd.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	PONDICHERRY (Contd.)					
050	11	11	10	32	32	33
051	16	17	13	35	34	41
052	184	158	284	296	209	658
059	12	11	13	27	28	23
06	10	12	1	27	34	2
07	12	12	15	26	25	29
076	6	4	13	9	5	25
08	39	47	4	57	68	10
083	9	11	1	23	28	2
086	20	24	2	12	14	2
09	6	7	1	13	16	2
0X	84	100	21	69	78	31
0X0	58	70	8	50	58	19
0X2	18	22	5	5	6	...
1	165	199	31	284	338	58
10	44	53	7	83	99	12
100	5	6	...	8	9	...
101	31	37	4	68	82	10
102	2	3	...	3	4	...
104	5	6	3	3	3	2
11	4	5	1	9	11	...
111	3	3	1	6	8	...
12	2	2	...	5	7	...
13	115	139	23	187	221	46
130	2	1	4	3	4	...
131	9	12	...	14	17	...
133	19	23	3	45	54	8
134	6	8	...	16	20	...
135	71	87	6	90	110	6
136	5	5	4	10	9	10
139	3	2	6	8	5	21
2	678	833	69	1,242	1,492	199
20	94	115	9	172	205	31
200	81	101	1	148	183	2
201	8	10	1	18	22	2
21	31	34	20	73	77	60
211	27	30	15	62	66	46
22	1	1	...	2	3	...
28	445	553	26	842	1,023	83
280	418	520	23	802	976	77
289	27	33	3	40	47	6
29	107	130	14	153	184	25
290	107	130	14	153	184	25
3	1,517	1,380	2,054	1,666	1,831	975
30	1,047	1,008	1,200	1,303	1,422	805

B–V–1–Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Contd.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			PONDICHERRY (Contd.)			
300	38	46	11	109	127	33
301	1,009	962	1,190	1,194	1,295	772
31	36	44	2	56	68	6
312	17	22	...	24	30	...
32	159	70	512	96	104	62
320	136	44	496	24	28	8
321	23	25	16	71	76	54
33	271	253	339	210	235	102
330	230	215	290	164	200	12
331	39	36	49	45	34	89
34	4	5	1	1	2	...
4	1,167	1,361	405	538	632	143
40	35	41	9	12	15	2
402	19	23	6	6	7	...
41	514	590	212	193	210	124
411	237	255	165	74	72	83
412	54	63	22	55	61	29
413	177	221	6	55	68	2
415	41	50	4	8	9	2
42	2	3	...	2	2	...
43	608	717	181	327	400	17
430	456	571	7	202	249	6
431	116	145	3	123	151	6
439	36	2	171	2	1	4
44	8	10	3	4	5	...
5	7	8	1	3	4	...
50	5	6	1	2	2	...
501	5	6	1	1	1	...
509	N	N	...	1	1	...
51	2	2	...	1	2	...
510	N	N	...	N	1	...
511	2	2	...	1	1	...
6	357	448	5	484	598	8
60	1	1	...	N	1	...
61	26	33	...	39	48	...
610	25	32	...	38	47	...
63	2	2	...	4	4	...
64	287	360	2	388	479	4
641	80	101	1	125	155	2
642	129	162	...	227	281	...
643	73	91	1	28	35	...
649	4	5	N	6	7	2
65	1	1	...	2	2	...
66	3	4	...	5	6	...
67	4	5	2	9	11	4

B-V-1-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Contd.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	PONDICHERRY (Contd.)					
68	14	18	1	18	23	...
680	12	16	...	16	19	...
69	19	24	...	19	24	...
691	9	11	...	9	11	...
693	7	9	...	8	10	...
7—8	4,425	4,295	4,936	3,382	3,238	3,981
70	1,395	1,231	2,038	816	576	1,818
701	39	32	69	2	3	...
702	521	327	1,281	125	73	342
704	707	759	502	612	457	1,261
708	27	6	108	43	3	21
709	54	52	63	8	9	2
71	178	194	114	224	229	203
710	160	183	67	208	217	172
72	29	35	3	25	30	4
720	28	34	2	24	29	4
73	55	68	4	50	61	2
733	46	57	3	38	46	2
74	116	145	1	198	245	2
741	105	131	1	176	218	2
75	171	214	5	179	221	4
753	96	120	1	105	131	...
754	25	30	3	31	38	...
76	89	110	10	125	149	23
760	58	72	6	88	106	12
77	215	268	7	155	190	8
770	190	237	5	145	179	4
78	26	32	2	30	38	...
780	26	32	2	30	38	...
79	251	307	33	111	132	27
791	212	266	...	78	96	...
80	27	33	4	35	41	8
81	78	72	105	11	9	17
811	72	67	91	8	7	10
82	194	134	429	128	140	79
820	41	28	89	19	21	12
824	70	29	232	45	45	48
83	10	11	5	6	7	...
84	41	52	...	38	47	...
842	41	52	...	38	47	...
85	76	46	192	83	40	267
850	45	25	122	36	13	128
86	5	7	...	3	3	...
87	53	65	3	14	17	...
89	1,416	1,271	1,981	1,151	1,064	1,519

B-V-1-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Contd.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			PONDICHERRY (Concld.)			
899	1,410	1,265	1,980	1,140	1,049	1,519
9	1,138	934	1,934	1,582	1,124	3,498
90	220	272	16	299	365	23
901	133	166	2	220	273	2
903	79	96	13	67	78	21
91	437	212	1,320	884	371	3,032
911	140	96	312	222	127	621
912	288	113	977	647	237	2,360
92	68	79	24	126	149	33
920	68	79	24	126	149	33
93	106	78	215	71	41	197
931	103	74	214	69	38	197
94	89	111	1	69	86	...
940	89	111	1	69	86	...
95	206	168	353	107	85	199
950	197	157	353	99	75	199
96	1	1	...	2	2	...
97	4	5	2	12	13	6
99	7	8	3	12	12	8
X	31	35	17	3	4	...
X8	30	33	17	N	1	...
X80	30	33	17	N	1	...
X9	1	2	...	3	3	...
X90	1	2	...	3	3	...
			PONDICHERRY AREA			
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0	475	453	561	942	816	1,472
00	31	38	2	57	69	7
001	12	15	...	22	27	...
009	11	14	1	18	21	3
02	4	5	1	8	9	3
03	36	40	19	79	91	31
030	19	21	11	54	61	24
031	11	12	6	6	7	...
04	72	46	176	127	79	327
040	18	1	85	45	2	227
041	16	1	74	18	....	93
042	31	36	5	52	65	...
05	203	169	333	443	310	1,005
050	13	13	14	49	47	55
052	173	139	307	353	218	918
059	12	13	10	34	37	24
06	7	9	...	23	28	...
07	12	12	12	35	35	34

B-V-1-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Contd.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	PONDICHERRY AREA (Contd.)					
071	5	6	1	18	21	3
08	33	40	4	68	80	17
082	5	7	1	16	19	3
083	9	11	1	26	32	3
086	13	16	1	12	14	3
09	7	9	1	20	24	3
0X	70	85	13	82	91	45
0X0	48	58	9	56	63	28
0X2	15	19	...	9	11	...
1	131	157	28	302	356	72
10	44	54	7	104	124	17
100	4	5	...	11	13	...
101	32	40	4	86	104	14
102	2	2	...	3	3	...
104	5	6	3	3	3	3
11	4	4	1	8	10	...
110	2	2	...	3	3	...
111	2	2	1	5	7	...
12	2	2	...	7	9	...
120	2	2	...	7	7	...
13	81	97	20	183	213	55
131	9	12	...	16	20	...
133	21	26	3	58	70	7
134	7	9	...	22	28	...
135	35	42	4	61	74	3
136	5	5	6	13	11	17
139	4	3	7	13	9	28
2	727	895	78	1,535	1,838	262
20	82	100	13	183	214	52
200	66	83	1	145	179	3
201	10	12	1	28	33	3
21	39	42	27	110	113	100
211	33	36	21	92	96	76
22	1	1	...	3	4	...
28	493	615	23	1,078	1,314	86
280	465	580	20	1,034	1,261	79
289	28	35	3	44	53	7
29	112	137	15	161	193	24
290	112	137	15	161	193	24
3	1,289	1,143	1,854	1,524	1,692	815
30	871	827	1,045	1,225	1,333	774
300	24	29	9	80	93	31
301	847	798	1,036	1,145	1,240	743
31	31	39	2	50	60	7
312	15	19	...	20	25	...

B-V-I-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Contd.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	PONDICHERRY AREA (Contd.)					
32	136	68	396	89	105	17
320	117	45	394	20	23	10
321	18	23	2	67	81	7
33	249	207	410	158	192	17
330	230	188	394	118	143	14
331	18	18	16	39	47	3
34	2	2	1	2	2	...
4	1,072	1,269	309	193	219	86
40	11	13	2	6	7	...
41	551	629	247	175	197	83
411	269	290	188	44	48	24
412	63	73	26	66	72	41
413	184	229	8	62	76	3
415	29	36	4	1	1	...
42	2	3	...	2	3	...
43	498	612	57	6	7	3
430	451	566	7	1	2	...
431	35	44	1	4	4	3
439	11	2	48	1	1	...
44	10	12	3	4	5	...
5	2	3	...	3	4	...
50	N	N	...	1	1	...
509	N	N	...	1	1	...
51	2	3	...	2	3	...
510	N	N	...	N	1	...
511	2	3	...	2	2	...
6	371	466	6	562	693	14
60	1	1	...	N	1	...
61	18	23	...	N	1	...
610	18	22	...	...	...	...
63	2	2	...	3	3	...
64	311	391	3	503	621	7
641	82	103	1	127	157	3
642	175	221	...	356	440	...
643	49	61	1	12	15	...
649	5	6	1	7	8	3
65	1	1	...	3	3	...
66	2	3	...	2	3	...
67	5	6	2	11	12	7
670	4	4	3	10	11	7
68	13	16	1	18	22	...
680	10	12	...	15	18	...
69	18	23	...	22	27	...
691	10	12	...	10	12	...
693	7	9	...	10	12	...

B-V-1-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Contd.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	PONDICHERRY AREA (Contd.)					
7—8	4,743	4,609	5,264	3,267	3,170	3,674
70	1,845	1,647	2,615	1,246	923	2,608
701	55	44	95	4	5	...
702	723	456	1,754	200	119	540
703	25	30	6	23	28	3
704	923	990	664	982	729	2,047
709	60	71	18	13	16	3
71	182	196	126	248	239	289
710	164	185	83	228	223	248
72	30	37	4	7	7	3
720	29	36	2	6	7	3
73	63	78	4	66	81	3
733	51	64	3	48	59	3
74	106	133	2	190	235	4
741	96	120	2	168	208	3
75	212	266	5	236	290	7
752	26	33	...	13	16	...
753	117	147	...	139	172	...
754	30	37	3	38	47	...
76	105	129	12	155	184	34
760	73	90	9	118	141	21
77	214	267	7	152	186	7
770	192	240	7	147	181	7
78	26	32	3	35	43	...
780	26	32	3	35	43	...
79	267	327	35	102	122	21
791	230	281	...	65	76	21
80	34	42	5	49	58	14
81	89	82	116	5	3	10
811	80	76	97	1	1	...
82	188	113	479	85	92	55
820	29	22	55	17	20	7
823	26	33	...	...	...	...
824	77	20	296	30	32	25
83	11	12	7	5	6	...
84	8	10	...	7	8	...
85	70	44	167	61	29	196
850	34	22	81	1	2	...
86	7	9	...	3	3	...
87	63	79	1	12	16	...
870	26	32	...	3	3	...
876	26	32	1	7	8	...
89	1,223	1,106	1,676	603	645	423
899	1,219	1,101	1,675	593	633	423
9	1,161	970	1,899	1,672	1,212	3,605

B-V-1--Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Contd.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			PONDICHERRY AREA (Concld.)			
90	240	297	21	343	416	38
901	144	180	3	261	322	3
903	88	106	18	69	77	34
91	404	198	1,199	956	433	3,158
911	130	87	294	253	156	660
912	266	108	876	689	270	2,456
92	63	73	23	131	154	31
920	63	73	23	131	154	31
93	118	93	216	68	40	186
931	115	89	216	67	39	186
94	89	111	1	54	67	...
940	89	111	1	54	67	...
95	238	188	433	95	77	168
950	227	173	433	83	62	168
96	N	1	...	2	3	...
97	4	4	3	11	11	10
99	5	5	3	12	11	14
X	29	35	1	...	...	...
X8	28	34	1	...	..	...
X80	28	34	1	...	...	...
X9	1	1	...	...	...	...
X90	1	1	...	...	...	...
			KARAIKAL AREA			
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0	608	630	506	659	619	899
00	14	17	...	23	27	...
001	8	10	...	9	10	...
02	8	10	...	7	8	...
021	7	9	...	7	8	...
03	47	55	11	51	57	12
030	8	10	4	13	18	12
031	7	8	4	5	6	...
033	9	10	3	14	16	...
039	17	21	...	..	...	...
04	67	44	170	112	74	345
040	23	7	100	53	14	283
041	14	...	70	9	...	62
042	25	30	...	42	49	...
05	240	235	262	328	297	517
052	225	220	244	297	262	505
059	10	8	18	19	20	12
06	12	15	...	32	37	...
07	13	11	22	9	8	12
076	9	6	22	2	...	12
08	65	78	8	51	60	...
083	10	12	...	26	31	...

B—V-1-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Contd.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	KARAIKAL AREA (Contd.)					
086	49	53	8	14	16	...
09	2	2	...	2	2	...
0X	140	163	33	44	49	13
0X0	102	121	11	42	47	13
0X2	34	36	22	...	...	...
1	201	240	18	206	236	25
10	35	41	7	42	49	...
101	24	29	...	37	43	...
104	7	6	7	2	2	...
11	6	7	...	11	13	...
111	5	6	...	9	11	...
12	1	1	...	2	2	...
13	159	191	11	151	172	25
131	10	12	...	9	10	...
133	15	18	...	32	37	...
134	3	4	...	9	10	...
135	124	149	4	84	99	...
136	5	6	...	8	10	...
2	620	740	63	1,070	1,213	209
20	169	206	...	255	297	...
200	163	197	...	251	293	...
21	10	12	...	19	22	...
211	10	12	...	19	22	...
28	361	427	56	659	738	185
280	333	393	52	615	689	173
289	28	34	4	44	49	12
29	80	95	7	137	156	24
290	80	95	7	137	156	24
3	2,482	2,232	3,646	2,355	2,535	1,269
30	1,727	1,614	2,253	1,759	1,896	936
300	30	36	...	74	84	12
301	1,697	1,578	2,250	1,685	1,812	924
31	61	74	4	107	123	12
312	30	36	...	51	59	...
319	25	30	...	51	57	12
32	302	85	1,311	153	129	296
320	258	50	1,226	37	41	13
321	44	35	85	116	88	283
33	379	443	78	336	387	25
330	270	324	...	322	371	25
331	101	109	63	14	16	...
34	13	16	...	...	...	...
4	1,363	1,456	927	299	328	123
40	112	127	40	9	10	...
402	69	77	33	7	8	...

B—V-1-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Contd.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	KARAIKAL AREA (Contd.)					
403	23	28	...	...	...	...
409	16	19	...	...	...	...
41	502	588	100	230	248	123
411	179	201	78	91	90	98
412	31	35	15	32	33	25
413	193	234	...	77	90	...
415	99	119	7	30	35	...
43	747	738	787	56	66	...
430	340	413	...	42	49	...
431	267	323	...	14	17	...
439	140	...	783	...	...	...
44	2	3	...	4	4	...
6	335	407	...	334	389	...
61	3	3	...	...	...	...
63	1	1	...	2	2	...
64	274	333	...	267	312	...
641	74	90	...	146	170	...
642	19	23	...	51	60	...
643	180	219	...	70	82	...
66	7	9	...	10	12	...
660	4	5	...	7	8	...
67	4	6	...	11	12	...
68	21	25	...	21	24	...
680	20	25	...	19	22	...
69	25	30	...	23	27	...
691	10	12	...	11	12	...
693	16	13	...	5	6	...
7—8	3,340	3,428	2,933	3,590	3,601	3,522
70	33	26	67	2	...	12
704	24	20	44	...	...	...
71	163	172	118	200	209	148
710	138	159	37	190	201	123
72	24	28	4	60	68	12
720	24	28	...	60	68	12
73	41	49	...	28	33	...
733	37	45	...	23	27	...
74	151	184	...	281	328	...
741	136	165	...	248	289	...
75	74	88	11	113	131	...
753	46	55	...	60	70	...
76	56	67	4	104	119	12
760	24	29	...	60	70	...
77	231	278	11	197	225	25
770	213	258	...	176	205	...

B—V-1-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Contd.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	KARAIKAL AREA (Concld.)					
78	36	44	...	37	43	...
780	36	44	...	37	43	...
79	264	311	44	160	172	86
791	230	270	41	135	143	86
794	23	29	...	19	23	...
80	11	13	...	21	25	...
81	62	53	103	2	2	...
811	59	50	103	...	...	...
82	225	178	443	192	188	209
820	97	57	281	35	33	49
824	46	36	89	70	55	160
825	31	36	...	32	37	...
827	20	23	...	42	49	...
83	11	13	...	14	16	...
84	76	93	...	95	111	...
842	76	93	...	95	111	...
85	118	63	373	174	76	764
850	101	46	355	142	45	727
86	1	2	...	4	4	...
87	35	40	15	23	27	...
871	18	18	15	...	...	...
89	1,728	1,726	1,740	1,885	1,824	2,254
899	1,723	1,719	1,740	1,877	1,814	2,254
9	1,034	855	1,869	1,488	1,078	3,953
90	183	222	4	293	342	...
901	112	136	...	200	234	...
903	67	81	...	84	98	...
91	434	213	1,466	743	293	3,448
911	142	102	329	176	105	603
912	280	107	1,086	543	182	2,709
92	81	94	22	118	133	25
920	81	94	22	118	133	25
93	78	41	251	60	31	234
931	74	36	251	60	31	234
94	104	126	...	114	133	...
940	104	126	...	114	133	...
95	131	132	122	128	109	246
950	130	132	122	127	107	246
96	1	1	...	2	2	...
97	7	9	...	18	21	...
99	15	17	4	12	14	...
X	17	13	37	...	...	...
X8	17	13	37	...	...	...
X80	17	13	37	...	...	...

B—V-1–Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Contd.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			MAHE AREA			
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0	744	734	782	763	736	868
00	27	34	...	50	63	...
001	22	29	...	40	50	...
03	61	74	11	55	63	24
030	13	14	10	20	19	24
031	38	49	...	30	38	...
04	70	63	95	74	57	145
040	13	...	63	25	...	120
042	40	51	...	40	50	...
05	432	406	528	404	352	603
051	207	211	190	334	314	410
052	200	177	285	45	25	120
053	9	6	21	20	13	48
059	11	6	32	5	...	24
06	27	31	10	60	69	24
061	11	14	...	25	31	...
069	13	14	10	30	32	24
07	18	17	21	25	19	48
076	11	9	21	20	13	48
08	22	29	...	25	31	...
086	9	11	...	10	13	...
09	4	3	11	5	6	...
0X	83	77	106	65	76	24
0X0	36	46	...	50	63	...
0X2	16	14	21	...	...	...
0X9	29	17	74	10	13	...
1	476	577	106	524	642	72
10	61	77	...	75	94	...
100	13	17	...	5	6	...
101	34	43	...	60	75	...
104	7	9	...	...	...	...
11	4	6	...	10	13	...
12	4	6	...	10	13	...
13	407	488	106	429	522	72
130	22	11	69	20	25	...
131	11	14	...	20	25	...
133	22	23	21	30	25	48
135	348	437	21	359	447	24
2	398	497	32	439	535	72
20	22	29	...	20	25	...
200	9	12	...	15	19	...
201	13	17	...	5	6	...
21	18	23	...	15	19	...
210	5	6	...	...	...	...
211	13	17	...	15	19	...

B—V-1-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Contd.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MAHE AREA (Contd.)					
28	241	305	...	249	315	...
280	241	305	...	249	315	...
29	117	140	32	155	176	72
290	117	140	32	155	176	72
3	1,209	1,496	148	1,332	1,616	241
30	967	1,196	116	1,037	1,245	241
300	234	280	63	479	566	145
301	733	916	53	558	679	96
31	13	17	...	10	13	...
32	36	46	...	75	94	...
320	20	26	...	40	50	...
321	16	20	...	35	44	...
33	189	231	32	205	258	...
330	187	228	32	205	258	...
34	4	6	...	5	6	...
4	1,383	1,730	95	2,469	3,057	217
40	58	71	10	10	6	24
403	49	63	10	...	...	...
41	162	197	32	45	38	72
411	20	17	32	35	25	72
413	133	168	...	...	...	...
42	7	8	...	...	...	...
43	1,151	1,448	53	2,404	3,000	121
430	1,147	1,448	32	2,394	3,000	72
44	4	6	...	10	13	...
5	88	109	10	5	6	...
50	83	103	10	5	6	...
501	83	103	10	5	6	...
51	5	6	...	...	...	...
511	5	6	...	...	...	...
6	115	146	...	134	170	...
63	2	3	...	5	6	...
630	2	3	...	5	6	...
64	81	103	...	84	107	...
640	2	3	...	5	6	...
641	63	80	...	64	82	...
642	2	3	...	5	6	...
643	11	14	...	5	7	...
649	3	3	...	5	6	...
66	7	8	...	15	19	...
660	2	3	...	5	6	...
662	4	5	...	10	13	...
68	20	26	...	25	32	...
680	18	23	...	20	25	...
681	2	3	...	5	7	...

B—V-1-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Contd.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MAHE AREA (Contd.)					
69	5	6	...	5	6	...
691	2	3	...	...	...	...
693	3	3	...	5	6	...
7—8	4,067	3,706	5,402	2,249	2,201	2,434
70	834	774	1,057	65	31	193
702	34	...	137	40	...	169
704	623	768	85	...	25	24
709	175	...	825	...	...	...
71	198	240	42	189	226	48
710	189	237	...	180	220	24
72	2	3	...	...	...	...
73	18	20	11	10	13	...
74	122	154	...	130	164	...
741	115	146	...	130	164	...
75	29	37	...	25	31	...
76	32	40	...	65	82	...
77	202	257	...	65	82	...
770	117	148	...	65	82	...
779	85	109	...	...	...	...
78	4	6	...	10	13	...
79	106	134	...	95	119	...
791	103	131	...	90	113	...
80	7	8	...	...	...	...
81	2	3	...	...	...	...
82	187	226	42	259	327	...
824	81	103	...	80	101	...
825	70	89	...	155	195	...
84	355	451	...	144	182	...
842	355	451	...	144	182	...
85	13	14	11	15	13	24
87	9	11	...	15	19	...
89	1,947	1,328	4,239	1,162	899	2,169
899	1,947	1,328	4,239	1,162	899	2,169
9	1,385	879	3,256	2,045	987	6,096
90	117	148	...	125	157	...

B—V-1-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Contd.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MAHE AREA (Concld.)					
901	90	114	...	105	132	...
903	22	29	...	...	13	...
91	998	451	3,023	1,526	434	5,711
911	299	214	613	299	63	1,205
912	695	234	2,400	1,227	371	4,506
92	81	89	53	179	195	120
920	81	89	53	179	195	120
93	54	37	116	80	44	217
931	54	37	116	80	44	217
94	72	88	11	95	119	...
940	72	88	...	95	119	...
95	52	51	53	20	13	48
950	52	51	53	20	13	48
96	5	6	...	5	6	...
97	2	3	...	5	6	...
99	4	6	...	10	13	...
X	135	126	169	40	50	...
X8	119	106	169	5	6	...
X80	119	106	169	5	6	...
X9	16	20	...	35	44	...
X90	16	20	...	35	44	...

B—V-1-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Contd.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total and Urban		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
YANAM AREA			
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000
0	404	505	186
00	14	20	...
001	14	20	...
02	14	20	...
023	14	20	...
03	27	40	...
031	18	27	...
032	5	7	...
039	4	6	...
04	45	53	29
040	27	26	29
042	9	13	...
045	5	7	...
046	4	7	...
05	200	226	143
050	4	7	...
051	45	53	28
052	132	159	72
053	5	...	14
059	14	7	29
06	18	26	...
061	14	20	...
069	4	6	...
07	4	...	14
076	4	...	14
08	27	40	...
082	4	7	...
083	14	20	...
086	9	13	...
09	5	7	...
090	5	7	...
0X	50	73	...
0X0	32	46	...
0X1	18	27	...
1	150	206	29
10	50	66	14
100	9	13	...
101	27	33	14
102	9	13	...
104	9	13	...
11	14	20	...
110	5	7	...
111	9	13	...
13	86	120	14
130	4	7	...
131	9	13	...
133	5	7	...
134	9	13	...
135	59	80	14
2	404	591	...
20	18	27	...
200	18	27	...
21	14	20	...
210	5	7	...
211	9	13	...
28	227	332	...
280	195	286	...
289	32	46	...
29	145	212	...
290	145	212	...
3	1,171	910	1,736
30	899	797	1,119
300	55	80	...
301	844	717	1,119
31	9	13	...
32	23	27	14
321	23	27	14

B—V-1-Distribution of 10,000 Workers Other Than Those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations (Concld.)

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total and Urban		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
YANAM AREA (Contd.)			
33	240	73	603
330	36	53	...
331	204	20	603
4	1,766	2,417	359
40	68	100	...
404	68	100	...
41	359	372	330
411	272	252	316
412	82	120	...
43	1,339	1,945	29
431	1,335	1,939	29
5	9	13	...
50	9	13	...
501	9	13	...
6	653	956	...
61	436	637	...
610	436	637	...
63	13	20	...
630	13	20	...
64	181	266	...
641	113	166	...
643	50	73	...
649	18	27	...
67	5	7	...
68	9	13	...
680	9	13	...
69	9	13	...
7—8	4,662	3,712	6,714
70	640	199	1,592
704	182	179	186
708	440	...	1,377
71	145	212	...
710	145	212	...
72	82	120	...
720	82	120	...
73	27	40	...
733	27	40	...
74	100	146	...
741	91	133	...
75	100	146	...

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total and Urban		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
YANAM AREA (Concld.)			
753	73	106	...
76	27	40	...
77	150	219	...
770	123	179	...
775	30	40	...
79	63	93	...
791	63	93	...
81	86	93	72
811	86	93	72
82	141	173	72
821	23	27	...
824	50	53	43
825	50	66	...
84	9	13	...
85	68	40	129
859	45	20	100
86	5	7	...
89	3,019	2,171	4,849
890	41	60	...
899	2,978	2,111	4,849
9	781	690	976
90	163	239	...
901	100	146	...
903	59	86	...
91	173	53	430
910	...	7	14
911	64	33	129
912	95	13	273
92	73	106	...
920	73	106	...
93	109	73	187
930	18	27	...
931	91	46	187
94	36	53	...
940	36	53	...
95	213	146	359
950	213	146	359
97	5	7	...
99	9	13	...
999	9	13	...

Note: Figures for Major Groups and Families which form less than 1% of total workers have not been shown.

B—VI-1-Distribution of 1,000 Workers in Each Occupational Division

Union Territory/Area	Occupational Division (N.C.O.)	Total literate workers		Literate (without educational level)	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
PONDICHERRY	**All Divisions**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**742**	**644**
	0	1,000	1,000	438	420
	1	1,000	1,000	528	625
	2	1,000	1,000	655	551
	3	1,000	1,000	828	786
	4	1,000	1,000	806	583
	5	1,000	...	600	...
	6	1,000	1,000	782	...
	7—8	1,000	1,000	840	814
	9	1,000	1,000	794	887
	X	1,000	...	428	...
Pondicherry Area	**All Divisions**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**730**	**650**
	0	1,000	1,000	445	427
	1	1,000	1,000	492	600
	2	1,000	1,000	647	426
	3	1,000	1,000	807	800
	4	1,000	1,000	858	800
	5	1,000	...	600	...
	6	1,000	1,000	839	...
	7—8	1,000	1,000	849	884
	9	1,000	1,000	776	905
Karaikal Area	**All Divisions**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**897**	**796**
	0	1,000	1,000	554	562
	1	1,000	1,000	700	1,000
	2	1,000	1,000	803	1,000
	3	1,000	1,000	946	1,000
	4	1,000	1,000	976	1,000
	6	1,000	...	934	...
	7—8	1,000	1,000	976	923
	9	1,000	1,000	960	1,000
Mahe Area	**All Divisions**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**700**	**553**
	0	1,000	1,000	359	194
	1	1,000	1,000	622	1,000
	2	1,000	1,000	428	1,000
	3	1,000	1,000	762	167
	4	1,000	1,000	818	667
	6	1,000	...	560	...
	7—8	1,000	1,000	785	637
	9	1,000	1,000	763	805
	X	1,000	...	428	...

and in Each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas Only

Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree		University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
104	**109**	**109**	**199**	**3**	...	**1**	**1**	**32**	**39**
50	82	270	395	18	...	4	2	139	82
65	42	218	250	9	...	3	...	162	83
70	39	224	397	6	...	N	...	44	13
92	143	74	53	...	...	...	...	6	18
151	417	21	...	7	...	...	...	11	...
400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	...	82	1,000	...	...	2	...	2	...
135	165	22	21	N	...	...	...	3	...
149	98	45	4	...	...	...	...	11	11
429	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	**80**	**123**	**212**	**4**	...	N	**1**	**42**	**51**
35	78	237	379	24	...	2	2	157	99
35	50	232	250	12	...	2	...	208	100
56	49	238	508	6	...	...	...	52	17
93	100	92	67	...	...	...	...	8	33
75	200	37	...	15	...	...	...	8	...
400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	...	89	1,000	...	...	3	...	3	...
117	95	28	21	1	...	...	...	5	...
165	74	46	5	...	...	...	...	13	16
19	**24**	**62**	**162**	**2**	...	...	...	**17**	**12**
14	41	265	356	7	...	...	...	126	27
27	...	173	...	9	...	...	...	91	...
54	...	117	...	5	...	...	...	21	...
12	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	39	7	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
160	**236**	**114**	**179**	**2**	...	**4**	...	**14**	**8**
60	139	410	556	8	...	26	...	77	28
122	...	200	...	...	...	11	...	45	...
131	...	405	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
149	666	85	167	...	...	...	...	4	...
166	333	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
280	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
201	333	14	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
175	195	44	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
429	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B—VI-1 Distribution of 1,000 Workers in Each Occupational Division

Union Territory Area	Occupational Division (N. C. O.)	Total		Technical Degree or Engineering		Medicine	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		17	18	19	20	21	22
PONDICHERRY	All Divisions	9	8	2	...	6	6
	0	81	19	15	...	55	13
	1	15	...	3	...	3	...
	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	4	...	2	...	...	...
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	2	...	...	...	2	...
	7—8	N	...	...	...	N	...
	9	1	...	...	...	...	...
	X	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	All Divisions	12	6	2	...	8	5
	0	100	15	19	...	70	12
	1	19	...	5	...	5	...
	2	1	...	N	...	...	...
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	7	...	...	...	...	...
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	3	...	...	...	3	...
	7—8	N	...	...	...	N	...
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	All Divisions	3	6	1	...	2	6
	0	34	14	4	...	27	14
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	12	...	12	...	...	...
	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7—8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	2	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	All Divisions	6	24	1	...	3	8
	0	60	83	8	...	26	28
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7—8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	X	...	...	...	...	...	...

and in Each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas Only (Contd.)

Diploma equal to Degree

Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
N	...	N	...	1	...	N	2	...	...
...	...	1	...	7	...	3	6	...	...
1	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N	...	N	...	2	...	N	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	10	...	...	3	...	...
2	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	55	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B—VI-1-Distribution of 10,000 Workers in Each Occupational Division

Union Territory/Area	Occupational Division (N. C. O.)	Total literate workers		Literate (without educational level)	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Yanam Area	**All Divisions**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**185**	**348**
	0	1,000	1,000	26	...
	1	1,000	1,000	74	...
	2	1,000	...	71	...
	3	1,000	1,000	124	750
	4	1,000	1,000	431	...
	6	1,000	...	213	...
	7—8	1,000	1,000	258	444
	9	1,000	1,000	111	444

Union Territory/Area	Occupational Division (N. C. O.)	Technical Degree or Diploma: Total		Engineering		Medicine	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		17	18	19	20	21	22
Yanam Area	**All Divisions**	**10**	...	**2**	...	**3**	...
	0	66	...	13	...	27	...
	1	**74**	...	...	...	...	...
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7—8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Divisions with complete nil entries have been omitted.

and in Each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas Only (Concld.)

Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diplmoa not equal to Degree		Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree		University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Techincal Degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
628	**500**	**154**	**152**	**4**	...	**1**	...	**18**	...
355	308	487	692	...	...	13	...	53	...
482	...	259	1,000	...	...	...	...	111	...
500	...	405	...	12	...	...	...	12	...
743	250	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
446	1,000	15	...	31	...	...	...	77	...
705	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
715	556	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
746	556	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Diploma equal to Degree

Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	**1**	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B—VII-PART-A—1-Number Per 1,000 Persons Working Principally As Cultivators Who Are Working (1) As Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers (2) As Cultivators and At Household Industry in Rural Areas Only

Union Territory/ Area	Number Per 1,000 of Cultivators whose secondary work is			
	As Agricultural Labourer		At Household Industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	225	72	17	1
Pondicherry Area	242	78	19	2
Karaikal Area	149	40	3	...
Mahe Area	59	32	23	...

B—VII-PART-A—2-Number Per 1,000 Persons Working Principally As Cultivators Who Are Working (1) As Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers (2) As Cultivators and At Household Industry in Rural Areas Only

Union Territory/ Area	Number Per 1,000 of Agricultural Labourers whose secondary work is			
	As Cultivator		At Household Industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	30	15	1	N
Pondicherry	39	21	1	N
Karaikal Area	10	1	N	N
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...

B—VII-Part A—3-Number Per 1,000 Persons Working Principally At Household Industry Who Are Working (1) At Household Industry and As Cultivators (2) At Household Industry and As Agricultural Labourers

Union Territory/ Area	Number per 1,000 at Household Industry whose secondary work is			
	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	TOTAL			
PONDICHERRY	30	5	13	8
Pondicherry Area	32	7	13	9
Karaikal Area	18	1	10	6
Mahe Area	...	...	3	...
Yanam Area	60	...	26	3
	RURAL			
PONDICHERRY	37	7	16	11
Pondicherry Area	44	9	18	13
Karaikal Area	19	1	7	7
Mahe Area	...	...	3	...
	URBAN			
PONDICHERRY	13	...	6	N
Pondicherry Area	2	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	12	...	24	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	60	...	26	3

NOTE: *1. The whole of Yanam Area is treated as urban.*
2. 'N' denotes negligible figure.

B—VIII-Part-A-1-Distribution of 1,000 Males According to Educational

Union Territory / Area	Age-group		Total Unemployed		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PONDICHERRY	15+	A	1,000	1,000	95	216	594	243	113	81
	15—19	A	1,000	1,000	127	...	620	...	155	200
	20—24	A	1,000	1,000	66	95	557	381	89	...
	25—29	A	1,000	1,000	74	500	590	250	131	...
	30—34	A	1,000	1,000	175	250	650	...	100	500
	35+	A	1,000	1,000	151	1,000	679	...	94	...
	15+	B	1,000	1,000	107	100	747	500	56	...
	15—19	B	1,000	...	189	...	568	...	189	...
	20—24	B	1,000	1,000	101	...	652	...	116	...
	25—34	B	1,000	1,000	65	...	758	...	46	...
	35—44	B	1,000	1,000	120	500	795	500	25	...
	45—59	B	1,000	1,000	75	...	839	1,000	32	...
	60+	B	1,000	...	286	...	643	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	15+	A	1,000	1,000	115	296	592	297	123	111
	15—19	A	1,000	1,000	141	...	624	...	129	333
	20—24	A	1,000	1,000	81	154	558	538	116	...
	25—29	A	1,000	1,000	88	500	667	250	105	...
	30—34	A	1,000	1,000	304	250	478	...	131	500
	35+	A	1,000	1,000	143	1,000	643	...	178	...
	15+	B	1,000	1,000	109	143	696	571	76	...
	15—19	B	1,000	...	182	...	409	...	318	...
	20—24	B	1,000	...	68	...	591	...	159	...
	25—34	B	1,000	1,000	67	...	733	...	56	...
	35—44	B	1,000	1,000	123	1,000	737	...	35	...
	45—59	B	1,000	1,000	101	...	797	1,000	29	...
	60+	B	1,000	...	286	...	619	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	15+	A	1,000	1,000	88	...	719	...	58	...
	15—19	A	1,000	1,000	114	...	714	...	86	...
	20—24	A	1,000	...	61	...	712	...	15	...
	25—29	A	1,000	...	73	...	659	...	146	...
	30—34	A	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
	35+	A	1,000	...	235	...	706	...	...	...
	15+	B	1,000	1,000	120	...	845	1,000	7	...
	15—19	B	1,000	...	200	...	800	...	...	...
	20—24	B	1,000	...	166	...	750	...	42	...
	25—34	B	1,000	...	89	...	844	...	...	...
	35—44	B	1,000	1,000	136	...	864	1,000	...	...
	45—59	B	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...

and Females Who Are Unemployed in Each Age-group Level in Urban Areas Only

Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree		University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree		Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree					
								Total		Engineering		Medicine	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
180	433	2	27	...	...	13	...	3	...	2	...	1	...
98	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
266	524	4	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
164	...	...	250	...	...	25	...	16	...	8	...	8	...
75	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	400	4	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	1,000	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	1,000	6	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...
36	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	259	3	37	...	...	14	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
106	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221	308	6	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	...	...	250	...	...	35	...	17	...	...	...	17	...
87	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	286	7	...	...	...	13	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	1,000	11	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...
48	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	1,000	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B—VIII-Part-A-1-Distribution of 1,000 Males According to Educational

Union Territory / Area	Age-group		Total Unemployed		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mahe Area	15+	A	1,000	1,000	38	...	430	125	165	...
	15—19	A	1,000	...	100	...	500	...	400	...
	20—24	A	1,000	1,000	...	...	276	125	103	...
	25—29	A	1,000	...	56	...	389	...	56	...
	30—34	A	1,000	...	...	...	600	...	200	...
	35+	A	1,000	...	...	...	857	...	...	...
	15+	B	1,000	1,000	41	...	816	...	61	...
	20—24	B	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
	25—34	B	1,000	...	...	...	750	...	62	...
	35—44	B	1,000	...	63	...	813	...	62	...
	45—59	B	1,000	...	...	...	900	...	100	...
	60+	B	1,000	...	167	...	833	...	...	...
Yanam Area	15+	A	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	231	...
	15—19	A	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—24	A	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25—29	A	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
	35+	A	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15+	B	1,000	...	334	...	...	...	333	...
	25—34	B	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
	60+	B	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

and Females Who Are Unemployed in Each Age-group Level in Urban Areas only (Concld.)

Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree		University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree		Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree					
								Total		Engineering		Medicine	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
354	875	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
621	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
444	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
615	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: 1. *A*: *Persons seeking employment for the first time.*
2. *B*: *Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.*
3. *There are no technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree holders in Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying, Technology, Teaching and others.*
4. *Age-groups with complete nil entries been omitted.*

B-VIII—Part-B-1—Distribution of 1,000 Males and Females Who Are Unemployed by Educational Level in Rural Areas Only

Union Territory/ Area	Total Unemployed		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PONDICHERRY	1,000	1,000	235	447	533	184	129	53	103	316
Pondicherry Area	1,000	1,000	290	513	538	226	110	32	62	194
Karaikal Area	1,000	1,000	70	...	638	...	84	...	203	1,000
Mahe Area	1,000	1,000	62	...	205	...	445	167	288	833

B—X-1-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households (1) Engaged Neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry (ii) Engaged Either in Cultivation or Household Industry But Not in Both and (iii) Engaged Both in Cultivation and Household Industry For All Areas

Union Territory / Area	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Households	Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry	Households engaged in Cultivation only	Households engaged in Household Industry only	Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	T	1,000	745	202	42	11
	R	1,000	705	245	37	13
	U	1,000	893	45	58	4
Pondicherry Area	T	1,000	716	225	45	14
	R	1,000	676	268	39	17
	U	1,000	907	22	70	1
Karaikal Area	T	1,000	814	155	29	2
	R	1,000	780	186	32	2
	U	1,000	923	55	21	1
Mahe Area	T	1,000	892	85	21	2
	R	1,000	832	131	34	3
	U	1,000	990	10	...	...
Yanam Area	T	1,000	663	182	129	26
	U	1,000	663	182	129	26

Note : The entire Yanam Area is treated as urban.

B-XI—1-Distribution of 1,000 Households Engaged in Cultivation by Nature of Rights in Land and Size of Class Cultivation Holding in Rural Areas Only

Union Territory /Area	Nature of rights in land cultivation	All house-holds	Households Engaged in Cultivation by the Size of land (in Acres)										
			Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PONDICHERRY	Total	1,000	269·63	345.61	185·87	85.73	31.48	22·10	12.73	32.82	8.37	4.69	0.67
	A	490.29	149.03	177.83	80.04	36.50	13.06	6.02	4.02	14.74	4.69	3.69	0·67
	B	286.67	104.15	106.83	45.83	15.41	6.70	3.69	0.67	2.34	0.67	0.33	...
	C	223.04	16.75	60.95	59.95	33.82	11.72	12.39	8.04	15.74	3.01	0.67	...
Pondicherry Area	Total	1,000	298.68	374·17	168.73	71.78	23.10	18.15	8.25	25.17	6.60	4.54	0.83
	A	528.05	162.13	194.72	86.22	39.19	12.78	5.77	3.71	15.27	3.71	3.72	0.83
	B	253.71	116.75	108.08	19.39	4.12	1.24	1.65	...	1.24	0.83	0·41	...
	C	218.24	19.80	71·37	63.12	28.47	9.08	10.73	4.54	8.66	2.06	0.41	...
Karaikal Area	Total	1,000	104.25	218.15	279·92	154.44	73.36	40.54	34.75	71.43	17.37	5.79	...
	A	328·19	84.95	108.11	55.98	25.10	15.44	5.79	5.79	13.52	9.65	3.86	...
	B	413.13	17.37	94.60	173.75	69.50	32.82	13.51	3.86	7.72	...	...	...
	C	258.68	1.93	15.44	50.19	59.84	25.10	21.24	25.10	50.19	7.72	1.93	...
Mahe Area	Total	1,000	636.36	272.73	22.73	45.45	...	22.73	...	...	...	...	...
	A	318.18	181.82	68.18	22.73	22.72	...	22.73	...	...	...	...	...
	B	613.63	431.81	181.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	68.19	22.73	22.73	...	22.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A: Owned or held from Government.

B: Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

C: Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

N: B: The entire Yanam Area is treated as urban.

B—XII-1-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Hoseholds Engaged in Cultivation by Size of Land Cultivated in Rural Areas Only

Union Territory/ Area	Total of Cultivating Households	Households with Cultivation only	Households with Cultivation and Household Industry
1	2	3	4
	(i) All Sizes		
PONDICHERRY	1,000	950·77	49·23
Pondicherry Area	1,000	941·83	58·17
Karaikal Area	1,000	990·35	9·65
Mahe Area	1,000	977·27	22·73
	(ii) Less than 1 Acre		
PONDICHERRY	269·93	254·52	15·41
Pondicherry Area	298·68	281·35	17·33
Karaikal Area	104·25	98·46	5·79
Mahe Area	636·36	613·63	22·73
	(iii) 1·0—2·4 Acres		
PONDICHERRY	345·61	324.86	20·75
Pondicherry Area	374·17	349·01	25·16
Karaikal Area	218·15	216·22	1·93
Mahe Area	272·73	272·73	...
	(iv) 2·5—4·9 Acres		
PONDICHERRY	185·87	176·83	9·04
Pondicherry Area	168·73	158·00	10·73
Karaikal Area	279·92	277·99	1·93
Mahe Area	22·73	22·73	...
	(v) 5·0—7·4 Acres		
PONDICHERRY	85·73	83·72	2·01
Pondicherry Area	*71·78*	*69.31*	*2.47*
Karaikal Area	154·44	154·44	...
Mahe Area	45·45	45·45	...
	(vi) 7·5—9·9 Acres		
PONDICHERRY	31·48	30·14	1·34
Pondicherry Area	23·10	21·45	1·65
Karaikal Area	73·36	73.36	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...
	(vii) 10·0—12·4 Acres		
PONDICHERRY	22·10	22·10	...
Pondicherry Area	18·15	18·15	...
Karaikal Area	40·54	40·54	...
Mahe Area	22·73	22·73	...
	(viii) 12·5—14·9 Acres		
PONDICHERRY	12·73	12·73	...
Pondicherry Area	8·25	8·25	...
Karaikal Area	34·75	34·75	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...

B—XII-1-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households Engaged in Cultivation by Size of Land Cultivated in Rural Areas Only (Concld.)

Union Territory/ Area		Total of Cultivating Households	Households with Cultivation only	Households with Cultivation and Household Industry
1		2	3	4
	(ix)	**15·0—29·9 Acres**		
PONDICHERRY		32·82	32·48	0·34
Pondicherry Area		25·17	24·75	0·42
Karaikal Area		71·43	71·43	...
Mahe Area		...	...	...
	(x)	**30·0—49·9 Acres**		
PONDICHERRY		8·37	8·37	...
Pondicherry Area		6·60	6·60	...
Karaikal Area		17·37	17·37	...
Mahe Area		...	...	...
	(xi)	**50+ Acres**		
PONDICHERRY		4·69	4·35	0·34
Pondicherry Area		4·54	4·13	0·41
Karaikal Area		5·79	5·79	...
Mahe Area		...	...	...
	(xii)	**Unspecified**		
PONDICHERRY		0·67	0·67	...
Pondicherry Area		0·83	0·83	...
Karaikal Area		...	...	...
Mahe Area		...	...	...

N. B. The entire Yanam Area is treated as urban.

B—XII-2-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households Engaged Working Strength

Households engaged in cultivation only and those

Union Territory/Area	All persons		1 person		2 persons	
	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(i) All
PONDICHERRY	1,000	1,000	83·48	42·62	88·76	102·08
Pondicherry Area	1,000	1,000	52·57	35·45	61·34	92·20
Karaikal Area	1,000	1,000	228·07	400·00	212.49	400·00
Mahe Area	1,000	1,000	...	...	69·78	...
						(ii) Less than
PONDICHERRY	267·70	312·93	24·30	20·41	35·93	61·22
Pondicherry Area	298·73	297·87	22·34	7·09	38·11	56·74
Karaikal Area	99·41	600·00	35·08	400·00	27·29	200·00
Mahe Area	627·90	1000·00	...	...	23·26	...
						(iii) 1.0—2·4
PONDICHERRY	341·67	421·77	30·29	20·41	25·01	34·01
Pondicherry Area	370·57	432·62	20·15	21·27	16·21	28·37
Karaikal Area	218·33	200·00	77.97	...	66·28	200·00
Mahe Area	279·07	...	...	...	...	...
						(iv) 2.5—4.9
PONDICHERRY	185·98	183·67	18·32	6·80	14·79	6·80
Pondicherry Area	167·76	184·40	5·57	7·09	3·50	7·09
Karaikal Area	280·72	200·00	72.13	...	66·29	...
Mahe Area	23·26	...	...	...	...	...
						(v) 5.0—7.4
PONDICHERRY	88·06	40·82	5·64	...	7·75	...
Pondicherry Area	73·59	42·56	1·31	...	0·88	...
Karaikal Area	155·95	...	25·34	...	37·04	...
Mahe Area	46·51	...	...	...	23·26	...
						(vi) 7.5—9.9
PONDICHERRY	31·70	27·21	2·11	...	2·11	...
Pondicherry Area	22·78	28·37	0.88	...	0·44	...
Karaikal Area	74·07	...	7·80	...	9·74	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...	...
						(vii) 10.0—12·4
PONDICHERRY	23·25	...	1.06	...	1.06	...
Pondicherry Area	19·27	...	0.44	...	0.88	...
Karaikal Area	40·94	...	3.90	...	...	...
Mahe Area	23.26	...	...	...	23.26	...

in Cultivation by Size of Land Cultivated and in Rural Areas Only

both in cultivation and household industry with

3—5 persons		6—10 persons		More than 10 persons		Unclassified	
With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sizes							
192.67	129.25	132·09	129.26	431.16	591.84	21.84	...
152.42	127.65	133.60	134.75	580.77	609.94	19.30	...
372.30	200.00	111.12	...	48.73	...	27.29	...
186.05	...	302.31	...	348.84	1,000.00	93.02	...
1 Acre							
57.41	68.03	43.67	40.82	97.23	122.45	9.16	...
63.07	70.92	48.62	42.55	119.14	120.57	7.45	...
21.44	...	3.90	...	1.95	...	9.75	...
186.05	...	255.80	...	69.77	1,000.00	93.02	...
Acres							
55.66	27.21	40·51	68.03	184.92	272.11	5.28	...
56.50	28.37	47.74	70.92	224.70	283.69	5.27	...
56.53	...	7.80	...	3.90	...	5·84	...
...	...	46.51	...	232.56	...	...	...
Acres							
39.80	27,21	19.73	...	90.17	142.86	3.17	...
24.09	21.28	21.02	...	109.51	148.94	3.07	...
113.06	200.00	15.59	...	9.75	...	3.90	...
...	...	...	...	23.26	...	...	...
Acres							
17.61	...	10·56	13.61	44.03	27.21	2.47	...
4.38	...	10.95	14.19	53.88	28.37	2.19	...
77.97	...	9.75	...	1.95	...	3.90	...
...	...	...	...	23.25	...	...	...
Acres							
9.51	6.80	3.88	6.80	14.09	13.61	...	...
1.75	7.09	2.19	7.09	17.52	14.19	...	...
44.83	...	11.70	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres							
4.93	...	2.82	...	13.38	...	...	...
0.88	...	0.44	...	16.63	...	...	...
23.39	...	13.65	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B—XII-2-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households Engaged Working Strength

Households engaged in cultivation only and those

Union Territory/Area	All persons		1 person		2 persons	
	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(viii)	12.5—14.9
PONDICHERRY	13.38	...	0.35	...	1.06	...
Pondicherry Area	8.76	...	...	....	...	...
Karaikal Area	35.09	...	1.95	...	5.85	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...	...
					(ix)	15.0—29.9
PONDICHERRY	34.17	6.80	1.06	...	0.35	...
Pondicherry Area	26.28	7.09	0.44	...	0.44	...
Karaikal Area	72.12	...	3.90	...	...	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...	...
					(x)	30·0—49,9
PONDICHERRY	8.81	...	0.35	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	7.01	...	0.44	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	17.54	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...	...
					(xi)	50+
PONDICHERRY	4.58	6·80	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	4.37	7.09	...	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	5.84	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...	...
					(xii)	Unspeci-
PONDICHERRY	0.70	...	...	...	0.70	...
Pondicherry Area	0.88	...	...	...	0:88	...
Karaikal Area	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...	...

in Cultivation by Size of Land Cultivated and in Rural Areas Only (Concld.)

both in cultivation and household industry with

3—5 persons		6-10 persons		More than 10 persons		Unclassified	
With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Acres							
2.82	...	1.41	...	7.04	...	0·70	...
...	...	0.44	...	7.44	...	0.88	...
15.59	...	5.85	...	5.85	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres							
4.58	...	7.40	...	20.43	6.80	0.35	...
1.31	...	0.88	...	22.77	7.09	0.44	....
19.49	...	37.03	...	11·70	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres							
...	...	1.41	...	6.69	...	0.36	...
...	...	0.88	...	5.69	...	...	...
...	...	3.90	...	11.69	...	1.95	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres							
0.35	...	0.70	...	3.18	6·80	0.35	...
0.44	...	0.44	...	3.49	7.09	...	...
...	...	1.95	...	1.94	...	1.95	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
fied							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N. B. The entire Yanam Area is treated as urban

B—XII-3-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Household Workers (Family / Hired) of Land Cultivated and Size of Employment by

Union Territory / Area	All Persons				
	Total	Family Workers			
		With Cultivation only		With Cultivation and Household Industry	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
					(i) All
PONDICHERRY	1,000	80.34	25.54	5.12	1.68
Pondicherry Area	1,000	69.62	23.07	5.20	1.65
Karaikal Area	1,000	363.59	83.29	3.74	1.60
Mahe Area	1,000	62.30	44.26	3.28	3.28
					(ii) Less than
PONDICHERRY	1,000	94.13	43.12	7.07	3.53
Pondicherry Area	1,000	89.91	41.50	6.71	3.46
Karaikal Area	1,000	490.91	100.00	36.36	...
Mahe Area	1,000	80.65	80.65	8.06	8.06
					(iii) 1.0—2.4
PONDICHERRY	1,000	73.69	27.35	5.62	1.75
Pondicherry Area	1,000	67.66	26.10	5.75	1.75
Karaikal Area	1,000	531.01	124.03	3.88	3.88
Mahe Area	1,000	39.88	18.40	...	...
					(iv) 2·5—4.9
PONDICHERRY	1,000	72.59	21.36	5.41	1.19
Pondicherry Area	1,000	57.13	15.43	5·46	1·05
Karaikal Area	1,000	417.56	154.18	4.23	4.28
Mahe Area	1,000	90.91	...	...	...
					(v) 5.0—7.4
PONDICHERRY	1,000	92.35	15.43	2.61	0.65
Pondicherry Area	1,000	72.12	12.21	2.76	0.69
Karaikal Area	1,000	456.07	75.31	...	...
Mahe Area	1,000	130.43	...	...	...
					(vi) 7.5—9.9
PONDICHERRY	1,000	92.94	7·65	7·06	0·59
Pondicherry Area	1,000	66.50	5·12	7.67	0·64
Karaikal Area	1,000	397.05	36·76	...	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...
					(vii) 10.0—12·4
PONDICHERRY	1,000	77.42	8·96	...	...
Pondicherry Area	1,000	58.38	5·49	...	...
Karaikal Area	1,000	333.33	47·62	...	...
Mahe Area	1,000	500·00	500·00	...	...

Engaged in Cultivation With and Without Household Industry by Each Size Family and Hired Workers in Rural Areas Only

All Persons			1 Person			2 Persons			
Hired Workers			Family Workers			Family Workers		Hired Workers	
With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	Total	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	Total	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sizes									
840.62	46.70	1,000	971.31	28.69	1,000	801.50	54.31	142.32	1.87
851.56	48.90	1,000	960.00	40.00	1,000	826.80	81.70	88.23	3.27
547.78	...	1,000	933.19	16.81	1,000	716.26	18.02	220.72	...
870.49	16.39	...	...	...	1,000	1,000.00	...	...	...
1 Acre									
798.41	53.74	1,000	958.33	41.67	1,000	824.32	76.59	94.59	4.50
803.72	54.70	1,000	980.77	19.23	1,000	821.05	78.95	94.74	5.26
372.73	...	1,000	900.00	100.00	1,000	833.33	66.67	100.00	...
782.26	40.32	...	...	...	1,000	1,000.00	...	...	...
Acres									
829.92	61.67	1,000	966.29	33.71	1,000	769.74	68.79	164.47	...
835.03	63.71	1,000	938.78	61.22	1,000	804.88	97.56	97.56	...
337.20	...	1,000	1,000.00	...	1,000	728.57	28.57	242.86	...
941.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres									
850.78	48.67	1,000	981.13	18.87	1,000	848.84	23.26	127.90	...
870.02	50.91	1,000	937.50	62.50	1,000	833.33	111.11	55.56	...
419.70	...	1,000	1,000.00	...	1,000	852.94	...	147.06	...
909.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres									
862.89	26.07	1,000	1,000.00	...	1,000	681.82	...	318.18	...
884.56	27.66	1,000	1,000.00	...	1,000	1,000.00	...	...	...
468.62	...	1,000	1,000.00	...	1,000	631.58	...	368.42	...
869.57	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000.00	...	...	...
Acres									
868.82	22.94	1,000	1,000.00	...	1,000	666.67	...	333.33	...
895.14	24.93	1,000	1,000.00	...	1,000	1,000.00	...	...	...
566.18	...	1,000	1,000.00	...	1,000	600.00	...	400.00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres									
913.62	...	1,000	1,000.00	...	1,000	1,000.00	...	...	...
936.13	...	1,000	1,000.00	...	1,000	1,000.00	...	...	...
619.05	...	1,000	1,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000.00	...	...	...

B—XII-3-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Household Workers (Family / Hired) of Land Cultivated and Size of Employment by

Union Territory/Area	Total	3-5 Persons			
		Family Workers		Hired Workers	
		With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry
	17	18	19	20	21
					(i) All
PONDICHERRY	1,000	514.38	25 55	453.22	6.85
Pondicherry Area	1,000	503.45	35.91	450.28	10.36
Karaikal Area	1,000	545.20	5.65	449.15	...
Mahe Area	1,000	342.86	...	657.14	...
					(ii) Less than
PONDICHERRY	1,000	502.26	43.74	444.95	9.05
Pondicherry Area	1,000	509.28	48.90	431.70	10.12
Karaikal Area	1,000	542.86	...	457.14	...
Mahe Area	1,000	342.86	...	657.14	...
					(iii) 1.0—2.4
PONDICHERRY	1,000	535.77	15.90	437.20	11.13
Pondicherry Area	1,000	509.40	18.80	458.64	13.16
Karaikal Area	1,000	680.41	...	319.59	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...
					(iv) 2.5—4.9
PONDICHERRY	1,000	564.16	26.55	404.87	4.42
Pondicherry Area	1,000	517.09	34.19	440.17	8.55
Karaikal Area	1,000	614.68	18.35	366.97	...
Mahe Area	1,000	...	...	...	...
					(v) 5·0—7.4
PONDICHERRY	1,000	513.37	...	486.63	...
Pondicherry Area	1,000	425.00	...	575.00	...
Karaikal Area	1,000	537·41	...	462·59	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...
					(vi) 7.5—9.9
PONDICHERRY	1,000	442.31	48.08	509.61	...
Pondicherry Area	1,000	363.64	227.27	409.09	...
Karaikal Area	1,000	463.41	...	536.59	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...
					(vii) 10.0—12.4
PONDICHERRY	1,000	435.48	...	564.52	...
Pondicherry Area	1,000	222.22	...	777.78	...
Karaikal Area	1,000	471.70	...	528.30	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...

Engaged in Cultivation With and Without Household Industry by Each Size Family and Hired Workers in Rural Areas Only (Contd.)

	6-10 persons				More than 10 Persons				
	Family Workers		Hired Workers			Family Workers		Hired Workers	
Total	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	Total	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
sizes									
1,000	277.48	16.62	674.36	31.54	1,000	62.09	4.57	882.69	50.65
1,000	272.47	20.02	669.53	37.98	1,000	61.87	4.57	882.20	51.36
1,000	314.21	...	685.79	...	1,000	97.99	...	902.01	...
1,000	252.53	...	747.47	...	1,000	51.52	9.37	915.69	23·42
than 1 Acre									
1,000	264.77	20.04	688.82	26.37	1,000	65.89	4.66	866.46	62.99
1,000	265.88	22.35	682.35	29.42	1,000	66·16	4.21	867.17	62.46
1,000	166.67	...	833.33	...	1,000	90.91	...	909.09	...
1,000	267.44	...	732.56	...	1,000	36.59	48.78	792.68	121.95
2.4 Acres									
1,000	258.37	25.10	660.04	56.49	1,000	64.66	5.35	865.03	64.96
1,000	256.55	26.20	658.30	58.95	1,000	64·83	5.46	863.38	66.33
1,000	370.37	...	629.63	...	1,000	83.33	...	916.67	...
1,000	153.85	...	846.15	...	1,000	54.31	...	945.69	...
4·9 Acres									
1,000	306.22	...	693.78	...	1,000	52.54	5.79	887·92	53.75
1,000	267.03	...	732.97	...	1,000	52.15	5.85	887.70	54.30
1,000	588.23	...	411.77	...	1,000	90.91	...	909.09	...
....	...	...	...	...	1,000	90.91	...	909.09	...
7.4 Acres									
1,000	370.97	16.13	572.58	40.32	1,000	63.79	2.68	906.74	26.79
1,000	376.15	18.35	559.63	45.87	1,000	63·80	2.70	906.51	26.99
1,000	333·33	...	666·67	...	1,000	90·91	...	909.09	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	47·62	...	952·38	...
9.9 Acres									
1,000	273.81	23.81	654.76	47.62	1,000	58.90	4.02	913.65	23.43
1,000	272.73	45.45	590.91	90.91	1,000	58.90	4.02	913.65	23.43
1,000	275.00	...	725.00	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.4 Acres									
1,000	350.88	...	649.12	...	1,000	55.05	...	944.95	...
1,000	1,000·00	...	...	...	1,000	55.05	...	944.95	...
1,000	260.00	...	740.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B—XII-3-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Household Workers (Family / Hired) of Land Cultivated and Size of Employment by

Union Territory / Area	Total	All Persons			
		Family Workers			
		With Family Cultivation only		With Cultivation and Household Industry	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
					(viii) 12.5—
PONDICHERRY	1,000	86.51	11·45	...	...
Pondicherry Area	1,000	57.35	4·41	...	...
Karaikal Area	1,000	273·58	56·60	...	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...
					(ix) 15.0—
PONDICHERRY	1,000	90·87	10·15	1·45	0.48
Pondicherry Area	1,000	77·73	7·77	1·67	0·56
Karaikal Area	1,000	179·10	26·12	...	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...
					(x) 30.0—
PONDICHERRY	1,000	53.00	12·55	...	...
Pondicherry Area	1,000	42·40	15·90	...	...
Karaikal Area	1,000	92,72	...	...	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...
					(xi) 50+
PONDICHERRY	1,000	50·53	2·66	5·32	...
Pondicherry Area	1,000	37·90	2·92	5·83	...
Karaikal Area	1,000	181·82	...	...	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...
					(xii) Un—
PONDICHERRY	1,000	500.00	500.00	...	...
Pondicherry Area	1,000	500,00	500,00	...	...
Karaikal Area	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...

Engaged in Cultivation With and Without Household Industry by Each Size Family and Hired Workers in Rural Areas Only (Contd.)

All Persons			1 Person			2 Persons			
Hired Workers			Family Workers			Family Workers		Hired Workers	
With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	Total	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	Total	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14.9 Acres									
902·04	...	1,000	1,000·00	...	1,000	833·33	...	166·67	...
938·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
669.82	...	1,000	1,000·00	...	1,000	833·33	...	166·67	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.9 Acres									
888·35	8·70	1,000	1,000.00	...	1,000	1,000·00	...	...	...
902.27	10.00	1,000	1,000·00	...	1,000	1,000·00	...	...	...
794.78	...	1,000	1,000·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49.9 Acres									
934.45	...	1,000	1,000·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
941·70	...	1,000	1,000·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
907.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres									
914·89	26·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
924·20	29·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
818·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
specified									
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000·00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000·00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B—XII–3–Distribution of 1,000 Sample Household Workers (Family / Hired) of Land Cultivated and Size of Employment by

Union Territory/Area	Total	3–5 Persons			
		Family Workers		Hired Workers	
		With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry
	17	18	19	20	21
					(viii) 12.5—
PONDICHERRY	1,000	424.24	...	575.76	...
Pondicherry Area	...	...	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	1,000	424.24	...	575.76	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...
					(ix) 15.0—
PONDICHERRY	1,000	321·43	...	678.57	...
Pondicherry Area	1,000	538.46	...	461.54	...
Karaikal Area	1,000	255.81	...	744.19	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...
					(x) 30·0—
PONDICHERRY	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	...	...	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...
					(xi) 50+
PONDICHERRY	1,000	200·0	...	800·00	...
Pondicherry Area	1,000	200·0	...	800·00	...
Karaikal Area	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...
					(xii) Un—
PONDICHERRY	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	...	...	...	...	...
Karikal Area	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...

Engaged in Cultivation With and Without Household Industry by Each Size Family and Hired Workers in Rural Areas Only (Concld.)

	6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				
		Family Workers		Hired Workers			Family Workers		Hired Workers	
Total	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	Total	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry	With Cultivation only	With Cultivation and Household Industry
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
14.9 Acres									
1,000	300.00	...	700.00	...	1,000	68.57	...	931.43	...
1,000	111·11	...	888.89	...	1,000	62.60	...	937.40	...
1,000	380.95	...	619.05	...	1,000	155.56	...	844.44	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.9 Acres									
1,000	243.75	...	756.25	...	1.000	79.55	2.16	908.55	9.74
1,000	200.00	...	800.00	...	1,000	79.65	2·26	907.91	10.18
1,000	248.28	...	751.72	...	1,000	76.92	...	923.08	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49.9 Acres									
1,000	181.82	...	818.18	...	1,000	59.61	...	940.39	...
1,000	133.33	...	866.67	...	1,000	54.55	...	945.45	...
1,000	222.22	...	777·78	...	1,000	82·64	...	917·36	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres									
1,000	214 29	...	785·71	...	1,000	45·58	5·70	920·23	28·49
1,000	142·86	...	857·14	...	1,000	36·25	6·04	927·50	30·21
1,000	285·71	...	714·29	...	1,000	200·00	...	800·00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
specified									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B—XII-4-Average of Family and Hired Workers Per Cultivating

Average No. of Workers

Union Territory / Area	Total Cultivating Households			
	Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker
1	2	3	4	5
				All
PONDICHERRY	17.06	1.92	15.14	0·13
Pondicherry Area	19.99	1.99	18.00	0.11
Karaikal Area	3.62	1.64	1.98	0.83
Mahe Area	13.86	1.57	12.29	0.13
				Less
PONDICHERRY	12.28	1.82	10.46	0.17
Pondicherry Area	13.18	1.87	11.31	0.16
Karaikal Area	2.04	1.23	0.76	1.68
Mahe Area	8.86	1.57	7.29	0.08
				1.0—
PONDICHERRY	17.75	1.92	15.83	0.12
Pondicherry Area	19.56	1.98	17.58	0.11
Karaikal Area	2.28	1.51	0.77	1.97
Mahe Area	27.17	1.58	25.59	0.04
				2.5—
PONDICHERRY	19.66	1.98	17.68	0.11
Pondicherry Area	25.51	2·02	23.49	0.09
Karaikal Area	3.22	1.87	1.35	1.38
Mahe Area	11.00	1.00	10.00	0.10
				5.0—
PONDICHERRY	17.98	2.00	15.98	0.12
Pondicherry Area	24.94	2.19	22.75	0.10
Karaikal Area	2.99	1.59	1.40	1.13
Mahe Area	11.50	1.50	10.00	0.15
				7.5—
PONDICHERRY	18.09	1.96	16.13	0.12
Pondicherry Area	27.93	2.23	25.70	0.09
Karaikal Area	3.58	1.55	2.03	0.77
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...
				10·0—
PONDICHERRY	23·68	2·05	21·63	0·09
Pondicherry Area	33·09	2·11	30·98	0·07
Karaikal Area	5·00	1·90	3·10	0·62
Mahe Area	2·00	2·00	...	...

Household by Each Size of Cultivated Holding in Rural Areas Only

per Household in respect of

Households with Cultivation only				Households with Cultivation and Household Industry			
Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Workers	Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker
6	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
sizes							
16.99	1.90	15.09	0.13	18·54	2·35	16·19	0·15
20.05	1.97	18.03	0·11	19·16	2·35	16·81	0·14
3.63	1.63	2.00	0·82	2·00	2.00	...	...
13.86	1.51	12.35	0·12	14·00	4.00	10·00	0·40
than 1 Acre							
12.19	1.79	10.40	0.17	13·85	2·28	11·57	0.20
13.08	1.84	11.24	0·16	14·74	2.31	12·43	0.19
2.08	1.27	0.81	1·59	1·33	1·33	...	...
8.67	1.48	7·19	0·21	14·00	4.00	10·00	0.40
2·4 Acres							
17.58	1.91	15.67	0·12	20·40	2.18	18·22	0.12
19.47	1.97	17.50	0·11	20·70	2·18	18.52	0,12
2.29	1.51	0.78	1·94	2·00	2·00	...	...
27.17	1.58	25.59	0·04	...	...	...	...
4·9 Acres							
19.52	1,94	17,58	0·11	22·33	2.67	19·66	0.14
25,67	1.98	23.69	0·08	23.04	2,62	20·42	0.13
3,22	1,85	1.37	1·36	4.00	4.00	...	...
11,00	1·00	10.00	0·10	...	...	...	...
7·4 Acres							
17.87	1.98	15.89	0·12	22·50	2,50	20.00	0.13
25.03	2,18	22,85	0·09	22·50	2·50	20.00	0.13
2.99	1.59	1.40	1.13	...	...	...	...
11.50	1.50	10.00	0.15	...	...	...	...
9·9 Acres							
18.31	1.90	16.41	0.12	13·00	3·25	9.75	0.33
29.08	2.15	26.93	0·08	13.00	3·25	9.75	0.33
3.58	1.55	2.03	7·77	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·4 Acres							
23·68	2·05	21·63	0·09	...	...	...	...
33·09	2·11	30.98	0·07	...	...	...	...
5·00	1·90	3·10	0·62	...	...	...	...
2·00	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...

B—XII-4-Average of Family and Hired Workers Per Cultivating

Average No. of Workers

Union Territory / Area	Total Cultivating Households			
	Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker
1	2	3	4	5
				12·5—
PONDICHERRY	20·68	2·03	18·65	0·11
Pondicherry Area	34·00	2·10	31·90	0·07
Karaikal Area	5·89	1·94	3·95	0·49
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...
				15·0—
PONDICHERRY	21·11	2·17	18·94	0·11
Pondicherry Area	29·52	2·59	26·93	0·10
Karaikal Area	7·24	1·49	5·75	0·26
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...
				30·0—
PONDICHERRY	28·68	1·88	26·80	0·07
Pondicherry Area	35·38	2·06	33·32	0·06
Karaikal Area	16·78	1·56	15·22	0·10
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...
				50+
PONDICHERRY	26·86	1·57	25·29	0·06
Pondicherry Area	31·18	1·46	29·72	0·05
Karaikal Area	11·00	2·00	9·00	0·22
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...
				Un—
PONDICHERRY	2·00	2·00	...	...
Pondicherry Area	2·00	2·00	...	...
Karaikal Area	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...

Household by Each Size of Cultivated Holding in Rural Areas Only (Concld.)

per Household in respect of

Households with Cultivation only				Households with Cultivation and Household Industry			
Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker	Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14·9 Acres							
20·68	2·03	18·65	0·11	...	...	...	...
34·00	2·10	31·90	0·07	...	...	...	...
5.89	1·94	3·95	0.49	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29·9 Acres							
21·10	2·15	18·95	0·11	22·00	4·00	18·0	0·22
29·65	2·57	27·08	0·09	22·00	4·00	18·0	0·22
7·24	1·49	5·75	0·26	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49·9 Acres							
28·68	1·88	26·80	0·07	...	...	...	...
35·38	2·06	33·32	0·06	...	...	...	...
16·78	1·56	15·22	0·10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres							
28·00	1·54	26·46	0·06	12·00	2·00	10·00	0.20
33·10	1·40	31·70	0·04	12·00	2·00	10·00	0·20
11·00	2·00	9·00	0·22	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
specified							
2·00	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.00	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B—XIV-A-1-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households Engaged in Household Industry Only by Principal Household Industry and Working Strength in All Areas

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Division and Major Groups only)	T R U	Distribution of 1,000 Households engaged in Household Industry only with						
			Total	1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			PONDICHERRY						
0	Agriculture, Livestock,	T	1,000	610.17	305.08	67.80	...	...	16.95
	Forestry, Fishing and	R	1,000	564·10	333.33	76.93	...	...	25.64
	Hunting	U	1,000	700.00	250.00	50.00	...	...	...
00	Field produce and	T	1,000	750.00	250.00	....	...	...	...
	Plantation crops	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	1,000	750.00	250.00	...	...	...	...
03	Fishing	T	1,000	545.45	363.64	90.91	...	...	...
		R	1,000	545.45	363.64	90.91	...	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	T	1,000	600.00	280.00	80.00	...	...	40.00
		R	1,000	588.24	294.12	58.82	...	...	58.82
		U	1,000	625.00	250.00	125.00	...	...	...
2 & 3	Manufacturing	T	1,000	500.89	269.30	186.71	34.12	7.18	1·80
		R	1,000	558.38	233.50	167.51	30.46	10.15	...
		U	1,000	361.96	355.83	233.13	42.95	...	6.13
20	Foodstuffs	T	1,000	675.93	203.70	111.11	9.26	...	...
		R	1,000	707.32	182.93	109.75	...	...	...
		U	1,000	576.92	269.23	115.39	38.46	...	...
23	Textile-Cotton	T	1,000	413.19	288.20	232.65	52.08	13.88	...
		R	1,000	518.72	229.94	181.82	48.13	21.39	...
		U	1,000	217.82	396.04	326.73	59.41	...	...
			PONDICHERRY AREA						
0	Agriculture, Livestock,	T	1,000	687.50	250.00	62.50	...	...	...
	Forestry, Fishing and	R	1,000	642.86	285.71	71.43	...	...	...
	Hunting	U	1,000	1,000.00	...	...	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	T	1,000	687.50	250.00	62.50	...	...	...
		R	1,000	642.86	285.71	71.43	...	...	...
		U	1,000	1,000·00	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	Manufacturing	T	1,000	477.48	265.77	209.45	38.29	6.76	2.25
		R	1,000	550.00	231.25	178.13	31.25	9.37	...
		U	1,000	290.32	354.84	290.32	56.46	...	8.06

B—XIV-A-1-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households Engaged in Household Industry Only by Principal Household Industry and Working Strength in All Areas (Contd.)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Division and Major Groups only)	T R U	Distribution of 1,000 Households engaged in Household Industry only with						
			Total	1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			PONDICHERRY AREA—(Concld.)						
20	Foodstuffs	T	1,000	639.34	213·11	131·16	16·39	...	...
		R	1,000	673.47	201.08	122.45	...	...	...
		U	1,000	500.00	250.00	166.67	83.33	...	...
23	Textile Cotton	T	1,000	416.06	284.67	240.87	47.45	10.95	...
		R	1,000	528.74	224.14	189.65	40.23	17.24	...
		U	1,000	220.00	350.00	330.00	60.00	...	...
			KARAIKAL AREA						
0	Agriculture, Livestock,	T	1,000	538·46	346·15	115·39	...	...	...
	Forestry, Fishing and	R	1,000	541·67	375·00	83·33	...	...	...
	Hunting	U	1,000	500·00	...	500·00	...	...	...
03	Fishing	T	1,000	545·45	363·64	90·91	...	...	...
		R	1,000	545·45	363·64	90·91	...	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	T	1,000	500·00	250·00	250·00	...	...	...
		R	1,000	500·00	500·00	...	...	...	...
		U	1,000	500·00	...	500·00	...	...	...
2 & 3	Manufacturing	T	1,000	650·00	237·50	112·50	...	...	...
		R	1,000	640·63	234·37	125·00	...	...	...
		U	1,000	687·50	250·00	62.50	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	T	1,000	761·90	166·67	71·43	...	...	...
		R	1,000	757·58	151·52	90·90	...	...	...
		U	1,000	777·78	222·22	...	...	...	...
28	Manufacture of Wood	T	1,000	529·42	235·29	235·29	...	...	...
	and Wooden Products	R	1,000	538 46	230·77	230·77	...	...	...
		U	1,000	500·00	250·00	250·00	...	...	...
			MAHE AREA						
0	Agriculture, Livestock,	T	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000.00
	Forestry, Fishing and	R	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000·00
	Hunting	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B-XIV-A-1-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households Engaged in Household Industry Only by Principal Household Industry and Working Strength in All Areas (Concld.)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Division and Major Groups only)	T R U	Distribution of 1,000 Households engaged in Household Industry only with						
			Total	1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Un-specified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			MAHE AREA (Concld.)						
04	Livestock and Hunting	T	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000·00
		R	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000·00
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	Manufacturing	T	1,000	300·00	300·00	100·00	200·00	100·00	...
		R	1,000	300·00	300·00	100·00	200·00	100·00	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Textile-Cotton	T	1,000	333·34	222.22	111·11	222·22	111·11	...
		R	1,000	333·34	222.22	111·11	222·22	111·11	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
28	Manufacture of Wood	T	1,000	...	1,000.00	...	...	...	...
	and Wooden Products	R	1,000	...	1,000·00	...	...	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			YANAM AREA						
0	Agriculture, Livestock,	T	1,000	687.50	312.50	...	...	...	...
	Forestry, Fishing and	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hunting	U	1,000	687.50	312.50	...	...	...	...
00	Field produce and	T	1,000	750.00	250.00	...	...	...	...
	Plantation crops	R	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
		U	1,000	750.00	250.00	...	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	T	1,000	500.00	500.00	...	...	...	...
		R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	1,000	500.00	500.00	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	Manufacturing	T	1,000	521.74	434.78	43.48	...	...	...
		R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	1,000	521.74	434.78	43·48	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	T	1,000	400.00	400.00	200.00	...	...	...
		R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	1,000	400.00	400.00	200.00	...	...	...
27	Textile—Miscellaneous	T	1,000	571.43	428.57	...	...	...	...
		R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	1,000	571.43	428.57	...	...	...	...
39	Miscellaneous Manu-	T	1,000	750.00	250.00	...	...	...	...
	facturing Industries	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	1,000	750·00	250.00	...	...	...	...

N. B. Divisions and Major Groups less than 10% have been omitted.

B—XIV-B-1-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households Engaged in Household Industry Only by Principal Household Industry (Division/Major/Minor Groups) in All Areas

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Division/ Major/Minor Groups)	Distribution of Households engaged in Household Industry only		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	PONDICHERRY			
0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,000	661.02	338.98
00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops	1,000	...	1,000.00
0062	Production of Copra (from coconuts)	1,000	...	1,000.00
03	Fishing	1,000	1,000.00	...
0310	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries	1,000	1,000.00	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	1,000	680.00	320.00
0405	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n. e. c.	800.00	520.00	280.00
2&3	Manufacturing	1,000	707.36	292·64
20	Foodstuffs	1,000	759.26	240.74
2041	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	194.44	194.44	...
2092	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa, etc.	129.63	83.33	46·30
2093	Sattu, bhunja, papar, barri, danauri, tilauri, sewai, apalam, etc.	101.85	101.85	...
2097	Making of other food products for residuary snacks	287.03	194.44	92.59
21	Beverages	1,000	1,000.00	...
2121	Production of indigenous liquor such as liquor, toddy, neera from mahua and palm trees	1,000	1,000.00	...
23	Textile-Cotton	1,000	649.31	350.69
2350	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	913.19	565.97	347.22
24	Textile-Jute	1,000	500.00	500.00
2410	Jute spinning and weaving of mats, asanis etc.	500.00	500·00	...
2442	Making of rope and cordage, out of jute	500.00	...	500.00
26	Textile-Silk	1,000	1,000.00	...
2623	Spinning of silk, other than in mills n. e. c.	250·00	250.00	...
2631	Weaving of Traditional silk (Atlas) by powerloom	750.00	750.00	...
27	Textile-Miscellaneous	1,000	590.91	409.09
2732	Traditional garments	545.46	363.64	181.82
2773	Coir spinning	363.64	181.82	181.82
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	1,000	843.14	156.86
2849	Manufacture of other wooden products n. e. c.	333.33	274.50	58.83
2883	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves	274.51	215.69	58.82
2885	Making of baskets and broomsticks	215.69	215.69	...
31	Leather and Leather Products	1,000	800.00	200.00
3111	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	1,000	800.00	200.00
33	Chemicals and Chemical Products	1,000	600.00	400.00
3330	Manufacture of fireworks and other explosives such as pataka etc.	200.00	200.00	...

B—XIV-B-1-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households Engaged in Household Industry Only by Principal Household Industry (Division/Major/Minor Groups) in All Areas (Contd.)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Division/ Major/Minor Groups)	Distribution of Households engaged in Household Industry only		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	PONDICHERRY (Concld.)			
3357	Manufacture of medicines (ayurvedic, unani, etc.) and pharmaceutical preparations	200.00	200.00	...
3361	Manufacture of soap and washing soda	200.00	...	200.00
3393	Making of tooth powder	200.00	...	200.00
3395	Manufacture of other chemical products n. e. c.	200.00	200.00	...
34—35	Non-Metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	1,000	1,000.00	...
3422	Manufacture of lime	148.15	148.15	...
3500	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.	851.85	851.85	...
36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,000	666.67	333.33
3651	Making of utensils of brass and bell metal	444.44	111.11	333.33
3693	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	555·56	555.56	...
38	Transport Equipment	1,000	1,000.00	...
3850	Repair of cycle and rickshaw	500.00	500.00	...
3890	Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, lagadi, palaki, cab, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, etc.	500.00	500.00	...
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,000	571.43	428.57
3932	Goldsmithy	821.43	571.43	250.00
	PONDICHERRY AREA			
0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,000	875.00	125.00
04	Livestock and Hunting	1,000	875.00	125.00
0405	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power, n.e.c.	875.00	750.00	125.00
2&3	Manufacturing	1,000	720.72	279.28
20	Foodstuffs	1,000	803.28	196.72
2092	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc.	180.33	147.54	32.79
2093	Sattu, bhunja, papar, barri, danauri, tilauri, sewai, apalam, etc.	180.33	180.33	...
2097	Making of other food products for residuary snacks	393.45	278.69	114.76
21	Beverages	1,000	1,000.00	...
2121	Production of indigenous liquor such as liquor, toddy, neera from mahua and palm trees	1,000.00	1,000.00	...
23	Textile - Cotton	1,000	635.04	364.96
2350	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	912.41	551.09	361.32
24	Textile - Jute	1,000	....	1,000.00
2442	Making of rope and cordage, out of jute	1,000.00	...	1,000.00
26	Textile - Silk	1,000	1,000.00	...
2623	Spinning of silk, other than in mills n.e.c.	250.00	250.00	...
2631	Weaving of Traditional silk (Atlas) by powerloom	750.00	750.00	...
27	Textile - Miscellaneous	1,000	923.08	76.92

B—XIV-B-1–Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households Engaged in Household Industry Only by Principal Household Industry (Division/Major/Minor Groups) in All Areas (Contd.)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Division/ Major, Minor Groups)	Distribution of Households engaged in Household Industry only		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	PONDICHERRY AREA (Concld.)			
2732	Traditional garments	615.38	538.46	76.92
2773	Coir spinning	307.70	307.70	...
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	1,000	935.48	64.52
2849	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	354.84	322.58	32.26
2883	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves	322.58	322.58	...
2885	Making of baskets and broomsticks	161.28	161.28	...
31	Leather and leather Products	1,000	1,000.00	...
3111	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	1,000.00	1,000.00	...
33	Chemicals and Chemical Products	1,000	1,000.00	...
3330	Manufacture of fireworks and other explosives such as pataka, etc.	500.00	500.00	...
3357	*Manufacture of medicines (ayurvedic, unani, etc.)* and pharmaceutical preparations	500.00	500.00	...
34—35	Non-Metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	1,000	1,000.00	...
3422	Manufacture of lime	190.48	190.48	...
3500	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.	809.52	809.52	...
36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,000	833.33	166.67
3651	Making of utensils of brass and bell metal	333.33	166.66	166.67
3698	Foundry industry (including blacksmithy)	666.67	666.67	...
38	Transport Equipment	1,000	1,000.00	...
3880	Repair of cycle and rickshaw	500.00	500.00	...
3890	Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, lagadi, palaki, cab, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, etc.	500.00	500.00	...
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,000	631.58	368.42
3932	Goldsmithy	894.74	631.58	263.16
3997	Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandal wood shavings, seeds and other materials, like beads, etc.	105.26	...	105.26
	KARAIKAL AREA			
0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,000	923.08	76.92
03	Fishing	1,000	1,000.00	...
0310	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries	1,000.00	1,000.00	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	1,000	500.00	500.00
0401	Rearing of goat for milk and animal power	250.00	250.00	...
0403	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	250.00	250.00	...
0405	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c.	500·00	...	500.00

B– XIV–B–1–Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households Engaged in Household Industry Only by Principal Household Industry (Division/Major/Minor Groups) in All Areas (Contd.)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Division/ Major/Minor Groups)	Distribution of Households engaged in Household Industry only		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	KARAIKAL AREA (Concld.)			
2 & 3	Manufacturing	1,000	800.00	200.00
20	Foodstuffs	1,000	785.71	214.29
2041	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	452.37	452.37	...
2097	Making of other food porducts for residuary snacks	166.67	95.24	71.43
23	Textile - Cotton	1,000	1,000.00	...
2350	Cotton cloth weaving in handloom	1,000.00	1,000.00	...
24	Textile - Jute	1,000	1,000.00	...
2410	Jute spinning and weaving of mats, asanis, etc.	1,000.00	1,000.00	...
27	Textile - Miscellaneous	1,000	500.00	500.00
2732	Traditional garments	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	1,000	764.71	235.29
2849	Manufasture of other wooden products n.e.c.	235.29	235.29	...
2881	Making of box from moonj grass	117.65	117.65	...
2883	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves	235.29	58.82	176.47
2885	Making of baskets and broomsticks	294.13	294.13	...
33	Chemicals and Chemical Products	1,000	500.00	500.00
3393	Making of tooth powder	500.00	...	500.00
3395	Manufacture of other chemical products, n.e.c.	500.00	500.00	...
34—35	Non-Metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	1,000	1,000.00	...
3500	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.	1,000.00	1,000.00	...
36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,000	1,000.00	...
3698	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	1,000.00	1,000.00	...
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,000	800.00	200.00
3932	Goldsmithy	1,000.00	800.00	200.00
	MAHE AREA			
0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,000	1,000.00	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	1,000	1,000.00	...
0405	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n. c. c.	1,000.00	1,000.00	...
2&3	Manufacturing	1,000	1,000.00	...
23	Textile-Cotton	1,000	1,000.00	...
2310	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali)	111.11	111.11	...
2350	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	888.89	888.89	...
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	1,000	1,000.00	...
2885	Making of baskets and broomsticks	1,000.00	1,000.00	...

B—XIV-B-1-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households Engaged in Household Industry Only by Principal Household Industry (Division/Major/Minor Groups) in All Areas (Concld.)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Division/ Major/Minor Groups)	Distribution of Households engaged in Household Industry only		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	YANAM AREA			
0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,000	...	1,000.00
00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops	1,000	...	1,000.00
0062	Production of copra (from coconuts)	1,000.00	...	1,000.00
04	Livestock and Hunting	1,000	...	1,000.00
0405	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c.	750·00	...	750.00
0411	Sheep breeding and rearing	250·00	...	250.00
2&3	*Manufacturing*	1,000	...	1,000.00
20	Foodstuffs	1,000	...	1,000.00
2050	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products	400.00	...	400.00
2070	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	600.00	...	600.00
23	Textile—Cotton	1,000	...	1,000.00
2350	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	1,000.00	...	1,000.00
27	Textile—Miscellaneous	1,000	...	1,000.00
2732	Traditional garments	285.71	...	285.71
2773	Coir spinning	571.43	...	571.43
2774	Coconut curing	142.86	...	142.86
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	1,000	...	1,000.00
2849	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	1,000.00	...	1,000.00
31	Leather and Leather Products	1,000	...	1,000.00
3111	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	1,000.00	...	1,000·00
33	Chemicals and Chemical Products	1,000	...	1,000.00
3361	Manufacture of soap and washing soda	1,000.00	...	1,000.00
36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,000	...	1,000.00
3651	Making of utensils of brass and bell metal	1,000·00	...	1,000.00
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,000	...	1,000.00
3920	Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks	500.00	...	500.00
3932	Goldsmithy	250.00	...	250.00
3991	Making of tikka and cowdung cakes	250.00	...	250.00

N. B. Major groups and Minor groups less than 10% have been omitted.

B—XVI-1-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households Engaged in Household Industry

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) of I.S.I.C.		Total No. of Households			Households classified by 1-3 Months	
			Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
							PONDICHERRY
00	Field produce and	(a)	1,000	...	1,000.00	...	...
	Plantation crops	(b)	1,000	...	1,000.00	...	...
03	Fishing	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000.00	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	(a)	1,000	907.41	92.59	...	...
		(b)	1,000	680.00	320.00	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	(a)	1,000	958.33	41.67	41.67	...
		(b)	1,000	759.26	240.74	18.52	...
23	Textile—Cotton	(a)	1,000	933.34	66.67	33.33	...
		(b)	1,000	649.31	350.71	3.47	...
28	Manufacture of Wood	(a)	1,000	1,000.00	...	130.43	...
	and Wooden products	(b)	1,000	843.14	156.86	19.61	19.60
							PONDICHERRY
04	Livestock and Hunting	(a)	1,000	980.00	20·00	...	...
		(b)	1,000	875·00	125·00	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	(a)	1,000	1,000·00	...	45·45	...
		(b)	1,000	803·28	196·72	16·39	...
23	Textile-Cotton	(a)	1,000	964·29	35·71	...	...
		(b)	1,000	635·04	364·96	3.65	...
							KARAIKAL
03	Fishing	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000.00	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	(a)	1,000	...	1,000.00	...	...
		(b)	1,000	500.00	500·00	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	(a)	1,000	1,000·00	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	785.71	214.29	23·81	...
28	Manufacture of Wood and	(a)	1,000	1,000.00	...	250·00	...
	Wooden products	(b)	1,000	764.71	235.29	58·82	...
							MAHE
04	Livestock and Hunting	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000.00	...	...	...
23	Textile—Cotton	(a)	1,000	1,000.00	...	1,000.00	...
		(b)	1,000	1,000.00	...	...	
							YANAM
00	Field produce and Planta-	(a)	1,000	...	1,000.00	...	...
	tion crops	(b)	1,000	...	1,000.00	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	(a)	1,000	...	1,000.00	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	1,000.00	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	(a)	1,000	...	1,000.00	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	1,000.00	...	...
27	Textile-Miscellaneous	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	...	1,000.00	...	...
39	Miscellaneous Manufac-	(a)	1,000	...	1,000.00	...	...
	turing Industries	(b)	1,000	...	1,000.00	...	250.00

(With and Without Cultivation) by Principal Household Industry in Each Duration

Duration of Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation)

	4-6 Months		7-9 Months		10 Months — 1 year		Unspecified	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	...	...	...	...	...	1,000.00	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1,000.00	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1,000.00	...	...	...	...	...
	18.52	...	37.04	...	833.33	92.59	18.52	...
	...	...	40.00	...	640.00	320.00	...	...
	83.33	...	41.67	...	791.66	41.67	...	...
	120.37	18.52	18.52	9.26	527.78	194.44	74.07	18.52
	100.00	...	66.67	...	667.67	66.67	66.67	...
	17.36	24.31	62.50	10.42	541.67	305.56	24.31	10.42
	86.96	...	217.39	...	478.26	...	86.96	...
	98.04	39.22	137.25	...	470.59	98.04	117.65	...
AREA								
	20·00	...	40·00	...	900·00	20.00	20.00	...
	...	...	...	...	875·00	125.00	...	...
	90·91	...	...	...	863·64	...	...	...
	49·18	...	...	...	655·74	180·33	81.97	16.39
	107·14	...	71·43	...	714·29	35·71	71.43	...
	14·60	25·55	58·39	10·95	532·85	317·51	25.55	10.95
AREA								
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1,000·00	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1,000·00	...	...
	...	...	...	...	500.00	500·00	...	...
	...	...	1,000·00	...	...	...	...	...
	238·10	47·62	47·62	23·81	404·75	142·86	71.43	...
	...	...	250·00	...	500·00	...	...	...
	58·82	117·65	294·12	...	352.95	117·64	...	...
AREA								
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1,000.00	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	111.11	...	222.22	...	666.67	...	...	...
AREA								
	...	...	...	...	...	1,000.00	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1,000·00	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1,000.00	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1,000.00	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1,000.00	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	800.00	...	200.00
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1,000.00	...	...
	...	500.00	...	500.00	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	750·00	...	...

N. B. Divisions and Major groups less than 10% have been omitted.

B—XVI-2-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Household Workers Engaged in Principal Household

Total Households

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Total Workers		Family Workers			
					Rural		Urban	
			Rural	Urban	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
								PONDICHERRY
00	Field produce and Plantation crops	a & b	...	1,000.00	...	...	294.12	705.88
		(a)	...	1,000.00	...	...	500.00	500.00
		(b)	...	1,000.00	...	...	266.67	733.33
03	Fishing	a & b	....	1,000.00	...	...	...	1,000.00
		(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	...	1,000.00	...	...	...	1,000.00
04	Livestock and Hunting	a & b	949.83	50.17	59.49	21.26	12.76	7.65
		(a)	959.65	40.35	85.96	18.42	7.89	3.51
		(b)	638.89	361.11	527.78	111.11	166.67	138.89
20	Foodstuffs	a & b	882.64	117.36	188.26	220.05	61.12	39.12
		(a)	987.71	12.29	155.74	81.97	8.20	...
		(b)	727.27	272.73	236.36	424.24	139.39	96.97
23	Textile-Cotton	a & b	796.16	203.84	200.15	92.32	90.84	89.36
		(a)	981.82	18.18	74.24	34.85	10.61	7.57
		(b)	619.60	380.40	319.88	146.97	167.15	167.15
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden products	a & b	964.97	35.03	280.25	98.73	19.11	15.92
		(a)	1,000.00	...	160.87	47.83	...	...
		(b)	869.05	130.95	607.14	238.10	71.43	59.52
								PONDICHERRY
04	Livestock and Hunting	a & b	996·42	3·58	102·86	21·47	2·69	0·89
		(a)	998·18	1·82	89·42	19·16	1·82	...
		(b)	909·09	90·91	772·73	136·36	45.45	45·46
20	Foodstuffs	a & b	926·25	73·75	185·84	168·14	26·55	29·50
		(a)	1,000·00	...	154·81	79·50	...	...
		(b)	750·00	250·00	260·00	380·00	90·00	100·00
23	Textile Cotton	a & b	789·31	210·69	196·75	85·98	93·73	92·18
		(a)	984·47	15·53	72·98	32·61	9·32	6·21
		(b)	595·05	404·95	319·94	139·10	177·74	177·74
								KARAIKAL
03	Fishing	a & b	1,000.00	...	...	1,000.00	...	...
		(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000·00	...	...	1,000.00	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	a & b	272.73	727.27	181.82	90.91	363.64	90.90
		(a)	...	1,000.00	...	....	666.67	...
		(b)	375.00	625·00	250.00	125.00	250.00	125.00
20	Foodstuffs	a & b	810.34	189.66	241.38	568.96	137.93	51.73
		(a)	1,000.00	...	500.00	500.00	...	...
		(b)	803.57	196.43	232.14	571.43	142.86	53.57
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden products	a & b	815·79	184.21	578.95	236·84	52.63	131.58
		(a)	1,000.00	...	750.00	250.00	...	...
		(b)	766.67	233.33	533.33	233.34	66.67	166.66

Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by Family and Hired Workers in Each Duration

Duration of Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation)

Hired Workers		1-3 Months					4-6 Months		
		Total Workers	Family Workers		Hired Workers		Total Workers	Family Workers	
Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
829.08	29.76	...	...	...	...	...	6.80	2.55	...
855.27	28.95	...	...	...	...	...	7.02	2.63	...
...	55.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
474.33	17.12	48.90	14.67	...	34.23	...	110.02	66.02	7.33
750.00	4.09	69.67	12.29	...	57.38	...	77.87	16.39	...
66.67	36.37	18.18	18.18	...	...	...	157.58	139.40	18.18
503.69	23.64	11.09	3.70	...	7.39	...	51.69	8.86	8.86
872.73	...	21.20	6.05	...	15.15	...	68.18	7.58	...
152.75	46.10	1.43	1.43	...	...	...	36.01	10.08	17.29
585.99	...	28.66	28.66	...	...	...	117.84	31.85	6.37
791.30	...	34.78	34.78	...	...	...	121.74	13.04	...
23.81	...	11.90	11.90	...	...	...	107.14	83.33	23.81
AREA									
872.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·16	2.68	...
889.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·30	2·74	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
572.27	17.70	56.05	14·75	...	41·30	...	70.80	26·55	...
765.69	...	71.13	12.55	...	58·58	...	79.50	16·74	...
110.00	60.00	20.00	20.00	...	...	...	50.00	50.00	...
506.58	24·78	0·77	0.77	...	...	...	51·90	7.75	9.30
878.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.88	7.78	...
136.01	49.47	1.55	1.55	...	...	...	33·98	7.72	18·53
AREA									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	272.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	333.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	250.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17.24	17.24	...	...	...	362.07	310.34	51.73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17.86	17.86	...	...	...	375.00	321.43	53.57
...	...	131.57	131.57	...	...	...	78.95	26.32	52.63
...	—	500.00	500.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	33.33	33.33	...	...	...	100.00	33.33	66.67

B—XVI-2-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Household Workers Engaged in Principal Household

Total Households

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		7-9 Months						
			Hired Workers		Total Workers	Family Workers		Hired Workers	
			Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25
									PONDICHERRY
00	Field produce and Plantation crops	a & b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
03	Fishing	a & b	...	...	1,000.00	...	1,000.00	...	...
		(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	...	...	1,000.00	...	1,000.00	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	a & b	4.25	...	10.20	5.10	...	5.10	...
		(a)	4.39	...	10.52	5.26	...	5.26	...
		(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	a & b	36.67	...	14.67	12.22	2.45	...	...
		(a)	61.48	...	8.20	8.20	...	...	...
		(b)	...	...	24.23	18.18	6.05	...	...
23	Textile—Cotton	a & b	30.27	3.70	54.65	26.59	2·95	25.11	...
		(a)	60.60	...	28.79	6.06	...	22.73	...
		(b)	1.44	7.20	79.26	46.11	5.77	27.38	...
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden products	a & b	79.62	...	296.18	73.25	...	222.93	...
		(a)	108.70	...	339.13	43.49	...	295.64	...
		(b)	...	...	178.57	154.76	...	23.81	...
									PONDICHERRY
04	Livestock and Hunting	a & b	4.48	...	10.75	5.39	...	5.36	...
		(a)	4.56	...	10.93	5.47	...	5.46	...
		(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	a & b	44.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a)	62.76	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Textile—Cotton	a & b	30·98	3.87	45.70	21.69	3.10	20.91	...
		(a)	62.10	...	29.50	6.21	...	23.29	...
		(b)	...	7.73	61.82	37.09	6.19	18.54	...
									KARAIKAL
03	Fishing	a & b	...	...	1,000.00	1,000.00	...	...	...
		(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	...	...	1,000.00	1,000.00	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	a & b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	a & b	...	...	103.45	86.21	17.24	...	...
		(a)	...	...	1,000.00	1,000.00	...	...	...
		(b)	...	...	71.43	53.57	17.86	...	...
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden products	a & b	...	...	315.80	315.80	...	...	...
		(a)	...	...	250.00	250.00	...	...	...
		(b)	...	...	333.34	333.34	...	...	...

Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by Family and Hired Workers in Each Duration (Contd.)

Duration of Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation)

10 Months — 1 Year					Unspecified				
Total Workers	Family Workers		Hired Workers		Total Workers	Family Workers		Hired Workers	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
(Concld.)									
1,000.00	...	1,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000.00	...	1,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000.00	...	1,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
973.63	112.24	20.41	811.22	29.76	9.37	0.86	...	8.51	...
972.81	95.61	11.40	836.85	28.95	9.65	0.88	...	8.77	...
1,000.00	638.89	305.56	...	55.55	...	...	...	...	...
801.97	295.95	85.57	403.43	17.12	24.44	19.55	4.89	...	...
844.26	200.83	8.20	631.14	4.09	...	...	...	...	...
739.40	436.36	200.00	66.67	36.37	60.61	48.48	12.13	...	...
849.34	244.46	164.70	420.24	19.94	33.23	8.86	3.69	20.68	...
831.82	81.82	18.18	731.82	...	50.01	7.58	...	42.43	...
866.01	399.14	304.04	123.93	38.90	17.29	10.09	7.20	...	...
509.55	197.45	28.66	283.44	...	47.77	47.77	...	...	...
486.96	100.00	...	386.96	...	17.39	17.39	...	...	...
571.43	464.29	107.14	...	...	130.96	130.96	...	...	...
AREA (Concld.)									
972.27	115.38	3.58	853.31	...	9.82	0.88	...	8.94	...
971.72	99.45	1.82	870.45	...	10.05	0.92	...	9.13	...
1,000.00	909.09	90.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
855.46	297.94	53.10	486.72	17.70	17.69	14.74	2.95	...	...
849.37	205.02	...	644.35	...	...	...	...	...	...
870.00	520.00	180.00	110.00	60.00	60.00	50.00	10.00	...	...
866.77	243.22	169.64	433.00	20.91	34.86	9.30	3.87	21.69	...
849.38	83.85	15.53	750.00	...	51.24	7.75	...	43.49	...
884.09	401.85	323.03	117.47	41.74	18.56	10.83	7.73	...	...
AREA (Concld.)									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000.00	272.73	454.54	...	272.73	...	...	...	...	...
1,000.00	...	666.67	...	333.33	...	...	...	...	...
1,000.00	375.00	375.00	...	250.00	...	...	...	...	...
465.52	344.83	120.69	...	...	51.72	51.72	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
482.14	357.14	125.00	...	...	53.57	53.57	...	...	...
473.68	342.10	131.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250.00	250.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
533.33	366.67	166.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B—XVI-2-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Household Workers Engaged in Principal Household

Total Households

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Total Workers		Family Workers			
					Rural		Urban	
			Rural	Urban	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
								MAHE
23	Textile Cotton	a & b	1,000·00	...	245·28	226·42	...	...
		(a)	1,000·00	...	142·86	142·86	...	...
		(b)	1,000·00	...	282·05	256·41	...	...
								YANAM
00	Field produce and Plantation crops	a & b	...	1,000.00	...	...	294.12	705.88
		(a)	...	1,000.00	...	...	500.00	500.00
		(b)	...	1,000.00	...	...	266.67	733.33
04	Livestock and Hunting	a & b	...	1,000.00	...	...	170.21	148.94
		(a)	...	1,000.00	...	...	121.95	97·56
		(b)	...	1,000.00	...	...	500.00	500.00
20	Foodstuffs	a & b	...	1,000.00	...	...	666.67	250.00
		(a)	...	1,000.00	...	...	666.67	...
		(b)	...	1,000.00	...	...	666.67	333.33
27	Textile-Miscellaneous	a & b	...	1,000·00	...	...	600.00	400.00
		(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	...	1,000·00	...	...	600.00	400.00
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	a & b	...	1,000.00	...	...	777.78	222.22
		(a)	...	1,000·00	...	...	750.00	250.00
		(b)	...	1,000.00	...	...	800.00	200.00

Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by Family and Hired Workers in Each Duration (Contd.)

Duration of Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation)

Hired Workers		1-3 Months					4-6 Months		
		Total Workers	Family Workers		Hired Workers		Total Workers	Family Workers	
Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
AREA									
528·30	...	264·15	75·47	...	188·68	...	56·60	37·74	...
714·28	...	1,000·00	285·72	...	714·28	...	...	...	...
461·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	76·92	51·28	...
AREA									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	680.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	780.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	83.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	333,33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	111.11	...	111.11	...	...	111.11	...	111.11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250.00	...	250.00
...	...	200.00	...	200.00	...	...	...	...	...

B—XVI-2-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Household Workers Engaged in Principal Household

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Total Households						
						7-9 Months			
			Hired Workers		Total Workers	Family Workers		Hired Workers	
			Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25
									MAHE
23	Textile-Cotton	a & b	18·86	...	283·02	150·94	...	132·08	...
		(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	25·64	...	384·62	205·13	...	179·49	...
									YANAM
00	Field produce and Plantation crops	a & b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	a & b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	a & b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Textile-Miscellaneous	a & b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	a & b	...	...	333.33	...	333.33	...	...
		(a)	...	...	750.00	...	750.00	...	...
		(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by Family and Hired Workers in Each Duration (Concld.)

Duration of Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation)

10 Months — 1 Year					Unspecified				
Total Workers	Family Workers		Hired Workers		Total Workers	Family Workers		Hired Workers	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
AREA (Concld.)									
396·23	207·55	...	188·68	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
538·46	282·05	...	256·41	...	...	...	...	...	...
AREA (Concld.)									
1,000.00	...	1,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000.00	...	1,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000.00	...	1,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000.00	...	319.15	...	680.85	...	...	...	...	...
1,000.00	...	219.51	...	780.49	...	...	...	...	...
1,000.00	...	1,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
916.67	...	833.33	...	83.34	83.33	...	83.33	...	...
1,000.00	...	666.67	...	333.33	...	...	...	...	...
888.89	...	888.89	...	...	111·11	...	111.11	...	...
1,000.00	...	1,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000.00	...	1,000·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
444.45	...	444.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
800.00	...	800·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N. B. Major groups less than 10% have been omitted.

B—XVI-3-Average Number of Family and Hired Workers Per Household Engaged in Principal Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by the Duration of Household Industry in Rural and Urban Areas

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) Total/With Cultivation/Without Cultivation			Average number of workers per household engaged in household industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work							
				Total Households				1—3 Months			
				Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker	Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				PONDICHERRY							
00	Field produce and Plantation crops	Rural	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	1.31	1.31	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	2.00	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.25	1.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
03	Fishing	Rural	Total	1.55	1.55	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.55	1.55	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	Rural	Total	16.92	2.15	14.77	0.15	...	...	...	...
			(a)	22.33	2.43	19.90	0.12	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.35	1.35	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	4.54	1.85	2.69	0.69	...	...	...	...
			(a)	9.20	2.60	6.60	0.39	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.63	1.38	0.25	5.50	...	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	Total	3.44	1.59	1.85	0.86	6.67	2.00	4.67	0·43
			(a)	10.48	2.52	7.96	0.32	17.00	3.00	14·00	0.21
			(b)	1.46	1.33	0.13	9.91	1.50	1.50	...	...
		Urban	Total	1.78	1.52	0·26	5.86	...	...	...	...
			(a)	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.73	1.50	0.23	6.50	...	...	...	...

B—XVI-3-Average Number of Family and Hired Workers Per Household Engaged in Principal Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by the Duration of Household Industry in Rural and Urban Areas (Contd.)

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) Total/With Cultivation/Without Cultivation			Average number of workers per household engaged in household industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work							
				4—6 Months				7—9 Months			
				Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker	Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker
				11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				PONDICHERRY (Contd.)							
00	Field produce and Plantation crops,	Rural	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
03	Fishing	Rural	Total	...	...	...	...	1.55	1.55	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	1.55	1.55	...	...
		Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	Rural	Total	8.00	3.00	5.00	0.60	4.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
			(a)	8.00	3.00	5.00	0.60	6.00	3.00	3.00	1.00
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	Total	2.80	1.80	1.00	1.80	1.67	1.67	...	...
			(a)	9.50	2.00	7.50	0.27	2.00	2.00	...	...
			(b)	1.77	1.77	...	...	1.50	1.50	...	...
		Urban	Total	1.50	1.50	...	...	1.00	1.00	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.50	1.50	...	...	1.00	1.00	...	...

B—XVI-3-Average Number of Family and Hired Workers Per Household Engaged in Principal Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by the Duration of Household Industry in Rural and Urban Areas (Contd.)

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) Total/With Cultivation/Without Cultivation			Average number of workers per household engaged in household industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work							
				10 Months — 1 Year				Unspecified			
				Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker	Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker
				19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
				PONDICHERRY (Contd.)							
00	Field produce and Plantation crops	Rural	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	1.31	1.31	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	2.00	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.25	1.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
03	Fishing	Rural	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	Rural	Total	17.80	2.16	15.64	0.14	11.00	1.00	10 00	0.10
			(a)	23.62	2.42	21.20	0.11	11.00	1.00	10.00	0.10
			(b)	1.44	1.14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	4.54	1.85	2.69	0.69	...	...	...	...
			(a)	9.20	2.60	6.60	0.39	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.63	1.38	0.25	5.50	...	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	Total	3.76	1.59	2.17	0.73	1.00	1.00	...	...
			(a)	10.68	2.58	8.10	0.32	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.46	1.26	0.20	6.55	1.00	1.00	...	...
		Urban	Total	1.91	1.59	0.32	5.00	1.00	1.00	...	...
			(a)	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.86	1.57	0.29	5.50	1.00	1.00	...	...

B—XVI-3-Average Number of Family and Hired Workers Per Household Engaged in Principal Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by the Duration of Household Industry in Rural and Urban Areas (Contd.)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) Total/With Cultivation/Without Cultivation			Average number of workers per household engaged in household industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work							
				Total Households				1—3 Months			
				Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker	Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				PONDICHERRY (Contd.)							
23	Textile-Cotton	Rural	Total	5.01	1.84	3.17	0.58	7.50	2·50	5.00	0.50
			(a)	23.14	2.57	20.57	0.13	14.00	4.00	10.00	0.40
			(b)	2.30	1.73	0.57	3.06	1.00	1.00	...	...
		Urban	Total	2.68	2.37	0.31	7.63	...	...	...	...
			(a)	6.00	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	2.61	2.30	0.31	5.13	...	...	...	...
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	Rural	Total	4.59	1.80	2.79	0.65	2.25	2.25	...	...
			(a)	10.00	2.09	7.91	0.26	2.67	2.67	...	...
			(b)	1.70	1.65	0.05	35.50	1.00	1.00	...	...
		Urban	Total	1.38	1.38	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.38	1.38	...	...	...	...	...	...
				PONDICHERRY AREA							
04	Livestock and Hunting	Rural	Total	17.68	2·21	15·47	0.14	...	...	...	...
			(a)	22·33	2·43	19.90	0.12	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1·43	1.43	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	1.33	1.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	2·00	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	Total	4·42	1·69	2.73	0.13	9·50	2·50	7·00	0.36
			(a)	10.86	2.55	8.31	0.31	17.00	3.00	14.00	0.21
			(b)	1·53	1.31	0.22	5·82	2.00	2·00	...	...
		Urban	Total	2·08	1.58	0·50	3.17	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	2.08	1.58	0.50	3.17	...	...	...	...

B—XVI-3-Average Number of Family and Hired Workers Per Household Engaged in Principal Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by the Duration of Household Industry in Rural and Urban Areas (Contd.)

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) Total/With Cultivation/Without Cultivation			Average number of workers per household engaged in household industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work							
				4—6 Months				7—9 Months			
				Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers Per Hired Worker	Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No of Family Workers Per Hired Worker
				11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				PONDICHERRY (Contd.)							
23	Textile-Cotton	Rural	Total	6.63	1.50	5.13	0.29	3·50	1.80	1.70	1.06
			(a)	15.00	1.67	13.33	0.13	9.50	2.00	7.50	0.27
			(b)	1.60	1.40	0.20	7.00	2.83	1.77	1.06	1.68
		Urban	Total	2.43	1.71	0.72	2.40	1.33	1.33	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	2.43	1.71	0.72	2.40	1.33	1.33	...	...
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	Rural	Total	5.00	1.43	3.57	0.40	7.75	1.92	5.83	0.33
			(a)	14.00	1.50	12.50	0.12	15.60	2.00	13.60	0.15
			(b)	1.40	1.40	...	...	2.14	1·86	0.28	6.50
		Urban	Total	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
				PONDICHERRY AREA (Contd.)							
04	Livestock and Hunting	Rural	Total	8.00	3.00	5.00	0.60	6.00	3.00	3.00	1.00
			(a)	8.00	3.00	5.00	0.60	6.00	3.00	3.00	1.00
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	Total	4.80	1.80	3.00	0.60	...	...	...	...
			(a)	9.50	2.00	7.50	0.27	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.67	1·67	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B—XVI–3–Average Number of Family and Hired Workers Per Household Engaged in Principal Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by the Duration of Household Industry in Rural and Urban Areas (Contd.)

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) Total/With Cultivation/Without Cultivation			Average number of workers per household engaged in household industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work							
				10 Months—1 year				Unspecified			
				Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker	Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker
				19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
				PONDICHERRY (Concld.)							
23	Textile-Cotton	Rural	Total	5.11	1.88	3.23	0.58	4.44	1.33	3.11	0.43
			(a)	26.85	2.70	24.15	0.11	16.50	2.50	14.00	0.18
			(b)	2.33	1.78	0.55	4.95	1.00	1.00	...	...
		Urban	Total	2.78	2.48	0.30	8.26	1.67	1.67	...	...
			(a)	6.00	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	2.70	2.40	0.30	7·81	1.67	1.67	...	...
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	Rural	Total	4.31	1.77	2.54	0.70	1.88	1.88	...	...
			(a)	10.18	2.09	8.09	0.26	2.00	2.00	...	...
			(b)	1.62	1.62	...	...	1.83	1.83	...	...
		Urban	Total	1.80	1.80	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.80	1.80	...	...	...	...	...	...
				PONDICHERRY AREA (Contd.)							
04	Livestock and Hunting	Rural	Total	18.36	2.19	16.17	0.14	11.00	1.00	10.00	0.10
			(a)	23.62	2.42	21.20	0.11	11.00	1.00	10.00	0.10
			(b)	1.43	1.43	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	1.33	1.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	2.00	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	Total	4.51	1.71	2.80	0.61	1.00	1.00	...	...
			(a)	10.68	2·58	8.10	0.32	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.58	1.30	0·28	4.72	1.00	1.00	...	...
		Urban	Total	2.18	1.64	0.54	3.00	1.00	1.00	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	2·18	1.64	0·54	3.00	1.00	1.00	...	...

B—XVI-3-Average Number of Family and Hired Workers Per Household Engaged in Principal Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by the Duration of Household Industry in Rural and Urban Areas (Contd·)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) Total/With Cultivation/Without Cultivation			Average number of workers per household engaged in household industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work							
				Total Households				1—3 Months			
				Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker	Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				PONDICHERRY AREA (Contd.)							
23	Textile-Cotton	Rural	Total	5.07	1·82	3.25	0.56	1·00	1·00	...	...
			(a)	23.48	2.52	20·96	0.12	...	...	...	...
			(b)	2.21	1.71	0.50	3.38	1.00	1·00	...	...
		Urban	Total	2·69	2.38	0·31	7.50	...	...	...	...
			(a)	10·00	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	2·62	2.30	0·32	7.19	...	...	...	...
				KARAIKAL AREA							
03	Fishing	Rural	Total	1·55	1·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1·55	1.55	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	Rural	Total	1·50	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1·50	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	2·67	1·67	1·00	1·67	...	...	...	...
			(a)	3·00	2·00	1·00	2·00	...	...	...	...
			(b)	2·50	1·50	1·00	1·50	...	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	Total	1·38	1·38	...	...	1·00	1·00	...	...
			(a)	2·00	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1·36	1·36	...	...	1·00	1·00	...	...
		Urban	Total	1·22	1·22	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1·22	1·22	...	...	...	...	...	...

B—XVI–3–Average Number of Family and Hired Workers Per Household Engaged in Principal Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by the Duration of Household Industry in Rural and Urban Areas (Contd.)

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) Total/With Cultivation/Without Cultivation			Average number of workers per household engaged in household industry (with and without culivation) by duration of work							
				4—6 Months				7—9 Months			
				Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker	Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker
				11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				PONDICHERRY AREA (Contd.)							
23	Textile-Cotton	Rural	Total	7.14	1.43	5.71	0.25	3.06	1.56	1.50	1.04
			(a)	15.00	1.67	13.33	0.13	9.50	2.00	7.50	0.27
			(b)	1.25	1.25	...	...	2.25	1.50	0.75	2.00
		Urban	Total	2.43	1.71	0.72	2.40	1.33	1.33	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	2.43	1.71	0.72	2.40	1.33	1.33	...	...
				KARAIKAL AREA (Contd.)							
03	Fishing	Rural	Total	...	...	...	...	1·55	1·55	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	1·55	1·55	...	...
		Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	Rural	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	Total	1·80	1·80	...	...	1·67	1·67	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	2·00	2·00	...	...
			(b)	1·80	1·80	...	...	1·50	1·50	...	...
		Urban	Total	1·50	1·50	...	...	1·00	1·00	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1·50	1·50	...	...	1·00	1·00	...	...

B– XVI–3–Average Number of Family and Hired Workers Per Household Engaged in Principal Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by the Duration of Household Industry in Rural and Urban Areas (Contd.)

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) Total / With Cultivation / Without Cultivation			Average number of workers per household engaged in household industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work							
				10 Months — 1 year				Unspecified			
				Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker	Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker
				19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
				PONDICHERRY AREA (Concld.)							
23	Textile-Cotton	Rural	Total	5.26	1.89	3.37	0.56	4.44	1.33	3.11	0.43
			(a)	26.85	2.70	24.15	0.11	16.50	2.50	14.00	0.18
			(b)	2.30	1.78	0.52	3.42	1.00	1.00	...	...
		Urban	Total	2.80	2.49	0.31	8.11	1·67	1.67	...	...
			(a)	10.00	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	2.71	2.40	0.31	7.74	1.67	1.67	...	...
				KARAIKAL AREA (Contd.)							
03	Fishing	Rural	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	Rural	Total	1·50	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1·50	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	2·67	1·67	1·00	1·67	...	...	...	...
			(a)	3·00	2·00	1·00	2·00	...	...	...	...
			(b)	2·50	1·50	1·00	1.50	...	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	Total	1.18	1·18	...	...	1·00	1·00	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1·18	1·18	...	...	1·00	1·00	...	...
		Urban	Total	1·17	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1·17	1.17	...	...	...	...	...	...

B—XVI-3-Average Number of Family and Hired Workers Per Household Engaged in Principal Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by the Duration of Household Industry in Rural and Urban Areas (Contd.)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) Total/With Cultivation, Without Cultivation			Average number of workers per household engaged in household industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work — Total Households: Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No of Family Workers per Hired Worker	1—3 Months: Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						KARAIKAL AREA (Contd.)					
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden products	Rural	Total	1.82	1.82	...	...	2.50	2.50	...	...
			(a)	2.00	2.00	...	...	4.00	4.00	...	...
			(b)	1.77	1.77	...	...	1.00	1.00	...	...
		Urban	Total	1.75	1.75	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.75	1.75	...	...	...	...	...	...
						MAHE AREA					
23	Textile-Cotton	Rural	Total	5.30	2.50	2.80	0.89	14.00	4.00	10.00	0.40
			(a)	14.00	4.00	10.00	0.40	14.00	4.00	10.00	0.40
			(b)	4.33	2.33	2.00	1.17	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						YANAM AREA					
00	Field produce and Plantation crops	Urban	Total	1.31	1.31	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	2.00	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.25	1.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	Urban	Total	6.71	2.14	4.57	0.47	...	...	...	...
			(a)	13.67	3.00	10.67	0.28	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.50	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	Urban	Total	2.00	1.83	0.17	11.00	...	...	...	...
			(a)	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.80	1.80	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Textile-Miscellaneous	Urban	Total	1.43	1.43	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.43	1.43	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	Urban	Total	1.50	1.50	...	...	1.00	1.00	...	...
			(a)	2.00	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.25	1.25	...	...	1.00	1.00	...	...

B—XVI–3–Average Number of Family and Hired Workers Per Household Engaged in Principal Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by the Duration of Household Industry in Rural and Urban Areas (Contd.)

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) Total/With Cultivation/Without Cultivation			Average number of workers per household engaged in household industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work							
				4–6 Months				7–9 Months			
				Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker	Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker
				11	12	13	14	15	8	9	10
				KARAIKAL AREA (Contd.)							
28	Manufacture of	Rural	Total	1.00	1.00	...	...	2.00	2.00	...	...
	Wood and Wooden products		(a)	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	...	...
			(b)	1.00	1.00	...	...	2.00	2.00	...	...
		Urban	Total	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
				MAHE AREA (Contd.)							
23	Textile-Cotton	Rural	Total	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	7.50	4.00	3.50	1.14
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	7.50	4.00	3.50	1.14
		Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				YANAM AREA (Contd.)							
00	Field produce and Plantation crops	Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Textile-Miscellaneous	Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	Urban	Total	1.00	1.00	...	...	3.00	3.00	...	...
			(a)	1.00	1.00	...	...	3.00	3.00	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B—XVI-3-Average Number of Family and Hired Workers Per Household Engaged in Principal Housenhold Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by the Duration of Household Industry in Rural and Urban Areas (Concld.)

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Group only) Total/With Cultivation/Without Cultivation)			Average number of workers per household engaged in household industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work							
				10 Months–1 year				Unspecified			
				Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker	Average of Total Workers	Average of Family Workers	Average of Hired Workers	No. of Family Workers per Hired Worker
				19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
				KARAIKAL AREA (Concld.)							
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden products	Rural	Total	1.63	1.63	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.83	1.83	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	2.50	2.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	2.50	2.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
				MAHE AREA (Concld.)							
23	Textile-Cotton	Rural	Total	3.50	1.83	1.67	1.10	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	3.50	1.83	1.67	1.10	...	...	...	...
		Urban	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				YANAM AREA (Concld.)							
00	Field produce and Plantation crops	Urban	Total	1.31	1.31	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	2.00	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.25	1.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	Urban	Total	6.71	2.14	4.57	0.47	...	...	...	...
			(a)	13.67	3.00	10.67	0.28	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.50	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Foodstuffs	Urban	Total	2.00	1.83	0.17	11.00	...	...	...	...
			(a)	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.80	1.80	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Textile-Miscellaneous	Urban	Total	1.43	1.43	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.43	1.43	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	Urban	Total	1.33	1.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(b)	1.33	1.33	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a)—With Cultivation

(b)—Without Cultivation

N. B. (1) The entire Yanam Area is treated as urban.

(2) Major Groups less than 10% have been omitted.

B—XVII-1-Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households by Size of Households

Total Rural Urban	Sample Households	Sample Household Population			Single Member			2—3 Members		
		Persons	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				PONDICHERRY						
Total	1,000	4,876·93	2,414·81	2,462·12	56·72	19·99	36·73	272·77	333·78	359·18
Rural	1,000	4,753·43	2,373·52	2,379·91	55·11	18·03	37·09	281·76	349·46	368·61
Urban	1,000	5,329·96	2,566·28	2,763·68	62·64	27·21	35·43	239·80	280·92	324·58
				PONDICHERRY AREA						
Total	1,000	4,871·18	2,439·42	2,431·76	52·28	20·56	31·72	264·91	333·11	345·62
Rural	1,000	4,792·65	2,421·05	2,371·60	49·81	17·74	32·07	270·32	343·75	351·39
Urban	1,000	5,243·18	2,526·43	2,716·75	64·00	33·95	30·05	239·29	282·69	318·31
				KARAIKAL AREA						
Total	1,000	4,548·55	2,221·02	2,327·53	73·58	20·47	53·11	313·97	369·29	413·28
Rural	1,000	4,372·41	2,143·01	2,229·40	75·87	20·33	55·54	333·20	939·10	434·12
Urban	1,000	5,112·79	2,470·93	2,641·86	66·28	20·93	45·35	252·33	293·02	346·51
				MAHE AREA						
Total	1,000	7,361·06	3,345·94	4,015·12	15·12	5·67	9·45	134·22	128·54	228·73
Rural	1,000	6,935·98	3,076·22	3,859·76	18·30	6·10	12·20	146·33	131·10	265·24
Urban	1,000	8,054·73	3,786·07	4,268·66	9·96	4·98	4·98	114·42	124·38	169·15
				YANAM AREA						
Total	1,000	4,653·47	2,264·03	2,389·44	79·21	19·80	59·41	290·43	339.93	402·64
Urban	1,000	4,653·47	2,264·03	2,389·44	79·21	19·80	59·41	290·43	339·93	402·64

B—XVII–I–Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households by Size of Households (Concld.)

	4–6 Members			7–9 Members			10 Members and above		
	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PONDICHERRY									
Total	448·70	1,091·83	1,107·75	169·56	653·77	646·38	52·25	314·44	312·08
Rural	460·03	1,126·00	1,125·57	159·20	620·70	595·77	43·90	259·33	252·87
Urban	407·15	966·47	1,042·39	207·53	775·07	832·02	82·88	516·61	529·26
PONDICHERRY AREA									
Total	466·58	1,143·56	1,143·08	169·46	661·46	638·18	46·77	280·73	273·16
Rural	477·91	1,175·99	1,160·60	160·24	634·28	592·46	41·72	249·29	235·08
Urban	412·91	989·98	1,060·10	213·13	790·21	854·76	70·67	429·60	453·53
KARAIKAL AREA									
Total	419·36	1,013·00	1,037·34	151·04	570·40	578·71	42·05	247·86	245·09
Rural	422·50	1,025·41	1,043·19	135·39	511·80	508·53	33·04	192·37	188·02
Urban	409·30	973·26	1,018·60	201·16	758·14	803·49	70·93	425·58	427·91
MAHE AREA									
Total	321·36	686·20	952·74	298·68	1,071·83	1,272·21	230·62	1,453·70	1,551·99
Rural	310·98	673·78	908·54	332·32	1,182·93	1,414·63	192·07	1,082·31	1,259·15
Urban	338·31	706·47	1,024·88	243·78	890·55	1,039·80	293·53	2,059·69	2,029·85
YANAM AREA									
Total	412·54	980·20	1,016·50	168·32	656·77	640·26	49·50	267·33	270·63
Urban	412·54	980·20	1,016·50	168·32	656·77	640·26	49·50	267·33	270·63

C—VIII-Part-A-2-Distribution of 1,000 Persons of All Scheduled Castes by Categories of Workers and Non-workers

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Total Population	Total Workers	Workers I As Cultivator	II As Agricultural Labourer	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations Orchards and Allied activities	IV At Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PONDICHERRY	T	1,000	544	55	346	20	6
	R	1,000	547	55	365	21	5
	U	1,000	502	49	72	12	17
Pondicherry Area	T	1,000	529	59	316	23	5
	R	1,000	531	60	322	24	6
	U	1,000	452	...	11	15	2
Karaikal Area	T	1,000	587	37	465	12	4
	R	1,000	598	40	499	11	4
	U	1,000	463	3	96	19	4
Mahe Area	T	1,000	304	...	...	...	...
	R	1,000	400	...	...	...	...
	U	1,000	278	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	T	1,000	559	110	86	4	34
	U	1,000	559	110	86	4	34

Union Territory/Area		Workers V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	VI In Construction	VII In Trade and Commerce	VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi-cations	IX In Other Services	X Non-workers
		9	10	11	12	13	14
PONDICHERRY	T	27	2	5	7	76	456
	R	25	2	5	5	64	453
	U	49	6	4	42	251	498
Pondicherry Area	T	34	2	7	10	73	471
	R	33	2	6	7	71	469
	U	119	7	12	157	129	548
Karaikal Area	T	7	2	2	2	56	413
	R	2	1	2	1	38	402
	U	66	12	4	14	245	537
Mahe Area	T	44	43	...	...	217	696
	R	200	...	...	...	200	600
	U	...	56	...	...	222	722
Yanam Area	T	2	...	1	2	320	441
	U	2	...	1	2	320	441

Note: *The whole of Yanam area is treated as urban*

APPENDIX—A

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

This classification groups the industries into

9 Divisions
45 Major Groups
343 Minor Groups

The Divisions and Major Groups with their Code numbers are listed below:

DIVISIONS

0	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting
1	Mining and Quarrying
2 & 3	Manufacturing
4	Construction
5	Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services
6	Trade and commerce
7	Transport, storage and communication
8	Services
9	Activities not adequately described

MAJOR GROUPS

Division 0 — Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting

00	Field produce and plantation crops
01	Plantation crops
02	Forestry and logging
03	Fishing
04	Livestock and hunting

Division 1 — Mining and Quarrying

10	Mining and quarrying

Division 2 and 3 — Manufacturing

20	Foodstuffs
21	Beverages
22	Tobacco products
23	Textile — cotton
24	Textile — jute
25	Textile — wool
26	Textile — silk
27	Textile — miscellaneous
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products

29 Paper and paper products
30 Printing and publishing
31 Leather and leather products
32 Rubber, Petroleum and coal products
33 Chemicals and chemical products
34–35 Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal
36 Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment
37 Machinery (all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipment
38 Transport equipment
39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

Division 4 — Construction

40 Construction

Division 5 — Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services

50 Electricity and gas
51 Water supply and sanitary services

Division 6 — Trade and Commerce

60–63 Wholesale trade
64–68 Retail trade
69 Trade and commerce-miscellaneous

Division 7 — Transport, Storage and Communications

70–71 Transport
72 Storage and warehousing
73 Communications

Division 8 — Services

80 Public Services
81 Educational and Scientific Services
82 Medical and health services
83 Religious and welfare services
84 Legal services
85 Business services
86 Community services and trade and labour associations
87 Recreation services
88 Personal services
89 Services (not elsewhere classified)

Division 9 — Activities not adequately described

90 Activities unspecified and not adequately described (This includes new entrants to the labour market)

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Division O — Agriculture, livestock forestry, fishing and hunting	
C0	FIELD PRODUCE AND PLANTATION CROPS—	
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jower, bajra, maize	000
	Production of pulses, such as arhar, amoong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram	001
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops	002
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops	003
	Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and other cash crops	004
	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above	005
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards	006
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc.	007
	Production of juice by tapping palms	008
	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above	009
01	PLANTATION CROPS—	
	Production of tea in plantation	010
	Production of coffee in plantation	011
	Production of rubber in plantation	012
	Production of tobacco in plantation	013
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium	014
	Production of other plantation crops not covered above	015
02	FORESTRY AND LOGGING—	
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests	020
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs	021
	Preparation of timber	022
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forests	023
	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests	024
	Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wildfruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests	025
	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above	026
03	FISHING—	
	Production of fish by fishing in sea	030
	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	031
	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond	032

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
04	LIVESTOCK AND HUNTING—	
	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat	040
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool	041
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig	042
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming	043
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey	044
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	045
	Rearing of other small animals and insects	046
	Trapping of animals or games propagation	047
	Production of other amimal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth	048
	Division 1—Mining and Quarrying	
10	MINING AND QUARRYING—	
	Mining of coal	100
	Mining of iron ores	101
	Mining of gold and silver ores	102
	Mining of manganese	103
	Mining of mica	104
	Mining of other non-ferrous metallic ores	105
	Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas	106
	Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, limestone	107
	Mining of chemical earth such as soda ash	108
	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt	109
	Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing	
20	FOODSTUFFS—	
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar cane or palm juice and production of candy	202
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation or fruits	203

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
20	FOODSTUFFS—(Concld.)	
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	206
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	207
	Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati)	208
	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	209
21	BEVERAGES—	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	Production of country liquor	211
	Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	212
	Production of other liquors not covered above	213
	Production of aerated and mineral water	214
	Production of ice	215
	Production of ice cream	216
	Processing of tea in factories	217
	Processing of coffee in curing works	218
	Production of other beverages	219
22	TOBACCO PRODUCTS—	
	Manufacture of bidi	220
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	221
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	222
	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	223
	Manufacture of snuff	224
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	226
23	TEXTILE – COTTON—	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	231
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	232
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233
	Cotton weaving in power looms	234
	Cotton weaving in handlooms	235
	Manufacturing of Khadi textile in handlooms	236

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
23	TEXTILE—COTTON—(Concld.)	
	Printing of cotton textile	237
	Manufacturing of cotton nets	238
	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	239
24	TEXTILE—JUTE—	
	Jute pressing and baling	240
	Jute spinning and weaving	241
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	242
	Printing of jute textile	243
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244
25	TEXTILE—WOOL—	
	Wool baling and pressing	250
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill	252
	Wool spinning other than in mills	253
	Wool weaving in power loom	254
	Wool weaving in handloom	255
	Embroidery and art work in woolen textile	256
26	TEXTILE—SILK—	
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk	261
	Spinning of silk other than in mills	262
	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	263
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	264
	Printing of silk textile	265
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266
27	TEXTILE—MISCELLANEOUS—	
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	270
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	271
	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	272
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	273
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags	274
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin	275

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
27	TEXTILE—MISCELLANEOUS—(Concld.)	
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling	276
	Manufacture of coir and coir products	277
	Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	Processing and Manufacture of textile products not covered above	279
28	MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND WOODEN PRODUCTS—	
	Sawing and planing of wood	280
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	282
	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares	284
	Manufacture of veneer and plywood	285
	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest	286
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	287
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	289
29	PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	291
	Manufacture of products such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelops and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292
30	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—	
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300
	Printing and publishing of books	301
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	302
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	309
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS—	
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS—(Concld.)	
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	311
	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	312
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	314
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315
32	RUBBER, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS—	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose	322
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat	323
	Productions of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	324
	Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere	326
33	CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS--	
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	330
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331
	Manufacture of fertilizers	332
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works	333
	Manufacture of matches	334
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resin and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337
	Manufacture of common salt	338
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats)	339

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
34	NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS OTHER THAN PETROLEUM AND COAL	
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	340
	Manufacture of cement and cement products	341
	Manufacture of lime	342
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	343
	Manufacture of stonewares other than images	344
	Manufacture of stone images	345
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and it's products	346
	Manufacture of asbestos products	347
	Manufacture of mica products	348
35	MANUFACTURE OF EARTHENWARE AND EARTHEN POTTERY	350
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351
	Manufacture of porcelain and it's products	352
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353
	Manufacture of glass apparatus	354
	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues	355
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355	356
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	357
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	359
36	BASIC METALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS EXCEPT MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT—	
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	360
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	361
	Manufacture of armaments	362
	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	363
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	368

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
36	BASIC METALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS EXCEPT MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT—(Concld.)	
	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	369
37	MACHINERY (ALL KINDS OTHER THAN TRANSPORT) and ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT—	
	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371
	Manufacture of machine tools	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	373
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers	374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery	377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	378
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus appliances not specified above	379
38	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT—	
	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives	380
	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363	381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	382
	Manufacture of motor vehicles engines, parts and accessories	383
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	384
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear	385
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines	386
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines	387
	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	388

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
38	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT—(Concld.)	
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and handdrawn vehicles	389
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, opthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	390
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies	391
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	392
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	393
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	394
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountain pen	395
	Manufacture of sports goods	396
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	399
	Division 4—Construction	
40	CONSTRUCTION—	
	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical & sanitary installations	400
	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels	401
	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines	402
	Construction and maintenance of water ways and water reservoirs such as bund, embankments, dam, canal, tank, tube-wells, wells	403
	Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	
50	ELECTRICITY AND GAS—	
	Generation and transmission of electric energy	500
	Distribution of electric energy	501
	Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution to domestic and industrial consumers	502
51	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITARY SERVICES—	
	Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers	510
	Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation	511

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Division 6 — Trade and Commerce	
60	WHOLESALE TRADE—	
	Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses	600
	Wholesale trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry and other foodstuffs (not covered elsewhere)	601
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of fabrics and textiles products such as garments, hessian, gunny bag, silk and woollen yarn, shirtings, suitings, hosiery products	602
	Wholesale trading in beverages, such as tea (leaf) coffee (seed and powder), aerated water	603
	Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	604
	Wholesale trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	605
	Wholesale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	606
	Wholesale trading in animals	607
	Wholesale trading in straw and fodder	608
61	WHOLESALE TRADING IN MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS	610
	Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products such as coke, coal, kerosene, candle	611
	Wholesale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics	612
	Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery, chinaware	613
	Wholesale trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	614
	Wholesale trading in footwear	615
	Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	616
	Wholesale trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products	617
	Wholesale trading in other household equipment not covered above	618
62	WHOLESALE TRADING IN BRICKS, TILES AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS	620
	Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane, thatches and similar products	621
63	WHOLESALE TRADING IN PAPER AND OTHER STATIONERY GOODS	630
	Wholesale trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment and tools and appliances other than electrical	631
	Wholesale trading in electrical machinery and equipment like motor, battery, electric fan, bulb	632
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of transport and storage equipment	633

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
63	WHOLESALE TRADE—(Concld.)	
	Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur	634
	Wholesale trading in clocks, eye glasses, frames	635
	Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	636
	Wholesale trading in scientific medical and surgical instruments	637
	Wholesale trading in precious metals and stones, gold and silverwares and jewellery	638
	Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above	639
64	RETAIL TRADE—	
	Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry	640
	Retail trading in beverages such as tea (leaf), coffee (Seed and powder) aerated water	641
	Retail trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	642
	Retail trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja etc.	643
	Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	644
	Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene	645
	Retail trading in foodstuffs like sweetmeat, condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc.	646
	Retail trading in animals	647
	Retail trading in straw and fodder	648
65	RETAIL TRADING IN FIBRES, YARNS, DHOTI, SAREE, READYMADE GARMENTS OF COTTON, WOOL, SILK AND OTHER TEXTILES AND HOSIERY PRODUCTS (This includes retail trading in piecegoods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles)	650
	Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetics	651
	Retail trading in medicines and chemicals	652
	Retail trading in footwear, head-gear such as hat, umbrella, shoes and chappals	653
	Retail trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	654
	Retail trading in petrol, mobiloil and allied products	655
66	RETAIL TRADING IN WOODEN, STEEL AND OTHER METALLIC FURNITURE AND FITTINGS	660
	Retail trading in stationery goods and paper	661
	Retail trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils	662
	Retail trading in earthenware and earthen toys	663
	Retail trading in other household equipment not covered above	664

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
67	RETAIL TRADE—(Contd.)	
	Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	670
	Retail trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	671
	Retail trading in wood, bamboo cane, bark and thatches	672
	Retail trading in other building materials	673
68	RETAIL TRADING IN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY EQUIPMENT, TOOLS AND APPLIANCES	680
	Retail trading in transport and storage equipments	681
	Retail trading in electrical goods like electric fan, bulb, etc.	682
	Retail trading in skins, leather and furs and their products excluding footwear and headgear	683
	Retail trading in clock and watch, eye glass frame	684
	Retail trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	685
	Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery	686
	Retail trading in musical instruments, gramophone record, pictures and paintings including curio dealing	687
	Book-selling	688
	Retail trading in goods unspecified	689
69	TRADE AND COMMERCE—MISCELLANEOUS	
	Importing and exporting of goods and commodities	690
	Real estate and properties	691
	Stocks, shares and futures	692
	Providents and insurances	693
	Money lending (indigenous)	694
	Banking and similar type of financial operation	695
	Auctioneering	696
	Distribution of motion pictures	697
	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc.	699
	Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications	
70	TRANSPORT—	
	Transporting by railway	700
	Transporting by tramway and bus service	701
	Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	702
	Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka	703
	Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel	704
	Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving	705

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
70	TRANSPORT—(Concld.)	
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc., by river, canal	706
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean	707
	Transporting by air	708
	Transporting by other means not covered above	709
71	Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency	710
72	STORAGE AND WARE HOUSING—	
	Operation of storage such as ware-houses	720
	Operation of storage such as cold storage	721
	Operation of storage of other type	722
73	COMMUNICATION—	
	Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications	730
	Telephone communication	731
	Information and broadcasting	732
	Division 8—Services	
80	PUBLIC SERVICES (This does not include Govt., Quasi-Govt. or local body activities other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institution each of which is classified in the appropriate industry groups)	
	Public Services in Union and State army including territorial crops and volunteer corps	800
	Public Service in Navy	801
	Public Service in Air Force	802
	Public Service in Police	803
	Public Service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government	804
	Public Service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisation, municipalities, local boards, etc.	805
	Public services in administrative departments and offices of State Governments	809
81	EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES—	
	Educational services such as those rendered by technical colleges, technical schools and similar technical and vocational institutions	810
	Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type	811
	Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group	812

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (code)
1	2	3
82	MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES—	
	Public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakimi, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homeopathic practitioners	820
	Veterinary services rendered by organisations and individuals	821
83	RELIGIOUS AND WELFARE SERVICES—	
	Religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establishments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities. This includes missions, ashrams and other allied organisations	830
	Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk	831
	Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies, red-cross organisation for the collection and allocation of contributions for charity	832
84	LEGAL SERVICES—	
	Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, mukurie, munshi	840
	Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals	841
85	BUSINESS SERVICES	
	Engineering services rendered by professional organisations or individuals	850
	Business services rendered by organisations of accountants, auditors, Book-keepers or like individuals	851
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those of advertising and publicity agencies	852
	Business services rendered by professsional organisations or individuals such as of those rendered by news-agency, newspaper correspondent, columnist, journalists, editors, authors	853
86	COMMUNITY SERVICES AND TRADE AND LABOUR ASSOCIATIONS—	
	Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce, trade, unions and similar other organisations	860
	Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisations such as rate payers association, club, library	861
	Community services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, etc.	862

Major Group (Code) 1	Description 2	Minor Group (Code) 3
87	RECREATION SERVICES—	
	Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing, editing, etc.	870
	Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures	871
	Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals	872
	Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisations and individuals including horse, motor, etc. racing	873
88	PERSONAL SERVICES—	
	Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks	880
	Services rendered to households such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary	881
	Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities	882
	Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals (This includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, drycleaning services)	883
	Hair dressing, other services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those by barber, hairdressing saloon and beauty shops	884
	Services rendered by portrait and commercial photographic studios	885
89	SERVICES (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED)—	
	Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified	890
	Division 9—Activities not adequately described—	
90	Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified	900
	Fresh entrants to the Labour Market	999

APPENDIX—B

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

(CODE STRUCTURE)

which classifies occupations into

331 Occupational Families (three-digit code numbers)

75 Occupational Groups (two-digit code numbers)

11 Occupational Divisions (one-digit code numbers)

Divisions, Groups and Families

0 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

Workers in this Division perform various religious, educational, legal, artistic and other literary functions; carry out research in engineering and scientific subjects and utilise scientific knowledge and methods to solve technological, economic, social industrial and other problems.

00 ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

000 Architects
001 Civil Engineers (including overseers)
002 Mechanical Engineers
003 Electrical Engineers
004 Chemical Engineers
005 Metallurgical Engineers
006 Mining Engineers
007 Surveyors
009 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, n. e. c.

01 CHEMISTS, PHYSICISTS, GEOLOGISTS AND OTHER PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS

010 Chemists except Pharmaceutical Chemists
011 Pharmaceutical Chemists
012 Physicists
013 Meteorologists
014 Geologists and Geophysists
015 Mathematicians
019 Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists, n. e. c.

02 BIOLOGISTS, VETERINARIANS, AGRONOMISTS AND RELATED SCIENTISTS

020 Biologists and Animal Scientists
021 Veterinarians
022 Silviculturists
023 Agronomists and Agricultural Scientists
029 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists, n. e. c.

03 PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND DENTISTS

030 Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic
031 Physicians, Ayurvedic
032 Physicians, Homeopathic
033 Physicians, Others
034 Physiologists
035 Dentists
039 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, n. e. c.

04 NURSES, PHARMACISTS AND OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH TECHNICIANS

040 Nurses
041 Midwives and Health Visitors
042 Nursing Attendants and Related Workers
043 Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians
044 Vaccinators
045 Physiotherapists, Masseurs and Related Technicians
046 Sanitation Technicians
047 Optometrists and Opticians
049 Medical and Health Technicians, n. e. c.
(excluding Laboratory Assistants see 091)

05 TEACHERS

050 Teachers, University
051 Teachers, Secondary Schools
052 Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools
053 Teachers, Nursery and Kindergarten Schools
059 Teachers, n. e. c.

06 JURISTS

060 Judges and Magistrates
061 Legal Practitioners and Advisers
062 Law Assistants
069 Jurists and Legal Technicians, n. e. c. (including petition writers)

07 SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND RELATED WORKERS

070 Economists
071 Accountants and Auditors
072 Statisticians and Actuaries
073 Geograpers
074 Psychologists
075 Personnel Specialists
076 Labour and Social Welfare Workers
077 Sociologists and Anthropologists
078 Historians, Archeologists, Political Scientists and Related Wofkers
079 Social Scientists and Related Workers, n. e. c.

08 ARTISTS, WRITERS AND RELATED WORKERS

080 Authors
081 Editors, Journalists and Related Workers
082 Translators, Interpreters and Language Specialists
083 Painters, Decorators and Commercial Artists
084 Sculptors and Modellers
085 Actors and Related Workers
086 Musicians and Related Workers
087 Dancers and Related Workers
089 Artists, Writers and Related Workers, n. e. c.

09 DRAUGHTSMEN AND SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS, n.e.c.

090 Draughtsmen
091 Laboratory Assistants
099 Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.

0X OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

0X0 Ordained Religious Workers
0X1 Non-ordained Religious Workers
0X2 Astrologers, Palmists and Related Workers
0X3 Librarians, Archivists and Related Workers
0X9 Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers, n. e. c.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS

Workers in this Division formulate Government policies and execute and implement Government decisions, rules and regulations and plan, organise, supervise and co-ordinate activities of economic enterprise in production of goods or performance of services. Excluded from this Division are Administrative and Managerial occupations in Farming (Group-40), Professional, Technical and Related Workers (Division-0) and Clerical Workers (Division-2).

10 ADMINISTRATORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS, GOVERNMENT

100 Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government
101 Administrators and Executive Officials, State Government
102 Administrators and Executive Officials, Local Bodies
103 Administrators and Executive Officials, Quasi-Government
104 Village Officials
109 Administrators and Executive Officials, Government, n. e. c.

11 DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

110 Directors and Managers, Wholesale Trade
111 Directors and Managers, Retail Trade

12 DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND WORKING PROPRIETORS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

120 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Banks
121 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Insurance
129 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions, n. e. c.

13 DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND WORKING PROPRIETORS, OTHER

130 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Mining, Quarrying and Well Drilling
131 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Construction
132 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary
133 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Manufacturing
134 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Transport and Communication
135 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services
136 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other Services
139 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, n. e. c.

2 CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

Workers in this Division maintain account books and receive and disburse cash; write shorthand, typewrite records and operate tele-printer; operate various office machines; perform clerical duties; and attend to routine unskilled tasks in offices.

20 BOOK-KEEPERS AND CASHIERS

200 Book-keepers, Book-keeping and Accounts Clerks
201 Cashiers
202 Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including ushers and Ticket Collectors (excluding those on moving transport)

21 STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS

210 Stenographers
211 Typists

22 OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS

220 Computing Clerks and Calculating Machine Operators
221 Punch Card Machine Operators
229 Office Machine Operators, n. e. c.

28 CLERICAL WORKERS-MISCELLANEOUS

280 General and other Ministerial assistants and Clerks
289 Miscellaneous Office workers including Record keepers, Muharrers, Despatchers, Packers and Binders of office papers

29 UNSKILLED OFFICE WORKERS

290 Office attendants, ushers, hallporters, etc. n. e. c.

3 SALES WORKERS

Workers in this Division own wholesale or retail trade establishments and are engaged in activities connected with buying and selling of goods and services and lending money.

30 WORKING PROPRIETORS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

300 Working Proprietors, Wholesale Trade
301 Working Proprietors, Ratail Trade

31 INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE SALESMEN, SALESMEN OF SECURITIES AND SERVICES AND AUCTIONEERS

310 Agents and Salesmen, Insurance
311 Agents, Brokers and Salesmen, Real Estate
312 Brokers and Agents, Securities and Shares
313 Auctioneers
314 Valuers and Appraisers
319 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers, n. e. c.

32 COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

320 Commercial Travellers
321 Manufacturers' Agents
329 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents, n. e. c.

33 SALESMEN, SHOP ASSISTANTS AND RELATED WORKERS

330 Salesmen and Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade
331 Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors
339 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers, n. e. c.

34 MONEY-LENDERS AND PAWN-BROKERS

340 Money-Lenders (including Indigenous Bankers)
341 Pawn-Brokers

4 FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS, LOGGERS AND RELATED WORKERS

Workers in this Division manage or cultivate farms and plantations ; rear animals, birds and insects ; hunt and trap wild animals, birds and other game ; catch, cultivate and cure fish; gather shell, sponge and pearls ; develop, protect and exploit forest resources and perform other related functions.

40 FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS

400 Cultivators (Owners)
401 Cultivators (Tenants)
402 Farm Managers, Inspectors and Overseers
403 Planters and Plantation Managers
404 Farmers and Farm Managers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing
409 Farmers and Farm Managers, n. e. c.

41 FARM WORKERS

410 Farm Machinery Operators
411 Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing
412 Gardeners (malis)
413 Tappers (Palm, Rubber trees, etc.)
414 Agricultural labourers
415 Plantation labourers
419 Farm Workers, n. e. c.

42 HUNTERS AND RELATED WORKERS

420 Hunters
421 Trappers
429 Hunters and Related workers, n. e. c.

43 FISHERMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

430 Fishermen, Deep Sea
431 Fishermen, Inland and Coastal waters
432 Conch and Shell gatherers, Sponge and Pearl Divers
439 Fishermen and Related Workers, n. e. c.

44 LOGGERS AND OTHER FORESTRY WORKERS

440 Forest Rangers and Related Workers
441 Harvesters and Gatherers of Forest Products Including lac (except logs)
442 Log Fellers and Wood Cutters
443 Charcoal Burners and Forest Product Processers
449 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers, n. e. c.

5 MINERS, QUARRYMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

Workers in this Division extract mineral products from underground or by surface excavations, refine and treat them to obtain desired grade and quality.

50 MINERS AND QUARRYMEN

500 Miners
501 Quarrymen
502 Drillers, Mines and Quarries
503 Shot Firers
509 Miners, Quarrymen, n. e. c.

51 WELL DRILLERS AND RELATED WORKERS

510 Well Drillers, Petroleum and Gas
511 Well Drillers, other than Petroleum and Gas

52 MINERAL TREATERS

520 Mineral Treaters

59 MINERS, QUARRYMEN AND RELATED WORKERS, n. e. c.

590 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n. e. c.

6 WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION OCCUPATIONS

Workers in this Division, supervise, control and operate transport services for transporting passengers and freight ; and supervise and maintain communication services on land, water or in air.

60 DECK OFFICERS, ENGINEER OFFICERS AND PILOTS, SHIP

600 Deck Officers and Pilots, Ship
601 Ship Engineers

61 DECK AND ENGINE-ROOM RATINGS (SHIP), BARGE CREWS AND BOATMEN

610 Deck Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen
611 Engine-room Ratings, Firemen and Oilers, Ship

62 AIRCRAFT PILOTS, NAVIGATORS AND FLIGHT ENGINEERS

620 Aircraft Pilots
621 Flight Engineers
622 Flight Navigators

63 DRIVERS AND FIREMEN, RAILWAY ENGINE

630 Drivers
631 Firemen

64 DRIVERS, ROAD TRANSPORT

640 Tramcar Drivers
641 Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers
642 Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers
643 Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers
649 Drivers, Road Transport, n. e. c. (including Palki and Doli Bearers)

65 CONDUCTORS, GUARDS AND BRAKESMEN (RAILWAY)

650 Conductors
651 Guards
652 Brakesmen

66 INSPECTORS, SUPERVISORS, TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS AND DESPATCHERS, TRANSPORT

660 Inspectors, Supervisors and Station Masters
661 Traffic Controllers
662 Signalmen and Pointsmen

67 TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RELATED TELECOMMUNICATION OPERATORS

670 Telephone Operators
671 Telegraphists and Signallers
672 Radio Communication and Wireless Operators
673 Teleprinter operators
679 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Tele-Communication Operators, n. e. c.

68 POSTMEN AND MESSENGERS

680 Postmen
681 Messengers (including Dak Peons)

69 WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION OCCUPATIONS, n. e. c.

690 Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including ushers and Ticket Collectors on moving transport
691 Conductors, Road Transport
692 Workers in Transport Occupations, n. e. c.
693 Inspectors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Communication
694 Workers in Communication Occupations, n. e. c.

7—8 CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS, AND LABOURERS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

Workers in these Divisions process, assemble and shape various substances to manufacture articles or produce goods; install, maintain and repair machines and equipment; construct, maintain and repair buildings, highways, bridges and other structures; pack and store goods and handle materials and perform various other tasks in crafts production and related processes. Included are Labourers not elsewhere classified.

70 SPINNERS, WEAVERS, KNITTERS, DYERS AND RELATED WORKERS

700 Fibre Preparers, Ginners, Cleaners, Scourers, etc.
701 Blow-room Workers and Carders
702 Spinners, Piecers and Winders
703 Warpers and Sizers
704 Drawers and Weavers
705 Pattern Card Preparers
706 Bleachers, Dyers, and Finishers (excluding printers)
707 Knitters and Lace Makers
708 Carpet Makers and Finishers
709 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers, n. e. c.

71 TAILORS, CUTTERS, FURRIERS AND RELATED WORKERS

710 Tailors, Dress Makers and Garment Makers
711 Hat and Head-gear Makers
712 Furriers
713 Upholsterers and Related Workers

714 Pattern makers, Markers and Cutters, Textile Products, Leather Garments and Gloves
715 Sewers, Embroiderers and Darners, Textile and Fur Products
719 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers, n. e. c.

72 LEATHER CUTTERS, LASTERS AND SEWERS (EXCEPT GLOVES AND GARMENTS) AND RELATED WORKERS

720 Shoe makers and Shoe repairers
721 Cutters, Lasters, Sewers, Footwear and Related Workers
722 Harness and Saddle Makers
729 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (Except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers, n. e. c.

73 FURNACEMEN, ROLLERS, DRAWERS, MOULDERS AND RELATED METAL MAKING AND TREATING WORKERS

730 Furnacemen, Metal
731 Annealers, Temperers and Related Heat Treaters
732 Rolling Mill Operators, Metal
733 Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen
734 Moulders and Coremakers
735 Metal Drawers and Extruders
739 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal-making and Treating Workers, n. e. c.

74 PRECISION INSTRUMENT MAKERS, WATCH MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND RELATED WORKERS

740 Precision instrument Makers, Watch and Clock Makers and Repairmen
741 Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
742 Jewellery Engravers

75 TOOL-MAKERS, MACHINISTS, PLUMBERS, WELDERS, PLATERS AND RELATED WORKERS

750 Fitter-machinists, Tool-makers and Machine Tool Setters
751 Machine Tool Operators
752 Fitter-assemblers and Machine Erectors (Except Electrical and Precision Instrument Fitter-Assemblers)
753 Mechanics-repairmen (Except Electrical and Precision Instrument Repairmen)
754 Sheet Metal Workers
755 Plumbers and Pipe Fitters
756 Welders and Flame Cutters
757 Metal Plate and Structural Metal Workers
758 Electro-Platers, Dip Platers and Related Workers
759 Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers, n. e. c. (including Metal-engravers other than printing)

76 ELECTRICIANS AND RELATED ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS WORKERS

760 Electricians, Electrical Repairmen and Related Electrical Workers
761 Electrical and Electronics Fitters

762 Mechanics- Repairmen, Radio and Television
763 Installers and Repairmen, Telephone and Telegraph
764 Linemen and Cable Jointers
769 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers, n. e. c.

77 CARPENTERS, JOINERS, CABINET MAKERS, COOPERS AND RELATED WORKERS

770 Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern Makers (Wood)
771 Shipwrights and Body Builders (Wood)
772 Sawyers and Wood Working Machinists
773 Coach and Body Builders
774 Cart builders and Wheel Wrights
775 Cabinet Makers
779 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Cooper and Related Workers, n. e. c.

78 PAINTERS, AND PAPER HANGERS

780 Painters and Paper Hangers

79 BRICKLAYERS, PLASTERERS AND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, n. e. c.

790 Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers and Stone Dressers
791 Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons
792 Glaziers
793 Cement Finishers and Terrazzo and Mosaic Workers
794 Hut Builders and Thatchers
795 Well Diggers
799 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.

80 COMPOSITORS, PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, BOOK-BINDERS AND RELATED WORKERS

800 Type-setting Machine Operators
801 Compositors
802 Proof-Readers and Copy Holders
803 Printers (Paper)
804 Printers (Textile)
805 Photo-Litho Operators, Photo-Lithographers
806 Engravers, Etchers and Block Makers (Printing)
807 Stereotypers
808 Book Binders
809 Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers, n. e. c.

81 POTTERS, KILNMEN, GLASS AND CLAY FORMERS AND RELATED WORKERS

810 Furnacemen, Kilnmen and Ovenmen
811 Potters and Related Clay Formers
812 Blowers and Benders, Glass
813 Moulders and Pressers, Glass
814 Grinders, Cutters, Decorators and Finishers
815 Pulverisors and Mixers, Cement, Clay and Other ceramics
819 Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

82 MILLERS, BAKERS, BREWMASTERS AND RELATED FOOD AND BEVERAGE WORKERS

820 Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and Related Food Workers
821 Crushers ahd Pressers, Oil Seeds
822 Dairy Workers (Non-Farm)
823 Khandsari, Sugar and Gur Makers
824 Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweetmeat Makers
825 Makers of Aerated water and Brewers
826 Food Canners, Preservers and Related Workers
827 Butchers
828 Coffee and Tea Blenders and Related Workers
829 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers n. e. c.

83 CHEMICAL AND RELATED PROCESS WORKERS

830 Batch and Continuous Still Operators
831 Cookers, Roasters and Other Heat Treaters, Chemical and Related Processes
832 Crushers, Millers and Calenderers, Chemical and Related Processes
833 Paper Pulp Preparers
834 Paper Makers
839 Chemical and Related Process Workers, n. e. c.

84 TOBACCO PREPARERS AND PRODUCTS MAKERS

840 Curers, Graders and Blenders, Tobacco
841 Cigarette Machine Operators
842 Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi Makers
843 Snuff and Zarda Makers
849 Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers, n. e. c.

85 CRAFTSMEN AND PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS, n. e. c.

850 Basketry Weavers and Related Workers
851 Tyre Builders, Vulcanisers and Related Rubber Products Makers
852 Plastics Products Makers
853 Tanners, Fellmongers, Pelt Dressers and Related Workers
854 Photographic Dark Room Workers
855 Makers of Musical Instruments and Related Workers
856 Paper Products Makers
859 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.

86 TESTERS, PACKERS, SORTERS AND RELATED WORKERS

860 Checkers, Testers, Sorters, Weighers and Counters
861 Packers, Labellers and Related Workers

87 STATIONARY ENGINE AND EXCAVATING AND LIFTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND RELATED WORKERS

870 Operators, Stationary Engines and Related Equipment
871 Boilermen and Firemen

872 Crane and Hoist Operators
873 Riggers and Cable Splicers
874 Operators of Earth-moving and Other Construction Machinery, n. e. c.
875 Materials-handling Equipment Operators
876 Oilers and Greasers, Stationary Engines, Motor Vehicles and Related Equipment
879 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers, n. e. c.

89 LABOURERS, n. e. c.

890 Loaders and unloaders
899 Labourers, n. e. c.

9 SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS

Workers in this Division render protective, personal and domestic services; take photographs, operate cameras and are engaged in sport and recreational activities.

90 FIRE FIGHTERS, POLICEMEN, GUARDS AND RELATED WORKERS

900 Fire Fighters and Related Workers
901 Police Constables, Investigators and Related Workers
902 Customs Examiners, Patrollers and Related workers
903 Watchmen and Chowkidars
909 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers, n. e. c.

91 HOUSE KEEPERS, COOKS, MAIDS AND RELATED WORKERS

910 House Keepers, Matrons, Stewards (Domestic and Institutional)
911 Cooks, Cook-Bearers (Domestic and Institutional)
912 Butlers, Bearers, Waiters Maids and Other Servants (Domestic)
913 Ayas, Nurse-maids
919 House keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers, n. e. c.

92 WAITERS, BARTENDERS AND RELATED WORKERS

920 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers (Institutional)

93 BUILDING CARE-TAKERS, CLEANERS AND RELATED WORKERS

930 Building Care-takers
931 Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen

94 BARBERS, HAIRDRESSERS, BEAUTICIANS AND RELATED WORKERS

940 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers.

95 LAUNDERERS, DRY CLEANERS AND PRESSERS

950 Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies
951 Dry-cleaners and Pressers

96 ATHLETES, SPORTSMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

960 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers

97 PHOTOGRAPHERS AND RELATED CAMERA OPERATORS

970 Movie Camera Operators
979 Other Photographers

99 SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS, n. e. c.

990 Embalmers and Undertakers
999 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.

X WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION

X9 WORKERS NOT REPORTING OCCUPATION

X90 Workers not reporting occupation

CHAPTER XII

THE NON-WORKING POPULATION

General

I have in the earlier chapter discussed the workers in the State. The other component of the population is non-worker. This category has been divided into 8 groups. Non-workers are inactive in the sense that they do not do any productive work.

2. Question and Instructions

Question No. 12 of the Individual Slip relates to non-workers. The instructions given regarding the filling up of this question are reproduced below:

"*Q. 12 Activity, if not working*

This question will apply to a person NOT working.

Write 'X' in this question for a person who is working, that is for whom you have recorded the work in any of the questions 8 to 11 above.

The following activities should be recorded in the case of persons NOT working:

1. For a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time in his own family cultivation, industry, trade or business. ... write ST
2. For a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business ... write HW
3. For any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age ... write D
4. For a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work ... write R
5. For a beggar, vagrant or independent woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence ... write B
6. For a convict in jail (an under-trial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to work before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal mental or charitable institution ... write I
7. For a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time ... write NE

8. For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment ... write UN

Explanation: If a person, who does not work, cannot be readily classified in any of the above categories, put him in category 5 and write 'B' in this question. A retired person who has taken up regular work again should not be entered in this question as he would have been entered for his new work in Questions 8 to 11.

A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined should be included in item 3 and 'D' should be written. He should not be included in items 7 or 8.

Tables Prepared

3. The Tables that deal with the data on Non-workers are as follows:

1. Primary Census Abstract
2. B-I-Workers and non-workers classified by sex and broad age-groups
3. B-II-Workers and non-workers in cities, town-groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age-groups
4. B-III-Part-A Industrial Classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban areas only
   Part-B Industrial Classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only
5. B-VIII-Part-A-Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only
   B-VIII-Part-B-Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and educational levels in rural areas only
6. B-IX-Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity
7. D-VI-Distribution of Industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth
8. C-VIII-Part-A-Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes
9. SCT-I-Part-A-Industrial Classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes
10. SC-I-Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes

Strength and Composition of Non-workers

4. 2,30,709 persons comprising of 82,252 males and 148,457 females form the non-working section of the population. They constitute 62·5% of the total population, i.e. 45% of the male population and 80% of the female population. The proportion of Non-workers is higher in the urban area (70·5%) than in rural (60%). Out of the total non-workers of the State 68% are in Pondicherry area. In the proportion of non-workers to the total population in each area, Mahe records the highest proportion of 75%.

Table XII—1

Proportion of Non-workers in Each Area to Total Non-workers of the State and Total Population of Each Area

Area	Proportion of non-workers in each area to total non-workers in the State			Proportion of non-workers in each area to total population of each area		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Malss	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pondicherry Area	68·5	69·3	68·1	61·1	43·8	78·8
Karaikal Area	23·4	22·5	23·8	64·0	45·3	81·7
Mahe Area	6·3	6·4	6·3	75·0	58·6	89·0
Yanam Area	1·8	1·8	1·8	60·2	43·7	76·3

The persons of age group 0–14 and 60 and over should normally be in the category of Non-workers. Both among males and females of 0—14 age-group and among females of 60+ age-group more than 80% are non- workers. 56% of non-workers belong to 0—14 and 6% to 60 and over.

52·9% of the male non-workers come under the category of Dependents, infants and disabled and 54·7% of the female non-workers come under the category of Household duties. It is interesting to find that out of 82,252 non-workers, only 3,479 males are unemployed. 2,179 males seek employment for the first time and 1,300 seek employment again after having been once employed. The unemployed females are only 90 out of 148,457 female non-workers. It can be inferred that this State does not have any acute problem of unemployment.

Proportion in Rural and Urban Areas

5. In all the areas of the State except in Yanam, which is entirely an urban area, more than 70% of non-workers particularly, females are concentrated in rural areas. The proportion of non-workers in rural and urban areas in the State, Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe among the total non-workers of each area is as follows:

	Non-workers	Urban	Rural
PONDICHERRY	**100**	**27·2**	**72·8**
Pondicherry Area	100	23·0	77·0
Karaikal Area	100	30·1	69·9
Mahe Area	100	40·6	59·4

Among the non-workers in Pondicherry urban area, more than 85% are concentrated in Pondicherry town.

Age-groups of Non-workers

6. An analysis of non-workers sex-wise by age-groups on the basis of Subsidiary Table B-IX-2 reveals that among males 0—14 age-group accounts for three fourths of the non-workers, whereas among females 45% only belong to 0—14 age-group and 30% to 15—34 age-group. In the rural areas, the proportion of 0—14 age-group among males is higher than in urban areas, though in both areas they form more than 67%. The same pattern is found in all the four areas of the State. The proportion of male and female non-workers aged 15 to 34 is high in Mahe when compared to other areas. The proportion of non-workers to the population in each age-group is presented in the Table given below:

Table XII—2

Proportion of Non-workers to Total Population by Age-group

Union Territory/ Area	Age-group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	0-14	96·1	45·0	75·5
	15-34	45·6	17·7	71·3
	35-59	35·3	18·1	64·5
	60 +	58·4	34·3	83·4
Pondicherry Area	0-14	58·0	43·1	63·1
	15-34	43·6	16·6	69·4
	35-59	33·7	7·3	62·0
	60 +	57·9	34·1	82·2
Karaikal Area	0-14	96·7	95·1	98·4
	15-34	48·2	18·2	74·1
	35-59	38·8	8·4	68·5
	60 +	53·7	31·6	82·1
Mahe Area	0-14	97·1	96·7	97·4
	15-34	63·2	33·6	84·7
	35-59	51.1	12·1	80·7
	60 +	73·0	52·4	91·1
Yanam Area	0-14	93·2	88·8	97·6
	15-34	41·6	16·7	65·7
	35-59	32·5	6·2	58·2
	60 +	48·1	25·0	67·1

In the age-group of 15—34 and 35—59 which constitute generally the working force age-group, the male non-workers form 18% in the State. Females form 71% and 65% respectively.

The proportion of non-workers in the urban areas among 0—14 age-group population is more than 90% both in the case of males and females, while the corresponding proportion is less in rural areas, particularly for males.

The distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in India and other states is presented below:

Table XII—3

Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population of Each Sex in Each Age-group Among Workers and Non-workers in India and States, 1961.

India & States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	571	280	429	720
		0—14	1,000	1,000	94	66	906	934
		15—34	1,000	1,000	881	436	119	564
		35—59	1,000	1,000	967	476	33	524
		60+	1,000	1,000	766	224	234	776
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	297	126	703	874
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	582	314	418	686
		0—14	1,000	1,000	106	76	894	924
		15—34	1,000	1,000	911	498	89	502
		35—59	1,000	1,000	975	523	25	477
		60+	1,000	1,000	799	243	201	757
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	300	135	700	865
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	111	476	889
		0—14	1,000	1,000	35	16	965	984
		15—34	1,000	1,000	769	158	231	842
		35—59	1,000	1,000	933	229	67	771
		60+	1,000	1,000	584	114	416	886
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	274	62	726	938
Andhra Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	622	413	378	587
		0—14	1,000	1,000	157	112	843	888
		15—34	1,000	1,000	921	635	79	365
		35—59	1,000	1,000	973	663	27	337
		60+	1,000	1,000	778	311	222	689
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	440	310	560	690
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	643	460	357	540
		0—14	1,000	1,000	177	128	823	872
		15—34	1,000	1,000	954	717	46	283
		35—59	1,000	1,000	982	721	18	279
		60+	1,000	1,000	804	333	196	667
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	459	325	541	675
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	187	476	813
		0—14	1,000	1,000	63	35	937	965
		15—34	1,000	1,000	784	266	216	734
		35—59	1,000	1,000	929	359	71	641
		60+	1,000	1,000	613	181	387	819
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	319	207	681	793
Assam	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	541	309	459	691
		0—14	1,000	1,000	78	64	922	936
		15—34	1,000	1,000	858	558	142	442
		35—59	1,000	1,000	960	548	40	452
		60+	1,000	1,000	749	215	251	785
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	404	183	596	817

Table XII—3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population of Each Sex in Each Age-group Among Workers and Non-workers in India and States, 1961.

India & States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam (Concld.)	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	540	324	460	676
		0—14	1,000	1,000	81	68	919	932
		15—34	1,000	1,000	870	588	130	412
		35—59	1,000	1,000	962	569	38	431
		60+	1,000	1,000	758	224	242	776
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	404	188	596	812
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	554	99	446	901
		0—14	1,000	1,000	36	13	964	987
		15—34	1,000	1,000	766	161	234	839
		35—59	1,000	1,000	940	227	60	773
		60+	1,000	1,000	615	85	385	915
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	419	109	581	891
Bihar	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	556	271	444	729
		0—14	1,000	1,000	96	59	904	941
		15—34	1,000	1,000	876	414	124	586
		35—59	1,000	1,000	974	483	26	517
		60+	1,000	1,000	823	231	177	769
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	561	222	439	778
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	560	285	440	715
		0—14	1,000	1,000	101	63	899	937
		15—34	1,000	1,000	893	437	107	563
		35—59	1,000	1,000	977	502	23	498
		60+	1,000	1,000	834	238	166	762
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	570	233	430	767
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	517	104	483	896
		0—14	1,000	1,000	39	12	961	988
		15—34	1,000	1,000	740	144	260	856
		35—59	1,000	1,000	947	232	53	768
		60+	1,000	1,000	677	127	323	873
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	462	89	538	911
Gujarat	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	535	279	465	721
		0—14	1,000	1,000	73	66	927	934
		15—34	1,000	1,000	869	464	131	536
		35—59	1,000	1,000	963	464	37	536
		60+	1,000	1,000	663	171	337	829
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	353	168	647	832
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	553	341	447	659
		0—14	1,000	1,000	90	84	910	916
		15—34	1,000	1,000	915	583	85	417
		35—59	1,000	1,000	976	553	24	447
		60+	1,000	1,000	709	200	291	800
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	371	182	629	818

Table XII—3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population of Each Sex in Each Age-group Among Workers and Non-workers in India and States, 1961.

India & States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat (Concld.)	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	484	92	516	908
		0—14	1,000	1,000	21	9	979	991
		15—34	1,000	1,000	755	136	245	864
		35—59	1,000	1,000	927	195	73	805
		60+	1,000	1,000	509	79	491	921
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	248	93	752	907
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	578	256	422	744
		0—14	1,000	1,000	96	63	904	937
		15—34	1,000	1,000	883	426	117	574
		35—59	1,000	1,000	953	397	47	603
		60+	1,000	1,000	738	178	262	822
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	128	39	872	961
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	593	295	407	705
		0—14	1,000	1,000	106	73	894	927
		15—34	1,000	1,000	906	489	94	511
		35—59	1,000	1,000	960	452	40	548
		60+	1,000	1,000	756	194	244	806
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	113	44	887	956
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	508	58	492	942
		0—14	1,000	1,000	49	11	951	989
		15—34	1,000	1,000	776	93	224	907
		35—59	1,000	1,000	920	107	80	893
		60+	1,000	1,000	603	59	397	941
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	233	5	767	995
Kerala	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	472	197	528	803
		0—14	1,000	1,000	22	19	978	981
		15—34	1,000	1,000	765	326	235	674
		35—59	1,000	1,000	944	373	56	627
		60+	1,000	1,000	656	148	344	852
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	614	303	386	697
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	474	209	526	791
		0—14	1,000	1,000	22	20	978	980
		15—34	1,000	1,000	778	350	222	650
		35—59	1,000	1,000	950	395	50	605
		60+	1,000	1,000	678	155	322	845
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	609	303	391	697
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	460	130	540	870
		0—14	1,000	1,000	22	18	978	982
		15—34	1,000	1,000	701	195	299	805
		35—59	1,000	1,000	914	249	86	751
		60+	1,000	1,000	521	104	479	896
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	740	304	260	696

Table XII—3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population of Each Sex in Each Age-group Among Workers and Non-workers in India and States, 1961.

India & States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	602	440	398	560
		0—14	1,000	1,000	118	108	882	892
		15—34	1,000	1,000	931	686	69	314
		35—59	1,000	1,000	977	725	23	275
		60+	1,000	1,000	805	360	195	640
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	218	92	782	908
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	616	486	384	514
		0—14	1,000	1,000	133	122	867	878
		15—34	1,000	1,000	957	765	43	235
		35—59	1,000	1,000	982	784	18	216
		60+	1,000	1,000	832	387	168	613
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	193	98	807	902
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	145	476	855
		0—14	1,000	1,000	27	16	973	984
		15—34	1,000	1,000	800	208	200	792
		35—59	1,000	1,000	947	304	53	696
		60+	1,000	1,000	637	168	363	832
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	327	70	673	930
Madras	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	597	313	403	687
		0—14	1,000	1,000	93	67	907	933
		15—34	1,000	1,000	885	457	115	543
		35—59	1,000	1,000	966	514	34	486
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	258	266	742
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	555	293	445	707
	Rural	all ages	1,000	1,000	622	371	378	629
		0—14	1,000	1,000	111	82	889	918
		15—34	1,000	1,000	924	551	76	449
		35—59	1,000	1,000	978	590	22	410
		60+	1,000	1,000	784	296	216	704
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	576	334	424	666
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	532	149	468	851
		0—14	1,000	1,000	44	28	956	972
		15—34	1,000	1,000	788	208	212	792
		35—59	1,000	1,000	931	275	69	725
		60+	1,000	1,000	557	132	443	868
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	447	55	553	945
Maharashtra	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	571	381	429	619
		0—14	1,000	1,000	86	88	914	912
		15—34	1,000	1,000	875	609	125	391
		35—59	1,000	1,000	969	637	31	363
		60+	1,000	1,000	728	263	272	737
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	164	101	836	899

Table XII—3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population of Each Sex in Each Age-group Among Workers and Non-workers in India and States, 1961

India & States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra (Concld.)	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	581	467	419	533
		0—14	1,000	1,000	106	113	894	887
		15—34	1,000	1,000	929	774	71	226
		35—59	1,000	1,000	982	752	18	248
		60+	1,000	1,000	775	298	225	702
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	152	112	848	888
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	548	134	452	866
		0—14	1,000	1,000	29	16	971	984
		15—34	1,000	1,000	779	189	221	811
		35—59	1,000	1,000	940	281	60	719
		60+	1,000	1,000	577	137	423	863
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	209	61	791	939
Mysore	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	584	320	416	680
		0—14	1,000	1,000	119	82	881	918
		15—34	1,000	1,000	901	508	99	492
		35—59	1,000	1,000	970	559	30	441
		60+	1,000	1,000	764	247	236	753
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	449	261	551	739
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	604	368	396	632
		0—14	1,000	1,000	136	96	864	904
		15—34	1,000	1,000	944	598	56	402
		35—59	1,000	1,000	979	624	21	376
		60+	1,000	1,000	800	271	200	729
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	473	289	527	711
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	516	149	484	851
		0—14	1,000	1,000	59	28	941	972
		15—34	1,000	1,000	776	214	224	786
		35—59	1,000	1,000	937	307	63	693
		60+	1,000	1,000	608	150	392	850
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	344	133	656	867
Orissa	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	608	266	392	734
		0—14	1,000	1,000	123	66	877	934
		15—34	1,000	1,000	912	403	88	597
		35—59	1,000	1,000	966	434	34	566
		60+	1,000	1,000	788	194	212	806
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	457	211	543	789
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	610	274	390	726
		0—14	1,000	1,000	127	69	873	931
		15—34	1,000	1,000	923	417	77	583
		35—59	1,000	1,000	969	444	31	556
		60+	1,000	1,000	798	198	202	802
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	458	217	542	783

Table XII—3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population of Each Sex in Each Age-group Among Workers and Non-workers in India and States, 1961.

India & States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orissa (Concld.)	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	572	131	428	869
		0—14	1,000	1,000	50	20	950	980
		15—34	1,000	1,000	796	190	204	810
		35—59	1,000	1,000	922	242	78	758
		60+	1,000	1,000	619	113	381	887
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	433	63	567	937
Punjab	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	529	142	471	858
		0—14	1,000	1,000	79	38	921	962
		15—34	1,000	1,000	850	234	150	766
		35—59	1,000	1,000	955	246	45	754
		60+	1,000	1,000	709	105	291	895
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	204	46	796	954
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	534	165	466	835
		0—14	1,000	1,000	91	46	909	954
		15—34	1,000	1,000	873	277	127	723
		35—59	1,000	1,000	959	280	41	720
		60+	1,000	1,000	729	115	271	885
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	206	54	794	946
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	509	47	491	953
		0—14	1,000	1,000	27	5	973	995
		15—34	1,000	1,000	779	72	221	928
		35—59	1,000	1,000	941	99	59	901
		60+	1,000	1,000	599	53	401	947
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	196	18	804	982
Rajasthan	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	581	359	419	641
		0—14	1,000	1,000	136	121	864	879
		15—34	1,000	1,000	910	572	90	428
		35—59	1,000	1,000	965	560	35	440
		60+	1,000	1,000	719	234	281	766
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	126	71	874	929
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	601	408	399	592
		0—14	1,000	1,000	156	141	844	859
		15—34	1,000	1,000	940	653	60	347
		35—59	1,000	1,000	972	629	28	371
		60+	1,000	1,000	746	263	254	737
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	121	75	879	925
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	480	101	520	899
		0—14	1,000	1,000	32	17	968	983
		15—34	1,000	1,000	769	152	231	848
		35—59	1,000	1,000	925	198	75	802
		60+	1,000	1,000	572	96	428	904
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	191	30	809	970

Table XII—3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population of Each Sex in Each Age-group Among workers and Non-workers in India and States, 1961.

India & States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	582	181	418	819
		0—14	1,000	1,000	86	41	914	959
		15—34	1,000	1,000	894	261	106	739
		35—59	1,000	1,000	979	323	21	677
		60+	1,000	1,000	855	198	145	802
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	151	39	849	961
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	592	199	408	801
		0—14	1,000	1,000	93	46	907	954
		15—34	1,000	1,000	917	288	83	712
		35—59	1,000	1,000	983	347	17	653
		60+	1,000	1,000	880	209	120	791
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	147	40	853	960
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	517	53	483	947
		0—14	1,000	1,000	38	6	962	994
		15—34	1,000	1,000	765	67	235	933
		35—59	1,000	1,000	947	125	53	875
		60+	1,000	1,000	659	94	341	906
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	191	18	809	982
West Bengal	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	540	94	460	906
		0—14	1,000	1,000	40	12	950	988
		15—34	1,000	1,000	824	153	176	847
		35—59	1,000	1,000	940	183	60	817
		60+	1,000	1,000	679	79	321	921
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	410	66	590	934
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	535	106	465	894
		0—14	1,000	1,000	58	15	942	985
		15—34	1,000	1,000	863	178	137	822
		35—59	1,000	1,000	953	199	47	801
		60+	1,000	1,000	737	88	263	912
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	422	69	578	931
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	554	51	446	949
		0—14	1,000	1,000	22	2	978	998
		15—34	1,000	1,000	744	68	256	932
		35—59	1,000	1,000	909	127	91	873
		60+	1,000	1,000	478	47	522	953
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	170	21	830	979
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	678	188	322	812
		0—14	1,000	1,000	51	30	949	970
		15—34	1,000	1,000	945	320	55	680
		35—59	1,000	1,000	969	371	31	629
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	160	266	840
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...

Table XII—3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population of Each Sex in Each Age-group Among Workers and Non-workers in India and States, 1961.

India & States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Concld·)	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	683	224	317	776
		0—14	1,000	1,000	61	38	939	962
		15—34	1,000	1,000	956	387	44	613
		35—59	1,000	1,000	974	422	26	578
		60+	1,000	1,000	761	165	239	835
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	662	51	338	949
		0—14	1,000	1,000	15	3	985	997
		15—34	1,000	1,000	908	86	92	914
		35—59	1,000	1,000	953	122	47	878
		60+	1,000	1,000	607	129	393	871
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
Delhi	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	523	65	477	935
		0—14	1,000	1,000	20	8	980	992
		15—34	1,000	1,000	795	106	205	894
		35—59	1,000	1,000	953	129	47	871
		60+	1,000	1,000	547	52	453	948
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	220	20	780	980
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	478	220	522	780
		0—14	1,000	1,000	31	46	969	954
		15—34	1,000	1,000	793	387	207	613
		35—59	1,000	1,000	951	394	49	606
		60+	1,000	1,000	723	146	277	854
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	480	45	520	955
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	528	45	472	955
		0—14	1,000	1,000	19	3	981	997
		15—34	1,000	1,000	795	74	205	926
		35—59	1,000	1,000	953	91	47	909
		60+	1,000	1,000	516	39	484	961
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	205	15	795	985
Himachal Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	631	558	369	442
		0—14	1,000	1,000	121	181	879	819
		15—34	1,000	1,000	923	855	77	145
		35—59	1,000	1,000	984	834	16	166
		60+	1,000	1,000	825	409	175	591
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	420	303	580	697
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	635	577	365	423
		0—14	1,000	1,000	125	189	875	811
		15—34	1,000	1,000	933	887	67	113
		35—59	1,000	1,000	986	855	14	145
		60+	1,000	1,000	831	418	169	582
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	412	300	588	700

Table XII—3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population of Each Sex in Each Age-group Among Workers and Non-workers in India and States, 1961.

India & States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh (Concld.)	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	564	119	436	881
		0—14	1,000	1,000	37	9	963	991
		15—34	1,000	1,000	789	179	211	821
		35—59	1,000	1,000	946	243	54	757
		60+	1,000	1,000	663	145	337	855
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	625	500	375	500
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	516	517	484	483
		0—14	1,000	1,000	34	82	966	918
		15—34	1,000	1,000	880	886	120	114
		35—59	1,000	1,000	948	776	52	224
		60+	1,000	1,000	540	277	460	723
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	...	500	...	500
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	516	517	484	483
		0—14	1,000	1,000	34	82	966	918
		15—34	1,000	1,000	880	886	120	114
		35—59	1,000	1,000	948	776	52	224
		60+	1,000	1,000	540	277	460	723
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	...	500	...	500
Manipur	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	473	445	527	555
		0—14	1,000	1,000	32	76	968	924
		15—34	1,000	1,000	751	742	249	258
		35—59	1,000	1,000	946	762	54	238
		60+	1,000	1,000	739	440	261	560
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	400	305	600	695
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	479	449	521	551
		0—14	1,000	1,000	34	79	966	921
		15—34	1,000	1,000	770	755	230	245
		35—59	1,000	1,000	955	764	45	236
		60+	1,000	1,000	761	438	239	562
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	397	297	603	703
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	410	404	590	596
		0—14	1,000	1,000	6	39	994	961
		15—34	1,000	1,000	585	611	415	389
		35—59	1,000	1,000	859	737	141	263
		60+	1,000	1,000	500	456	500	544
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	442	733	558	267

Table XII—3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population of Each Sex in Each Age-group Among Workers and Non-workers in India and States, 1961.

India & States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tripura	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	545	209	455	791
		0—14	1,000	1,000	52	33	948	967
		15—34	1,000	1,000	879	370	121	630
		35—59	1,000	1,000	975	364	25	636
		60+	1,000	1,000	751	126	249	874
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	532	150	468	850
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	552	224	448	776
		0—14	1,000	1,000	55	36	945	964
		15—34	1,000	1,000	902	398	98	602
		35—59	1,000	1,000	979	388	21	612
		60+	1,000	1,000	770	133	230	867
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	579	167	421	833
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	468	55	532	945
		0—14	1,000	1,000	20	4	980	996
		15—34	1,000	1,000	694	89	306	911
		35—59	1,000	1,000	923	113	77	887
		60+	1,000	1,000	521	48	479	952
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	409	...	591	1,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	620	579	380	421
		0—14	1,000	1,000	172	180	828	820
		15—34	1,000	1,000	966	929	34	71
		35—59	1,000	1,000	991	910	9	90
		60+	1,000	1,000	801	531	199	469
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	240	...	760
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	620	579	380	421
		0—14	1,000	1,000	172	180	828	820
		15—34	1,000	1,000	966	929	34	71
		35—59	1,000	1,000	991	910	9	90
		60+	1,000	1,000	801	531	199	469
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	240	...	760
Goa, Daman and Diu	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	513	318	487	682
		0—14	1,000	1,000	34	32	966	968
		15—34	1,000	1,000	763	472	237	528
		35—59	1,000	1,000	939	535	61	465
		60+	1,000	1,000	721	321	279	679
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000

Table XII—3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population of Each Sex in Each Age-group Among Workers and Non-workers in India and States, 1961.

India & States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Goa, Daman and Diu (Concld·)	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	518	340	482	660
		0—14	1,000	1,000	35	32	965	968
		15—34	1,000	1,000	780	510	220	490
		35—59	1,000	1,000	944	571	56	429
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	338	266	662
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	487	200	513	800
		0—14	1,000	1,000	28	32	972	968
		15—34	1,000	1,000	684	286	316	714
		35—59	1,000	1,000	910	328	90	672
		60+	1,000	1,000	640	210	360	790
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
N.E.F.A.	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	810	172	190	828
		0—14	1,000	1,000	46	29	954	971
		15—34	1,000	1,000	930	246	70	754
		35—59	1,000	1,000	907	326	93	674
		60+	1,000	1,000	479	163	521	837
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	604	...	396	1,000
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	810	172	190	828
		0—14	1,000	1,000	46	29	954	971
		15—34	1,000	1,000	930	246	70	754
		35—59	1,000	1,000	907	326	93	674
		60+	1,000	1,000	479	163	521	837
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	604	...	396	1,000
Nagaland	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	605	582	395	418
		0—14	1,000	1,000	139	166	861	834
		15—34	1,000	1,000	840	843	160	157
		35—59	1,000	1,000	976	923	24	77
		60+	1,000	1,000	853	720	147	280
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	585	418	415	582
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	610	603	390	397
		0—14	1,000	1,000	146	175	854	825
		15—34	1,000	1,000	855	878	145	122
		35—59	1,000	1,000	980	941	20	59
		60+	1,000	1,000	855	727	145	273
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	583	418	417	582

Table XII—3 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population of Each Sex in Each Age-group Among Workers and Non-workers in India and States, 1961.

India & States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagaland (Concld.)	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	521	97	479	903
		0—14	1,000	1,000	13	6	987	994
		15—34	1,000	1,000	674	146	326	854
		35—59	1,000	1,000	909	257	91	743
		60+	1,000	1,000	671	250	329	750
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	667	...	333	...
Pondicherry	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	551	201	449	799
		0—14	1,000	1,000	55	25	945	975
		15—34	1,000	1,000	824	288	176	712
		35—59	1,000	1,000	919	355	81	645
		60+	1,000	1,000	657	177	343	823
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	269	75	731	925
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	571	230	429	770
		0—14	1,000	1,000	59	26	941	974
		15—34	1,000	1,000	857	338	143	662
		35—59	1,000	1,000	943	405	57	595
		60+	1,000	1,000	713	196	287	804
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	312	97	688	903
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	487	112	513	888
		0—14	1,000	1,000	41	21	959	979
		15—34	1,000	1,000	720	137	280	863
		35—59	1,000	1,000	843	206	157	794
		60+	1,000	1,000	480	126	520	874
		A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	200	...	800	1,000
Sikkim	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	668	611	332	389
		0—14	1,000	1,000	231	254	769	746
		15—34	1,000	1,000	937	887	63	113
		35—59	1,000	1,000	967	872	33	128
		60+	1,000	1,000	812	650	188	350
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	267	319	733	681
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	672	630	328	370
		0—14	1,000	1,000	238	263	762	737
		15—34	1,000	1,000	943	916	57	84
		35—59	1,000	1,000	971	898	29	102
		60+	1,000	1,000	815	663	185	337
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	390	373	610	627
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	600	131	400	869
		0—14	1,000	1,000	46	32	954	968
		15—34	1,000	1,000	823	216	177	784
		35—59	1,000	1,000	899	178	101	822
		60+	1,000	1,000	686	59	314	941
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	190	1,000	810

Similar distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in the State in city and town classified by class of town is presented in the Table below :

Table XII-4

Distribution of 1,000 of Total Urban Population of Each Sex in Each Age-group Among Workers and Non-workers in the State, 1961

City/Town-group and Class of Town	Age-group	Total Urban Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class III	0—14	1,000	1,000	29	16	971	984
Pondicherry and Karaikal	15—34	1,000	1,000	696	102	304	898
	35—59	1,000	1,000	813	837	187	163
	60+	1,000	1,000	430	96	570	904
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	125	...	875	1,000
Class IV	0—14	1,000	1,000	60	30	940	970
Muthialpet	15—34	1,000	1,000	830	223	170	777
	35—59	1,000	1,000	927	364	73	636
	60+	1,000	1,000	610	207	390	793
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Class V	0—14	1,000	1,000	72	35	928	965
Mahe and Yanam	15—34	1,000	1,000	746	221	254	779
	35—59	1,000	1,000	912	270	88	730
	60+	1,000	1,000	609	198	391	802
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...

Predominant Categories of Non-workers in the Age-groups

7. Out of the male non-workers belonging to 0—14 age group, 55% are dependents, 35% are full-time students and only 242 males out of 64 thousand non-workers of this age-group seek employment. Among females of this age-group, 60% are dependents, about 23% are full time students, and 12% come under Household duties.

In the rural areas, 65% male non-wokers and 70% female non-workers of this age-group are dependents and 33% and 20% respectively are full-time students. In the urban areas, the proportion of full-time students is higher. 47% males and 40% females are full-time students in the urban area. 52% among males and among females 55% are dependents. The unemployed in this age-group number 242 males and 5 females and are mostly in rural areas. In the rural areas 195 males and 5 females out of 49,059 male and 50,128 female non-workers of this age-group are unemployed whereas in urban area only 47 males are unemployed and no female is found in the category of unemployed.

Among the male non-workers of 15—34 age-group half of them are full-time students, and 20% unemployed. Most of the unemployed of this age-group are only persons seeking employment for the first time, though among the persons seeking employment once again more than half belong to this age-group. 1,610 males forming one tenth of the male non-workers of 15—34 age-group come under the category of dependents, though only 907 females forming only 2% of female non-workers of this age-group are recorded as

Dependents. 1,054 out of 1,610 such males have been recorded in the rural areas.

Among the 35 to 59 age-group non-workers more than 80% are females. Only 3,710 males are non-workers in this age-group and half of them belong to the category of Retired, rentier or independent means and 20% to the category of Dependents. Among female non-workers of this age-group, as can be normally expected, 92% are under 'Household Duties'. This pattern is found both in rural and in urban areas.

Half of the male non-workers of 60% age-group are recorded under 'Retired, Rentier or Independent means' and 35% are dependents. Among female non-workers of this age-group 60% are under 'Household Duties' and 30% are dependents.

Educational Standards of Non-workers

8. From Table B-III-A & B, the educational standards of Non-workers in general can be known for urban and rural areas. In the State as a whole illiterates form more than 65% of the total Non-workers. The proportion is higher among females. The mere literates constitute one fourth of the total non-workers and persons who have qualification of matriculation and above amount to only 1.5% of the total non-workers in the State. Even in the urban areas the matriculates form only 3.3% of the non-workers. The proportion of illiterates, literates and matriculates who form the bulk of the non-workers to the total non-workers in the State is given below sex-wise:

	Persons	Males	Females
Illiterates	64·5	53.0	71.0
Literates	24.0	28.8	24.0
Matriculates	1.5	3.3	0·6

The corresponding proportion in each area is as follows:

Table XII—5

Proportion of Non-workers in Each Educational Level

Area	Illiterates			Literates			Matriculation & above		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pondicherry Area	66·8	55·2	73·3	22·3	26·7	19·8	1.5	2·8	0·8
Karaikal Area	65·0	51·3	72·2	30·4	39·7	29·5	1·2	2·8	0·4
Mahe Area	40·1	35·0	43·0	23·9	18·8	26·7	5·2	8·5	3·3
Yanam Area	60·2	56·0	62·5	10·0	8·7	10·7	3·8	8·8	1·1

The distribution of total population among total workers and total non-workers classified by educational standards in rural areas of the State is presented in Table XII-6.

Table XII—6

Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population of Each Sex in Each Educational Level Among Workers and Non-workers in the Rural Areas of the State, 1961.

Rural Area	Educational Standard	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pondicherry Area	Total	1,000	1,000	581	239	419	761
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	557	273	443	727
	Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	710	55	290	945
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	310	28	690	972
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	597	263	403	737
Karaikal Area	Total	1,000	1,000	568	221	432	779
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	534	263	466	737
	Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	637	36	363	964
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	272	23	728	977
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	508	187	492	813
Mahe Area	Total	1,000	1,000	401	118	599	882
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	217	163	783	837
	Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	686	116	314	884
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	288	43	712	957
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	421	102	579	898

The Table below presents the similar data for the rural areas of the state as a whole taking the total population, total workers, and total non-workers each 1,000 classified by different educational standards.

Table XII—7

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex Among Workers and Non-workers by Different Educational Levels in the Areas of Districts in the State, 1961.

Union Territory	Educational Level	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PONDICHERRY	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	550	824	526	961	582	783
	Literate (without educational level)	335	127	405	30	243	156
	Primary or Junior Basic	95	46	50	6	154	58
	Matriculation and above	20	3	19	6	21	3

The Table below gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among the categories of Non-workers in the State and areas.

Table XII—8

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex and Age-group Among the Eight Types of Activity of Non-workers, 1961.

Union Territory/ Area	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Students		Household duties		Dependents	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PONDICHERRY	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	355	112	9	547	529	321
		0—14	1,000	1,000	375	230	4	119	616	650
		15—34	1,000	1,000	511	31	22	940	161	21
		35—59	1,000	1,000	N	N	40	921	228	40
		60+	1,000	1,000	N	...	18	570	354	275
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	N	27	...	135	1,000	811
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	330	88	9	544	574	352
		0—14	1,000	1,000	342	181	5	131	648	687
		15—34	1,000	1,000	486	13	27	966	170	16
		35—59	1,000	1,000	...	N	54	933	245	40
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	17	561	401	300
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	36	...	178	1,000	786
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	422	175	7	552	409	240
		0—14	1,000	1,000	480	389	2	79	513	531
		15—34	1,000	1,000	551	76	15	879	145	31
		35—59	1,000	1,000	2	...	23	895	207	42
		60+	1,000	1,000	1	...	21	591	272	214
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	889
Pondicherry Area	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	339	105	8	540	544	335
		0—14	1,000	1,000	357	212	4	120	633	667
		15—34	1,000	1,000	504	33	19	939	166	20
		35—59	1,000	1,000	1	...	31	922	229	42
		60+	1,000	1,000	1	...	15	574	343	278
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	63	1,000	906
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	314	80	7	539	592	365
		0—14	1,000	1,000	323	160	5	133	667	706
		15—34	1,000	1,000	485	11	20	970	172	14
		35—59	1,000	1,000	...	...	33	934	235	39
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	11	556	395	304
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	87	1,000	913

Table XII—8 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex and Age-group Among the Eight Types of Activity of Non-workers, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, etc.		Beggars, Vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PONDICHERRY	Total	Total	53	16	7	3	5	1	26	N	16	N
		0—14	N	N	1	1	N	N	3	...	1	N
		15—34	12	1	14	3	25	2	183	1	72	1
		35—59	479	29	63	6	30	3	37	N	123	1
		60+	569	141	36	12	4	2	1	N	18	N
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rural	Total	42	13	6	2	1	1	25	N	13	N
		0—14	N	N	1	1	N	N	3	...	1	N
		15—34	19	1	13	2	5	1	205	N	75	1
		35—59	456	21	64	5	16	1	42	...	123	N
		60+	531	130	30	8	2	1	1	N	18	N
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Total	84	24	11	5	14	3	30	1	23	N
		0—14	...	...	2	1	N	N	3	...	N	...
		15—34	1	3	15	4	57	4	149	3	67	N
		35—59	505	48	61	9	47	5	31	N	124	1
		60+	635	170	47	21	6	4	...	...	18	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	Total	Total	55	15	5	3	5	2	27	N	17	N
		0—14	N	N	1	1	N	N	4	...	1	N
		15—34	3	1	11	3	29	2	187	1	81	1
		35—59	502	27	45	5	36	3	39	N	117	1
		60+	592	134	26	11	5	2	N	N	18	1
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rural	Total	41	13	4	2	1	1	26	N	15	N
		0—14	N	N	1	1	N	N	3	...	1	N
		15—34	5	1	11	2	7	1	211	N	89	1
		35—59	483	21	45	4	22	2	54	...	128	N
		60+	551	130	23	8	3	1	1	N	16	1
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XII—8 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex and Age-group Among the Eight Types of Activity of Non-workers, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Students		Household duties		Dependents	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pondicherry Area	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	422	194	9	541	386	233
		0—14	1,000	1,000	502	424	2	69	491	506
		15—34	1,000	1,000	538	97	18	849	157	39
		35—59	1,000	1,000	2	...	29	889	221	51
		60+	1,000	1,000	2	...	24	625	248	202
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	889
Karaikal Area	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	365	96	14	576	510	299
		0—14	1,000	1,000	387	220	5	133	605	646
		15—34	1,000	1,000	508	14	40	963	126	15
		35—59	1,000	1,000	...	N	78	919	154	33
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	36	558	287	233
		A.N.S	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	750	...	250
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	347	85	17	566	546	330
		0—14	1,000	1,000	364	186	5	139	627	674
		15—34	1,000	1,000	485	7	57	970	137	17
		35—59	1,000	1,000	...	N	126	936	184	32
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	46	576	343	258
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	750	...	250
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	408	124	7	599	425	232
		0—14	1,000	1,000	447	315	4	115	547	569
		15—34	1,000	1,000	545	28	14	949	109	11
		35—59	1,000	1,000	...	...	11	887	112	33
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	19	522	185	182
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	491	223	...	541	423	223
		0—14	1,000	1,000	549	493	...	71	447	436
		15—34	1,000	1,000	550	81	...	883	205	29
		35—59	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	933	496	51
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	629	633	331
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...

Table XII—8 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex and Age-group Among the Eight Types of Activity of Non-workers, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, etc.		Beggars, Vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Pondicherry Area	Urban	Total	102	21	10	6	18	4	30	1	23	N
		0—14	...	...	2	1	N	...	3	...	N	...
		15—34	...	N	11	6	69	6	141	3	66	N
		35—59	525	43	44	7	51	8	23	1	105	1
		60+	667	148	32	20	8	5	...	...	19	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	Total	Total	56	23	13	6	3	N	26	N	13	N
		0—14	N	N	1	1	...	N	2	...	N	...
		15—34	42	4	23	3	18	1	188	N	55	...
		35—59	484	38	114	10	21	N	29	...	120	N
		60+	597	196	76	13	...	...	...	...	4	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rural	Total	49	16	11	3	...	...	23	N	7	...
		0—14	N	N	2	1	...	...	2	...	N	...
		15—34	69	3	24	3	...	...	199	N	29	...
		35—59	458	24	126	8	...	...	16	...	90	...
		60+	542	159	62	7	...	...	...	...	7	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Total	74	38	16	6	11	1	33	N	26	N
		0—14	...	...	...	1	...	N	2	...	...	...
		15—34	...	8	22	2	46	1	171	1	93	
		35—59	520	66	98	14	50	N	47	...	162	N
		60+	697	271	99	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	Total	Total	28	5	3	2	N	N	32	1	23	N
		0—14	...	...	N	...	...	...	4	...	N	...
		15—34	6	1	2	N	...	N	174	5	63	1
		35—59	187	13	36	3	4	N	40	...	237	...
		60+	297	31	18	9	...	...	...	...	52	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XII—8 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex and Age-group Among the Eight Types of Activity of Non-workers, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Students		Household duties		Dependents	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mahe Area	Rural	Total	1,000	1 000	476	223	...	519	445	252
		0—14	1,000	1,000	539	481	...	69	457	450
		15—34	1,000	1,000	498	50	...	903	262	42
		35—59	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	906	575	79
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	557	629	418
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	514	236	...	572	389	180
		0—14	1,000	1,000	563	513	...	73	431	414
		15—34	1,000	1,000	612	120	...	857	136	12
		35—59	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	968	378	14
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	738	641	201
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	Total & Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	348	120	...	435	578	418
		0—14	1,000	1,000	336	230	...	43	659	727
		15—34	1,000	1,000	616	27	...	884	173	78
		35—59	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	862	256	42
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	360	389	514
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XII—8 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of Each Sex and Age-group Among the Eight Types of Activity of Non-workers, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, etc.		Beggars, Vagrants, etc		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Mahe Area	Rural	Total	28	4	2	1	N	...	25	1	24	N
		0—14	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	N	...
		15—34	4	2	...	...	...	...	158	3	78	...
		35—59	172	11	30	4	7	...	15	...	201	...
		60+	312	15	5	10	...	...	...	...	54	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Total	27	7	5	1	...	1	42	2	23	1
		0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
		15—34	8	1	5	1	...	1	193	6	46	2
		35—59	211	14	44	3	...	1	78	...	289	...
		60+	273	53	39	8	...	...	...	...	47	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	Total &	Total	34	20	18	6	12	1	8	...	2	...
	Urban	0—14	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		15—34	11	8	43	3	81	...	65	...	11	...
		35—59	468	75	234	17	21	4	21	...	...	...
		60+	500	86	74	34	19	6	...	...	18	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N. B. The entire Yanam area is treated as urban

Table XII—9

Distribution of 1,000 of Each Sex and Type of Activity of Non-workers Among the Different Age-groups, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Students		Household duties		Dependents	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PONDICHERRY	**Total**	**Total**	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	780	443	824	916	363	96	908	896
		15—34	122	296	176	84	314	509	37	19
		35—59	45	191	N	N	210	321	19	24
		60+	53	70	N	...	113	74	36	60
		A.N.S.	N	N	...	N	...	N	N	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	817	464	848	959	413	112	923	907
		15—34	103	285	152	41	302	506	31	13
		35—59	34	182	...	N	199	312	14	20
		60+	46	69	...	...	86	70	32	59
		A.N.S.	N	N	...	N	...	N	N	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	680	385	774	858	191	55	852	853
		15—34	173	325	226	142	357	517	61	42
		35—59	76	214	N	...	248	347	39	37
		60+	71	76	N	...	204	81	47	67
		A.N.S.	N	N	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pondicherry Area	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	782	452	824	907	417	101	910	899
		15—34	119	292	176	93	294	508	36	18
		35—59	45	185	N	...	182	316	19	23
		60+	54	71	N	...	107	75	34	59
		A.N.S.	N	N	...	...	...	N	1	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	824	472	846	959	523	116	928	912
		15—34	100	282	154	41	270	507	29	11
		35—59	31	177	...	...	141	306	13	19
		60+	45	69	...	...	66	71	30	57
		A.N.S.	N	N	...	...	...	N	N	1

Table XII—9 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of Each Sex and Type of Activity of Non-workers Among the Different Age-groups, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, etc.		Beggars, Vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PONDICHERRY	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	3	2	101	103	13	12	92	...	32	125
		15—34	28	30	236	257	655	447	844	920	557	475
		35—59	406	347	396	378	291	429	63	60	352	300
		60+	563	621	267	260	41	112	1	20	59	100
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	4	4	118	131	14	18	103	...	50	167
		15—34	47	24	244	258	443	382	840	923	580	500
		35—59	366	290	390	388	457	473	56	...	310	200
		60+	583	682	248	223	86	127	1	77	60	133
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	...	...	79	70	13	9	67	...	4	...
		15—34	3	38	224	257	701	481	854	919	519	400
		35—59	461	431	406	364	254	406	79	81	421	600
		60+	536	531	291	304	32	104	...	...	56	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	3	1	126	109	10	7	102	...	42	139
		15—34	6	11	246	300	640	443	830	882	580	444
		35—59	414	337	372	317	301	436	67	88	321	306
		60+	577	651	256	270	49	114	1	30	57	111
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	6	2	129	131	15	18	112	...	58	172
		15—34	11	14	274	268	449	382	820	857	613	483
		35—59	372	283	346	345	449	473	66	...	277	207
		60+	611	701	251	256	87	127	2	143	52	138
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XII—9 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of Each Sex and Type of Activity of Non-workers Among the Different Age-groups, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Students		Household duties		Dependents	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pondicherry Area	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	645	383	767	837	133	49	820	831
		15—34	181	326	232	163	358	511	74	54
		35—59	91	214	1	...	292	351	52	47
		60+	82	77	N	...	217	89	52	67
		A.N.S.	1	N	...	...	...	...	2	1
Karaikal Area	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	783	422	829	956	272	97	529	909
		15—34	123	305	171	44	349	511	30	15
		35—59	46	203	...	N	257	324	14	22
		60+	48	70	...	...	122	68	27	54
		A.N.S.	...	N	...	...	...	N	...	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	813	447	853	977	255	110	933	914
		15—34	105	292	147	23	348	501	26	15
		35—59	38	194	...	N	281	321	13	19
		60+	44	67	...	...	116	68	28	52
		A.N.S.	...	N	...	...	...	N	...	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	711	363	779	924	379	70	915	893
		15—34	165	336	221	76	351	532	43	15
		35—59	66	224	...	...	108	331	17	31
		60+	58	77	...	...	162	67	25	61
		A. N. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	737	413	824	892	...	54	780	808
		15—34	157	306	176	108	...	500	76	40
		35—59	43	211	...	...	...	365	50	48
		60+	63	70	...	...	...	81	94	104
		A. N. S.	...	N	...	N	...	...	...	...

Table XII—9 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of Each Sex and Type of Activity of Non-workers Among the Different Age-groups, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, etc.		Beggars, Vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Pondicherry Area	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	...	...	123	80	9	...	71	...	7	...
		15—34	...	4	207	344	696	479	858	889	511	286
		35—59	469	446	408	280	257	415	71	111	413	714
		60+	531	550	262	288	38	106	...	...	69	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	1	4	65	112	...	143	62	...	9	...
		15—34	92	57	224	204	695	714	886	1,000	532	...
		35—59	399	339	422	474	305	143	52	...	442	1,000
		60+	508	600	289	210	...	...	...	...	17	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	2	8	103	143	...	...	73	...	22	...
		15—34	150	45	219	262	...	...	901	1,000	440	...
		35—59	361	289	431	464	...	...	26	...	494	...
		60+	487	658	247	131	...	...	...	...	44	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	...	...	...	74	...	143	45	...	...	...
		15—34	...	68	233	132	695	714	860	1,000	592	...
		35—59	459	387	407	485	305	143	95	...	408	1,000
		60+	541	545	360	309	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. N. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	...	...	59	...	...	...	95	...	8	...
		15—34	34	62	118	77	...	500	851	1,000	423	1,000
		35—59	250	521	470	461	1,000	500	54	...	431	...
		60+	676	417	353	462	...	...	...	...	138	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XII—9 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 of Each Sex and Type of Activity of Non-workers Among the Different Age-groups, 1961 (Contd.)

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Students		Household duties		Dependents	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mahe Area	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	750	432	850	933	...	58	770	770
		15—34	143	293	150	66	...	510	84	49
		35—59	43	204	...	...	...	356	55	64
		60+	64	71	...	...	...	76	91	117
		A. N. S.	...	N	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	718	384	788	834	...	49	796	884
		15—34	178	325	212	166	...	487	62	22
		35—59	43	222	...	...	...	376	42	17
		60+	61	69	...	...	...	88	100	77
		A. N. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	Total & Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	812	490	784	938	...	48	926	852
		15—34	122	278	216	62	...	565	36	52
		35—59	31	168	...	...	...	333	14	17
		60+	35	64	...	...	...	54	24	79
		A. N. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XII—9 (Concld.)

Distribution of 1,000 of Each Sex and Type of Activity of Non-workers Among the Different Age-groups, 1961.

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, etc.		Beggars, Vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Mahe Area	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,030	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	...	...	167	...	...	...	87	...	14	...
		15—34	23	95	...	...	...	...	888	1,000	473	1,000
		35—59	261	619	667	500	1,000	...	25	...	365	...
		60+	716	286	166	500	...	...	...	...	148	...
		A. N. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...
		15-34	53	37	182	200	...	500	818	1,000	347	1,000
		35-59	333	444	364	400	...	500	80	...	531	...
		60+	614	519	454	400	...	...	...	...	122	...
		A. N. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	Total & Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	...	...	148	...	105	...	...	...	...	...
		15-34	39	109	296	125	789	...	923	...	667	...
		35-59	431	618	408	500	53	667	77	...	...	...
		60+	530	273	148	375	53	333	...	...	333	...
		A. N. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N. B. The entire Yanam Area is treated as Urban.

Full-time Students

9. Full-time students form 19.8% of non-workers. Among male non-workers they form 35.5% and among females 11.1%. More than 90% of full-time students belong to the age-group of 0-14 and the proportion is high particularly among females (91.6%). The same pattern is found in all areas. Mahe area accounts for the highest proportion of full-time students with 49.1% of male non-workers and 22.8% of female non-workers being full-time students. One third of the 0-14 non-working males and one fourth of females are full-time students in the State and in all other areas except in Mahe, where more than 50% in the case of both males and females of this age-group come under this category. The proportion of this group of non-workers to total non-workers is given below :

	Full-time Students	Proportion of full-time students to total number of non-workers in each area
1	2	3
PONDICHERRY	100·0	19.8
Pondicherry Area	65·6	19.0
Karaikal Area	22.2	18·9
Mahe Area	10.3	32·3
Yanam Area	1,9	20.2

Household Duties

10. 700 males and 81,135 females have been recorded in the State under the category 'Household Duties'. The females in this category form 54.7% of the total female non-workers and 43.7% of total female population. In all areas of the State and as well in rural and in urban areas, more than half of the females recorded under this category belong to 15 to 34 age-group. The males in this group form only 0.9% of male non-workers 75% of the males recorded in this category are in rural areas. As the first part of the definition of Household Duties did not specify the sex, males who do some odd job or the other for the family have been also included in this group. Pondicherry area accounts for half of the number of males recorded in this group in the State. The proportion of persons in this group in each area to the total number of persons recorded under this group in the State and the proportion they form to the total non-workers of each area is given below:

	Proportion of persons in 'Household Duties' to	
	Total number in the group in the State	Total Non-workers in each area
1	2	3
Pondicherry Area	67.2	34.8
Karaikal Area	25.1	38.3
Mahe Area	6.2	34.6
Yanam Area	1.5	27.9

Dependents

11. 43,548 males and 47,680 females have been recorded as dependents and they form 52.9% and 32.2% respectively of the male and female non-workers. Ninety percent of the dependents are in the age-group of 0–14. More than 70% of the dependents of the State are recorded in Pondicherry Area.

Retired, Rentier, etc.

12. The group "Retired, rentier, or independent means" accounts for 5.3% of male non-workers and 1.6% of female non-workers. As can be expected half of them belong to the age-group of 60 and above and one fourth to 35–59. More than half of the total persons recorded in this age-group are in Pondicherry Area.

Beggars and Vagrants

13. The beggars and vagrants numbering 585 males and 474 females form only 0.7% of male non-workers and 0.3% of female non-workers. Both among males and females of this group more than 40% belong to 35-59 age-group, 20% to 60 and over and 20% to 15-34 age-group. The persons recorded in this group in the State are almost evenly spread

in rural and in urban areas. In Mahe and Yanam areas not even a single female of 0-14 age-group is recorded in this group. In Mahe only 33 persons come under this category of non-workers. Such a low number in this area under this group combined with the very low proportion of unemployed indicates that the economic condition of the people here is better compared to the other areas.

Inmates of Institutions

14. The inmates of institutions who number 385 males and 161 females account for 0.5% and 0.1% of male and female non-workers respectively. More than three fourths of the persons in this group are recorded in Pondicherry area. In Mahe area only one male in urban and 2 females in rural have been recorded. The larger number of persons in this group in Pondicherry State may be due to the Aurobindo Ashram which is a big institution.

Unemployed

15. The unemployed persons of this territory number only 3,479 males and 90 females forming only 1.5% of the total non-workers and in terms of the total population they amount to only 1%. The persons seeking employment for the first time are 2,179 males and 50 females and persons seeking employment once again are 1,300 males and 40 females. The proportion of such females to female non-workers is negligible and even the proportion of males in these two groups amount to only 2.6% and 1.6%. Both among persons seeking employment for the first time and once employed and now unemployed and seeking work more than half of the males recorded are in rural areas. Among females, whereas 37 out of 50 seeking employment for the first time are in urban areas, 30 out of 40 females seeking employment once again are in rural areas. About 70% of the males and females recorded in the State in both these groups of unemployed are in Pondicherry area. The proportions of persons in each area in these two groups to the total recorded in the State is as follows:

	Never employed	Unemployed
1	2	3
PONDICHERRY	100.0	100.0
Pondicherry Area	69.5	72.9
Karaikal Area	21.8	17 5
Mahe Area	8.1	9.4
Yanam Area	0.6	0.2

The lowest number of unemployed is in Yanam where only 13 males have been recorded in this group. Whereas the proportion of these two groups to non-workers amounts to 3% in the State and in all other areas, only in Yanam it is less than 1%. It is also the only area where not even a single female has been recorded in these two groups. 85% of males and 95% of females seeking employment for the first time and 60% of males and 50% of females seeking employment once again belong to 15-34 age-group. It is interesting to find that not a single female in the age-group of 0-14 is in search of employment for the first time, though 5 have been recorded under persons once employed and now seeking work.

Proportion of unemployed among non-workers is only slightly greater in urban areas than in rural areas. The variation is highest in Mahe area.

The proportions of unemployed to total non-workers in all areas and in rural and urban areas are given below :

	Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	4·2	N	3.8	N	5.3	N
Pondicherry Area	4.4	N	4.0	N	5.3	N
Karaikal Area	3.9	N	3.0	N	5.9	0.2
Mahe Area	5·5	0.2	4·9	0.1	6.6	0.3

The distribution of unemployed into those seeking employment for the first time and those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work in the state and areas is given in the Table below.

Table XII—10

Distribution of Total of 1,000 Unemployed Persons Aged 15+ by Sex Between Those Seeking Employment for the First Time and Those Employed Before But Now Out of Employment and Seeking Work in Urban Areas, 1961.

Union Territory / Area (Urban only)	Total Unemployed		Seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	1,000	1,000	553	787	442	213
Pondicherry Area	1,000	1,000	546	794	454	206
Karaikal Area	1,000	1,000	546	667	454	333
Mahe Area	1,000	1,000	617	800	383	200
Yanam Area	1,000	1,000	813	...	187	...

Age-groups and Educational Levels Among Unemployed

16. From an analysis of Table B-VIII-Part-A relating to the persons unemployed aged 15 and above in the urban areas classified by narrow divisions of age-groups and literacy, it is seen that in the urban areas one third of males seeking employment for the first time belong to the age-group of 20-24, one fourth to 15-19 and slightly less than one fourth to 25-29. Among females, more than 60% belong to the age-group of 20-24. Unemployment among the educationally qualified persons particularly among males is very negligible in the urban areas. 70% of unemployed males aged over 15 are literates without eductional level and 10% illiterates. Only among females nearly 50% are matriculates. Though the proportion may seem huge, it must be remembered that total unemployed females number only 47 in the urban areas. Only 150 matriculate males out of 1,278 matriculate non-workers and 20 out of 812 female non-workers are unemployed. Only 13 male unemployed are Degree holders and 8 out of them seek employment for the first time. Out of these eight, 5 belong to the age group of 20-24 and 3 to the age-group of 25-29. It can be presumed that those belonging to the age-group of 20-24 may be persons who have taken their Degree recently. 2 out of the 3 unemployed technical Degree holders are persons seeking employment for the first time belonging to the age-group of 25-29.

In the urban areas, it is mostly the mere literates who have no educational qualification seek employment once again and they form 75% of the males and 50% of females seeking employment once again. One fourth of persons seeking employment once again in the areas are of 25-34 age-group and another one fourth are of 35-44 group. The age-group distribution of these two groups of unemployed are almost the same in all the areas.

The proportion of illiterates, literates and matriculates to the total unemployed persons seeking employment for the first time and persons seeking employment once again aged 15 and above in urban and in rural areas separately for each area is given below :

Union Territory/ Area	Total Unemployed		
	Illiterate	Literate	Matriculation and above
PONDICHERRY	19·1	56·9	12·2
Pondicherry Area	24·2	56·0	9·1
Karaikal Area	8·4	69·9	15·6
Mahe Area	4·8	36·2	30·7

Union Territory/Area	Urban Unemployed			Seeking employment for the first time			Seeking employment once again		
	Illiterate	Literate	Matriculation & above	Illiterate	Literate	Matriculation & above	Iliterate	Literate	Matriculation & above
PONDICHERRY	10·4	64·8	14·8	10·2	57·4	21·2	10·7	72·4	9·7
Pondicherry Area	12·0	62·5	15·4	12·8	57·1	17·9	11·0	69·4	12·3
Karaikal Area	10·1	77·2	9·2	8·7	71·1	14·5	11·9	84·6	2·8
Mahe Area	3·6	54·3	30·4	3·4	40·2	41·4	3·9	78·4	11·8
Yanam Area	6·3	56·3	...	...	...	61·5	33·3	...	38·3

Union Territory/ Area	Rural Unemployed		
	Illiterate	Literate	Matriculation & above
PONDICHERRY	23.9	52.7	10.7
Pondicherry Area	29.4	53.2	6.5
Karaikal Area	7.0	63.6	21.0
Mahe Area	5.9	19.7	30.9

Only in Yanam 8 out of 13 males seeking employment for the first time and 1 out of 3 seeking emploment once again are matriculates. In the urban areas, the illiterates form about 12% of unemployed in Pondicherry area, 10% in Karaikal, 3% in Mahe and 6% in Yanam area. Even in the rural areas, the illiterates form only less than 25% of the total unemployed persons who are aged 15 and above. Only 9 out of 152 and 26 out of 371 in Mahe and Karaikal areas among the rural unemployed aged more than 15 are illiterates. It has been already seen that in rural areas too in both groups of unemployed, 15–34 age-group people dominate. The male matriculates form one tenth among the male unemployed who are aged 15 and more and one third among females even in the rural areas. The proportion is particularly high in Mahe area.

Non-workers Classified by Place of Birth

17. Among the non-workers of the State, 80 percent of males and 60 percent of females are persons born in the place of enumeration. The lower percentage of females may be due to migration caused by marriage. Non-working persons born in the same district form 7.3% among males and 11% among females. The non-workers of the State who have been born in other States amount to 10% of male non-workers and 26% of female non-workers. Madras accounts for 75% males and 85% females out of the total male and female non-workers born in other States. Among the non-workers born in other States, the proportion is higher in urban areas than in rural. While 9% of male non-workers and 25% of female non-workers in the rural areas of the State are persons born in other states, the corresponding proportions in the urban areas are 15% and 29% respectively.

Among the non-workers of the different areas of the State, about 23% of female non-workers in Pondicherry area are persons born in other States and more than 90% of them belong to Madras State. In Mahe area about 22% of female non-workers are persons born in other States and about 95% of them belong to Kerala State. The proportion of persons born in other States among female non-workers is highest in Yanam area where more than 45% are persons born in other States and 95% of them are in Andhra State. In the case of males the proportion is low and varies from 9% in Pondicherry area to 20% in Yanam. In Karaikal and Mahe it is 12% and 13%. The high proportion of persons born in other States particularly among female non-workers indicates that most males of this area get married to girls living in the adjacent southern States. Males do not like to seek employment in other States. Pondicherry State has developed an insular attitude which prevents them from leaving their home town in search of better prospects. This attitude is perhaps reflected in their desire to continue as a separate though small unit in this vast sub-continent of India.

Comparison of Workers and Non-workers Among General Population and Scheduled Castes

18. The Table below gives the distribution of population between workers and non-workers in General population, Scheduled Castes and Migrants.

Table XII - 11

Distribution of 1,000 of Total Population of Each Sex Between Workers and Non-workers in the (i) General Population (ii) Migrants and (iii) Scheduled Castes in the State and Selected Districts Where There are Appreciable Number of Migrants or/and Scheduled Castes, 1961.

Union Territory/ Area	General Population, Migrants, Scheduled Castes	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PONDICHERRY	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	551	201	449	799
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	628	261	372	739
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	628	458	372	542
Pondicherry Area	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	562	213	438	787
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	633	269	367	731
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	616	439	384	561
Karaikal Area	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	547	183	453	817
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	637	252	363	748
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	665	507	335	493
Mahe Area	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	414	110	586	890
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	524	178	476	822
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	400	231	600	769
Yanam Area	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	563	237	437	763
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	628	272	372	728
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	613	568	387	492

B-IX—1-Number Per 1,000 of Population Aged 15+ And Of Population Of Each Age-group 15-34, 35-59, 60+ And Age Not Stated Who are Unemployed, Separately for Persons, Males and Females

RURAL/URBAN

Union Territory/Area		Population 15+			Unemployed in each age-group								
					15—34			35—59			60+		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PONDICHERRY	Rural	12	24	N	20	40	1	5	9	N	3	5	1
	Urban	20	41	2	30	61	2	13	24	1	4	9	...
Pondicherry Area	Rural	12	24	N	20	40	1	5	9	N	3	5	1
	Urban	21	40	2	30	60	3	13	23	1	5	11	...
Karaikal Area	Rural	9	19	N	16	34	N	3	7	...	1	2	...
	Urban	22	47	N	33	72	1	14	29	N	...	...	...
Mahe Area	Rural	23	52	2	34	77	3	12	27	...	14	29	...
	Urban	28	60	4	39	82	7	18	42	...	11	24	...
Yanam Area	Urban	4	8	N	6	13	...	1	1	...	2	5	4

Note: The Whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban

B—IX-2-Distribution of 1,000 Persons Not At Work by Age-groups

Union Territory/Area		Age-groups											
		All age-groups		0—14		15—34		35—59		60+		Age not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PONDICHERRY	Total	1,000	1,000	780	443	122	296	45	191	53	70	N	N
	Rural	1,000	1,000	817	464	103	285	34	182	46	69	N	N
	Urban	1,000	1,000	680	385	173	325	76	214	71	76	N	N
Pondicherry Area	Total	1,000	1,000	782	452	119	292	45	185	54	71	N	N
	Rural	1,000	1,000	824	472	100	282	31	177	45	69	N	N
	Urban	1,000	1,000	645	383	181	326	91	214	82	77	1	N
Karaikal Area	Total	1,000	1,000	783	422	123	305	46	203	48	70	...	N
	Rural	1,000	1,000	813	447	105	292	38	194	44	67	...	N
	Urban	1,000	1,000	711	363	165	336	66	224	58	77	...	...
Mahe Area	Total	1,000	1,000	737	413	157	306	43	211	63	70	...	N
	Rural	1,000	1,000	750	432	143	293	43	204	64	71	...	N
	Urban	1,000	1,000	718	384	178	325	43	222	61	69	...	...
Yanam Area	Total and urban	1,000	1,000	812	490	122	278	31	168	35	64	...	...

Note: The whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban

B—IX-3-Distribution of 1,000 Persons Not At Work by Sex and 1,000 Non-Workers of Each Sex by Type of Activity (Contd.)

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Distribution of 1,000 non-workers by sex			Distribution of 1,000 non-workers in each sex by type of activity							
					Total Non-working population		Full-time Students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PONDICHERRY	T	1,000	357	643	1,000	1,000	355	112	9	547	529	321
	R	1,000	357	643	1,000	1,000	330	88	9	544	574	352
	U	1,000	354	646	1,000	1,000	422	175	7	552	409	240
Pondicherry Area	T	1,000	360	640	1,000	1,000	339	105	8	540	544	335
	R	1,000	360	640	1,000	1,000	314	79	7	539	592	366
	U	1,000	361	639	1,000	1,000	422	194	9	541	386	233
Karaikal Area	T	1,000	344	656	1,000	1,000	365	97	14	576	510	300
	R	1,000	347	653	1,000	1,000	347	85	17	566	546	330
	U	1,000	337	663	1,000	1,000	408	124	7	599	425	232
Mahe Area	T	1,000	359	641	1,000	1,000	491	228	...	541	423	223
	R	1,000	363	637	1,000	1,000	476	223	...	519	445	252
	U	1,000	354	646	1,000	1,000	514	236	...	572	389	180
Yanam Area	T & U	1,000	359	641	1,000	1,000	348	120	...	435	578	418

Note : The whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban

B—IX-3-Distribution of 1,000 Persons Not at Work by Sex and 1,000 Non-Workers of Each sex by Type of Activity—(Concld.)

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Distribution 1,000 of Non-workers in each sex by type of activity									
		Retired, rentier or Independent		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
PONDICHERRY	T	53	16	7	3	5	1	26	N	16	N
	R	42	13	6	2	1	1	25	N	13	N
	U	84	24	11	5	14	3	30	1	23	N
Pondicherry Area	T	55	15	5	3	5	2	27	N	17	N
	R	41	13	4	2	2	1	26	N	14	...
	U	102	21	10	6	18	4	30	1	23	N
Karaikal Area	T	56	23	13	4	3	N	26	N	13	N
	R	49	16	11	3	...	...	23	N	7	N
	U	74	38	16	6	11	1	33	N	26	N
Mahe Area	T	28	5	3	1	N	N	32	2	23	N
	R	28	4	2	1	N	...	25	1	24	N
	U	27	7	5	1	...	1	42	2	23	1
Yanam Area	T & U	34	20	18	6	12	1	8	...	2	...

Note : The whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban

CHAPTER—XIII

HOUSING

General

It is the tradition of Indian Census to improve on its previous Censuses. 1961 census has lived upto this reputation. For the first time in Indian Census history a housing Census has been taken throughout the country. Admittedly, a house represents the basic need of a man, as important as his food and clothing. Proper housing is a primary requirement for healthy living and forms a base of operations for his normal activity. It determines the welfare of the family as well as the community. In a larger sense a house ultimately determines the development of the economy and the material prosperity of any nation.

Housing census was taken in India in 1960 in connection with the decennial 1961 Census. The population census was taken throughout the country simultaneously, 1st March, 1961 being fixed as the reference date. There was no such synchronising as far as the housing census was concerned because it was left to the discretion of the State Superintendents to decide when the housing census could be taken. It varied from State to State depending on the local conditions. It was completed in Pondicherry Territory in October, 1960. It was not synchronised to any definite reference date and it was spread over a period of 31 days in that month.

Houselist

2. The houselist had 17 columns and covered various aspects of buildings in the country. The object of houselisting was to gather particulars of houses, factories and workshops, products made or serviced and the number of persons employed and the kind of fuel or power used in the factory or workshop. Details of materials used in the construction of walls and roofs, the number of persons living in the household as well as the number of rooms occupied by them were also collected. Thus, the houselist would help us in having a complete record of the buildings including the uses to which they were put. It would also give us a preliminary idea of the population of the State as it existed at the time of houselisting, a few months in advance of actual Census enumeration. The houselisting has given us a permanent record of all the buildings in each block into which the State was divided for Census purposes. It would, therefore, form a proper base for undertaking future sampling surveys. In addition to this, a block map was prepared for each block indicating the geographical details and this map also has been preserved. One copy of both the houselist and the map would be available in the concerned Ministry of the territory and the other copy in the Census Organisation.

The houselist has, however, its limitations. No correlation has been made between the number of members of the family and the number of rooms available in the Census house nor is the area of the census house known. But it is possible to extract such information either on a sample basis or for a limited area and undertake further studies.

Tables Prepared

3. The data collected in the houselists have been compiled into five main Tables, eleven subsidiary Tables and several inset Tables. The main Tables are presented separately in Vol. XXV—Part-III—A, B and C. The inset Tables and subsidiary Tables are presented in the following pages together with a broad discussion on the housing conditions as on October, 1960. A detailed discussion will be made on each Table which will give the reader a general idea of housing in Pondicherry State.

Census Houses and Its Uses

4. Table E—I exhibits all the occupied census houses found in Pondicherry State in October, 1960, classified into 12 broad categories depending on the uses to which they are put.

Two subsidiary tables E–I—1 and E—I—2 have also been prepared and given at the end of this chapter. E—I—1 shows the distribution of 1,000 Census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses. E—I–2 presents the distribution of Census houses in each type of use among rural and urban areas. The figures in each sector are classified into three categories namely Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings and Workshop-cum-dwellings

84,050 houses have been listed in Pondicherry State in October, 1960. Of these, 64,579 (i.e.) 76.83% are found in rural and 19,471 (i.e.) 23.17% are in urban areas. The proportion of rural and urban population in the State amounts to 75.89% and 24.11%. The distribution of Census houses and population between rural and urban sectors follow more or less the same pattern.

Out of every thousand houses in the State, 47 are vacant and others are put to different uses, 817 are used as pure dwellings, 5 as shop-cum-dwellings and 7 as workshop-cum-dwellings. Out of 953 occupied Census houses, 829 representing 86.99% are used either as pure or mixed dwellings. 51 houses fall under the miscellaneous group. The break up of 73 non-residential houses which form a comparatively small percentage is as follows :

Shops	39
Workshops and factories	12
Hotels	7
Business houses and Offices	5
Educational institutions	5
Places of entertainment	3
Restaurants	1
Hospitals	1
	73

The distribution of 1,000 Census houses and the uses to which they are put in the rural and urban sectors is given in the following Table.

Table XIII—1

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses According to the Uses Of the Houses

Uses of Census Houses	Rural Sector	Urban Sector
Vacant	45	54
Dwellings	852	703
Shop cum dwellings	5	6
Workshop-cum-dwellings	6	9
Hotels, etc.	5	12
Shops	21	97
Business Houses and Offices	3	13
Factories and workshops	7	28
Educational institutions	5	7
Restaurants	1	1
Places of entertainment	3	4
Hospitals, etc.	1	2
Others	46	64

The most striking feature is that there are more number of dwellings in the rural sector than in the urban sector. Restaurants are equal both in rural and urban sector. They are small eating houses without any facility for lodging. As they do not offer facility for lodging, they are not popular in the urban sector. In all other cases, the proportions in urban sector exceed those in the rural sector. The excess is found under (1) Shops; (2) Factories and workshops; (3) Business houses and Offices; and (4) Hotels. As the urban population become more and more active, they realise the need for more facilities which result in a larger number of public health institutions, educational institutions, etc. in the urban sector, Pondicherry is no exception to this.

A—Pondicherry Area

Tenancy is less compared to the State position, the proportions for the State and area being 47 and 42 respectively. The number of hotels, shops and factories is also comparatively less. The proportions of the difference between the State and area are 2 in 1,000 in respect of each of the three categories. An increase of 3 under workshop-cum-dwelling compensates the drop of 2 under workshops and factories. Dwellings and others have also

recorded higher proportions of 823 and 53 than the State proportions of 817 and 53 respectively. In all other cases, the position of the area is the same as in the State. In general, the trend in Pondicherry Area is more or less similar to that of the State.

Table XIII–2

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by Vacant and Different Types of Occupied Houses

Union Territory/ Area	Vacant	Pure dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Hotels	Shops	Business Houses	Workshops & Factories	Educational Institutions	Restaurants	Places of entertainment	Public Health Institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PONDICHERRY	47	817	5	7	7	39	5	12	5	1	3	1	51
Pondicherry Area	42	823	5	10	5	37	5	10	5	1	3	1	53
Karaikal Area	55	810	4	1	8	43	5	12	6	N	3	1	52
Mahe Area	99	723	3	2	27	62	12	39	7	...	6	3	17
Yanam Area	24	904	7	...	1	13	19	2	9	1	N	2	18

B. Karaikal Area

Karaikal has recorded higher proportion of vacancy, hotels, shops, educational institutions and others, the difference being 8; 1; 4; 1 and 1 respectively. More vacancy is noticed both in rural and urban areas. Higher proportion of shops is accounted for by an increase in rural shops. The Area records lower figures only under dwellings, pure and mixed. The difference is conspicuous in case of workshop-cum-dwellings, the proportions for State and area being 7 and 1 respectively.

C. Mahe Area

Vacancy, hotels, shops, business houses, factories, schools, places of entertainments and Public health institutions are higher in Mahe than in the State. An interesting feature is that excepting business houses and schools, in all cases of non-dwellings, Mahe stands first in the State. As the area stands first in respect of vacancy and most of the non-dwellings, it has recorded low proportions in dwellings, pure as well as mixed. The lower figures of 3 and 2 as against 5 and 7 for State in respect of shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings can be accounted for by the high proportions of 62 shops and 39 workshops and factories as against the State proportion of 39 and 12 respectively.

D. Yanam Area

This area has recorded the higher proportion of pure dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, the business houses and educational institutions. The highest proportions under shop cum-dwellings can be explained by the lowest proportion of 13 under shops as against 39 for the State. Vacancy, workshop-cum-dwelling, hotels, workshops and factories and places of entertainments are also the lowest in this area.

Vacancy

5. 45 houses are found vacant in rural areas and 54 in urban. The following statement indicates the proportion of vacant houses to total houses in different areas of the State.

Area	Proportion of Vacant Houses	
	Rural	Urban
Pondicherry	41	48
Karaikal	51	68
Mahe	107	87
Yanam	...	24

The vacancy is highest in Mahe Area both in rural and urban sector. The lowest vacancy in urban sector occurs in Yanam. Pondicherry also records lower proportions in both the sectors. It is quite

natural that being the headquarters of the State and also the chief port of the State, all types of economic and commercial activities are concentrated in Pondicherry resulting in less vacancy. A lower proportion of 27 in the Pondicherry commune testifies to this. In all the other cases, the proportion ranges from 32 in the case of Mudaliarpet commune to 107 in respect of Mahe commune.

Dwellings

6. In respect of dwellings, both pure and mixed, the urban unit of Pondicherry has the least proportion of 658. The maximum proportion is noticed in Yanam. In rural areas, the range is from 761 in Mahe commune to 910 in Pondicherry commune.

Mixed Dwellings in Rural Sector

7. The number of Census houses used as shops and shop-cum-dwellings is 26 in rural parts of Pondicherry State. The break-up for the areas is furnished in the following Table.

Table XIII-3

Proportion of Shops and Shop-cum-dwellings in Rural Areas

Union Territory/ Area	Shop-cum-dwelling	Shop	Total
PONDICHERRY	5	21	26
Pondicherry Area	6	18	24
Karaikal Area	3	27	30
Mahe Area	...	50	50
Yanam Area	...	...	...

Pondicherry has more shop-cum-dwellings but the position gets changed when we take the shops and shop-cum-dwellings together. As the State capital offers much scope for transactions in the fancy goods articles on small scale, persons with commercial aptitude migrate from other places investing their capital in trade.

Pondicherry commune has the least proportion of 3 shop-cum dwellings. The proportion of workshops and workshop-cum-dwellings is as follows:

Union Territory/ Area	Workshop-cum-dwelling	Factories and workshops	Total
PONDICHERRY	6	7	13
Pondicherry Area	8	6	14
Karaikal Area	1	7	8
Mahe Area	3	30	33
Yanam Area	No Rural Unit		

The same trend is repeated, except the unusual position of workshop-cum-dwelling in Pondicherry Area. But this higher proportion is accounted for by the highest proportion of 38 in Ozhukarai commune of Pondicherry Area which is noted for its handloom industry. Pondicherry commune records only a small proportion of 2.

Non-dwellings in Rural Sector

8. In regard to factories and workshops, Mahe commune records the highest proportion of 30 followed by Grand 'Aldee commune of Karaikal Area and Ozhukarai commune of Pondicherry area each recording a proportion of 11.

The above facts reflect the advancement of rural industries in Mahe and Ozhukarai communes.

The position of hotels, business houses, educational institutions, etc. in the rural sector of the State, is presented in the following statement:

Union Territory/ Area	Hotel	Business houses and Offices	Educational institutions	Restaurants	Places of entertainment	Hospitals
PONDICHERRY	5	3	5	1	3	1
Pondicherry Area	3	3	4	...	3	1
Karaikal Area	8	3	6	...	4	1
Mahe Area	27	8	4	...	2	2

The rural sector of Mahe presents an unique picture recording more hotels, business

houses and hospitals. This pattern indicates that only few rural industries exist.

Among the remaining two areas, Karaikal is better than the rural sector of Pondicherry. Actually, the rural sector of Pondicherry commune is the most backward area within Pondicherry Area. The proportion in the communes of this area is as follows:

Communes within Pondicherry Area	Hotel	Business houses and Offices	Educational institutions	Restaurants	Places of entertainment	Hospitals
Pondicherry	1	1	4	2	1	N
Ariankuppam	3	2	5	N	2	2
Mudaliarpet	4	2	5	1	5	N
Ozhukarai	3	3	4	N	4	1
Mannadipet	3	3	4	1	3	1
Villianur	5	5	5	N	2	1
Bahour	4	3	4	...	1	1
Nettapakkam	3	2	5	...	3	1

It can be seen that Villianur and Mudaliarpet are the more advanced communes within Pondicherry area.

The position in the communes of Karaikal Area is as follows:

Communes within Karaikal Area	Hotel	Business houses and Offices	Educational institutions	Restaurants	Places of entertainment	Hospitals
Karaikal	5	1	5	...	2	1
Tirunallar	10	5	5	N	3	1
Neravy	13	2	7	...	4	1
Nedungadu	3	3	8	...	4	1
Kottuchery	7	2	5	...	3	1
Grand 'Aldee	6	4	6	...	4	1

Here again, the effect of urbanisation is more seen in the backwardness of Karaikal commune which is located next to second biggest unit in Pondicherry State. Nedungadu offers more scope for education followed by Neravy.

Vacant Houses in Urban Sector

9. The State has five urban units-Pondicherry, Muthialpet, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. The least vacancy is noticed in Yanam recording a proportion of 24 followed by Muthialpet (45) and Pondicherry (49). Yanam is the smallest town and hence there is not much scope for property owners to invest their capital in building activities. Therefore, the construction activities seem to have been restricted to the actual requirement and demand in the area. But the position in Pondicherry is quite different. It is the chief port of the State and also the State headquarters. All types of economic activities are concentrated here resulting in congestion. This is the cause of few vacancy in Pondicherry. Karaikal records a proportion of 68 vacant houses.

Dwellings in Urban Sector

10. The proportion of dwellings in the various urban units is as follows:

Urban unit	Pure dwelling	Shop-cum-dwelling	Workshop-cum-dwelling	Total
Pondicherry	649	6	3	658
Muthialpet	756	8	59	823
Karaikal	712	6	1	719
Mahe	670	6	...	676
Yanam	904	7	...	911

Yanam and Muthialpet are residential units. The non-residential aspects are examined in detail in the following pages.

A. Trade and Commerce

One of the main criteria for declaring an unit as urban is that its economic activity should be non-agricultural. Commerce is one such activity. One way of comparison of the trade and commerce position is to compare the proportion of shops and shop-cum-dwellings in each unit. The following Table facilitates such a comparison:

Table XIII—4

Proportion of Shop-cum-dwellings and Shops in Urban Areas of Pondicherry

Name of urban unit	Proportion of shop-cum-dwellings	Proportion of shops	Total
Pondicherry	6	151	157
Muthialpet	8	53	61
Karaikal	6	92	98
Mahe	6	82	83
Yanam	7	13	20

Pondicherry is more advanced in trade and commerce than any other unit followed by Karaikal and Mahe. Even though the commercial activities are not marked both in Muthialpet and Yanam, they have recorded the highest proportion of shop-cum-dwelling. In other words, petty trades on small scale to fulfil the household requirements predominate in these two urban units.

B. Urban Industries

I will now examine the industrial background of the urban units based on the use of Census houses. The position of workshop-cum-dwellings and factories is as furnished below:

Name of the urban unit	Proportion of workshop-cum-dwelling	Proportion of factories & work-shops	Total
Pondicherry	3	33	36
Muthialpet	59	17	76
Karaikal	1	26	27
Mahe	...	54	54
Yanam	...	2	2

Muthialpet is a famous handloom weaving centre. Mahe is a fishing centre and a number of fish curing yards have been established in the town. These factors have contributed for the high proportion of industries in these towns. Pondicherry by virtue of its size and economic development in recent years has a good number of factories situated within its limits. Yanam is the smallest town having only 1,695 houses which has not assumed any economic advancement.

Non-dwellings in Urban Sector

11. Mahe has the highest proportion of hotels, business houses, educational institutions, etc. The next position goes to Pondicherry. The following statement gives the position in the urban units of the State:

Name of town	Hotels	Business houses & offices	Schools	Restaurants	Places of entertainment	Public health institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pondicherry	13	15	8	2	4	2
Muthialpet	6	2	5	N	1	1
Karaikal	11	10	4	2	4	2
Mahe	28	18	10	...	12	4
Yanam	1	19	9	1	N	2

Classifications of Towns by Predominant Functions

12. As already pointed out, the houses have been counted without any regard to its size or importance. Because of this limitation, we cannot classify a town as industrial, commercial, etc, on the basis of this data. Such classification will have to be based on the number of persons engaged in each industry. This information is available in the Primary Census Abstract. With those data as the basis, the Registrar General has evolved the following principles for classifying towns according to their predominant functions:

Classification of town	Industrial categories
1. Agricultural and allied activities	I— Cultivator
	II— Agricultural labourers.
	III— Livestock, Mining, Quarrying, etc.
2. Industries including construction	IV— Household Industry
	V— Manufacturing other than Household industry
	VI— Construction
3. Commerce & Trade	VII— Trade & Commerce
4. Transport	VIII— Transport, Storage and Communications
5. Other Services	IX— Other Services

The town is classified under the particular sector which accounts for more than 40% of the total population.

If it is less than 40 per cent, then the next predominant occupation should be taken into account so that the total reaches 60 percent. of the population. Then it should be designated as Industry-cum-service town or Commercial-cum-transport town as the figures indicate. If the total does not come up to 60 percent, then the predominant occupation should be taken into account.

The statement below classifies the five towns in accordance with the above formula:

Classification of town	Proportion of 10,000 workers as per P. C. A.				
	Pondicherry	Muthialpet	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam
Primary activity town	24.28	30.20	90.99	270.84	323.10
Industrial town	256.00	570.28	231.23	121.02	163.87
Commercial town	181.19	203.08	245.36	142.86	
Transport town	81.02	28.30	42.70	15.33	
Service town	457.51	163.14	389.72	449.90	

It is observed that Pondicherry is a service town. Being the seat of State Government, the entire Secretariat and the offices of Heads of Departments, educational institutions, etc. are concentrated in this town. But the industrial growth, especially that of handloom industry, has occurred in Muthialpet which is outside the limits of Pondicherry but very close to it. This is the chief cause why Muthialpet figures as an Industrial town. Yanam lies on the bank of the river Godavari and hence it is noted for primary activities like Agriculture, rearing of livestock, etc. This is in keeping with the earlier conclusion that Muthialpet is industrially forward and Yanam backward.

The Position in rural areas can now be examined. Similar figures are presented below for rural areas of the State:

Classification of the area	Propo.tion of 10,000 workers as per P.C.A.		
	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe
Agriculture and its allied activities	582.503	663.561	182.837
Industrial sector including construction	212.307	91.771	292.470
Trade and commerce	63.851	103.626	120.490
Transport and communications	16.891	15.116	10.858
Other services	124.448	120.926	393.345

The whole of Yanam has been classified as Urban. The rural sector of Mahe is predominantly an 'Other Services' Area. Pondicherry and Karaikal are agricultural. Thus, the rural sector of Pondicherry and Karaikal retain more rural characteristics than those of Mahe and Yanam.

Subsidiary Table E-I-2 helps us to study the distribution of dwelling houses between rural and urban sectors.

The proportions for other areas are as follows:

Table XIII—5

Distribution of Dwelling Houses in Rural and Urban Areas

Union Territory/Area	Vacant		Pure dwellings		Shop-cum-dwelling		Workshop-cum-dwelling	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	737	263	801	199	721	279	700	300
Pondicherry Area	773	227	837	163	784	216	696	304
Karaikal Area	710	290	795	205	645	355	733	267
Mahe Area	586	414	397	603	43	957	1,000	...

The rural sector of Pondicherry Area records higher proportions of vacancy, pure dwellings and shop-cum-dwellings than the State average. This is indicative of the urbanised character of the Pondicherry Area as a whole. A comparison between Karaikal and Mahe area shows that vacancy, pure dwellings and shop-cum-dwellings are more in the rural sector of Karaikal, indicating Karaikal to be more urbanised than Mahe.

Comparison of Uses Of Census Houses With Neighbouring Areas

13. Before closing this discussion, it will be more appropriate to make a comparative study of the uses of Census houses in Pondicherry State with those in the neighbouring areas. Pondicherry and Karaikal are surrounded by the South Arcot and Tanjore Districts of Madras State; Mahe by Cannanore and Kozhikode Districts of Kerala State and Yanam by East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh.

Table XIII—6

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by Vacant and Different Types of Occupied Census Houses

Areas of Pondicherry State followed by their adjacent Districts	Vacant	Pure dwellings	Shop-cum-dwelling	Workshop-cum-dwelling	Hotels, etc.	Shops	Business houses	Workshop & factories	Educational institutions	Restaurants	Places of entertainment	Public health institutions	Others
Pondicherry Area	42	823	5	10	5	37	5	10	5	1	3	1	53
South Arcot District of Madras State	62	877	8	6	1	12	3	5	4	2	1	N	19
Karaikal Area	55	810	4	1	8	43	5	12	6	N	3	1	52
Tanjore District of Madras State	50	843	7	9	3	27	4	11	4	8	1	1	32
Mahe Area	99	723	3	2	27	62	12	39	7	0	6	3	17
Cannanore District of Kerala State	112	769	2	1	1	48	6	20	5	21	1	1	13
Kozhikode District of Kerala State	85	806	1	X	1	51	5	13	6	21	1	1	9
Yanam Area	24	904	7	...	1	13	19	2	9	1	N	2	18
East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh	34	865	4	3	1	13	3	9	4	3	11	1	49

It is interesting to note from the above statement that each of the four Areas in Pondicherry has recorded equal or higher proportions than its neighbouring districts in respect of hotels, shops, business houses, educational institutions and public health institutions. As the State was ruled by the French for a very long time and was influenced to a certain extent by their tradition and culture, tourists from neighbouring States of South India used to visit this State. This has resulted in the establishment of large proportions of shops, business houses and hotels. As the areas of Pondicherry State are small, the

number of educational and public health institutions is higher than in adjacent areas. Similar trend of high proportion is noticed in respect of workshops and factories, places of entertainment and others in all the areas except Yanam.

Census Household and Its Tenure Status

14. Table E—II exhibits a sample of Census Households found in Pondicherry State in October, 1960 classified by the tenure status and the nature of Census houses (i.e.) Pure dwellings ; Shop-cum-dwellings ; Workshop-cum-dwellings and dwellings with other uses.

Two subsidiary tables E—II-1 and E—II-2 have also been prepared. E—II-1-presents the distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses in rural areas. E—II-2 presents the distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas.

Tenure status of a household is more significant in urban areas than in rural. 52% of households reside in owned houses in the urban sector of Pondicherry territory, whereas it is as high as 76% in the rural sector. The distribution within the rural sector is indicated in the following Table.

Table XIII—7

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households Living in Census Houses Used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings by Tenure Status in Rural Areas

Union Territory/ Area/ Commune	Owned	Rented
Pondicherry Area	715	285
Pondicherry Commune	418	582
Ariankuppam Commune	720	280
Mudaliarpet Commune	461	539
Ozhukkarai Commune	708	292
Mannadipet Commune	897	103
Villianur Commune	754	246
Bahour Commune	915	85
Nettapakkam Commune	885	115
Karaikal Area	883	117
Karaikal Commune	824	176
Tirunallar Commune	923	77
Neravy Commune	935	65
Nedungadu Commune	896	104
Kottucherry Commune	958	42
Grand 'Aldee Commune	720	280
Mahe Area	847	153

The statement indicates that more than 70% of the rural households live in their own houses except in Pondicherry and Mudaliarpet Communes. Thus, the tenure status is not of much significance in the rural sector.

There are several reasons for the high proportion of owned houses in rural parts. For example, the land value is comparatively low which offers scope for using them as house sites. No tradition prevails in rural sector to construct houses merely for the sake of letting them out. Further, the rural folks are more or less settled in one and the same place for generations together and as such develop a habit to construct their own houses even if it is a kutcha one.

Even though data on tenure status are not of significance in the rural areas the distribution of pure and mixed dwellings may be of some significance. But a scrutiny of subsidiary Table E-II-1 will indicate that this is not true in Pondicherry territory as nearly 99% of the households live in pure dwellings and do not run a shop or workshop or let out a portion of their dwellings to others for non-residential purposes. Ozhukarai commune is the only exception where about 4% of the households allow part of their residences to be utilised as workshop.

I have already observed that 52% of the urban households in Pondicherry territory live in their own houses. A study of subsdiary Table E-II-2 will indicate that 86% of the households in Yanam, 71% in Mahe and 50% in Karaikal town live in their own houses whereas Pondicherry and Muthialpet towns record low figures of 45% each. Another interesting feature is that 7% of the households in Muthialpet town live in mixed dwellings whereas in other towns, it dwindles down to 1%. Out of the 7% of mixed dwellings, 6% are dwellings combined with workshops. 3% of these workshop-cum dwelling are owned by the residents and the remaining 3% are rented.

Classification of Establishments

15. Table E-III presents detailed sub-classification for the Census houses which have been classified as "Workshop-cum-dwelling" and "Workshops and factories" in Table E-I. This Table presents a three fold classification of the establishments, the primary classification being the nature of industry, the second being the kind of fuel or power used and the third being the size of employment.

As already explained there should be production, processing, repairing or servicing either independently or combined with purchase or sale in an establishment to qualify itself as a "Workshop-cum-dwelling" or "Workshop" or "Factory". Such "Production, processing, etc." should exclude production, etc., through agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, quarrying, construction, electricity, water, sanitary services and personal services. Depending upon the nature of articles produced, processed, repaired or serviced, the establishments have been classified into 2 Divisions, 20 Major groups and 162 Minor groups. In such classification, Divisions 2 and 3, their Major groups and Minor Groups of the Indian Standard Industrial classification have been adopted.

Each of the industry has been further subdivided in Table E-III by the kind of power or fuel used and the size of industry in terms of the number of workers engaged in the operation of the workshop or factory. Regarding the exhibition of kind of power or fuel used, it has to be mentioned that such information on power or fuel has been elicited only in cases where a machinery was actually used in the workshop or factory. As such, all cases where no machinery is used with or without fuel or power, or where no power or fuel is used with machinery have been classified as "No power". The remaining cases have been classified as follows:

(a) Workshop or factory which is operated by machinery using electricity

(b) Workshop or factory which is operated by machinery using liquid fuel

(c) Workshop or factory which is operated by machinery using coal, wood or bagasse

(d) Workshop or factory which is operated by machinery using any other kind of power or fuel

The third sub-classification depends upon the average number of persons employed daily in the week preceding the date of enumeration in October, 1960. In calculating the number of persons working, paid or unpaid apprentices, owner or proprietor and family members of the proprietor, if working, were also taken into account in addition to paid employees and labourers. To arrive at the average number, the total number of persons working on all days of the week preceding the date of enumerator's visit was divided by seven or six if any holiday intervened. For tabulation purposes, the average number of persons engaged has been grouped into 8 class intervals as indicated below:

1 Person
2— 5 Persons
10—19 Persons
20—49 Persons
50—99 Persons
100 Persons and above
Size of employment not enumerated

Table E-III is presented separately for rural and urban sectors of the State and each of the four areas. But unlike other E—series Tables, this Table is not presented for the communes.

A detailed inset Table based on the information presented in Table E-III furnishing the number of persons engaged in each type of industry under each kind of power or fuel has been prepared.

Three subsidiary Tables have been prepared. They are :

E-III—1—Proportion of workshops and factories according to Division, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories.

In selecting the Minor Groups, such of those industries which have significant proportions at the State level alone have been presented in E-III— 1.

E-III—2—Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment.

E-III—3—Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by power used.

The data presented in the main and subsidiary Tables are very valuable as such data have never been collected before. The basic data were collected in columns 5 to 8 of the houselist. They were to be filled in only in cases where the Census house was used as an establishment, workshop or factory (i.e.) where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing was undertaken or where goods were made or manufactured and sold.

Rural and Urban Industries

16. At the outset, I will give a general idea of the importance of the rural industries in the State and areas. The following statement has been prepared from Table E-III by listing out the first seven industries of the rural sector arranged in descending order of the total number of workshops and factories classified according to the product manufactured, repaired or serviced.

List of Important Manufacturing Rural Industries in Pondicherry State

	Name of Manufacturing Industry with the Minor Group number	Total No. of Workshops & factories in the State	Distribution in the Areas of		
			Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe
	1	2	3	4	5
235	Cotton Weaving in handlooms	476	428	2	46
200	Production of rice etc., by milling, dehusking, etc.	94	55	39	...
388	Repair of bicycles & tricycles	63	37	26	...
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolts, etc.	53	31	21	1
393	Goldsmithy	33	25	7	1
273) 274)	Tailoring	26	18	3	5
350	Earthenware and pottery	12	9	3	...

Note :—The entire Yanam is urban.

The above seven industries account for a substantial portion of 87.61% of factories and work-shops in the State. Cotton weaving in handloom alone accounts for 55.09%.

More than three fourths of the handloom weaving, goldsmithy and pottery are concentrated in Pondicherry Area. Even in other industries Pondicherry leads the other Areas. The statement shows that there is a heavy concentration of industries in Pondicherry Area.

The rural sector of Karaikal is peculiar in that the cotton weaving in handlooms, the leading industry of the State, is practically absent in the area. Similar is the case with Goldsmithy.

Mahe has a fair representation in cotton weaving in handloom. But other industries do not flourish in this area, which is a clear indicator of its backwardness.

The above method of measuring the importance of industries in terms of the total number of workshops and factories will be more appropriate and suited for small scale industries. But large scale industries engaging too many workers in a single factory will not be adequately represented, for, such a factory will be counted only as one factory without assigning any weight to its size in the foregoing discussion. For instance, the cotton mills of Pondicherry and the production of liquor did not assume prominance in the foregoing discussion. So, for a proper appraisal of the importance of large scale industries, the proper yard stick should be the number of workers engaged in each type of industry. An estimate of the total number of workers could be framed from Table E-III, but Table B-IV-C gives an actual account of such data. The following statement has therefore been prepared from Table B-IV-C indicating the first eleven industries which engages more number [illegible] arranged in descending order of imp[illegible]

List of Important Manufacturing Rural Industries Which Engage Large Number of Workers

Name of the Manufacturing Industry with the Minor Group number		Total No. of workers in the industry in Pondicherry State	Distribution in the Areas of			
			Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam
1		2	3	4	5	6
232	Cotton spinning & weaving in Mills	7,101	7,101	...	...	No
235	Cotton weaving in Handlooms	2,324	1,938	35	351	Rural
212	Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	1,081	767	260	54	Sector in Yanam
281) 282)	Carpentry	812	596	177	39	Area
273	Tailoring	623	542	32	49	
209	Production of miscellaneous foodstuffs such as sweetmeat and condiments, chocolate, toffee, lozenge, etc.	595	536	54	5	
200	Production of rice, etc. by milling, dehusking, etc.	460	225	235	...	
201	Production of sugar & syrup from sugarcane in mills	398	398	...	...	
288	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves & allied products	380	268	106	6	
393	Goldsmithy	365	278	63	24	
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolts, etc.	296	272	20	4	

At the first instance, it will be noticed that two of the industries viz., pottery and repair of bicycles and tricycles do not assume importance in the above statement. But, cotton spinning and weaving in mills, production of indigenous liquor, miscellaneous foodstuffs, sugarcane products, etc. which had an insignificant position in terms of number of industrial units assume importance in terms of industrial workers. Here again, the concentration is noticed only in Pondicherry Area. Mahe remains backward.

The industrial position in the urban sector is brought out in the following statement.

List of Important Manufacturing Urban Industries in Pondicherry State

	Name of Manufacturing Industry with the Minor Group number	Total No. of workshops & factories in the State	Distribution in the Areas of			
			Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam
	1	2	3	4	5	6
235	Cotton Weaving in handlooms	147	147	...	...	...
393	Goldsmithy	111	71	37	3	...
388	Repair of bicycles and tricycles	87	71	15	1	...
200	Production of rice, etc. by milling, dehusking, etc.	42	18	20	1	3
204	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fishing and canning of fish	40	...	2	38	...
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolts, etc.	29	17	11	1	...
214	Production of aerated and mineral water	22	20	2	...	...

It is observed that these seven industries account for 66% of the total industries in the urban sector. Further, a comparison between the above Statement and that of rural sector indicates that slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish and the production of aerated and mineral water assume more prominence in the urban sector than in the rural. At the same time, pottery and tailoring do not assume so much importance in the urban sector.

Here again, Pondicherry Area occupies the unique position of having 344 important industries within its boundary out of 478 in the State. This works out to 72%. However, slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish does not assume any significance in this Area. This industry is concentrated only in the urban areas of Mahe.

A proper appraisal of the significant large scale industries of the urban sector can be made, as in the case of rural, with the help of the following Abstract compiled from Table B-IV-C.

List of Important Manufacturing Urban Industries Which Engage Large Number of Workers

	Name of the Manufacturing Industry with the Minor Group number	Total No. of Workers in the Industry in the State	Distribution in the Areas of			
			Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam
	1	2	3	4	5	6
235	Cotton weaving in Handlooms	1,341	1,292	...	7	42
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in Mills	929	923	6	...	...
273	Tailoring	496	317	111	36	32
393	Goldsmithy	495	301	148	26	20
281, 282 & 289	Carpentry	359	205	108	13	33
200	Production of rice, etc. by milling, dehusking etc.	309	102	186	...	21
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolts, etc.	149	132	10	2	5
388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	144	98	36	...	10
212	Production of Indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	141	85	22	31	3

It is observed that production of aerated and mineral water and preservation of meat and fish lose their significance in terms of the size of employment. But cotton spinning and weaving in mills, production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, etc. assume significant proportion as they provide employment for more number of workers.

The statement also indicates that industrial workers in the urban sector are concentrated more in Pondicherry Area followed by Karaikal Area. Mahe records more concentration of workers in tailoring, goldsmithy and production of liquor than Yanam.

Industry by Size of Employment

17. The dispersal of large scale and small scale industries can better be assessed in terms of the industrial units classified by the number of persons engaged in them. The following inset Table presents such data.

Table XIII—8

Percentage Distribution of Industrial Establishments Classified by the Size of Employment

Union Territory/ Area	1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons	20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 Persons & above	Persons not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	14	48	6	3	2	1	N	26
Pondicherry Area	14	51	6	3	1	N	1	24
Karaikal Area	18	54	6	5	4	1	...	12
Mahe Area	5	14	10	7	1	...	...	63
Yanam Area	25	...	...	25	...	...	...	50

Note:— 'N' represents Negligible

It is observed that no large scale industry with 50 or more persons exists in Mahe and Yanam Area. Pondicherry Area is more advanced in that it has one percent of its industries with more than 100 persons while Karaikal has one percent within the range 50 to 100.

Utilisation of Power

18. Subsidiary Table E-III-3 indicates the utilisation of power or fuel as follows:

Table XIII—9

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories Under Each Kind of Power

Union Territory/Area	R U	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood and Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	R	63	49	31	1	856
	U	116	8	47	7	822
Pondicherry Area	R	51	37	23	...	889
	U	110	8	39	6	837
Karaikal Area	R	160	136	88	8	608
	U	209	8	78	15	690
Mahe Area	R	...	...	14	...	986
	U	...	...	53	...	947
Yanam Area	U	...	250	...	...	750

It will be observed that the use of any type of energy for running a workshop or factory is limited to much less than 40%. Electricity is the chief energy in Pondicherry and Karaikal Area, but its use for industrial purposes is completely absent in Mahe and Yanam Area Mahe depends on coal, wood and bagasse whereas Yanam depends on liquid fuel.

It would be good to have an idea of the power resources of Pondicherry State, so that the discussion can be appreciated in its proper perspective. Pondicherry State does not have any coal mines. No geological survey by the Government has so far been conducted in Pondicherry Settlement. However, estimates have been made * from time to time, by private agencies to the effect that a large deposit of lignite extend to Aranganour (about 3 kilometres east of Bahour) and Tavalacoupam (8 kilometres North east of Bahour) and consist of a compact mass occupying about 4,000 hectares and estimated to contain 2,50,000,000 tons.

*pp. 17—19 Small Scale Industry-Area Survey Report for Pondicherry State, 1950-published by the Department of Information, Government of Pondicherry.

The consumption of coal for industrial purposes in Pondicherry Settlement is indicated in the following statement:

Year	Coal consumed for industrial purposes	
	Tons	Matric Tonnes
1	2	3
1954—55	15,343	15,588
1955—56	15,969	16,225
1956—57	18,811	19,113
1957—58	21,517	21,862
1958—59	20,500	20,828
1959—60	19,203	19,511

(SOURCE: P. 141—Abstract of Statistics, 1960 issued by Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pondicherry)

The consumption of Petroleum in Pondicherry territory (*in 1,000 gallons*) is as follows:

S. No.	Description	Years					
		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Petrol	49·55	131·21	197·99	228·94	243·32	258·67
2.	Kerosene oil	194·80	285·90	364·87	411.53	365·54	704·05
3.	Light diesel oil	253·69	200·06	215·94	310.32	415.58	1,255·71
4.	High speed oil & powerine	144·58	82·03	117·71	181·37	259·65	303·36
5.	Lubricating oil	27·45	30·87	30 54	36·69	30·64	73.91
6.	Grease (in 1,000 lbs)	6·81	5.47	8·37	6·60	12·97	24.21

(SOURCE: P. 141 — Abstract of Statistics, 1960 issued by Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pondicherry).

The electric energy for Pondicherry is purchased from Madras State Electricity Board. This is supplemented by generation of power in the local thermal power station to meet any shortage. The maximum demand of the system during 1959-60 was 6,400 K. V. A. The power station is kept at present as a stand by for any emergency. The progress in the generation and consumption of electricity in Pondicherry Settlement is given in greater detail in the following Table.

Table –XIII-10

Progress of Electricity Generation and Consumption in the State

S. No.	Item	Unit	1954—55	1955—56	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Installed generating capacity*	K. W.	5,424	5,424	5,424	4,900	4,500	4,500
2.	Installed effective capacity*	K. W.	3,894	3,894	3,894	3,700	3,700	3,700
3.	Power purchased	K.V. A.	1.200	1,600	1,600	2,500	3,500	6,400
4.	Electricity generated and purchased	Lakhs of K.W.H.	...	67·14	94·93	119·56	142·53	187·85
5.	Electricity sold	,,	39·09	46·77	67·47	91·33	115·50	156.45
	Domestic heat & samll power	,,	0.85	0.63	1·28	1·56	1·63	2·52
	Domestic lights & fans	,,	7·55	10·56	13·95	16·36	17·54	21·04
	Commercial lights & small power	,,	...	0·56	0.50	0·37	0·46	0·68
	Commercial lights & fans	,,	0·18	0·15	0·12	0·09	0·03	0·07
	Industrial low & medium voltage	,,	3·59	5·18	5·81	7·29	8·88	10·47
	Industrial high voltage	,,	18·47	10·91	22·89	29·04	38·21	59·04
	Public lighting	,,	1·32	2.75	2·83	3·78	5·48	5·94
	Traction	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public waterworks and sewage pumps	,,	2·73	2·23	2·23	3·12	4·34	4·31
	Irrigation	,,	4·40	13·81	17·86	29·72	38·47	52·38

*As on 31st March

(SOURCE: P. 140—Abstract of Statistics, 1960 issued by Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pondicherry)

In any programme of economic development, electrical energy should occupy a pride of place in the field of production as well as community living. In fact, production and consumption of electricity is one indication of the economic advancement and prosperity of the people. But the fact remained* till very recently that the power was mainly produced in Pondicherry from thermal energy and was costlier than hydro-electric power. Fortunately the position has been changed and the thermal power station is kept as a stand-by. The old D. C. Power House belonging to the Municipality was also closed down in January 1959.

* pp. 18-19 Small Scale Industry—Area Survey Report for Pondicherry State, 1959-published by the Department of Information, Government of Pondicherry

Pondicherry remained as high power-cost area even in 1957-58. The Table below gives the comparitive rates in Pondicherry and some other southern states in 1957—58.

Table—XIII-11

Electricity Rates per Unit in 1957—58 in Pondicherry and Southern States

Type of power	Pondicherry	Madras	Andhra Pradesh	Kerala
1	2	3	4	5
A. Domestic Light	30—33 Np.	21—22 Np. (Thermal)	31—26 Np.	6—28 Np.
B. Domestic Power	16—25 Np.	Not more than 21 Np.	...	...
C. Industry L. T.	12—19 Np.	(Thermal) 5—6 Np.	12—14 Np.	5—6 Np.
D. Agricultural	8 Np.	6 Np.	9 Np.	5 Np.

Besides, the supply was then inadequate. Therefore high priority was accorded to the development of electricity in five year plans with a view to embark upon a programme of rapid electrification.

Material Of Wall and Roof

19. The quality of a house is to a large extent determined by the material used for its construction either on the basis of the number of people who have to reside in it or on the basis of the use to which the Census house is to be put. More so is the case with the Census houses which are used as dwellings. As such, any improvement in the economic standard of the owner is reflected by his desire to use better quality material in the construction of his house both for wall and for roof. Thus, any discussion based on the material of the wall and roof will throw considerable light on the standard of habitation available in different parts. Table E-IV enables us to undertake such a study.

This Table exhibits the wall and roof materials for the Census houses occupied by the 20% of households, selected for the sample tabulation. The wall material has been classified into nine categories and the roof material into seven categories.

Similar to E-I, E-II and E-V Tables E-IV has also been constructed separately for total rural and urban sectors of the State, Areas and Communes. Separate figures for each of the five towns have also been presented.

Two subsidiary Tables E-IV- 1 and E-IV-2 have also been prepared. E-IV-1 presents the distribution of 1,000 households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall and E-IV-2 the distribution of 1,000 houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof, based on 20% sample.

Wall Material

20. The distribution of 1,000 households of Pondicherry territory living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall is as follows:

Table XIII-12

Distribution of 1,000 Households by Wall Material

Wall material	Rural	Urban
Mud	711	259
Burnt bricks	235	604
Stone	29	60
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	14	34
Unburnt brick		36
Cement Concrete	2	1
G. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Negligible	Nil
Timber	,,	Nil
All other materiels	,,	6
Total	1,000	1,000

The first threeare the most predominent wall materials. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo predominate in Yanam and are used in 25% of the dwellings. 9% of the urban portion of Mahe also utilises this material. Its use in Karaikal Area is insignificant, but the rural sector of Pondicherry and Mudaliarpet communes of Pondicherry Area have 3 to 4% of their houses with walls made of Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo.

Unburnt brick is another insignificant material in the State, but has been returned to a notable extent of 21% in Yanam and 5% in the urban sector of Mahe. Muthialpet town in Pondicherry Area and the rural sector of Thirunallar Commune in Karaikal Area have also recorded significant percentages of 8 and 7 respectively. Other places in these two areas do not prefer unburnt brick as a wall material.

Among the three chief wall materials, mud assumes importance in the rural sector while burnt brick in urban. Stone predominates to a great extent in the Mahe Area. 82% of the rural houses and 59% of the urban houses in Mahe are constructed with stone walls. Such houses in Karaikal Area is practically nil whereas the Muthialpet town and the Nettappakkam commune of Pondicherry area have 14% and 9% of such houses respectively. Other places in Pondicherry Area do not use stone as wall material.

A. Mud Wall

As already observed, mud walls predominate in the rural sector. Muthialpet town with 64% of houses with mud walls and the rural sector of Mahe (16%)are exceptions to this general position. Grand 'Aldee Commune of Karaikal is another place with low percentage, say 49. 7% of mud wall. In all the other rural places, houses with mud walls range from 59% in Mudaliarpet Commune to 82% in Pondicherry and Bahour Communes.

B. Burnt Bricks

60% of houses in the urban sector of Pondicherry State use burnt bricks. Pondicherry town has recorded the highest percentage of 88 followed by Karaikal town (75. 5%). Mahe practically excludes burnt brick as a wall material whereas Yanam and Muthialpet towns record 12%. Grand 'Aldee is the only rural sector with 50% of its houses with burnt bricks. Other rural sectors record less than 37%.

Thus both the rural and urban sectors of Mahe prefer stone walls; Pondicherry and Karaikal towns and the rural sector of Grand Aldee prefer burnt bricks and all the other places prefer mud walls. Yanam indicates a peculiar preference for walls with grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo in addition to mud and unburnt brick walls, thus representing its backwardness in the use of better type of wall materials.

Roof Material

21. The materials used in the construction of roofs in Pondicherry territory is brought out below :

Table—XIII-13

Distribution of 1,000 Households Living in Census Houses Used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings by Predominant Material of Roof

Roof Material	Rural	Urban
Thatch	778	372
Tiles	163	354
Brick and lime	52	259
Concrete and stone slabs	6	13
Corrugated iron zinc or other metal sheets	1	1
Asbestos cement sheets	Negligible	1
All other materials	,,	Negligible
Total	1,000	1,000

A. Thatched Roof

Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo is the chief material for roofing in the rural as well as urban sectors of the territory. Whereas nearly 78% of the rural folks go in for thatched roofing, only 37% of the urban people choose thatch for roofiing. Even among the urban sectors, the inhabitants of Muthialpet town use thatched roofing to the extent of 67%, Mahe to the extent of 65% and Yanam 77%. Pondicherry and Karaikal towns are the only places which record low figures of 16% and 32% respectively and pull down the average for the urban sector of the territory. Among the rural sector, Grand' Aldee records the lowest percent (52%) of thatch roofed houses. Such houses in other communes range from 69% in Mudaliarpet and Neravy to 88% in Pondicherry.

B. Tiled Roof

This is the second important material of roofing. The rural sector records 16 percent of tiled roofs whereas the urban sector of the territory records 35 percent. Grand 'Aldee Commune has recorded the highest percentage (47%) of tiled roofed houses. Neravy, Thirunallar and Nedungadu Communes are the other rural areas recording a fairly high percentages of tiled roof houses with 30 percent, 29 percent and 21 percent respectively. It is significant that all these communes belong to Karaikal Area. The lowest figure of 14 percent is returned in Karaikal Commune of Karaikal Area. Tiled roofing in the rural sector of Pondicherry Area ranges from 5 percent in Pondicherry Commune to 18 percent in Mudaliarpet and Ozhukarai Communes.

Among the urban sector, Karaikal town leads with 61 percent of tiled houses. Mahe stands next with 34 percent followed by Pondicherry (28 percent) and Muthialpet (22 percent) towns. Yanam records the lowest figure of 20 percent tiled houses.

C. Brick and Lime

The builder in the adjoining Madras State has developed a form of brick roof which withstands tropical climate better than most flat roofs. This is known as "Madras Terrace". The method by which this roof is made will be of interest to the reader. The base of the roof is a series of joists laid fairly close together with the edges running into walls. Upon these joists, shallow bricks are laid in diagonal formation. Each brick rests in a vertical position against the next brick where it is secured by mortar. A horizontal wall of single brick is thus built right across the joists. When this foundation has had time to dry, thick pulp of cement sand and broken brick is spread on top. This mixture is laid to a thickness of 6" or more. It is then rammed with implements like butchers' choppers made of wood. This process is continued for several hours until every inch of the ceiling has been beaten and the mixture becomes thoroughly integrated and solid.

Madras terrace is noticed only in the Pondicherry Area and can be taken as completely absent in other Areas except Karaikal town (5 percent). Even within Pondicherry Area, Pondicherry town has recorded the highest percentage of 54 followed by Mudaliarpet (12 percent) and Muthialpet (11 percent) Communes. In other communes, it ranges from 3 percent in Bahour to 9 percent in Villianur.

No Material other than the above three viz., thatch, tiles and brick and lime assumes significance in Pondicherry territory.

The above discussion indicates that Pucca roofs with tiles and Madras terrace are found to a large extent in Pondicherry and Karaikal towns and the rural sector of Grand 'Aldee Commune. Kutcha roof predominates in all the other places.

83

Number of Members and Number of Rooms Occupied by Households

22. The composition of households on the basis of the number of members, the number of rooms occupied and the average number of persons per room have a direct bearing on congestion. No doubt, the actual area of the room has also a bearing on the subject and will indicate more precisely whether a house is over crowded or not. But the census data have its limitations on this aspect as the area of the room has not been measured. However, a reasonable assumption could be made that households with less and less number of members, but occupying houses with more and more number of rooms are indicators less congestion and better accommodation. Table E-V enables such a study on congestion and accommodation facilities.

Table E-V exhibits the total number of rooms occupied by the 20 percent of households selected for the sample tabulation. This Table also gives the total number of males and females constituting the 20 percent of sample households. Besides, it also furnishes the total number of households and number of males and females occupying houses with no regular room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms, and five rooms and above. The number of households in respect of which the number of rooms occupied by them have not been recorded by the enumerators have been shown separately.

Similar to E-I, E-II and E-IV Tables, this Table has also been constructed separately for total, rural and urban sectors of Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe Areas and the five urban units of Pondicherry, Muthialpet, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam.

Two subsidiary Tables have been prepared as follows :

E—V-1 : Distribution of 1,000 Census Households according to number of rooms occupied.

E—V-2 : Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each categories of the household.

For a proper appreciation of the Tables presented, it is necessary to understand the precise significance of the term 'room'. According to the Census concept, a 'room' should normally have four walls with a doorway and with roof overhead and should be wide enough to enable a man to sleep in it (i.e.) it should have a length of about 5 feet. Unenclosed verandahs, kitchens, store rooms, garages, cattle sheds, latrines and bath rooms were not treated as rooms. However, any enclosed space which was used for living, dining, storing and cooking was recorded as a room if no other room was found in that enclosure.

Any house which does not provide accommodation at the rate of one room for every two persons can reasonably be assumed to involve overcrowding. The average size of a household in Pondicherry State is 5.13, with a rural size of 4.96 and an urban size of 5.65. As such, a house with three rooms will provide sufficient accommodation for a family in Pondicherry State. Therefore, if a place has very large proportion of houses with less than 3 rooms, then it can be considered as backward.

Households in occupation of no regular room and one room, prima facie, suffer from poor accommodation. 167 out of every 1,000 households in Pondicherry State occupy no regular room and 526 in one roomed houses. The rural proportions are 207 and 543 and the urban proportions are 14 and 462 respectively. Thus the rural sector is more backward than the urban sector. The proportions within the State is indicated below :

Table XIII—14

Number of Households Occupying No Regular Room and One Roomed Houses Out of Every 1,000 Households

Union Territory Area	No Regular Room	One Room	Both Combined
1	2	3	4
PONDICHERRY	167	526	693
Pondicherry Area	238	448	686
Karaikal Area	2	823	825
Mahe Area	Nil	42	42
Yanam Area	3	488	491

(a) Pondicherry Area :

The highest percentage of no regular room is noticed here. Pondicherry, Ariankuppam, Ozhukarai and Villianur communes account for such a high proportion in this Area.

(b) Karaikal Area :

This Area has recorded the highest proportion of one roomed houses. Grand 'Aldee is the only commune which has recorded a proportion of 770 which is lower than the Area average. The proportions in other communes range from 854 in Tirunallar to 930 in Karaikal Commune.

(c) Mahe Area :

It is a healthy sign that no household prefers to live in houses with no regular room. The proportion of one roomed houses is also very very low compared with other areas. These figures indicate that the Mahe people are well accommodated in the whole of Pondicherry territory.

(d) Yanam Area :

Next to Mahe, this is the least crowded area of Pondicherry State. Houses with no regular room is negligible as in Mahe and Karaikal.

The foregoing discussion indicates that poor accommodation is more pronounced in the well developed areas of Pondicherry and Karaikal. More and more economic activities in these areas result in more and more immigration and consequential demand for more houses. Shortage of open space and high

cost of labour and building materials have made the accommodation problem rather acute.

Density

23. Availability of space for housing or for other purposes can broadly be measured by the density. A comparison of this with the proportion of households occupying no regular room and one roomed houses (a measure for poor accommodation) will indicate whether the backwardness in housing is the result of non-availability of space or not.

Table XIII—15

Density Per Square Mile and Proportion of No Regular Room & One Roomed Houses

Union Territory/ Area, Commune	Rural				Urban			
	Population per sq. mile	Rank	Proportion of no regular room & one roomed houses	Rank	Population per sq. mile	Rank	Proportion of no regular room & one roomed houses	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	1,630		750		9,823		476	
Pondicherry Area	1,848	II	740	II	33,612	II	426	III
Pondicherry Commune	24,028	1	838	6	33,612		426	
Ariankuppam Commune	2,152	5	830	7				
Mudaliarpet Commune	5,300	2	732	11				
Ozhukarai Commune	2,949	4	752	10				
Mannadipet Commune	1,060	12	610	14				
Villianur Commune	1,203	8	763	9				
Bahour Commune	1,122	10	711	12				
Nettapakkam Commune	1,497	6	695	13				
Karaikal Area	1,078	III	868	I	71,781	I	678	I
Karaikal Commune	1,053	13	930	1	71,781		678	
Tirunallar Commune	1,075	11	854	5				
Neravy Commune	1,456	7	891	4				
Nedungadu Commune	880	15	896	3				
Kottucherry Commune	932	14	904	2				
Grand 'Aldee Commune	1,192	9	770	8				
Mahe Area	4,436	I	15	III	14,724	III	85	IV
Mahe Commune	4,436	3	15	15	14,724		85	
Yanam Area					1,054	IV	491	II

The above statement indicates that the poor accommodations in the urban sector of Karaikal and Pondicherry and the rural sector of Neravy, Pondicherry, Ariankuppam, Grand Aldee and Villianur Communes are the result of non-availability of space. But in the case of the rural areas of Karaikal, Kottucherry, Nedungadu and Tirunallar Communes, the poor accommodation is not the result of want of space but it must be due to some other reasons like poverty, difficulty in securing housing materials or skilled labour, etc.

Two Roomed Houses

24. Household occupying two roomed houses is generally the pattern of housing found among the lower middle class people. In the rural areas of Pondicherry territory, 143 households out of 1,000 live in two roomed houses while in the urban, the corresponding proportion is 190. The position seems to be better in urban areas. This is reasonable because the middle class people who generally occupy these houses are better off in urban areas than in rural.

Table XIII—16

Proportion of Households Living in Two Roomed Houses For A Total Of 1,000 Households

Union Territory/Area	Proportions
1	2
PONDICHERRY	153
Pondicherry Area	176
Karaikal Area	84
Mahe Area	93
Yanam Area	280

Yanam area records the highest percentage of middle class people with two roomed houses. The next highest figure is recorded in Pondicherry. Urban sector of Pondicherry Commune and the rural areas of Mannadipet, Mudaliarpet and Bahour Communes account for the high percentage in Pondicherry Area. The lowest figure of Karaikal Area is the result of low figures in the rural sector of Neravy, Kottucherry, Karaikal and Nedungadu Communes.

Three and More Roomed Houses

25. Households in possession of three rooms and above can generally be assumed to have adequate accommodation for a comfortable living. I should sound a note of caution that no cross tabulation has been made between the size of families and the number of rooms. As such, it is likely that in a three roomed census house, a large family consisting of more than ten members may be residing, where the conditions of living will not be quite comfortable. But, generally this assumption will hold good with a few exceptions.

Table XIII—17

Proportion of Houses With Three And More Rooms

Union Territory/Area	Proportions per 1,000
1	2
PONDICHERRY	130
Pondicherry Area	105
Karaikal Area	91
Mahe Area	856
Yanam Area	229

Mahe is indicated to be the most well accommodated Area, followed by Yanam. Within the Pondicherry Area, the urban area of Pondicherry Commune is well accommodated with a proportion of 332 houses with more than three rooms. The proportion in rural sector ranges from 45 in Ariankuppam Commune to 70 in Mudaliarpet Commune in Pondicherry Area and 16 in Karaikal Commune to 120 in Grand 'Aldee Commune in Karaikal Area. Karaikal urban is moderately accommodated with a proportion of 189.

Size of Household

26. I will now discuss two aspects of overcrowding viz., the average number of persons in a household and average number of persons occupied per room. The number of persons per household will help the reader to have a general idea of the size of household whereas the number of persons per room is the important factor for consideration.

The following statement presents the size of the household in different parts of the State.

Number of Persons per household

Union Territory/Area	Total	Rural	Urban
PONDICHERRY	5.13	4.96	5.65
Pondicherry Area	5·19	5.05	5.67
Karaikal Area	4.66	4.47	5.34
Mahe Area	7.81	7.50	8.35
Yanam Area	4.70	...	4.70

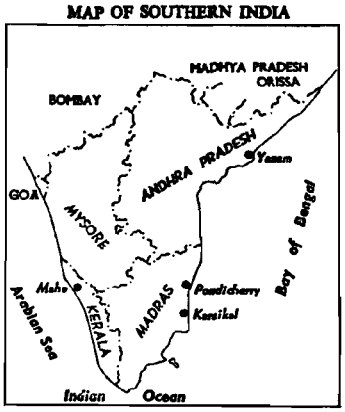
Mahe and Pondicherry Areas have recorded bigger size of households whereas Karaikal and Yanam Areas have recorded smaller size of households. The disparity between Mahe and other Areas is abnormal. The urban size in all the Areas is bigger than the rural size of household.

Within Pondicherry Area, the size ranges from 4.80 in Nettapakkam Commune to 5.50 in Pondicherry Commune. The smallest size in Karaikal Area is noticed in Nedungadu and Grand 'Aldee Communes, each recording 4.34 and the biggest in Karaikal Commune with a size of 5.15.

THE UNION TERRITORY OF
PONDICHERRY

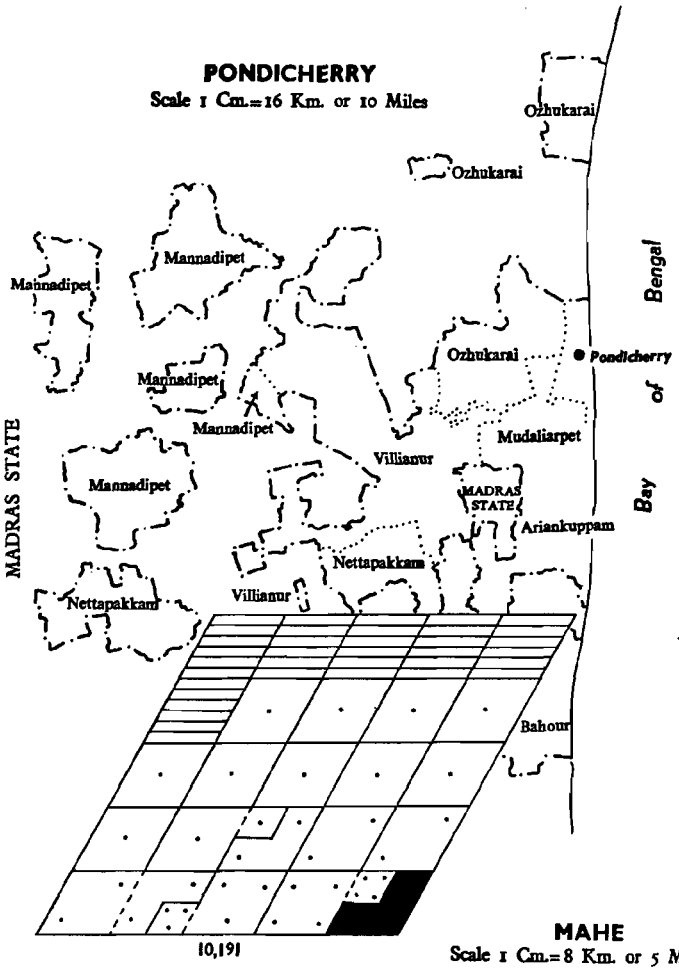
Percentage of Households Occupying no Regular Room, One Room, Two Rooms, Three Rooms & More than Three Rooms, 1961

MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA



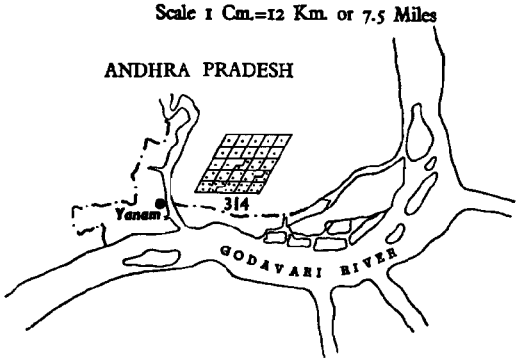
PONDICHERRY

Scale 1 Cm.=16 Km. or 10 Miles



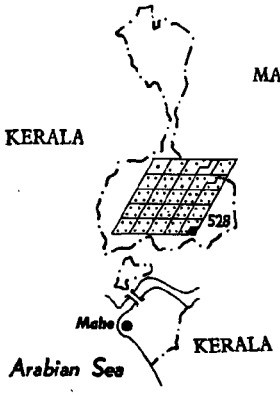
YANAM

Scale 1 Cm.=12 Km. or 7.5 Miles



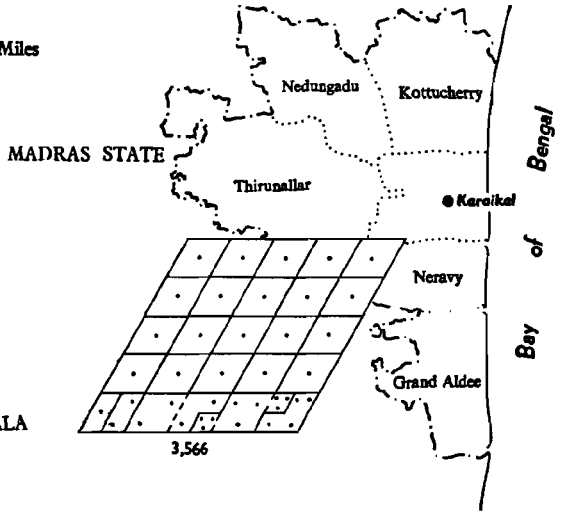
MAHE

Scale 1 Cm.=8 Km. or 5 Miles



KARAIKAL

Scale 1 Cm.=16 Km. or 10 Miles

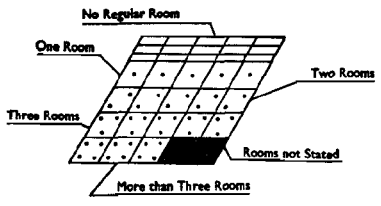


REFERENCE

State Boundary — · — · —

Commune Boundary .....

Households Occupying :-



Each Small Square Represents 4% of the Households

E—I-1–Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by Vacant and Different Types of Occupied Census Houses (Contd.)

Union Territory/Area/ Commune/Town		Vacant census houses	Occupied census houses					
			Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist houses and Inspection houses
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PONDICHERRY	T	47	953	829	817	5	7	7
	R	45	955	863	852	5	6	5
	U	54	946	718	703	6	9	12
Pondicherry Area	T	42	958	838	823	5	10	5
	R	41	959	874	860	6	8	3
	U	48	952	694	673	6	15	12
Pondicherry Commune	T	42	958	756	739	5	12	8
	R	27	973	910	904	3	2	1
	U	48	952	694	673	6	15	12
Pondicherry	U	49	951	658	49	6	3	13
Muthialpet	U	45	955	823	756	8	59	6
Ariankuppam Commune	R	38	962	893	882	10	1	3
Mudaliarpet ,,	R	32	968	890	882	7	1	4
Ozhukarai ,,	R	42	958	882	840	4	38	3
Mannadipet ,,	R	46	954	842	838	3	1	3
Villianur ,,	R	53	947	839	827	7	5	5
Bahour ,,	R	38	962	901	894	6	1	4
Nettappakkam ,,	R	42	958	849	844	5	...	3

E—I-1-Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by Vacant and Different Types of Occupied Census Houses (Contd.)

Union Territory/Area/ Commune/Town		Occupied Census Houses							
		Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories, workshops and Worksheds	Schools and coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, Sweet-meat shops & eating places	Places of entertainment (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health dispensaries, etc.	Others
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PONDICHERRY	T	39	5	12	5	1	3	1	51
	R	21	3	7	5	1	3	1	46
	U	97	13	28	7	1	4	2	64
Pondicherry Area	T	37	5	10	5	1	3	1	53
	R	18	3	6	4	...	3	1	47
	U	113	13	30	7	2	3	2	76
Pondicherry Commune	T	85	9	23	6	2	3	2	64
	R	14	1	6	4	2	1	N	35
	U	113	13	30	7	2	3	2	76
Pondicherry	U	131	15	33	8	2	4	2	85
Muthialpet	U	53	2	17	5	N	1	1	47
Ariankuppam Commune	R	16	2	6	5	N	2	2	33
Mudaliarpet „	R	21	2	6	5	1	5	N	34
Ozhukarai „	R	15	3	11	4	N	4	1	35
Mannadipet „	R	15	3	3	4	1	3	1	79
Villianur „	R	28	5	4	5	N	2	1	58
Bahour „	R	14	3	4	4	...	1	1	30
Nettappakkam „	R	14	2	4	5	...	3	1	77

E—I-1-Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by Vacant and Different Types of Occupied Census Houses (Contd.)

Union Territory/Area/ commune/Town		Vacant census houses	Occupied census houses					
			Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings workshop-cum-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist houses and Inspection houses
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karaikal Area	**T**	55	945	815	810	4	1	8
	R	51	949	844	840	3	1	8
	U	68	932	719	712	6	1	11
Karaikal Commune	**T**	40	960	896	894	2	...	5
	R	61	939	765	760	4	1	10
	U	68	932	719	712	6	1	11
Tirunallar Commune	**R**	50	950	832	828	3	1	10
Neravy ,,	**R**	34	966	873	870	2	1	13
Nedungadu ,,	**R**	47	953	850	842	7	1	3
Kottucherry ,,	**R**	51	949	870	865	4	1	7
Grand'Aldee ,,	**R**	78	922	776	774	1	1	6
Mahe Area	**T**	99	901	728	723	3	2	27
	R	107	893	761	758	...	3	27
	U	87	913	676	670	6	...	28
Mahe Commune	**T**	99	901	728	723	3	2	27
	R	107	893	761	758	...	3	27
	U	87	913	676	670	6	...	28
Mahe	**U**	87	913	676	670	6	...	28
Yanam Area } Yanam Commune }	**T & U**	24	976	911	904	7	...	1

E—1-1-Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by Vacant and Different Types of Occupied Census Houses (Concld.)

Union Territory / Area / Commune / Town		Occupied census houses							
		Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and coaching shop and classes	Restaurant, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health dispensaries, etc.	Others
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Karaikal Area	**T**	43	5	12	6	N	3	1	52
	R	27	3	7	6	...	4	1	49
	U	92	10	26	4	2	4	2	62
Karaikal Commune	**T**	18	1	5	5	...	2	1	27
	R	72	8	20	5	1	3	2	53
	U	92	10	26	4	2	4	2	62
Tirunallar Commune	**R**	37	5	7	5	N	3	1	50
Neravy ,,	**R**	24	2	8	7	...	4	1	34
Nedungadu ,,	**R**	28	3	4	8	...	4	1	52
Kottucherry ,,	**R**	18	2	8	5	...	3	1	35
Grand'Aldee ,,	**R**	30	4	11	6	...	4	1	84
Mahe Area	**T**	62	12	39	7	...	6	3	17
	R	50	8	30	4	...	2	2	9
	U	82	18	54	10	...	12	4	29
Mahe Commune	**T**	62	12	39	7	...	6	3	17
	R	50	8	30	4	...	2	2	9
	U	82	18	54	10	...	12	4	29
Mahe	**U**	82	18	54	10	...	12	4	29
Yanam Area / Yanam Commune	**T & U**	13	19	2	9	1	N	2	18

E—I-2-Proportion of 1,000 Houses in Each Type of Use Among Rural and Urban Areas

Union Territory/Area Commune	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	737	263	801	199	721	279	700	300
Pondicherry Area	773	227	837	163	784	216	696	304
Pondicherry Commune	185	815	350	650	153	847	59	941
Ariankuppam Commune	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Mudaliarpet Commune	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Ozhukarai Commune	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Mannadipet Commune	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Villianur Commune	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Bahour Commune	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1 000	...
Nettapakkam Commune	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Karaikal Area	710	290	795	205	645	355	733	267
Karaikal Commune	172	828	308	692	100	900	...	1,000
Tirunallar Commune	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Neravy Commune	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Nedungadu Commune	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Kottucherry Commune	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Grand'Aldee Commune	1,000	...	1,000	...	1.000	...	1,000	...
Mahe Area and								
Mahe Commune	586	414	397	603	43	957	1,000	...
Yanam Area	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000

E-II—1-Distribution of 1,000 Census Households Living in Census Houses Used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Rural Areas (Based on 20% Sample)

Union Territory/Area/ Commune/Town		Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1		2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY	R	989	4	6	1
Pondicherry Area	R	987	4	8	1
Pondicherry commune	R	998	2	...	...
Ariankuppam ,,	R	994	6	...	...
Mudaliarpet ,,	R	997	2	1	...
Ozhukarai ,,	R	962	2	36	...
Mannadipet ,,	R	992	4	1	3
Villianur ,,	R	983	8	7	2
Bahour ,,	R	996	3	...	1
Nettapakkam ,,	R	993	6	1	...
Karaikal Area	R	996	3	1	...
Karaikal commune	R	1,000	...	...	...
Tirunallar ,,	R	999	...	...	1
Neravy ,,	R	998	2	...	...
Nedungadu ,,	R	987	13	...	...
Kottucherry ,,	R	995	5	...	...
Grand'Aldee ,,	R	995	...	5	...
Mahe Area	R	994	4	...	2
Mahe commune	R	1,000	...	...	...

E-II-2—Distribution of 1,000 Census Households Living in Census Houses Used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

Union Territory/ Area/Commune/Town		Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	U	516	465	4	4	5	5	1	N
Pondicherry Area									
Pondicherry Town	U	448	541	4	5	...	...	2	...
Muthialpet Town	U	424	508	2	5	32	29	...	...
Karaikal Area									
Karaikal Town	U	496	499	1	3	...	1	...	...
Mahe Area									
Mahe Town	U	711	274	5	5	...	...	...	5
Yanam Area									
Yanam commune	U	857	131	9	...	...	...	3	...

N. B:— The whole of Yanam area is treated as urban

E—III-I-Proportion of Workshops and Factories Selected Minor Groups to 1,000

Union Territory / Area		Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 207	Major Group 21	Minor Group 210	Minor Group 211	Major Group 22	Major Group 23	Minor Group 230	Minor Group 233
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PONDICHERRY	R	1,000	123	109	6	5	...	...	1	560	...	2
	U	1,000	160	58	21	54	1	1	13	227	10	10
Pondicherry Area	R	1,000	91	82	6	2	...	...	...	650	...	3
	U	1,000	70	35	17	64	2	2	8	316	14	13
Karaikal Area	R	1,000	320	312	...	24	...	...	8	16	...	...
	U	1,000	225	155	31	46	...	...	39	8	...	...
Mahe Area	R	1,000	72	...	14	...	...	...	...	671	...	...
	U	1,000	640	13	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	U	1,000	750	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Union Territory / Area		Minor Group 311	Minor Group 314	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Major Group 33	Minor Group 331	Major Groups 34—35	Minor Group 341	Major Group 36	Minor Group 360	Minor Group 364
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
PONDICHERRY	R	2	...	...	...	9	1	19	2	75	1	...
	U	7	4	1	1	8	1	7	1	84	3	3
Pondicherry Area	R	3	...	...	...	10	...	16	...	60	1	...
	U	9	6	2	2	4	2	10	2	81	4	4
Karaikal Area	R	...	...	...	...	8	8	40	16	192	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	140	...	...
Mahe Area	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Yanam Area	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

According to Division, Major Groups and Workshops and Factories

Minor Group 234	Minor Group 235	Minor Group 237	Major Group 27	Major Group 28	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Minor Group 290	Major Group 30	Major Group 31
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	551	...	30	12	3	...	...	...	2	2
3	203	1	14	29	4	3	1	1	19	11
1	640	...	27	8	...	...	...	...	3	3
4	285	...	4	31	6	4	2	2	19	15
...	16	...	24	40	24	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	...	31	...	...	...	...	23	...
...	657	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...

Minor Group 365	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 370	Minor Group 379	Major Group 38	Minor Group 381	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393
35	36	37	33	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
1	61	2	...	...	89	1	9	73	71	38
15	40	14	11	3	140	1	15	120	218	153
...	46	3	...	...	67	...	10	55	60	37
16	33	19	15	4	165	2	21	138	190	138
8	168	...	...	...	256	8	8	208	72	56
23	85	...	...	...	116	...	...	116	341	287
...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	14
...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	213	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E-III-2—Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories

Union Territory/ Area	Total Rural Urban	Electricity							
		1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons	20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 Persons & above	Persons not stated
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	T	22	456	116	137	109	29	51	80
	R	18	556	93	130	56	18	74	55
	U	24	393	131	143	143	36	35	95
Pondicherry Area	T	33	405	110	121	99	44	77	110
	R	29	530	118	59	29	29	118	88
	U	35	333	105	158	140	53	53	123
Karaikal Area	T	...	553	128	170	128	...	...	21
	R	...	600	50	250	100	...	...	...
	U	...	518	186	111	148	...	...	37
Mahe Area	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Union Territory/ Area	Total Rural Urban	Coal, Wood and Bagasse				Other Power			
		20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 Persons & above	Persons not stated	1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
PONDICHERRY	T	...	...	...	16	...	667	...	333
	R	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	—	...
	U	...	...	...	29	...	600	...	400
Pondicherry Area	T	...	...	...	28	...	333	...	667
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	50	...	333	...	667
Karaikal Area	T	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
	R	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Mahe Area	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

in Each Kind of Fuel Used by Size of Employment

Liquid Fuel								Coal, Wood and Bagasse			
1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons & above	Persons not stated	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
21	646	166	21	42	21	...	83	230	656	49	49
24	667	167	...	47	...	...	95	185	815	...	...
...	500	166	167	...	167	...	...	265	530	88	88
35	586	241	...	35	...	...	103	114	800	29	29
40	560	240	...	40	...	...	120	133	867	...	...
...	750	250	...	...	...	...	...	100	750	50	50
...	778	56	...	56	55	...	55	476	476	...	48
...	823	59	...	59	...	...	59	273	727	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	700	200	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	500	250
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Other Power				No Power							
20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons & above	Persons not stated	1 Person	2–5 Persons	6–9 Persons	10–19 Persons	20–49 Persons	50–99 Persons	100 Persons & above	Persons not stated
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	...	...	...	157	486	53	22	8	2	1	271
...	...	...	...	154	445	45	18	5	4	1	328
...	...	...	...	148	499	61	25	10	...	...	257
...	...	...	...	153	508	47	15	7	2	1	267
...	...	...	...	146	455	34	7	5	3	2	348
...	...	...	...	162	581	65	28	9	...	...	155
...	...	...	...	224	515	49	18	12	6	...	176
...	...	...	...	263	513	...	...	...	13	...	211
...	...	...	...	191	517	90	34	22	...	...	146
...	...	...	...	50	136	93	64	7	...	...	650
...	...	...	...	102	275	188	130	15	...	...	290
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	667
...	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	667

E—III-3-Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Groups by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Union Territory/Area		All Divisions	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 207	Major Group 21	Minor Group 210
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PONDICHERRY	**Rural**							
Electricity		63	63	406	436	200	250	...
Liquid Fuel		49	49	377	425	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		31	31	19	11	...	...	...
Other Power		1	1	9	11	...	...	...
No Power		856	856	189	117	800	750	...
	Urban							
Electricity		116	116	345	667	800	333	...
Liquid Fuel		8	8	26	71	...	51	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		47	47	112	143	...	26	1,000
Other Power		7	7	9	24	...	77	...
No Power		822	822	508	95	200	513	...
Pondicherry Area	**Rural**							
Electricity		51	51	394	400	250	...	...
Liquid Fuel		37	37	393	436	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		23	23	16	18	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		889	889	197	146	750	1,000	...
	Urban							
Electricity		110	110	528	611	889	273	...
Liquid Fuel		8	8	28	56	...	61	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		39	39	194	333	...	30	1,000
Other Power		6	6	...	...	...	91	...
No Power		837	837	250	...	111	545	...
Karaikal Area	**Rural**							
Electricity		160	160	475	487	...	333	...
Liquid Fuel		136	136	400	410	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		88	88	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power		8	8	25	26	...	...	...
No Power		608	608	100	77	...	667	...

E—III-3-Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Groups by Kind of Fuel or Power Used (Contd.)

Union Territory/Area	Major Group 23	Minor Group 234	Major Group 28	Minor Group 288	Major Group 29	Minor Group 290	Major Group 30	Major Group 31	Minor Group 311
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
PONDICHERRY **Rural**									
Electricity	8	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	500	500
Liquid Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power	992	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	500	500
Urban									
Electricity	6	500	48	333	1,000	1,000	571	...	...
Liquid Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power	994	500	952	667	...	...	429	1,000	1,000
Pondicherry Area **Rural**									
Electricity	9	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	500	500
Liquid Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power	991	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	500	500
Urban									
Electricity	6	500	63	333	1,000	1,000	600	...	...
Liquid Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power	994	500	937	667	...	...	400	1,000	1,000
Karaikal Area **Rural**									
Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

E—III-3–Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Groups by Kind of Fuel or Power Used (Contd.)

Union Territory/Area		Major Group 33	Minor Group 341	Major Groups 34-35	Major Group 36	Minor Group 360	Minor Group 364	Minor Group 365
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PONDICHERRY	**Rural**							
Electricity		125	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	63	...	15	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		125	...	...	323	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		750	937	1,000	662	1,000	...	1,000
	Urban							
Electricity		167	600	1,000	131	...	1,000	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	17	500	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		...	...	...	262	...	...	545
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		833	400	...	590	500	...	455
Pondicherry Area	**Rural**							
Electricity		143	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	91	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		143	...	...	250	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		714	909	...	750	1,000	...	...
	Urban							
Electricity		500	600	1,000	191	...	1,000	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	24	500	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		...	...	...	190	...	...	750
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		500	400	...	595	500	...	250
Karaikal Area	**Rural**							
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	42	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		...	...	...	458	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		1,000	1,000	1,000	500	...	...	1,000

E—III-3-Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Groups by Kind of Fuel or Power Used (Contd.)

Union Territory/Area		Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 370	Minor Group 379	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393
		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
PONDICHERRY	Rural									
Electricity		...	500	...	...	39	250	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		396	...	...	...	26	...	32	16	30
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		585	500	...	...	935	750	963	984	970
	Urban									
Electricity		172	400	375	500	30	273	...	6	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		345	...	...	...	10	...	11	19	27
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
No Power		483	600	625	500	960	727	989	969	964
Pondicherry Area	Rural									
Electricity		...	500	...	...	67	286	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		323	...	...	...	44	...	54	25	40
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		677	500	...	...	889	714	946	975	960
	Urban									
Electricity		294	400	375	500	35	273	...	10	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		118	...	...	...	12	...	14	31	42
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		588	600	625	500	953	727	986	959	958
Karaikal Area	Rural									
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		428	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

E—III-3-Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Groups by Kind of Fuel or Power Used (Contd.)

Union Territory/Area		All Divisions	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 207	Major Group 21	Minor Group 210
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karaikal Area	Urban							
Electricity		209	209	724	850	1,000	667	...
Liquid Fuel		8	8	35	50	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		78	78	69	...	...	...	...
Other Power		15	15	34	50	...	...	...
No Power		690	690	138	50	...	333	...
Mahe Area	Rural							
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		14	14	200	...	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		986	986	800	...	1,000	...	...
	Urban							
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		53	53	83	...	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		947	947	917	1,000	1,000	...	...
Yanam Area	Urban							
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		250	250	333	333	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		750	750	667	667	...	...	...

E—III-3-Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Groups by Kind of Fuel or Power Used (Contd.)

		Major Group 23	Minor Group 234	Major Group 28	Minor Group 288	Major Group 29	Minor Group 290	Major Group 30	Major Group 31	Minor Group 311
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Karaikal Area	Urban									
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	333	...	...
Mahe Area	Rural									
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban									
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Yanam Area	Urban									
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

E—III–3–Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Groups by Kind of Fuel or Power Used (Contd.)

Union Territory/Area		Major Group 33	Major Groups 34—35	Minor Group 341	Major Group 36	Minor Group 360	Minor Group 364	Minor Group 365
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Karaikal Area	Urban							
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		...	...	...	444	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		1,000	...	...	556	...	...	1,000
Mahe Area	Rural							
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
	Urban							
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
Yanam Area	Urban							
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E—III-3-Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Groups by Kind of Fuel or Power Used (Concld.)

		Minor Gronp 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 370	Minor Group 379	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393
		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Karaikal Area	Urban									
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	27
No Power		273	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	977	973
Mahe Area	Rural									
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, Wood and bagasse		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
	Urban									
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
Yanam Area	Urban									
Electricity		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid Fuel		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, wood and bagasse		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Power		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N. B: 1. *The whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban*

2. *The following Major and Minor Groups have been returned entirely under the category of "Power or Fuel not stated". These have therefore, not been given in the Table.*

X.	PONDICHERRY:—	Rural	22,233,235,27,331,381.	Urban :	211,22,230,233,235,237,27,289,314,32,320,331 and 381.
1.	Pondicherry Area	Rural	235,235 and 27.	Urban :	211,22,230,233,235,27,289,314,32,320,331 and 381.
2.	Karaikal Area	Rural	22,235,27,331 and 381.	Urban :	22 and 237.
3.	Mahe Area	Rural	225 and 27.	Urban :	27.
4	Yanam Area	Urban	Nil.		

E—IV-1-Distribution of 1,000 Households Living in Census Houses Used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings by Predominant Material of Wall (Based on 20% Sample)

Union Territory/Area/ Commune/ Town		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	G. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PONDICHERRY	R	14	N	711	9	235	N	29	2	N
	U	34	...	259	36	604	...	60	1	6
Pondicherry Area	R	19	N	733	3	235	...	8	2	N
	U	2	...	248	21	691	...	37	1	N
Pondicherry Commune	R	34	...	821	1	142	...	...	2	...
Pondicherry	U	1	...	114	...	883	...	...	1	1
Muthialpet	U	5	...	641	84	126	...	144	...	...
Ariankuppam Commune	R	33	...	679	1	287	...	...	...	...
Mudaliarpet Commune	R	40	...	590	1	369	...	...	...	...
Ozhukarai Commune	R	13	1	698	1	287	...	...	...	N
Mannadipet Commune	R	10	...	789	1	198	...	2	...	...
Villianur Commune	R	11	...	756	...	224	...	...	9	...
Bahour Commune	R	8	...	820	4	168	...	...	...	...
Nettapakkam Commune	R	3	...	756	29	121	...	91	...	...
Karaikal Area	R	1	...	709	23	262	1	N	4	...
	U	5	...	240	...	755	...	...	...	...
Karaikal Commune	R	...	...	802	...	198	...	...	...	...
Karaikal	U	5	...	240	...	755	...	...	...	...
Tirunallar Commune	R	1	...	725	66	190	3	1	14	...
Neravy Commune	R	2	...	680	...	318	...	...	...	...
Nedungadu Commune	R	...	...	780	26	194	...	...	...	...
Kottucherry Commune	R	2	...	799	...	199	...	...	...	...
Grand'Aldee Commune	R	...	...	497	...	503	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	R	6	...	156	12	9	...	817	...	...
	U	89	...	274	45	...	...	587	5	...
Mahe Commune	R	6	...	156	12	9	...	817	...	...
Mahe	U	89	...	274	45	...	...	587	5	...
Yanam Area	U	255	...	357	207	121	...	...	6	54
Yanam Commune	U	255	...	357	207	121	...	...	6	54

E—IV-2–Distribution of 1,000 Households Living in Census Houses Used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings by Predominant Material of Roof (Based on 20% sample)

Union Territory/Area/ Commune/Town		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PONDICHERRY	R	778	163	1	N	52	6	N
	U	372	354	1	1	259	13	N
Pondicherry Area	R	800	123	1	N	70	6	N
	U	292	265	1	1	429	12	1
Pondicherry Commune	R	875	47	4	...	57	17	...
Pondicherry ,,	U	163	282	1	1	537	14	1
Muthialpet	U	670	215	...	...	113	3	...
Ariankuppam Commune	R	776	153	...	...	71	...	...
Mudaliarpet ,,	R	688	182	1	...	117	12	...
Ozhukarai ,,	R	745	175	1	...	75	4	N
Mannadipet ,,	R	864	82	...	...	51	3	...
Villianur ,,	R	809	95	...	1	93	2	...
Bahour ,,	R	865	98	...	...	33	4	...
Nettapakkam ,,	R	837	120	...	...	36	7	...
Karaikal Area	R	714	276	1	...	2	7	...
	U	321	611	1	...	47	20	...
Karaikal Commune	R	853	144	...	...	3	...	...
Karaikal	U	321	611	1	...	47	20	...
Thirunallar Commune	R	697	289	...	...	1	13	...
Neravy ,,	R	687	302	...	...	2	9	...
Nedungadu ,,	R	788	207	...	...	...	5	...
Kottucherry ,,	R	811	184	...	...	...	5	...
Grand' Aldee ,,	R	517	471	3	...	7	2	...
Mahe Area	R	758	242	...	...	...	...	...
	U	652	343	...	...	...	5	...
Mahe Commune	R	758	242	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe	U	652	343	...	...	...	5	...
Yanam Area	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	771	197	...	...	22	10	...
Yanam Commune	U	771	197	...	...	22	10	...

E—V-1-Distribution of 1,000 Census Households According to Number of Rooms Occupied

Union Territory/ Area/ Commune/ Town	Total Rural Urban	No Regular room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms & more	Households with rooms not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PONDICHERRY	Total	167	526	153	59	36	35	24
	Rural	207	543	143	40	23	20	24
	Urban	14	462	190	131	87	95	21
Pondicherry Area	Total	238	448	176	49	29	27	33
	Rural	283	457	169	33	14	11	33
	Urban	21	405	208	127	102	103	34
Pondicherry Commune	Rural	489	349	119	31	5	6	1
Pondicherry	Urban	...	355	233	146	120	123	23
Muthialpet	Urban	81	553	133	72	48	47	66
Ariankuppam Commune	Rural	415	415	124	25	13	7	1
Mudaliarpet Commune	,,	249	483	180	39	20	11	18
Ozhukarai Commune	,,	293	459	175	30	13	14	16
Mannadipet Commune	,,	69	541	208	39	8	15	120
Villianur Commune	,,	407	356	172	39	14	11	1
Bahour Commune	,,	152	559	180	26	18	11	54
Nettapakkam Commune	,,	185	510	174	34	13	11	73
Karaikal Area	Total	2	823	84	57	22	12	N
	Rural	...	868	69	39	16	7	1
	Urban	9	669	133	119	41	29	...
Karaikal Commune	Rural	...	930	54	10	...	6	...
Tirunallar Commune	,,	...	854	83	43	14	6	...
Neravy Commune	,,	...	889	49	37	16	7	2
Nedungadu Commune	,,	...	896	54	29	16	5	...
Kottucherry Commune	,,	...	904	49	35	7	5	...
Grand' Aldee Commune	,,	...	770	108	67	41	12	2
Mahe Area	Total	...	42	93	240	275	341	9
	Rural	...	15	77	232	327	349	...
	Urban	...	85	119	254	189	328	25
Mahe Commune	Rural	...	15	77	232	327	349	...
Mahe	Urban	...	85	119	254	189	328	25
Yanam Area	Total	3	488	280	105	54	70	...
	Urban	3	488	280	105	54	70	...

N. B. The figures for Yanam Area are not given in the Table as the whole of that Area is treated as Urban

E—V-2-Number of Persons, Males and Females Per Room and Persons Per Household in Each Categories of the Household

Union Territory/Area/ Commune		Total		One room				Two rooms			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PONDICHERRY	T	3.04	5.13	4.42	2.19	2.23	4.42	2.87	1.43	1.44	5.74
	R	3.25	4.96	4.43	2.19	2.24	4.43	2.96	1.44	1.42	5.71
	U	2.59	5.65	4.39	2.19	2.20	4.39	2.91	1.42	1.49	5.81
Pondicherry Area	T	3.05	5.19	4.56	2.27	2.29	4.56	2.87	1.44	1.43	5.74
	R	3.39	5.05	4.58	2.28	2.30	4.58	2.85	1.44	1.41	5.70
	U	2.33	5.67	4.42	2.23	2.19	4.42	2.95	1.43	1.52	5 90
Pondicherry Commune	T	2.55	5.50	4.50	2.27	2.23	4.50	2.95	1.47	1.48	5.90
	R	3.52	5·09	4.70	2.37	2.33	4.70	2.95	1.59	1.36	5.90
	U	2.39	5.61	4.42	2.23	2.19	4.42	2.95	1.43	1.52	6,55
Ariankuppam Commune	R	3.72	5.34	4.71	2.39	2.33	4.71	3.09	1.55	1.54	6.18
Mudaliarpet Commune	R	3.39	5.03	4.36	2.16	2.20	4.36	3.12	1.41	1.71	6.24
Ozhukarai Commune	R	3.36	4.93	4.53	2.33	2.20	4.53	2.69	1.39	1.30	5.37
Mannadipet Commune	R	3.98	4.85	4.49	2.28	2.21	4.49	2.84	1.45	1.39	5.68
Villianur Commune	R	3.33	5.35	4.94	2.22	2.71	4.94	2.85	1.49	1.36	5.70
Bahour Commune	R	3.63	4.85	4.62	2.33	2.29	4.62	2.66	1.35	1.30	5.31
Nettapakkam Commune	R	3.63	4.80	4.42	2.18	2.23	4.42	2.79	1.42	1.37	5.58
Karaikal Area	T	3.54	4.66	4.23	2.07	2.16	4.23	2.98	1.42	1.50	5.95
	R	3.64	4.47	4.19	2.04	2.15	4.19	2.88	1.38	1.50	5.76
	U	3.29	5.34	4.43	2.21	2.22	4.43	3.14	1.47	1.67	6.29
Karaikal Commune	T	3·48	5·15	4.41	2.23	2.19	4.41	3.25	1.55	1.71	6.51
	R	4.45	4.95	4.37	2.25	2.12	4.37	3.94	2.00	1.94	7.88
	U	3.29	5.34	4.43	2.21	2.22	4.43	3.14	1.48	1.67	6.29
Tirunallar Commune	R	3.57	4·41	4.12	2.02	2.10	4.12	2·80	1·27	1.53	5.60
Neravy Commune	R	3.66	4·39	4.06	2.02	2.04	4·06	2.96	1·48	1.48	5.90
Nedungadu Commune	R	3.65	4·34	4.15	2.03	2.13	4.15	3.00	1.60	1.40	6.00
Kottucherry Commune	R	4.10	4·75	4.63	2.12	2.50	4.63	2.78	1.35	1.43	5.45
Grand'Aldee Commune	R	3.07	4·34	3.85	1.84	2.00	3.85	2.57	1.19	1.38	5.15
Mahe Area	T	1.72	7.81	5.82	2.86	2.96	5.82	3.11	1.52	1·59	6.22
	R	1·61	7·50	4.80	2.60	2·20	4.80	3.04	1.44	1.60	6.08
	U	1.93	8.35	6.12	2.94	3.18	6·12	3.19	1.61	1.58	6.38
Yanam Area*	T	4.68	4·70	3·92	1.89	2.03	3.92	2.36	1.22	1.14	4.72
	U	4.68	4.70	3.92	1.89	2·03	3.92	2·36	1.22	1.14	4.72

E—V-2–Number of Persons, Males and Females Per Room and Persons Per Household in Each Categories of the Household (Concld.)

Union Territory / Area / Commune		Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more			
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
PONDICHERRY	T	2.19	1.07	1.12	6.56	1.78	0.84	0.94	7.12	1·43	0.66	0.77	8.63
	R	2.15	1.05	1.10	6.45	1.78	0.89	0.89	7.10	1.27	0.61	0.66	8.52
	U	2.23	1.08	1.15	6.69	1.78	0.80	0.98	7.13	1.57	0.69	0.88	8.72
Pondicherry Area	T	2.10	1.06	1.04	6.29	1.70	0.83	0.87	6.81	1.27	0.58	0.69	8.35
	R	2.12	1·07	1.05	6.35	1.74	0·93	0.81	6.96	1.29	0.65	0.64	8.22
	U	2.07	1.04	1.03	6.21	1.68	0.77	0.91	6.72	1.26	0.55	0.71	8.41
Pondicherry Commune	T	2.04	1.03	1.02	6.13	1.68	0.78	0.90	6.71	1.23	0·55	0.71	8.43
	R	2.10	1.06	1.04	5.52	1.56	1·13	0.44	6.25	1.35	0 56	0.79	9.20
	U	2.07	1.04	1.03	6·21	1.68	0.77	0.91	6.72	1,26	0·55	0.71	8.41
Ariankuppam Commune	R	2.62	1.44	1·17	7.86	2.52	1.75	0.77	10.10	1.38	0·65	0,73	9.17
Mudaliarpet Commune	R	1.98	0.92	1.06	5.93	1.66	0.83	0.84	6.65	1.57	0,76	0.81	10.83
Ozhukarai Commune	R	2.16	1.09	1.07	6.48	1.68	0.87	0.81	6.71	1.37	0.76	0.61	8.73
Mannadipet Commune	R	2.17	1.07	1.10	6.51	1.61	0.81	0.81	6.44	1.26	0,65	0·61	7.31
Villianur Commune	R	2.24	1.18	1.06	6.73	1.58	0.85	0.74	6.33	1·02	0,49	0.53	7.21
Bahour Commune	R	1.77	0.83	0.95	5.32	1.87	0.91	0.96	7.47	1·13	0·59	0.54	6.45
Nettapakkam Commune	R	2.17	1.11	1.06	6.50	1.39	0.61	0.78	5.56	1·36	0.62	0.73	7·63
Karaikal Area	T	2.36	1.11	1.25	7.09	1.89	0.80	1.09	7.56	1.57	0.69	0.88	8.50
	R	2.26	1.06	1.20	6.79	1.68	0.77	0.91	6.73	1.49	0.72	0.77	8.37
	U	2.47	1.16	1.31	7.42	2.17	0.85	1.32	8.70	1.65	0.66	0.99	8.61
Karaikal Commune	T	2.45	1.16	1.29	7.36	2.17	0.86	1.32	8.70	1.73	0·70	1·03	9.32
	R	1.89	1.22	0.67	5.67	...	...	...	...	2·33	1.00	1.33	17.50
	U	2.47	1.16	1.31	7.42	7.83	0.86	1.32	8.70	1.65	0.66	0.99	8.61
Tirunallar Commune	R	2.25	0·99	1.07	6.74	1.84	7.73	1.07	7.36	1.00	0.32	0.68	5.00
Neravy Commune	R	2.65	1·33	1·31	7.94	1,96	0.96	1·00	7.86	1.86	1.06	0.81	10.00
Nedungadu Commune	R	1.97	0.94	1·03	5·91	1·50	0·75	0·75	6.00	0.93	0.36	0.57	6.50
Kottucherry Commune	R	2.19	1.14	1·05	6.57	1.25	0.50	0.75	5.00	1.50	0.90	0.60	7.50
Grand'Aldee Commune	R	2.26	0.98	1·29	6.79	1.61	0.74	0·88	6·44	1.52	0.85	0.67	8.20
Mahe Area	T	2.37	1.08	1.29	7.11	1·89	0·88	1.01	7.55	1.28	0.59	0.69	9.20
	R	2.11	0·98	1.13	6.33	1.85	0.89	0,96	7.41	1.23	0.57	0.66	8.78
	U	2.76	1.23	1·53	8.27	1·99	0.84	1.15	7.95	1.38	0.63	0.75	9.92
Yanam Area*	T	1.78	0·91	0.87	5.33	1.63	0.84	0.79	6.53	1.28	0.62	0.66	7.73
	U	1.78	0·91	0.87	5.33	1.63	0.84	0.79	6.53	1.28	0.62	0.66	7.73

**The entire Yanam Area is treated as Urban*

CHAPTER—XIV

SCHEDULED CASTES

General

The concept of caste as an institution has never been recognised for official purposes in French settlements. In a sense, this is much a wiser policy than what was followed in French India. It does not necessarily follow that caste is not an important element among the people of Pondicherry. It is always difficult to disassociate Hindu population from the concept of caste because its social structure is based on this indeterminate concept which has also influenced the thinking of Christians and Muslims. But it will be quite correct to assert that when the Settlement was *de-facto* merged with India, caste never existed in any public form nor in any official records in Pondicherry State.

The President of India also did not issue any list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Pondicherry State. But in 1961 Census, a lot of data have been collected on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This was also done in Pondicherry State. For this purpose, the list in force in neighbouring Sates was adopted for Pondicherry State, i.e., the list of Madras was adopted for Pondicherry and Karaikal areas, the list of Kerala for Mahe and the list of Andhra Pradesh for Yanam. No Scheduled Tribe was found in the State as such. The concept of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has no *de jure* validity in Pondicherry State unlike in the other parts of India and it has only statistical significance.

Strength of Scheduled Castes

2. A list showing the Scheduled Castes in Pondicherry State along with their population in each area where they are scheduled, is appended at the end of this chapter.

Paraiyans constitute 46.5 percent of the total Scheduled Caste population in the State. In Madras State, they constitute 24.9 percent of the total Scheduled Castes. Adi-Dravidas constitute 42.9 percent of the total Scheduled Caste in Pondicherry whereas persons belonging to this Caste form only 29.1 percent in Madras State. As regards Valluvan, Chakkiliyan and Pallan, the following statement gives the comparative position in Pondicherry and Madras States:

Caste	Percentage of population to total S. C. population in	
	Madras	Pondicherry
Valluvan	1.0	2.4
chakkiliyan	12.8	1.9
Fallan	15.7	1.4

Adi-Andhras who form 2.5 percent of the total Scheduled Caste population in Pondicherry State are in Yanam area. In Madras State, Adi-Andhras form less than one percent of the total Scheduled Caste population. A brief account of the important Scheduled Castes in Pondicherry State is given below:

Paraiyan

3. The castes Paraiyan, Adi-Dravida, Samban and Vettiyan come under one major group—Paraiyan group. Together these castes form 90·3 percent of the Scheduled Caste population. In Madras State, the Paraiyan group (which includes the caste Panchama also) constitutes only 58.7 percent of the total Scheduled Caste population.

Persons belonging to the Paraiyan group are mainly engaged in agricultural labour.

Chakkiliyan

4. Persons belonging to the Chakkiliyan caste are mainly engaged in leather works as cobblers, tanners, etc. In Madras State the Chakkiliyan group which consists of the castes Arunthathiyar, Chakkiliyan, Madari and Pagadai forms 16.3 percent of the total Scheduled Caste population.

Valluvan

5. The Valluvans act as priests to some Scheduled Castes. In Madras State the Valluvan group which consists of the castes Valluvan and Thiruvalluvar, forms 1.23 percent of the total Scheduled Caste population. In Pondicherry, there is no person belonging to Thiruvalluvar caste. The Valluvans alone form 2.4 percent of the total Scheduled Caste population.

Pallan

6. The Pallan group in Madras State consists of Devendrakulathan, Kudumban, Pallan, Pannadi and Kadaiyan. The persons coming under this group form 20·6 percent of total Scheduled Castes in Madras State. In Pondicherry State, the castes Pallan and Kudumban together form only 1.4 percent of the total Scheduled Castes.

Population Trends

7. Pondicherry State has returned a population of 56,846 Scheduled Castes, 28,796 males and 28,050 females. They form 15·4% of the total population of the State in 1961. In South India, Pondicherry ranks second among the States in the percentage of Scheduled Caste population.

Table XIV—1

Percentage of Scheduled Castes in Pondicherry and Adjoining States

Name of the States	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to the total population
Andhra Pradesh	13·82
Kerala	8.49
Madras	18.01
Mysore	13.22
Pondicherry	15.40

The proportion of Scheduled Caste population in each area of the State is given in Table-2.

Table XIV—2

Proportion of Scheduled Castes Population in Each Area of the Territory

Name of the area	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to the total population
Pondicherry	15.93
Karaikal	16.67
Mahe	0.12
Yanam	23.31

The percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes among the areas is given below:

Area	Percentage distribution
Pondicherry	72.44
Karaikal	24.64
Mahe	0.04
Yanam	2.88
	100.00

In Pondicherry State, 6.53 percent of Scheduled Castes are found in urban areas. Among the general population 24·11 percent are in urban areas. There is, therefore, a comparatively lesser concentration of Scheduled Castes in urban areas than in rural areas. The percentage of Scheduled Castes living in urban areas and the corresponding percentage for the general population in respect of each area are given in Table-3.

Table XIV—3

Comparative Percentage of Scheduled Castes and General Population in Urban Areas

Area	Percentage of	
	Scheduled Castes in urban areas	General population in urban areas
Pondicherry	2.08	20.02
Karaikal	8·54	26.49
Mahe	78.26	40.81
Yanam	100.00	100.00

In the case of Mahe area, out of 23 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, only 5 persons live in rural parts. Yanam area is entirely urban.

The sex-ratio among the Scheduled Castes in Pondicherry State works out to 974 females per 1,000 males. In the following Table, the sex-ratios among the Scheduled Castes in the different States in South India are given:

Table XIV—4

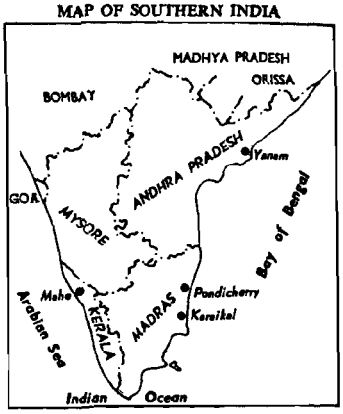
Sex-ratio of Scheduled Castes in Pondicherry and Adjoining States

State	Sex-ratio among Scheduled Castes
Andhra Pradesh	980
Kerala	1,014
Madras	993
Mysore	965
Pondicherry	974

THE UNION TERRITORY OF
PONDICHERRY

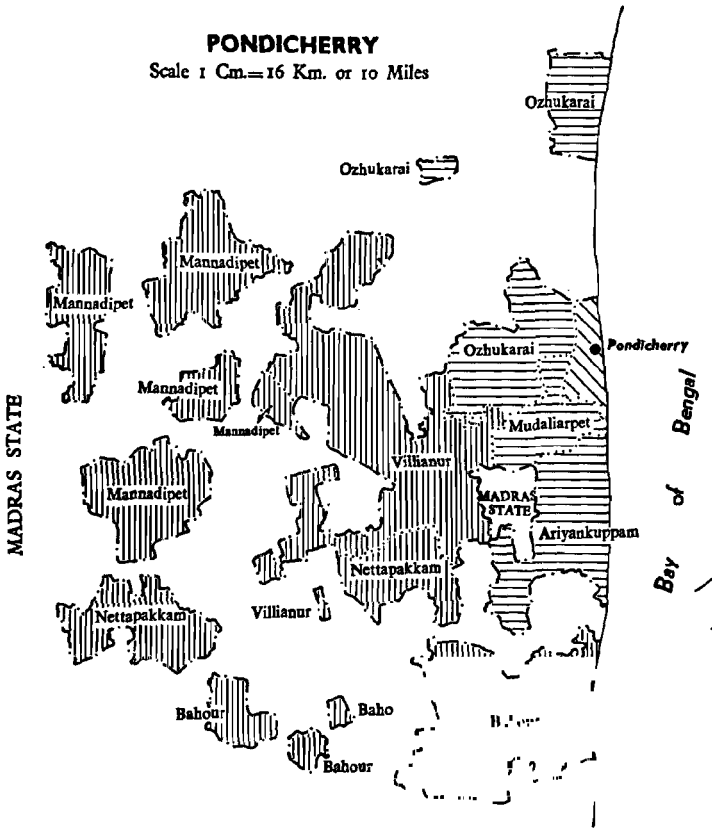
Percentage of Scheduled Castes to the Total Population by Male and Female Divisions, 1961

MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA



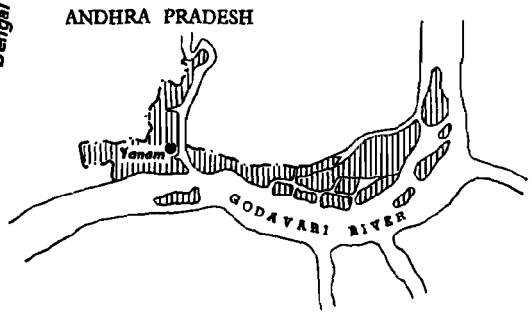
PONDICHERRY

Scale 1 Cm.=16 Km. or 10 Miles



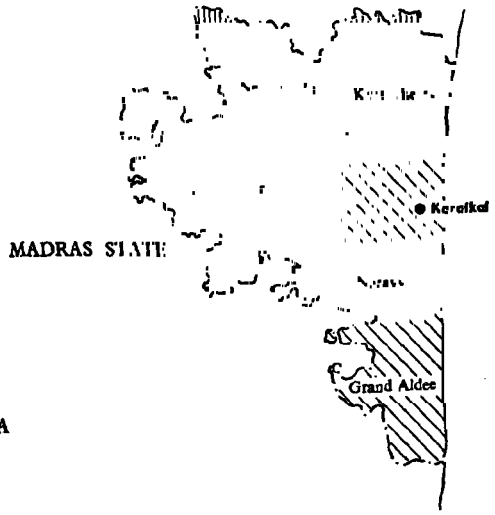
YANAM

Scale 1 Cm.=12 Km. or 7.5 Miles



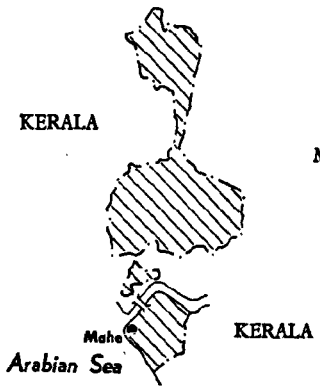
KARAIKAL

Scale 1 Cm.=16 Km. or 10 Miles



MAHE

Scale 1 Cm.=8 Km. or 5 Miles



REFERENCE

State Boundary

Commune Boundary

Percentage of Scheduled Castes :

10.00 and below

10.01 – 20.00

20.01 – 30.00

Among the general population of Pondicherry State, there are 1,013 females per 1,000 males.

The sex-ratios among the Scheduled Castes and among the general population in the areas are given below:—

Table XIV—5

Area	Sex-ratio among	
	Scheduled Castes	General Population
Pondicherry	967	988
Karaikal	987	1,056
Mahe	1,300	1,175
Yanam	1,041	1,021

Except in Mahe and Yanam areas, the sex-ratio among the Scheduled Castes is generally less than the sex-ratio among the general population.

The sex-ratios of the Scheduled Castes in the rural and urban sectors of the areas of Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe are as follows :

Area	Sex-Ratio	
	Rural	Urban
Pondicherry	969	865
Karaikal	991	948
Mahe	667	1,571

In the State as a whole, the sex-ratios in rural and urban sectors work out to 974 and 970 respectively. Except in Mahe, the sex-ratio of Scheduled Castes in rural areas is more than the corresponding sex-ratio in urban areas. As may be seen from the statement below the sex-ratio among the general population is lower in rural areas than in urban areas except in the case of Mahe:

Area	Sex-ratio of general population in	
	Rural	Urban
Pondicherry	979	1,025
Karaikal	1,042	1,095
Mahe	1,192	1,150
Yanam	...	1,021

The Sex-ratios of some of the Scheduled Castes are furnished below:

Adi-Dravida	968
Chakkiliyan	986
Pallan	1,087
Paraiyan, Farayan (Sambavar)	974
Valluvan	977

Age Structure

8. Table S.C.T.—II—Part-A gives the age distribution of individual Scheduled Castes by broad age-groups, 0 to 14, 15 to 44 and 45 and above. The distribution of 10,000 persons among broad age-groups for the Scheduled Castes and the general population is given in the Table below:

Table XIV—6

Distribution of 10,000 Persons Among Age-groups For Scheduled Castes and General Population

Age-group	Distribution of 10,000 persons among the	
	Scheduled Castes	General Population
0—14	3,619	3,666
15—44	4,622	4,430
45+	1,759	1,904

In the age-group 15-44, the proportion of the Scheduled Caste population is more than that of the general population. In each of the age-groups 0—14 and 45 and above, the proportion of Scheduled Caste population is less than that of the general population. The distribution of 10,000 persons among the broad age-groups in some of the Scheduled Castes is shown in Table—7.

Table XIV—7

Distribution of 10,000 Persons Among Age-groups for Selected Scheduled Castes

Name of the Scheduled Caste	Distribution of 10,000 persons in the age-groups		
	0—14	15—44	45+
Adi-Dravida	3,666	4,579	1,755
Chakkiliyan	4,117	4,208	1,675
Pallan	3,411	4,618	1,971
Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	3,545	4,709	1,746
Valluvan	3,497	4,494	2,009

Marital Status

9. Table S.C.T.—II—Part-A gives also the particulars on marital status of each Scheduled Caste. Break-up figures are furnished for the three age-groups of 0-14, 15-44 and 45+. Distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex among the four marital statuses is given below:

Table XIV—8 (a)

Distribution of 10,000 Persons of Scheduled Caste and General Population by Marital Status

Marital Status	Males		Females	
	Scheduled Castes	General Population	Scheduled Castes	General Population
Never Married	5,208	5,565	3,909	4,195
Married	4,438	4,069	4,764	4,285
Widowed	304	330	1,233	1,441
Divorced / Separated	50	36	94	79

Table XIV—8 (b)

Distribution of 10,000 Scheduled Caste Persons in Each Broad Age-group

Age-group		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated
0—14	Males	9,935	63	...	2
	Females	9,847	148	2	3
15—44	Males	3,391	6,370	159	80
	Females	743	8,477	617	163
45+	Males	305	8,367	1,257	71
	Females	105	4,164	5,633	98

Literacy and Education

10. The proportion of literates among the Scheduled Castes form 11·1%. The corresponding proportion in Madras amounts to 14·7%, in Andhra 8·5%, in Mysore 9·1% and in Kerala 24·4%. The proportion of literates among the Scheduled Castes and the general population for every 10,000 persons, males and females is given below:

Table XIV—9

Proportion of Literates Among Scheduled Castes and General Population

Union Territory/ Area	Literates per 10,000 persons, males and females separately among					
	Scheduled Castes			General Population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	1,111	1,766	438	3,743	5,039	2,464
Pondicherry Area	1,046	1,669	403	3,523	4,796	2,236
Karaikal Area	1,141	1,906	367	3,829	5,373	2,367
Mahe Area	6,522	8,000	5,385	6,230	7,169	5,430
Yanam Area	2,392	2,989	1,818	3,899	4,714	3,102

It is customary to calculate literacy after excluding the number of children in the age-group 0—4 from calculation. Since the number in the age-group 0—4 is not known for Scheduled Caste population, literacy for the entire population (including the age-group 0—4) has been worked out for Scheduled Castes as well as general population. In the case of Scheduled Castes, Mahe area stands first in literacy followed by Yanam, Karaikal and Pondicherry areas. In respect of general population too, Mahe area comes foremost followed by Yanam, Karaikal and Pondicherry areas. A striking feature in Mahe area is that the proportion of literates per 10,000 among the Scheduled Castes is higher than the corresponding proportion among the general population.

Table below gives the proportion of literates for every 10,000 persons in the rural and urban sectors among the Scheduled Castes and the general population :

Table XIV—10

Proportion of Literates Among the Scheduled Castes and General Population in Rural & Urban Sectors

Union Territory/ Area	Scheduled Castes		General Population	
	Rural literates per 10,000	Urban literates per 10,000	Rural literates per 10,000	Urban literates per 10,000
PONDICHERRY	1,064	1,781	3,133	5,663
Pondicherry Area	1,030	1,795	2,895	6,036
Karaikal Area	1,166	878	3,365	5,118
Mahe Area	10,000	5,556	6,163	6,328
Yanam Area	...	2,392	...	3,899

In the case of Scheduled castes the proportion of literates in the urban areas is higher than the proportion in the rural area in the State as a whole and in Pondicherry Area. In Karaikal and Mahe areas, however, the opposite trend is observed. As regards general population, the proportion of literates in urban sector is more than the proportion in rural sector in all the areas. The deviation between the proportions of urban and rural literates is particularly striking in the case of Pondicherry Area.

The number of literates per 10,000 persons is given for some of the important Scheduled Castes in the State in the following Statement:

Name of the Scheduled Caste	Literates per 10,000 persons
Adi-Dravida	1,071
Chakkiliyan	829
Pallan	1,441
Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	965
Valluvan	3,454

In the case of Malayan, there are 10 literates out of a total population of 14 (71·4%) and among Paravans, there are 5 literates out of a total population of 8 (62·5%).

It will be interesting to know the comparative position of the educational level of literates among the Scheduled Castes and the general population in the State. Table below gives the comparative figures.

Table XIV—11

Distribution of 10,000 Literates Into Various Educational Levels

Total Rural Urban	Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and Above	
	General Population	Scheduled Caste	General Population	Scheduled Caste	General Population	Scheduled Caste
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	7,333	7,515	2,066	2,330	601	155
Rural	7,381	7,741	2,247	2,158	372	101
Urban	7,250	5,583	1,752	3,797	998	620

Among both the Scheduled Castes and general population, the majority of population come under the category "Literate without Educational Level". It is seen that in the urban sector, the proportion of literates without educational level is less among the Scheduled Castes than among the general population. The proportion of Scheduled Castes under "Primary or Junior Basic" is more than the proportion of general population in this category in urban areas. In rural areas, however, the proportion of Scheduled Castes is less than the proportion of general population. The proportion of Scheduled Castes under "Matriculation and above" is less than the proportion of general population in both rural and urban areas.

The distribution of 10,000 literates among the Scheduled Castes in the three educational levels is given below for the areas :

Table XIV-12

Distribution of 10,000 Literates in Educational Levels

Union Territory/Area	Literate without educational level	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation and Above
Pondicherry Area	7,215	2,683	102
Karaikal Area	9,468	438	94
Mahe Area	2,000	8,000	...
Yanam Area	3,061	5,944	995
PONDICHERRY	7,515	2,330	155

In Pondicherry and Karaikal areas, the proportion of literate without educational level is the maximum. In Mahe and Yanam areas, the proportion under Primary or Junior Basic is the greatest.

The distribution of 10,000 persons who have attained the level of Matriculation and above in urban areas among the general population and the Scheduled Castes into different educational standards is given in the following Table:

Table XIV-13

Distribution of 10,000 Persons (in Urban area) in Educational Levels

Educational Standard (Matriculation and Above)	General Population	Scheduled Caste
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	8,069	9,512
Technical Diploma Not equal to Degree	139	...
Non-technical Diploma-not equal to Degree	28	488
University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	1,436	...
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-Graduate Degree	328	...

The maximum proportion is found under Matriculation or Higher Secondary in respect of both general population and Scheduled Castes. The proportion among Scheduled Castes is more than that among the general population in the case of non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree. Among Scheduled Castes, there are only two persons with technical Diploma not equal to Degree (a negligible proportion). There are no persons in urban areas belonging to the Scheduled Castes under the two categories "University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than technical Degree" and "Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree".

Workers and Non-workers

11. Table S.C.T.—I gives the Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex and in Table S.C.—I, persons not at work are classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels. Table S.C.T.—V gives the number of sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas only. These Tables give an idea of the economic activity of the Scheduled Caste population of Pondicherry State. The number of workers per 10,000 among Scheduled Castes and general population in rural and urban areas is given in the following Table :

Table XIV—14

Number of Workers Among Scheduled Castes and General Population in the Areas of Pondicherry

Union Territory/Area	Scheduled Castes			General Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pondicherry Area	5,294	5,311	4,522	3,885	4,117	2,961
Karaikal Area	5,868	5,983	4,632	3,599	3,911	2,736
Mahe Area	3,043	4,000	2,778	2,500	2,475	2,536
Yanam Area	5,595	...	5,595	3,983	...	3,983
PONDICHERRY	5,443	5,473	5,023	3,749	4,003	2,948

The proportion of workers among the general population is generally lower than the corresponding proportion among the Scheduled Castes, both in rural and urban areas.

Another important feature noticed is that the proportion of female workers to 10,000 workers among general population is generally less than the corresponding proportion among the Scheduled Castes. The comparative figures are given in the Table below :

Table XIV—15

Number of Female Workers Per 10,000 Workers Among Scheduled Castes and General Population

Area	Scheduled Castes			General Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pondicherry	4,081	4,109	2,526	2,727	2,873	1,915
Karaikal	4,292	4,400	2,798	2,606	2,884	1,503
Mahe	4,286	...	6,000	2,383	2,602	2,083
Yanam	4,635	...	4,635	3,003	...	3,003

Table below gives the distribution among the nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers for 10,000 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the general population. In this Table separate distributions are given for rural and urban sectors.

Table XIV—16

Distribution of 10,000 Persons of Scheduled Castes and General Population Among Workers and Non-workers

Industrial Category	Scheduled Castes			General Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I Cultivator	549	553	496	598	760	85
II Agricultural Labour	3,456	3,648	717	1,051	1,370	48
III Mining, Quarrying, etc.	200	206	116	208	231	137
IV Household Industry	60	52	170	203	191	242
V Manufacturing other than Household Industry	269	253	496	469	467	477
VI Construction	23	20	56	99	96	108
VII Trade and Commerce	53	54	43	362	300	556
VIII Transport, Storage, etc.	76	52	418	89	66	162
IX Other Services	757	635	2,511	670	523	1,133
X Non-workers	4,557	4,527	4,977	6,251	5,996	7,052
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

The workers in the different industrial categories may be divided into the following sectors:

1. Primary Sector: Categories of workers coming under Cultivation, Agricultural Labour and Mining, Quarrying, etc. (Categories I to III)
1. Secondary Sector: Categories of workers coming under Household Industries, Manufacturing and Construction. (Categories IV to VI)
3. Tertiary Sector: All other workers (Categories VII to IX)

Table below gives the comparative position of the distribution of 10,000 workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors among the Scheduled Castes and the general population:

Table XIV—17

Distribution of 10,000 Workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector Among Scheduled Castes and General Population

Union Territory/Area	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector	
	Scheduled Castes	General Population	Scheduled Castes	General Population	Scheduled Castes	General Population
Pondicherry Area	7,520	4,976	801	2,321	1,679	2,703
Karaikal Area	8,744	5,482	234	1,199	1,022	3,319
Mahe Area	...	2,123	2,857	2,215	7,143	5,592
Yanam Area	3,588	3,231	643	1'639	5,769	5,130
PONDICHERRY	7,727	4,953	646	2,059	1,627	2,988

In the State as a whole, the proportion of Scheduled Castes is more than that of the general population in the primary sector. In the secondary and tertiary sectors the proportion of general population is more than the proportion of Scheduled Castes.

Out of every 10,000 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, 549 are engaged in cultivation. The distribution of 10,000 households in rural areas among the Scheduled Castes into different sizes of holdings is given below:

Table XIV—18

Distribution of 10,000 Households of Scheduled Castes Classified by Size of Holdings in Rural Areas

Interest in land cultivated	Number of cultivating households	Less than one acre	1.0 to 2.4 acres	2.5 to 4.9 acres	5.0 to 7.4 acres	7.5 to 9.9 acres	10.0 to 12.4 acres	12.5 to 14.9 acres	15.0 to 29.9 acres	30.0 to 49.9 acres	50+ acres	Unclassified
Total	10,000	2,699	3,456	1,859	857	315	221	127	328	84	47	7
1. Owned or held from Government	10,000	3,040	3,627	1,632	744	266	123	82	301	96	74	14
2. Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money received or share	10,000	3,633	3,727	1,600	537	234	129	23	82	23	12	...
3. Partly held from Govt. or partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	10,000	751	2,733	2,688	1,516	525	556	360	706	135	30	...

The majority of households under all the classes of interests in land are in the class '1.0 to 2 4 acres.'

It will be useful to know in general, the educational levels of the non-working population among Scheduled Castes. Table 19 gives the distribution of 10,000 non-working males and females among the Scheduled Castes and the general population in Pondicherry State in different groups of non-workers.

Table XIV-19

Distribution of 10,000 Non-workers into Different Groups

Total non-working Population	General Population		Scheduled Castes	
	M	F	M	F
Total non-working population	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Full-time students	3,548	1,114	1,901	433
Persons seeking employment for the first time	265	3	146	3
Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	158	3	86	5
Others	6,029	8,880	7,867	9,559

C—VIII Part-A-I-Distribution of 1,000 Persons of All Scheduled Castes by Sex and Literacy

Union Territory/Area	Total Rural Urban	Total Population	Males		Females	
			Illiterate	Literate and educated persons	Illiterate	Literate and educated persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PONDICHERRY	Total	1,000	417	89	472	22
	Rural	1,000	419	87	475	19
	Urban	1,000	389	119	433	59
Pondicherry Area	Total	1,000	423	85	472	20
	Rural	1,000	424	84	473	19
	Urban	1,000	404	132	416	48
Karaikal Area	Total	1,000	407	96	479	18
	Rural	1,000	404	98	480	18
	Urban	1,000	443	70	469	18
Mahe Area	Total	1,000	87	348	261	304
	Rural	1,000	...	600	...	400
	Urban	1,000	111	278	333	278
Yanam Area	Total	1,000	344	146	417	93
	Urban	1,000	344	146	417	93

Note: The whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban.

Appendix

List of Scheduled Castes in Pondicherry With the Number Recorded in Each Caste

Name of Caste	Area where scheduled	Persons	Males	Females
Adi-Dravida	**Pondicherry and Karaikal**	24,411	12,406	12,005
Chakkiliyan	,,	1,098	553	545
Domban	,,	47	24	23
Kudumban	,,	8	8	...
Kuravan, Sidhanar	,,	386	196	190
Nayadi	,,	3	3	...
Pallan	,,	812	389	423
Paraiyan, Parayan (sambavar)	,,	26,417	13,381	13,036
Pulayan or cheramar	,,	10	7	3
Samban	,,	320	182	138
Thoti	,,	38	15	23
Valluvan	,,	1,384	700	684
Vannan	,,	8	3	5
Vetan	,,	69	35	34
Vettiyan	,,	173	81	92
Malayan	**Mahe**	14	6	8
Paravan	,,	8	4	4
Pulayan or cheramar	,,	1	...	1
Adi-Andhra	**Yanam**	1,412	697	715
Jambuvulu	,,	14	9	5
Madiga	,,	181	81	100
Mala	,,	7	5	2
Mala Masti	,,	3	2	1
Paky or Moti	,,	22	9	13

CHAPTER XV

PRESENT AND FUTURE

A. The Past

Planning

With the *de facto* merger of Pondicherry State with the Indian Union in November, 1954, special attention has been devoted by the Government of India for the planned development of the State. The French administration was more concerned with the maintenance of law and order and followed the policy of *Laissez faire* leaving the people to do what they liked. No direct effort was made by the Government to develop Agriculture or Industry. The pattern of economic planning meant for the creation of a Welfare State was extended by the Government of India to Pondicherry which got the benefit of the last year of First Plan. The economy was till 1954 based on maritime trade. The aim of planned development was to diversify the economy by addition of capital assets, enlargement of employment opportunities enabling younger generation to acquire technical knowledge and experience. A provision of Rs. 476.50 lakhs was made in the Second Five Year Plan for the State Government Schemes and for a Central Government Scheme, namely construction of a new Pier in Pondicherry under the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

The accepted ceilings for the Second Five Year Plan were as follows :-

Head of Development		Second Plan Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Agriculture and Community Development		67.10
(a) Agriculture Programmes	54.60	
(b) Community Development	12.50	
2. Irrigation and power		82.50
(a) Irrigation	22.50	
(b) Power	60.00	
3. Industries and Mining		20.00
4. Transport and Communications		69.00
(a) Roads	40.00	
(b) Ports & Harbours	29.00	
5. Social Services		216.30
(a) Education	58.65	
(b) Health	101.50	
(c) Housing	45.00	
(d) Welfare of Backward Classes	5.85	
(e) Social Welfare	4.00	
(f) Labour and Labour Welfare	1.30	
6. Miscellanous		21.60
	Total	476.50

Achievements During the Second Plan

2. Before the end of the Second Plan period, a total expenditure of Rs. 340 lakhs was incurred on the approved plan schemes. The most remarkable progress was noted in the field of Agriculture and Community Development. The benefit of Co-operation in tackling rural problems was recognised by the villagers. At the close of the Second Five Year Plan, Agricultural production had increased by 23 per cent. A sugar cane factory started in September, 1960 gave impetus to sugarcane cultivation and the production recorded a substantial increase from 3,583 metric tonnes in the year 1956-57 to 1,17,442 metric tonnes in the year 1959-60.

The Vidur Reservoir Project, a joint venture of the Madras and Pondicherry Governments, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 88.90 lakhs of which Rs. 25.31 lakhs was borne by the Pondicherry Government. Under the rural electrification programme, the number of electrified villages rose from 37 on 1st October, 1956 to 138 on 31st March, 1961. Only 39 villages

were left to be electrified during the Third Plan.

Two leather goods manufacturing units, one at Pondicherry and the other at Yanam were commissioned during the Second Plan period. Roads to the extent of 459 k. m. were either metalled or blacktopped.

A new pier was constructed during the Second Plan Period at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs.

About 350 single teacher schools were functioning at the end of the Second Plan and about 18,000 children were provided with mid-day meals daily. The target of starting 10 high schools was fulfilled on time. The School of Arts and Crafts was organised with a view to imparting training in various crafts.

A T. B. Sanatorium was constructed as part of the Health Programme. The General Hospital at Pondicherry was expanded and renovated. An Industrial Housing Colony of 200 tenements was opened at Gandhinagar for housing industrial labourers and about 63 houses were constructed under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

The Medical College at Pondicherry is a centrally sponsored scheme. Roughly a three-crore project, work on the new buildings to house the college, hospital, staff quarters, etc. is in full swing. A general engineering centre was opened in Pondicherry region in July 1960, by the Small Industries Services Institute. A number of small industries have sprung up in the private sector with the assistance of the State Industries Department. The important among them are the Umbrella ribs manufacturing company, the Madras bolts and nuts factory, the Steel-re-rolling mills and the hand made paper unit which has received assistance from Khadi and Village Commission. The Sugar factory at Ariyur which has a cane-crushing capacity of 1,000 tons a day went into production in October, 1960. Apart from employing about 400 persons, the sugar factory has given scope for ancillary trade and industries particularly in and around the factory.

Third Five Year Plan

3. The Third plan envisages a much larger effort towards alround development. The total outlay of the Third Plan as proposed by the Pondicherry Administration and approved by the Government of India amounts to Rs. 692.73 lakhs, a little more than one-and-a-half times the ceiling approved for the last Plan. This provision includes Rs. 163.88 lakhs for spillover schemes and Rs. 528.85 lakhs for new schemes.

Sector-wise Financial Allocation

4. The sector-wise financial allocations proposed under the Third Five year Plan are given below:

A. State Sector

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Rs. (in lakhs)
I. Agricultural Programmes		
1.	Agricultural Production	38.52
2.	Minor Irrigation	12.18
3.	Soil Conservation	12.00
4.	Animal Husbandry	14.00
5.	Fisheries	9.10
6.	Warehousing and Marketing	0.25
	Total	86.05
II. Co-operation and Community Development:		
1.	Co-operation	11.75
2.	Community Development	18.00
	Total	29.75
III. Irrigation and Power:		
1.	Irrigation	10.35
2.	Flood Control	4.95
3.	Power	68.57
	Total	83.87
IV. Industries and Mining:		
	Village and Small Industries	30.50
V. Transport and Communications:		
1.	Roads	60.00
2.	Tourism	1.50
	Total	61.50

		Rs. in Lakhs
VI.	Social Services:	
1.	General Education	142.24
2.	Technical Education	25.24
3.	Health	160.00
4.	Housing	21.14
5.	Welfare of Backward Classes	10.12
6.	Social Welfare	7.32
7.	Labour and Labour Welfare	5.00
	Total	371.06
VII.	Miscellaneous:	
1.	Statistics	4.00
2.	Information and Publicity	5.00
3.	Local Bodies	20.00
4.	Others: Metric System	1.00
	Total	30.00
	Grand Total	**692.73**

B. Central Sector

The Schemes coming under the Central Sector are Pondicherry Medical College, the Pondicherry Port and the installation of Power-looms. The total outlay on these Central Schemes comes to about Rs. 3.24 crores. The State of Pondicherry will thus derive the benefit from a total outlay of about Rs. 10.17 crores under the Third Plan.

A slow but steady change is being brought about in the State by the implementation of the Plan Schemes which would ultimately make the economy of the former French Settlement a self-sustaining and self-generating one.

Dejure Transfer

5. On 16th August, 1962, the legal integration of the settlement with the Indian Union was completed, when the transfer documents were signed by the French Ambassador and Prime Minister of India. A new territory called Pondicherry was created after amending the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) on 4th September, 1962. During its 200-year old association with France, Pondicherry has acquired a heritage, unique in social and administrative spheres. A further phase in the political life of Pondicherry began with the enactment of the Bill by the Union Parliament in May, 1963 establishing Legislatures and Councils of Ministers for the Union Territories in general. Pondicherry which was the capital of the former French pockets in India has become the capital of Union Territory working under the direct control of the Government of India.

Set-up of Legislatures

6. Democracy is not new to Pondicherry. It had its own Legislature and elected civic bodies on the pattern of either Metropolitan France or her Overseas territories. The set-up of the Legislature underwent several changes at the hands of the French Government in Paris. The last re-shuffling of the Pondicherry Legislature was at the end of 1946. A six-member Council of Government with the Commissioner (French) as its ex-officio President was created on August 12, 1947, three days prior to Indian Independence as to keep pace with the political and constitutional development in India. Pondicherry was represented in each of the 2 Houses of the French Parliament and the French Union Commonwealth. With the *De Facto* transfer in 1954, the representation in French Parliament ceased but the 39-member Representative Assembly became the Legislature and continued to function till August, 1964. Six Councillors were constituted into a Council of Ministers. Pondicherry has representation in Lok Sabha also.

Elections to the 30-Member Pondicherry Assembly were held in August, 1964. In the earlier disssolved Assembly the party position was:

Congress	25
People's Front	11
Independent	2
P. S. P.	1

The final position in the latest election is:

Congress	22
People's Front	4
Independent	4

Set-up of Administrative Agencies

7. Till the *de jure* transfer in 1962, the administration of Pondicherry was run by the Chief Commissioner, appointed by the President of India exercising authority under the Indian Foreign Jurisdiction Act. The Secretariat of the Chief Commissioner was headed by the Chief Secretary, a senior member of the Indian Administrative Service. Apart from the Legal Secretariat, there were four Secretaries in charge of General Administration, Development, Finance and Affaires Politiques Legislation and Sante (A. P. L. S.). The Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam areas were in charge of Administrators who were under the direct control of the Chief Commissioner. There are sixteen communes in this Union Territory. Each commune has a Mayor and two Deputy Mayors who look after the civic needs of the people.

Pondicherry along with the other Union Territories in India got a large measure of popular administration with the coming into force of the new Bill adopted by the Lok Sabha in May, 1963. Elected Assemblies and a Council of Ministers provided for by the Bill, conferred considerable responsibility and power on the people of these Territories who were hitherto governed by the Centre through an Administrator or Chief Commissioner.

In October, 1963, a Lieutenant Governor was appointed for Pondicherry in the place of the Chief Commissioner. After the *de-jure* transfer the Secretariat set up was slightly changed. The A. P. L. S. Secretariat which was dealing with Local Administration, Temple Management, Legislature and Health was dissolved and its work was distributed to other Secretaries. The other areas continued to be under the administrative control of Administrators.

Judiciary

8. Pondicherry Judiciary has got certain distinct features as against the British system of Jurisprudence. For example, in the Criminal Sessions of the French (Pondicherry) High Court, the verdict of the Jury is decisive and the Judges could not override their verdict. The existence of an exclusive Administrative Court with a right of appeal to a similar Supreme Court in France is another feature of the French Judiciary. French Language posed an additional problem in the extension of the jurisdiction of the Indian Supreme Court to Pondicherry. With the extension of the jurisdiction of the Madras High Court to the former French establishments which were *de jure* merged with India, rules were framed by the Madras High Court to provide for the entertainment of appeals. The rules regulate the procedure to be followed for hearing various petitions from Pondicherry under the Pondicherry Administration Act, 1962. The rules relate to Court fees to be paid and the manner in which criminal, civil and other petitions are to be filed in the High Court. According to the rules, any person who is entitled to practise before the Tribunal Superieur D'Appel, Pondicherry, shall be recognised as an advocate entitled to practise in Madras High Court relating to cases coming from Pondicherry. All the Advocates of the Madras High Court are also allowed to appear for the parties from Pondicherry. Judges of Madras High Court who have a working knowledge of French dispose off appeals from Pondicherry. An appeal to the Supreme Court against a judgment of the Madras High Court would be allowed with a certificate as in other cases. In the event of a refusal, the party could proceed to the Supreme Court for a special leave or certificate.

The whole set-up in the Union Territory of Pondicherry is gradually taking the semblance of the pattern existing in the rest of India. The official language is, however, French. English, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Hindi are associate languages. The Government of India have decided to transfer the overall control of the affairs of the Union Territory of

Pondicherry from the External Affairs Ministry to Home Ministry. The decision follows the general demand made in Parliament that the former foreign possessions should be made the Home Ministry's charge to mark their complete integration with the Union.

B. The Future

Pattern of Administration

9. Such is the pattern of administration in Pondicherry which will, in due course, become identical with that of India. As we have indicated in our report, culturally and ethnically, French Settlements were always a part of India. Whatever importance was given to the Settlement was due to the fact that it was a colony of French with its own institutions modelled on the French pattern. Whatever differences existed between the British and the Indian pattern of Administration existed between the French India and other parts of India. With the disappearance of the British and the French from India, the dissimilarity is bound to disappear. The British has left more prominent marks than the French in India. The present Government of India is modelled to a large extent on the British pattern. Pondicherry settlement, as it is, is a small unit which cannot affect other parts of India and is likely to be assimilated in the Mother Country. So far, there has been a demand for existence of French Settlement as a separate unit in India. It is based on the primary consideration that more attention will be devoted to the development of areas if it is treated as a separate unit under the Government of India. I have indicated earlier how this has been attempted but it cannot be a long continuing process. The French Settlement has no organic unity. They consist of four isolated pockets, two of them—one enclaved in Kerala and the other enclaved in Andhra Pradesh—are too small to influence the policy or the administration of the settlement. In due course, they have to fall in line with the areas in which they are located. Even Pondicherry and Karaikal are very small units compared with the neighbouring State of Madras and as such, in due course, these areas are bound to disappear. To-day, the administration of the settlement is done by the Government of India at a huge cost to the Budget of the country. This arrangement cannot be continued on a permanent basis. The French system of jurisprudence or the system of commune which are peculiar to this country cannot survive the impact of Indian influence. Actually, the administration is to day conducted on the Indian model by Indian Administrators subject to the proviso that French is retained as the official language and systems like communes are continued. But, at the same time, the Block Development System which is the normal pattern of community administration in India has been introduced in the French Settlement also. French as a language has no practical utility. So, whatever association exists with the French is more a matter of sentiment and is bound to disappear in course of time. But it will not be correct to say that Pondicherry will be free from all French influences. As far as Mahe, Yanam and Karaikal are concerned, whatever impact French has left has practically disappeared. But there are a few Institutions in Pondicherry which will speak to the cultural impact of French on India. I indicate briefly these Institutions which stand as monuments of the French rule in these settlements. They are the French Institute of Pondicherry and French College of Pondicherry. To some extent Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry also can be treated as a monument of Indo-French collaboration under the inspiring guidance of Sri. Aurobindo. This Institution is an entity by itself quite distinct from the French Administration.

French Institute in Pondicherry

10. Among the few institutions in Pondicherry which strive to contribute towards the furtherance of cultural relations between India and France, the French Institute stands foremost functioning under the able direction of the noted Orientalist of France, Dr. Jean Filliozat. The Institute enables the Western Scholars to understand India's greatness in the

fields of art, literature and philosophy. Apart from promoting the study of Indology, the institute is engaged in conducting scientific research which will be of immense value to our country.

The Institute was started in 1955 with an Indology section. The chief aim of the Indology branch of the Institute is to interpret the Indian mind as revealed by the country's ancient literature. This branch is a treasure-house of very ancient literature including some rare Indian manuscripts. There are about 14,000 books in its library; about hundred rare works, many of which are works of French Scholars in India, are also preserved. The Institute's scholars are copying and annotating about 1,500 invaluable Sanskrit manuscripts which are in grantha script. The Institute wants to bring out the basic texts of Agamas and Upagamas together with translation and notes which will be useful in understanding the Saiva philosophy and ritual as well as the history of ancient India.

The Tamil section is bringing out French editions of great Tamil works like Thiruvilaiyadal Puranam, Kanchi Puranam, Kanda Puranam, etc. A Tamil - English - French dictionary containing words found in the entire range of Tamil Sangam literature is being prepared by this section. With the help of this dictionary, the first of its kind, the European scholars will be in a position to comprehend 180 works of ancient Tamil Nad. The Indology branch has brought out a number of publications.

Another important feature of the work done in the Institute is the study of iconography. A close study of the images of various Gods and Godesses is necessary in order to understand the significance of the Hindu Pantheon. The various ornaments, weapons and musical instruments associated with the deities have lot of meaning rooted deep in the very philosophy of the land. Photographs of the important aspects of many temples and temple sites have been taken. There is a well-indexed library containing more than 30,000 photographs with indication of cross reference to enable easy understanding of the subject. The photographs have been arranged with reference to locality and divinity. This branch attracts scholars of various parts of India and abroad who wish to know about the Hindu view of the Divine.

The scientific wing of the Institute, the first of its kind in Asia, was formed in 1956 due mainly to the initiative taken by late Sardar K. M. Panikkar, a former Indian Ambassador to France. In accordance with a new method formulated by Prof. H. Ganssen, a French cartographer and botanist, the Institute is at present engaged in collaboration with Indian personnel, in an important but arduous task of preparing an international map of vegetation of India. A map of this kind of our country will go a long way in enabling us to plan our agricultural and forest programmes. The map prepared by the institute gives a fund of information including data on natural vegetation, area of cultivated crops, climatic and and soil conditions and irrigational systems—all in one sheet based on international standards. In other words, their map published with an explanatory guide book is a convenient reference guide to the ecology of the region.

Collection of data for preparing the map is a difficult task. For the first map, the staff of the Institute went on extensive tours and collected the data themselves. With the starting of a technical co-operation scheme in January, 1961, they started receiving assistance in accomplishing this work. The District Agricultural and Forest Officers from the various States gave field data for the map under the guidance of the Institute. The experts of the Institute checked and standardised the data after checking up the information furnished in selected areas.

The meteorological data obtained from the Government establishment at Poona have also

been processed by the Institute. There are 7,000 Index cards which give details regarding rainfall, temperature and humidity in different regions. The Institute has got a herbarium for reference and laboratory for soil testing. It works in collaboration with a number of scientific organisations in India and exchanges data on technical points with Universities, Central Ministries and research organisations in the country. It also exchanges information with similar bodies in about 40 countries in the world. After a careful examination of the material collected, the expert draughtsmen begin the work of plotting them to scale in an air-conditioned Chamber.

Though it took two years to publish the first map, the Institute hopes to bring out two or three maps in a year. Their first map entitled Cape Comorin covering the Southern Peninsula from 8° to 12° N. Latitude on a scale of $1'' = 16$ miles is in nine colours. The Institute has also published more than twenty papers on subjects like climatology, geomorphology and cartography.

While topographical data are available in the Survey of India map, the Institute's map gives in addition to topographic details, vegetational and agricultural data. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research meets the cost of printing the maps needed by them besides financing the documentation work turned out by the Indian staff in the various States. The French Government pays the experts from their country and maintains the establishment of the Institute at their cost. About 2,000 copies of the maps are printed which are also sold by the I. C. A. R.

"Pollen analysis" was a new type of research work taken up by the Institute in November, 1960. The work consists of microscopic examination of pollen granis found in soil samples and specification of the type of vegetation peculiar to the area. It would reveal types of crops grown in any period in history which can be discovered from an examination of the samples of soil taken from the sites of temples and places where archeological excavations have been carried out. Pollens are found in fossil state also and it is said that an analysis of the pollens could help in fixing the fossils' age—an important information for oil exploration. In this connection, the Institute is in touch with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India. A large number of index cards are now under preparation by the Institute for the various pollens which were examined after chemical treatment.

There are leading experts in every department of the organisations who do their work with a missionary zeal. The French Institute is thus a vital cultural link between India and France, whose monumental work is of mutual benefit to the two Countries.

French College, Pondicherry

11. "College Francais de Pondicherry" or the French College, Pondicherry is as its name indicates, a full-fledged College teaching French. This institution is still run by the French Government under the agreement between the Indian and French Governments in regard to the transfer of the French Indian settlements.

This College which is functioning in a spacious building on Victor Simonel Street to the south of the headquarters hospital was established in 1826 under the name "Royal College". In the year 1848, the name of the College was changed into "Colonial College". Only from 1879 onwards, Indian students were allowed to study here.

French is the medium of instruction in this institution which has classes right from the kindergarten level upto the Degree standard. English is taught as a secondary language and Tamil as an optional one. The two important examinations conducted by the College are the B. E. P. C. and Baccalaureat. B. E. P. C. or Brevet d' Etudes du Premier Cycle, corresponds to the S.S.L.C. or the Secondary School

Leaving Certificate examination of the Government of Madras. The Baccalaureat is a degree examination. A notable feature about this College is that setting of question papers and valuation of answer papers relating to the final examinations take place in France, though the College authorities conduct the examinations. There are in all, 372 students in this College which has on its teaching staff 12 Lecturers and 15 Professors.

According to a new scheme, the College will be conducting refresher course in the method of French teaching to those engaged as teachers in French in the Indian Universities. Every year about 15 to 20 students graduate from this College, taking a Baccalaureat Degree. Some of these graduates take up advanced studies in different subjects in French Universities. Majority of these graduates, however, seek white collared jobs in Government Offices and other instituions as this degree is recognised as equivalent to the B.A. Degree of an Indian University.

Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry

12. The chief centre of attraction for both Indian and foreign visitors to Pondicherry is the famous Aurobindo Ashram. This institution dedicated to certain philosophic ideals was founded and fostered by the great patriot-revolutionary, Sri Aurobindo. He was born in Bengal in 1892 and had his education in England. Hailed as the prophet of dynamic nationalism, he was the first among India's politicians to place before the country, the goal of complete Independence and give it a dynamic programme of self-help and self-purification.

A fine scholar in English, he was acclaimed as the 'Poet of patriotism'. His writing in the " Bande Mataram " stirred the mind and heart of the people and nerved them for a sacrifice and suffering which was unique in the history of Freedom Struggle. Later in his life he was pushed into intense spiritual 'sadhana'.

On 4th April, 1910, Aurobindo came to Pondicherry in South India from the distant North-Eastern part of the country in order to be out of reach of the British bureaucracy. He came into close contact with his contemporaries like poet Bharathi, V. V. S. Ayyar and others. Afterwards he started a society dedicated to the Ideal of Integral Life which aims to achieve a union with the Divine Consciousness and to bring that realisation to the external world and change the conditions of life upon the earth until a total transformation is achieved. In the initial stages, he worked with his close associates towards this end. The philosophy of life of this lover of humanity cast a spell alround and his circle of disciples widened not only in India but also in foreign countries.

The Aurobindo Ashram became a separate establishment in 1936 under the overall supervision and guidance of The Mother-a French lady who has dedicated her life to the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo. The headquarters of the Ashram is in Marine Street at Pondicherry. A number of buildings in the areas to the north of the Government house and towards the west of the beach belong to the Ashram. Sri Aurobindo passed away in 1952 and his body was interred at a central place in the main buildings of the Ashram. The visitors to the Ashram generally pay respect to the Samadhi or sepulchre which is decorated with flowers. There are at present about 1,500 inmates both men and women of all ages drawn from about twenty countries of the world. The Ashram is not modelled on the lines of a cloister. The Ashramites do not retire from the world to lead a life of contemplation and meditation. The Ashram has laid down the following norms to be strictly adhered to by the inmates:

"Each one must devote at least one-third of his/her time to a useful work. Each one should choose the work most congenial to his/her nature, but must do it in a spirit of service

and selflessness keeping always in view the aim of integral transformation. To make this purpose possible, the Ashram is organised in such a way that all its inmates find their reasonable needs satisfied and have not to worry about their subsistence. The rules are very few so that each one can enjoy the freedom needed for his/her development; but the following are strictly forbidden: (1) politics; (2) smoking; (3) alcoholic drink and (4) sex enjoyment. Great care is taken for the maintenance of good health and the welfare and the normal growth of the body of all, young and old."

The Ashram is running an educational institution called the Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education. The education imparted here is mostly governed by the teachings of Aurobindo. It is given free to chosen students from all nations, religions and professions. The institution, according to the authorities has no commercial basis or aim. There are about 180 teachers and 500 students here. Following details will give an idea of the set up of the centre.

1. School:

The centre provides (for infant, primary, secondary and higher secondary courses). Subjects taught: English, French, Gujarati, Bengali, Hindi, Sanskrit, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, Punjabi, Kanarese, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science (Botany, Zoology, Hygiene, Physiology, Geology), History, Geography Drawing, Geometrical Drawing.

2. Higher Courses:

English, French, Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology, International Relations, Mathematics, History of Civilisation, Science of Life (Biology), Physics and Chemistry.

3. Technical Training Class:

Carpentry, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Photography, Painting, Dramatics, Shorthand & Typing, Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence etc.

4. General Courses:

Music, Dance, Nursing.

5. Library:

(With a separate juvenile section)

6. Exhibitions:

Artistic, cultural and Educational.

7. Extension Lectures for Visitors.

8. Adult Classes:

Classes for teaching Languages (English, French, German, Hindi, Tamil, Russian, Spanish, Italian, Bengali).

9. Physical Education:

Rhythmics, Athletics, Gymnastics, Aquatics (swimming pool), Games (outdoor and indoor), Combatives, Judo, Asanas. There are three Playgrounds (i) School Ground with children's section and a fully equipped Gymnasium, (ii) Sports Ground with Swimming pool and 400 meter oval track and field, (iii) Tennis ground: Tennis courts, Basket-ball, field, Boxing Ring and Wrestling pit.

10. Visual Education:

Cinema Projection (35 mm. with arrangements for Cinemascope) and slides.

11. Boarding Establishments for Students

1) Dortoir; 2) Castellini; 3) Boarding; 4) Children's Home; 5) New Boarding; 6) Tanga House Boarding; 7) Jhun-Jhun Boarding; 8) Society's Boarding.

The Ashram is engaged in a number of activities. Every member of the Ashram undertakes some work in a spirit of service and dedication. The following are the various departments of the Ashram:

(a) Agriculture:-

1. Farms and Paddy-fields; Paddy, Sugarcane, Fodder, etc.
2. Gardens: Fruits and Vegetables.
3. Poultry farms
4. Lake Estate

(b) Essential Services:—

Granary, Kitchen Provisions; Bakery; Dairy (450 cattle) Kitchen; Dining Room; Restaurant; Filter Service; Cold Storagesection; Water Supply Service; Electricity Service; Fuel Service; Laundry; Construction Service; House Maintenance Service; Domestic Service; Furniture Service; Tailoring Service; Foot-wear Service; Postal Service; Transport Service (Bus, Jeeps, Cars, Station-wagons Lorries, Carrier-carts and Rickshaws); Purchasing Department; Prosperity Stores; Watch and Radio Repair Services; Medical Attention: Dispensary, Nursing Home, Dental Clinic, Massage Clinic; Ayurvedic Clinic; Homeopathic Dispensary, Clinical Laboratory, Laboratory for chemical analysis, X-Ray Clinic, surgery and Nature cure Eye Clinic.

(c) Guest Houses:—

Golconde, New Guest House, Cottage Guest House, Castellini, Parc a Charbon (Rooms and Halls) Sri Aurobindo Society's guesthouse.

(d) Horticulture:—

The flower-service attends to the culture of flower-gardens in the Ashram.

(e) *Industries : (i) Engineering Workshops :*

Automobile repairs and servicing, Machine repairs, Sheet work, Tinning, Furniture, Foundry, Smithy, Wood-work, Cabinet-making, Welding, Electroplating, Painting (Stove paint and spray), Stringing of Tennis Rackets, Fitting, Stone-cutting, Polishing, Sports Foot-wear, Cycle Repairs, Diesel-Engine Repairs, Stainless-steel works.

(*ii*) *Cottage Industries*:—

Incense sticks, Socks and Foot-wear, Mats, Weaving Bed-sheets and Turkish Towels, Banians & Socks, Table lamps, Carpentry, Fretwork, Head-gear (straw and jute), Toys (in paper, Wood and tin), Coir articles-Ropes, door-mats, brushes, etc., Cane articles-Baskets, Chairs etc.,-Tinsmithy, Pencils, Tape-cord, Sweets and toffees, Paper-mache-exhibits, Book-binding, Photo-framing.

(*iii*) *Other Industries* : —

Weaving Service, Embroidery, Photo-framing, Book-Bindery, Hand-made Paper Unit, Dyeing Service, Ceramics, Oil Mill, Flour Mill, Hollow Bricks Factory, Concrete Blocks Factory.

(f) Printing Press :—

Work undertaken in English, French, German, Chinese, Hindi, Bengali, Kannada, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Sanskrit, Punjabi, Oriya. Flexo Printing and Block Printing (in monochrome and in colour) are also undertaken.

Some of the Ashram's establishments like the provision stores, book depot, press etc. cater to the needs of the public. The quality of the products and workmanship of the Ashram are very high.

There is a Special Library for the study of Works of Sri Aurobindo and the Mother. The Mother gives Dharshan four times in a year. The Ashram provides all amenities to visitors who wish to see its activities. Apart from imparting spiritual discipline to its members, the Aurobindo Ashram is doing laudable service to the community at large.

Conclusion

13. It has been my endeavour to give a faithful account of what the French Settlements stand for in the census history of India. I have presented all facts relating to the French Settlements for future use. It may be that French Settlement as a unit may disappear in course of time from the Map of India, but the impact of French on India will not be forgotten. To that extent, this Census Report on the French Settlement of Pondicherry will be of interest to the future Demographers and Historians.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

(as on 17 February 1964.)

AGARTALA—

Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales (Rest.)

AGRA—

1. National Book House, Jeoni Mandi. (Reg.)
2. Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines. (Reg.)
3. Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra (Rest.)
4. English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. (Rest.)

AHMADNAGAR—V. T. Jorakar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path. (Rest.)

AHMEDABAD—

1. Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road. (Reg.)
2. Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road. (Reg.)
3. New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge (Reg.)
4. Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate. (Rest.)
5. Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relel Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road. (Reg.)

AJMER—

1. Book-Land, 653, Madar Gate. (Reg.)
2. Rajputana Book House, Station Road (Reg.)
3. Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata (Reg.)
4. Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road. (Rest.)
5. Krishna Bros., Kntchery Road. (Rest.)

ALIGARH—Friends, Book House, Muslim University Market. (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD—

1. Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U. P.
2. Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamala Nehru Road. (Reg.)
3. Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4. (Reg.)
4. Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road. (Reg.)
5. University Book Co., 20, M.G. Road. (Reg.)
6. The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road. (Reg.)
7. Wadhwa & Co., 23, M.G. Marg. (Rest.)
8. Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg. (Rest.)
9. Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A Katra Road. (Rest.)

AMBALA—

1. English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. (Reg.)
2. Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road. Ambala Cantt. (Rest.)

AMRITSAR—

1. The Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh. (Reg.)
2. S. Gupta, Agent, Government Publications, Near P.O. Majith Mandi. (Reg.)
3. Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi (Reg.)

ANAND—

1. Vijaya Stores, Station Road. (Rest.)
2. Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road. (Rest.)

ASANSOL—

D.N. Roy & R.K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building (Rest.)

BANGALORE—

1. The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building. (Reg.)
2. S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road. (Reg.)
3. The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O. Box 507 (Reg.)
4. The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road. (Reg)
5. Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet. (Reg.)
6. Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar. (Reg.)
7. Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road. (Rest.)
8. International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road. (Reg.)
9. Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle. (Rest.)

BAREILLY—

Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar. (Reg.)

BARODA—

1. Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura. (Rest.)
2. Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent. (Rest.)
3. New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road. (Rest.)

BEAWAR—

The Secretary, S.D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. (Rest.)

BELGHARIA—

Granthlok Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Pargans), 5/1, Amlica Mukherjee Road. (Reg.)

BHAGALPUR—

Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road. (Reg.)

BHOPAL—

1. Superintendent, State Government Press.
2. Lyall Book Depot, Mohd., Din Bldg., Sultania Road. (Reg.)

Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies. (Rest.)

BHUBANESWAR—

Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3. (Rest.)

BIJAPUR—

Shri D.V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Dept, Near Shiralshetti Chowk. (Rest.)

BIKANER—

Bhandani Bros. (Rest.)

BILASPUR—

Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar. (Rest.)

BOMBAY—

1. Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Queens Road.
2. Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road. ((Reg.)
3. Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building, Dadar. (Reg.)
4. Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street. (Reg.)
5. Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor. (Reg.)
6. International Book House Ltd., 9 Ash Lane, M.G. Road. (Reg.)
7. Lakkami Book Depot, Girgaum. (Reg.)
8. Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi. (Reg.)
9. P.P.H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road. (Reg.)
10. New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road. (Reg.)
11. Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road. (Reg.)
12. Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princes Street. (Reg.)
13. D.B. Taraporewala Sons and Co., (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroj, Road. (Reg.)
14. Thacker and Co., Rampart Row (Reg.)
15. N.M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street. (Reg.)
16. The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road. (Reg.)
17. P.H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road, No. 5. (Rest.)
18. C. Jamnadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street. (Reg.)
19. Indo Nath and Co., A-6 Daula Nagar Borivli (Reg.)
20. Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road. (Reg.)
21. Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road. (Rest.)
22. Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P.M. Road. (Rest.)
23. Bombay National History Society, 91, Walkeshwar Road. (Rest.)
24. Dowamadeo and Co., 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate. (Rest.)
25. Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P.B. 1505. (Rest.)

CALCUTTA—

1. Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane. (Reg)
2. Dass Gupta and Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street. (Reg.)
3. Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street. (Reg.)
4. S.K. Lahiri and Co., Private Ltd., College St. (Reg.)
5. M.C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Cahtterjee Street. (Reg.)
6. W. Newman and Co., Ltd., 3, Old Court House St. (Reg.)
7. Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street. (Reg.)
8. R. Chambray and Co., Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension. (Reg.)
9. S. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., I. C. College Sguare (Reg.)
10. Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East. (Reg.)
11. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Ban chharam Akrar Lane. (Reg.)
12. K. K. Roy, P. Box. No. 10210, Calcutta-19. (Rest.)
13. Sm. P.D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street. (Rest)
14. Universal Book Depot, 8/2, Hastings Street. (Rest.)
15. Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowrinhee Centre. (Rest.)
16. Soor and Co., 125, Canning Street. (Reg.)
17. S. Bnattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street. (Rest.)
18. Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road. (Reg.)
19. Current I iterature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road. (Reg.)
20. The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) (Rest.)
21. Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road. (Rest.)
22. Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah. (Rest.)
23. Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road. (Rest.)

CALICUT—

Touring Book Stall (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—

1. Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationary, Punjab (Reg.)
2. Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 (Reg.)
3. Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22 (Reg.)
4. Universal Book Store, Booth, 25, Sector 22-D. (Reg.)
5. English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D (Rest.)
6. Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22 B (Rest.)
7. Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 (Rest.)
8. Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22 B (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—

The Verma Book Depot. (Rest.)

COCHIN—

Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road, (Reg.)

CUTTACK—

1. Press Officer Orissa Sectt. (Reg.)
2. Cuttack Law Times (Reg.)
3. Prabhat K. Mahapatra Mangalabag, P. B. 35 (Reg.)
4. D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag. (Rest.)
5. Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar. (Rest.)

DEHRA DUN—

1. Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road. (Reg.)
2. National News Agency, Paltan Bazar (Reg.)
3. Biskan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala. (Reg.)
4. Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar. (Rest.)

DELHI—

1. J. M. Jaina & Brother, Mori Gate. (Reg.)
2. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashere Gate (Reg.)
3. Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate. (Reg.)
4. Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market. (Reg.)
5. Bawa Harikishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road. (Reg.)
6. Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565 (Reg.)
7. Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar. Daryaganj (Reg.)
8. Metropolition Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar. (Reg.)

Flat No. 8.

DELHI—(Contd.)

9. Publication Centre, Subzimandi (Reg.)
10. Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak
11. Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj (Reg.)
12. All Indian Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar. ((Rest.)
13. Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market.
14. University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar. (Rest.)
15. Law Literature House, 2946, Balimaran (Rest.)
16. Summer Brothers, P.O. Birla Lines. (Rest.)
17. Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhah Marg. (Reg.)
18. B. Nath & Bros., 3,808 Charkhaoalan (Chowri Bazar) (Rest)
19. Kajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 1, Faiz Bazar. (Reg.)
20. Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak. (Rest.)
21. Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market. (Reg.)
22. Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhale Market. (Rest.)
23. Saini Law Publishing Co. 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate. (Rest.)
24. G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar. (Rest.)
25. Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate. (Reg.)
26. Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar. (Reg.)
27. Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Fai Sarak (Reg.)
28. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
29. K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura. (Rest.)
30. Adarsh Publishing Service, 5 A/10, Ansari Road (Rest.)

DHANBAD—

1. Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines (Reg.)
2. New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 (Rest)

DHARWAR—

1. The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society. (Rest.)
2. Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road, (Rest.)
3. Karnataka Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers.

ERNAKULAM—

1. Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road. (Rest.)
2. South India Traerds C/o Constitutional Journal (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—

English Book Depot, 78. Jhoke Road (Reg.)

GAUHATI—

Mokshada Pustakalaya (Reg.)

GAYA—

Sahitya Sadan, Gauta Budha Marg. (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD—

Jayana Book Agency (Rest.)

GORAKHPUR—

Vishma Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhas Road. (Reg.)

GUDUR—

The General Manager, The N. D. C. Publishing & Printing Society Ltd. (Rest.)

GUNTUR—

Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadilguda, Chowrasta (Reg.)

GWALIOR—

1. Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, M.B.
2. Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Laskhar. (Reg.)
3. M. C. Deftari, Prop. M. B. Jain Bros., & Booksellers Sarafa, Laskhar (Rest.)

HUBLI—

Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—

1. Director, Government Press
2. The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul (Reg.)
3. Book Lovers Private Ltd. (Rest.)
4. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar. (Rest.)

IMPHAL—

Tikendra & Sons, Bookseller (Rest.)

INDORE—

1. Wadhawa & Co., 56, M. G. Road. (Reg.)
2. Swarup Brother's Khajuri Bazar. (Rest.)
3. Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura (Rest.)
4. Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (Rest,)
5. Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar. (Rest.)

JABALPUR—

1. Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj. (Reg.)
2. National Book House, 135, Jai Prakash Narain Marg. (Reg.)

JAIPUR—

1. Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan.
2. Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema. (Reg.)
3. Grag Book Co., Tripolia Bazar. (Reg.)
4. Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansisgh Highway (Reg.)
5. Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar. (Rest.)
6. Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta. (Reg.)
7. Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta. (Rest.)
8. Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P. B. No. 23.

JAMNAGAR—

Swebesh Vrstu Bhandar

JAMSHEDPUR—

1. Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78. (Reg.)
2. Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih. (Reg.)
3. Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market. (Rest.)

JAWALPUR—

Sanyog Book Depot. (Rest.)

JHUNJHUNU—

1. Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand. (Rest.)
2. Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90, Nambha Niwas Azad Marg. (Reg.)

JODHPUR—
1. Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents. (Reg.)
2. Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate. (Reg.)
3. Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar. (Reg.)

JULLUNDUR—
1. Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate. (Rest.)
2. Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala. (Reg.)
3. University Publishers, Railway Road. (Rest.)

KANPUR—
1. Advani & Co., P. Box. 100, The Mall. (Reg.)
2. Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park. (Reg.)
3. The Universal Book Stall, The Mall. (Reg.)
4. Raj Corporation, Raj House P. B. 200, Chow (Rest.)

KARUR—
Shri V. Nagaraj Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram. (Rest.)

KODARMA—
The Bhagwati Press P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh. (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—
Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road. (Rest.)

KOTA—
Kota Book Depot. (Rest.)
S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara.) (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—
1. Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot).
2. Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj. (Reg.)
3. British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj. (Reg.)
4. Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P.B. 154. (Reg.)
5. Universal Publishers (P.) Ltd,. Hazratganj. (Reg.)
6. Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road. (Reg.)
7. Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar. (Ret..)
8. Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road (Res.)
9. Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park. (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—
1. Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar. (Reg.)
2. Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road. (Rest.)
3. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pusatk Bazar. (Rest.)
4. The Pharmacy, New Pindi Street. (Rest.)

MADRAS—
1. Superintendent, Govrnment Press, Mount Road.
2. Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Egmore. (Reg.)
3. C. Subbiah Chetty Co., Triplicane. (Reg.)
4. K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box. 384. (Reg.)
5. Presidency Book Supplies, 8 Pycrofts Road, Triplicane. (Reg.)
6. P. Vardhachary & Co., Linghi Chetty Street. (Reg.)
7. Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts, Road Tirplicane. (Reg.)
8. NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road. (Rest.)
9. V. Sadanad, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road. (Rest.)

MADURAI—
1. Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street (Reg.)
2. Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street. (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—
K. N. Narimhe Gowa & Sons. (Rest.)

MANGALORE—
U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box. 128. (Reg.)

MANJESHWAR—
Mukenda Krishna Nayak. (Rest.)

MATHURA—
Rath & Co.. Tilohi Building Bengali Ghat (Rest.)

MEERUT—
1. Prakash Educational Store, Subhas Bazar. (Reg.)
2. Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchary Road. (Reg.)
3. Loyal Book Depot. Chhipi Tank [Reg.)
4. Bharat Educational Stores, Chhipi Tank. (Rest.)
5. Universal Book Depot, Book sellers & News Agents. (Rest.)

MONGHYR—
Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building. (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—
1. Cambridge Book Depot, The Mal. (Rest.)
2. Hind Traders. (Rest.)

MUZAFFARANAGAR—
1. Mittal & Co.. 85—C, New Mandi. (Rest.)
2. B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupuro. (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—
1. Scientific & Edueational Supply Syndicate. (Reg.)
2. Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road. (Rest.)
3. Tirhut Book Depot. (Rest.)

MYSORE—
1. H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Cirele (Reg.)
2. Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace. (Reg.)
3. Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishnamurthipuram. (Rest.)
4. New Paper House, Lansdowne Building. (Rest.)
5. Indian Mercentile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas. (Rest.)

NADIAD—
R. S. Desay, Station Road. (Rest.)

NAGPUR—
1. Superintendent, Government Press & Book Depot.
2. Western Book Depot, Residency Road. (Reg.)
3. The Assistant Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House. (Rest.)

NAINITAL—
Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar. (Rest.)

NANDED—
1. Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road. (Rest.)
2. Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants P. B. No. 51. (Rest.)
3. Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad. (Rest.)

NEW DELHI—
1. Amrit Book Co., Connaugot Circus (Reg.)
2. Bhawani & Sons, 8. F, Connaught Place. (Reg.)
3. Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus. (Reg.)
4. Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj. (Reg.)
5. English Book Stores, 7—, Connaught Circus P. O. B. 328. (Reg.)
6. Faqir Chand & Sons, 15—A, Khan Market. (Reg.)
7 Jain Book Agency, C—9, Prem House, Connaught Place. (Reg.)
8 Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House. (Reg.)
9 Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place. (Reg.)

NEW DELHI—(Contd.)

10. Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place (Reg.)
11. Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus. (Reg.)
12. United Book Agency,3 1, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus. (Reg.)
13. Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh.
14. Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar. (Reg.)
15. Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road. (Reg.)
16. The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road. (Reg.)
17. New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place. (Reg.)
18. Mehra Brothers, 50—G, Kalkaji. (Reg.)
19. Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath. (Rest.)
20. Hindi Book House, 82 Janpath (Rest)
21. People Publishing House (P.) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road. (Reg.)
22. R.K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh. (Rest.)
23. Sharma Brothers., 17 New Market, Moti Nagar. (Reg.)
24. Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar. (Rest.)
25. Sarvodaya Service, 66—1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521. (Rest.)
26. H. Chandson, P.B. No. 3034. (Rest.)
27. The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23—B/2, Rohtak Road. (Rest.)
28. Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave. (Rest.)
29. Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura. (Rest.)
30. Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony. (Rest.)

PANJIM—

1. Singhals Book House, P.O.B. 70, Near the Church. (Rest.)
2. Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5—7, Rua, 3 Idc Jameria. (Rest.)

PATHANKOT—

The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar, (Rest.)

PATIALA—

1. Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press.
2. Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar. (Reg.)

PATNA—

1. Superintendent, Government Printing (Bihar)
2. J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padri—Ki—Haveli Raghunath Bhawan. (Reg.)
3. Luxmi Trading Co., Padri—Ki—Haveli. (Reg.)
4. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore. (Reg.)
5. Bengal Law House, Chowhatta (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—

Manirram Punetha & Sons. (Rest,)

PONDICHERRY—

M/s. Honesety Book House, 9, Rue Duplix. (R.)

POONA—

1. Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.)
2. Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road. (Reg.)
3. International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.)
4. Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk (Reg.)
5. Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar. (Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI—

Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road. (Rest.)

RAJKOT—

Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents. (Reg.)

RANCHI—

1. Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar. (Reg.)
2. Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar. (Rest.)

REWA—

Superintendent, Government State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—

The Rourkela Review. (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—

Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road. (Rest.)

SECUNDERABAD—

Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street. (Reg.)

SILCHAR—

Shri Nishitto Sen Nazirpatti (Rest.)

SIMLA—

1. Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Government.
2. Minerva Book shop, The Mall (Reg.)
3. The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall (Reg.)

SINNAR—

Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik) (Rest.)

SHILLONG—

1. The Officer-in Charge, Assam Government B.D.
2. Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 (Rest.)

SONEPAT—

1. United Book Agency (Reg.)

SRINAGAR—

1. The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road. (Reg.)

SURAT—

1. Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road (Reg.)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—

1. Kalpana Publishers, Woriur (Reg.)
2. S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subbash Chander Bose Road. (Reg.)
3. Palaniappa Bros. (Rest.)

TRIVANDRUM—

1. International Book Depot, Main Road. (Reg.)
2. Reddear Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4 (Rest.)

TUTICORIN—

1. Sri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road. (Rest.)

UDAIPUR—

1. Jagdish & Co., Indside Surajapole (Rest.)
2. Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. (Reg.)

UJJAIN—

Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate. (Rest.)

VARANASI—

1. Students, Friends & Co., Lanka (Rest.)
   Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal
2. Mandir Road., P.B. 8. (Reg.)
3. Globe Book Centre. (Rest.)
4. Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka (Reg.)
5. B.H.U. Book Depot (Rest.)

VELLORE—
A. Venka'asubhan, Law Booksellers. (Reg)
VIJAYAWADA—
The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet. (Rest.)
VISAKHAPATNAM—
1. Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building (Reg.)
2, Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road. (Reg.)
3. The Secretary Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. (Rest.)
VIZIANAGARAM—
Sarda & Co., (Rest.
WARDHA—
Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market. (Reg.)

For Local Sale

1. Government of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi.
2. Government of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
3. High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W. C. 2.

Railway Bookstall Holders

1. S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 65, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
2. Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner.
3, Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
4. M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd. Mathura Road, New Delhi.

Foreign

1. S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu, (Nepal).
2. S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kuagl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2, Box 1656, Stoekholm-I6(Sweden
3. Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)
4. Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 NWY.
5. The Proprietor, Book Ceatre, Lakshmi Mansons, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

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3, The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar.
4. The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No, 1, Jodhpur,
5. The O.I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
6. The Director. Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
7. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat).
8. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.
9. Government Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
10. The O. I/C. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar Ranchi.
11. The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat.
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19. Registrar of Companies, Raj & Ajmer Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme. Ashok Marg. Jaipur.
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26. Registrar of Companies, Orrisa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.
27. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad.
28. Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
29. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi.
30. The O. I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
31. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda.
32. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas.
33. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur.
34. O. I/C. S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
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43. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
44. The Assistant Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saudha (P.B. 271) Bangalore.

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