

CENSUS OF INDIA
1971

SERIES 19

TAMIL NADU

PART I-A

GENERAL REPORT

(FIRST PART)

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OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

TAMIL NADU AND PONDICHERRY

1979

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

Tamil Nadu—Series 19

*Portrait of Population	A descriptive analysis of 1971 Census data
†Part I-A	General Report (First Part)
Part I-B	General Report (Second Part)
Part I-C	Subsidiary Tables
*Part II-A	General Population Tables (A series)
*Part II-A Supplement	General Population Tables (Standard Urban Areas)
*Part II-B(i)	General Economic Tables (B-I Part A and B-II)
@Part II-B(ii)	General Economic Tables (B-I Part B, B-III and B-IV)
@Part II-B (iii)	General Economic Tables (B-V to B-IX)
*Part II-C (i)	Social and Cultural Tables (Tables C-VII and C-VIII)
@Part II-C (ii)	Social, Cultural and Fertility Tables (Tables C-I to C-VI and F-I to F-V)
@Part II-D	Migration Tables
*Part III-A	Report on Establishments
*Part III-B	Establishment Tables
*Part IV	Housing Report and Tables
*Part V-A	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part V-B	Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
@Part VI-A	Town Directory
Part VI-B	Special Survey Reports on Selected Towns
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*Part VIII A & B	Administration Report on Enumeration & Tabulation (for official use only)
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*Part IX-A	Administrative Atlas (Two volumes)
Part X	District Census Hand Books
*A	Village and Town Directory
*B	Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract
C	Analytical Report, Administrative Statements and District Census Tables

All India Publications

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

*Already published
@Under print
†Present Publication

PREFACE

With the successful completion of 1971 population Census India celebrated census centenary in the early part of 1972. So I feel proud of presenting to the readers this General Report of 1971 Census as a centenary census publication. This volume contains an analysis of 1971 population data on size, distribution, density and growth rated rural and urban population, sex ratio and age structure, literacy, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, workers and non-workers and migration. The first two chapters of the report are meant to enlighten the readers on the modus operandi of the 1971 Census and also to give a bird's eye view of the physiographic, geographic and topographic set up of Tamil Nadu State. These things will help the readers to understand and appreciate the data and the analysis included in this publication about the people of this State.

The analysis in this volume may not be complete in certain respects. The census data being varied in nature no single person expertised in a particular line can attempt a perfect report. In this connection I would like to quote the observations of Shri H.A. Stuart on his report on the 1891 Census. "An Indian Census Officer, however, is not a specialist and a great deal of his time is necessarily taken up in making himself acquainted with the main features of the numerous subjects with which he has to deal but on which he knows little or nothing when he enters upon his office. A perfect Census Report could be written only by that rare and fortunate individual who is a good mathematician and authority on vital Statistics, fully conversant with economic problems and well-versed on oriental linguistic science and thoroughly acquainted with the ancient history of his Province, the religion, superstitions and customs of the people and intricacies of their caste and tribal divisions. I need hardly say that I make no claim to the possession of these qualifications and I shall be well content if it is found that I have arranged the material collected at the Census in such a manner that it can readily be utilised by experts in the various subjects which I have mentioned". So it is clear that further probe into the limited analysis of data is always open to the readers of special interest, research scholars and institutions.

As per the original publication programme this volume should have been published as Part I-A, of General Report and another volume designating Part I-B should be brought out with detailed analysis but on the same topics covered in this volume. However, the publication of Part I-B of General Report is given up due to certain administrative problems.

I would like to point out here that the views expressed and the conclusions arrived at in this report do not reflect the views of the Government of India or the State Government but are of my own. However I expect that the valuable information contained in this volume will be of much use to all interested persons who like to study and understand Tamil Nadu and its people.

The Census enumeration is a matchless herculean task. The services of an army of enumerators and supervisors are employed to complete the work. For the 1971 Census nearly one lakh enumerators and supervisors were deployed in the field on part time basis. All are officials of the State Government, local bodies and educational institutions. So, but for the co-operation of the Tamil Nadu State Government it could not have been possible to do the enumeration and further immediate processing

of data. Throughout I have been receiving uninterpreted co-operation from the Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu State, all other Secretaries to the Government, Heads of Departments, District Collectors, District Revenue Officers and officials of other local bodies. I therefore feel that it is my duty to keep on record my sincere thanks to all of them.

In disposing of my duties as the Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry I received very valuable guidance and appreciation from the former Registrar General, India, Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, IAS., and his successor Shri R.B. Chari, IAS., Shri P. Padmanabha, IAS., presently Registrar General, India, has also extended all possible help in the publication programme of 1971 Census data. Besides, the officers and staff of the Registrar General's office also extended much help to me and to this Directorate. So I wish to place on record my sincere thanks to all of them.

The first draft reports on various chapters are prepared by Investigators—Sarvashri J. Thomas Machado, A.V. Vallinathan and T.S. Rajaram and Tabulation Officers—Sarvashri R. Narayanan, L. Jayaraj Christopher and S. Packiaraj. I have been ably assisted by Shri M. Thangaraju, Deputy Director of Census Operations and Shri M. Panchapakesan, Assistant Director of Census Operations in finalising various chapters. The charts and maps for these volumes are prepared by Sarvashri A. Rajamani and N. Chandran, Artists, Shri P. S. Palani, Draftsman and Shri M. Kothandaraman, Computor. The brunt of typing was borne by Shrimathies K. Chandra and M.S. Shantha, Junior Stenographers. I appreciate their good services and their devotion to duty.

MADRAS,

Dt. 17-3-79.

(Sd.) K. CHOCKALINGAM

Director of Census Operations

ERRATA

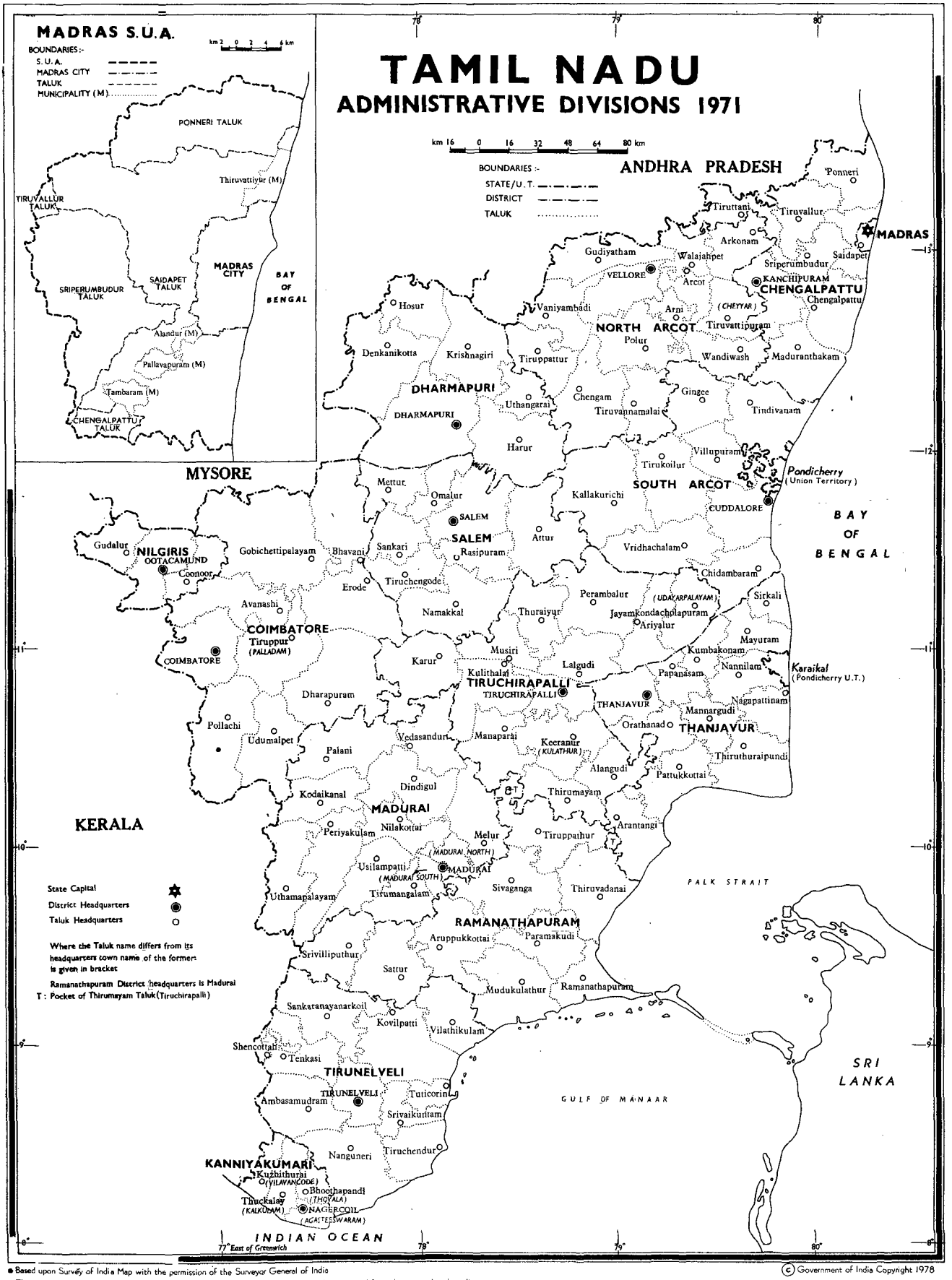
General Report

Part I—A

Page No.	Para No.	Line No.	Col. No.	Read	For
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Statement I - 1	5		3,617,723	3,611,723
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137	Statement VII - 5A		6	43.79	41.79
196	Statement IX - 14		5	33.6	63.6
226	Statement X - 4		3	2,860,207	2,866,207

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● Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

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

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The eleventh population census of India, which was the third after independence, was conducted during March-April, 1971. Its reference date was the sunrise of 1st April 1971. The reference date varied from Census to Census. However, from the 1941 Census onwards the reference date had been the sunrise of 1st March of the census year. The postponement of the reference date for this census count was due to the mid-term parliamentary elections of March 1971.

Preparations for the 1971 census started in 1967. The draft schedules proposed to be canvassed were (i) Houselist, (ii) Establishment Schedule and (iii) Individual slip. A household schedule was to be canvassed in a few sample areas. The first pretest of the draft schedules was done in 1967 by the state census offices. A second draft of the schedules was again pretested in March-April 1969 in selected rural and urban blocks.

The Registrar General, India convened a conference of the Directors of census operations in May 1969 to discuss the results of the pretests and to finalise the census schedules and instructions for the 1971 census. This conference finalised the following schedules (i) the Houselist, (ii) the Establishment schedule, (iii) the Individual slip and (iv) the Population Record. Information was collected first for the census house and establishment in the Houselist and Establishment schedule respectively, then for the individual in the Individual slip and finally for the household in the Population Record. A separate card was also introduced in which information regarding educational qualifications etc., of individuals who were degree and/or diploma holders were collected. The facsimiles of the schedules together with the instructions for filling them are reproduced at the end of this book as appendices.

Stages in census operations

The census operations consisted of two stages. The listing of houses and collecting information on houses and the establishments run in them was the first stage. In the second stage, actual counting of the population was done.

In the first stage, the Houselist and the Establishment schedule were canvassed during February 1970. The information collected in the Houselist related to the use of the census house, material used in the construction of wall and roof of the house, name of the head of household, number of rooms under the occupation of the household, number of members of the household with sex break-up and whether the household lived in an owned or rented house. For vacant houses, the reasons therefor were gathered. The particulars collected in the Establishment schedule comprised the name of the establishment, nature of establishment, average number of persons working in it etc. For manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments, information as to whether the establishment was run as a household industry, a registered factory or an unregistered workshop, the products manufactured, processed or serviced and the type of fuel or power used was collected. In the case of trading establishments, details as to whether it was run on a wholesale or retail basis and the commodities traded in were gathered.

The data collected in the Houselist have been tabulated and presented in four tables (with a brief report) in Part IV—Housing report & tables under series No. 19—Tamil Nadu. The tables prepared on Establishments are presented in Part III-B, Establishment tables under the same series. An analytical report on the Establishment tables is given in Part III A—Establishments report of Tamil Nadu.

The second stage of the census operations gathered details of the various characteristics of the individuals and the household. The two schedules—the Individual slip and the Population record—were filled up during the period 10th March to 31st March 1971. The canvassing was by 65,081 enumerators. In a revisional round from 1st April to 3rd April 1971, each enumerator revisited the households in his charge and corrected the census schedules with reference to the births and deaths that might have occurred since his last visit. The houseless population was enumerated on the night of 31st March 1971 at the place where they were found living. Inpatients in hospitals or inmates of jails who were treated as members "Institutional households" were enumerated during the last few days of the enumeration period so as to minimise the difficulty of finding out whether they were enumerated earlier or not. Defence personnel were enumerated by special charge enumerators during the enumeration period. The enumeration of population living on boats or sea-going vessels was done under special instructions which covered persons working in naval ships, ocean liners, Indian mercantile ships and other boats operating on coastal areas and inland waterways.

An individual slip was filled for every person by door to door visit. Enumerators were assigned clearly demarcated areas called "census blocks". These blocks were formed on the basis of the Houselist population and covered roughly a population of about 750 persons in rural areas and 600 persons in urban areas.

In the Individual slip, information on 17 items were collected for each person. These covered name, relationship to head, sex, age, marital status, birth place, place of last residence, duration of residence at place of enumeration, religion, whether belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, literacy, educational level, mother-tongue, other languages known, main activity and secondary work. In the case of currently married women, information on age at marriage and children born during the last one year was collected.

The population record giving a summary of the entries in the Individual slip was prepared for each household. Name, relationship to head, sex, age, marital status, literacy and description of main activity for members of the household were compiled, besides recording whether the head of household belonged to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. The Individual slip and Population record were filled in during the period 10th March to 31st March 1971.

Location Code

The assignment of location code (LC) numbers is essential for a census count to ensure that every settlement is unambiguously identified by a combination of numbers. It has been possible by this method to ensure that all areas were covered and no area overlapped. The state of Tamil Nadu is divided into 14 districts. A number was given to each district and formed the first element in the LC. The second element denoted the taluk and the third, the village. Taluks and independent sub-taluks were treated as units for this purpose. There were 133 taluks including 17 independent sub-taluks. The revenue village was taken as the basic unit for presentation of data and revenue village numbers were treated as census LC numbers. As regards towns, the first element denoted the district, the second the number of the census town in the taluk and the third, the ward or housenumbering block in the town. The second element was shown in roman numerals which were assigned in a series within each district. In the city district of Madras, the corporation division was indicated as the third element of the code structure. This was done during the second half of 1969. The final list contained a few modifications necessitated by formation of new units, etc.

Each charge officer was instructed to prepare a village register and town register for purposes of delimiting the charges and wards of towns in convenient enumerators' blocks and grouping them into supervisors' circles. The details of the number of buildings in each enumerator's block were compiled from the maps and a key to the maps kept in the taluk office for the permanent house numbering system adopted in this state. This ensured the complete coverage of each administrative unit.

Training

The census enumerators were mostly drawn from teachers, village officers, other state and central government employees.

Agency	Enumerators	Supervisors
Teachers . . .	58,634	12,311
Village officers . .	2,066	8
Other state govt. employees	4,255	5,216
Central Govt. employees	126	72
Total .	65,081	17,607

For training the census enumeration agency in the concepts and content of census questionnaires, the Director of Census Operations (DCO) and his deputies visited the districts and trained charge officers who in turn trained the enumerators and supervisors. The training classes included practical field-work. Training forms printed in red ink were used and the returns were scrutinised and corrected. Guidance was given in subsequent classes on the correct way of filling up the schedules. Training classes were conducted in firka and panchayat union headquarters so that the enumerating staff had to travel only short distances from their places of residence/work.

Provisional population results

The last phase of the census enumeration is to know the results of population count as quickly as possible. To get the results quickly, the charge officers were instructed to report the provisional population totals and literate population in a standard form by telephone and/or post immediately after the revisional round was completed. The enumerators compiled the provisional totals for their blocks from the enumerators' daily posting statements and prepared the enumerators' abstracts. The charge officer consolidated the figures for all the units in his charge and reported the provisional totals to the district census officer who compiled the figures for the district and reported them to the DCO by telegram. The provisional totals for all the districts except Madras City were received in the census directorate by 2nd April 1971 and communicated to the Registrar General immediately. The provisional population figures for Madras city were received by 6th April and the figures for the state, including Madras city were communicated to the Registrar General well in time.

The provisional figures gave a population of 41,103,125 for Tamil Nadu and the final population was 41,199,168 (a difference of 0.23% over the provisional totals). The Registrar General released the all-India provisional totals of 12th April and the totals for Tamil Nadu were released in Madras on 13th April 1971. This was the first time that within a fortnight after the completion of the census count, the provisional totals were compiled and announced to the public.

Tabulation

Census results were tabulated on a full count of the individual slips for certain characteristics. The full count covered the general population tables, tables

relating to mother-tongue, religion, scheduled castes & tribes, workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and broad age groups and workers in cities and towns according to main activity by sex and broad age-groups. The other tabulations were done on a ten per cent sample of rural slips and a 20 per cet sample of urban slips.

The provisional and final population figures for the state and districts are given in statement I-1.

STATEMENT I-1

Provisional and Final population totals

Unit	Provisional	Final	Difference	
			Actual	Percentage
TAMIL NADU	41,103,125	41,199,168	96,043	0.23
1. Madras	2,470,288	2,469449	(—)839	(—)0.03
2. Chengalpattu	2,889,143	2,907,599	18,456	0.64
3. North Arcot	3,738,273	3,755,797	17,524	0.47
4. South Arcot	3,606,961	3,611,723	10,762	0.30
5. Dharmapuri	1,674,193	1,677,775	3,582	0.21
6. Salem	2,985,686	2,992,616	5,930	0.20
7. Coimbatore	4,357,373	4,373,178	15,805	0.36
8. Nilgiris	491,330	494,015	2,685	0.55
9. Madurai	3,931,104	3,938,197	7,093	0.18
10. Thiruchirapalli	3,844,901	3,848,816	3,915	0.10
11. Thanjavur	3,832,740	3,840,732	7,992	0.21
12. Ramanathapuram	2,857,424	2,860,207	2,783	0.10
13. Tirunelveli	3,194,494	3,200,515	6,021	0.19
14. Kanniyakumari	1,228,215	1,222,549	(—)5,666	(—)0.46

Post-enumeration Check

In order to estimate the margin of error in enumeration and to test the quality of canvassing the census questionnaire, a post-enumeration check was instituted immediately after census enumeration was over. It was done in a period of 12 days in April 1971. Survey for coverage error was conducted in 300 blocks and for content error in 100 blocks spread out in Madras city and districts. The survey revealed a net omission of 1.26% in the state as a whole.

Tamil Nadu as it was in 1971 consisted of 14 districts. The area of the state is 130,069 km². The fourteen districts have been divided into 116 taluks and 17 independent sub-taluks.

STATEMENT I-2

Area, Population, Density and Sex ratio in State/Districts

Unit	Area (km²)	Population	Taluks/ independent sub-taluks	Inhabited villages	Towns	Density per km	Sex ratio	Rank in pop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TAMIL NADU	130,069	41,199,168	133	15,738	439	317	978	..
Madras	128	2,469,449	..	..	1	19,293	904	11
Chengalpattu	7,920	2,907,599	12	1,778	74	367	948	9
North Arcot	12,265	3,755,797	13	1,867	32	306	971	5
South Arcot	10,898	3,617,723	8	2,333	14	332	969	6
Dharmapuri	9,643	1 677,775	7	1,044	7	174	969	12
Salem	8,643	2,992,616	9	958	43	346	963	8
Coimbatore	15,673	4,373,178	9	932	58	279	957	1
Nilgiris	2,549	494,015	3	42	17	194	944	14
Madurai	12,629	3,938,197	12	1,013	38	312	986	2
Tiruchirapalli	14,291	3,848,816	13	1,314	32	269	992	3
Thanjavur	9,735	3,840,732	13	2,002	32	395	994	4
Ramanathapuram	12,578	2,860,207	17	1,411	34	227	1,042	10
Tirunelveli	11,433	3,200,515	13	975	52	280	1,042	7
Kanniyakumari	1,684	1,222,549	4	66	5	726	972	13

Changes in Jurisdiction (1961 *to* 1971)

In 1961, there were only 13 districts. A new district, Dharmapuri was formed in October 1965 from out of Salem district.

There have also been changes in the jurisdiction of districts. Two inter-district transfers took place. Two villages were transferred from Sivagange taluk of Ramanathapuram district to Madurai South taluk of Madurai district and a portion of one village comprising two survey fields was transferred from Orthanad taluk of Thanjavur district to Alangudi taluk of Tiruchirapalli district.

New taluks were formed and changes in the jurisdiction of taluks have also been effected. The details of such changes have already been given in Appendix I to Table A I—Area, Houses and Population presented in Part II A—General Population Tables of Tamil Nadu.

In this report which forms Part I of the general report, analysis of the size, distribution and density of population, growth rate of population, rural and urban population, sex ratio and age structure, literacy, scheduled castes & tribes, distribution of population by main activity and migration are made. The second part will be devoted to other characteristics like marital status, religion, mother-tongue, educational levels, migration and occupational distribution of the population.

CHAPTER II

A PROFILE OF TAMIL NADU

Tamil Nadu is situated in the south-eastern part of the Indian peninsula. On the north, it is bounded by the states of Mysore (now Karnataka) and Andhra Pradesh. The bay of Bengal lies on the east. The southern boundary is the Indian ocean. On the west, it is bounded by Kerala. Tamil Nadu is situated between 8.5′ and 13.35′ of the north latitudes and 76.15′ and 80.20′ of east longitudes. It has a coastline of about 1,000 kms. Its geographic area is 130,069 km². It ranks eleventh among the states of India in terms of its area. There were 439 towns and 15,735 inhabited villages. The State's population according to the 1971 census was 41,199,168. It ranks seventh in population. The population consisted of 20,828,021 males and 20,371,147 females. The number of females per 1,000 males (sex ratio) was 978. Population living in 'cities' (over one lakh population) and towns numbered 12,464,834 and formed 30.26% of the total population. The density of population was 317 per km².

Tamil Nadu has a rhomboidial shape. It can be divided into four physiographic areas (1) the coastal plain (2) the eastern ghats (3) the plateau area and (4) the western ghats.

The coastal plain stretches for 993 km. from Pulicat lake in Chengalpattu district in the north to Kanniyakumari in the south. Its three sub-regions are the northern plain, the Cauvery delta and the southern plain. The northern plain consists of Chengalpattu district, major portion of South Arcot district, the eastern part of North Arcot district and the northern portion of Tiruchirapalli district. It is 80 to 96 km. wide. The plain on the fringes of the Eastern ghats has an average altitude between 75 and 150 metres and is considered to be a marine erosion surface. The rest of the plain is a thick cover of alluvium.

The Cauvery delta consists of Thanjavur and part of Tiruchirapalli districts. The delta head at Tiruchirapalli is 75 metres above sea level and is 128 km. away from the eastern coast.

The southern plain comprises Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari districts. This plain is covered with alluvial marine and aeolian deposits. The coast shows both prograding and uplift. Outcrops of marine sandstone are extensive and in certain places limestone outcrops gently dip towards the sea. These outcrops are concealed by aeolina deposits in the south of Tambraparni river. The area between the Varshalei and Vaippar is flat.

The coastal plain is blocked by a discontinuous line of hills between the Palar and the Cauvery. The important hill groups are the Javadis, Shevaroys, Kalrayans, Pachamalais and Kollimalais. North of the Palar, more broken hills link up with the tail of Nagari hills in Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh. Across the Cauvery, detached massifs are linked to the Varushanad—Andipatti range and then to the Cardamom hills. This line of discontinuous hills is known as the Eastern Ghats. This rises steeply from the plateau level to above 1000 metres in the Javadis and to above 1500 metres in the Shevaroys.

Between the eastern and western ghats lies the plateau area. The undulating plateau has elevations between 150 and 600 metres. The Palghat gap lies between the Nilgiris and the Anamalai. A low plateau lies between the Cauvery and the Palghat gap, rising gradually from 120 metres along the river to 450 metres in the west. The rivers Bhavani, Noyil and Amaravati originate from the Nilgiris and Anamalais and flow through the plateau. The width of the plateau narrows down in the south near the Shencottah gap.

The plateau area is fringed on the west by a group of hills known as the Western Ghats. The highest reaches of the peninsula are found in the Nilgiris in the north and the Anamalai-Palni-Cardamom hills in the south which are located on either side of the Palghat gap. The Nilgiri plateau (2560 km²) rises abruptly on all sides; its highest peaks range from 1800 to 2400 metres. That side of the Anamalais facing the Palghat gap is very steep. In the Palni hills, the flanks overlooking the Vaigai river are abrupt as also the Cardamom and Varushanad hills lying south of the Vaigai. The Cardamom hills have an elevation of 1800 metres.

Rivers

The rivers of the state flow in broad and shallow valleys and are dependent on rainfall for five or six months in a year. They are mostly dry in the hot season. The principal rivers are the Palar, the Ponnaiyar, the Cauvery, the Vaigai and the Tambraparni. The Cauvery is the most important among these. Its power and irrigational developments are outstanding. It rises in Mysore state and flows for about 760 km. in Tamil Nadu. A dam has been constructed at Mettur in Salem district. It is one of the world's largest dams. The Bhavani and the Noyil which rise in the Nilgiris join the Cauvery in the plains. A little before Tiruchirapalli city the Cauvery splits. The northern branch is known as the Coleroon and the southern one is known as the Cauvery. From here the deltaic area starts, mostly conforming to Thanjavur district. The drainage pattern of the Cauvery delta is interesting with a large number of streams packed between Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur.

The Palar and the Ponnaiyar have their sources in Nandidurg of Mysore plateau and travel through the Javadi-Kalrayan hills into the bay of Bengal. Dams have been constructed in the lower reaches to utilise their water for irrigation.

The Vaigai has two head-streams, Vaigai and Suruli The Vaigai rises in the Varushanad valley and the Suruli rises in the Cardamom hills and flow through the Cumbum valley. The two head-streams join 64 km. down their sources and flow through the Varushanad-Andipatti hills and the Cardamom hills in a southwest-northeast direction. After running through the Palni and Varushanad-Andipatti hills, the Vaigai take an easternly course and joins the sea in Ramanathapuram district.

The Tambraparni rises in the southern hills. It has the benefit of both the advancing and the retreating monsoons. The Tambraparni accounts for 75 per cent of the land irrigated by canals in Tirunelveli district.

A number of smaller streams apart from these five major rivers flow into the bay of Bengal. The Vellar running through the southern slopes of the Shevaroys and Kalrayans and the northern slopes of the Pachaimalais joins the sea north of the Cauvery delta. In between the Cauvery and the Vaigai, the Varshalei river rises in the Madurai hills and falls into the bay of Bengal after running through the plain for about 96 km. The Vaippar flows in between the Vaigai and the Tambraparni, rising in the Varushanad hills and joining the bay of Bengal after running across Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. None of these rivers is perennial and fit for irrigational use.

Rivers flowing west

Owing to the topography of the state, a few rivers in Coimbatore district are found flowing towards Kerala. This is due to the presence of the Palghat gap on the western border of Coimbatore district. The Palar and the Aliyar are the two important rivers in Coimbatore District flowing westward. The Palar which rises in Anamalai hills is strengthened by the Nallar also from the Anamalais. The Palar takes a north-westerly course until it is joined by the Aliyar a few miles west of Ambirampalayam in Pollachi taluk. The Aliyar has also its origin in the Anamalai hills and is joined by a number of streams. The Uppar joins it a few miles north of Vettaikaranpudur of Coimbatore district. Running a northerly course, it joins the Palar and runs in a north-westerly direction and finally leaves the district. In Kerala, this river is called the Bharathapuzha. The Sholaiyar, originating in Coimbatore district, flows towards Kerala. It rises in the Anamalais in Pollachi taluk and flows in a south-westerly direction and enters Kerala. The Parambikulam-Chalakudi river rises in the Western Ghats near Ramalakshmana Malai. It flows through Tamil Nadu for 20 km. before entering Kerala. The Idumalaiaar formed by the Kallar and other minor streams flows westward along the southern border of Coimbatore district.

The important rivers can be divided into two groups. The water flow is round the year in the Palar, Cheyyar, Ponnaiyar, Coleroon, Cauvery, Moyar, Bhavani, Amaravathi, Vaigai, Chittar and Tambraparni. But the waterflow in the summer months is measured. The Vellar, Noyil, Suruliar, Gundar, Vaippar, Valparai and Varshalei generally dry up after the rainy season.

Climate and rainfall

Tamil Nadu's climate is tropical. It is more equable than that of North India, the summers are less hot and winters are less cold. The maximum temperature does not exceed 43°C (110° F) and the minimum seldom falls below 18°C (65° F). The climatic condition is determined by its relief and proximity to the sea Tamil Nadu is situated within the tropics and for most part of the year it is exposed to the monsoons.

Tamil Nadu lies between 8° and 13° north and the sun passes vertically twice in a year at all places. Clear skies during January and June result in high temperature. The months of April, May and June are hot months. The temperature falls gradually till September. With the commencement of the north-east monsoon, the temperature falls rapidly and this continues till December. December and January record the lowest temperatures. Hot spells are noticed in the state for a number of days even at places on the sea coast. Heat waves are not uncommon during such hot spells. The higher and western part of the Nilgiris comes under the influence of the south-west monsoon and the climate is cool. The highest maximum temperatures occur earlier in the interior than in the coast. In the beginning of the hot season, strong winds from the sea moves towards the hot interior and they bring down the day temperature, the effect of which decreases with the distance from the coast. In May, westerly winds blow towards the coast and reduce the cooling effect of the southeastern indraught. The westerlies travel from the plateau in the western part to the sea level. They travel over a vast stretch of land and increase their temperature owing to compression. Cloudless skies from January to June result in high temperatures, the east coast having a wider range than the west coast but less than the plateau area.

South-west monsoon winds blowing in the state are periodic and regular. Some of the coastal districts are affected by winds during the formation of cyclones. Thanjavur and South Arcot districts have experienced ill effects during several seasons. Storms and cyclones occurring in the bay of Bengal during the monsoons travel deep into the interior of the state. Land and sea breezes are observed along the coast. In the winter period (November to February), they are weak and during the summer months (May to September) they are strong. The north-east monsoon weakens after crossing the land near the coast and does not reach the interior. This results in hot weather average temperature being high in interior districts.

The year can be grouped into the following four seasons:

1. Hot weather season —Mid February to mid June
2. South-west monsoon season. —Mid June to mid October
3. Retreating monsoon season —Mid October to mid December
4. Cold weather season —Mid December to mid February

Rainfall

The rainfall in Tamil Nadu is mainly determined by the south-west monsoon (June to September) and the north-east monsoon (October to December). The rainfall periods can be divided into the following:—

1. Hot dry period —Mid February to end of March
2. Period of hot weather showers. —April to mid-June
3. Transition to south-west monsoon. —Second half of June
4. South-west monsoon rain period —July to mid-October
5. Rain period of retreating monsoon —Mid October to mid-December
6. Cold transition period —Mid December to mid-January
7. Cold dry period —Mid-January to mid-February

The first two periods would comprise the hot weather season, the next two periods the south-west monsoon season, the fifth the retreating monsoon season and the last two the cold weather season.

The districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli depend mainly on the north-east monsoon for rain. Normal rainfall in South Arcot and Thanjavur is 1000 to 1125 mm and in other areas between 750 and 875 mm. North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli districts depend on both the monsoons. Normal rainfall in North Arcot and Tiruchirapalli varies between 875 and 1000 mm while in other areas it ranges between 750 and 875 mm. The Nilgiris gets an average rainfall of 1500 to 1750 mm from the south-west monsoon. During the south-west monsoon the state does not get more than 500 mm of rain as it lies in the lee of Cardamom hills and the plateau. During the change of monsoons in October, severe storms occur along the Tamil Nadu coast with the result that October is the wettest month over most of the region. Storms in November and December bring rain and the coastal plain is wetter than the hilly parts in the west.

Average rainfall in the state varies between 500 and 1875 mm. The Nilgiris and other hilly areas account for the maximum rain owing to the south-west monsoon. The Coromandal coast has 1000 to 1125 mm of rainfall. Rainfall decreases westward in the plateau and southward along the coastal plain, Coimbatore and the southern districts. Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli get the lowest rainfall. In large areas of the state, the average rainfall is low, between 500 to 1000 mm, resulting in semi-arid conditions. Total rainfall in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chengalpattu and Thanjavur is higher than in the remaining districts except the Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari.

Hot weather and dry weather rains if they are good help in preparing lands for cultivation. The south-west monsoon is of great importance to the state as it regulates agricultural sowing and the rivers of the state depend on its rains. The quantum of rain, however, varies from year to year and from district to district. The rainfall during the north-east monsoon is associated with seasonal depressions in the bay of Bengal. Cyclones are formed in the bay and move into tne land carrying heavy rain. The north-east monsoon rains are heaviest in the northern part of the coast and decrease towards the interior. Rains occurring in the dry weather period are meagre and unreliable.

STATEMENT II-1

Rainfall regions in Tamil Nadu

Classification	Region	Characteristics
1	2	3
1. High rainfall region	Nilgiris	June-September—High October-January—Medium October is peak rainfall month
	Coastal region of South Arcot and Thanjavur districts and Palani hills of Madurai district	October-January—High November is peak rainfall under the influence of depressions June-September—Medium
	Sub-coastal and coastal regions of Chengalpattu South Arcot and Thanjavur districts	October-January—High November peak under retreating monsoon June-September—Moderately high
2. Medium rainfall region	Western part of Thanjavur district, eastern part of Tiruchirapalli and Madurai districts and northern part of Ramanathapuram district.	October-January—Medium November—Peak rainfall June-September—Medium
	Western part of Chengalpattu and South Arcot districts and eastern part of North Arcot district.	Advancing monsoon—Moderately high Retreating monsoon—Medium November – Peak due to north east monsoon.
	Eastern part of Salem and Dharamapuri districts and western part of North Arcot district	June-September—Moderately high September—Peak October-January—Low

STATEMENT II-1—*Contd.*

1	2	3
	Northern part of Coimbatore districts, Salem and Dharmapuri districts and part of Tiruchirapalli districts.	Advancing monsoon—Medium Retreating monsoon— Low October—Peak.
3. Low rainfall region . . .	Central part of Ramanathapuram district and western part of Tirunelveli district	October-January—Medium November—Peak June-September—Low
	Southern part of Ramanathapuram district and eastern part of Tirunelveli district	October-January—Medium November—Peak June-September—Very low
	Part of Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli districts.	Advancing monsoon Retreating monsoon—Low
4. Very low rainfall region . .	Central part of Coimbatore district	October-January—Low June-September—Very low

Source.—Economic Atlas by Madras State.

The districtwise rainfall for the year 1970-71 is given in Statement II-2

STATEMENT II-2

Rainfall in mm. and rainy days for 1970-71

District	Rainfall	Rainy days
1	2	3
Madras	1,175.0	58.0
Chengalpattu	1,190.4	48.6
North Arcot	1,175.8	56.3
South Arcot	1,211.9	50.2
Dharmapuri	855.1	47.9
Salem	825.3	45.8
Coimbatore	658.5	38.0
Nilgiris	1,578.7	93.3
Madurai	813.8	42.4
Tiruchirapalli	743.2	35.1
Thanjavur	1,389.5	56.4
Ramanathapuram	649.9	36.7
Tirunelveli	518.7	32.6
Kanniyakumari	1,418.9	72.6
Pudukottai	849.5	44.2
STATE	918.2	50.5

Source:—Dept. of Statistics, Tamil Nadu.

Soils in Tamil Nadu

Soils are the products of rock destruction effected by wind, water, chemical and organic agents. Soils may be 'residual soils' when they are formed *in situ* from rocks or 'transported soils' when they are removed from places of their formation by rivers or wind. Climate, rainfall and the drainage pattern of an area influence the formation of soils and variation in kind results in different types of soils.

Red, laterite, alluvial, black and saline are the different types of soils found in Tamil Nadu.

Red soil occupies a large part of the state, particularly the interior districts excluding the coastal areas. Red soil is found to be of two types—red loamy and red sandy. Red soils are predominant in Chengalpattu, North and South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Madurai and Tirunelveli. This type of soil is also found in small areas in Thajavur and Ramanathapuram districts. Red soil is poor in nitrogen, organic matter and phosphoric acid and is less fertile than black soil.

Black soils are found scattered in a number of districts. They are more fertile than red soil and red soil is more fertile than arenaceous soil. Black soil found in parts of coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts is known as regur or black cotton soil. Low nitrogen and phosphorous with high aluminium and calcium mark the composition of black soil.

Alluvial soils are found in coastal and river deltaic areas. Coastal soils occupy almost the whole of the coast of Tamil Nadu with some breaks in Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram districts. The most fertile alluvial soil is the deltaic alluvium found in the Cauvery delta of Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli districts. Alluvial soils are composed mainly of silica with a low percentage of feldspar, magnetite, ilmenite and monozite in Kanniyakumari district.

Laterite soils are derived from laterite which is a porous crude limonite rock of different colours. It may be ferruginous, aluminous or mangniferous depending upon the percentage of respective metals. The laterite soil is generally brick-red with little titanium present in it. Parts of Chengalpattu and Thanjavur districts have this type of soil.

Saline (and alkaline) soils are found in regions of poor drainage and high evaporation. Effloresce of calcium, sodium and magnesium salts are the other characteristics of this soil. This soil is mostly concentrated in the coastal portion of Ramanathapuram district.

Minerals

Tamil Nadu has a variety of minerals. They include limestone, magnesite, gypsum, crude mica, bauxite,

ilmenite fireclay, lignite and iron ore. Lignite, magnesite, gypsum, limestone and clay are commercially exploited. Salem magnesite reserves are among the best in the country. Limestone and clay in large quantities are available in Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirapalli and Salem districts. Tamil Nadu is one of the largest producers of salt from sea-water. The Neyveli lignite project in South Arcot is producing briquettes for domestic fuel.

Coimbatore, Salem, South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli districts contain most of the mineral deposits of the state. Coimbatore has iron ore and gypsum; Salem, bauxite, iron ore and magnesite; South Arcot, lignite; Tiruchirapalli, limestone, gypsum and fireclay; Tirunelveli, limestone and ilmenite and Kanniyakumari, ilmenite.

The main occurrence of bauxite is in the Shevaroys of Salem district. Bauxite ore is used for making aluminium metal as also in the manufacture of refractories.

Limestone is used mostly in cement manufacture. Large deposits are found in Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts where cement factories are located. In the vicinity of Sankaridrug in Salem district, crystalline limestone occurs. The limestone of Iveli-Annadanapettai area is of an exceptionally high order and is used in the manufacture of bleaching powder. Limestone found in Talayuthu ridge near Tirunelveli is also of a very high grade and used for the manufacture of chemicals. Arenaceous limestone found at the bed of Ulatur cretaceous rock is used in the manufacture of portland cement at Dalmiapuram in Tiruchirapalli district.

Magnesite reserves in the chalk hills between Salem and the Shevaroys are the largest in the country (eighty two million tons). The ore is of high quality. Lightly calcined magnesia is used in the manufacture of cement, in the manufacture of paper pulp from wood, scientific glassware and rubber.

Gypsum is found in Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Chengalpattu districts. It is largely used in the manufacture of cement and fertiliser.

Iron ores are found in Salem and to a certain extent in Tiruchirapalli and North Arcot districts. The deposits are estimated at over 300 million tons. But the quality of the ore is poor with iron content varying from 35 to 40 per cent. Little or no sulphur is found and phosphorous content is variable. In Salem district, the principal areas containing this ore are Kanjamalai, Bilur. Thirthamalai, Villappanpatti and Tattayyangarpettai. Salem has accessibility to cheap power and water. Besides, a number of other contributory materials like magnesite, chromite, quartz, bauxite, limestone and dolomite are available. The Government of India is setting up a steel plant in Salem and work is in progress.

Forests

Tamil Nadu has 21,870 km² of area under forests in 1971. Reserved forests accounted for 17,254 km². 884 km² were under private forests and an area of 3,732 km² was under reserved lands.

Wide variation in the climate ranging from tropical to temperate with rainfall as low as 600 mm on the semi-arid plains to over 5000 mm on the western ghats contributes to a marked variety. The forests are of a mixed type and have low timber value. About one-third is covered with tropical and deciduous forests and about one-fifth by dry ever-green forests. The rest of the area is covered by dry tropical thorny forests.

Tamil Nadu forests occupy 17 per cent of the total area of the state as against a corresponding figure of 22 per cent for the entire country. Tamil Nadu is deficient in forest area and falls short of the optimum requirement of 33 per cent. This has been sought to be remedied through planned development of farm forestry and afforestation of river and canal banks and concentrated plantation of valuable species such as teak, wattle, blue gum, bamboo, softwood, cashew, eucalyptus etc.

An uneven distribution of forests is seen among the districts. Forests are concentrated in the hilly areas of the Nilgiris, in the Javadi group of hills in North Arcot, Shevaroys and Kollimalais of Salem district, Anamalais of Coimbatore district, Andipatti hills in Madurai district, Varushanad hills in Ramanathapuram district and the Western Ghat foothills in Kanniyakumari and Tirunelveli districts. Of the total area under forest in the state, 58 per cent are in the Nilgiris district and another 20 per cent is contributed by North Arcot and Salem districts put together.

Bamboo and eta reed are the two species which are of importance economically. Sandalwood is also another important species in the forests of Tamil Nadu. Economic plantations include teak, softwood, casuarina, wattle and bamboo. Minor produce include fodder grass, sural bark, tamarind, soapnut, gallnut, green manure leaves, palmyrah, cashew, honey etc.

CHAPTER III

SIZE, DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

This chapter presents the size, distribution and density of population of Tamil Nadu based on the figures compiled in Union Table I and State Tables A-I to A-IV and their subsidiaries. For the benefit of the readers, certain figures germane to this chapter have been presented in inset tables.

The population of Tamil Nadu as recorded in the 1971 census was 41,199,168 made up of 20,828,021 males and 20,371,147 feamles. The population of the state forms 7.52 per cent India's total population. Similarly the male and female components of the state's population constitute 7.33 per cent and 7.71 per cent of the total male and female population of India. The male population outnumbers the female population at the all-India level, but this phenomenon is not so pronounced in the state since the male and female population works out to 50.55 and 49.45 per cent of the state's population as compared to 51.82 and 48.18 per cent of the male and female population in India. The sex ratio of the country indicates that there are 930 females for every 1,000 males whereas the sex ratio of the state shows that there are 978 females for every 1,000 males.

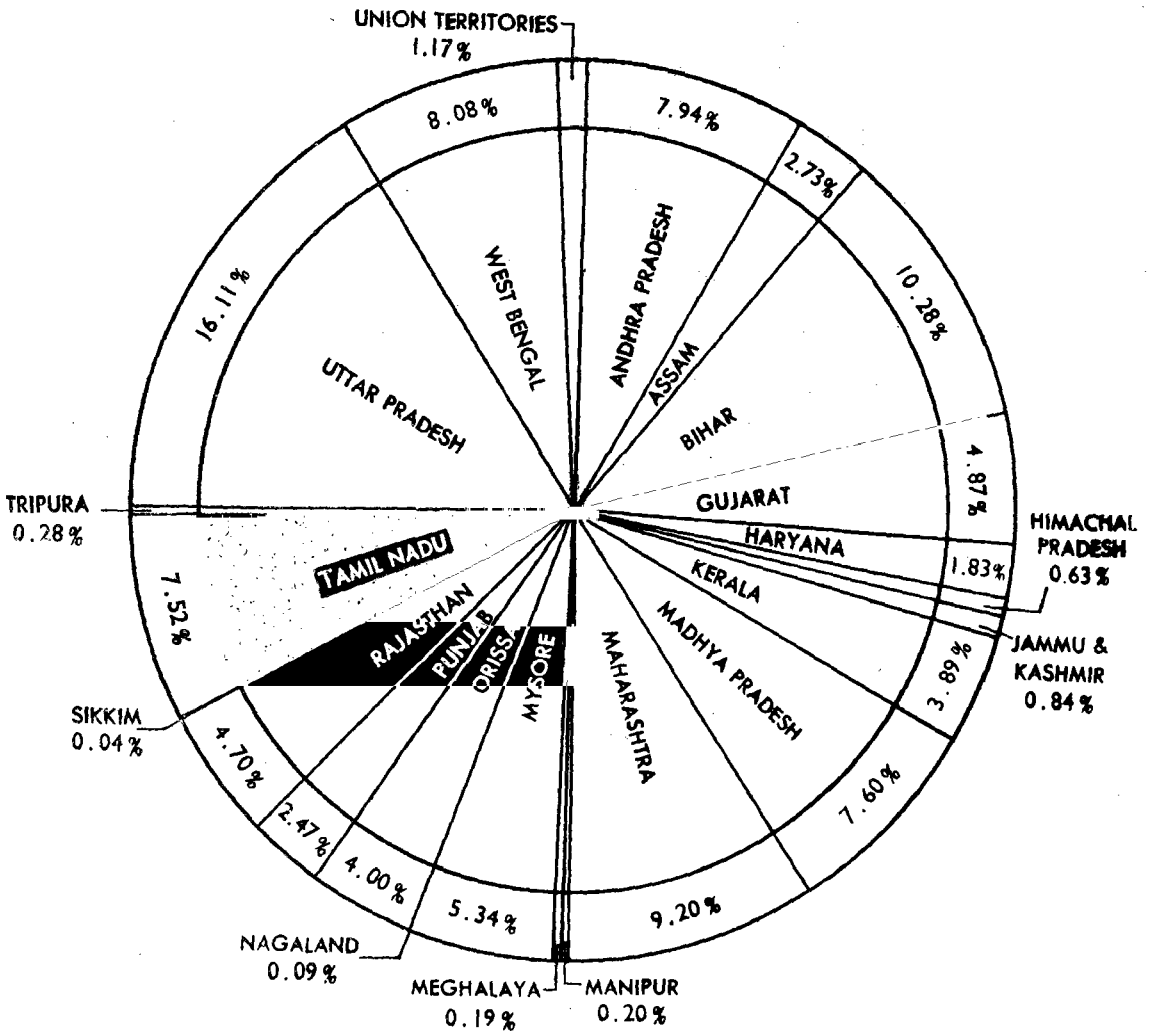
In Tamil Nadu, the population is compressed within a relatively smaller area. The total area of the state is 130,069 km² (3.96 per cent of India's total area). Even though this is the seventh populous state in the country, it ranks eleventh in so far as area is concerned.

STATEMENT III-1

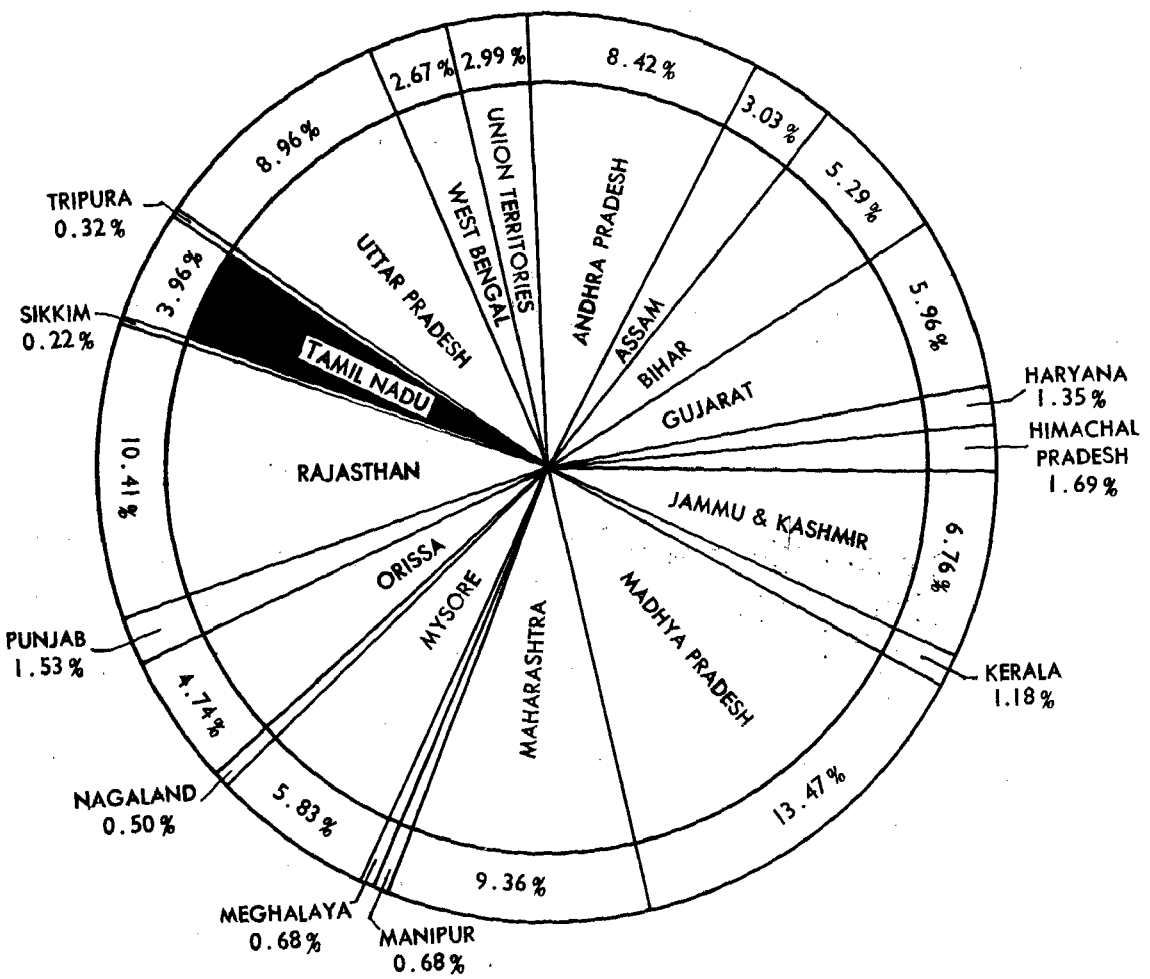
Tamil Nadu Among States and UTs of India in Terms of Population and area, 1971

State/Union Territory	Area in km²	Population	Density	Percent of India's area	Percent of India's pop.	Rank in area	Rank in pop.	Rank in density pop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	3,287,782	548,159,652	177	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
States								
Andhra Pradesh	276,814	43,502,708	157	8.42	7.94	5	5	14
Assam*	99,610	14,957,542	150	3.03	2.73	12	13	17
Bihar	173,876	56,353,369	324	5.29	10.28	9	2	7
Gujarat	195,984	26,697,475	136	5.96	4.87	7	9	20
Haryana	44,222	10,036,808	227	1.35	1.83	17	15	11
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	3,460,434	62	1.69	0.63	15	18	23
Jammu & Kashmir	222,236	4,616,632	N.A.	6.76	0.84	6	16	N.A.
Kerala	38,864	21,347,375	549	1.18	3.89	18	12	5
Madhya Pradesh	442,841	41,654,119	94	13.47	7.60	1	6	21
Maharashtra	307,762	50,412,235	164	9.36	9.20	3	3	13
Manipur	22,356	1,072,753	48	0.68	0.20	20	20	24
Meghalaya	22,489	1,011,699	45	0.68	0.19	19	21	25
Mysore	191,773	29,299,014	153	5.83	5.34	8	8	15
Nagaland	16,527	516,449	31	0.50	0.09	21	23	26
Orissa	155,782	21,944,615	141	4.74	4.00	10	11	19
Punjab	50,362	13,551,060	269	1.53	2.47	16	14	10
Rajasthan	342,214	25,765,806	75	10.41	4.70	2	10	22
Sikkim	7,299	209,843	29	0.22	0.04	24	27	27
Tamil Nadu	130,069	41,199,168	317	3.96	7.52	11	7	8
Tripura	10,477	1,556,342	149	0.32	0.28	22	19	18
Uttar Pradesh	294,413	88,341,144	300	8.96	16.11	4	1	9
West Bengal	87,853	44,312,011	504	2.67	8.08	13	4	6

POPULATION-TAMIL NADU AND STATES 1971



AREA - TAMIL NADU AND STATES 1971



STATEMENT III-1—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Union Territories								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,293	115,133	14	0.25	0.02	23	28	29
Arunachal Pradesh	83,578	467,511	6	0.54	0.09	14	25	30
Chandigarh	114	257,251	2,257	N	0.05	29	26	2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	74,170	151	0.02	0.01	27	29	16
Delhi	1,485	4,065,698	2,738	0.05	0.74	26	17	1
Goa, Daman & Diu	3,813	857,771	225	0.12	0.16	25	22	12
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	32	31,810	994	N	0.01	30	30	3
Pondicherry	480	471,707	983	0.01	0.09	28	24	4

*Includes Mizo district, now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

While working out the density, the area and population of Jammu & Kashmir have been excluded as comparable data are not available.

N.A.—Not available. N—Denotes negligible percentage.

Six states are more populous than Tamil Nadu. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in the country accommodating 16.11 per cent of the nation's population. Bihar comes next, followed by Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Statement III-2 presents the district-wise distribution of population in Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT III-2

Distribution of population by districts

State/District	Population 1971		
	Persons	Males	Females
TAMIL NADU	41,199,168 (100.00)	20,828,021	20,371,147
1. Madras	2,469,449 (5.99)	1,297,195	1,172,254
2. Chengalpattu	2,907,599 (7.06)	1,492,978	1,414,621
3. North Arcot	3,755,797 (9.12)	1,905,360	1,850,437
4. South Arcot	3,617,723 (8.78)	1,836,950	1,780,773
5. Dharmapuri	1,677,775 (4.07)	852,274	825,501
6. Salem	2,992,616 (7.26)	1,524,329	1,468,287
7. Coimbatore	4,373,178 (10.62)	2,235,039	2,138,139
8. Nilgiris	494,015 (1.20)	254,120	239,895
9. Madurai	3,938,197 (9.56)	1,982,905	1,955,292
10. Tiruchirapalli	3,848,816 (9.34)	1,932,551	1,916,265
11. Thanjavur	3,840,732 (9.32)	1,926,043	1,914,689
12. Ramanathapuram	2,860,207 (6.94)	1,400,835	1,459,372
13. Tirunelveli	3,200,515 (7.77)	1,567,558	1,632,957
14. Kanniyakumari	1,222,549 (2.97)	619,884	602,665

Coimbatore (10.62%) is the most populous district in Tamil Nadu as it is also the largest district in area. Madras district which comprises the municipal corporation of Madras city and its con-urban areas accommodate 5.99 per cent of the state population though it is the smallest district in area. Dharmapuri, Kanniyakumari and the Nilgiris are the three sparsely populated districts in Tamil Nadu. Together, they have 8.24 per cent of the state's population which is less than that of South Arcot district.

Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli are industrially developed districts and it is quite natural that with many avenues of employment, these districts have attracted large numbers of both inter-state and inter-district immigrants. The 1961 census revealed that 2.62 per cent of Coimbatore district's population represented immigrants from within the country and 2.47 per cent from adjoining states of Kerala and Mysore. The corresponding figures in the 1971 census were 2.97 per cent and 2.76 per cent.

District's average population

The average population of a district in Tamil Nadu as per the 1971 census was 2.9 million as against 2.6 million in 1961. Though a new district (Dharmapuri) has been added to the list, the average has recorded an increase of four lakhs over 1961. Among the 14 districts, eight districts have populations above the state's average. The smaller districts of Dharmapuri, Kanniyakumari and Nilgiris along with the large districts of Madras, Chengalpattu and Ramanathapuram came below the line.

The districts having populations below the state's average invariably consist of either hilly and mountainous tracts or arid plains. However the Nilgiris, though being mountainous has attracted a large portion of inter-state and inter-district migrants. This may be due to the employment avenues available to migrants in the plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona etc., hydel projects and also in public sector industries. According to the 1961 census, 15.12 per cent of the district's population comprised of inter-state migrants. Of them, 14.35 per cent were migrants from the adjoining states. In the 1971 census, 13.31 per cent of the population represented inter-state migrants while 16.66 per cent were inter-district migrants.

The unevenness in population and area often works to the disadvantage of a smaller district. A rational delimitation on the area based on equitable distribution of population will ensure proper coordinated development. Moreover, the unwiedly districts often pose administrative problems. It seems appropriate that we should think in terms of a 'standard' district that could ensure a coordinated development of both urban and rural areas. Such a scheme should also lay emphasis on quicker development of backward areas. This can be well achieved by joining advanced areas with backward ones with due consideration for physiographical, social and economic factors. With these in mind, a scheme for reorganisation of districts is suggested below. Under this scheme, the Greater Metropolitan Area of Madras which will include the city of Madras and its spraw-over portions of Chengalpattu district has to be developed in stages over the next three decades. The state government has planned to cover an area of 150 km^2 with an estimated population of 5 million. The formulations should be treated on a separate footing mainly because the city of Madras should be developed on lines envisaged for other metropolitan cities in the country. The Nilgiris is the other district to be treated specially in lieu of its physiographical conditions. Barring these two, the other 12 districts may be reorganised into eighteen districts with six more new districts having their headquarters at Tiruvannamalai, Chidambaram, Palani, Mayuram, Sivakasi and Tuticorin. In addition the names of Chengalpattu, North Arcot and South Arcot districts may be changed into Kanchipuram, Vellore and Cuddalore districts. The following will be the composition of districts under this scheme.

STATEMENT III-3

Proposed standard districts

Name of district	Name of taluk	Total pop. 1971
1	2	3
I. *Madras (Greater Madras)*	1. City of Madras	24,69,449
	2. Saidapet (entire)	6,93,059
	3. Ponneri (portion)	69,468
	4. Chengalpattu (portion)	10,436
	5. Sriperumbudur (portion)	2,46,925
	6. Tiruvallur (one village)	8,818
		34,98,155
II. *Kanchipuram*	1. Ponneri (excluding the portion included in Madras).	1,08,243
	2. Tiruvallur ,,	2,14,849
	3. Sriperumbudur ,,	91,170
	4. Chengalpattu ,,	3,06,872
	5. Kanchipuram (entire)	2,73,255
	5A. Uthiramerur (sub-taluk)	1,04,200
	6. Arkonam (entire)	3,11,147
	7. Tiruttani (entire)	1,25,538
	7A. Pallipet (sub-taluk)	1,25,507
		16,60,778
III. *Vellore*	1. Gudiyatham	4,26,205
	2. Vellore	4,15,265
	3. Vaniyambadi	3,39,202
	4. Polur	2,92,954
	5. Arni	1,82,247
	6. Walajahpet	2,53,329
	7. Arcot	1,71,736
	8. Cheyyar	2,30,279
	9. Wandiwash	2,39,620
		25,50,837
IV. *Cuddalore*	1. Madurantakam	3,27,721
	2. Gingee	2,95,896
	3. Tindivanam	4,02,861
	4. Villupuram	4,23,530
	5. Cuddalore	6,64,831
		21,14,839
V. *Tiruvannamalai*	1. Tiruppattur	3,14,564
	2. Chengam	2,65,004
	3. Tiruvannamalai	3,14,245
	4. Kallakurichi	4,69,476
	5. Tirukoilur	4,56,637
		18,19,926
VI. *Dharmapuri*	1. Hosur	1,63,826
	2. Denkanikotta	2,12,254
	3. Krishnagiri	3,96,112
	4. Uthangarai	1,39,423
	5. Harur	2,80,197
	6. Dharmapuri	3,39,549
	6A. Palacode (sub-taluk)	1,46,414
		16,77,775
VII. *Nilgiris*	1. Gudalur	93,153
	2. Ootacamund	1,87,369
	3. Coonoor	2,13,493
		4,94,015
VIII. *Coimbatore*	1. Gobichettipalayam	4,81,690
	2. Avanashi	3,43,118
	3. Coimbatore	9,56,671
	4. Palladam	4,79,921
	5. Dharapuram	3,76,520
		26,37,920
IX. *Salem*	1. Erode	6,21,553
	2. Bhavani	3,17,253
	3. Omalur	2,58,144
	4. Mettur	2,51,759
	5. Sankari	2,89,846
	6. Tiruchengode	2,95,013
	7. Rasipuram	2,21,562
	8. Attur	3,89,485
		26,44,615

STATEMENT III-3—*Contd.*

STATEMENT III-3—*Contd.*

1	2	3
X. *Tiruchirapalli*	1. Namakkal	4,80,875
	2. Karur	3,96,307
	3. Thuraiyur	2,25,074
	4. Musiri	2,34,438
	5. Tiruchirapalli	6,61,710
	6. Kulithalai	2,91,049
	7. Vedasandur	2,08,480
		24,97,933
XI. *Chidambaram*	1. Vridhachalam	4,07,196
	2. Perambalur	3,40,306
	3. Lalgudi	3,05,292
	4. Airyalur	2,50,346
	5. Udayarpalayam	2,63,358
	6. Chidambaram	4,97,296
	7. Sirkali	2,12,954
		22,76,748
XII. *Palani*	1. Pollachi	5,22,628
	2. Udumalpet	2,73,824
	3. Palani	3,42,676
	4. Kodaikanal	71,453
	5. Dindigul	5,01,790
	6. Manapparai	2,24,254
		19,36,625
XIII. *Thanjavur*	1. Thanjavur	4,38,609
	2. Kulathur	2,14,904
	3. Tirumayam	1,97,443
	4. Alangudi	2,44,335
	5. Orthanad	2,27,850
	6. Pattukkottai	2,63,121
	7. Peravurani (sub-taluk)	1,20,319
	8. Arantangi	2,02,401
		19,08,382
XIV. *Mayuram*	1. Mayuram	4,15,667
	2. Kumbakonam	4,30,399
	3. Papanasam	2,63,050
	4. Nannilam	3,03,343
	5. Mannargudi	3,19,768
	6. Nagapattinam	3,22,401
	7. Thiruthuraipundi	3,20,850
		23,75,478
XV. *Madurai*	1. Melur	2,87,825
	2. Madurai North	1,70,375
	3. Madurai South	7,40,075
	4. Nilakottai	3,37,502
	5. Tirumangalam	2,18,076
	6. Usilampatti	2,49,880
	7. Periyakulam	3,73,048
	8. Uthamapalayam	4,37,017
		28,13,798

STATEMENT III-3—*Contd.*

1	2	3
XVI. *Ramanathapuram*	1. Tiruppathur	1,98,661
	2. Karaikudi (sub-taluk)	1,69,380
	3. Sivaganga	1,81,887
	4. Manamadurai (sub-taluk)	1,33,072
	5. Thiruvadanai	1,66,244
	6. Devakottai (sub-taluk)	90,028
	7. Paramakudi	1,77,246
	8. Ilayankudi (sub-taluk)	92,116
	9. Ramanathapuram	2,45,248
		14,53,882
XVII. *Sivakasi*	1. Srivilliputhur	1,98,202
	2. Rajapalayam (sub-taluk)	2,08,903
	3. Aruppukkottai	2,25,377
	4. Tiruchuli (sub-taluk)	77,301
	5. Mudukulathur	1,58,768
	6. Kamudi (sub-taluk)	96,108
	7. Sattur	2,63,117
	8. Virudhunagar (sub-taluk)	1,73,549
		14,06,325
XVIII. *Tirunelveli*	1. Sankaranayanarkoil	2,57,058
	2. Sivagiri (sub-taluk)	1,38,775
	3. Tenkasi	3,92,803
	4. Shencottah	76,502
	5. Ambasamudram	3,33,960
	6. Tirunelveli	4,19,005
		16,18,103
XIX. *Tuticorin*	1. Kovilpatti	2,21,460
	2. Vilathikulam	1,47,491
	3. Srivaikuntam	1,75,146
	4. Tuticorin	2,21,465
	5. Tiruchendur	3,36,133
		11,01,695
XX. *Kanniyakumari*	1. Vilavancode	3,89,828
	2. Kalkulam	4,14,497
	3. Thovala	78,252
	4. Agastheeswaram	3,39,972
	5. Nanguneri	3,73,628
		15,96,177

Districtwise population—A comparison with other states

The Indian Union is split into 360 units (343 districts and 17 units of union territories). The average population returned by a district in the states is 1,579,646. The average population returned by an unit among the union territories is 373,003. Compared to the above figures, Tamil Nadu has a higher district average of 2,942,798 persons. Apart from Tamil Nadu, other States which have higher averages than the nation's are

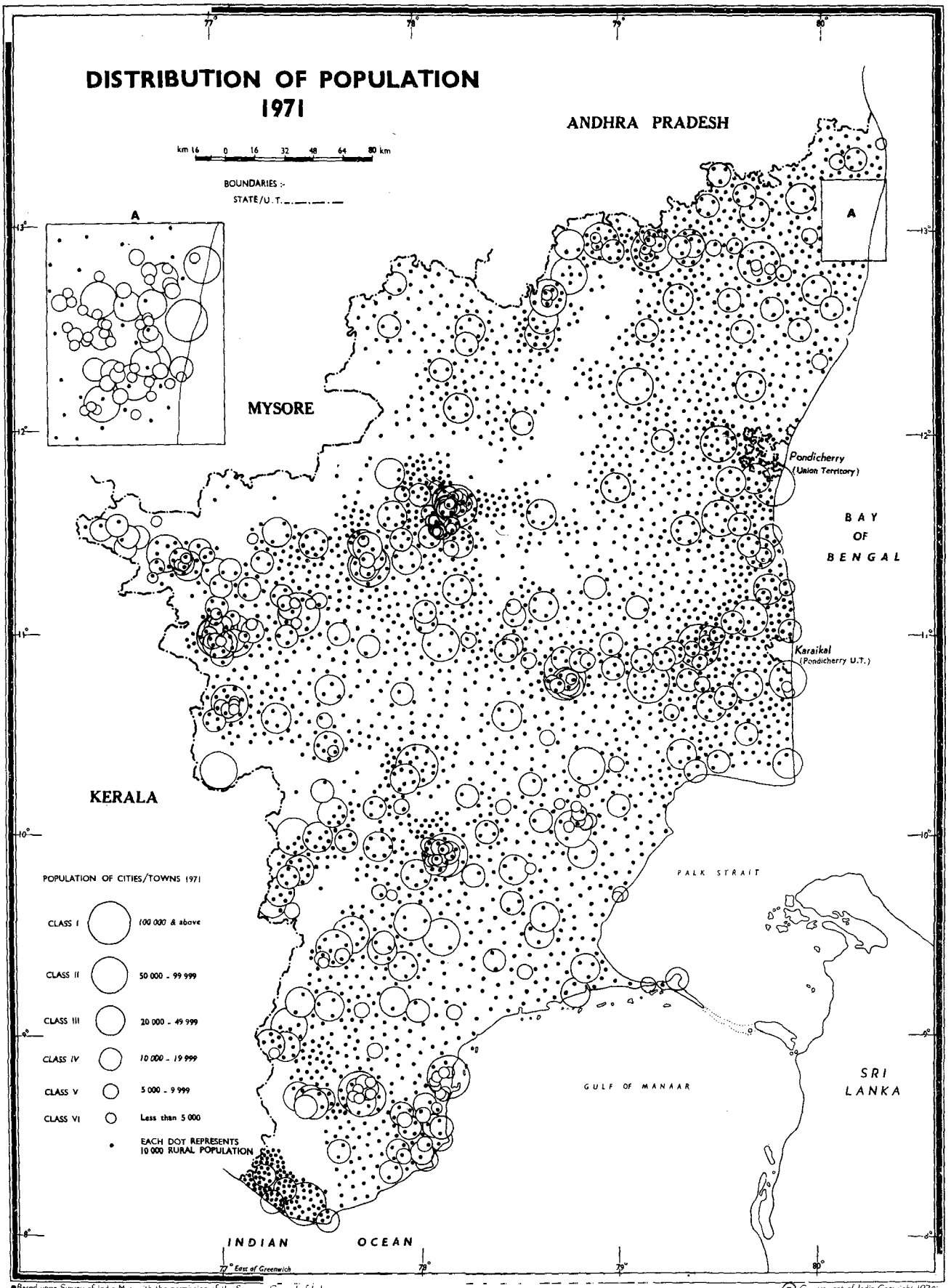
Andhra Pradesh (2,071,558), Bihar (3,314,904), Kerala (2,134,738), Maharashtra (1,938,932), Orissa (1,688,047), Uttar Pradesh (1,635,947) and West Bengal (2,769,501).

The average district population of various states in India and also the highest and lowest district population returned in each of them are provided below.

STATEMENT III-4

Largest and smallest districts and average size of districts in States

Sl. No.	State	Average pop.	No. of dts.	Above state average	Most poplous district	All India rank	Least populous district	All India rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,071,558	21	9	3,087,262 (East Godavari)	8	1,288,348 (Adilabad)	20
2.	Assam	1,495,754	10	7	2,854,183 (Kamrup)	10	76,047 (North Cachar Hills)	4
3.	Bihar	3,314,904	17	9	5,233,904 (Darbhanga)	3	1,466,417 (Dhanbad)	21
4.	Gujarat	1,405,130	19	10	2,910,307 (Ahmadabad)	9	94,185 (The Dang)	5
5.	Haryana	1,433,830	7	4	2,132,948 (Hisar)	14	630,610 (Jind)	17
6.	Himachal Pradesh	346,043	10	3	1,327,211 (Kangra)	16	23,538 (Lahul and Spiti)	2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	461,663	10	4	832,280 (Anantnag)	17	105,291 (Ladakh)	6
8.	Kerala	2,134,738	10	4	2,412,821 (Quilon)	13	1,685,342 (Palghat)	22
9.	Madnya Pradesh	968,700	43	16	2,613,531 (Raipur)	11	255,267 (Datia)	10
10.	Maharashtra	1,938,932	26	11	5,970,575 (Greater Bombay)	2	779,562 (Wardha)	18
11.	Manipur	214,551	5	1	763,260 (Manipur Central)	18	44,975 (Manipur West)	3
12.	Meghalaya	505,850	2	1	605,084 (United Khasi and Jaintia Hills)	20	406,615 (Garo Hills)	19
13.	Mysore	1,542,053	19	8	3,365,515 (Bangalore)	7	378,291 (Coorg)	11
14.	Nagaland	172,150	3	2	175,204 (Kohima)	21	168,242 (Mokokchung)	9
15.	Orissa	1,688,047	13	6	3,827,678 (Cuttack)	5	621,675 (Bandh Knondmals)	16
16.	Punjab	1,231,915	11	5	1,905,833 (Firozpur)	15	429,514 (Kapurthala)	14
17.	Rajasthan	990,993	26	12	2,482,385 (Jaipur)	12	166,761 (Jaisalmer)	8
18.	Sikkim	52,461	4	2	85,621 (Gangtot)	22	13,014 (Mangan)	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	2,942,798	14	8	4,373,178 (Coimbatore)	4	494,015 (Nilgiris)	15
20.	Tripura	518,781	3	1	751,605 (West Tripura)	19	399,728 (South Tripura)	12
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,635,947	54	23	3,366,953 (Meerut)	6	147,805 (Uttar Kashi)	7
22.	West Bengal	2,769,501	16	6	8,449,482 (Twenty four Parganas)	1	781,777 (Darjeeling)	19



●Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
●The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

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Size of population in taluks

Excluding Madras city which comes under the administration of the corporation of Madras, Tamil Nadu has 133 taluks comprising of 116 main taluks and 17 sub-taluks. Of these, 58 taluks are above the State average population for a taluk (291,201). The earlier delimitation of taluk boundaries, which was based more or less on the total revenue collection of the area has been continued without any scientific redistribution whatsoever except for certain bifurcations.

The impact of urbanisation is also felt in most of the populous taluks. In the industrial districts of Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli the concentration of population is evident in industrially advanced taluks in addition to agriculturally advanced ones. In Coimbatore, except Udumalpet, the other industrially and agriculturally advanced taluks have registered a higher average. In Madurai, the industrial taluks of Dindigul and Madurai South as also the non-industrial taluks of Palani, Periyakulam, Uthamapalayam, Nilakottai have registered a higher concentration. In Tiruchirapalli also, a heavy concentration is found in the industrially advanced taluks of Tiruchirapalli and Karur, as well as in agricultural taluks of Perambalur and Lalgudi. In Thanjavur district where agriculture is the mainstay, fertile taluks like Mayuram, Kumbakonam, Nannilam, Mannargudi and Nagapattinam have returned higher proportions. Along with them are included the taluks of Thanjavur and Thiruthuraipundi.

STATEMENT III-5

Population in taluks (1971)

No.of taluks/Inc. Sub-taluks	Average size of Population	Above state/ district average	Below state/ district average	Most populous	Least populous
1	2	3	4	5	6
TAMIL NADU (Excluding Madras City)					
133	291,201	58(61)	75(72)	956,671 (Coimbatore)	30,816 (Yercaud sub-taluk)
CHENGALPATTU					
12	242,300	4(5)	8(7)	693,053 (Saidapet)	98,306 (Pennalurpet sub-taluk)
NORTH SRCOT					
13	288,907	7(7)	6(6)	426,205 (Gudiyatham)	171,736 (Arcot)
SOUTH ARCOT					
8	452,215	8(4)	(4)	664,831 (Cuddalore)	295,896 (Gingee)
DHARMAPURI					
7	239,682	2(3)	5(4)	396,112 (Krishnagiri)	139,423 (Uthangarai)
SALEM					
9	332,513	4(3)	5(6)	775,116 (Salem)	30,816 (Yercaud sub-taluk)
COIMBATORE					
9	485,909	8(3)	1(6)	956,671 (Coimbatore)	273,824 (Udumalpet)
NILGIRIS					
3	174,672	—(2)	3(1)	213.493 (Coonoor)	93,153 (Gudalur)
MADURAI					
12	328,183	6(5)	6(7)	740,075 (Madurai South)	71,453 (Kodikanal)
TIRUCHIRAPALLI					
13	296,063	4(4)	9(9)	661,710 (Tiruchirapalli)	197,443 (Tirumayam)
THANJAVUR					
13	295,441	7(7)	6(6)	438,609 (Thanjavur)	120,319 (Peravurani sub-taluk)
RAMANATAHPURAM					
17	168,247	—(10)	17(7)	263,117 (Sattur)	77,301 (Tiruchuli sub-taluk)
TIRUNELVELI					
13	246,193	5(6)	8(7)	419,005 (Tirunelveli)	76,502 (Shencottah)
KANNIYAKUMARI					
4	305,637	3(2)	1(2)	414,497 (Kalkulam)	78,252 (Thovala)

NOTE.—In Col. 3, number of taluks above the State average is given first.

The number of taluks above the district average is given within brackets.

For purpose of this table, taluks and independent sub-taluks have been taken together.

The former of course has the urban influence. In Salem district, Salem, Tiruchengode, Attur and Namakkal have returned large populations. Salem has a heavy concentration mainly because of the town of Salem with its urban agglomerations. In the southern district of Tirunelveli also, taluks like Tirunelveli, Tenkasi, Ambasamudram, Tiruchendur and Nanguneri with fertile lands have larger populations than the state average.

Density of population

The density of population in Tamil Nadu as per the 1971 census is 317 persons per km². The following table indicates the density for various census counts since 1901.

	Density
1901	148
1911	161
1921	166
1931	180
1941	202
1951	232
1961	259
1971	317

Tamil Nadu ranks as the fourth densely populated state in India. Among all the states and UTs, the highest density has been registered by Delhi UT (2738) and the lowest by the Arunachal Pradesh (6). Only Kerala (549), West Bengal (504) and Bihar (324) have registered a higher density than Tamil Nadu. The neighbouring states of Andhra Pradesh (157) and Karnataka (153) have recorded roughly half of Tamil Nadu's density. Comparing to the nation's density (173), the density of Tamil Nadu is higher by 144.

Districtwise density and causes of variation

The districtwise break-up of density figures is given below.

STATEMENT III-6

Area, population and density by districts in Tamil Nadu

Unit	Area in (km²)	Population (1971)	Density (1971)	Density (1961)
TAMIL NADU	130,069·0	41,199,168	317	250
1. Madras	128·0	2,469,449	19,293	13,648
2. Chengalapattu	7,920·0	2,907,509	367	269
3. North Arcot	12,265·0	3,755,797	306	259
4. South Arcot	10,898·0	3,617,723	332	280
5. Dharmapuri	9,643·0	1,677,775	174	138
6. Salem	8,643·0	2,992,616	346	208
7. Coimbatore	15,673·0	4,373,178	279	228
8. Nilgiris	2,549·0	494,015	194	161
9. Madurai	12,629·0	3,938,197	312	255
10. Tiruchirapalli	14,291·0	3,848,816	269	224
11. Thanjavur	9,735·0	3,840,732	395	335
12. Ramanathapuram	12,578·0	2,960,207	227	194
13. Tirunelveli	11,433·0	3,200,515	280	239
14. Kanniyakumari	1,684·0	1,222,549	726	596

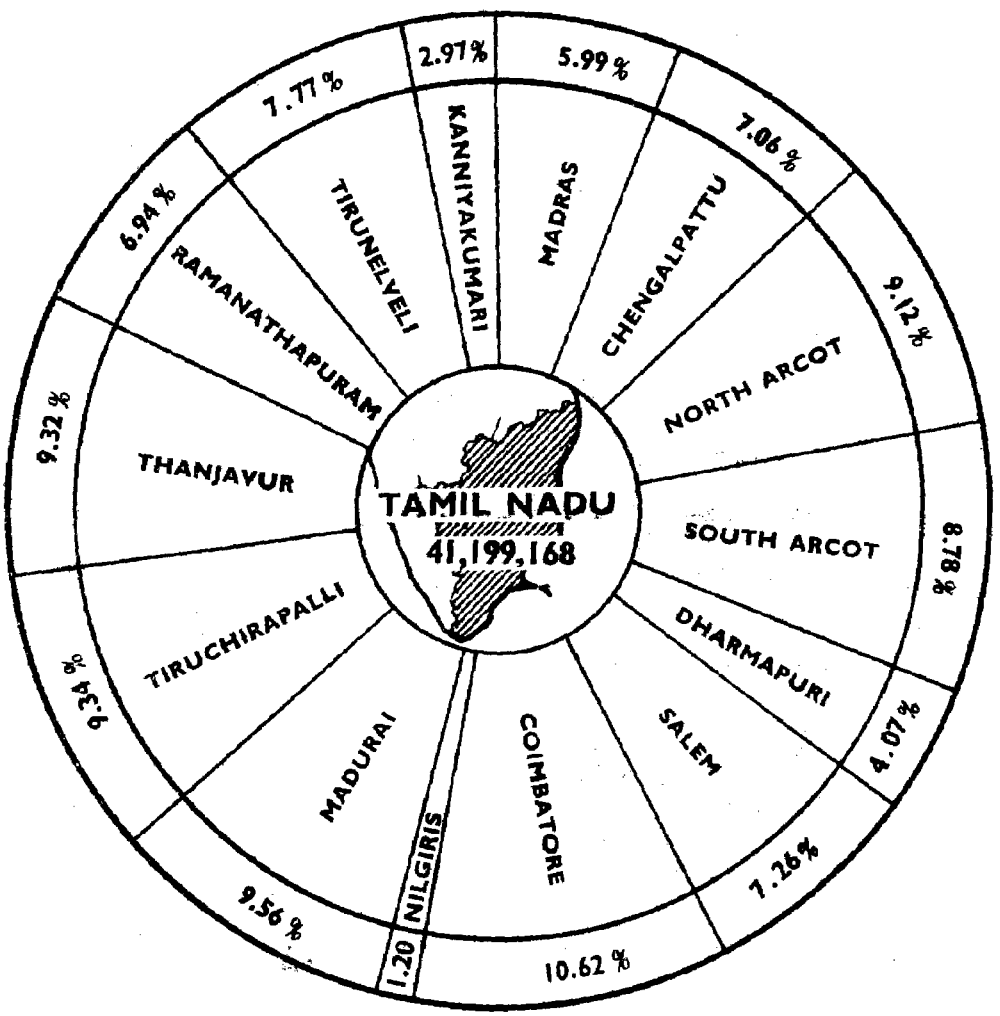
NOTE : Density of population for 1961 is worked out on the basis of the area figures supplied by the State Land Records Department.

Six districts have recorded a density above the state average of 317. They are Madras, Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Salem, Thanjavur and Kanniyakumari. Among them the district of Madras (which includes the Madras corporation) with its con-urban areas ranks first (19,293). Barring Madras city Kanniyakumari is the next densely populated district (726). In fact the density in Kanniyakumari will be even higher if one discounts the mountains and hilly areas of the district and takes into account only the limited space available for habitation.

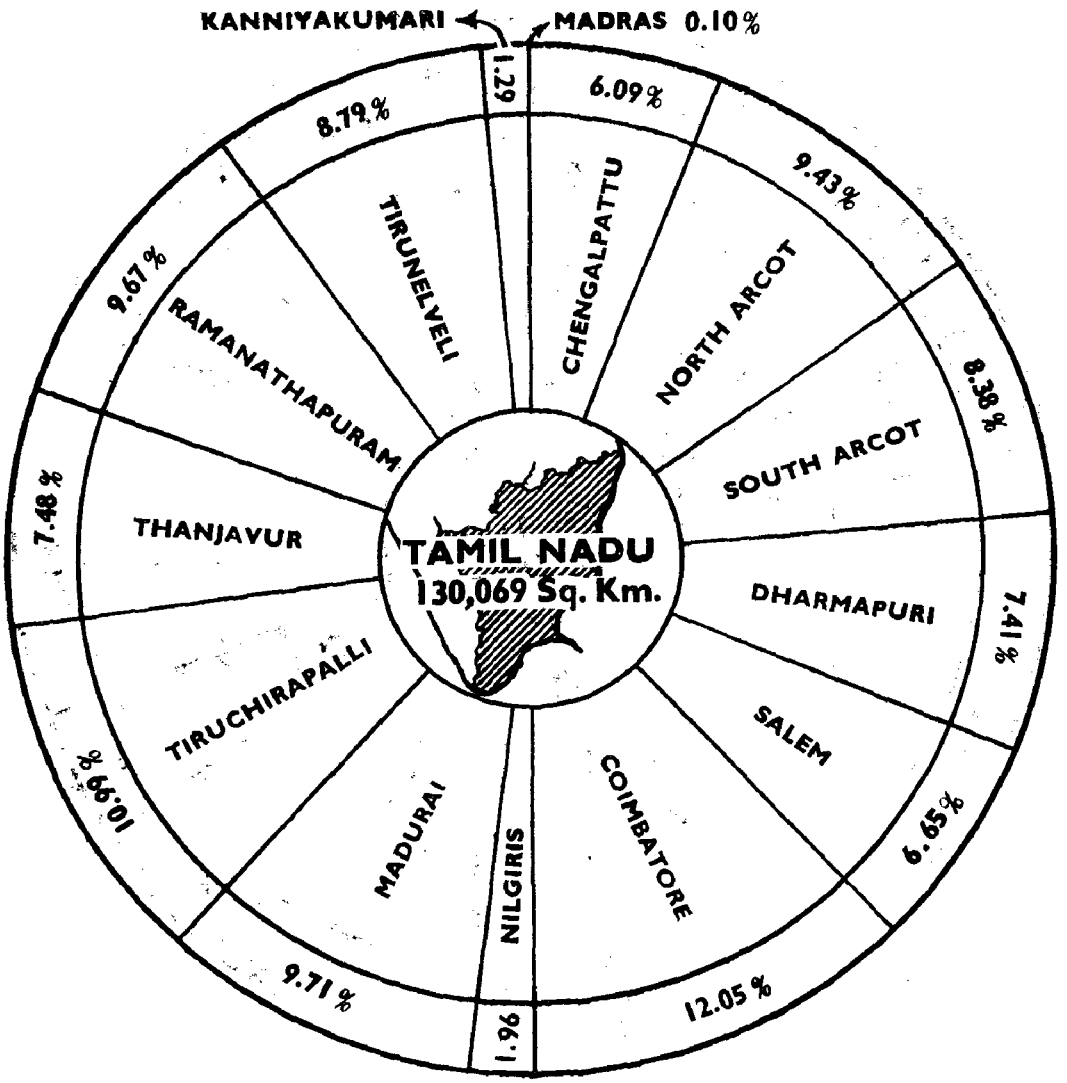
Among districts having a density below the state average, Dharmapuri (174) and the Nilgiris (194) are in the last rungs. Populous districts like Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai have recorded a low density when compared to other districts. This is partly because of their size.

If we compare the figures for 1961 and 1971 we find a spectacular increase in density in the districts of Madras, Kanniyakumari and Salem. The district area remaining constant during the last decennium except in the case of Salem, the decadal variation is mainly determined by the rate of population growth. The former Salem district has now been bifurcated into Salem and Dharmauri and the respective density figures returned by them are 346 and 174. The lowest increase has been recorded by the districts of Ramanathapuram and Nilgiris (33). The district of Madras has recorded the highest increase of 5,645 persons per km². Its suburban district, Chengalpattu has also registered an increase of 98 persons per km² over the 1961 census density. The industrial complexes around the city of Madras have sprawled into the jurisdiction of Chengalpattu and the working population with their dependents have made their homes around their working

POPULATION - TAMIL NADU AND DISTRICTS
1971



AREA - TAMIL NADU AND DISTRICTS
1971



sites. Repatriates from countries like Burma have been accommodated in rehabilitation camps built in the surrounding villages near the city lying within the boundaries of Chengalpattu district. The increase in density in Kanniyakumari may be due to its smallness in area. It also adjoins Kerala from where migration into this district is quite common. Ramanathapuram is a district of arid plains where avenues of employment are almost nil for migrants. The Nilgiris is mountainous. In regions where the economy is agricultural, the size and density of population is determined primarily by the productivity of the area which in turn depends on its land and irrigation resources, the degree of exploitation of these resources. In industrial areas, the size of population is governed by the size of the industry, the employment potentialities available, trade and commercial activities and consequent urbanisation of the region. Urban units generally come up around industrial centres and they absorb the surplus population from rural areas.

The statement below gives details of area, population and density of each taluk in the state.

STATEMENT III-7

Talukwise density of population

Sl.No.	Unit	Area (km^2)	Population	Density
1	2	3	4	5
I.	*Chengalpattu*			
1.	Gummidipoondi	417.28	103,232	247
2.	Ponneri	664.56	177,711	267
3.	Pennalurpet	375.84	98,306	262
4.	Tiruvallur	634.11	223,667	353
5.	Pallipet	343.24	125,507	366
6.	Tiruttani	460.32	125,538	273
7.	Sriperumbudur	792.20	338,095	427
8.	Saidapet	588.32	693,059	1178
9.	Chengalpattu	1128.39	317,308	281
10.	Kanchipuram	684.39	273,255	399
11.	Uthiramerur	420.56	104,200	248
12.	Maduranthakam	1373.76	327.721	239
II.	*North Arcot*			
1.	Arkonam	841.91	311,147	370
2.	Walajahpet	603.29	253,329	420
3.	Gudiyatham	1098.75	426,205	388
4.	Vaniyambadi	1018.74	339,202	333
5.	Tiruppattur	870.61	314,564	361
6.	Vellore	928.75	415,265	447
7.	Arni	420.32	182.247	434
8.	Cheyyar	847.60	230,279	272
9.	Wandiwash	879.15	239,620	273
10.	Polur	1548.84	292,954	189
11.	Chengam	1689.51	265,004	157
12.	Tiruvannamalai	970.19	314,245	324
13.	Arcot	515.60	171,736	333

STATEMENT III.7—*Contd.*

1	2	3	
III.	*South Arcot*		
1.	Gingee	1061.17	295,896	279
2.	Tindivanam	1454.21	402,861	277
3.	Villupuram	910.75	423,530	465
4.	Tirukoilur	1513.21	456,617	302
5.	Kallakurichi	2262.03	469,476	208
6.	Vridhachalam	1483.19	407,196	275
7.	Cuddalore	1168.61	664.831	569
8.	Chidambaram	1045.71	497,296	476
IV.	*Dharmapuri*			
1.	Hosur	961.72	163,826	170
2.	Denkanikottah	2115.48	212,254	100
3.	Krishnagiri	1668.54	396,112	237
4.	Uthangarai	652.10	139,423	214
5.	Harur	1844.00	280,197	152
6.	Palacode	562.28	146,414	260
7.	Dharmapuri	1856.83	339,549	183
V.	*Salem*			
1.	Mettur	776.72	251,759	324
2.	Omalur	666.46	258,144	387
3.	Yercaud	382.71	30,816	81
4.	Salem	982.00	775,116	789
5.	Sankari	717.20	289,846	404
6.	Tiruchengode	844.16	295,103	349
7.	Rasipuram	817.48	221,562	271
8.	Attur	1685.88	389,485	231
9.	Namakkal	1767.75	480,875	272
VI.	*Coimbatore*			
1.	Bhavani	1482.54	317,253	214
2.	Gobichettipalayam	2923.13	481,690	165
3.	Erode	1552.55	621,553	400
4.	Dharapuram	2210.95	376,520	170
5.	Palladam	1515.77	479,921	317
6.	Avaneshi	1277.49	343,118	269
7.	Coimbatore	1368.45	956,671	699
8.	Pollachi	1835.82	522,628	285
9.	Udumalpet	1437.09	273,824	191
VII.	*Nilgiris*			
1.	Gudalur	722.25	93,153	129
2.	Ootacamund	1196.89	187,369	155
3.	Coonoor	623.36	213,493	342
VIII.	*Madurai*			
1.	Vedasandur	1037.57	208,480	201
2.	Dindigul	1366.43	501,790	367
3.	Palni	1522.91	342,676	225
4.	Kodaikanal	1054.71	71,453	68
5.	Periyakulam	1773.56	373,048	210
6.	Uthamapalayam	1470.22	437,017	297
7.	Nilakottai	1063.04	337,502	317
8.	Melur	1253.74	237,825	230
9.	Madurai (North)	476.14	170,375	358
10.	Madurai (South)	338.40	740.075	2187
11.	Usilampatti	1034.89	249,880	241
12.	Tirumangalam	1827.72	218,076	263

STATEMENT III-7—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
IX.	*Tiruchirapalli*			
1.	Perambalur	1757.26	340,306	194
2.	Udayarpalayam	943.30	263,358	279
3.	Ariyalur	996.01	250,346	251
4.	Lalgudi	966.02	305,292	316
5.	Thuraiyur	1000.59	225,074	225
6.	Musiri	754.52	234,438	311
7.	Karur	1580.91	396,307	251
8.	Kulithalai	1276.22	291,049	228
9.	Manaparai	1098.50	224,254	204
10.	Tiruchirapalli	699.53	661,710	946
11.	Kulathur	1333.98	214,904	161
12.	Alangudi	894.25	244,335	273
13.	Thirumayam	948.46	197,443	208
X.	*Thanjavur*			
1.	Sirkali	441.96	212,954	482
2.	Mayuram	731.62	415,667	568
3.	Kumbakonam	548.61	430,399	785
4.	Nannilam	753.02	303,343	403
5.	Papanasam	590.73	263,050	445
6.	Thanjavur	936.00	438,609	469
7.	Orathanad	854.91	227,850	267
8.	Mannargudi	780.94	319,768	409
9.	Nagapattinam	621.52	322,401	519
10.	Thiruthuraipundi	1285.05	320,850	250
11.	Pattukkottai	712.36	263,121	369
12.	Peravurani	394.63	120,319	305
13.	Arantangi	1039.19	202,401	195
XI.	*Ramanathapuram*			
1.	Tiruppathur	871.02	198,661	228
2.	Karaikudi	606.90	169,380	279
3.	Sivaganga	1144.09	181,887	159
4.	Manamadurai	634.28	133,072	210
5.	Devakottai	458.29	90,028	196
6.	Thiruvadanai	951.99	166,244	175
7.	Ilayangudi	422.27	92,116	218
8.	Paramakudi	737.59	177,246	240
9.	Ramanathapuram	865.47	245,248	283
10.	Kamudhi	577.14	96,108	167
11.	Mudukulathur	1084.22	158,768	146
12.	Tiruchuli	551.00	77,301	140
13.	Aruppukkottai	1030.56	225,377	219
14.	Virudhunagar	590.20	178,549	303
15.	Sattur	918.60	263,117	286
16.	Srivilliputhur	664.89	198,202	298
17.	Rajapalayam	467.08	208,903	447
XII.	*Tirunelveli*			
1.	Sankaranayanarkoil	1095.69	257,058	235
2.	Kovilpatti	1010.43	221,460	219
3.	Ottapidaram	739.89	107,089	145
4.	Tuticorin	344.45	221,465	643
5.	Srivaikuntam	597.34	175,146	293
6.	Tirunelveli	862.37	419,005	486
7.	Tenkasi	1013.62	392,803	388
8.	Shencottah	183.24	76,502	418
9.	Ambasamudram	1290.49	333,960	259
10.	Nanguneri	1825.61	373,628	205
11.	Tiruchendur	837.09	336,133	402
12.	Vilathikulam	1105.92	147,491	133
13.	Sivagiri	499.39	138,775	278
XIII.	*Kanniyakumari*			
1.	Vilavancode	431.75	389,828	903
2.	Kalkulam	593.63	414,497	698
3.	Thovala	369.08	78,252	212
4.	Agastheeswaram	277.39	339,972	1225

Density by taluks

Almost all the densely populated taluks have a territorial or functional supremacy over their low-density counterparts.

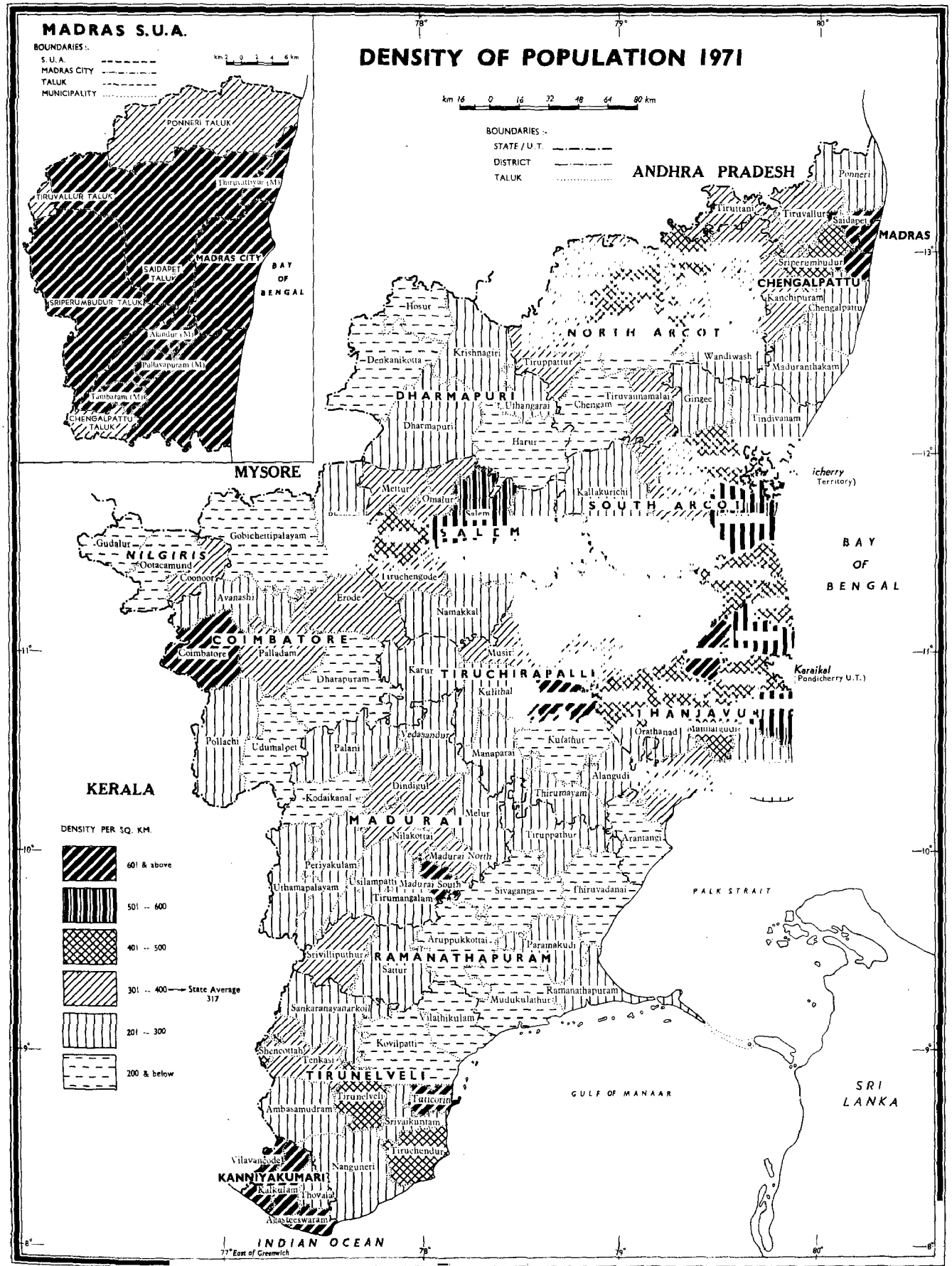
In Chengalpattu, Saidapet taluk has returned the highest density (1178) and Uthiramerur taluk lowest (248). With Saidapet, two other taluks Sriperumbudur and Kanchipuram have registered a density above the district. All the three taluks have returned large numbers of industrial working force. Saidapet and Sriperumbudur taluks lie adjacent to the metropolis and their urban units form the satellite towns of the latter. Many an industrial complex have arisen on their soil with a resultant increase in the density of the population especially of migrants.

Kanchipuram is well known for its silk weaving and handloom industries. In addition, all the three taluks have fertile lands which provide employment for men and women during the agricultural season.

Among low-density taluks, Pallipet, Tiruvallur and Chengalpattu have a somewhat higher density and many of their constituent towns and villages lie closer to the city of Madras. The other low density taluks are mostly agricultural.

In North Arcot district, nine out of 13 taluks have returned a density above the district's average. They are Arkonam, Walajahpet, Gudiyatham, Vaniyambadi, Tiruppattur, Vellore, Arni, Tiruvannamalai and Arcot. The highest density (447) has been returned by Vellore taluk and the lowest (157) by Chengam taluk. The fort town Vellore is the district headquarters. A renowned medical institution run by Christian missionaries and affiliated medical college and health centres, various other educational and technical institutions managed both in private and public sectors and trading activities all combined have accounted for the higher density in the taluk.

Among other taluks, Arkonam and Tiruvannamalai have better communication services which have made these taluk headquarters important trading centres. Wallajahpet, Gudiyatham, Arni and Vaniyambadi are industrial taluks and have returned a considerable



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

number of workers in both household and non-household industries. The low density taluks of Cheyyar, Wandiwash, Polur and Chengam are predominantly agricultural except in certain pockets of Cheyyar taluk where handloom weaving is the major industrial avocation. In Polur, and Cheyyar taluks, increase in area accounts for thin density.

In South Arcot, out of eight taluks only three—Cuddalore Chidambaram and Villupuram have registered a density above the district average. (332) Cuddalore (569) has registered the highest density, followed by Chidambaram. Cuddalore is the district headquarters. Chidambaram is a fertile taluk and also is an educational centre wherein the Annamalai university is situated. Chidambaram town is a religious centre and its famous temple of Nataraja is of both religious and tourist importance. Villupram taluk has better road and rail communications and this has made the taluk town, Villupuram, an important trading centre. Most of the low density taluks of the district lie in dry farming tracts. This is evident from the low listing of industrial workers in these taluks when compared to the three densely populated taluks.

In Dharmapuri district, the taluks of Krishnagiri, Uthangarai, Palacode and Dharmapuri have returned a density above the district average (174). The highest density (260) was registered by Palacode taluk, followed by Krishnagiri (237), Uthangarai (214) and Dharmapuri (183). Dharmapuri district is a predominantly dry tract and this is the main reason for its sparse density. Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri taluks have returned large numbers of agricultural and industrial workers, which shows that employment opportunities are more in these two taluks. The low density taluks have returned a comparatively low proportion of working population both in the agricultural and industrial sectors.

In Salem district, out of nine taluks, four have registered a density above the district average (346). They are Salem (789), Sankari (404), Omalur (387) and Tiruchengode (349). The lowest density has been registered by Yercaud (81). Yercaud is a hilly taluk where coffee and other plantation crops occupy most of the area. The high density taluks of Salem, Sankari, Omalur and Tiruchengode have returned larger numbers of workers in agriculture and industries. Compared to these taluks, Attur and Namakkal are considered to be fertile and the agricultural force is comparatively more in these taluks than any other. But these taluks are large in extent and consequently the density is not high. The low density taluks lie mostly in arid tracts. Salem being the district town with its industrialised agglomerations, one may expect a heavy concentration in Salem taluk. The low density taluks in the district except Attur and Namakkal have small labour forces.

By virtue of its large area, Coimbatore district has registered a low density (279) in comparison to other districts. Among its nine taluks, Coimbatore, Erode, Palladam and Pollachi have registered a density higher than the district's. Coimbatore taluk (699) tops the list. The district town of Coimbatore lies in this area and its urban development and industrial growth account for its increased density. In other high density taluks also the employment potentialities both in agriculture and industries are more in comparison to the low density taluks. The lowest density returned in the district (165) was found in Gobichettipalayam taluk. This taluk is large in area. The other extensive taluk (Dharapuram) has also registered a low density (170).

In the Nilgiris, Coonoor (342) is the only taluk that has registered a density above the district average (194). The location of villages and towns in an advantageously low altitude, good communication facilities and salubrious climate have made it an ideal taluk for settlement. Moreover, when compared to the other taluks, the employment potentialities are high in Coonoor and it has returned the highest proportion of working force in the district. Moreover the working force engaged in agricultural and industrial avocation in the taluk outnumber their counterparts in other taluks.

Four taluks in Madurai district, Madurai South, Madurai North, Dindigul and Nilakottai, have registered a density above the district average. Among them, Madurai South has registered the highest density (2187). The lowest was (68) in Kodaikanal taluk. Kodaikanal is a hilly taluk having a sparse population of 71,453 persons spread over an area of 1054.71 km^2 a greater portion of this being occupied by forest and plantations.

Among the high density taluks of Madurai North and Madurai South the city of Madurai, the second largest city in Tamil Nadu, is located in the latter. Dindigul is an industrial town and Nilakottai is agriculturally rich. An analysis of the employment potential in the district indicates a comparatively high degree of potentiality both in agricultural and industrial fields in the high density taluks. Among the low density taluks, Tirumangalam, Periyakulam and Palni are comparatively bigger in area. Vedasandur and Usilampatti are mostly dry farming taluks.

In Tiruchirapalli district, five out of 13 taluks have registered a density above the district average (269). They are Tiruchirapalli (946), Lalgudi (316), Musiri (311), Udayarpalayam (279) and Alangudi (273). Among the major contributing factors, the smallness of the taluk seems to be a prominent cause for high density. Tiruchirapalli taluk has the district headquarters, Trichy. It is one of the important towns in Tamil Nadu and its increasing activities in the industrial and trading spheres have made it a settling point for the job-seeking sector of the population. Heavy industries like Bharath Heavy Electricals, the small arms factory etc. are located in this taluk. Lalgudi and Musiri are agriculturally prosperous taluks. The lowest density in the district (161) was registered by Kulathur taluk. This is preceded by Perambalur, the largest taluk in the district. The other taluks where low density is noted are mostly dry farming taluks.

In Thanjavur, out of 13 taluks/sub-taluks, eight taluks have registered a higher density than the district's average (395). They are Kumbakonam (785), Mayuram (568), Nagapattinam (519), Sirkali (482), Thanjavur (469), Papanasam (445), Mannargudi (409) and Nannilam (403). Kumbakonam taluk has recorded the highest density in the district and this may be attributed to the comparatively small area of the taluk. Moreover the taluk is noted for its trading and industrial activities which have a say in the settlement of population. The high density taluks have a general note of fertility. The lands are being fed by the waters of the Cauvery. Agriculture provides employment opportunities to men and women. The low density taluks are dry and the employment potentialities are relatively low.

In Ramanathapuram, eight out of 17 taluks/sub-taluks have registered a density above the district average (227). The heighest density has been recorded by Rajapalayam taluk which has been a commercial centre. The other commercially active taluks of Virudhunagar, Srivilliputhur and Sattur have also recorded high density. Sattur and Virudhunagar are industrially prominent. Ramanathapuram taluk wherein the renowned temple town Rameswaram is situated is another populous taluk. The taluks of Karaikudi, Paramakudi and Tiruppathur complete the list of other higher density taluks in the district. Karaikudi town is an educational centre. The low density taluks mostly lie in backward regions wherein the employment potentialities are considerably low.

In Tirunelveli district, the taluks of Tuticorin, Srivaikuntam, Tirunelveli, Tenkasi, Shencottah and Tiruchendur have recorded densities above the district average (280). Tuticorin has recorded the highest density of 643 persons per km^2. This is the highest density recorded in the district followed by Tirunelveli. Tuticorin is a new taluk carved out of Srivaikuntam and extends over a small area of 344.45 km^2. Tuticorin is the second populous town in the district. Tirunelveli taluk has recorded a higher density for the following reasons. The district headquarters town lies in this taluk and this has led to a spurt in industrial growth in and around the town. Almost all the important educational institutions are located in the twin towns of Tirunelveli and Palayamkottai which is a sufficient reason for the higher density of the taluks. The main reason for high concentration in the taluks of Tenkasi, Shencottah, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur is the fertility of these regions and abundant cultivation of paddy irrigated by the Tambraparni. The other fertile taluk, Ambasamudram has registered only a low density which may be due to the vastness of the taluk. The low density taluks in this district are mostly in the dry region and the employment potentialities are comparatively low in them.

Kanniyakumari district as a whole is subject to a higher degree of density (726). It is the highest in the state excepting Madras city. Among its four taluks, Agasteeswaram and Vilavancode have excelled the district average. The district headquarter town of Nagercoil lies in Agasteeswaram and the higher educatioal institutions are located in the district headquarters. Moreover the taluk by itself is fertile and has given a fillip for settlement in this taluk. Among the two less populous taluks of Kalkulam and Thovala, the latter has a surprisingly very low density.

STATEMENT III-8

Distribution of census houses (Districtwise)—1971

Total Rural Urban	Total No. of census houses	% of total in State	No. of residential houses	No. of households	Population	No. of households per 1000 occupied census houses	Average size or household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			TAMIL NADU				
T	9,563,530	100·00	7,708,173	8,503,049	41,199,168	1,115	4·8
R	6,849,670	100·00	5,658,916	6,108,263	28,734.334	1,079	4·7
U	2,713,860	100·00	2,049,257	2,484,786	12,464,834	1,213	5·0
			Madras				
T	463,785	4·85	338,414	444,788	2,469,449	1,314	5·6
R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U	463,785	17·00	338,414	444,788	2,469,449	1,314	5·6
			Chengalpattu				
T	608,700	6·36	530,397	599,324	2,907,599	1,130	4·9
R	415,530	6·07	375,924	303,083	1,896 909	1,046	4·8
U	193,170	7·12	154,473	206,241	1,010,690	1,335	4·9
			North Arcot				
T	823,470	8·61	635,101	750,066	3,755,797	1,181	5·0
R	673,270	9·83	527,702	601,765	2,972.702	1,140	4·9
U	150,200	5·53	107,399	148,301	783,095	1,381	5·3

STATEMENT III-8—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			South Arcot				
T	800,140	8·37	659,000	747,506	3,616,723	1,134	4·8
R	698,220	10·19	573,262	646,306	31,04,726	1,127	4·8
U	101,920	3·75	85,738	101,200	512,997	1,180	5·1
			Dharmapuri				
T	341,260	3·57	290,774	312,075	1,677,775	1,073	5·4
R	308,730	4·51	267,842	284,975	1,533,834	1,064	5·4
U	32,530	1·20	22,932	27,100	143,941	1,182	5·3
			Salem				
T	735,280	7·69	619,361	652,158	2,992,616	1,053	4·6
R	556,955	8·13	475,992	491,672	2,197,234	1,033	4·5
U	178,325	6·57	143,369	160,486	795,382	1,119	5·0
			Coimbatore				
T	1,039,200	10·87	853,550	958,128	4,373,178	1,123	4·6
R	681,065	9·94	566,384	632,052	2,816,936	1,116	4·5
U	358,135	13·20	287,166	326,076	1,556,242	1,135	4·8
			Nilgiris				
T	131,210	1·37	95,771	98,958	494,015	1,033	5·0
R	68,300	1·00	49,001	50,270	250,780	1,026	5·0
U	62,820	2·31	46,770	48,688	243,235	1,041	5·0
			Madurai				
T	920,915	9·63	687,356	819,581	3,938,197	1,102	4·8
R	626,560	9·15	502,373	557,025	2,614,003	1,109	4·7
U	294,355	10·85	184,983	262,556	1,324,194	1,419	5·0
			Tiruchirapalli				
T	953,605	9·97	771,112	830,340	3,848,816	1,077	4·6
R	751,530	10·97	605,554	653,919	2,991,808	1,080	4·6
U	202,075	7·45	165,558	176,421	857,008	1,066	4·9
			Thanjavur				
T	878,055	9·18	750,750	821,194	3,840,732	1,094	4·7
R	707,970	10·34	618,791	657,954	3,052,694	1,063	4·6
U	170,085	6·27	131,968	163,240	788,038	1,237	4·8
			Ramanathapuram				
T	746,960	7·81	589,206	616,932	2,860,207	1,047	4·6
R	555,475	8·11	450,347	459,733	2,113,545	1,021	4·6
U	191,485	7·05	138,859	157,199	746,662	1,132	4·7
			Tirunelveli				
T	864,840	9·04	678,025	713,721	3,200,515	1,053	4·5
R	594,085	8·67	470,595	489,389	2,171,019	1,040	4·4
U	270,755	9·98	207,530	224,332	1,029,496	1,081	4·6
			Kanniakumari				
T	256,110	2·68	209,347	228,278	1,222,549	1,090	5·4
R	211,890	3·09	175,249	190,120	1,018,144	1,085	5·4
U	44,220	1·63	34,098	38,158	204,405	1,119	5·4

Density of census houses

Let us now look at households in correlation with their residential set-up. At the 1971 census, a census house has been defined as a built-up structure or part of a structure having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc. used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purposes like shop, place of business, industry etc. or both as shop-cum-dwelling, workshop-cum-dwelling etc. Thus if a building had a number of flats or block with separate entances of their own and each flat or block functioned as a separate viable unit, having a separate opening to a public path or a common passage, each of them has been considered as a separate census house. Similarly, independent blocks of buildings within a common enclosure like colonies built within compounds were treated as separate census houses. However is certain cases, the common enclosure may be treated as a separate building bearing a single house number. In such cases, all the blocks in the single enclosure were considered as a single building and each block having a separate entrance as a separate census house. Thus the blocks may form part of a single building, but are considered as separate

census houses capable of functioning as independent units. It was in the 1951 census that a demarcation between census house and census household was drawn clearly. The census house was defined as an occupied residential house, i.e. a dwelling with a separate entrance. Different parts of the building structurally separated and provided with main entrances so as to give independent access to each part were recognised and numbered as separate houses. A household was defined as a group of people who lived together and took their food from a common kitchen. In 1961, a uniform definition of census house and census household was adopted and uniform houselist was prescribed for enumerating the houses. The term census house was given an expanded meaning in which not only occupied residential houses, but non-residential houses were also brought under the fold of census houses. In addition, certain basic data on housing like the material of wall and roof, number of rooms available, tenure on which it was held, the purpose for which they were occupied and also the number of occupants of dwellings were collected. These were published as "Report on housing and establishment" (Part IV-A) and "Housing and establishment tables" (Part IV-B). During this census, the definition of a census house is more or less the same as in 1961. As in 1961, data of census houses have been collected under various classifications in two formats called Houselist and Establishment schedule. The format contains the following broad clauses.

(1) Identification.

(2) Classification into residential, non-residential and residential cum-non-residential houses.

(3) If residential, the number of rooms, number of occupants living etc.

(4) If non-residential, the use to which it is put such as industrial, trading or other establishments or vacant.

(5) Establishment particulars were entered separately in the establishment schedule which contains the details of identification, nature of industry, trade or other activities carried on by the establishments, kind of power or fuel used, the number of persons employed in such establishments, if trade, the nature of trade, whether wholesale or retail etc.

The houselisting operation in this state as elsewhere in the Indian Union was conducted in March 1970, a year ahead of the 1971 census. As per the houselist, the total number of census houses in the state was 9,563,530. Of these, 6,849,670 were in rural areas and 2,713,860 in urban areas. During houselisting, 92.98 per cent of these houses were reported to have been occupied and 7.02 per cent unoccupied. The proportion of unoccupied houses is 7.25 per cent were in rural areas and 6.45 per cent in urban areas. Among occupied houses, 86.95 per cent were registered as wholly residential and the remaining were either partly residential or wholly non-residential used for establishment purposes.

The percentage composition of wholly and partly residential houses to the total houses in rural and urban areas was 84.48 per cent and 80.54 per cent respectively. In non-industrial regions, residential units are in larger proportion. Tamil Nadu being predominantly an agricultural state, the residential units outnumber the non-residential units. The following statement gives the distribution of census houses among different districts in the state.

STATEMENT III-9

Distribution of census houses and their percentages in the districts

State/District	Total no. of census houses	% to total census houses in state
1	2	3
TAMIL NADU	9,563,530	100.00
Madras	463,785	4·85
Chengalpattu . . .	608,700	6·36
North Arcot	823,470	8·61
South Arcot	800,140	8·37
Dharmapuri	341,260	3·57
Salem	735,280	7·69
Coimbatore . . .	1,039,200	10·87
Nilgiris	131,210	1·37
Madurai . . .	920,915	9·63
Tiruchirapalli . . .	953,605	9·97
Thanjavur	878,055	9·18
Ramanathapuram . . .	746,960	7·81
Tirunelveli	864,840	9·04
Kanniyakumari . . .	256,110	2·68

Being the most populous district, Coimbatore has the highest number of census houses in the state. Tiruchirapalli follows next. The other districts which have more than 5 lakhs of houses arranged in the order of highest return are—Madurai (9.63%), Thanjavur (9.18%), Tirunelveli (9.04%), North Arcot (8.61%), South Arcot (8.37%), Ramanathapuram (7.81%), Salem (7.69%), and Chengalpattu (6.36%).

Districts having less than five lakhs of houses arranged in the order of the heighest return are, Madras (4.85%), Dharmapuri (3.57%), Kanniyakumari (2.68%) and Nilgiris (1.37%). The Nilgiris has returned the lowest number of houses.

Urban and rural houses

An urban-rural classification of houses indicates that 28.38 per cent of the state's total number of census houses have been returned in urban areas and 71.62 per cent in rural areas. All the districts have returned a higher proportion of rural houses. The percentage composition of rural and urban houses in the districts is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT III-10

Distribution of census houses in rural and urban of districts and their percentages

State/District	Total no. of rural census houses	% to total census houses in district	Total no. of urban census houses	% to total census houses in district
1	2	3	4	5
TAMIL NADU	**6,849,670**	**71.62**	**2,713,860**	**28.38**
Madras	..	..	463,785	100.00
Chengalpattu	415,530	68.27	193,170	31.73
North Arcot	673,270	81.76	150,200	18.24
South Arcot	698,220	87.26	101,920	12.74
Dharmapuri	308,730	90.47	32,530	9.53
Salem	556,955	75.75	178,325	24.25
Coimbatore	681,065	65.54	358,135	34.46
Nilgiris	68,390	52.12	62,820	47.88
Madurai	626,560	68.04	294,355	31.96
Tiruchirapalli	751,530	78.81	202,075	21.19
Thanjavur	707,970	80.63	170,085	19.37
Ramanathapuram	555,475	74.36	191,485	25.64
Tirunelveli	594,085	68.69	270,755	31.31
Kanniyakumari	211,890	82.73	44,220	17.27

Average number of census households per census house

The difference between a census house and a household lies in the fact that a census household is a composition of human beings while the census house is a material structure. More than one census household may live in a single census house. A census household need not be identical with a family in the ordinary sense. A household is a socially collective unit and it may have both related and unrelated groups of persons. Thus a household may contain domestic servants, friends and distant relatives in addition to other family members living together and eating from a common kitchen. The selection of a census household as the basic unit for study in place of a census house arises from the fact that it can represent the exact position of a family better than a census house which may contain more than one familial unit. Statement to follow shows the number of census households per 1000 census houses and the average size of a household in different districts of the state.

STATEMENT III-11

Number of occupied residential houses, households and population by districts

State/District	No. of occupied residential	No. of households	Population	No. of households per 1000 houses	Average size of household
1	2	3	4	5	6
TAMIL NADU	**7,708,173**	**8,593,049**	**41,199,168**	**1,115**	**4.8**
1. Madras	338,414	444,788	2,469,449	1,314	5.6
2. Chengalpattu	530,397	599,324	2,907,599	1,130	4.9
3. North Arcot	635,101	750,066	3,755,797	1,181	5.0
4. South Arcot	659,000	747,506	3,617,723	1,134	4.8
5. Dharmapuri	290,774	312,075	1,677,775	1,073	5.4
6. Salem	619,361	652,158	2,992,616	1,053	4.6
7. Coimbatore	853,550	958,128	4,373,178	1,123	4.6
8. Nilgiris	95,771	98,958	494,015	1,033	5.0
9. Madurai	687,356	819,581	3,938,197	1,192	4.8
10. Tiruchirapalli	771,112	830,340	3,848,816	1,077	4.6
11. Thanjavur	750,759	821,194	3,840,732	1,094	4.7
12. Ramanathapuram	589,206	616,932	2,860,207	1,047	4.6
13. Tirunelveli	678,025	713,721	3,200,515	1,053	4.5
14. Kanniyakumari	209,347	228,278	1,222,549	1,090	5.4

It is seen from this statement that each census house accommodates more than one household and in no district does the proportion of census houses to households in parity. This means that congestion in the census houses is met within all the districts in varying degree. The state ratio of census households to census houses is 1,115 households per 1000 census houses. Apart from Madras city, the districts of Madurai, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chengalpattu and Coimbatore have registered a higher congestion ratio than the State's. Acute congestion prevails in the city of Madras where for 1000 census houses there are 1,314 households. This is a normal feature of a metropolitan city like Madras where one may come across buildings having cubicles with people herded to the maximum capacity. Madurai district comes next where the congestion is of the order of 1,192 households per 1000 census houses. Congestion has a correlation to the extent a region has been urbanised. This means, in urban areas, the development of the town and the increase in its economic and social activities tend to invite a further influx into an already congested area. The districts which have registered a higher frequency of households to census houses have more of this urban influence. Including the city of Madras, the districts of Madurai, Chengalpattu and Coimbatore have registered a higher frequency rate of households than the state level. Chengalpattu has listed 31,73 per cent of its dwellings in urban areas. Coimbatore has listed 34.46 per cent and Madurai 31.96 per cent.

In certain cases, congestion may be an index of the economic backwardness of a region also. This proposition seems to be true in the cases of North and South Arcot districts where the low number of urban dwellings eliminates the chance of congestion due to urbanisation. The congestion prevailing in rural dwellings is mainly the result of low income of the inhabitants than otherwise.

STATEMENT-III-12

Census houses and their uses (1971)

Col. 1 gives the total no. of houses. Col. 2 gives the no. of houses that were vacant at the time of huose listing. Cols. 3 to 12 give the No. of houses put to different specified uses as follows. 3: Residence, 4: Shop-cum-residence, 5: Workshop-cum-residence including household industry, 6: Hotels, Sarais, dharma shalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, 7: Shops excluding eating houses, 8: Business houses and offices, 9: Factories, Work Shops and worksheds, 10: Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, 11: Places of entertainment and community gathering excluding workshop and 12: Places of worship. Houses put to uses other than those specified in Cols. 3 to 12 are clubbed together in Col. 13.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Tamil Nadu						
Total	9,563,530	671,610	7,731,315	75,300	166,020	7,915	199,315	42,035	111,005	46,430	8,650	100,860	403,075
Rural	6,849,670	496,565	5,650,560	52,380	83,890	3,375	74,240	18,620	39,360	25,400	4,815	83,430	317,035
Urban	2.713,860	175,045	2,080,755	22,920	82,130	4,540	125,075	23,415	71,645	21,030	3,835	17,430	86,400
							Madras						
Total	463,785	17,165	387,035	2,475	2,080	775	22,450	4,480	12,265	3,325	400	1,040	10,295
Urban	463,785	17,165	387,035	2,475	2,080	775	22,450	4,480	12,265	3,325	400	1,040	10,295
							Chengalpattu						
Total	608,700	31,370	512,095	5,450	10,780	270	11,180	2,125	5,840	2,640	585	6,125	20,240
Rural	415,530	20,345	357,310	3,950	5,420	105	3,695	905	1,845	1,190	225	4,960	15,580
Urban	193,170	11,025	154,785	1,500	5,360	165	7,485	1,220	3,995	1,450	360	1,165	4,660
							North Arcot						
Total	823,470	43,215	647,975	7,520	14,695	465	14,820	2,660	8,735	3,425	485	8,240	71,235
Rural	673,270	35,130	537,445	6,265	8,765	235	5,345	1,330	3,465	1,745	285	7,090	66,170
Urban	150,200	8,085	110,530	1,255	5,930	230	9,475	1,330	5,270	1,680	200	1,150	5,065
							South Arcot						
Total	800,140	41,390	677,250	7,980	5 925	335	10,340	2,260	4,715	2,645	325	6,610	40,365
Rural	698,220	36,095	596,820	6,845	4,535	255	5,595	1,235	2,445	1,695	210	6,020	35,470
Urban	101,920	5,295	80,430	1,135	1,390	80	4,745	1,025	2,270	950	115	590	3,895
							Dharmapuri						
Total	341,260	22,060	290,145	2,310	1,640	295	3,765	1,095	1,825	755	115	3,715	13,540
Rural	308,730	19,270	266,525	1,925	1,135	195	1,795	615	1,065	475	75	3,380	12,275
Urban	32,530	2,790	23,620	385	505	100	1,970	480	760	280	40	335	1,265
							Salem						
Total	735,820	61,195	587,260	6,190	28,065	285	8,930	2,610	8,935	1,705	330	7,085	22,690
Rural	556,955	48,355	462,715	3,305	11,265	120	2,465	1,270	3260	775	115	5,965	17,345
Urban	178,325	12,840	124,545	2,885	16,800	165	6,465	1,340	5,675	930	215	1,120	5,345
							Coimbatore						
Total	1,039,200	82,675	839,040	13,110	30,555	615	18,310	4,375	13,710	3,475	875	9,225	23,235
Rural	681,065	57,935	562,575	8,090	20,600	200	4,305	1,550	4,300	1,175	305	7,265	12,765
Urban	358,135	24,740	276,465	5,020	9,955	415	14,005	2,825	9,410	2,300	570	1,960	10,470

STATEMENT III-12—*Contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Nilgiris							
Total	131,210	20,025	93,665	805	275	290	2,410	1,070	1,420	670	185	860	9,535
Rural	68,390	11,670	48,175	330	115	85	765	310	540	280	65	460	5,595
Urban	62,820	8,355	45,490	475	160	205	1,645	760	880	390	120	400	3,940
						Madurai							
Total	920,915	65,675	747,505	7,380	11,430	905	21,950	4,545	10,190	4,400	745	7,955	38,235
Rural	626,560	46,655	520,020	5,145	4,215	405	7,550	1,980	2,950	2,090	435	6,420	28,695
Urban	294,355	19,020	227,485	2,235	7,215	500	14,400	2,565	7,240	2,310	310	1,535	9,540
						Tiruchirapalli							
Total	953,605	79,335	761,485	5,390	12,615	780	15,320	4,105	10,310	4,210	500	11,845	47,710
Rural	751,530	64,330	605,885	4,005	8,815	415	6,510	2,445	4,865	2,605	185	10,510	40,960
Urban	202,075	15,005	155,600	1,385	3,800	365	8,810	1,660	5,445	1,605	315	1,335	6,750
						Thanjavur							
Total	878,055	42,740	732,740	6,205	7,840	950	22,645	4,255	10,580	7,790	860	12,660	28,790
Rural	707,970	33,425	603,950	4,455	4,620	425	12,870	2,540	5,600	6,155	595	10,965	22,370
Urban	170,085	9,315	128,790	1,750	3,220	525	9,775	1,715	4,980	1,635	265	1,695	6,420
						Ramanathapuram							
Total	746,960	66,925	577,300	3,965	13,950	710	16,810	3,210	9,600	4,330	1,675	8,560	39,925
Rural	655,475	50,525	442,635	3,130	3,505	375	7,435	1,615	3,520	2,625	1,340	6,825	31,935
Urban	191,485	16,400	134,665	835	10,445	335	9,375	1,595	6,080	1,695	335	1,735	7,990
						Tirunelveli							
Total	864,840	80,960	670,720	5,165	22,055	1,000	21,790	3,800	9,315	5,080	1,370	11,935	31,650
Rural	594,085	58,470	471,820	3,985	8,565	440	9,960	1,930	3,330	2,940	855	9,220	22,570
Urban	270,755	22,490	198,900	1,180	13,490	560	11,830	1,870	5,985	2,140	515	2,715	9,080
						Kanniyakumari							
Total	256,110	16,880	207,100	1,355	4,115	240	8,595	1,445	3,565	1,980	200	5,005	5,630
Rural	211,890	14,360	174,685	950	2,335	120	5,950	895	2,175	1,640	125	4,350	4,305
Urban	44,220	2,520	32,415	405	1,780	120	2,645	550	1,390	340	75	655	1,325

A traverse through these regions would prove that the cost of even a small hut has been a deterrant factor in setting up individual families.

In the districts of Dharmapuri, Salem, Nilgiris, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Kanniyakumari, the congestion seems to be lower than the State level. Most of these districts are non-industrial and have more rural dwellings. The Nilgiris and Tirunelveli prove to be exceptional where the urban dwellings constitute 47.8 per cent and 31.31 per cent of the total census houses in each respective region.

Density of census houses in rural and urban areas is shown in Statement III-13.

STATEMENT III-13

Rural/Urban density of census houses in districts

Total Rural Urban	Area in km²	Density of census houses per km²	Density of occupied residential houses per km²
1	2	3	4
TAMIL NADU			
T	130,069·0	73·53	59·26
R	124,175·5	55·16	45·57
U	5,893·5	460·48	347·71
Madras			
T	128·0	3,623·32	2,643·86
U	128·0	3,623·32	2,643·86
Chengalpattu			
T	7,920·0	76·86	66·97
R	7,279·0	57·09	51·65
U	641·0	301·36	240·99
North Arcot			
T	12,265·0	67·14	51·78
R	12,026·6	55·98	43·88
U	238·4	630·03	450·50
South Arcot			
T	10,898·0	73·42	60·47
R	10,659·6	65·50	53·78
U	238·4	427·52	359·64
Dharmapuri			
T	9,643·0	35·39	30·15
R	9,575·4	32·24	27·97
U	67·6	481·21	339·23
Salem			
T	8,643·0	85·07	71·66
R	8,291·9	67·17	57·40
U	351·1	507·90	408·34
Coimbatore			
T	15,673·0	66·31	54·46
R	14,733·8	46·22	38·44
U	939·2	381·32	305·76
Nilgiris			
T	2,549·0	51·48	37·57
R	1,642·5	41·64	29·83
U	906·5	69·30	51·59
Madurai			
T	12,629·0	72·92	54·43
R	12,168·0	51·49	41·29
U	461·0	638·51	401·26
Tiruchirapalli			
T	14,291·0	66·73	53·96
R	13,897·5	54·08	43·57
U	393·5	513·53	420·73
Thanjavur			
T	9,735·0	90·20	77·12
R	9,409·4	75·24	65·76
U	325·6	522·37	405·31
Ramanathapuram			
T	12,578·0	59·39	46·84
R	12,176·9	45·62	36·98
U	401·1	477·40	346·20
Tirunelveli			
T	11,433·0	75·64	59·30
R	10,673·7	55·66	44·08
U	759·3	356·59	273·32
Kanniyakumari			
T	1,684·0	152·08	124·32
R	1,641·2	129·11	106·78
U	42·8	1033·18	796·68

Average household size and rooms occupied

The average number of persons per household in the State comes to 4.8. This has been exceeded by six districts including the city of Madras. The city has the highest average of 5.6 persons per household. This is followed by the districts of Dharmapuri and Kanniyakumari where the average size is 5.4 persons. In North Arcot and Nilgiris, a household has an average of five persons. In Chengalpattu district which lies in proximity to the city of Madras, the household has an average of 4.9 members. Madurai and South Arcot districts have an average size of 4.8 persons which is in parity with the State average. Among districts which have returned a lower average, Tirunelveli has the lowest average of 4.5 persons per household. Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli and Salem have 4.6 persons per household. In Thanjavur district, a household has an average of 4.7 members. The fluctuation in the size of the household indicates that Madras city has returned the largest average size of households and Tirunelveli district the lowest. Migration seems to be the common causative factor for both these extremes. In the city there is a heavy migration of working force, most of whom leave their family members behind in their native soil. Out-migration is the reason for the smallest size of household in Tirunelveli.

The extent of overcrowding, the dwellings, their type and classification by roof and wall materials etc. have been described in detail in the housing report.

According to census definition, a room should be enclosed by four walls having a doorway and a roof atop and should be commodious enough for a person to move about and sleep in. An enclosed space which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing etc. was regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattleshed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as handloom weaving is located and which are not normally used for living or sleeping are not included in the definition of a room for census purposes.

Congestion in households

One may have a fair idea about the congestion prevailing by analysing the number of rooms which specifically include the living rooms and bathroom excluding F.O.L., unenclosed verandah etc. However, this does not lead us to a presumptive availability of these amenities in all the census houses returned. In India, basic amenities like F.O.L., bathroom etc. are lacking, especially in rural areas.

Under prevailing conditions, the minimum housing standard required for a household in a house is two living rooms, a verandah or an unenclosed corridor, a separate cooking place and toilet facilities. But even this bare minimum is not available for a majority of households.

The reader may get an idea about the congestion prevailing in houses from a distribution of 1,000 households according to the number of rooms occupied.

No. of rooms occupied	Proportion of household
1. One room	624
2. Two rooms	243
3. Three rooms	77
4. Four rooms	31
5. Five rooms and above	23
6. Unspecified number of rooms	Negligible
7. Householdwith details unspecified	2

It may be seen that about two-thirds of households in Tamil Nadu live in one-roomed houses. Two-roomed dwellings are occupied by 24.3 per cent of households. Households occupying dwellings having more than two rooms account for a small proportion of 13.1 per cent. The degree of congestion can be understood by an analysis of the average number of persons per room in these dwellings. The statement below indicates the average number of persons per room and average number of persons per household in Tamil Nadu.

		Households occupying				
		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms & above
TAMIL NADU — Average No. of persons per room	3·03					
Average No. of persons per household	4·89					
No. per room						
Persons		4·35	2·70	2·05	1·66	1·19
Males		2·19	1·37	1·04	0·84	0·61
Females		2·16	1·33	1·01	0·82	0·58
Average No. of persons per household		4·35	5·39	6·15	6·62	7·43

One-roomed dwellings accommodate on an average 4.35 persons each. The average number of persons occupying double-roomed dwellings is 2.70 and the average number of persons per household is 5.39. The average number of persons per room decreases with the increase in the number of rooms occupied by the households. Thus the average number of persons occupying a room in a three-roomed dwelling is 2.05, in four-roomed dwellings 1.66 and in five-roomed dwellings 1.19. Per contra, the average number of persons per household increases from 4.35 in the one-roomed category to 7.43 in the category of five rooms and above.

If we consider that the optimum number of persons per room to be two, then all the households occupying three rooms and less are having more than the optimum number. The frequency of rooms has a correlation to the size of households which tends to prove that the occupation of commodious dwellings has arisen out of necessity rather than out of comfort. It may also be noted that only a negligible proportion (5.4%) occupy commodious dwellings with more than three rooms.

Congestion in rural vis-a-vis *urban areas*

A rural/urban anlysis of this overcrowding is given in the form of a table below which gives the details of average number of persons per room and average number of persons per household, classified according to the nature of accommodation available in rural and urban areas of the State as a whole.

STATEMENT III-14

Average number of persons per room and average number of persons per household in rural and urban areas

State	Total Rural Urban	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4
TAMIL NADU	R	3·12	4·76
	U	2·84	5·22

Persons	Males	Females	Average no. of persons per household
	ONE ROOM		
4·27	2·14	2·13	4·27
4·61	2·33	2·28	4·61
	TWO ROOMS		
2·66	1·35	1·31	5·32
2·78	1·41	1·37	5·56
	THREE ROOMS		
2·05	1·05	1·00	6·16
2·04	1·04	1·00	6·13

STATEMENT III-14—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Average no. of persons per household*
	FOUR ROOMS		
1·67	0·85	0·82	6·68
1·64	0·83	0·81	6·55
	FIVE ROOMS		
1·25	0·64	0·61	7·58
1·14	0·58	0·56	7·29

Congestion is more in rural parts than in urban areas. In rural dwellings, one room accommodates on an average of 3.12 persons, in urban areas, it accommodates only 2.84 persons. However, this should not lead the reader to conclude that urban dwellings are commodious than rural dwellings.

Though rural dwellings accommodate more per room, the average number of persons in rural households is less (4.76) compared to their urban counterpart (5.22). The average number of persons per room in rural areas varies from 4.27 in one-roomed households to 1.25 persons in five or more roomed households. In urban areas, the average number of persons per room decreases from 4.61 persons in households occupying one room to 1.14 persons in households in possession of five or more rooms. In both the rural and urban sectors, the average number of persons per room decreases suddenly when the household changes from one to two rooms and thereafter the decrease is gradual with every additional room.

CHAPTER IV
GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

Introduction

In this chapter, we confine ourselves to the discussion on the "Growth Rate of Population" and its correlation to the density prevalent in the respective units of enumeration. The problem of unchecked population growth, as the reader may be well aware and is universal especially in the eastern hemisphere. Most of the Asian and African countries are facing today this insurmountable problem of alarming and unabating rapid growth of population. No wonder this problem attracts an alike attention of the administrators, academicians, planners and all the public policy makers and executives.

It may be interesting to note that about two-thirds of the world's population live in the Asian and African continents. Asia alone nurtures about three-fifths of the World's population. Only about one-third live in the continents of Europe, the two Americas and Oceania. In many countries, the population growth has reached a high level and hence the growth which gallops day by day makes these nations' problem worse confounded. Where does India stand in this arena and what is the contribution by its constituent units *viz.*, the States and Union Territories to this population explosion and how far Tamil Nadu has reacted to this core problem during the past decennium etc. are narrated in the pages to follow.

In Census, much of its importance is realised at the completion of enumeration and a great deal of attention by demographers, academicians and administrators is focussed on the decennial changes in population. Generally, the decennial changes in population is measured in terms of percentage variation between the two censuses. This is generally termed as rate of growth. Statistically the annual rate of growth is computed by means of formula

$$\frac{P2}{P1} = (1+r)^n \text{ or } \frac{P2}{P1} = x^{rn}$$

(P1 = Number of people in first Census P2 = Number of person in successive Census, r-annual rate of growth, n = Number of years in between the two Censuses). For our purpose we would treat the percentage variation between the Censuses as the rate of growth.

Calculated thus, India's population as per 1971. Census is an increase of 24.8% over 1961 population. This means an average increase of 2.48% per annum—a quantum that more or less equals the population of Australian Continent. During the corresponding period, Tamil Nadu has registered a decadal increase of 22.3%. Compared to the nation's growth rate, this is lower by 2.5%.

An illustrative picture of the population growth during the last decenium among various States and Union Territories in the Indian Union is depicted in the following table. The nation's decadal growth rate among various States and the Union Territories ranges from the maximum of 114.59% obtained for the Union Territory of Chandigarh to the minimum of 19.8% in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The high growth rate of Chandigarh, cannot be reasonably compared with the State's rate of growth. Among States, Nagaland has registered the highest rate *i.e.*,

STATEMENT IV-1

Rates of growth of States/Union Territories, 1961-71

India/State/Union Territory	Percentage growth rate of population		Ranking by rate of growth	
	1961-1971	1951-1961	1961-1971	1951-1961
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	24·80	21·51	..	..
1. Andhra Pradesh	20·90	15·65	29	24
2. Assam	34·71	34·99	9	7
3. Bihar	21·33	19·76	28	19
4. Gujarat	29·39	26·88	14	11
5. Haryana	32·23	33·79	10	8
6. Himachal Pradesh	23·04	17·87	25	20
7. Jammu & Kashmir	29·65	9·44	13	28

STATEMENT IV—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
8. Kerala	26·29	24·76	22	13
9. Madhya Pradesh	28·67	24·17	16	14
10. Maharashtra	27·45	23·60	20	15
11. Manipur	37·53	35·04	6	6
12. Meghalaya	31·50	27·03	12	10
13. Mysore	24·22	21·57	24	16
14. Nagaland	39·88	14·07	4	26
15. Orissa	25·05	19·82	23	18
16. Punjab	21·70	21·56	27	17
17. Rajasthan	27·83	26·20	18	12
18. Sikkim	29·38	17·76	15	21
19. Tamil Nadu	22·30	11·85	26	27
20. Tripura	36·28	78·71	8	3
21. Uttar Pradesh	19·78	16·66	30	22
22. West Bengal	26·87	32·80	21	9
Union Territories				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81·17	105·19	2	2
2. Arunachal Pradesh	38·91	..	5	..
3. Chandigarh	114·59	394·13	1	1
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27·96	39·56	17	5
5. Delhi	52·93	52·44	3	4
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	36·88	5·14	7	29
7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	31·95	14·61	11	25
8. Pondicherry	27·81	16·34	19	23

39.9%. Seven out of 22 States have registered a lesser growth rate than All India's. The peculiar feature observed in the growth rate of the country during 1971 Census is that the four highly populous States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have registered lower rates than the National growth rate. In the Southern Zone, barring Kerala the remaining three States *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Tamil Nadu have registered lower growth rates than all India's. Kerala has a slight excelling rate of 1.5% over India's growth rate. Whether this plus growth in the Country and States is a phenomena of the decade above or whether it is an inbuilt trend in the population of the Indian Union is discernible from the Statement subjoined, which traces the growth rate since 1901.

The Statement IV-1(a) in the following page presents a vivid picture of the population growth in the whole of India as well as in each State and Union Territory from 1901 to 1971 and also the rate of growth for each decennium within the interregnum.

It will be seen that Tamil Nadu has recorded an overall increase of 113.99% during the last seventy years (*i.e.* 1907-71). Comparing to the National growth rate during the corresponding period this is lower by 15.85%. During this Census the erstwhile Union Territories of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura and parts of States like Himachal Pradesh have been classified as States. Sikkim, hitherto a protectorate has been conferred the privilege of an autonomous State within the Indian Union. Tripura among these newly formed States has recorded the highest growth of 797.93%. This abnormal increase may perhaps be attributed to reallocations and alterations of boundaries and territories. Out of 15 States which were in existence during 1961 Census, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan and West Bengal have registered a higher growth during the seven decades than Tamil Nadu did. Only three States *viz.*, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have registered a lower rate than that of Tamil Nadu during 1901-1971. Assam has an increase of 302.88% (*i.e.* almost a trebled population, while Uttar Pradesh, a most populous State has an increase of 81.68%. Growth of Population in Uttar Pradesh State is the lowest among all States during the seventy-year period. While in certain States of India the population is highly fluctuating in Tamil Nadu it is rather mild.

STATEMENT IV-1(a)

Rate of growth of population of different States 1901-1971

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1901-1971	1961-1971	1961—1951	1951—1941	1941—1931	1931—1921	1921—1911	1911—1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	+129·84	+ 24·75	+ 21·51	+ 13·31	+ 14·22	+ 11·0	— 0·31	+ 5·75
States:									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	+128·17	+ 20·90	+15·65	+ 14·02	+ 12·75	+ 12·99	— 0·13	+ 12·49
2.	Assam	+343·57	+ 25·98	+ 34·45	+ 19·28	+ 20·08	+ 19·54	+ 19·01	+ 16·73
3.	Bihar	+106·33	+ 21·31	+ 19·77	+ 10·27	+ 12·20	+ 11·45	— 0·66	+ 3·67
4.	Gujarat	+193·55	+ 29·39	+ 26·88	+ 18·69	+ 19·25	+ 12·92	+ 3·79	+ 7·79
5.	Haryana	117·10	— 9·86	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	+ 80·20	..	+ 21·78	+ 4·89	+ 10·84	+ 7·22	+ 1·54	+ 3·82
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	+115·79	+ 29·65	+ 9·44	+ 10·42	+ 10·36	+ 10·14	+ 5·75	+ 7·16
8.	Kerala	+233·75	+ 26·29	+ 24·76	+ 22·82	+ 16·04	+ 21·85	+ 9·16	+ 11·75
9.	Madhya Pradesh	+147·05	+ 28·67	+ 24·17	+ 8·67	+ 12·34	+ 11·39	— 1·38	+ 15·30
10.	Maharashtra	+159·97	+ 27·45	+ 23·60	+ 19·27	+ 11·99	+ 14·91	— 2·91	+ 10·74
11.	Manipur	+277·11	+ 37·53	+ 35·04	+ 12·80	+ 14·92	+ 16·04	+ 10·92	+ 21·71
12.	Meghalaya	+197·10	+ 31·50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Mysore	+124·43	+ 24·22	+ 21·57	+ 19·36	+ 11·09	+ 9·38	— 1·09	+ 3·60
14.	Nagaland	+408·57	+ 39·88	+ 14·07	+ 8·60	+ 6·04	+ 12·62	+ 6·55	+ 46·76
15.	Orissa	+112·99	+ 25·05	+ 19·82	+ 6·38	+ 10·22	+ 11·94	— 1·94	+ 10·44
16.	Punjab	+ 79·61	*	+ 25.86†	+ 0.21†	+ 17·81†	+ 9·64†	+ 4.35†	9·96†
17.	Rajasthan	+150·30	+ 27·83	+ 26·20	+ 15·20	+ 18·01	+ 14·14	— 6·29	+ 6·70
18.	Sikkim	+255·58							
19.	Tamil Nadu	+113·99	+ 22·30	+ 11·85	+ 14·66	+ 11·91	+ 8·52	+ 3·47	+ 8·57
20.	Tripura	+797·93	+ 36·28	+ 78·71	+ 24·56	+ 34·14	+ 25·63	+ 32·59	+ 32·48
21.	Uttar Pradesh	+ 81·67	+ 19·79	+ 15·66	+ 11·82	+ 13·57	+ 6·66	— 3·08	— 0·97
22.	West Bengal	+161·58	+ 26·87	+ 32·80	+ 13·22	+ 22·93	+ 8·14	— 2·91	+ 6·25
Union Territories									
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	+367·09	+ 81·17	+105·19	— 8·29	+ 14·61	+ 8·78	+ 2·37	+ 7·34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	38·91	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Chandigarh	107·11	114·59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	+205·48	+ 27·96	+ 39·56	+ 2·70	+ 5·70	+ 23·23	+ 6·99	+ 19·52
5.	Delhi	+901·85	+ 52·93	+ 52·44	+ 90·00	+ 44·27	+ 30·26	+ 18·03	+ 1·98
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	+ 69·01	+ 36·88	+ 5·14	+ 2·11	+ 7·76	+ 8·15	— 3·53	+ 2·31
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	+129·15	+ 31·95	+ 14·61	+ 14·60	+ 14·43	+ 17·62	— 6·31	+ 4·85
8.	Pondicherry	+ 91·48	+ 27·81	+ 16·34	+ 11·31	+ 10·20	+ 5·93	— 5·06	+ 4·39

*Figures for divided State of Punjab

†Figures for undivided State of Punjab.

This seems to be the general governing trend of Tamil Nadu's population. A decennial analysis of the growth indicates that the decades 1911-21 and 1951-61 have marked a less increase. Another important feature of the growth of population in Tamil Nadu is that it has almost doubled its growth rate during 1961-71 over 1951-61.

The following statement shows the decennial variations in population and difference in percentage of growth over previous decade in Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT IV-2

Decennial Growth of Population 1901—1971 Tamil Nadu

Census Year	Population	Decennial variation in population	Decennial percentage growth of population	Growth of population over 1901	Differences in percentage of growth over previous decade (computed base as 1901)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	19,252,630	—	..	—	—
1911	20,902,616	+ 1,649,986	+ 8.57	+ 8.57	—
1921	21,628,518	+ 725,902	+ 3.47	+ 12.34	+ 3.77
1931	23,472,099	+ 1,843,581	+ 8.52	+ 21.92	+ 9.58
1941	26,267,507	+ 2,795,408	+ 11.91	+ 36.44	+ 14.52
1951	30,119,047	+ 3,851,540	+ 14.66	+ 56.44	+ 20.00
1961	33,686,953	+ 3,567,906	+ 11.85	+ 74.97	+ 18.53
1971	41,199,168	+ 7,512,215	+ 22.30	+ 113.99	+ 39.02

The decennial growth of population with 1901 Census figures as base presents a galloping increase during each intervening decade. With an increase of 8.57% in 1911, it has registered an upward trend throughout the period (*i.e.* 12.34 per cent in 1921, 21.92 per cent in 1931, 36.44 per cent in 1941, 56.44 per cent in 1951, 74.97 per cent in 1961 and 113.99 per cent in 1971). This persistent tendency of irreversible upward movement of population growth necessarily leads us to believe that the theory of Malthus still holds good in a country like ours.

It is discernible from the above Statement that during 1901-71, the population in Tamil Nadu has increased two and a quarter fold. The plus growth rate has not registered an uniform trend throughout the decades. During 1921 and 1961 Censuses, the trend is rather sluggish.

The slump and great divide in 1921

The slump in 1921 can be mainly attributed to the havoc played by famine and diseases during the pre- and post-world war period. The influenza epidemic that had its sway in 1918, over the country and especially in Deccan plateau had its scar left in Tamil Nadu too, and the mortality curve touched its peak. It was reported that the first wave was particularly fatal to children, while the second and more virulent one by claiming a very large toll from adult ages and proving particularly fatal to women in pregnancy had struck a heavy blow at the very source of child supply.

The 1921 Census in the annuals of Indian demography is deemed an year of great divide. The scourge of epidemics and the ravages of famine anterior to this divide had either been controlled or minimised by the wake of improvement in public health and civic hygiene and this had a bear's pull over death rate. The depression in death rate together with the assurance of long span of life had a cumulative effect in the steady increase of population after this great divide.

Birth rate had also suffered depression. But the disparity between the birth and death rates was wide. The net addition by birth over death accounted for the steady increase in the successive censuses after 1921 till 1961. The following table indicates the crude birth rate and death rate since 1901.

Year	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate
1891—1901	45·8	44·4
1901—1911	49·2	42·6
1911—1921	48·1	47·2
1921—1931	46·4	36·3
1931—1941	45·2	31·2
1941—1951	39·9	27·4
1951—1961	41·7	22·8
1968	39·0	16·8
1969	37·6	17·6
1970	37·0	15·9

Depletion in 1961

During 1961 Census the population in Tamil Nadu suffered depletion. A polemic and clashing storm of criticism flew from many a quarter. Under enumeration especially in rural parts and probable omission of children population were the pitfalls indicated by the critics. My predecessor has summarised these criticisms and has given his reply in the general report Vol. No. 9 of 1961 Census pp. 133-143.

Population spurt in 1961—71

During 1971 Census, a spurt in the growth rate is noticed. The growth rate recorded during the present Census is more or less double the corresponding rate in 1961 Census. In other words it increased from 11.85% in 1961, to 22.30% in 1971. Since 1931, the growth of population in Tamil Nadu has been in plus rate excepting for the decade 1951-61. Another noticeable fact is that during each decade, an uniform variation of about 3% has been maintained till 1961.

During 1961 Census, the growth rate was comparatively less. Therefore the question of present abnormal increase of population has to be analysed with reference to the following prepositions:—

1. Whether there has been an overcount in 1951.

or

2. *Whether the 1961 Census has suffered an* undercount.

or

3. Whether this spurt is due to other contributing factors alien to the fluctuation in count.

In 1951, the decennial growth rate was 14.66% *i.e.*, 2.75% over the previous decadal growth. This is in fact lesser than the decennial variation registered during 1931-41, *i.e.*, 3.39%. This to an extent negativates the allegation of overcount in 1951. In 1961, the main criticism was that the rural growth rate was highly retardative when compared to urban growth rate. The rural growth rate was 8% as against 22% in urban areas. Corresponding figures in 1971 are 16.35% and 38.64%. Now that the pattern of the growth between rural and urban areas during both the decades is the same. In other words the urban growth rate is higher than the rural growth rate. The only difference is the extent of variation between rural and urban growth rates during 1951-61 as compared to that during 1941-51 and 1961-71. As has already been indicated the growth rate either of the whole population of this rate or in terms of rural and urban population taken separately is very much uneven straight from the decade 1901-1911 to the present decade of 1961-71.

However, it is not gainsay that massive operation like Census does not suffers the onslaught of certain discrepancies in certain vulnerable pockets where habitation is fluid and illiteracy pervasive. The unusual trend noted in 1961 census prompted me to take additional care during the present Census. Since I felt that the misconception of Census principles leads to fluctuation in population and especially of migrant and floating population, I posted trained personnel to various training centres from my office itself. The in-service training received by them brought out the desired effect and avoided the miscomprehension based omissions during this Census.

But counteracting forces for an exact enumeration are always at work and its manipulation are feasible factors since human elements are involved in this massive project. Overwhelming illiteracy, combined with inadequate depth of dissemination of the importance of this national project, ignorance and misattribution of its objective and values are some of the adverse factors, incompatible with this kind of national project.

Districtwise Growth rate

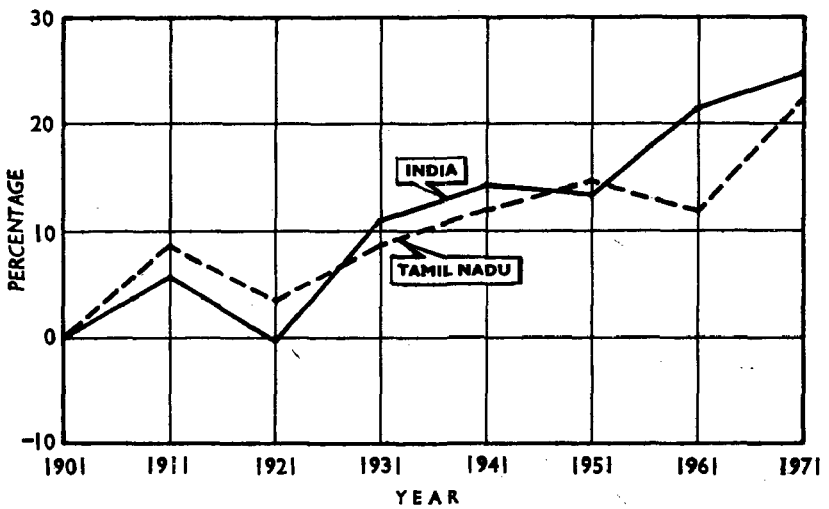
The general fact to be noted in the growth rate in the State is that it has been highly undulated in almost all Districts. Such an undulation is common in an agriculture dominated country like India. It has been rightly accepted as early as 1931 by the Census authorities no less a person than Mr. J. H. Hutton that the method to be adopted in the actuarial analysis of Census material of India is very largely influenced by the economic and hyginic conditions prevailing in the decades preceding the Census. A population of which 90% or more is rural, subsisting mainly on produce of the soil and cattle, leading practically insular life *in the pursuit of its occupation; with its needs necessarily* brought down to the barest minimum should be extremely sensitive to the caprice of nature. If the rainfall is seasonal and sufficient good harvest is reaped, the population remunerated in most cases in kind moves in harmony with the season. With the bountiful harvest a feeling of optimism premeats the entire atmosphere and conditions are conducive to health and abundant supply of babies. On the other hand a small harvest engendered by the failure of monsoon leads to undernourishment and to contamination of any available scanty water supply which makes epidemic of the nature of Cholera particularly connected with the bowel, break out. The death rate soars very high claiming a very large, toll from the very young and very old and underfeeding due to scarcity usually leave the people under such state with very little stamina to withstand the attack. The fall in the birth rate, combined with a very high mortality affecting life table leads a deep chasm in the age curve noticeable in the age return of several subsequent decennial censuses just as a permanent scar from a deep wound. Against this canvass of nature influenced conditions the ups and downs in the demographic curve preceding the great divide of 1921 should be understood. Statement IV-3 presents of complete picture of the population growth rate since 1901 in various districts in the State. The rate of growth in various districts in Tamil Nadu has reflected a similar trend as that of the States in India. The population in all districts without exception has indicated a general plus trend of growth of course in varying degrees.

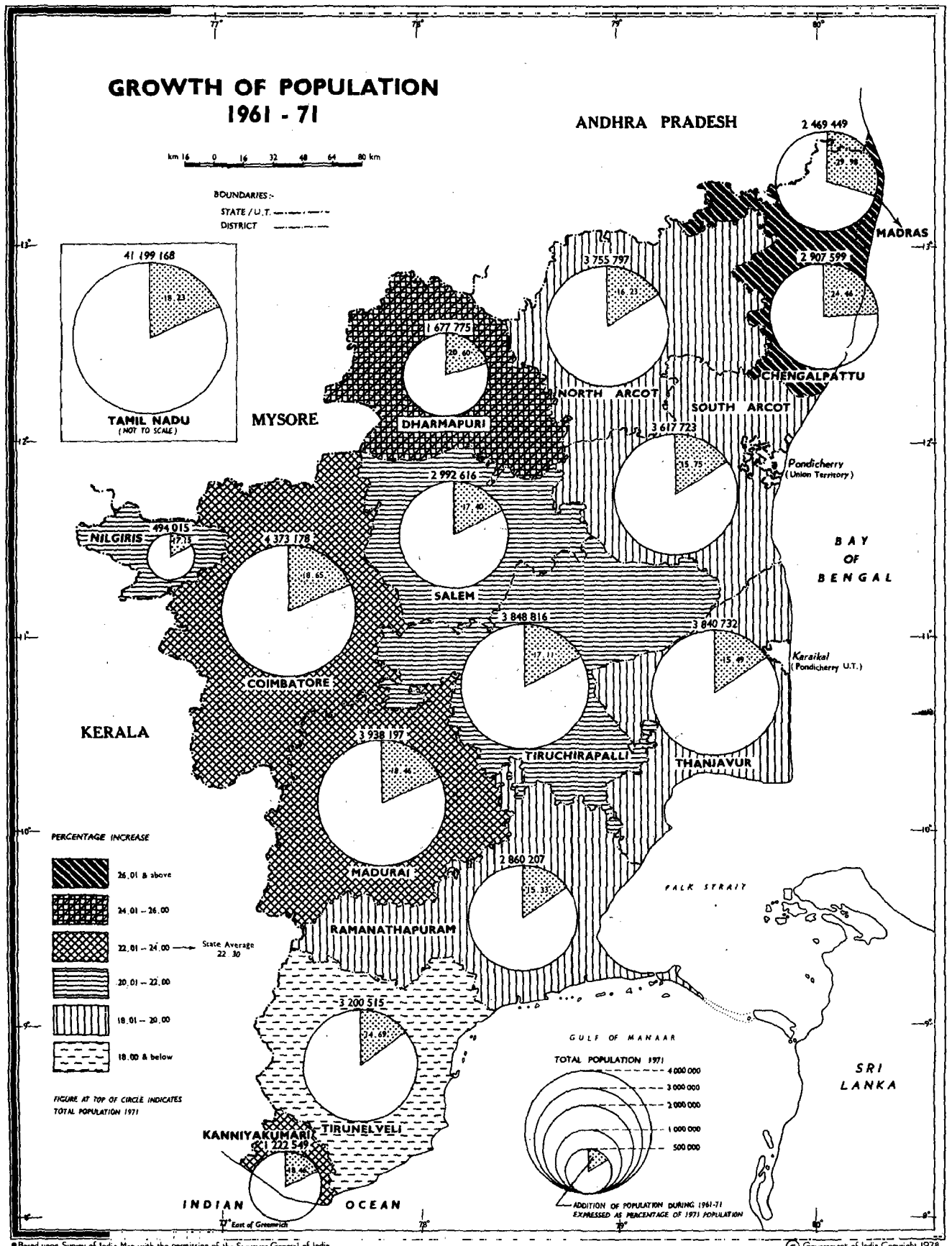
In the initial decade of this centenary the growth rate in districts ranges between 3.51% (Salem District) to 17.54% (Kanniyakumari District). In an empirical analysis of the same aspect in subsequent decades, we witness an amazingly accelerated rate of growth during last decade. However this accelerated rate of growth registered in Tamil Nadu does not keep pace with the national growth rate. During 1961-71 Tamil Nadu has registered only 22.30% growth as against 24.75% by the Indian Union.

In other words the growth rate is 2.45% less than the national growth. Generally the growth rate of population in the districts has increased during every decade except in South Arcot, Dharmapuri and Thanjavur districts during 1911-21 and in Tiruchirapalli district during 1921-31. The downward trend of growth in these districts during 1911-21 is attributed to the health hazards, in particular to the influenza fever to which the districts were subjected to. In recent years, the implementation of various developmental programmes and the advancement of hygienic and medical facilities even to the farthest corners of the

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901 - 71

(TAMIL NADU AND INDIA)





● Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

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

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rural areas have remarkably lowered the death rate. On the other hand vigorous efforts have also been taken to contain future births by artificial means through family planning propaganda. The highlighting of the danger of population explosion to the general public by these prudent means of propagation and publicities has made a small but definite dent in public mind. In spite of Himalayan efforts, it is seen that the expected fall in the birth rate has not been registered. The recent growth rate in an unabated alarming degree tends to prove beyond an iota of doubt that the birth rate has not been lowered as envisaged by planners. This persistant and irreversible upward movement in growth rate is almost universal among various States in India, and is noticeable in the growth rate of population in various districts of Tamil Nadu. The districtwise decadal variation of population has been discussed below since it might be of some interest and enlightenment to the readers.

The districts of Madras, Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari have registered a high growth rate of population almost in all decades since 1901. The reason for this high growth rate in those districts is obvious. Madras is a growing cosmopolitan city, one among the greatest trinity of cities in India. Moreover, it has been and is the capital of a Province/State ever since the British rule. Therefore it is no wonder that all factors congenial to the increase of population be existant and hence the growth rate is high in Madras city. However growth rates in the decades 1911-21 and 1951-61 are rather exceptional and do not align with the respective previous decadal increase. As adverted earlier widespread health hazard and influenza fever resulting in heavy toll of life during 1911-21 and the separation of Andhra Pradesh State in 1951-61 along with other causes hereinfore discussed may perhaps be the cause for the slow growth in Madras city during these decades.

Nilgiris is a hilly district where plantation crops are being produced abundantly. Moreover new vistas are opening and more and more new areas are being put under plantation crops. In addition the change into industrial complexion of the district and the public sector projects here, have attracted a sizeable migration from the neighbouring districts and States also. Normally the migrating labourer does not settle there as a lone bird but brings down his kin and kith and makes the misty hill happy home. He prefers such whole migration in view of the scope of employment for his womenfolk too. For such tender and deft hands are preferred by the Planters to pluck the tri-leaves in the tea-gardens. These conjoined with the high natural increase feasible in the salubrious condition existing in the hills as is the case elsewhere make the high growth rate in the district justificable.

Kanniyakumari is one of the smallest but densely populated districts in Tamil Nadu. Its situation and its former association with the Kerala State may perhaps be the striking cause of the high growth rate in this district. The rate of growth in Chengalpattu is very mild upto 1951-61 but the growth rate has shot up during 1961-71. This agricultural district is slowly gaining the influence of industries. Moreover, we can cite the silent penetration and expansion of the population of Madras city and its expanded industrial activities as one of the causes for high growth rate in Chengalpattu district during 1961-71.

In the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli a mild fluctuated growth has been registered upto the decade 1951-61. In the decade 1961-71 a sudden spurt in growth rate has been noted uniformly in all districts. This uniformity of high growth rate during 1961-71 is rather nationwide than restricted to Tamil Nadu alone. Therefore assigning any specific reason is preclusive other than the admitted general tendency and in built trend of the country's population.

A brief figurative analysis will adduce rapport to our discussion on the above subject. During the decade 1901-11 the lowest increase of 3.51% was registered in Salem district, while a maximum of 17.54% in Kanniyakumari district. The State average during the corresponding period was an increase of 8.57 percent. Nine districts *viz.*, Madras, Chengalpattu, Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli had marked a lower growth rate than the State average increase, while five districts *viz.*, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Kanniyakumari had a higher growth rate than the State level during the decade 1901-11.

During the decade 1911-21, three districts have registered minus growth rate. They are South Arcot (—1.80%), Dharmapuri (—4.45%) and Thanjavur (—1.53%). The minimum plus growth rate recorded was 2.81% by Madras city and the maximum 17.02% by Kanniyakumari district as in previous decade. Five districts have lesser growth rate than the State's average of +3.47% as against 9 districts which have marked a highest growth rate. Between the two extremities of —4.5% in Dharmapuri district and +17.2% in Kanniyakumari district, Ramanathapuram district has registered a rate (*i.e.* +3.27%) very close to the State average. The rest of the districts have wider disparity.

During 1921-31, all the districts have registered a plus growth rate except Tiruchirapalli which has recorded a minus growth rate of 0.67%. Moreover the decadal growth rate was higher than the previous decade with Trichy being the only exception. Compared to previous decade the State average growth rate has increased from 3.47% to 8.52% in 1921-31. The maximum growth rate of 33.84% was recorded in Nilgiris district, while Madras and Kanniyakumari districts were relegated to second and third places with 24.01% and 17.75% respectively. Thanjavur district had registered the lowest growth rate of 2.40% preceded by South Arcot (5.79%). Out of fourteen districts, nine had registered a higher growth rate than the State average growth, while only five districts had returned a lower growth rate.

During 1931-41 the growth rate was higher in all districts with the exception in the case of Madras, Dharmapuri, Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari districts. Yet this drop in growth rate over the previous decade could not detract an overall increase in the State's average growth rate. Resultantly the State average has increased from 8.52% in 1921-31 to 11.91% in 1931-41. During this decade a highest increase of 23.85% growth (*i.e.*) +9.99% over the previous decade was marked in Nilgiris district. While 9 districts had shown a higher growth rate than the State average only 5 districts as in the previous decade had shown a lower growth rate than the State average.

It may be seen that the State average growth rate has maintained a steady acendency since 1921-1951. The average rate of growth of the State has increased from 11.91% in 1931-41 to 14.66% in 1941-51. During this decade Madras registered an all time record rate of 60.64%. The lowest growth of 4.52% was marked in Ramanathapuram district. There were 7 districts which had marked a higher growth rate above the State average, the remaining seven a lesser growth rate.

The decade 1951-61 has shown a downward trend in growth rate. The State average rate has dropped from 14.66% in 1941-51 to 11.85% in 1951-61. Though the average growth rate of the State has fallen from 14.66% to 11.85% during the decade 1951-61, some districts have shown an upward trend in growth rate. For example, in Chengalpattu the rate of growth had increased from 8.11% in 1941-51 to 12.17%. Similarly from 6.44% to 9.77% in South Arcot, from 12.53% to 22.05% in Dharmapuri and from 4.52% to 16.33% in Ramanathapuram districts. Per contra, 10 districts have returned a considerably low growth rate.

In the districts of Madras the growth rate has fallen from 60.64% to 22.11% in Norh Arcot from 20.34% to 8.44%; in Coimbatore from 17.21% to 12.78%; in Nilgiris from 48.65% to 31.30%; in Madurai from 16.89% to 11.05%; in Tiruchirapalli from 13.48% to 8.36%; in Thanjavur from 16.36% to 8.82%; in Tirunelveli from 9.52% to 8.99% and in Kanniyakumari from 22.07% to 20.64%. Thus the depletion in many districts has outweighed the increase in other districts and consequently a fall of 2.81% growth has been marked during 1951-61. While 6 districts have a growth rate higher than the State average the remaining 8 districts have regisered a lower growth rate.

During the current decade (*i.e.*) 1961-71 all the districts except Nilgiris have registered higher growth rtte over the previous decade. As a result the State average growth rate has shot up from 11.85% to 22.30%. Madras has returned the maximum growth rate of 42.81%; the second and third positions being gained by Chengalpattu (32.38%) and Dharmapuri (25.94%) districts respectively. During this decade no district has marked growth rate below 17% and the lowest recorded was 17.22% by Tirunelveli district. In the districts of Chengalpattu, Salem and Tiruchirapalli, the growth rate in 1961-71 over the previous decade has almost trebled. In the districts of Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli it has almost doubled. In the remaining districts except Nilgiris a mild rise in the growth rate of population has been noticed. In Nilgiris the growth has actually declined from 31.30% to 20.70%.

The statement to follow gives "Distribution of districts by growth rate of population in each decade from 1901 to 1971."

STATEMENT IV-3

Growth rate of population by Districts, 1901-11 *to* 1961-1971

State/District	Decennial Growth rate of Population						
	1901-11	1911 –21	1921 –31	1931 –41	1941 –51	1951—61	1961—71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Madras	+ 4·07	+ 2·81	+24·01	+20·17	+60·64	+22·11	+42·81
2. Chengalpattu	+ 7·09	+ 5·15	+ 9·30	+10·00	+ 8·11	+12·17	+32·38
3. North Arcot	+12·24	+ 5·05	+13·21	+13·69	+10·95	+ 8·51	+19·37
4. South Arcot	+12·19	— 1·80	+ 5·79	+ 6·28	+ 6·44	+ 9·77	+18·69
5. Dharmapuri	+ 4·65	— 4·45	+16·73	+15·65	+12·53	+22·05	+25·94
6. Salem	+ 3·51	+ 7·93	+12·57	+19·13	+20·34	+ 8·44	+21·07
7. Coimbatore	+ 7·14	+ 6·31	+11·38	+15·01	+17·21	+12·78	+22·93
8. Nilgiris	+ 5·08	+ 6·66	+33·84	+23·85	+48·65	+31·30	+20·70
9. Madurai	+12·81	+ 4·15	+ 9·42	+13·22	+16·89	+11·05	+22·63
10. Tiruchirapalli	+ 8·42	+ 4·05	— 0·67	+12·11	+13·48	+ 8·36	+20·65
11. Thanjavur	+ 5·25	— 1·53	+ 2·40	+ 7·44	+16·36	+ 8·82	+18·33
12. Ramanathapuram	+ 9·17	+ 3·27	+ 7·02	+ 7·62	+ 4·52	+16·33	+18·11
13. Tirunelveli	+ 8·10	+ 6·42	+ 7·29	+ 9·80	+ 9·52	+ 8·99	+17·22
14. Kanniyakumari	+17·54	+17·02	+17·75	+16·35	+22·07	+20·64	+22·63
TAMIL NADU	+ 8·57	+ 3·47	+ 8·52	+11·91	+14·66	+11·85	+22·30

STATEMENT IV-3(a)

Districts by growth rate of population

1901—11 to 1961—71

Decade	Distribution in each range of decennial growth rate of population				
	Range-1 —5—+5%	Range-2 6-15%	Range-3 16-25%	Range-4 26-35%	Range-5 36% and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901—1911	3	10	1	..	..
1911—1921	7	6	1	..	..
1921—1931	2	8	3	1	..
1931—1941	..	8	6	..	..
1941—1951	1	6	5	..	2
1951—1961	..	9	4	1	..
1961—1971	..	..	11	2	1
Total	**13**	**47**	**31**	**4**	**3**

The reader's attention is invited that for a comparative analysis of the growth trend, the figures for the district have been computed taking into account the growth in population in the respective units that form part of the present district limits.

At the opening of this century, the trend of growth was slow and marked with wide variation among the districts. The maximum range was at (16-25%) registered by Kanniyakumari district. The lowest range of (—5% to +5%) was registered by the districts of Madras, Dharmapuri and Salem districts. The remaining ten districts registered an average range of (6% to 15%).

During the successive decade also (1911-21) the range never exceeded 25% and that it is Kanniyakumari which scored the highest range. But the number of districts with lowest rate of growth increased to seven *viz.*, Madras, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, and Ramanathapuram. In the remaining six districts the growth rate fell within the range of 6% to 15%.

During 1921-31, the growth rate shifted to a higher range—of 26-35%, obtained by the hilly district of Nilgiris. Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur districts registered the lowest range of growth *i.e.*, (—5 to +5%). Eight districts *viz.*, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli registered a range of 6 to 15% growth rate and three districts *viz.*, Madras, Dharmapuri and Kanniyakumari 16 to 25%. It is interesting to note that the population of Madras and Dharmapuri have made a phenomenal change.

During 1931-41, the growth rate range has confined to 6% to 25%. Six districts *viz.*, Madras, Dharmapuri, Salem, Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Kanniyakumari has registered the highest rates in the range 16—25% and the remaining in 6 to 15%.

The decade 1941-51 marks a wide variation. The growth rate of the districts has been spread over to wide ranges as follows: Ramanathapuram in Range 1, (—5% to +5%) Chengalpattu, South Arcot, North Arcot, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Dharmapuri in range 2, (6 to 15%) Kanniyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Coimbatore, and Salem in range 3 (16 to 25%) and Madras and Nilgiris in range 5 to 35% and above.

During 1951-61, the distribution of growth rate of the districts, has a start from range 2 and ends in range 4. Consequently nine districts fall under range 2, four under range 3 and one under range 4.

A peculiar trend is noticeable in the distribution pattern of growth rate during 1961—71. In other words the growth rate has shifted to a higher range, the minimum being 16-25% registered by eleven districts, and the maximum being 36% and above registered by one district. Two districts have registered rates in the range 26.35 per cent.

It could be seen that population has gained greater momentum after 1921. Improvement in medical services, detention of epidemic scourge and successful attempt in lowering death rate have their premium to add to this population explosion. Remarkably enough during this decade the growth rate has shown greater acceleration. In the demographic history of this state, I feel the 1971 Census sets an epoch like 1921. After the period of the great divide of 1921 Census, 1971 Census provides the base for a leap. This again means the advancement made in health and medical field, in an effective manner has provided an unbalanced bias towards more increase. The containment in birth rate despite the effective family welfare measures is not equally balanced to the lowering of death rate.

Density and growth rate

An analysis of the growth rate in juxtaposition with density would throw light on the pressure of population exerted on each unit of enumeration and factors governing such pressure. The data on growth and density in the various districts of Tamil Nadu as per 1971 Census count is as follows:

Name of District	Growth rate	Density	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Madras	42·81	19,293	
Chengalpattu	32·38	367	
North Arcot	19·37	306	
South Arcot	18·69	332	
Dharmapuri	25·94	174	
Salem	21·07	346	
Coimbatore	22·93	279	
Nilgiris	20·70	194	
Madurai	22·63	312	
Tiruchirapalli	20·65	269	
Thanjavur	18·33	395	
Ramanathapuram	18·11	227	
Tirunelveli	17·22	280	
Kanniyakumari	22·63	726	

It is evidently clear from the above statement that the growth rate and density in the units under consideration are not correlative. Fact remains that factors to differentiate these phenomena do exist and in certain cases a blending composition exist either in direct or indirect proportion governed by factors either characteristic to the region or induced by certain extraneous causes. For eg, where agriculture is a main economic resources and potentialities for any industrial development or for dynamic change in agriculture itself, are lacking, population reaches the saturation level and the growth and density are at an average level.

However such isolated areas are a remote possibility now. New vistas of economic developments even to the remote corners in the state have their impacts left latently if not explicitly and as such variations favourable to these phenomena are at work. Where inputs into industrial and trade activities are more, sudden disturbances in the growth and density rates are perceivable. How far the degree of correlation between these phenomena vary and in what direction, and what are the factors governing the variation in the different units undercount are some of the pertinent issues to be discussed under this sub heading. For this purpose, the units *viz.*, districts and taluks can be grouped on the basis of their densities and growth rates assuming certain combination of levels of these indices.

The following ranges of density and growth rates are adopted for the districts.

Density ranges:

High density:	Density above 350
Average density:	Density between 285 to 350
Low density:	Density below 285

Growth rate ranges:

High growth rate—Growth rate greater than 30%.

Average growth rate—Growth rate between 20% and 30%.

Low growth rate—Growth rate less than 20%.

These stratified classification have been assumed with reference to State density and growth rate, which are 317 persons per Km^2 and 22.30% respectively. The stratified classifications and the districts fell under each category are given in the statement below:

STATEMENT IV-4

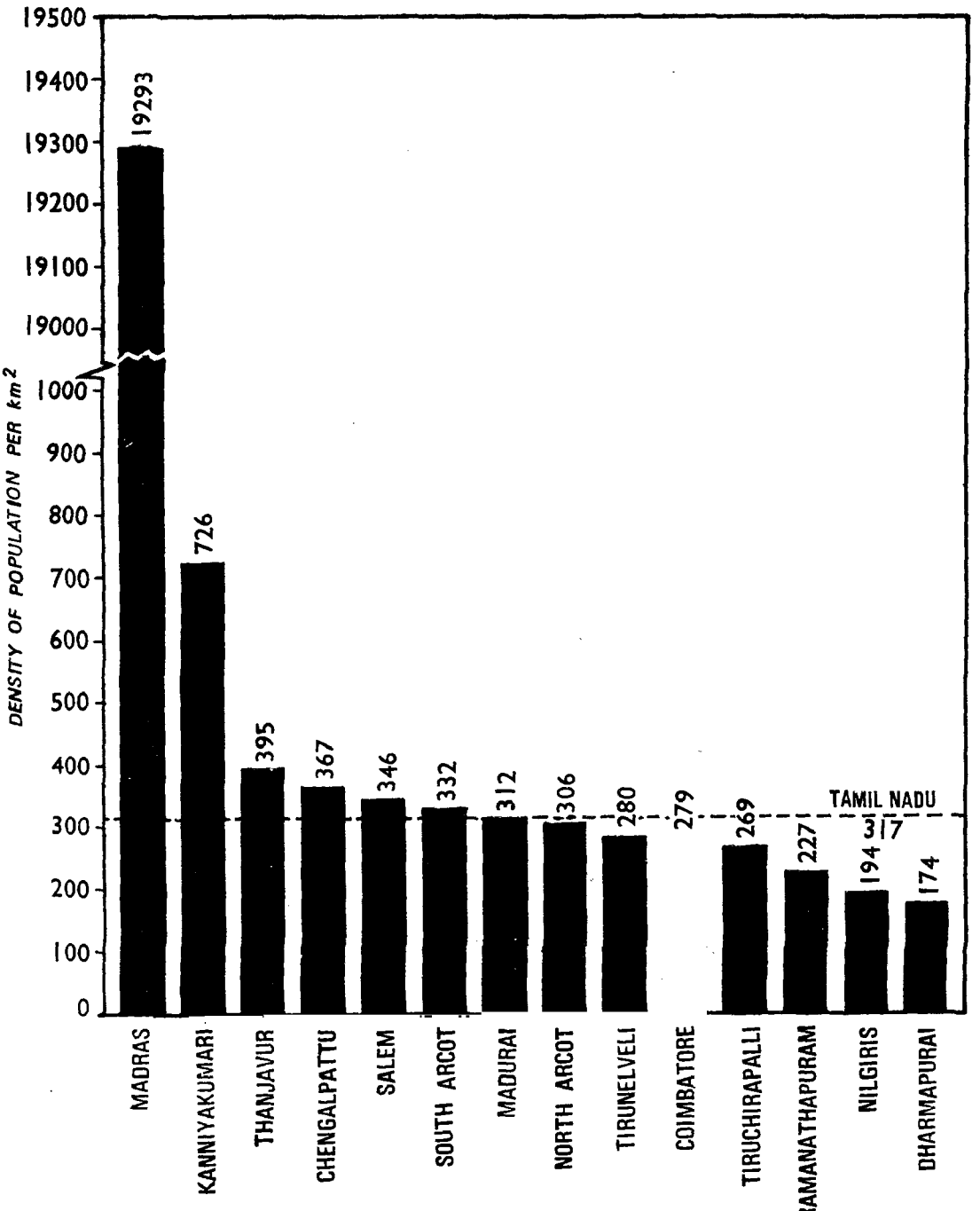
Distribution of Districts by Growth Rate and Density, 1971

Name of District	Low Growth Rate: 19.99% & below			Average Growth Rate 20.00% to 30.00%			High growth rate 30.01 & above		
	Low Density 284 & below	Average Density 285 to 350	High Density 351 & above	Low Density 284 & below	Average Density 285 to 350	High Density 351 & above	Low Density 284 & below	Average Density 285t o 350	High Dens 351 above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,293; 42·81%
Chengalpattu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	367; 32·38%
North Arcot	..	306; 19·37%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	332, 18·59%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmapuri	..	..	..	174; 25·94%	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	346; 21·07%	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	279; 22·93%	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris	..	..	..	194; 20·70%	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai	..	..	..	..	312; 22·63%	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirapalli	..	..	..	269; 20·65%	..	..	..	..	..
Thanjavur	..	..	395; 18·33%	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram	227; 18·11%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	280; 17·22%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanniyakumarai	..	..	..	..	..	726,22.63%	..	..	..

Among the districts in Tamil Nadu, two have registered high growth rate, seven average growth rate and five low growth rate. The two districts with high growth rate *viz.*, Madras Chengalpattu have registered higher rate of density also. Among the seven districts under average growth rate, four *viz.* Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Tiruchirapalli have registered low density, Salem and Madurai average density and Kanyakumari high density. Among the five districts with low growth rate, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli have low density, North and South Arcot have average density and Thanjavur high density.

Analysing individual constituent district, in this stratified region, it could be seen that areas were mountainous regions occupy a larger proportion, the density seems to be thin. For *eg.* the districts of Dharmapuri, Coimbatore. The Nilgiris and to certain extent in Tiruchirapalli the density is thin. Districts like Salem, North Arcot and South Arcot where short traverse ranges are found the densities seems to be average. Fact also remains that where the density is more, the available area for inhabitation is less. The natural factors like low rain fall, low fertility etc., also lead to low density. The districts of Tirunelveli and

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN TAMIL NADU AND DISTRICTS
1971



Ramanathapuram where the plains dominate to a large extent have low density. Because excepting the regions of Thamirabarani basin, other areas in Tirunelveli district are mostly dry tracts. The district of Ramanathapuram is wholly a rain fed area, as such agriculture has no prospectus.

Apart from these physiographical and natural factors governing the density of the districts, there are certain other economic and sociological factors. The reason for heavy population growth in the district of Madras and neighbourhood could be attributed to its economic infrastructural aspect centred around the Metropolis of Madras. Rapid growth of the City of Madras, showing industrial complexes both in the public and private sectors in and around the vicinity of Madras City, sequent influx into the City and Suburbs of labour force from rural and the growing urbanisation of satellite groups of towns around the City are the main attribute for these higher densities and high growth rates. It is a growing trend with a chance for an intensification in the succeding years, since favourable economic infrastructure and chances for the promotion of further industrial and commercial activities do exist in a metropolis like Madras. The extended benefit of these factors either combinedly or individually are always there to benefit the con-urban areas in the neighbouring district of Chengalpattu. Similarly a converse order can be attributed to the low density prevailing in the district of Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram. These two districts are reported as exporting districts and subject to a heavy out migration to overseas country and to various parts of the country in the Indian Union.

The districts where the average growth rates has been registered are Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Tiruchirapalli, Salem, Madurai and Kanniyakumari.

The districts of North Arcot and South Arcot which have average density but a low growth rate have reasons to be so because excepting a few sugar industries and some commercial prospects for cash crops like groundnut, the region as a whole is not labour intensive. Agriculture has a bleak prospects for improvement since large tracts of the lands are under dry cultivation. Thanjavur, the granary of the state has an obliviated position in the industrial map of the state and the traditional agriculture is not a honeycomb for the tearring influx of labour force year after year. So the saturated level marked in high density, is counter-balanced by a low growth rate due to the absence of stimulii for higher growth.

Growth and density rates of taluks.

A comparison of the growth and density rates at taluk level would make the reader understand the pockets of population pressure in each district in the State. For the reader's benefit the rates have been categorised in the same manner for districts. But since the growth rates for some of the taluks have been greater, more ranges have been adopted as shown below:

Density :

High density	284 & below
Average density	285 to 350
Low density	351 & above

Growth rates :

High growth rate	Growth rate greater than 30%
Average growth rate	Average growth rate 20% to 30%
Low growth rate	19·99%

Of the 116 taluks (the independent sub-taluks have not been taken into account), seven taluks including the City of Madras have recorded the high growth rate and high density. They are Madras, Sriperumbudur, Saidapet, Coimbatore, Madurai, Madurai South, Tiruchirapalli. All these taluks constitute the limits of important cities and towns *viz.*, Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli. The industrial prosperity and the established economic infrastructure due to urbanisation highly account for this high growth rate and density in these taluks. Four taluks *viz.*, Uthangarai, Athur, Gudalur and Kodaikanal have registered high growth rates with low density. Mountaineous terrains which occupy a major portion of these taluks account for the low density. The low paid estate workers in these taluks seems to have accounted for the high growth rate. Sixty two taluks have registered low growth rate. Thirty seven of these have low density, 10 average density and 15 high density.

Industrially and agriculturally backward, these taluks lack employment potentialies and migration from these taluks to the agriculturally prosperous or industrially advanced taluks is an indisputable fact. This trend seems to continue in the years to come as no dynamic change to give a facelift to these industrially and agriculturally backward taluks is foreseen in the near future excepting a few in the cases of Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram districts where the State Government has launched in all industrial revolution in a smaller way. But the proposed industrialisation is not viable to provide employment opportunity to all the sons of the soil and as such emigration from these industrially and agriculturally backward taluks has an unhampered signal. However generalised inference applicable to all these taluks in regard to future demographic trend seems to be a low fact since individuality in some of these taluks would prove contrary to such generalisation. Thirty nine taluks have registered average growth rate of 20% to 30. Sixteen of them have low density, 9 average density and 14 high density. It may be pointed out that these taluks with high density, ranges have either developing industrial activity like Arkonam, Tiruppattur, Vellore, Salem, Erode, Dindigul or have agricultural prosperity like Thanjavur. In the agriculturally prosperous taluks like Thanjavur, the growth rate and density have reached an optimum level and unless some dynamic change takes place, a remarkable variation in the trend may not be possible. But this may not be the case with industrially active taluks like Tiruppattur, Salem, Erode, Dindigul etc. The growth and density rates are bound to take a progressive attitude in the successive censuses.

Distribution of Taluks by growth rate and Density 1971

(State Density 317 and State average growth rate 22·30%)

District	Low Growth Rate 19·99% & below			Average Growth Rate 20·00% to 30·00%			High Growth Rate 30·01% & above		
	Low Density 284 & below	Average Density 285 to 350	High Density 351 & above	Low Density 284 & below	Average Density 285 to 350	High Density 351 & above	Low Density 284 & below	Average Density 285 to 350	High Density 351 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Madras 19,293; 42·81%
Chengalpattu	Madurantakam 239; 15·55%	Tiruvallur 319; 19·07% Tiruttani 312; 17·41% Kanchipuram 342; 17·19%	--	Ponneri 260; 21·73% Chengalpattu 281; 28·95%	..	--	..	..	Sriperumbudur 427; 43·43% Saidapet 1,178; 75·95%
North Arcot	Cheyyur 272; 9·73% Wandiwash 273; 8·28% Polur 189; 13·92% Chengam 157; 18·99%	Arcot 333; 15·02%	Wallajapet 420 19·02% Arani 434; 15·00%	--	Vaniyambadi 333; 23·37% Tiruvannamalai 324; 21·39%	Arkonam 370; 22·73% Gudiyatham 388; 25·50% Tirupattur 361; 25·55% Vellore 447; 23·16%	--	..	..
South Arcot	Gingee 279; 16·29% Tindivanam 277; 14·18% Viruddachalam 275; 17·39%	Tirukoilur 302; 14·13%	Villupuram 465; 18·76% Chidambaram 476; 14·59%	Kallakurichi 208; 22·43%	--	Cuddalore 569; 27·94%	..	..	..
Dharmapuri	Hosur 170; 17·61% Denkanikotta 100; 14·08%	..	--	Krishnagiri 237; 25·92% Harur 152; 29·96% Dharmapuri 201; 29·74%	..	..	Uthangarai 214; 36·50%	..	..
Salem	Rasipuram 271; 10·40% Namakkal 272; 14·43%	Tiruchengode 349; 19·60%	Omalur 387; 16·39% Sankari 404; 19·62%	..	Mettur 324; 23·85%	Salem 590; 25·85%	Attur 231; 31·36%	..	..
Coimbatore	Gobichettipalayam 165, 19·76% Dharapuram 170; 15·37% Avanashi 269; 16·04%	..	..	Bhavani 214; 25·64% Udumalpet 191; 24·08%	Palladam 317; 22·72% Pollachi 285; 22·37%	Erode 400; 21·51%	..	..	Coimbatore 699; 30·98%

Nilgiris	Ootacamund 157; 10·45%	..	..	..	Coonoor 342; 23·10%	..	Gudalur 129; 41·02%	..	..
Madurai	Vedasandur 201; 11·29% Palani 225; 19·51% Melur 230; 18·68% Usilampatti 241; 15·02% Thirumangalam 263; 12·74%	Nilakottai 317; 15·98%	..	Pariakulam 210; 25·78%	Uthamapalayam 297; 22·17%	Dindigul 367; 20·85%	Kodaikanal 68; 35·36%	..	Madurai North 358; 35·36% Madurai South 2,187; 35·33%
Tiruchirapalli	Perambalur 194; 18·68% Udayarpalayam 279; 16·21% Ariyalur 251; 18·61% Karur 251; 14·82% Kulithalai 228; 14·06% Manaparai 204; 19·13%	Lalgudi 316; 14·67% Musiri 311; 14·79%	--	Thuraiyur 225; 25·40% Kulathur 161; 26·94% Alangudi 273; 28·24% Thirumayam 208; 21·38%	--	--	--	..	Tiruchirapalli 946; 31·62%
Thanjavur	..	..	Sirkali 482; 14·63% Mayuram 658; 14·18% Kumbakonam 785; 17·00% Nannilam 403; 13·60% Papanasam 445; 12·94%	Orathanad 267; 20·91% Aranthangi 195; 29·77%	Pattukottai 346; 29·44%	Thanjavur 469; 21·28%	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram	Tirupattur 249; 17·55% Sivaganga 177; 18·24% Tiruvadani 182; 17·62% Paramakudi 232; 19·38% Aruppukottai 191; 12·39%	..	Srivilliputhur 360; 16·61%	..	293;Sattur 24·82%	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	Sankaranayanarkoil 248; 17·83% Kovilpatty 188; 18·61%	Srivaikundam 293; 12·67%	Thenkasi 388; 17·06% Shenkottah 418; 15·09%	..	..	Tuticorin 643; 26·12% Tirunelveli 486; 23·96%	..	..	..

Distribution of Taluk by growth rate and Density 1971—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Ambasamudram 259; 13·75% Nanguneri 205; 14·96% Vilathikulam 133; 8·37%		Tiruchendur 402; 15·28%						
Kanniyakumari . . .		..	..	Thovala 212; 25·62%	..	Vilavancode 903; 22·76% Kalkulam 698; 21·74% Agasteeswaram 1,226; 22·91%	..	..	..

CHAPTER V

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

Part of the preliminary work for census enumeration is the demarcation and identification of areas which are to be treated as "urban". The rest of the areas not treated as urban are classified as "rural" areas.

In the census of 1881, a town was a collection of numerous dwellings near each other within a limited area having shops which provided a continual open market for the supply of goods, especially manufactured goods. This definition was fairly elastic and the rest of the selection was left to the district officers. In 1901, every municipality was treated as a census town. Every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons was treated as census town by census superintendents after taking into consideration the character, relative density of its population, its importance as a centre of trade and its historical association. In 1911, the same standard was maintained, cantonments also being treated as towns. The definition of a census town did not undergo any change during the three censuses of 1921, 1931 and 1941. In 1951, the fundamental criterion for classification of any local area as a town was declared as the presence of urban features which could be judged by the way in which the towns have been built and the availability of urban amenities such as a bazaar, facilities for education, recreation and medical treatment. The state census superintendents had full discretion in declaring an area as urban.

The definition of "urban" adopted at the 1971 census generally followed that of 1961. All places with a corporation, municipality or cantonment or a notified town area and places which satisfied the following criteria (i) A minimum population of 5,000; (ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population should be non-agricultural and (iii) a density of population of at least 400 per km^2 (*i.e.* 1,000 per sq. mile) were treated as urban. The Director of Census Operations was given some discretion in respect of marginal cases, in consultation with the state government concerned, to include a place which might not satisfy the above criteria but nevertheless had distinct urban characteristics or to exclude an undeserving place from being treated as urban.

The preparatory work for classifying an area as urban for the 1971 census was taken up in 1967. A list of all the places treated as urban in the previous census was sent to all the collectors, municipal commissioners, officers in-charge of cantonments, townships and all tahsildars with a letter explaining the criteria for treating a place as 'urban' in the 1971 census. They were asked to examine the list and consider areas which were adjacent to the main towns and which had developed urban characteristics during the last ten years. Many collectors proposed almost all the town panchayats for inclusion in the urban list without considering whether they satisfied the criteria laid down. A village panchayat in Tamil Nadu is declared as a town panchayat by the government on its crossing a population limit and a revenue target. Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, the Director of Rural Development in his capacity as Inspector, may by notification declare every area possessing urban characteristics and comprising a revenue village or contiguous portions of two or more villages and having a population estimated at not less than 5,000 and an annual income estimated at not less than Rs. 10,000 as a town panchayat. Greater emphasis is placed here on the population and financial aspects than on urban characteristics, as the first two criteria have a direct hearing on panchayat administration. The difference between the declaration of a place as a town panchayat under the Madras Panchayat Act and that of declaring a place as urban for the purpose of the 1971 census enumeration was explained to the collectors. It was also pointed out that even non-town panchayat areas (village panchayats) could be recommended for inclusion in the urban list, if they satisfied the census criteria for declaring a place as urban. A list of towns of the 1961 census which was found to have predominantly agricultural populations as revealed by the 1961 census was sent to the collectors, showing the percentage of male workers engaged in agricultural activities, and they were requested to examine whether these towns had subsequently developed urban characteristics that would qualify them for retention in the urban list. Based on the reports of the collectors and after personal discussions with them, a list of places to be treated as urban for the 1971 census was finalised with the approval of the state government. The result was that 45 towns of the 1961 census were removed from the list of towns and 152 villages were declared as new towns for the 1971 census. In all, 439 places were declared as towns in 1971.

The 1971 census revealed that taking India as a whole only 19.91 per cent of persons of the country's population lived in urban areas. In Tamil Nadu, 30.26 per cent of persons inhabited urban areas. Out of 3,126 census towns in India, 439 are in Tamil Nadu. The urban population for India and Tamil Nadu during the 1961 census formed 17.97 per cent and 26.69 per cent respectively of the total population. It is clear from this that the comparatively higher urban ratio is not a new phenomenon in Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT V-1

Urban Population as percentage of Total population

State	Total	Urban	Percentage
1	2	3	4
INDIA . . .	548,159,652	109,113,977	19·91
States			
Andhra Pradesh .	43,502,708	8,402,527	19.31
Assam‡ . . .	14,957,542	1,326,981	8.87
Bihar . . .	56,353,369	5,633,966	10.00
Gujarat . . .	26,697,475	7,496,500	28.08
Haryana . .	10,036,808	1,772,959	17.66
Himachal Pradesh .	3,460,434	241,890	6.99
Jammu & Kashmir*	4,616,632	858,221	18.59
Kerala . . .	21,347,375	3,466,449	16.24
Madhya Pradesh .	41,654,119	6,784,767	16·29
Maharashtra . .	50,412,235	15,711,211	31.17
Manipur . .	1,072,753	141,492	13.19
Meghalaya . .	1,011,699	147,170	14.55
Mysore . .	29,299,014	7,122,093	24.31
Nagaland . .	516,449	51,394	9.95
Orissa . . .	21,944,615	1,845,395	8.41
Punjab . . .	13,551,060	3,216,179	23.73
Rajasthan . .	25,765,806	4,543,761	17.63
Sikkim . .	209,843	19,668	9.37
Tamil Nadu . .	41,199,168	12,464,834	30.26
Tripura . . .	1,556,342	162,360	10.43
Uttar Pradesh . .	88,341,144	12,388,596	14.02
West Bengal . .	44,312,011	10,967,033	24.75
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	115,133	26,218	22.77
Arunachal Pradesh .	467,511	17,288	3.70
Chandigarh . .	257,251	232,940	90.55
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74,170	..	..
Delhi . . .	4,065,698	3,647,023	89.70
Goa, Daman & Diu	857,771	226,774	26.44
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands .	31,810	..	..
Pondicherry . .	471,707	198,288	42.04

‡Includes Mizo district, now constituted as Union Territory of MIZORAM.

*Population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

The most urbanised area in India is Maharashtra (31.17 per cent). Tamil Nadu stands second with 30.26 per cent. In the 1961 census also, Maharashtra (28.22 per cent) was first in the field of urbanisation and Tamil Nadu (26.69 per cent) second. The States with a very low urban proportion (of 10 per cent and less) are Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Assam, Nagaland, Sikkim and Bihar. The relatively poor economic development, slow industrialisation and comparatively higher proportion of workers in primary activities like agriculture, forest produce, etc., in these States are the main reasons. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal and Mysore are relatively better industrialised areas and this is reflected in the greater concentration of population in urban centres in these States. The Union Territories are mostly small and are of varying sizes and hence are not strictly comparable with the States.

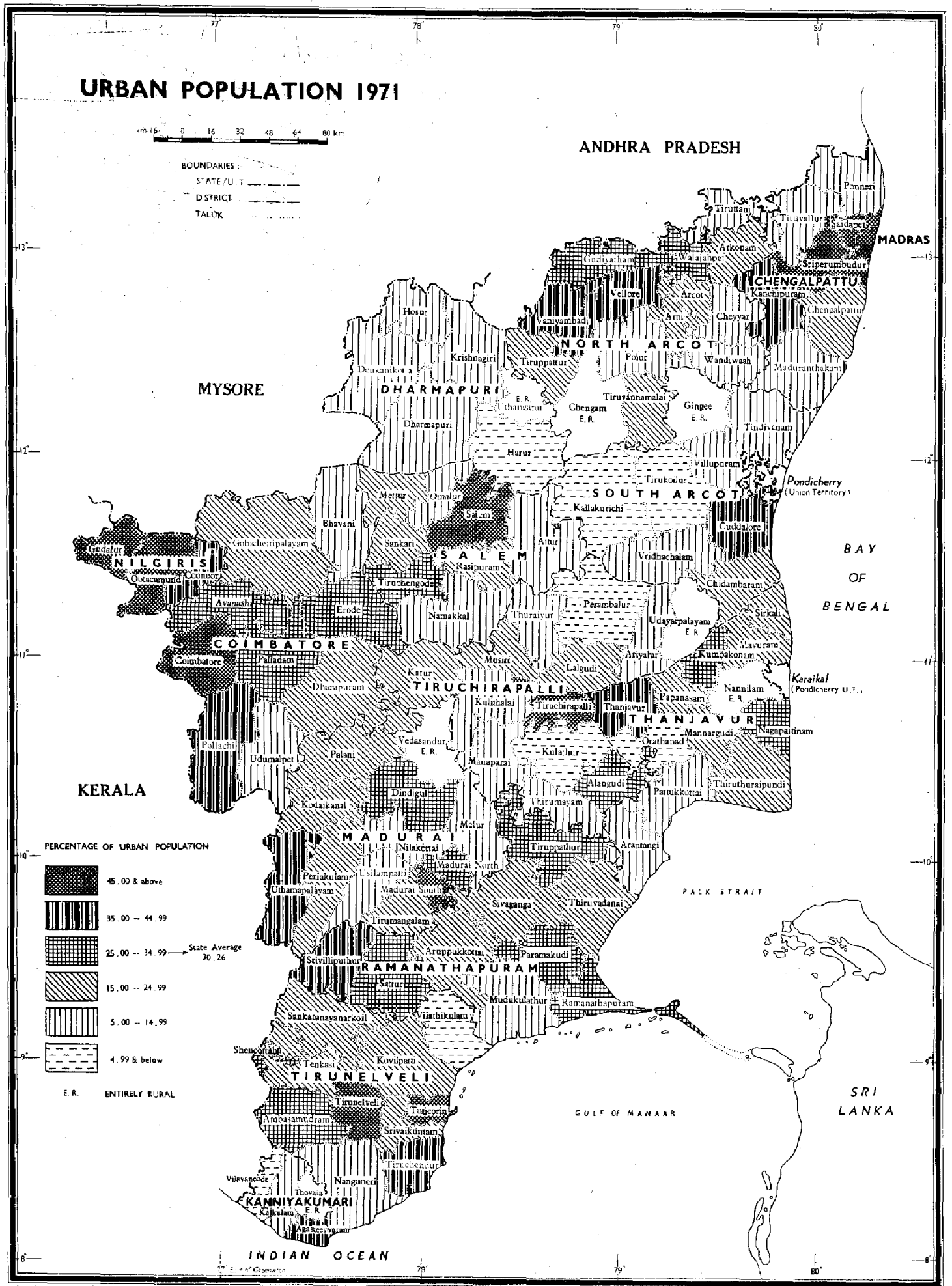
Rural and urban population in districts and taluks

The extent of urbanisation is never uniform within the country or the state. Within a district too, it is not uniform. There are a number of taluks which do not possess even a single place qualified to be included in the urban list for census. Out of 133 taluks and independent sub-taluks spread over the 13 districts of the state (excluding Madras district which is conterminous with Madras city), there are 13 taluks or independent sub-taluk which do not possess any town and hence no urban population. These are given below.

District	*Taluks without any urban area*
1. Chengalpattu . .	(i) Gummidipundi (ii) Pennalurpet
2. North Arcot . . .	Chengam*
3. South Arcot . . .	Gingee*
4. Dharmapuri . . .	Uthangarai
5. Salem	Yercaud*
6. Madurai . . .	Vedasandur
7. Tiruchirapalli . .	Udayarpalayam
8. Thanjavur . . .	(i) Nannilam (ii) Peravurani
9. Ramanathapuram .	Tiruchuli
10. Tirunelveli . . .	Ottapidaram
11. Kanniyakumari . .	Thovala*

*These taluks did not have any urban area during the 1961 census also.

In Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts, all the taluks possess urban centres. In every other district, one or two taluks or independent sub-taluks exist without any urban centre. In the above 13 taluks and sub-taluks, the entire area is categorised as 'rural'. In 1961, there were 103 taluks of which five taluks had no urban areas.



• Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
• The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

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STATEMENT V-2

Percentage of rural and urban population (1971) *in the state, districts and taluks*

District/taluk, and sub-taluk	POPULATION			PERCENTAGE		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAMIL NADU	41,199,168	28,734,334	12,464,834	100·00	69·74	30·26
1. *Madras District*	2,469,449	..	2,469,449	100·00	..	100·00
2. *Chengalpattu District*	2,907,599	1,896,909	1,010,690	100·00	65·24	34·76
Gummidipundi Sub-taluk	103,232	103,232	..	100·00	100·00	..
Ponneri Taluk	177,711	156,012	21,699	100·00	87·79	12·21
Pennalurpet Sub-Taluk	98,306	98,306	..	100·00	100·00	..
Tiruvallur Taluk	223,667	198,343	25,324	100·00	88·68	11·32
Pallipet Sub-Taluk	125,507	114,710	10,797	100·00	91·40	8·60
Tiruttani Taluk	125,538	109,177	16,361	100·00	86·97	13·03
Sriperumbudur Taluk	338,095	176,658	161,437	100·00	52·25	47·75
Saidapet Taluk	693,059	145,290	547,769	100·00	20·96	79·04
Chengalpattu Taluk	317,308	262,296	55,012	100·00	82·66	17·34
Kanchipuram Taluk	273,255	143,801	129,454	100·00	52·63	47·37
Uthiramerur Sub-Taluk	104,200	88,014	16,186	100·00	84·47	15·53
Maduranthakam Taluk	327,721	301,070	26,651	100·00	91·87	8·13
3. *North Arcot District*	3,755,797	2,972,702	783,095	100·00	79·15	20·85
Arkonam Taluk	311,147	251,528	59,619	100·00	80·84	19·16
Walajahpet Taluk	253,329	176,449	76,880	100·00	69·65	30·35
Gudiyatham Taluk	426,205	313,574	112,631	100·00	73·57	26·43
Vaniyambadi Taluk	339,202	220,309	118,893	100·00	64·95	35·05
Tiruppattur Taluk	314,564	254,138	60,426	100·00	80·79	19·21
Vellore Taluk	415,265	244,313	170,952	100·00	58·83	41·17
Arni Taluk	182,247	143,583	38,664	100·00	78·78	21·22
Cheyyar Taluk	230,279	211,005	19,274	100·00	91·63	8·37
Wandiwash Taluk	239,620	223,537	16,083	100·00	93·29	6·71
Polur Taluk	292,954	274,881	18,073	100·00	93·83	6·17
Chengam Taluk	265,004	265,004	..	100·00	100·00	..
Tiruvannamalai Taluk	314,245	252,875	61,370	100·00	80·47	19·53
Arcot Taluk	171,736	141,506	30,230	100·00	82·40	17·60
4. *South Arcot District*	3,617,723	3,104,726	512,997	100·00	85·82	14·18
Gingee Taluk	295,896	295,896	..	100·00	100·00	..
Tindivanam Taluk	402,861	357,803	45,058	100·00	88·82	11·18
Villupuram Taluk	423,530	363,288	60,242	100·00	85·78	14·22
Tirukoilur Taluk	456,637	438,411	18,226	100·00	96·01	3·99
Kallakurichi Taluk	469,476	448,843	20,633	100·00	95·51	4·39
Vridhachalam Taluk	407,196	375,337	31,859	100·00	92·18	7·82
Cuddalore Taluk	664,831	417,490	247,341	100·00	62·80	37·20
Chidambaram Taluk	497,296	407,658	89,638	100·00	81·97	18·03
5. *Dharmapuri District*	1,677,775	1,533,834	143,941	100·00	91·42	8·58
Hosur Taluk	163,826	147,235	16,591	100·00	89·87	10·13
Denkanikotta Taluk	212,254	197,799	14,455	100·00	93·19	6·81
Krishnagiri Taluk	396,112	348,622	47,490	100·00	88·01	11·99
Uthangarai Taluk	139,423	139,423	..	100·00	100·00	..
Harur Taluk	280,197	266,647	13,550	100·00	95·16	4·84
Palacode Sub-Taluk	146,414	134,645	11,769	100·00	91·96	8·04
Dharmapuri Taluk	339,549	299,463	40,086	100·00	88·19	11·81

STATEMENT V-2—*Contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	*Salem District*	2,992,616	2,197,234	795,382	100·00	73·42	26·58
	Mettur Taluk	251,759	203,396	48,363	100·00	80·79	19·21
	Omalur Taluk	258,144	234,803	23,341	100·00	90·96	9·04
	Yercaud Sub-Taluk	30,816	30,816	..	100·00	100·00	..
	Salem Taluk	775,116	324,031	451,085	100·00	41·80	58·20
	Sankari Taluk	289,846	242,780	47,066	100·00	83·76	16·24
	Tiruchengode Taluk	295,013	202,690	92,323	100·00	68·71	31·29
	Rasipuram Taluk	221,562	174,967	46,595	100·00	78·97	21·03
	Attur Taluk	389,485	347,916	41,569	100·00	89·33	10·67
	Namakkal Taluk	480,875	435,835	45,040	100·00	90·63	9·37
7.	*Coimbatore District*	4,373,178	2,816,936	1,556,242	100·00	64·41	35·59
	Bhavani Taluk	317,253	291,416	25,837	100·00	91·86	8·14
	Gobichettipalayam Taluk	481,690	405,757	75,933	100·00	84·24	15·76
	Erode Taluk	621,553	456,998	164,555	100·00	73·53	26·47
	Dharapuram Taluk	376,520	315,675	60,845	100·00	83·84	16·16
	Palladam Taluk	479,921	316,483	163,438	100·00	65·94	34·06
	Avanashi Taluk	343,118	238,835	104,283	100·00	69·61	30·39
	Coimbatore Taluk	956,671	238,416	718,255	100·00	24·92	75·08
	Pollachi Taluk	522,628	318,843	203,785	100·00	61·01	38·99
	Udumalpet Taluk	273,824	234,513	39,311	100·00	85·64	14·36
8.	*Nilgiris District*	494,015	250,780	243,235	100·00	50·76	49·24
	Gudalur Taluk	93,153	36,920	56,233	100·00	39·63	60·37
	Ootacamund Taluk	187,369	96,374	90,995	100·00	51·44	48·56
	Coonoor Taluk	213,493	117,486	96,007	100·00	55·03	44·97
9.	*Madurai District*	3,938,197	2,614,003	1,324,194	100·00	66·38	33·62
	Vedasandur Taluk	208,480	208,480	..	100·00	100·00	..
	Dindigul Taluk	501,790	348,944	152,846	100·00	69·54	30·46
	Palani Taluk	342,676	284,756	57,920	100·00	83·10	16·90
	Kodaikanal Taluk	71,453	54,980	16,473	100·00	76·95	23·05
	Periyakulam Taluk	373,048	283,429	89,619	100·00	75·98	24·02
	Uthamapalayam Taluk	437,017	258,055	178,962	100·00	59·05	40·95
	Nilakottai Taluk	337,502	313,564	23,938	100·00	92·91	7·09
	Melur Taluk	287,825	251,152	36,673	100·00	87·26	12·74
	Madurai North Taluk	170,375	121,453	48,922	100·00	71·29	28·71
	Madurai South Taluk	740,075	77,496	662,579	100·00	10·47	89·53
	Usilampatti Taluk	249,880	227,993	21,887	100·00	91·24	8·76
	Tirumangalam Taluk	218,076	183,701	34,375	100·00	84·24	15·76
10.	*Tiruchirapalli District*	3,848,816	2,991,808	857,008	100·00	77·73	22·27
	Perambalur Taluk	340,306	325,654	14,652	100·00	95·69	4·31
	Udayarpalayam Taluk	263,358	263,358	..	100·00	100·00	..
	Ariyalur Taluk	250,346	232,626	17,720	100·00	92·92	7·08
	Lalgudi Taluk	305,292	258,133	47,159	100·00	84·55	15·45
	Thuraiyur Taluk	225,074	203,940	21,134	100·00	90·61	9·39
	Musiri Taluk	234,438	192,722	41,716	100·00	82·21	17·79
	Karur Taluk	396,307	301,830	94,477	100·00	76·16	23·84
	Kulithalai Taluk	291,049	273,723	17,326	100·00	94·05	5·95
	Manaparai Taluk	224,254	192,162	32,092	100·00	85·69	14·31
	Tiruchirapalli Taluk	661,710	189,607	472,103	100·00	28·65	71·35
	Kulathur Taluk	214,904	207,682	7,222	100·00	96·64	3·36
	Alangudi Taluk	244,335	171,223	73,112	100·00	70·08	29·92
	Thirumayam Taluk	197,443	179,148	18,295	100·00	90·73	9·27

STATEMENT V-2—*Contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	*Thanjavur District*	3,840,732	3,052,694	788.038	100·00	79·48	20·52
	Sirkali Taluk	212,954	176,061	36,893	100·00	82·68	17·32
	Mayuram Taluk	415,667	328,067	87,600	100·00	78·93	21·07
	Kumbakonam Taluk	430,399	280,896	149,503	100·00	65·26	34·74
	Nannilam Taluk	303,343	303,343	..	100·00	100·00	..
	Papanasam Taluk	263,050	220,881	42,169	100·00	83·97	16·03
	Thanjavur Taluk	438,609	275,005	163,604	100·00	62·70	37·30
	Orathanad Taluk	227,850	219,229	8,621	100·00	96·22	3·78
	Mannargudi Taluk	319,768	254,791	64,977	100·00	79·68	20·32
	Nagapattinam Taluk	322,401	212,532	109,869	100·00	65·92	34·08
	Thiruthuraipundi Taluk	320,850	268,212	52,638	100·00	83·59	16·41
	Pattukkottai Taluk	263,121	207,307	55,814	100·00	78·79	21·21
	Peravurani Sub-Taluk	120,319	120,319	..	100·00	100·00	..
	Arantangi Taluk	202,401	186,051	16,350	100·00	91·92	8·08
12.	*Ramanathapuram District*	2,860,207	2,113,545	746,662	100·00	73·89	26·11
	Tiruppathur Taluk	198,661	172,449	26,212	100·00	86·81	13·19
	Karaikudi Sub-Taluk	169,380	81,009	88,371	100·00	47·83	52·17
	Sivaganga Taluk	181,887	156,264	25,623	100·00	85·91	14·09
	Manamadurai Sub-Taluk	133,072	107,022	26,050	100·00	80·42	19·58
	Devakottai Sub-Taluk	90,028	61,054	28,974	100·00	67·82	32·18
	Thiruvadanai Taluk	166,244	154,950	11,294	100·00	93·21	6·79
	Ilayankudi Sub-Taluk	92,116	71,472	20,644	100·00	77·59	22·41
	Paramakudi Taluk	177,246	128,366	48,880	100·00	72·42	27·58
	Ramanathapuram Taluk	245,248	160,456	84,792	100·00	65·43	34·57
	Kamuthi Sub-Taluk	96,108	84,550	11,558	100·00	87·97	12·03
	Mudukulathur Taluk	158,768	150,574	8,194	100·00	94·84	5·16
	Tiruchuli Sub-Taluk	77,301	77,301	..	100·00	100·00	..
	Aruppukkottai Taluk	225,377	163,154	62,223	100·00	72·39	27·61
	Virudhunagar Sub-Taluk	178,549	116,647	61,902	100·00	65·33	34·67
	Sattur Taluk	263,117	180,142	82,975	100·00	68·46	31·54
	Srivilliputhur Taluk	198,202	144,347	53,855	100·00	72·83	27·17
	Rajapalayam Sub-Taluk	208,903	103,788	105,115	100·00	49·68	50·32
13.	*Tirunelveli District*	3,200,515	2,171,019	1,029,496	100·00	67·83	32·17
	Sankaranayanarkoil Taluk	257,058	224,064	32,994	100·00	87·16	12·84
	Kovilpatty Taluk	221,460	145,596	75,864	100·00	65·74	34·26
	Ottapidaram Sub-Taluk	107,089	107,089	..	100·00	100·00	..
	Tuticorin Taluk	221,465	42,964	178,501	100·00	19·40	80·60
	Srivaikuntam Taluk	175,146	136,372	38,774	100·00	77·86	22·14
	Tirunelveli Taluk	419,005	152,317	266,688	100·00	36·35	63·65
	Tenkasi Taluk	392,803	297,977	94,826	100·00	75·86	24·14
	Shencottah Taluk	76,502	52,613	23,889	100·00	68·77	31·23
	Ambasamudram Taluk	333,960	218,140	115,820	100·00	65·32	34·68
	Nanguneri Taluk	373,628	348,071	25,557	100·00	93·16	6·84
	Tiruchendur Taluk	336,133	204,850	131,283	100·00	60·94	39·06
	Vilathikulam Taluk	147,491	140,933	6,558	100·00	95·55	4·45
	Sivagiri Sub-Taluk	138,775	100,033	38,742	100·00	72·08	27·92
14.	*Kanniyakumari District*	1,222,549	1,018,144	204,405	100·00	83·28	16·72
	Vilavancode Taluk	389,828	373,630	16,198	100·00	95·84	4·16
	Kalkulam Taluk	414,497	378,789	35,708	100·00	91·39	8·61
	Thovala Taluk	78,252	78,252	..	100·00	100·00	..
	Agasteeswaram Taluk	339,972	187,473	152,499	100·00	55·14	44·86

The taluks which do not have a single place satisfying the criteria for terming it as urban are relatively backward when compared to other taluks. Of the five taluks which had no urban areas in 1961, Kulathur taluk of Tiruchirapalli district alone now possesses an urban area and the other four taluks continue to be fully rural. Leaving independent sub-taluks which were not treated as separate units in 1961, there are now seven taluks in this category of which two (Uthangarai and Vedasandur) have been formed after the last census. Udayarpalayam taluk which had urban areas in 1961 does not possess any urban area now because the sub-division of taluk into two after 1961 and also declassification of towns in the 1971 census. Nannilam taluk too which had two urban areas in 1961 (Nannilam and Kodavasal) has no urban area in 1971 because these two towns have been declassified.

Districts by ranges of urbanisation

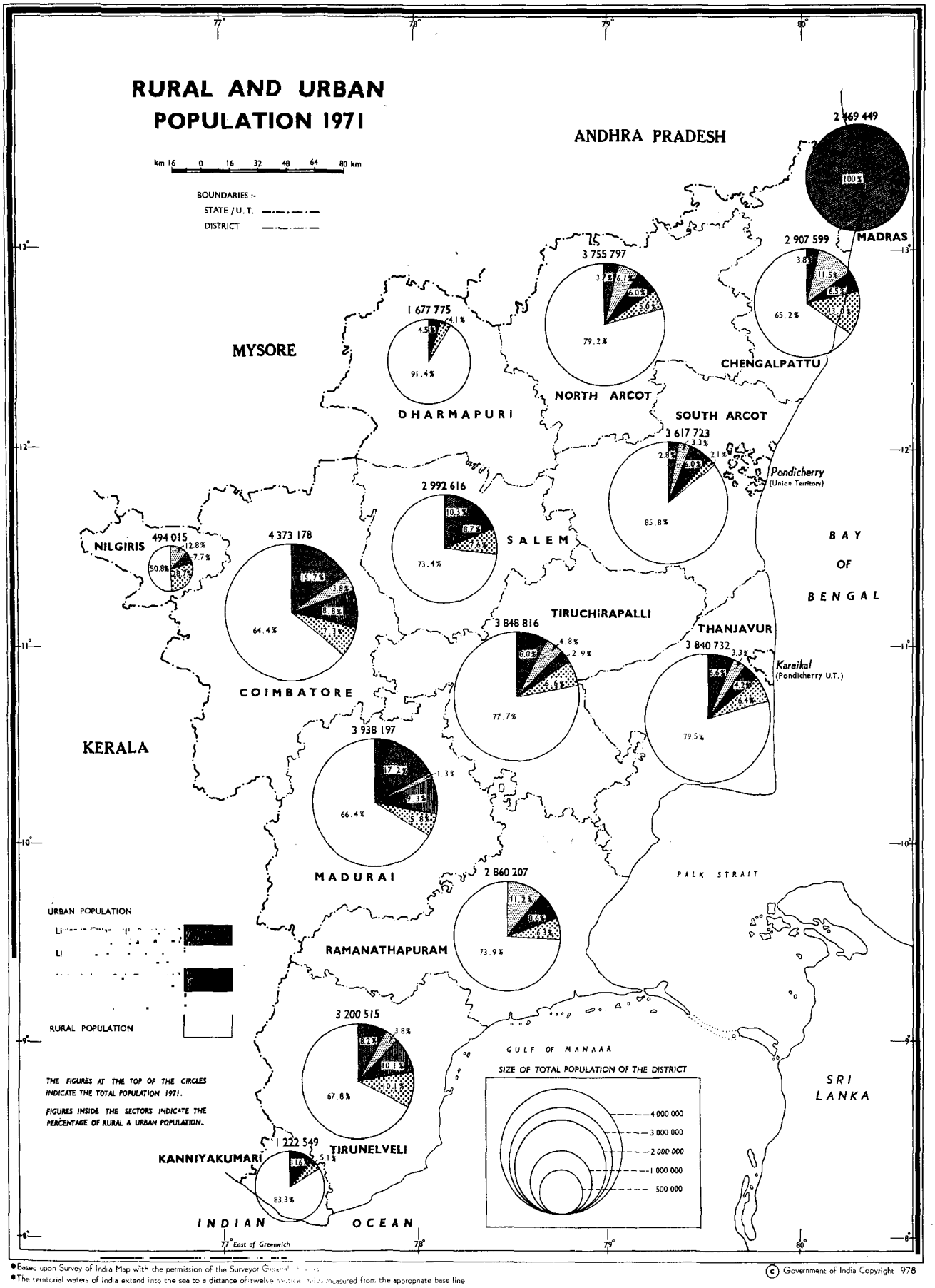
Madras which is totally urban and the Nilgiris (49.24) lead the districts of Tamil Nadu in terms of percentage of their urban to total population. Nine districts have urban population which are within a range of ten points above or below the State average of 30.26. They range from Coimbatore (35.59) which is well industrialised to Thanjavur (20.52) which is generally agricultural. Other districts in this range are Chengalpattu (34.76), Madurai (33.62), Tirunelveli (32.17), Salem (26.58), Ramanathapuram (26.11), Tiruchirapalli (22.27) and North Arcot (20.85). Dharmapuri (8.58) is the least urbanised. It is a region of low rainfall and poor soil. South Arcot (14.18) in the coastal belt has no important industry. Kanniyakumari (16.72) is also a district with little natural resources. With nine out of the 14 districts of Tamil Nadu having percentages of urban population within ten points above or below the State average of 30.26 per cent it may be argued that the extent of urbanisation is not highly uneven among districts. The industrial backwardness of the districts of Dharmapuri, South Arcot and Kanniyakumari is well known. The rapid growth of industries in Coimbatore district as well as the suburbs of Madras city situated in Chengalpattu district are confirmed by census data relating to the urban segment of their total population. The increasing number of industrial units in Madurai district as also the establishment of a large number of ancillary units in and around Tuticorin in Tirunelveli district, where the harbour project is being executed, have obviously pushed up the proportion of urban population in these districts. In 1961 also Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli districts had higher percentages of urban inhabitants than that of the State. But Chengalpattu district had only 20.75 per cent urban population in 1961. The present rate of 34.76 per cent in this district shows the steep increase in the urban characteristics of places around the metropolitan city of Madras. South Arcot and Kanniyakumari have recorded low percentages of urban population in 1961 too and there is no perceptible change in the ratios of these districts between the two censuses. North Arcot, Thanjavur and Tirucirapalli districts are predominantly agricultural in character. Dharmapuri which is the least urbanised district formed part of Salem district in 1961 (which then had 16.23 per cent urban population as against 26.58 per cent in 1971).

STATEMENT V-(3)

Percentage increase (1961-71) in total and urban population by districts

District	Percentage increase in population	
	Total	Urban
1	2	3
TAMIL NADU	22.30	38.64
Madras	42.81	42.81
Chengalpattu	32.38	121.80
North Arcot	19.37	24.06
South Arcot	18.69	30.76
Dharmapuri	25.94	54.37
Salem	21.07	51.76
Coimbatore	22.93	50.77
Nilgiris	20.70	35.23
Madurai	22.63	30.37
Tiruchirapalli	20.65	26.39
Thanjavur	18.33	19.13
Ramanathapuram	18.11	24.55
Tirunelveli	17.22	21.42
Kanniyakumari	22.63	36.20

The percentage increase in urban population is higher than the percentage increase in total population. This trend may be observed in all the districts. In Chengalpattu district, the urban population has more than doubled since 1961. A large number of places around Madras City, lying in this district, have been declared as urban areas for the first time in 1971. The districts of Dharmapuri, Salem and Coimbatore besides Madras city have shown substantial increases in urban population during this decade. In all other districts, the decadal increase in urban population during 1961-71 is less than the proportion for the State. The lowest percentage increase during 1961-71, in the urban population is noticed in the district of Thanjavur (19.13 per cent) and the other districts with low percentages are Tirunelveli, North Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Ramanathapuram. Low increase in the urban population in these districts may be attributable to (i) declassification of existing towns, (ii) practically no addition to the list of new towns or (iii) a comparatively low growth of population of the existing towns. In the districts of South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur more towns have been declassified in 1971 than the towns recognised afresh. The recognition of new towns is the highest in Chengalpattu district (44), followed by Coimbatore (31), Salem (25), Tirunelveli



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•The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line
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(16) and Madurai (11). A large increase in urban population may also be due to a high rate of in-migration or enlargement of the territory falling under the municipal/panchayat (urban) area.

Urbanisation in taluks

In Statement V-4, all the taluks of Tamil Nadu have been distributed in three ranges of urbanisation. The taluks where proportions are within a margin of 10 points on either side of the State average are given as one range. Taluks having more than 10 points above or below the State average are the two other ranges. Of the total of 133 taluks and independent sub-taluks, only 17 taluks have an urban population percentage that is over 10 points above the State percentage. These taluks are easily recognisable as areas of high economic growth. Sriperumbudur, Saidapet and Kanchipuram are the three taluks in Chengalpattu district coming under this range. Saidapet and Sriperumbudur taluks contain important suburbs of Madras city. Suburban areas of Madras corporation like Thiruvattiyur, Avadi, Alandur, Pallavapuram, Ambattur, Villivakkam, Madhavaram, Tiruvanmiyur, etc., are buzzing with industrial activity and these areas lie in Saidapet and Sriperumbudur taluks of Chengalpattu district. The growing importance of Kanchipuram as an industrial-*cum*-agricultural town and its population crossing the one lakh mark during the decade 1961-71 are symptomatic of the growth of this taluk. Consequent on the shifting of the Chengalpattu district headquarters from Madras city to Kanchipuram in 1969, the urbanisation of the areas around this city has further increased. Vellore, Salem and Coimbatore, taluks where the cities of the same name are situated, also come under this highly urbanised range and this is to be expected in view of the high growth rate of the population in big cities. All the three taluks of Nilgiris district and the taluks of Madurai and Uthamapalayam in Madurai district, Tiruchirapalli taluk of Tiruchirapalli district, Karaikudi and Rajapalayam sub-taluks of Ramanathapuram district, Tuticorin and Tirunelveli taluks of Tirunelveli district and Agasteeswaram taluk of Kanniyakumari district are the other taluks with a high proportion of urban population. These taluks contain cities or towns of industrial, commercial and tourist importance.

While 38 taluks/sub-taluks are within 10 points more or less than the State average, 78 taluks have very low urban ratios. These constitute the largest number of taluks and are economically backward. In Chengalpattu district, barring the two taluks of Saidapet and Sriperumbudur which adjoin Madras city and also Kanchipuram taluk (containing the district and taluk headquarters town of Kanchipuram), the rest of the taluks has recorded very poor urban ratios. All taluks of Dharmapuri district, and all except one in South Arcot and Kanniyakumari districts have very low ratios of urban population and these are due to the poor industrialisation of these areas and the predominance of agriculture over other activities like industry, trade, services, etc.

STATEMENT V-4

Distribution of taluks/independent sub-taluks by ranges of urbanisation

Taluks with percentage of urban population		
More than 40.26	20.26—40.26	Less than 20.26
1	2	3
	1. *Chengalpattu district*	
Sriperumbudur	..	Cummidipundi Sub-Taluk
Saidapet		Ponneri
Kanchipuram		Pennalurpet Sub-Taluk
		Tiruvallur
		Pallipet Sub-Taluk
		Tiruttani
		Chengalpattu
		Uthiramerur Sub-Taluk
		Maduranthakam
	2. *North Arcot district*	
Vellore	Walajahpet	Arkonam
	Gudiyatham	Tiruppattur
	Vaniyambadi	Cheyyar
	Arni	Wandiwash
		Polur
		Chengam
		Tiruvannamalai
		Arcot
	3. *South Arcot district*	
..	Cuddalore	Gingee
		Tindivanam
		Villupuram
		Tirukoilur
		Kallakurichi
		Vridhachalam
		Chidambaram
	4. *Dharmapuri district*	
..		Hosur
		Denkanikotta
		Krishnagiri
		Uthangarai
		Harur
		Palacode Sub-Taluk
		Dharmapuri
	5. *Salem district*	
Salem	Tiruchengode	Mettur
	Rasipuram	Omalur
		Yercaud Sub-Taluk
		Sankari
		Attur
		Namakkal
	6. *Coimbatore district*	
Coimbatore	Erode	Bhavani
	Palladam	Gobichettipalayam
	Avanashi	Dharmapuram
	Pollachi	Udumalpet

STATEMENT V-4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
	7. *Nilgiris district*		
Gudalur			
Ootacamund			
Coonoor	..	..	
	8. *Madurai district*		
Uthamapalayam	Dindigul	Vedasandur	
Madurai South	Kodaikanal	Palani	
	Periyakulam	Nilakottai	
	Madurai North	Melur	
		Usilampatti	
		Tirumangalam	
	9. *Tiruchirapalli district*		
Tiruchirapalli	Karur	Perambalur	
	Alangudi	Udayarpalayam	
		Ariyalur	
		Lalgudi	
		Thuraiyur	
		Musiri	
		Kulithalai	
		Manaparai	
		Kulathur	
		Thirumayam	
	10. *Thanjavur district*		
	Mayuram	Sirkali	
	Kumbakonam	Nannilam	
	Thanjavur	Papanasam	
	Mannargudi	Orathanad	
	Nagapattinam	Thiruthuraipundi	
	Pattukkottai	Peravurani Sub-Taluk	
		Arantangi	
	11. *Ramanathapuram district*		
Karaikudi Sub-Taluk	Devakottai Sub-Taluk	Tiruppathur	
Rajayapalayam Sub-Taluk	Ilayankudi Sub-Taluk	Sivaganga	
	Paramakudi	Manamadurai Sub-Taluk	
	Ramanathapuram	Thiruvadani	
	Aruppukkottai	Kamuthi Sub-Taluk	
	Virudhunagar Sub-Taluk	Mudukulathur	
	Sattur	Tiruchuli Sub-Taluk	
	Srivilliputhur		
	12. *Tirunelveli district*		
Tuticorin	Kovilpatty	Sankaranayanarkoil	
Tirunelveli	Srivaikuntam	Ottapidaram Sub-Taluk	
	Tenkasi	Nanguneri	
	Shencottah	Vilathikulam	
	Ambasamudram		
	Tiruchendur		
	Sivagiri Sub-Taluk		
	13. *Kanniyakumari district*		
Agasteeswaram	..	Vilavancode	
		Kalkulam	
		Thovala	

In Tiruchirapalli and Salem districts, excepting three taluks in each, the rest is not much urbanised.

North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli have a fairly even distribution of taluks in the low and medium ranges of urbanisation.

Growth of urban population in the state, 1901-71

The proportion of urban population per 1,000 of the total population of the state in each census since 1901 is given below.

1901	142
1911	152
1921	159
1931	181
1941	198
1951	243
1961	267
1971	303

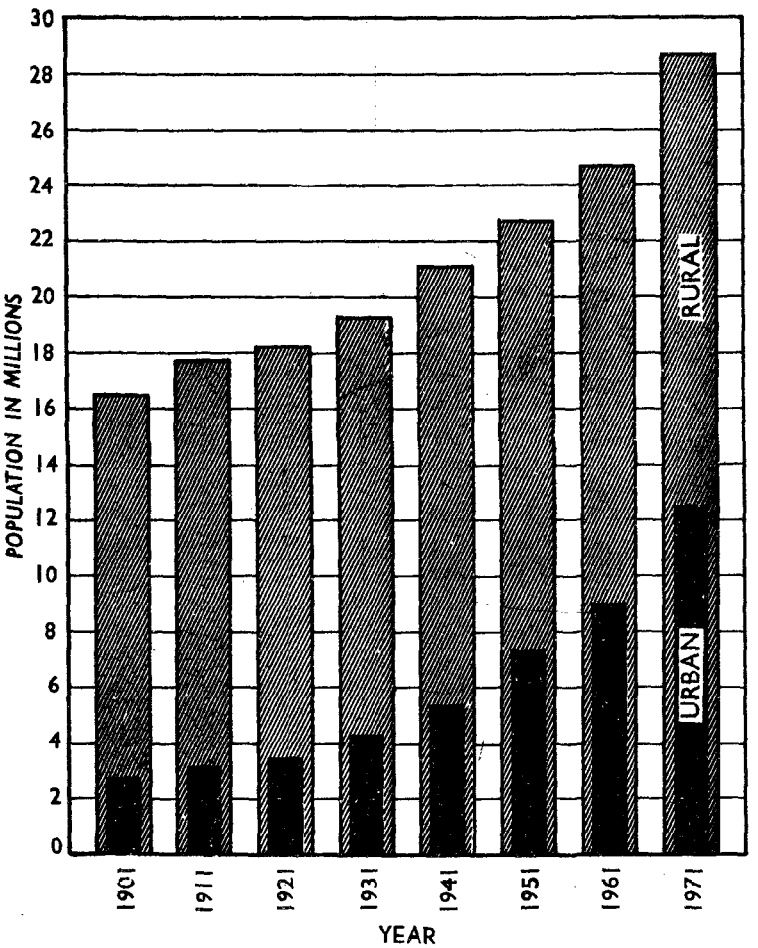
The urban population ratio had increased gradually from 1901 to 1921. Since 1921, the ratio shows a sharper increase. The increase in the ratio is highest during 1941 to 1951 and the increase in the decade 1961-71 is the second highest since 1901. On the whole, the ratio has only doubled in 70 years and this shows that the rate of urban growth in Tamil Nadu has been tardy. However, in comparison with the entire country where only one-fifth of the population lives in urban areas the urbanisation in Tamil Nadu is considerable.

STATEMENT V-5

Percentage distribution of rural and urban population in the districts, 1961 & 1971

District	Percentage of rural population of state		Percentage of urban population of state	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5
TAMIL NADU . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Madras . . .	..	..	19.23	19.81
Chengalpattu . .	7.05	6.60	5.07	8.11
North Arcot . .	10.18	10.35	7.02	6.28
South Arcot . .	10.75	10.80	4.36	4.12
Dharmapuri . .	5.02	5.34	1.04	1.15
Salem . . .	7.89	7.65	5.83	6.38
Coimbatore . .	10.23	9.80	11.48	12.49
Nilgiris . . .	0.93	0.87	2.00	1.95
Madurai . . .	8.89	9.10	11.30	10.62
Tiruchirapalli . .	10.17	10.41	7.54	6.88
Thanjavur . . .	10.46	10.62	7.36	6.32
Ramanathapuram .	7.38	7.36	6.67	5.99
Tirunelveli . . .	7.62	7.56	9.43	8.26
Kanniyakumari . .	3.43	3·54	1·67	1·64

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION
1901 - 71



Comparing 1961 and 1971, we observe that there is not much difference in the case of rural population except perhaps in the districts of Chengalpattu and Coimbatore where the ratio of rural population to the state population has declined by 0.45 and 0.43 respectively. In most of the other districts, the change is found to be marginal. If we look at the percentages of urban population, we find an increase of over three per cent in Chengalpattu district and of one per cent in Coimbatore district. The share of Chengalpattu district to the total urban population of Tamil Nadu has increased from 5.1 per cent to 8.1 per cent. The declaration of a number of new towns in this district consequent on the impact of industrialisation of metropolitan Madras in areas lying in this district, may be the main reason for this increase. This is borne out by the decrease in the rural percentage in this district.

Natural regions and urbanisation

Tamil Nadu can be broadly divided into two regions—the uplands and the coastal plain. The Nilgiris and the Coimbatore plateau (Kongunad) form the uplands. The Nilgiris district is a unique mountainous district in the state. The Coimbatore plateau consists of the five districts of North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai. The coastal plain has three divisions (i) the Nagarcoil valley, (ii) the dry south-east, and (iii) the Coromandel coast. As Kanniyakumari is distinct from the rest of the state in several respects, it is treated as a separate division, Nagercoil valley. Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli are included under "Dry South-east". The coastal districts of Madras, Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur, as also Pondicherry and Karaikal areas, are included in the division "Coromandel coast". The entire state may thus be divided into five natural sub-divisions, Kanniyakumari and Nilgiris being treated as two separate natural sub-divisions.

The proportions of urban to total population in these five divisions for the eight censuses from 1901 to 1971 are indicated in statement V-6. The urban populations of the concerned towns in the different censuses were added up for each division to arrive at the rates shown in this table. It may be seen that the Nilgiris region has shown a very good growth through the decades and now almost half of its population live in urban areas. The Kongunad region has recorded a marginal growth throughout. The urbanisation process in this sub-division has been gradual.

STATEMENT V-6

Percentage of urban population (1901 *to* 1971) *in natural sub-divisions*

Natural sub-division	Districts	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nilgiris	Nilgiris	24·03	29·32	30·43	32·04	32·33	28·55	43·94	49·24
Coimbatore Plateau (Kongunad)	North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai	9·21	10·20	11·18	13·38	15·98	19·80	24·03	27·50
Nagercoil valley	Kanniyakumari	7·18	7·08	15·71	17·24	18·02	26·15	15·05	16·72
Dry South-east	Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli	18·91	21·53	21·60	23·92	24·59	29·33	28·09	29·31
Coromandel Coast	Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, South Arcot, Chengalpattu and Madras	16·79	17·01	17·58	19·90	21·33	26·86	29·21	33.79

In the Nagercoil valley, the process of urbanisation is not quite encouraging in that a steep decline in the proportion of urban population is noticed during 1951-61 and only a small increase is recorded over that in 1971. It was found during the 1961 census that several towns in Kanniyakumari district classified as urban areas in the previous census did not satisfy the criteria prescribed for the declaration of towns in 1961. Thus, while there were 20 urban areas in this district during 1951, it declined to four in 1961. The four were municipalities and these alone were treated as urban areas in 1961. During 1971, the township of Kanniyakumari, situated at the southern tip of the country, was declared an urban area and the number of urban areas increased to five.

The districts of Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram are rightly called the "Dry South-east". They fall in a rain shadow region and do not get adequate rainfall from the north-west monsoon. Neither does the the north-east monsoon benefit the two districts very much. These districts have therefore shown a sluggish progress in urbanisation. From the economic point of view, Ramanathapuram district is comparatively backward. The proportion of urban population (29.31) in this region in 1971 is even less than the corresponding figure (29.33) in 1951.

The "Coromandel coast' which is more fertile has recorded a good increase in its urban population. During 1971, every third individual in this area was an urban inhabitant. The urbanised regions of Madras and its suburbs situated in Chengalpattu district fall in this natural division. The figures of Pondicherry and Karaikal, which also form part of this geographical division, have not been taken into account for our calculation.

The above discussion shows that there are some common factors of growth among the different natural divisions and where the geographical factors are conducive to growth, the process of urbanisation in such areas has an edge over the other backward areas.

Rural population

Persons living in areas which are not declared as urban areas are classified as rural population for purposes of census. These rural areas consist of villages, reserve forests, etc., Seven out of every ten individuals in Tamil Nadu live in rural areas (as against eight out of ten in the country) and the remaining three persons live in urban areas. It is obvious that villages continue to play a dominant role in the economic life of the people in our country and Tamil Nadu is no exception to this general trend. The number of urban areas in Tamil Nadu has no doubt increased to 439 in 1971 from 339 in 1961. A number of rural centres have gained prominence and increasing industrial/commercial activities enable them to compete for recognition as urban areas. There are a few centres which were recognised as urban during the 1961 census and which have now lost their urban status and been classified as rural places. This process of deurbanisation is however not appreciable.

Village

A revenue village is the lowest unit of revenue administration, developed over years and it has been taken as the basic unit for purposes of census enumeration. But revenue villages in Tamil Nadu are not uniform in size and population. While they are small with few hamlets in certain districts, their extent is very high in others and cover a large number of hamlets spread over a big area. Villages in Coimbatore district are generally large and contain a number of hamlets.

The revenue village has a definite area and is thus a convenient unit for purposes of revenue collection. The revenue village often consists of a number of detached hamlets, one of which gives its name to the whole revenue village.

In 1961, the basic rural unit in Tamil Nadu was the Panchayat. The 'panchayat' was therefore the unit for which the primary census data were made available. The panchayat consists of one or more villages, wholly or partly, and its area undergoes frequent changes. The revenue villages are all surveyed areas and are more stable and permanent and their boundaries do not undergo frequent change. The 1971 census data are therefore presented for revenue villages as also portions of revenue villages included in different panchayats. By this process, the primary census data are made available for both revenue village as also panchayat. For purposes of census, a panchayat in 1961 and a revenue village in 1971 formed a rural unit. Parts of revenue villages not included in urban areas, forests, etc. have been treated as separate villages. The villages included in municipalities, panchayats etc. which are treated as urban areas are excluded from rural units.

Increase in rural population, 1901-71

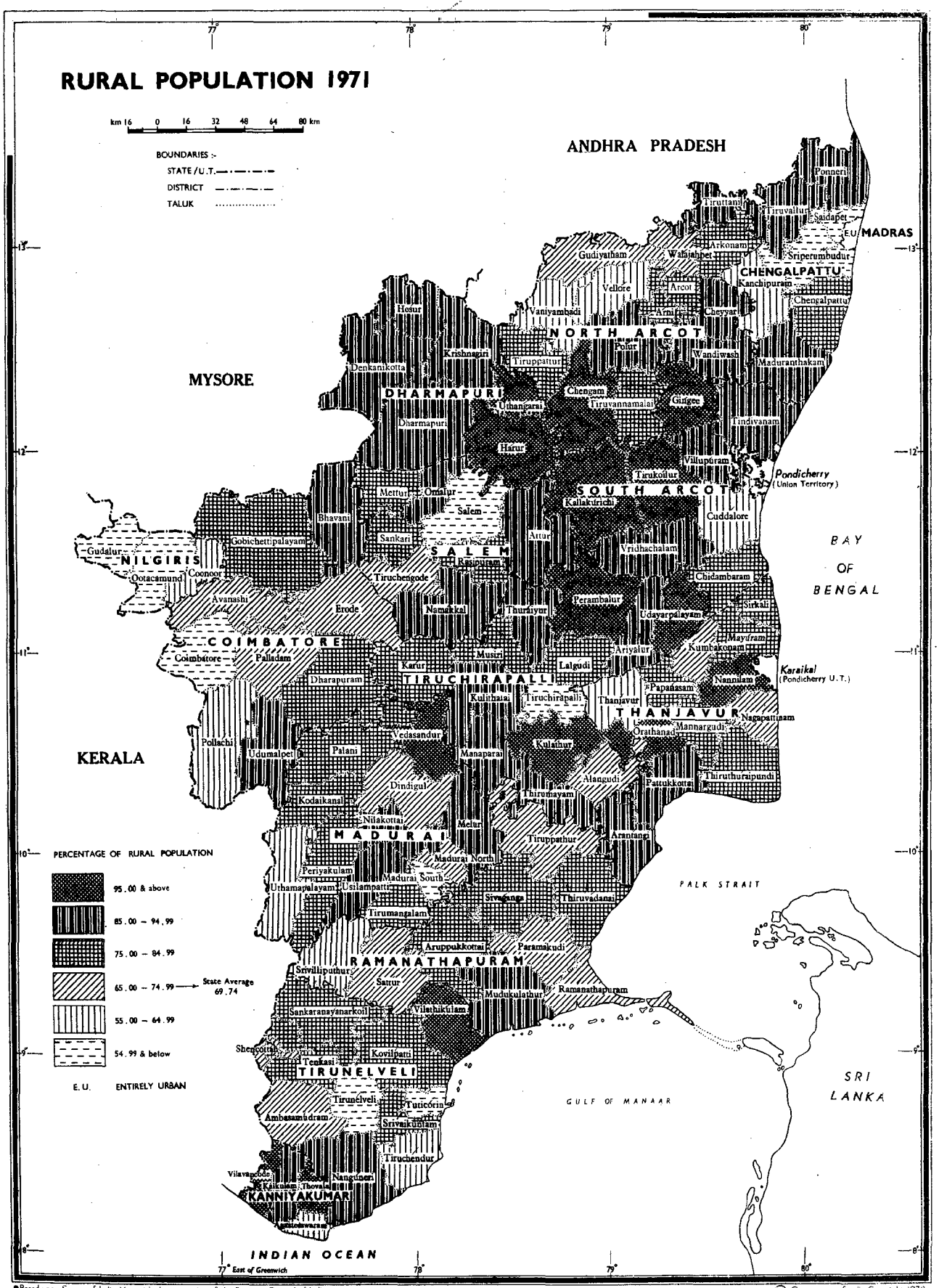
The variation in the rural population structure of the state is shown in statement V-7. Though the rural population has grown gradually since the beginning of the century in total numbers, the proportion of its decadal increase is lower than the general level of increase of the entire population. While the urban population has increased by over four and a half times since 1901, the rural population has not even doubled. This is understandable since more and more rural areas are getting urbanised and more people have been migrating through the years to urban centres. The highest decadal increase in the rural population is observed during 1961-71. The increase recorded in the last decade is 16.35 per cent.

STATEMENT V-7

Variation in rural population (1901-71)

Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadel variation	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	16,527,849	8,088,794	8,439,055	..	..
1911	17,753,479	8,687,229	9.066,250	+1,225,630	+7·42
1921	18,200,439	8,952,313	9,248,126	+446,960	+2·52
1931	19,241,717	9,459,993	9,781,724	+1,041,278	+5·72
1941	21,093,825	10,458,225	10,635,600	+1,852,108	+9·63
1951	22,785,522	11,310,817	11,474,705	+1,691,697	+8·02
1961	24,696,425	12,331,586	12,364,839	+1,910,903	+8·39
1971	28,734,334	14,438,727	14,295,607	+4,037,909	+16·35

A comparison of villages in the state and districts between 1961 and 1971 is rendered difficult in view of the difference in the unit of presentation. According to the 1971 census, there were 15,735 inhabited villages and 925 uninhabited units in the state. The corresponding figures during the 1961 census were 14,124 and 615 respectively. The uninhabited village is a local area where no individual resides. The number of uninhabited places has increased in 1971. It should be remembered in this connection that even reserve forest units, segments of villages not included in urban areas and unsurveyed units, etc., where no individuals live are included in this figure. Statement V.8 gives the distribution of inhabited and uninhabited villages in the state by districts along with the average number of persons per inhabited village.



●Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
●The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

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STATEMENT V-8

Average number of persons per inhabited village

District	No. of villages		Average No. of persons per inhabited village
	Inhabited	Uninhabited	
1	2	3	4
TAMIL NADU	15,735	925	1,826
Chengalpattu	1,778	52	1,067
North Arcot	1,867	99	1,592
South Arcot	2,333	81	1,331
Dharmapuri	1,044	152	1,469
Salem	958	72	2,294
Coimbatore	932	12	3,022
Nilgiris	42	Nil	5,971
Madurai	1,013	102	2,580
Tiruchirapalli	1,314	104	2,277
Thanjavur	2,002	40	1,525
Ramanathapuram	1,411	121	1,498
Tirunelveli	975	76	2,227
Kanniyakumari	66	14	15,426

The maximum number of uninhabited villages is in Dharmapuri district. Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and North Arcot districts have also a large number of uninhabited villages. Reserve forests are treated as village units for our purposes and this has considerably added to the figure of total uninhabited villages. The average population of an inhabited village in the state is 1,826 and this figure in 1961 was 1,749. The total number of inhabited villages in the state in 1961 was 14,124. Kanniyakumari district which has the highest density of population in the state (next to Madras city) has also the highest average village population of 15,426. It is followed by the Nilgiris (5,971) and Coimbatore (3,022). During the last census too, they were the first three districts. Kanniyakumari then had an average of 18,409 persons per village, followed by Nilgiris district (6,201) and Coimbatore district (2,815).

The average figures are not strictly comparable with those of 1961. The size and extent of village units differ from district to district and even within a district. However, the average figures given an idea about the size of the revenue village units. The district which has the largest rural population is South Arcot, but in terms of average village population, Kanniyakumari district ranks first.

Villages by population size

As seen from the earlier statement, the average population per inhabited village is 1,826. It is also seen from the distribution of villages in the state that the largest number of villages (4,547) is found, in this size class (1,000-1,999 population). A little over 75 per cent of the villages are medium-sized, (500-5,000). There are 140 villages having over 10,000 persons and 752 villages in the group 5,000—9,999. During the last census, there were only 96 villages of over 10,000 persons and 449 villages of size 5,000-9,999. The number of villages having over 5,000 persons has thus increased from 545 in 1961 to 892 in 1971 and this forms 5.67 per cent of the total number of villages in 1971. This shows that there is a tendency for increased concentration of population in big-sized villages. This is understandable since the big-sized villages have more amenities like education, employment, dispensaries and power supply. Most of the settlements having above 5,000 population and a high density are normally declared as urban areas. But large number of villages of over 5,000 persons coming under 'rural' shows that either the density is low in these areas or over 25 per cent of the male workers are engaged in these villages in agricultural work.

If we compare the districts, we find that 54 out of the 66 villages in Kanniyakumari district have over 5,000 population each. In Nilgiris district too, 23 out of 42 villages have over 5,000 population. The other districts which have a large number of big-sized villages are Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli. In the state as a whole, 18.87 per cent of villages have population below 500. In Chengalpattu and Dharmapuri districts, about a third of the total villages have a population of below 500 persons each.

STATEMENT V-9

Number of villages in different size of population, 1971

District	No. of villages	No. of villages in population size						
		Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TAMIL NADU	15,735	988	1,981	3,425	4,547	3,902	752	140
Chengalpattu	1,778	180	414	548	400	213	21	2
North Arcot	1,867	73	208	483	620	422	57	4
South Arcot	2,333	124	319	681	778	399	28	4
Dharmapuri	1,044	131	196	206	203	285	23	..
Salem	958	51	124	147	208	328	90	10
Coimbatore	932	23	50	110	211	371	147	20

STATEMENT V 9—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nilgiris	42	1	3	4	3	8	16	7
Madurai	1,013	79	109	139	225	317	117	27
Tiruchirapalli	1,314	56	84	178	359	545	88	4
Thanjavur	2,002	113	211	446	758	432	41	1
Ramanathapuram	1,411	98	178	326	488	278	37	6
Tirunelveli	975	58	85	156	290	298	75	13
Kanniyakumari	66	1	..	1	4	6	12	42

Distribution of rural population in villages

More than the number of villages, it is the number of inhabitants in these villages that would throw light on the distribution of rural population. Statement V.10 shows the distribution of 10,000 population in district among the villages by size-class of population. The largest proportion of rural population (41 per cent) is found in villages of size 2,000-4,999 persons. This is followed by the villages of size 1,000-1,999. Thus, over 80 per cent of the rural population inhabit villages of medium and large sizes ranging from 1,000 to 10,000. More than 50 per cent of the rural population in the districts of Dharmapuri and Tiruchirapalli inhabit villages of size 2,000-4,999. A peculiar feature of Kanniyakumari district is nearly 97 per cent of its rural population lives in big villages of over 5,000 size. Nilgiris district has 84.68 per cent of its rural population concentrated in big villages having a population of over 5,000. Just as n the case of villages discussed earlier, in the case of population too, Chengalpattu and Dharmapuri districts have a higher percentage of persons living in smaller-sized villages. Statement V-11 shows the density of population per km^2 in both rural and urban areas. The average density for the rural areas of the state is 231. Taking the rural areas alone, Kanniyakumari district comes out as the most densely populated district in the whole state. This fact is amply corroborated by the existence of a large number of big-sized villages and the habitation of such villages by most of the rural population of the district.

STATEMENT V-10

Distribution of 10,000 *rural population in villages of different population sizes*, 1971

District	Rural population	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TAMIL NADU	10,000	36	245	889	2,271	4,099	1,706	754
Chengalpattu	10,000	117	778	2,085	2,967	3,237	673	143
North Arcot	10,000	27	261	1,209	2,961	4,205	1,197	140
South Arcot	10,000	46	367	1,650	3,503	3,697	571	166
Dharmapuri	10,000	93	444	959	1,967	5,566	971	..
Salem	10,000	26	194	500	1,387	4,612	2,721	560
Coimbatore	10,000	7	65	294	1,110	4,166	3,398	960
Nilgiris	10,000	3	46	136	188	1,159	4,383	4,085
Madurai	10,000	24	146	397	1,238	3,890	2,970	1,335
Tiruchirapalli	10,000	17	97	442	1,791	5,545	1,938	170
Thanjavur	10,000	37	240	1,130	3,526	4,168	855	44
Ramanathapuram	10,000	46	303	1,143	3,320	3,751	1,082	355
Tirunelveli	10,000	20	142	550	1,964	4,294	2,277	753
Kanniyakumari	10,000	N	..	9	69	240	839	8,843

N—Negligible

STATEMENT V-11

Population density per km in rural and urban areas (1971)

District	Density		
	All areas	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
TAMIL NADU	317	231	2,115
Madras	19,293	..	19,293
Chengalpattu	367	261	1,577
North Arcot	306	247	3,286
South Arcot	332	291	2,153

STATEMENT-V11—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
Dharmapuri	174	160	2,132
Salem	346	265	2,265
Coimbatore	279	191	1,657
Nilgiris	194	153	268
Madurai	312	215	2,872
Tiruchirapalli	269	215	2,179
Thanjavur	395	324	2,422
Ramanathapuram	227	174	1,862
Tirunelveli	280	203	1,356
Kanniyakumari	726	620	4,779

Besides Kanniyakumari, the other districts which have a higher population density in rural areas as compared with the state are Thanjavur, South Arcot, Salem, Chengalpattu and North Arcot. Nilgiris, where about 50 per cent live in urban areas, has the lowest rural density of 153 in the state. This is natural since large areas of this district happen to be forest tracts, mountainous and hilly areas and are hence not habitable. The average density in the rural areas of the state is only 231 persons per km². Compared to the all-India figure of 173, the density in Tamil Nadu (317) is high. In order to assess the relative concentration in towns and villages, the density in urban areas is also given in the above statement. It is natural that urban density is always higher in all the districts compared to rural density.

The village economy in the state

With the advent of the panchayat as the hub of local administration and development, more and more rural centres in Tamil Nadu have become and are becoming increasingly urbanised. There are about 375 panchayat unions in the state and they programme for improvement in agriculture and agro Industries, rural health and sanitation, communication, education, social education, rural arts, crafts and small industries and the like. In the field of industrialisation too, the need for diversification and decentralisation has been realised and more small-scale industries are being dispersed in rural centres, taking into consideration the availability of raw materials and manpower. As we have seen earlier, there are 140 villages each with a population of 10,000 and above which are treated as rural areas. These could not be classified as urban centres since the required proportion of male workers (75 per cent) was not employed in areas other than agriculture. Even though they are treated as non-urban areas for census purposes, they may possess all the attributes of developing into semi-urban centres to serve in the field of industry, services and education in the years to come. The large-sized villages no doubt render to some extent such services and are the nerve-centres of the surrounding rural tracts. With the nationalisation of banks, more branches of the banks are being opened in rural centres. These go to promote economic and commercial activity by mobilising large and hitherto untapped rural savings and advancing loans for modernising agriculture and for starting small industrial units and trade centres. The increasing tempo of rural development is further accelerated by power connections that are now being provided to most of the villages in the state. The eradication of rural unemployment and under-employment is an impotant adjunct of the rural development programme. The community development programme has been in vogue for about two decades now and this is being implemented by the panchayat administration at present. The improvement in the living standards of the people of the state is closely interlinked with rural economic development.

Urban centres and urban population

The number of urban centres and the size of urban population have grown tremendously since the turn of the century. There were only 133 towns in the present area of Tamil Nadu at the 1901 census and the number recognised as census towns in 1971 was 439. The urban population too has increased several times since 1901. From 27.2 lakhs in 1901, the urban population shot up to 124.6 lakhs in the 1971 census, an increase of 357.5 per cent in 70 years. Statement V.12 shows the decadal variations in urban population. The rate of population growth in urban areas is significantly higher compared to the rate of increase of the entire population and the figure recorded in the 1971 census has surpassed even the population projections worked out by the expert committee of the Planning Commission in 1968. The urban population of Tamil Nadu projected by this committee as on 1st March 1971 was 11.59 million whereas the actual census figure was 12.46 million on 1st April 1971. The large increase in urban population is no doubt due to the expansion of the existing urban areas. But the declaration of a large number of new towns for 1971 census has also added a sizable urban population. While 45 towns recognised as urban in 1961 were declassified in 1971 and seven towns were merged with the neighbouring urban areas, 151 towns were recognised afresh for the 1971 census. One 1961 town was treated as two census urban areas in 1971.

STATEMENT V-12

Variation in urban population (1901-71)

Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal variation	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	2,724,781	1,330,604	1,394,177	..	..
1911	3,149,137	1,549,722	1,599,415	+ 424,356	+15·57
1912	3,428,079	1,707,176	1,720,903	+ 278,942	+8·86
1931	4,230,382	2,117,995	2,112,387	+ 802,303	+23·40
1941	5,173,682	2,598,742	2,574,940	+ 943,300	+22·30
1951	7,333,525	3,692,907	3,640,618	+ 2,159,843	+41·75
1961	8,990,528	4,579,392	4,411,136	+ 1,657,003	+22·59
1971	12,464,834	6,389,294	6,075,540	+ 3,474,306	+38·64

The increase in the number of census towns in Tamil Nadu and its districts is presented in Statement V.13. While the number generally shows an upward trend from one census to another, it should be remembered that during each census a few towns were downgraded and new towns declared. In Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari districts, a large number of deletions from the list of towns was made in 1961. Only the four municipalities that existed in Kanniyakumari district were treated as urban in 1961 since all the other areas in this district which were recognised as urban in earlier censuses failed to satisfy the prescribed criteria for inclusion in the 1961 list of census towns. In South Arcot district too, the number of towns fell from 20 to 14 in 1971. Since Madras district is conterminous with Madras City, the urban area in the district is only one. Taking the last decade 1961-71, we find a phenomenal increase of towns in the districts of Chengalpattu, Salem and Coimbatore. A decline in the number of towns is seen in the districts of South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram.

STATEMENT V-13

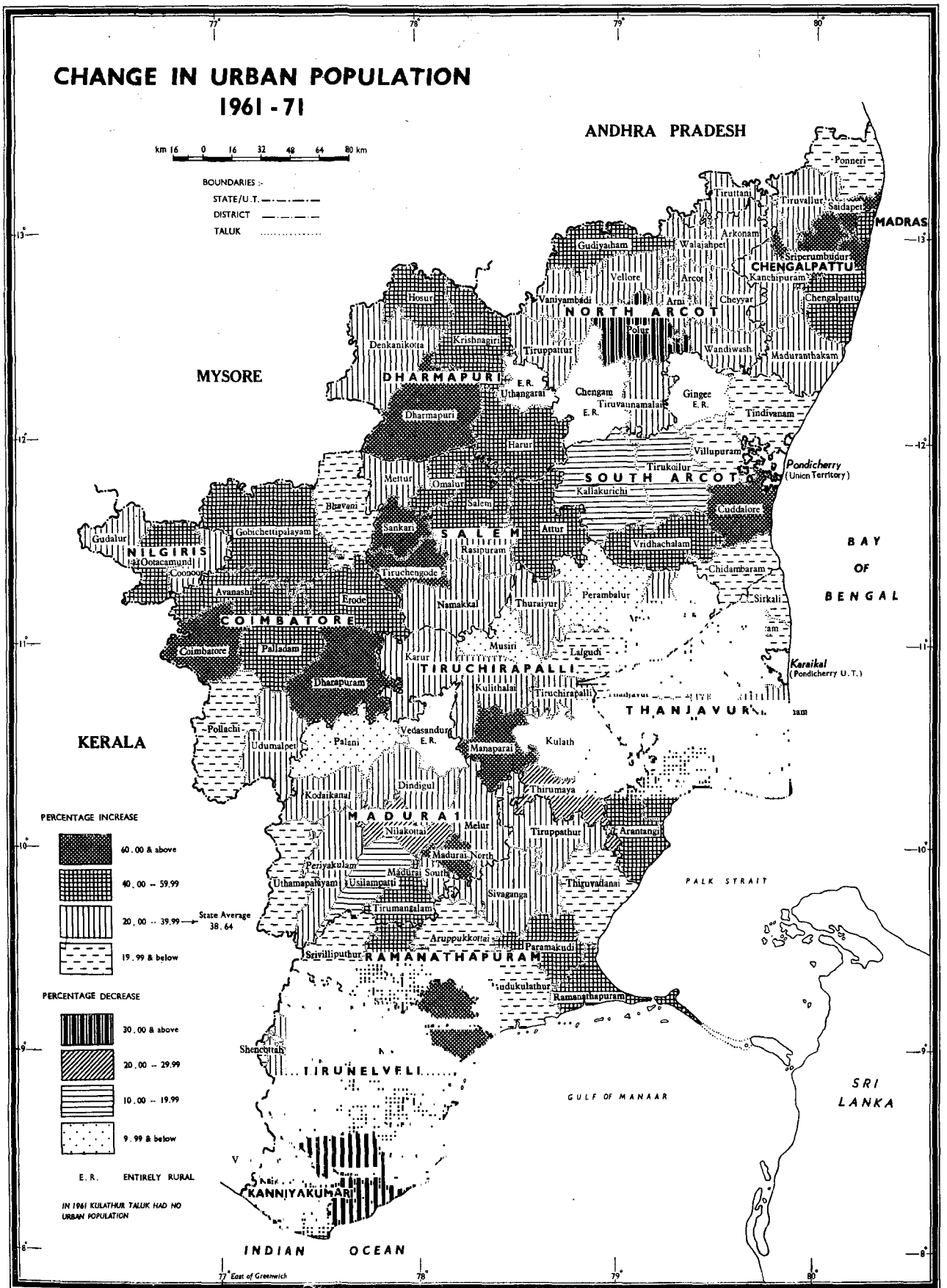
Number of census towns in Tamil Nadu by districts (1901-1971)

District	Census year							
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TAMIL NADU	133	162	189	222	257	297	339	439
Madras	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chengalpattu	15	16	17	18	20	22	34	74
North Arcot	11	18	21	22	22	22	30	32
South Arcot	9	11	14	16	18	18	20	14
Dharmapuri	3	4	4	3	5	6	6	7
Salem	6	6	6	6	12	13	19	43
Coimbatore	8	12	12	12	19	22	34	58
Nilgiris	2	3	3	4	4	4	13	17
Madurai	9	11	14	19	23	26	32	38
Tiruchirapalli	7	9	11	21	28	32	33	32
Thanjavur	19	19	21	22	24	29	34	32
Ramanathapuram	19	22	25	31	32	33	35	34
Tirunelveli	23	29	30	36	38	49	44	52
Kanniyakumari	1	1	10	11	11	20	4	5

New towns and declassification of existing towns

A statement showing the number of additions and deletions of census towns made in the state and for each district since the 1901 census is given in Statement V-14. A few smaller towns got merged with the neighbouring big towns and they have also been shown under the deleted list. The largest number of deletions and additions since 1901 has occurred in 1971. Details of how these changes have been effected in each district during this decade are shown in Statement V-15. Seven urban areas in the state got merged with the neighbouring municipalities and thus lost their independent identity as towns. There is one town which has been split into two in the 1971 census and which was treated as one town in 1961. Golden Rock railway colony and Golden Rock (P) formed one urban unit in 1961 and were two urban areas in 1971.

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1961 - 71



•Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor Genera
•The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

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STATEMENT V-14

Number of towns added and deleted during 1911 *to* 1971 *as per the present jurisdiction of districts*

District	Total No. of 1901 towns	1911		1921		1931		1941		1951		1961		1971	
		Added	Deleted	Added	Deleted	Added	Deleted	Added	Deleted	Added	Deleted	Added	Deleted	Added	Deleted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TAMIL NADU	133+	29	..	33	6	36	3	35	..	44	4+	73	31	152	52
Madras	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chengalpattu	15+	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	2+	12	..	44	4*
North Arcot	11	7	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	4	2
South Arcot	9	2	..	3	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	7
Dharmapuri	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Salem	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	6	..	25	1
Coimbatore	8	4	..	2	2	..	..	7	..	3	..	12	..	31	7@
Nilgiris	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	..
Madurai	9	2	..	3	..	5	..	4	..	3	..	6	..	11	5
Tiruchirapalli	7	2	..	2	..	10	..	7	..	6	2	3	2**	7**	8
Thanjavur	19	..	..	4	2	1	..	2	..	5	..	5	..	2	4
Ramanathapuram	19	3	..	3	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	4	2	5	6@
Tirunelveli	23	6	..	3	2	6	..	2	..	11	..	6	11	16	8
Kanniyakumari	1	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	16	1	..

+Includes Sembium and Saidapet towns which were merged with the Corporation of Madras.

**Includes Golden Rock Railway colony merged with Golden Rock (Ponmalaipatti (P) in 1961 and separately treated as two urban areas in 1971.

*Chengalpattu district—4 towns have been merged with some other town.

@Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram —Two towns in Coimbatore district and one in Ramanathapuram district got merged with other urban units.

STATEMENT V-15

Changes in number of census towns (1961-71)

District	Total No. of towns in 1961 census	No. of towns deleted in 1971 census	No. of towns merged with other urban areas	No. of new towns of 1971 census	Total number of towns in 1971	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	1	..	..	..	1	
Chengalpattu	34	..	4*	44	74	*1. Eranavur (NP) merged with Thiruvattiyur (M)
North Arcot	30	2	..	4	32	
South Arcot	20	7	..	1	14	2. Issa Pallavaram (P) merged with Pallavapuram (M)
Dharmapuri	6	..	..	1	7	3. Palavanthangal merged with Alandur (M)
						4. Selaiyur merged with Tambaram (M)
Salem	19	1	..	25	43	
Coimbatore	34	5	2*	31	58	* Upplipalayam and Peelamedu merged with Singanallur (M)
Nilgiris	13	..	..	4	17	
Madurai	32	5	..	11	38	
Tiruchirapalli	*33	8	..	6+1*	32	* Golden rock railway colony and Golden Rock (P) were together treated as one urban area during 1961 census and two in 1971 census.
Thanjavur	34	4	..	2	32	
Ramanathapuram	35	5	1	5	34	
Tirunelveli	44	8	..	16	52	Emaneswaram merged with Paramakudi (M)
Kanniyakumari	4	..	..	1	5	
Total	339	45	7	151+1*	439	

STATEMENT V-16

(a) *Towns of* 1961 *deleted in* 1971 *arranged districtwise by class and population in* 1961

District	Town	Class	1961 population
1	2	3	4
North Arcot	Chetput (P)	IV	10,929
	Kalambur (P)	V	9,343
South Arcot	Mannargudi (P) (Kattumannarkoil)	IV	11,767
	Chinnasalem (P)	IV	10,485
	Valavanur (P)	IV	10,167
	Kattukuppam (P)	V	9,283
	Srimushnam (P)	V	9,354
	Pennadam (P)	V	7,316
	Ulundurpet (P)	V	7,070
Salem	Sendamangalam (P)	IV	15,320
Coimbatore	Kottur (P)	IV	19,862
	Vettaikaranpudur	IV	14,515
	Bhavani (N.M.) (Thottipalayam)	V	6,853
	Thondamuthur (P)	V	5,400
	Thoppampalayam (P)	VI	3,913
Madurai	Ayakudi (P)	IV	17,077
	Sholavandan (P)	IV	14,114
	Kombai (P)	IV	11,317
	Thevaram (P)	IV	11,180
	Elumalai (P)	IV	10,036

STATEMENT V-16—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
Tiruchirapalli	Jayamkonda-cholapuram (P)	IV	13,531
	Thottiam (P)	V	9,549
	Udaiyarpalayam (P)	V	7,524
	Karambakudi (P)	V	5,490
	Aravakurichi (P)	V	5,489
	Arimalam (P)	V	5,164
	Labbaikudikadu (P)	VI	4,638
	Tirumayam (P)	VI	2,522
Tanjavur	Vallam (P)	V	8,273
	Kodavassal (P)	V	8,148
	Nannilam (P)	V	7,874
	Vadakkupoyyur (P)	VI	2,242
Ramanathapuram	Seithur (P)	IV	11,685
	Watrap (P)	IV	11,383
	Abiramam (P)	V	6,635
	Palayampatti (P)	V	5,777
	Kilasevalpatti (P)	VI	2,196
Tirunelveli	Panagudi (P)	IV	13,265
	Vasudevanallur (P)	IV	13,250
	Cheranmahadevi (P)	IV	10,309
	Pattamadai (P)	V	9,552
	Kadambur (P)	V	6,648
	Nanguneri (P)	V	5,937
	Karivalamvandanallur (P)	VI	4,568
	Padukapathu (P)	VI	1,643

STATEMENT V-16—*Contd.*

(b) *List of 1961 towns deleted due to merger with neighbouring municipalities at 1971 census*

District	Town	Class	1961 population	Name of municipality with which merged
1	2	3	4	5
Chengalpattu	Issa Pallavaram (P)	VI	4,316	Pallavapuram
	Palavanthangal (P)	VI	2,266	Alandur
	Selaiyur (P)	VI	829	Tambaram
	Eranavur (NP)	VI	193	Thiruvattiyur
Coimbatore	Uppilipalayam (P)	III	23,207	Singanallur
	Peelamedu (P)	IV	18,437	Do.
Ramanathapuram	Emaneswaram (P)	V	9,153	Paramakudi

STATEMENT V-17

Population and class of new towns in 1971 census (arranged districtwise)

Town	Class	1971 Population
1	2	3
Chengalpattu		
Madhavaram (P)	III	21,054
Thiruvanmiyur (P)	IV	17,166
Kodambakkam (P)	IV	10,737
Naravarikuppam (P)	V	9,961
Thirumazhisai (P)	V	9,563
Pammal (P)	V	9,046
Saligramam (P)	V	8,359
Velacheri (P)	V	8,324
Virugambakkam (P)	V	8,013
Kodungaiyur (P)	V	7,533
Oragadam (P)	V	7,043
Thiruninravur (P)	V	6,941
Polal (P)	V	6,936
Thiruneermalai (P)	V	6,312
Chithalapakkam (P)	V	5,320
Sevilimedu (P)	VI	4,605
Perungalathur (P)	VI	3,714
Vallanur (P)	VI	3,602
Peerkankaranai (P)	VI	3,576
Sennirkuppam (P)	VI	3,333
Nathapettai (P)	VI	3,202
Nazarethpettai (P)	VI	3,105
Sembarambakkam (P)	VI	2,879

STATEMENT V-17—*Contd.*

1	2	3
Polichalur (P)	VI	2,798
Kannapalayam (P)	VI	2,668
Pallikaranai (P)	VI	2,398
Thirumangalam (P)	VI	2,297
Kattupakkam (P)	VI	2,290
Kathivakkam (P)	VI	2,138
Melmanambedu (P)	VI	1,950
Soranjeri (P)	VI	1,812
Kathirvedu (P)	VI	1,755
Perungudi (P)	VI	1,741
Nadukkuthagai (P)	VI	1,710
Mathur (P)	VI	1,687
Varadharajapuram (P)	VI	1,525
Thiruverkadu (P)	VI	1,523
Veeraraghavapuram (P)	VI	1,478
Vengavasal (P)	VI	1,352
Nemilicheri (P)	VI	1,351
Putheri (P)	VI	1,229
Sadayankuppam (P)	VI	1,208
Mudichur (P)	VI	1,010
Madipakkam (P)	VI	96
North Arcot		
Katpadi Extension (P)	V	6,750
Seevur (P)	VI	3,530
Virudambattu (P)	VI	2,164
Seruvangai (P)	VI	1,429
South Arcot		
Annamalainagar (T.S.)	V	8,847
Dharmapuri		
Palacode (P)	IV	11,769
Salem		
Velur (P)	IV	15,057
Sankari (P)	IV	14,070
Pallipalayam (P)	IV	13,339
Annadanapatti (P)	V	7,481
Ammapalayam (P)	V	7,120
Mallur (P)	V	6,896
Ammapet (P)	V	6,883
Puthur (P)	V	6,398
Kondalampatti (P)	V	6,288
Thadampatti (P)	V	6,223
Alagapuram (P)	V	6,093
Papparapatti (P)	V	5,602
Neikarapatti (P)	V	5,554
Sivadapuram (P)	V	5,051
Meyyanur (P)	VI	3,998
Vembadithalam (P)	VI	3,735
Komarasamipatti (P)	VI	3,392
Kandampatti (P)	VI	3,244
Reddipatti (P)	VI	3,119
Narasojipatti (P)	VI	2,772
Kumarapalayam (P)	VI	2,605
Pallapatti (P)	VI	2,224
Senaipalayam (P)	VI	1,197
Marulayampalayam (P)	VI	976
Seppaiyapuram (P)	VI	833

STATEMENT V-17—*Contd.*

1	2	3
Coimbatore		
Telungupalayam (P)	III	27,101
Sanganur (P)	III	26,099
Komarapalayam (P)	IV	14,224
Vellakoil (P)	IV	13,481
Kangeyam (P)	IV	12,864
Perianaickenpalayam (P)	IV	12,200
Sirumugai (P)	IV	11,449
Punjai Puliampatti (P)	IV	10,425
Uthukuli (P)	V	9,260
Kurudampalayam (P)	V	8,928
Suleeswarampatti (P)	V	8,638
Kavundampalayam (P)	V	7,062
Vilankuruchi (P)	V	7,047
Veerakeralam (P)	V	6,264
Perur Chettipalayam (P)	V	5,813
Thirumuruganpoondi (P)	V	5,750
Perur	V	5,605
Surampatty (P)	V	5,588
Chinnavedampatti (P)	V	5,211
Punjai Uthukuli (P)	V	5,073
Narasimhanaickenpalayam (P)	VI	4,843
Pallapalayam (P)	VI	4,758
Veerapandi (P)	VI	4,671
Chettipalayam (P)	VI	4,160
Morattupalayam (P)	VI	3,208
Urachikottai (P)	VI	2,723
Makkinampatti (P)	VI	2,703
Chinnampalayam (P)	VI	2,580
Coimbatore (NM)	VI	2,256
Puliampatty (P)	VI	2,002
Muthugoundan Pudur (S. Rly. Admn)	VI	35
Nilgiris		
Ithalar (P)	V	8,449
Hubbathala (P)	VI	4,723
Mulligoor (P)	VI	3,865
Berhatty (P)	VI	1,324
Madurai		
Paravai (P)	V	9,679
Vilangudi (P)	V	6,455
Highways (T.S.)	V	6,416
Samayanallur (P)	V	5,573
T. Kallupatty (P)	VI	4,735
Beebikulam (P)	VI	4,643
Harveypatti (T.S.)	VI	4,494
Tirunagar (P)	VI	4,132
Thathaneri (P)	VI	3,056
Sivagiripatti (P)	VI	2,089
Thiagarajar Colony (P)	VI	968
Tiruchirapalli		
Golden Rock Rly. Colony (S. Rly. Admn.)	III	21,115
Ariyamangalam (P)	IV	12,496
Alathur (P)	IV	12,311

STATEMENT V-17—*Contd.*

1	2	3
Tiruchirapalli—Contd.		
Pirattiyur(P)	V	8,629
Sirugamani (P)	V	7,479
Iluppur (P)	V	7,222
Ulkadai Ariyamangalam (P)	VI	2,834
Thanjavur		
Akkaraipettai (P)	VI	4,861
Andanapettai (P)	VI	1,132
Ramanathapuram		
Thiruthangal (P)	IV	15,870
Mudukalathur (P)	V	8,194
Samsikapuram (P)	V	6,102
Dhalavoipuram (P)	VI	4,683
Sankarapuram (P)	VI	3,463
Tirunelveli		
Manimuthar (T.S.)	IV	11,181
Naranammalpuram (P)	IV	10,487
Thalaiyuthu (P)	V	5,042
Muthiapuram (P)	VI	4,554
Mappilaiurani (P)	VI	4,530
Palayamkottai (NM)	VI	3,800
Palayakayal (P)	VI	3,412
Sankarnagar (T.S.)	VI	3,093
Athimarapatti (P)	VI	3,010
Tuticorin (NM)	VI	2,641
Korampallam (P)	VI	2,364
Mullakadu (P)	VI	1,626
Alaganeri (P)	VI	1,330
Ayanadaippu (P)	VI	1,289
Melanatham (P)	VI	1,222
Pettai (P)	VI	701
Kanniyakumari		
Kanniyakumari (T.S.)	IV	11,211

There are 101 urban areas with a population below 5,000 each. It may be recalled that the first criterion laid down for declaring an area as urban was that it should have a minimum population of 5,000. But, there are other factors which have also to be taken into consideration before declaring a place as urban. Many places lying on the outskirts of big towns develop urban characteristics and it would not be correct to classify them as rural areas. The population living in these suburban areas have an urban outlook and most of them have non-agricultural occupations. Such places have got to be categorised as urban areas. The nature of these places was studied with reference to the data available according to earlier censuses and the reports of the local officials and the Collector were also elicited before including them in the list of urban areas.

Small villages around bigger towns also develop urban characteristics and it would not be correct to treat them as rural units just because they happen to be situated outside the boundaries of the towns. For example, there are very large number of places around Madras City which are urbanised but are still treated as villages for administration. For purposes of census however, they have been treated as urban areas with reference to their urban outlook, their employment pattern, etc. This leads us to the grouping of towns for presentation of census data.

Concept of urban agglomeration

In the wake of urbanisation and the constant migration towards towns, it is not uncommon to come across housing colonies, industrial units, etc., on the outskirts of such towns. The urban area in such cases cannot be limited to the statutory limits of the town alone but should include areas clustering around the principal town. Around big cities and towns, for example, we notice well-recognised railway and housing colonies, university campuses, military camps, etc. It is not realistic to treat such areas as rural units and hence such areas are reckoned along with the main town and the continuous spread (including such urban outgrowths) is treated as an integrated urban area called Urban Agglomeration (UA) in the 1971 census. The urban spread in the agglomeration is continuous but the constituent units of the agglomeration spread around the core town may be independent urban units.

During the 1961 census, the concept of 'Town group' was introduced. This concept has been given up in the 1971 census and, instead, the new concept of urban agglomeration has been introduced. The Town-group concept included in its fold towns which were either contiguous or near each other, having separate legally constituted civic administration like municipality, panchayat, township or cantonment. The "town-group" brought forth data for the group of urban units alone around a core town, even though there were intervening rural tracts. The improvement made in regard to the concept of "urban agglomeration" lies in the fact that an urban agglomeration forms a "continuous urban spread constituted of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths of two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well recognised urban outgrowth of such towns." The town group of 1961 "was not always the contiguous urban units that formed such a group". Sometimes, urban units cut off from one another were taken together ignoring the intervening region.

In Tamil Nadu, 34 town-groups were recognised in the 1961 census. For the 1971 census, 32 urban agglomerations have been recognised. The urban agglomeration, according to the definition of the term, contains within its area the outgrowths of urban areas which may not be within the statutory limits of the town but fall outside and lie in the area of an adjoining village. That portion of urban outgrowth lying within the neighbouring village is included in the agglomeration. However, in Tamil Nadu we do not have any such outgrowth lying in villages (rural areas). All the constituents of the 32 urban agglomerations happen to be individual urban areas for the census by their own right and hence urban agglomeration figures represent the total figures for the core town along with its constituent units.

The urban agglomerations may consist of a city and a number of towns as contiguous outgrowths. One, two or more smaller towns may be contiguous and are urban in character and these may hinge around one prominent town. All towns having a population of over one lakh are called cities and an agglomeration may be having a city as its core town.

Agglomerations in Tamil Nadu

Out of the 32 UAs recognised for the 1971 census in Tamil Nadu, 12 happen to be UAs with cities as core towns. Out of the 17 cities in the State, 13 cities are included in these 12 UAs. In Coimbatore UA, two cities are included, *viz.*, Coimbatore and Singanallur. There are four cities which have not been constituted as UAs and these are Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Dindigul and Nagercoil. Cuddalore and Dindigul attained the status of a city by crossing the one lakh mark only during the 1971 census. These have no outgrowths. Thanjavur is the headquarters of an agriculture oriented district and though more small scale units and agro-based industrial units are being established, the city of Thanjavur does not possess any urban outgrowth. But Kumbakonam city along with Dharasuram and Nagapattinam along with its two satelite towns in Thanjavur district have been recognised as UAs. Nagercoil does not form part of any urban agglomeration since it has no urban extensions outside its boundary.

All the other UAs in the state, with towns as core areas, numbering 20, possess populations of less than one lakh. Details of all the 32 UAs, their constituent units and their population 1971 are given in the following statement.

STATEMENT V-18

U.A., their constituent units and population

Core town of U.A.	Total No. of urban units in UA	Population of UA	Population of core city town
1	2	3	4
Madras	58	3,169,930	2,469,449
Coimbatore	23	736,203	356,368
Madurai	15	711,501	549,114
Tiruchirapalli	9	464,624	307,400
Salem	18	416,440	308,716
Tirunelveli	11	266,688	108,498
Tuticorin	10	181,913	155,310
Vellore	7	178,554	139,082
Erode	5	169,613	105,111
Tiruppur	6	151,127	113,302
Kanchipuram	4	119,693	110,657
Kumbakonam	2	119,655	113,130
Pollachi	6	93,838	68,655
Karaikudi	7	88,371	55,449
Arcot	3	75,911	30,230
Nagapattinam	3	74,019	68,026
Coonoor	6	70,813	38,007

STATEMENT V-18—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
Gudiyatham	3	67,966	63,007
Sivakasi	2	60,753	44,883
Vaniyambadi	3	57,686	51,810
Chidambaram	2	57,658	48,811
Bhavani	3	56,696	23,114
Tiruchendur	3	55,636	18,126
Palani	2	51,664	49,575
Ambasamudram	2	49,255	27,709
Devarshola	2	26,890	13,622
Mallasamudram	5	26,373	10,302
Kotagiri	2	25,194	18,909
Naduvattam	2	15,371	10,568
Thondi	2	11,294	7,05(
Mallur	2	9,501	6,89(
Vembadithalam	2	4,932	3,735

It is significant that there are no urban agglomerations in the districts of Dharmapuri and Kanniyakumari and this goes to prove their economic backwardness. We have earlier observed that these districts have a poor ratio of urban population too. Apart from the large constituents of Madras U.A. which lie in Chengalpattu district, Kanchipuram is the only other UA in Chengalpattu district. The other districts where only one UA exists are South Arcot, (Chidambaram UA) and Tiruchirapalli (Tiruchirapalli UA).

The details of satellite towns surrounding the core town were gathered from the district collectors, before finalising the UAs. It was subsequently noticed that the factor 'contiguity' (which is an essential feature of the UA) has not been taken note of by the collectors while making suggestions. As such, the position of all UAs and of their constituents was subjected to a detailed examination with reference to maps and such of those constituent urban units which were not contiguous were eliminated. Ootacamund which was treated as an UA originally had to be deleted on account of the elimination of its units. Padmanabhapuram in Kanniyakumari district was originally included in the list of UAs. Two town panchayats *viz.*, Valvachagostam and Tiruvithamcode which were towns and constituent units of Padmanabhapuram agglomeration had to be declassified during the houselisting operations, in view of the fact that these were reconstituted as several small panchayats for purposes of local administration. Since a large number of such rural villages cannot be treated as areas forming part of the UA the town itself was removed from the list of UAs.

It may be seen from Statement V. 18 that Madras UA has the largest number of towns as constituent units. The other UAs which have more than ten constituent units are Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Tuticorin. Madras UA has in its fold all the census towns in Saidapet and Sriperumbudur taluks of Chengalpattu district except Sriperumbudur panchayat. The development of Madras and its suburban areas in the decade 1961-71 has been phenomenal as observed from the population growth of the city (42.8 per cent) and the growth of several satellite towns around the city.

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES/TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS 1971



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

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Madras UA

Madras UA has a total population of 31.7 lakhs while the city's population is 24.7 lakhs. The population of the suburbs included in the UA form 28.4 per cent of the city's population. Being the fourth biggest city in the country, it has an area of 128 km² now, with a population density of 19,293 per km²: The area of the city was 29 square miles in 1881 and today it is 49 square miles. (128 km²). The population has risen from about four lakhs in 1871 to 25 lakhs in 1971. This is mostly due to the migration of people from the surrounding rural areas and also from other districts of the state. A large increase in the area of the city was made during 1941-51 when about 20 sq. miles of area of Saidapet taluk consisting of 28 villages and Saidapet municipality on the south and west of the city were added to it. The Madras UA now recognised consists of 57 units excluding Madras city. Of these, 57 towns which are contiguous to one another around Madras, six are municipalities and townships; these are Tiruvattiyur, Avadi, Alandur, Tambaram, Pallavapuram and Ambattur. Except Ambattur township which has a population of 45,586, the other five have populations between 50,001 and one lakh. These centres had a high rate of industrial growth during the decade. A large number of industrial units have come to be stabilised in these areas. There are four constituent units in Madras UA which have a population of 20,000-50,000 and these are Ambattur, Villivakkam, St. Thomas Mount and Madhavaram. While Ambattur has a number of industrial units including the government-built industrial estate to accommodate big, medium and small industries, Madhavaram has a few important units including a dairy plant, a functional industrial estate for leather, etc. Villivakkam has also developed into an important suburb of the city. St. Thomas Mount-cum-Pallavaram is an important cantonment. There are five suburban towns in the population range 10,000 to 20,000. Of these, Thiruvanmiyur is a town which has a few small-scale industrial units. Of the remaining towns in Madras UA, 13 have a population of 5,000 to 10,000 and the remaining 30 units have below 5,000 persons each.

Coimbatore agglomeration

The two UAs which have over five lakh persons are Coimbatore and Madurai. Coimbatore has a large industrial complex. It has a salubrious climate and a hinterland of cotton-growing areas. The first textile mill was started in Coimbatore in 1888 A.D. by Mr. Stanes—the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company Limited. A number of textile mills and industrial and engineering units, foundry and cement manufacturing units were established in the last three decades in and around Coimbatore. The agricultural university and a large number of technical institutions and colleges are also located there. The region can be described as the second biggest industrial region in the State, next only to Madras. Coimbatore UA contains in its fold two cities, Coimbatore and Singanallur. Singanallur, Kurichi, Telungupalayam, Sanganur, Kuniamuthur and Ganapathy are the important towns coming under this UA. Of the 23 towns that form the UA, four have below 5,000 persons and seven have a population of 5,000—10,000. There are five towns each in the ranges 10,000—20,000 and 20,000—50,000. The remaining two are cities. (population of one lakh and more).

Madurai UA

Madurai UA has 15 units including the core town of Madurai, which is a corporation, the second in the state, the other one being Madras. Madurai city has a legendary past and has grown around the famous Meenakshi temple as the cultural capital of Tamil Nadu. The city is the second most populous town (5.5 lakhs) in Tamil Nadu, next to Madras. It is a place of tourist importance. It is an important educational centre for higher studies being the seat of Madurai university which extends its sphere of activity over the four southern districts of the state, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari. It has some textile and engineering units. In the 1950's a number of textile mills came to be located in the main roads leading to Dindigul, Tirumangalam and Sivaganga from Madurai. The first expansion of the city was however on the southern side upto Thirupparankundram. The increasing importance of the city in regard to textiles, commerce and education has given a fillip to its further expansion. Madurai is also noted for its automobile engineering, coach building and allied industries. There are 15 towns in the Madurai UA of which the important ones besides Madurai are Madakulam (46,317), Avaniapuram (23,224) and Thirupparankundram (19,931). Nine out of the 14 constituent units of Madurai UA have population below 10,000.

There are nine other UAs with cities as core towns besides the three mentioned above. These have also recorded sizable expansions around the core town. Kanchipuram and Kumbakonam are the two UAs with city as core town having the smallest number of four and two constituent units respectively.

Demographic features

The surrounding contiguous areas which bear urban characteristics are treated as one composite unit in an UA. However, there are differences in the basic population indices between the core town and the UA as a whole. For example, the density of population in the core town should be very high when we compare the same with the density of the entire UA. The literacy percentage also is generally high in cities as compared with the suburban towns.

Statement V-19 shows the variations in density, sex ratio, literacy, proportion of workers and non-workers in the twelve UAs (with city as core towns) and the cities alone. (out of the 32 UAs in the state).

Among the cities, we find the highest density in Madurai, followed by Madras, Salem and Coimbatore in that order. If we consider the UAs as a whole, Kumbakonam UA has the highest density followed by the UAs of Madurai, Madras and Vellore, in that order.

As regards sex ratio, one would expect the ratio to be low in the cities as a large number of males come alone to cities in search of education, employment, etc. leaving their families behind. But the sex ratio as seen from the table is higher in cities instead of UAs in the case of Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Tuticorin Vellore, Kanchipuram and Kumbakonam. The lowest ratio is in Coimbatore city and the ratios are high in Kumbakonam, Tirunelveli and Tuticorin cities/UAs.

Literary is slightly higher in the cities than in the whole area of UAs. The difference in the literacy percentages between UAs and cities is due to the availability of better facilities for education and concentration of educated persons in cities as compared to the constituent units in the UAs. Normally, the proportion of literacy is slightly higher in the core city than in the UA which includes besides the city, the suburban contiguous towns. Large differences in the proportions of literate and educated persons in these two categories of UAs and cities are noticed in Coimbatore (58.08 and 64.49), Erode (48.94 and 55.24) and Salem (49.93 and 55.17). This signifies that the urban constituents of these UAs do not possess the same higher rates of literacy as their core towns and that literacy ratio is less in smaller suburban towns. Strangely enough, we find that in Tiruchirapalli city the percentage of literacy is only 63.4 per cent as compared to the Tiruchirapalli UA where 64 per cent of the population are literates. This may be attributed to the fact that the constituent units of this UA like Srirangam, Golden Rock railway colony, Ponmalai, etc., are urban areas with good educational facilities. The percentages of literacy in these three suburbs are Srirangam (66.13), Golden Rock railway colony (79.20), and Ponmalai (66.49).

STATEMENT V-19

Basic population indices in big urban agglomerations and their core towns

Name	Density per km²		Sex ratio		Percentage of literates		Percentage of workers		Percentage of non-workers	
	UA	city only	UA	city only	UA	city only	UA	City only	UA	city only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras . . .	5,972	19,293	903	904	60.76	62.01	28.31	28.20	71.69	71.80
Coimbatore . .	2,463	15,171	909	894	58.08	64.49	32.37	31.07	67.63	68.93
Madurai . . .	6,348	26,248	951	949	61.95	63.14	28.44	28.53	71.56	71.47
Tiruchirapalli . .	4,704	14,251	948	952	64.00	63.39	27.92	28.47	72.08	71.53
Salem . . .	4,772	15,444	950	948	49.93	55.17	32.87	32.06	67.13	67.94
Tirunelveli . . .	3,043	7,077	1,007	986	56.59	59.42	30.67	27.99	69.33	72.01
Tuticorin . . .	1,311	11,608	977	980	58.96	61.45	29.58	28.16	70.42	71.84
Vellore . . .	5,656	13,196	955	959	58.19	59.08	28.58	29.01	71.42	70.99
Erode . . .	2,880	12,454	928	921	48.94	55.24	35.04	32.76	64.96	67.24
Tiruppur . . .	2,124	9,505	935	928	51.27	54.60	36.41	35.83	63.59	64.17
Kanchipuram . .	3,003	9,732	961	967	54.65	56.15	31.37	31.11	68.63	68.89
Kumbakonam . .	8,151	9,803	991	993	57.17	57.65	27.49	26.97	72.51	73.03

In regard to the percentage of workers, there are no perceptible trends, while in a few cases, there are higher percentages of workers in cities than in UAs, the opposite trend is observed in many other cities. Among cities, highest proportion of workers is in Tiruppur and this is followed by Erode, Salem, Kanchipuram and Coimbatore where the proportions are higher than that for all the urban areas of Tamil Nadu put together. The proportion of workers is 35.78 per cent for the state and it is only 30.23 per cent in the urban areas, as against 38.19 per cent in rural areas. Non-workers form a high ratio in Kumbakonam (73.03 per cent) and Tirunelveli (72.01 per cent) cities. Taking the UAs as a whole, we find that Kumbakonam and Tiruchirapalli UAs have the highest percentages of non-workers of 72.51 and 72.08 respectively. Except Erode and Tiruppur, in all the other ten UAs (with city as core towns), non-workers constitute over two-thirds of the total population.

Distribution of workers

The percentage of workers in the nine broad industrial categories in cities and UAs would throw light on the broad pattern of employment in urban centres. Taking only the twelve big UAs, the percentage distribution of workers has been worked out (statement V. 20).

STATEMENT V-20

Percentage of workers in industrial categories in Urban Agglomerations and their core cities

Name	Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural labourers	III Livestock etc.	IV Mining & quarrying	V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs		VI Construction	VII Trade & commerce	VIII Transport, storage & communications	IX Other services
						(a) Household industry	(b) Other than household Industry				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madras UA	100·0	0·8	1·8	1·4	N	1·8	27·8	4·6	21·9	17·2	22·7
Madras City	100·0	0·2	0·1	1·3	N	1·6	25·8	4·8	24·3	18·6	23·3
Coimbatore UA	100·0	2·6	8·5	0·4	N	4·3	35·8	4·0	18·2	6·9	19·3
Coimbatore City	100·0	0·8	0·7	0·2	N	4·3	28·6	3·9	28·4	9·3	23·8
Madurai UA	100·0	2·1	3·0	0·3	N	5·9	29·5	3·1	25·6	8·7	21·8
Madurai City	100·0	0·9	0·6	0·3	N	5·7	29·8	3·0	28·7	9·2	21·8
Tiruchirapalli UA	100·0	2·5	3·8	0·6	0·1	4·9	26·3	3·6	24·9	14·0	19·3
Tiruchirapalli City	100·0	1·4	2·2	0·6	N	6·1	24·3	3·6	29·2	13·3	19·3
Salem UA	100·0	3·6	5·0	0·3	0·2	22·3	23·3	3·5	19·7	9·4	12·7
Salem City	100·0	0·9	1·2	0·2	0·1	22·6	24·5	3·1	23·9	9·3	14·2
Tirunelveli UA	100·0	5·6	7·1	0·4	0·3	20·9	16·4	1·8	19·4	7·3	20·8
Tirunelveli City	100·0	5·1	4·5	0·4	N	7·3	20·1	1·6	30·2	10·3	20·5
Tuticorin UA	100·0	2·5	3·0	4·6	N	1·7	30·2	3·7	21·1	15·9	17·3
Tuticorin City	100·0	0·2	N	4·4	N	1·6	27·4	3·2	24·3	18·7	20·2
Vellore UA	100·0	2·1	2·1	0·4	N	4·3	26·0	3·0	25·4	12·0	24·7
Vellore City	100·0	1·1	1·0	0·4	N	3·3	26·3	2·8	28·0	11·9	25·2
Erode UA	100·0	4·4	6·8	0·6	N	3·3	29·3	4·6	23·7	10·4	16·9
Erode City	100·0	1·8	2·7	0·3	N	1·7	24·6	3·5	31·8	11·4	22·2
Tiruppur UA	100·0	4·0	5·1	0·2	..	11·3	41·0	3·2	17·3	4·8	13·1
Tiruppur City	100·0	1·7	1·7	0·1	..	9·3	45·3	3·5	19·4	5·2	13·8
Kanchipuram UA	100·0	4·0	4·6	1·0	N	25·1	18·2	3·3	21·3	5·6	16·9
Kanchipuram City	100·0	3·8	1·6	1·1	N	25·4	18·8	3·1	22·9	5·9	17·4
Kumbakonam UA	100·0	3·8	2·4	0·4	N	10·5	21·3	3·0	28·7	8·8	21·1
Kumbakonam City	100·0	3·7	1·8	0·5	N	8·2	21·5	3·2	29·6	9·3	22·2

In the case of cultivators and agricultural labourers we find the lowest percentages and this is obvious since very few people in urban areas engage themselves in agricultural avocations. Compared to UAs, the percentages are uniformly lower in the core cities. This is also to be expected since the constituent smaller units of the UAs may be expected to have more individuals engaged in cultivation and allied jobs than the cities themselves. In category III (livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities) Tuticorin city and UA have a high percentage of 4.4 and 4.6 respectively and this may be due to the large number of persons depending on fishing for their livelihood in these areas. Madras UA and Madras city have the next high percentage of 1.4 and 1.3 respectively engaged in these activities. In mining & quarrying, the ratio of workers is insignificant. Small percentages of workers in this category are observed in Tirunelveli, Salem and Tiruchirapalli UAs.

In household industry, we notice the highest percentage of workers (over 25) in Kanchipuram city and Kanchipuram UA. Silk weaving industry is famous in Kanchipuram and the silk sarees produced in and around Kanchipuram are sold in all parts of the country and even abroad. The slightly higher percentage of 25.4 in Kanchipuram city compared to the UA (25.1) goes to show that a large number of households in this city are engaged in this industry. Handloom weaving is also an important household industry in this place. In Salem and Tirunelveli UAs, as also in the city of Salem, higher proportions under household industry are noticed. These places are well known for handloom and beedi manufacture. The higher proportions recorded in Tiruppur city and its UA are due to the large number of handloom and hosiery goods produced in this region. Kumbakonam UA has recorded 10.5 per cent and Kumbakonam city 8.2 per cent and this is attributable to the existence of handloom, brass and bell-metal industries in and around Kumbakonam.

As regards manufacturing other than household industries, the largest percentages of 41.0 and 45.3 are observed in Tiruppur city and Tiruppur UA where a large number of hosiery units are located. In Coimbatore UA, 35.8 per cent of workers are engaged in the manufacturing industries and this is obivously due to the location of a large number of textile, light and heavy engineering units in this region. Most of the cities and UAs have high proportions of workers under manufacturing industry. This is understandable since the urbanisation of these areas is due to the existence of a number of industries.

The percentages of workers engaged in construction range from 2.8 per cent to 4.0 per cent in all cities and UAs except Madras, Erode and Tirunelveli. In Madras UA, building activity is important and a large number of housing colonies are being constructed by the state housing board apart from several private agencies. Hence, construction workers form a very high proportion (4.6 per cent) in Madras UA and it is higher (4.8 per cent) in Madras city. The lowest proportion of construction workers is noticed in Tirunelveli city and its UA.

In the field of trade & commerce, Erode city has the largest percentage of workers (31.8 per cent) and this is closely followed by Tirunelveli city, Kumbakonam city and Tiruchirapalli city, in all of which over 29 per cent of the economically active are engaged in commercial activities.

In the field of transport, storage & communications Tuticorin shows a very high proportion of workers (18.7 per cent). In Madras, this is to be expected in view of the large fleet of transport trucks, rail, air and sea transport, etc., operating in the city and neighbourhood. A large number of private automobile units including ancillary industries apart from the Integral Coach Factory and a motor car manufacturing unit are situated in the periphery of Madras. Under the category "Other services", we find Vellore city, Vellore UA, Coimbatore city, Madras city, Madras UA, Erode and Kumbakonam cities having high percentages in that order.

On the whole, we find large proportions of workers in all cities and their UAs engaged in the manufacturing processes, trade & commerce and services. Manufacturing processes (excluding household industry) have the largest number of workers among the ten broad categories of workers in six out of the twelve cities, the exceptions being Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Vellore, Erode, Kanchipuram and Kumbakonam where the highest percentage of workers is found under trade & commerce. Persons engaged in services vary between 12.7 per cent of total workers in Salem UA to 25.2 per cent in Vellore city.

State-level town directory

Tamil Nadu (439) leads India in the number of towns. This situation prevailed during 1961 also. With a view to present all the social, economic and other details relating to all the towns a separate volume is being released as part of the 1971 census publication. It is called the state town directory (Part VI-A). This directory, which would be the first of its kind to be brought by the census organisation would consist of the following seven different statements.

I. *Status, growth, history and functional category of towns*

This gives the locational details of each town, its civic status, and its census population since 1901 to 1971.

II. *Physical aspects and location of towns*

This statement gives the altitude, annual rainfall and the maximum and minimum temperature of each town and details of name and road distance of nearest city, state/district/taluk headquarters, railway station etc.

III. *Municipal finance*

The financial position of the town with classification of revenue and the distribution of expenditure are presented in this statement.

IV. *Civic and other amenities*

Details of total road length in the town sewerage/drainage systems, supply of protected water, electrification, etc. are given in this table.

V. *Medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities in towns*

Number of hospitals, dispensaries, nursing homes, etc., and the number of beds in them in each town are shown in this statement along with details of educational and recreational facilities available.

VI. *Trade, commerce, industry and banking*:

Three important commodities exported/imported into each town and three most important commodities manufactured in the town are available in this statement along with number of branches of commercial banks, etc.

VII. *Population by religion,* 1971

The male and female population of 1971 under each of the six important religions are given for each town, in this statement.

In all the above statements, details for all the towns in the state (except Aravancode Cordite Factory, which is also treated as a separate town) are given in the alphabetical order of towns. Details for all the 32 UAs formed in the state for 1971 census are also given in this volume. Towns arranged in the population order for the state and each district will be available in this volume. Apart from the above, the volume will contain the primary census data for all towns.

STATEMENT V-21

Distribution of towns by size class (1901-1971)

Year	Total	No. of towns under each size class					
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1901	133	3	6	17	58	47	2
1911	162	3	6	23	60	63	7
1921	189	3	9	22	65	74	16
1931	222	4	9	31	69	95	14
1941	257	5	10	35	83	108	16
1951	297	7	11	56	99	97	27
1961	339	9	19	61	119	95	36
1971	439	17	27	79	118	97	101

Towns of population sizes

The census towns are classified in 1971 in six groups as was done during 1961. They are:

Class	*Population size*	*No. of towns*
I (Cities)	1,00,000 & above	17
II	50,000 & 99,999	27
III	20,000 & 49,999	79
IV	10,000 & 19,999	118
V	5,000 & 9,999	97
VI	Less than 5,000	101

Out of the 439 towns in Tamil Nadu, the largest number (118) is in class IV (10,000--19,999). The number of towns in the state has increased steadily from 133 in 1901 to 439 in 1971. The increase has been gradual from 1901 to 1961 but it has gone up by 100 during the decade 1961-71. If we observe the increase class-wise, we find that there were only three cities in 1901 as against 17 cities now (class I towns). The number of cities has doubled from nine in 1961 to 17 in 1971. It is only in class IV that a marginal reduction in towns has occurred between 1961 and 1971. In all other classes, the number of towns has increased during 1961-71. Towns having population below 5,000 (class VI) were only two in 1901 and increased to 36 in 1961, and 101 in 1971. The phenomenal increase in 1961-71 is due to the declaration of several new towns, during the 1971 census. Out of the 101 towns in this class, 82 towns are newly declared towns in 1971.

The number of towns of different classes in each district is given in statement V.22. There is no scope for increase or decrease in Madras district (which is treated as one urban area), but among other districts,

STATEMENT V-22

No. of towns in districts by clsses

Unit	Total No. of towns	No. of towns in each size class					
		I 100,000 & above	II 50,000-99,999	III 20,000-49,999	IV 10,000-19,999	V 5,000-9,999	VI Below 5,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TAMIL NADU	439	17	27	79	118	97	101
Madras	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chengalpattu	74	1	5	6	11	17	34
North Arcot	32	1	4	7	8	6	6
South Arcot	14	1	2	6	4	1	..
Dharmapuri	7	..	..	2	5	..	..
Salem	43	1	..	8	6	17	11
Coimbatore	58	4	2	12	15	13	12
Nilgiris	17	..	1	1	8	2	5
Madurai	38	2	1	11	9	7	8
Tiruchirapalli	32	1	3	4	13	8	3
Thanjavur	32	2	2	5	13	8	2
Ramanathapuram	34	..	5	8	6	10	5
Tirunelveli	52	2	2	9	16	8	15
Kanniyakumari	5	1	..	..	4	..	..

we find that Coimbatore has the largest number of class I towns (cities) in the state. It has four cities of which three acquired city status only in 1971. These are Erode, Tiruppur and Singanallur. Singanalur, being a suburb of Coimbatore, has developed rapidly following the establishment of large and small industries. Tiruppur is known for its hosiery industry. Erode has attracted a number of ancillary units and is a centre for paper and handloom industries. The other districts which have two cities are Madurai, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli. In these districts, the towns which attained city status for the first time in 1971 are Dindigul, Kumbakonam and Tirunelveli. These cities are also well known for small industrial units and commercial enterprises. While Dharmapuri, Nilgiris and Ramanathapuram have no cities at all, the other districts have one city each. Kanchipuram in Chengalpattu district, Cuddalore in South Arcot district and Tirunelveli in Tirunelveli district which are respectively the administrative headquarters of the district concerned crossed the one lakh mark for the first time in 1971 and became cities.

The districts of Salem, Dharmapuri and Kanniyakumari do not have class II towns while Chengalpattu and Ramanathapuram have five towns each in this class. A few of these class II towns having over 50,000 persons are likely to become cities before the next census. The largest number of towns in the population group 20,000—49,999 exist in Coimbatore (12) and Madurai (11) districts. Among class IV towns, Tirunelveli district has the largest number (16). Chengalpattu district has 51 towns in classes V and VI *i.e.*, having populations below 10,000 persons. The total number of towns in this district is 74. The existence of a large number of small towns in this district is due to the influence of the metropolitan city of Madras (which is encircled by this district) on suburban centres lying in the surrounding taluks of Saidapet and Sriperumbudur. A large number of towns in this district have acquired urban status for the first time in 1971. Out of the 51 towns of population below 10,000 in Chengalpattu district referred to above, 41 towns are new in the 1971 census and 38 of these 41 are in the neighbouring taluks of Saidapet (24) and Sriperumbudur (14). Apart from Chengalpattu district, the only other district which has the largest number of towns of population below 10,000 as compared to its total number of towns is Salem where there are 28 towns in this category out of a total of 43. In Coimbatore district, there are 25 such small towns out of a total of 58 and in Tirunelveli district, there are 23 small towns out of a total of 52.

While all the seven towns in Dharmapuri district fall in the two groups, 10,000 to 19,999 and 20,000 to 49,999 in Kanniyakumari district all the four towns except one are in the group 10,000—19,999 and the other one is Nagercoil, which is a city. These two districts, as also South Arcot district, are poorly urbanised, as observed earlier.

Population living in census towns

More than the number of towns, it is the population living in these towns that is of importance. The urban inhabitants classified as per their habitation in the different towns of varying population sizes are indicated in statement V.23. The percentages of ur-

STATEMENT V-23

Towns and population by class of towns, 1901-71

Census year	Total urban pop.		Population in towns of													
			CLASS I		CLASS II		CLASS III		CLASS IV		CLASS V		CLASS VI			
	No. of towns	Pop.	No. of towns	Pop.	No. of towns	Pop.	No. of towns	Pop.	No. of towns	Pop.	No. of towns	Pop.	No. of towns	Pop.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1901	133	2,724,781 (100·00)	3	720,051 (26·43)	6	350,650 (12·87)	17	481,813 (17·68)	58	812,037 (29·80)	47	353,351 (12·97)	2	6,879 (0·25)		
1911	162	3,149,137 (100·00)	3	776,302 (24·65)	6	354,747 (11·27)	23	662,487 (21·04)	60	843,125 (26·77)	63	483,475 (15·35)	7	29,001 (0·92)		
1921	189	3,428,079 (100·00)	3	786,227 (22·93)	9	508,557 (14·84)	22	602,171 (17·57)	65	900,114 (26·26)	74	566,135 (16·51)	16	64,875 (1·89)		
1931	222	4,230,382 (100·00)	4	1,074,270 (25·39)	9	575,447 (13·60)	31	877,721 (20·75)	69	938,760 (22·19)	95	713,659 (16·87)	14	50,528 (1·20)		
1941	257	5,173,682 (100·00)	5	1,436,241 (27·76)	10	639,637 (12·36)	35	1,039,805 (20·10)	83	1,174,809 (22·71)	108	823,654 (15·92)	16	59,536 (1·15)		
1951	297	7,333,525 (100·00)	7	2,603,552 (35·50)	11	804,294 (10·97)	56	1,713,802 (23·37)	99	1,364,491 (18·60)	97	746,420 (10·18)	27	100,966 (1·38)		
1961	339	8,990,528 (100·00)	9	3,394,541 (37·76)	19	1,272,589 (14·15)	61	1,874,234 (20·85)	119	1,624,376 (18·07)	95	714,812 (7·95)	36	109,976 (1·22)		
1971	439	12,464,834 (100·00)	17	5,459,942 (43·80)	27	1,717,651 (13·78)	79	2,600,185 (20·86)	118	1,683,993 (13·51)	97	717,820 (5·76)	101	285,243 (2·29)		

Figures in brackets are percentages to total urban population

ban population living in each class of town in every census from 1901 is also shown therein. Considering the position since the census year 1901, we find that a good percentage of urban population live in class I towns (cities). This percentage which was around 25 since 1901 to 1931 began increasing from 1941 and in the 1971 census, 43.8 per cent of the urban inhabitants are found to be citydwellers. This is indeed a very high ratio and can be taken as an index to the alarming rate at which bigger towns attract more and more persons from other areas. The last five censuses, show that the largest proportion of urban population live in class I cities.

Next in importance to cities are towns of classes III and IV. The last class of towns, with population below 5,000 accounts in all censuses for a very small portion of the total urban population. The proportion of urban population in class V towns has steadily declined since 1931 and in 1971 it stands at 5.76 per cent. There is a perceptible tendency among migrants to move towards towns of bigger sizes.

When urban agglomerations are considered as a whole for the classification under the six urban classes, smaller towns which are constituent units of such urban agglomerations are included under the class of the urban agglomeration of which they are parts. A statement showing the population distribution under the six classes on this basis is presented in statement V.24. It is observed from this statement that 57.74 per cent of the urban population fall under class I in the 1971 census. A very large proportion under this class is accounted for by the inclusion of a number of suburban towns as constituent units of the concerned urban agglomerations formed with the city as their core town. Class I urban agglomerations have in them 168 constituent urban units. Under class II (50,000 to 99,999) there are 12 urban agglomerations which have a total of 43 constituent units.

STATEMENT V-24

Distribution of urban population by sizes class of towns, 1901-71

Year	Percentage of population in each size class of towns to total urban population						
	All classes	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1901	100.00	30.39	15.81	16.40	24.70	12.45	0.25
1911	100.00	28.15	14.11	19.06	24.00	13.76	0.92
1921	100.00	29.64	13.55	17.34	22.69	14.89	1.89
1931	100.00	34.81	8.77	21.92	18.32	15.10	1.08
1941	100.00	35.35	12.22	19.27	18.90	13.20	1.06
1951	100.00	41.79	11.61	21.20	14.86	9.22	1.32
1961	100.00	47.52	14.09	17.26	14.28	6.30	0.55
1971	100.00	57.74	14.16	15.11	9.89	2.77	0.33

Note : Constituent towns in urban agglomerations are shown under the class to which the entire urban agglomeration belongs.

Out of the six classes, it is in class I that the largest proportion of urban population is noticed in every census from 1901 onwards. The second highest proportion is found in class IV (10,000 to 19,999) during the 1901, 1911 and 1921 censuses while class III (20,000—49,999) towns occupy this distinction from the 1931 census.

The distribution of the urban population in 1971 among the six different classes for each district along with the percentage of population and the exact number of towns are shown in statement V-25. This statement gives an idea of the size of towns in the districts and the size class of towns in which large sections of the urban inhabitants live.

Over half the urban residents of Madurai district (51.2 per cent) are living in Madurai and Dindigul cities which have a population of 5.5 and 1.3 lakhs respectively. In the district of Kanniyakumari, the total urban inhabitants in the five towns are 204,405 and 69 per cent of this figure is found in the only city of Negarcoil. Barring Madras district which falls under class I in toto, the other districts where over 30 per cent of the district's urban population live in big cities (class I towns) are Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur.

In Chengalpattu district, class II towns have 33.2 per cent of the district's urban population (in five towns), even though the largest number of towns in this disctrict, encircling Madras city, are of class VI, i.e., less than 5,000 persons. There are 34 such towns out of a total of 74 towns in the district. Towns of 50,000—100,000 are important and accommodate the largest proportion of urban population among the six classes of towns in the districts of Chengalpattu, North Aroct and Ramanathapuram. Towns of 20,000 to 50,000 are important in South Arcot, Dharmapuri and Tirunelveli disricts. There are eight smaller towns of 10,000 to 20,000 population out of the total of 17 towns in Nilgiris district. In Dharmapuri district where there are five towns in class IV, 47.6 per cent of its urban population dwell in these towns. In Kanniyakumari district, there are four towns under this class having 30.9 per cent of its urban population. Thus, in the three small districts of the state, viz., Dharmapuri, Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari, class IV

STATEMENT V-25

(a) *Districtwise distribution of urban population in* 1971 *by class of towns*

District		Urban population/ percentage/No. of towns	Size class of towns					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TAMIL NADU	Population . .	12,464,834	5,459,942	1,717,651	2,600,185	1,683,993	717,820	285,243
	Percentage . .	100.00	43.80	13.78	20.86	13.51	5.76	2.29
	No. of towns . .	(439)	(17)	(27)	(79)	(118)	(97)	(101)
1. Madras	Population . .	2,469,449	2,469,449	..	..	..	..	..
	Percentage . .	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..
	No. of towns . .	(1)	(1)	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chengalpattu	Population . .	1,010,690	110,659	335,484	188,554	161,304	134,947	79,744
	Percentage . .	100.00	10.95	33.19	18.66	15.96	13.35	7.89
	No. of towns . .	(74)	(1)	(5)	(6)	(11)	(17)	(34)
3. North Arcot	Population . .	783,095	139,082	230,198	225,273	127,193	44,729	16,620
	Percentage . .	100.00	17.76	29.40	28.77	16.24	5.71	2.12
	No. of towns . .	(32)	(1)	(4)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(6)
4. South Arcot	Population . .	512,997	101,335	118,527	218,064	66,224	8,847	..
	Percentage . .	100.00	19.75	23.11	42.51	12.91	1.72	..
	No. of towns . .	(14)	(1)	(2)	(6)	(4)	(1)	..
5. Dharmapuri	Population . .	143,941	..	..	75,469	68,472	..	..
	Percentage . .	100.00	..	..	52.43	47.57	..	..
	No. of towns . .	(7)	..	..	(2)	(5)	..	..
6. Salem	Population . .	795,382	308,716	..	260,240	78,036	120,295	28,095
	Percentage . .	100.00	38.81	..	32.72	9.81	15.13	3.53
	No. of towns . .	(43)	(1)	..	(8)	(6)	(17)	(11)
7. Coimbatore	Population . .	1,556,242	686,987	163,830	385,442	194,165	88,658	37,160
	Percentage . .	100.00	44.14	10.53	24.77	12.47	5.70	2.39
	No. of towns . .	(58)	(4)	(2)	(12)	(15)	(13)	(12)
8. Nilgiris	Population . .	243,235	..	63,310	38,007	109,308	14,734	17,876
	Percentage . .	100.00	..	26.03	15.62	44.94	6.06	7.35
	No. of towns . .	(17)	..	(1)	(1)	(8)	(2)	(5)
9. Madurai	Population . .	1,324,194	677,543	54,176	365,048	148,226	50,307	28,894
	Percentage . .	100.00	51.17	4.09	27.57	11.19	3.80	2.18
	No. of towns .	(38)	(2)	(1)	(11)	(9)	(7)	(8)
10. Tiruchirapalli	Population . .	857,008	307,400	183,159	113,221	179,390	63,473	10,365
	Percentage . .	100.00	35.87	21.37	13.21	20.93	7.41	1.21
	No. of towns . .	(32)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(13)	(8)	(3)
11. Thanjavur	Population . .	788,038	253,677	128,221	160,497	176,485	63,165	5,993
	Percentage . .	100.00	32.19	16.27	20.37	22.40	8.01	0.76
	No. of towns . .	(32)	(2)	(2)	(5)	(13)	(8)	(2)
12. Ramanatha-puram	Population . .	746,662	..	320,381	246,349	88,549	69,540	21,843
	Percentage . .	100.00	..	42.91	32.99	11.86	9.31	2.93
	No. of towns . .	(34)	..	(5)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(5)
13. Tirunelveli	Population . .	1,029,496	263,808	120,365	324,021	223,524	59,125	38,653
	Percentage . .	100.00	25.63	11.69	31.47	21.71	5.74	3.76
	No. of towns . .	(52)	(2)	(2)	(9)	(16)	(8)	(15)
14. Kanniakumari	Population . .	204,405	141,288	..	..	63,117	..	..
	Percentage . .	100.00	69.12	..	..	30.88	..	..
	No. of towns . .	(5)	(1)	..	..	(4)	..	..

STATEMENT V-25–*Contd.*

(b) *Districtwise distribution of urban population in* 1971 *by class of towns*

District	Urban population/ Percentage/ No. of towns	Size class of towns					
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TAMIL NADU .	Population . .	8,990,528	3,394,541	1,272,589	1,874,234	1,624,376	714,812	109,976
	Percentage . .	100.00	37.76	14.15	20.85	18.07	7.95	1.22
	No. of towns . .	(339)	(9)	(19)	(61)	(119)	(95)	(36)
1. Madras	Population . .	1,729,141	1,729,141	..	..	..	..	..
	Percentage . .	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..
	No. of towns . .	(1)	(1)	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chengalpattu	Population . .	455,678	..	92,714	119,160	166,377	54,268	23,159
	Percentage . .	100.00	..	20.35	26.15	36.51	11.91	5.08
	No. of towns . .	(34)	..	(1)	(4)	(12)	(7)	(10)
3. North Arcot	Population . .	631,225	113,742	50,384	268,755	139,229	50,597	8,518
	Percentage . .	100.00	18.02	7.98	42.58	22.06	8.01	1.35
	No. of towns . .	(30)	(1)	(1)	(8)	(10)	(7)	(3)
4. South Arcot	Population . .	392,322	...	79,168	140,700	141,431	31,023	..
	Percentage . .	100.00	...	20.18	35.86	36.05	7.91	..
	No. of towns . .	(20)	..	(1)	(4)	(11)	(4)	..
5. Dharmapuri	Population . .	93,247	..	..	51,858	22,898	18,491	...
	Percentage . .	100.00	...	..	55.61	24.56	19.83	..
	No. of towns . .	(6)	..	..	(2)	2	(2)	..
6. Salem	Population . .	524,101	249,145	...	151,096	61,780	62,080	..
	Percentage . .	100.00	47.54	..	28.83	11.79	11.84	..
	No. of towns . .	(19)	(1)	..	(6)	(4)	(8)	..
7. Coimbatore	Population . .	1,032,169	286,305	287,927	217,389	167,899	65,752	6,897
	Percentage . .	100.00	27.74	27.89	21.06	16.27	6.37	0.67
	No. of towns . .	(34)	(1)	(4)	(8)	(11)	(8)	(2)
8. Nilgiris	Population . .	179,867	..	50,140	30,690	62,000	30,446	6,591
	Percentage . .	100.00	..	27.88	17.06	34.47	16.93	3.66
	No. of towns . .	(13)	..	(1)	(1)	(5)	(4)	(2)
9. Madurai .	Population . .	1,015,745	424,810	92,947	223,425	231,286	41,845	1,432
	Percentage . .	100.00	41.82	9.15	22.00	22.77	4.12	0.14
	No. of towns . .	(32)	(1)	(1)	(7)	(16)	(6)	(1)
10. Tiruchirapalli	Population . .	678,071	249,862	101,052	85,069	137,306	86,767	18,015
	Percentage . .	100.00	36.85	14.90	12.54	20.25	12.80	2.66
	No. of towns . .	(33)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(5)
11. Thanjavur	Population . .	661,520	111,099	203,037	88,421	125,759	121,901	11,303
	Percentage . .	100.00	16.79	30.69	13.37	19.01	18.43	1.71
	No. of towns . .	(34)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(9)	(15)	(3)
12. Ramanatha-puram.	Population . .	599,481	..	176,230	198,986	131,089	73,216	19,960
	Percentage . .	100.00	..	29.40	33.19	21.87	12.21	3.33
	No. of towns . .	(35)	..	(3)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(5)
13. Tirunelveli	Population . .	847,882	124,230	138,990	298,685	193,450	78,426	14,101
	Percentage . .	100.00	14.65	16.39	35.23	22.82	9.25	1.66
	No. of towns . .	(44)	(1)	(2)	(10)	(15)	(11)	(5)
14. Kanniyakumari	Population . .	150,079	106,207	..	..	43,872	..	..
	Percentage . .	100.00	70.77	..	..	29.23	..	..
	No. of towns . .	(4)	(1)	..	..	(3)	..	..

towns are prominent. The last two classes of towns with population below 10,000 do not show any special feature in any district. The population living in these two classes of towns do not form significant proportions to the total urban population of the districts.

Variation in population growth of towns

Seven towns have recorded a decline in population during 1961-71 and these are mostly smaller towns. Of these seven, two were class IV towns, two class V towns and three class VI towns, in 1961.

The sharpest decline (43.15 per cent) has been recorded in Pulicat Panchayat in Ponneri taluk of Chengalpattu district. This town has recorded a decline in population in every census since 1901 except in 1961. Next comes Chettiarpatti in Ramanathapuram district where population decrease in the last ten years was 15.37 per cent. The other five towns have declined by less than 10 per cent during 1961-71; these are Thorapadi and Devasthanam in North Arcot district, Mallasamudram in Salem district, Kanadukathan in Ramanathapuram district and Veeravanallur in Tirunelveli district. Mallasamudram shows a fall of only 3.90 per cent. It is rather difficult to come to any precise conclusion as to the causes for the decline in population in these towns.

The increase in urban population during 1961-71 was 38.64 per cent in the state. If we consider the growth rate of all towns and segregate them in different growth ranges, the following picture emerges:

STATEMENT V-26

Distribution of towns by growth rate ranges (1961—71)

Range	No. of towns
Below	
1. 13·64 per cent	43
2. 13·64 per cent to 23·63 per cent	76
3. 23·64 per cent to 33·63 per cent	79
4. Average growth rate range 33·64 per cent to 43·63 per cent	40
Above	
5. 43·64 per cent to 53·63 per cent	11
6. 53·64 per cent to 63·63 per cent	9
7. 63·64 per cent and above	

The above figures account for 287 towns out of a total of 439 towns. This is due to the fact that the proportions relating to 152 towns (declared new during 1971) were not included as comparative data for them for 1961 are not available in many cases.

We find 40 towns in the range bordering on the general increase in the state's urban population of 1961-71 (between 33.64 per cent to 43.63 per cent). Among the 17 cities, Madras, Erode, Tiruppur and Dindigul come under this range. A very large number of towns (79) are found in the range 23.64 per cent to 33.63 per cent which is lower than the state average. There are seven cities under this category—Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Tuticorin, Nagercoil, Thanjavur and Guddalore.

There are five cities among the 76 towns which are in the growth range of more than 13.64 per cent and less than 23.64 per cent. They are Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Vellore, Kanchipuram and Kumbakonam. Among cities, Kanchipuram shows the lowest rate of increase in the last decade (19.35 per cent). The city which has the highest increase, (considering cities alone) is Singanallur (69.19 per cent). Such a high increase is attributable to the addition of areas to the municipality. Singanallur was only a panchayat in 1961 and attained the status of municipality only during 1961-71.

There are 36 towns which have shown an increase of less than 13.64 per cent and there are seven towns which show a decrease in population.

Among the total number (287) of towns examined for growth during 1961-71, we find there are only 49 towns which have a growth rate above 43.63 per cent. Of these, eleven towns are in the range 43.64 per cent to 53.63 per cent and another nine towns are in the range 53.64 per cent to 63.63 per cent. There are 29 towns which have grown by more than 63.63 per cent since 1961 and among these 29, seventeen towns have registered over 100 per cent increase in populations since 1961. Such a high rate of increase in the case of some towns is because of the increase in their area. The constitution of new municipalities by the merger of a number of small towns with the neighbouring towns and villages during 1961-71 has also resulted in large growth rates in population, since for our discussion the changes in the area have not been taken into account. Some examples of this are Avadi, Pallavapuram and Vridhachalam.

The differential growth rates observed in the various towns are due to several factors While some places offer good scope for expansion of trade, commerce and industry, there are others which have already reached the point of saturation in this regard and hence do not hold much room for further expansion. Such big towns are therefore surrounded by smaller towns and these grow rapidly. Some places of tourist importance are prone to grow fast. The populations of Courtallam and Rameswaram for example have increased by over 100 per cent during 1961-71. The satellite towns around Madras city have also shown very high rates of increase during 1961-71. These are Thiruvattiyur, Avadi, Alandur, Tambaram, Pallavapuram, Ambattur, Vilivakkam, St. Thomas Mount-cum- Pallavaram, Erukkancheri, Koyambedu, Poovirundhavalli, Meenambakkam, etc; and these towns have all shown an increase of over 50 per cent during the decade. Except in four cities, in all the remaining 13 cities, the population growth is below the state urban average growth of 38.64 per cent during 1961-71. The cities which have shown a higher percentage of increase than the state's urban population during 1961-71 are Madras, Erode, Tiruppur and Singanallur.

Functional characteristics of towns

The cities and towns treated as urban in the 1971 census have been classified according to their predominant functional characteristics as was done during the last census. The towns of 1971 census have been classified under 45 categories of which five relate to mono-functional characteristics, 13 bi-functional and 27 multi-functional. Among these, the number of towns in the state are distributed as under:

	No. of categories	No. of towns
Mono-functional	5	262
bi-functional	13	81
Muti-functional	27	96
Total	45	439

The details of the category and the distribution of the towns are given in Statement V. 27.

STATEMENT V-27

Distribution of towns in different functional categories

Functional category	No. of towns	Functional category	No. of towns
1	2	1	2
Mono-functional			
Primary activities	115	Transport	2
Industry	130	Services	11
Trade & Commerce	4		
Bi-functional			
Primary activities-cum-industry	13	Industry-cum-services	6
Primary activities-cum-trade & commerce	6	Trade & commerce-cum-primary activities	1
Primary activities-cum-services	7	Trade & commerce-cum-industry	6
Industry-cum-primary activities	14	Trade & commerce-cum-services	4
Industry-cum-trade & commerce	9	Services-cum-primary activities	6
Industry-cum-transport	3	Services-cum-industry	4
		Services-cum-trade & commerce	2
Multi-functional			
Primary activities-cum-industry-cum-trade & commerce	5	Industry-cum-primary activities-cum-services	2
Primary activities-cum-industry-cum-services	5	Industry-cum-trade & commerce-cum-primary activities	3
Primary activities-cum-trade & commerce-industry	9	Industry-cum-trade & commerce-cum-service	7
Primary activities-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services	9	Industry-cum-transport-cum-services	2
Primary activities-cum-services-cum-industry	3	Industry-cum-services-cum-primary activities	5
Primary activities-cum-services-cum-trade & commerce	6	Industry-cum-services-cum-trade & commerce	5
Industry-cum-primary activities-cum-trade & commerce	4	Trade & commerce-cum-primary activities-cum-industry	1
Trade & commerce-cum-industry-cum-primary activities	3	Trade & commerce-cum-primary activities-cum-services	3
Trade & commerce-cum-industry-cum-services	6	Services-cum-primary activities-cum-trade & commerce	2
Trade & commerce-cum-transport-cum-industry	1	Services-cum-industry-cum-primary activities	1
Trade & commerce-cum-services-cum-primary activities	2	Services-cum-industry-cum-trade & commerce	1
Trade & commerce-cum-services-cum-industry	8	Services-cum-trade & commerce-cum-primary activities	3
Transport-cum-primary activities-cum-industry	1	Services-cum-trade & commerce-cum-industry	3
		Services-cum-trade & commerce-cum-transport	1

The five broad functional categories of industries are as under:

(i) Primary activities (cultivation and allied activities) comprising categories I, II, III and IV, viz., cultivators, agricultural labourers, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, mining and quarrying.

(ii) Industry (manufacturing, construction and allied activities) comprising categories V and VI viz., manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (both household and non-household industries) and construction.

(iii) Trade & commerce comprising category VII.

(iv) Transport, comprising category VIII, viz. transport, storage and communications, and

(v) Services comprising category IX, viz. Other services.

For determining the functional category of a town, the percentage of workers in broad types of economic activities was used. In cases where the percentage of workers under any one of the above five broad categories forms 40 per cent or more of the total workers, the concerned function alone is assigned to the town. If the percentage is less than 40, then the next predominant category is taken into account and if the total of the two forms 60 per cent or above, both the broad categories are assigned to the town. If the total of the two major categories falls below 60 per cent, then the third predominant category is taken into account and the names of all the three concerned categories are indicated for the town.

Madras city and Tuticorin are the cities which fall under the multi-functional category, 'Industry-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services'. The cities which are categorised under 'Industry-cum-trade & commerce' are Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Vellore and Kumbakonam. Dindigul and Erode may also be said to fall under the above category; however, since the major activity in these cities is first 'Trade & commerce" and then only "Industry", they come under the category "Trade & commerce-cum-industry".

No city falls under the functional category, 'Primary activities' and this is obvious since no city can be expected to have a large proportion of workers depending on agriculture and allied activities, etc. There are, however, a few class II towns under this Category, having over 50,000 persons. These towns are Neyveli, Valparai and Bodinayakanur which are important for mining, tea plantations, and tea and cardamom plantations respectively.

Under the category "Industry", we find the cities of Kanchipuram, Salem, Tiruppur and Singanallur. A number of class II towns which have gained importance consequent on their industrial activity are included in this functional category. These towns are Avadi, Pallavapuram, Tiruvattiyur, Ambur, Gudiyatham, Vaniyambadi, Aruppukkottai, Srivilliputhur and Kadayanallur. There are a number of other important industrial towns having population of 30,000—50,000 like Ambattur, Villivakkam, Edapadi, Komarapalayam, Mettur, Tiruchengode, Kurichi, Madakulam, Paramakudi, Sivakasi, Kovilpatty, Melapalayam, Sankaranayanarkoil and Vikrmasingapuram. No city has been treated as coming under the mono-functional categories of (i) Trade & commerce (ii) Transport and (iii) Services. Palayamkottai, a class II town adjoining Tirunelveli, where a number of Government offices of the district are located falls under the mono-functional category of "Services".

Population growth and functional characteristics

It is important to note the differentials in the growth of population of towns belonging to certain important functional categories. The populations of smaller towns fluctuate and only large towns would be of importance in this regard. We may confine our discussion to such of those towns which have 20,000 persons and above according to the 1971 census. Statement V. 28 shows the population growth rate during 1961-71 of bigger towns (of 20,000 persons and above) falling under the different functional categories.

A comparison of the figures shows that among mono-functional towns, the proportion of growth is more or less uniform, ranging between 41 and 53 per cent. It is towns with "industry" as their predominant function (38 towns) that show the highest percentage increase (52.3 per cent) during the decade. Towns which are classified as engaged in "Primary activities" shows a growth of 44.3 per cent and services, 43.6 per cent. In the case of all the five mono-functional categories, the rate of increase is uniformly higher than the state average urban growth rate of 38.64 per cent during 1961-71.

STATEMENT V-28

Percentage increase in population during 1961-71, *of towns having* 20,000 *persons and above according to functional characteristics*

Functional characteristics	No. of towns	Population		Percentage variation 1961—1971
		1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Primary activities	12	356,405	514,311	44·31
2. Industry	38	1,332,282	2,029,464	52·33
3. Trade & commerce	1	16,860	23,798	41·15
4. Transport	1	30,658	43,347	41·39
5. Services	3	82,434	118,399	43·63
6. Primary activities-cum-industry	2	83,646	108,006	29·12
7. Primary activities-cum-trade & commerce	2	33,187	54,709	64·85
8. Primary activities-cum-services	1	19,531	22,711	16·28
9. Industry-cum-primary activities	4	78,596	109,635	39·49
10. Industry-cum-trade & commerce	8	1,274,244	1,599,694	25·54
11. Industry-cum-services	3	154,145	245,207	59·08
12. Trade & commerce-cum-industry	5	296,033	391,248	32·16
13. Trade & commerce-cum-services	1	26,890	36,122	34·33
14. Services-cum-industry	1	34,329	58,805	71·30
15. Services-cum-trade & commerce	1	25,524	28,974	13·52
16. Primary activities-cum-industry-cum-trade & commerce	2	48,254	67,500	39·88
17. Primary activities-cum-industry-cum-services	1	20,528	23,889	16·37
18. Primary activities-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services	5	96,937	145,235	49·82
19. Industry-cum-primary activities-cum-trade & commerce	1	34,403	42,627	23·90
20. Industry-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services	4	1,901,651	2,694,053	41·67

STATEMENT V-28—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
21. Industry-cum-transport-cum-services	1	15,805	20,971	32·69
22. Industry-cum-services-cum-trade & commerce	1	41,949	51,069	21·74
23. Trade & commerce-cum-primary activities-cum-services	1	24,726	37,682	52·40
24. Trade & commerce-cum-industry-cum-primary activities	1	15,939	21,134	32·59
25. Trade & commerce-cum-industry-cum-services	4	208,555	263,847	26·51
26. Trade & commerce-cum-transport-cum-industry	1	43,496	60,242	38·50
27. Trade & commerce-cum-services-cum-primary activities	2	64,479	80,908	25·48
28. Trade & commerce-cum-services-cum-industry	8	282,120	364,903	29·34
29. Transport-cum-primary activities-cum-industry	1	16,411	20,069	22·29
30. Services-cum-primary activities-cum-trade & commerce	1	50,140	63,310	26·27
31. Services-cum-industry-cum-primary activities	1	79,168	101,335	28·00
32. Services-cum-industry-cum-trade & commerce	1	30,690	38,007	23·84
33. Services-cum-trade & commerce-cum-primary activities	1	39,832	49,575	24·46
34. Services-cum-trade & commerce-cum-industry	2	170,162	208,573	22·57
35. Services-cum-trade & commerce-cum-transport	1	25,977	38,419	47·90

Let us now consider certain other categories which are somewhat significant from the point of view of decadel growth. Under the function "Industry-cum-trade & commerce", we find a total of eight towns, including the important cities of Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Kumbakonam and vellore, besides Arcot, Arni and Karur. This group strangely enough has recorded an increase of only 25.5 per cent during 1961-71. In a similar category as above viz. Trade & commerce-cum-industry, wherein we find the towns of Tiruppattur, Erode, Dindigul, Karaikudi and Virudhunagar, the decadal increase is 32.2 per cent, but is still less than the state average rate (38.64 per cent). There are five class III towns in the group 'Primary activities-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services,' viz. Kallakurchi, Vridhachalam, Dharapuram, Gobichettipalayam and Usilampatti. The rate of growth works out to 49.82 per cent for this group. Vridhachalam town included in this group became a municipality only during 1970, and shows a percentage increase of over 100 per cent in the decade, because of new additions to area of the town.

Madras city, Tuticorin, Namakkal and Udumalpet fall under the multi-functional category "Industry-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services" and the populations of all these towns have gone up by 41.67 per cent and this is slightly higher than the state average proportion. However, similar categories having the same three combined functions as above but with trade & commerce as the predominant function have recorded lower increases. Under the functional category "Trade & commerce-cum industry-cum-services", there are four towns, viz. Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Pollachi and Tirunelveli and the decadal growth rate of these towns is only 26.51 per cent which is far less as compared with the above group.

Again, in the function "Trade & comerce-cum-services-cum-industry" there are eight towns. The towns are Chidambaram, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Mettupalayam, Tirumangalam, Pudukottai, Mannargudi and Mayuram. The population of all these towns has increased by only 29.34 per cent during 1961-71, which is below the State's urban population increase of 38.64 per cent.

An important factor that emerges is that towns classified mono-functional have registered generally higher percentages of growth compared with the growth of urban population in the state as a whole. Among bi-functional and multi-functional categories, towns of fewer functional categories show high growth rates.

Statement V.29 gives the population and functional category of every town in the state for 1971. The towns have been arranged in alphabetical order for each district and for each functional characteristic under (i) Mono-functional towns, (ii) Bi-functional towns; and (iii) Multi-functional towns.

STATEMENT V-29

Functional category of towns in the state (1971)

District	Name of town, 71 population (Functional category)
	(i) MONO-FUNCTIONAL
Madras . .	Nil
	Primary activities
Chengalpattu .	Cheyyur (8,037), Kannapalayam (2,668), Kathivakkam (2,138), Kattupakkam (2,290), Maduranthakam (18,614), Mathur (1,687), Melmanambedu (1,950), Mudichur (1,010), Madukkuthagai (1,710), Nathapettai (3,202), Nerkundram (4,562), Pallikaranai (2,398), Putheri (1,229), Sadayankuppam (1,208), Sembarambakkam (2,879), Sennirkuppam (3,333), Soranjeri (1,812), Sriperumbudur (8,725), Thirumazhisai (9,563), Thiruverkadu (1,523), Uthiramerur (16,186), Vallanur (3,602), Varadharajapuram (1,525), Veeraragavapuram (1,478), Vengavasal (1,352).
	Industry
	Ambattur (45,586), Anakaputhur (10,882), Arni (8,623), Avadi (77,413), Erukkancheri (6,450), Kanchipuram (110,657), Kathirvedu (1,755), Kodambakkam (10,737), Kunrathur (14,450), Nazarethpettai (3,105), Oragadam (7,043), Pallavapuram (51,374), Pammal (9,046), Peerkankaranai (3,576), Polal (6,936), Proddaturpet (10,797), Sevilimedu (4,605), Thirumangalam (2,297), Thiruneermalai (6,312), Thirusulam (2,395), Thiruvanmiyur (17,166), Thiruvattiyur (82,853), Villivakkam (30,668)
	Services
	Madipakkam (96), St. Thomas Mount-cum-Pallavaram (cantonment) (27,503).
North Arcot .	*Primary activities*
	Devasthanam (2,909), Kaveripakkam (9,683), Pallikonda (13,738), Polur (18,073).
	Industry
	Ambur (54,011), Gudiyatham (63,007), Jaffrabad (2,967), Melvisharam (16,500), Panapakkam (6,589), Pernambut (23,325), Ranipet (29,281), Sathuvacheri (8,355), Seevur (3,530), Seruvangi (1,429) Thorapadi (6,156), Udayendram (7,196), Vaniyambadi (51,810), Virudambattu (2,164), Walajapet (16,400).
	Transport
	Arkonam (43,347)
	Services
	Katpadi Extension (6,750)
South Arcot .	*Primary activities*
	Bhuvanagiri (14,568), Nellikkuppam (37,638), Neyveli (58,285)
	Services
	Annamalai Nagar (8,847)
Dharmapuri .	Nil

STATEMENT V-29—*Contd.*

District	Name of town, 71 population (Functional category)
Salem . . .	*Primary activities*
	Kandampatti (3,244), Kumarapalayam (2,605), Komarasamipatti (3,392), Mallur (6,896), Narasojipatti (2,772), Seppaiyapuram (833), Velur (15,057).
	Industry
	Ammapet (6,883), Annadanapatti (7,481), Attayampatti (8,660), Edapadi (32,996), Elampillai (7,579), Ammapalayam (7,120), Jalakantapuram (9,983), Jarikondalampatti (10,913), Komarapalayam (30,859), Kondalampatti (6,288), Mallasamudram (10,302), Marulayampalayam (976), Mettur (38,380), Meyyanur (3,998), Neikarapatti (5,554), Pallipalayam (13,339), Papparapatti (5,602), Pillanallur (7,463), Puthur (6,398), Rasipuram (28,492), Salem (308,716), Senaipalayam (1,197), Sivadapuram (5,051), Taramangalam (14,355), Thadampatti (6,223), Tiruchengode (36,990), Vembadithalam (3,735), Vennandur (8,035).
Coimbatore .	*Primary activities*
	Anamalai (14,772), Annur (10,972), Chinnavedampatti (5,211), Kurudampalayam (8,928), Makkinampatti (2,703), Narasimhanaickenpalayam (4,843), Palladam (12,836), Perur chettipalayam (5,813), Uthukuli (9,260), Valparai (95,175), Veerakeralam (6,264).
	Industry
	Bhavani (23,114), Chettipalayam (4,160), Ganapathy (21,849), Kuniamuthur (25,123), Kurichi (40,537), Madukkarai (16,087), Morattupalayam (3,208), Pallapalayam (4,758), Perianaickenapalayam (12,200), Puliampatty (2,002), Sanganur (26,099), Singanallur (112,206), Sirumugai (11,449), Surampatty (5,588), Telungaupalayam (27,101) , Thirumuruganpoondi (5,750), Tiruppur (113,302), Urachikottai (2,723), Veerapandi (4,671), Velampalayam (10,521), Vellalore (13,432), Vilankurichi (7,047).
	Transport
	Muthugoundenpudur railway colony (Southern Railway Administration) (35).
	Services
	Bhavani Sagar (3,221)
Nilgiris . .	*Primary activities*
	Devarshola (13,622), Gudalur (15,558), Ithalar (8,449), Konavakorai (6,285), Kotagiri (18,909), Masinagudi (4,803), Mulligoor (3,865), Naduvattam (10,568), Nelliyalam (13,268), O'valley (13,785).
	Industry
	Aravancode Cordite Factory (3,161), Jagathala (10,356), Eubbathala (4,723).
	Services
	Berhatty (1,324), Wellington (contonment) (13,242).

STATEMENT V-29—*Contd.*

District	Name of town, 71 population (Functional category)
Madurai	*Primary activities*
	Bodinayakanur (54,176), Chinnamanur (26,678), Cumbum (40,796), Gudalur (32,843) Highways (6,416), Keeranur(6,256), Natham (16,789), Periaiyur (6,744), Periyakulam (41,561), Samayanallur (5,573), Sivagiripatti (2,089), Theni Allinagaram (34,854), T. Kallupatty (4,735), Uthamapalayam (18,053).
	Industry
	Andipatti—Jakkampatti (13,204), Chinnalappatti (24,417), Harveypatti (4,494), Madakulam (46,317), Paravai (9,679), Thathaneri (3,056), Thiagarajar Colony (968), Tirunagar (4,132).
Tiruchirapalli	*Primary activities*
	Alagapuri (3,281), Kadiapatti (4,250), Kattuputhur (8,980), Lalgudi (16,122), Manaparai (32,092), Mettupalayam (7,558), Perambalur (14,652), Poovalur (6,987), Punjaipugalur (12,823), Thathayyangarpet (10,891).
	Industry
	Alathur (12,311), Ariyamangalam (12,496), Golden Rock Railway Colony (Southern Railway Administration, (21,115), Iluppur (7,222), Kallakudi (10,963), Pirattiyur (8,629), Ulkadai Ariyamangalam (2,834).
	Trade and Commerce
	Pallapatti (15,948).
Thanjavur	*Primary activities*
	Aduthurai (alias) Maruthuvakudi (9,797), Akkaraipettai (4,861), Andanapettai (1,132), Kuthanallur (16,184), Muthupet (14,048), Thirumullaivasal (8,785), Tranquebar (17,318), Vaitheeswarankoil (5,397), Valangiman (8,389), Vedaranyam (21,471).
	Industry
	Dharasuram (6,525), Tirunageswaram (9,641).
Ramanathapuram	*Primary activities*
	Kanadukathan (4,656), Nattarasankottai (4,797), Samsikapuram (6,102), Singampunari (7,896), Thirupuvanam (12,504).
	Industry
	Aruppukkottai (62,223), Chettiarpatti (7,378), Paramakudi (48,880), Sattur (22,222), Sivakasi (44,883), Srivilliputhur (53,855), Thiruthangal (15,870).
	Trade and commerce
	Kilakarai (23,798), Nambuthalai (4,244).
	Services
	Pallathur (6,248), Sivaganga (20,826).
Tirunelveli	*Primary activities*
	Alaganeri (1,330), Alwarthirunagari (8,132), Athimarapatti (3,010), Ayanadaippu (1,289), Kayathar (7,107), Korampallam (2,364), Manimuthar (11,181), Melanatham (1,222), Mudalur (6,208), Naranammalpuram (10,487), Palayakayal (3,412), Puliangudi (38,742), Sawyerpuram (11,491), Thalaiyuthu (5,042) .

STATEMENT V-29—*Contd.*

District	Name of town, 71 population (Functional category)
	Industry
	Ettaiyapuram (10,741), Kadayanallur (50,295), Kalugumalai (9,507), Kovilpatty (48,509), Mappilai Urani (4,530), Melapalayam (47,731), Milavittan (3,177), Mullakadu (1,626), Muthiapuram (4,554), Palayamkottai (N. M.) (3,800), Paramankurichi (8,764), Sankaranarayanar Koil (32,994), Sankarnagar (3,093), Tuticorin (N.M.) (2,641), Vikramasingapuram (40,274).
	Trade and commerce
	Kayalpattinam (18,925)
	Services
	Courtallam (1,904), Palayamkottai (M) (70,070).
Kanniyakumari	*Primary activities*
	Colachel (18,819), Kanniyakumari (11,211).
	(ii) BI-FUNCTIONAL*
Madras	Nil
Chengalpattu	Madhavaram (21,054: P-I), Tirukkalikundram (16,593: P-I), Kodungaiyur (7,533 : I-P), Nemilicheri (1,351 : I-P), Polichalur 2,798 : I-P), Naravaikuppam (9,961 : I-T), Koyambedu (3,971 : I-Tr), Meenambakkam (2,505 : I-Tr), Perungudi (1,741 - I-Tr), Alandur (65,039 : I-S), Chithalapakkam, (5,320 : I-S), Velacheri (8,324 : I-S), Pulicat (2,279 : T-I), Saligramam (8,359 : S-I), Tambaram (58,805 : S-I).
North Arcot	Konavattam (3,621 : I-P), Sholingur (14,699 : I-P), Arcot (30,230 : I-T), Arni (38,664) : I-T), Vellore (139,082 :. I-T), Tiruppattur (40,357 : T-I).
South Arcot	Kurinjipadi (16,018 : P-I), Panruti (34,065 : P-T).
Dharmapuri	Nil
Salem	Reddipatti (3,119 : P-I), Sankari (14,070 : P-I).
Coimbatore	Brahmana Peria Agraharam (8,419 :P-I), Karamadai (15,024 : P-I), Vellakoil (13,481 : P-I), Erode(N.M.) (37,156:I-P), Kavundampalayam (7,062 : I-P), Coimbatore (M) (356,368 : I-T), Erode (M) (105,111) : T-I), Chinnampalayam (2,580 : S-P), Coimbatore (N.M.) (2,256 : S-P), Perur (5,605 : S:P).
Nilgiris	Nil
Madurai	Vilangudi (6,455 : P-I), Avaniapuram (23,224 : I-P), Madurai (549,114 :I. T Thirupparankundram (19,931 : I-S), Dindigul (128,429) : T-I), Beebikulam (4,643 S-I), Sathamangalam (4,777 : S-I).
Tiruchirapalli	Sirugamani (7,479 : P-I), Karur (65,706 : I-T), Tiruchirapalli (307,400 : I-T), Ponmalai (38,880 : I-S).
Thanjavur	Kuttalam (10,087 : P-T), Thiruthuraipundi (17,119 : P-T), Thirukkattupalli (10,190 : P-T), Sirkali (22,711) : P-S), Thiruvidamarudur (10,410 : P-S), Tiruvaiyaru (12,867 : P-S), Ayyampet (10,889 : I-P), Kumbakonam (113,130 : I-T), Adirampattinam (18,132 : T-P), Arantangi (16,350 : T-S), Orathanad (8,621 : T-S).

STATEMENT V-29—*Contd.*

District	Name of town, 71 population (Functional category)
Ramanathapuram	Rajapalayam (86,952 : P-T), Ilayankudi (20,644 : P-T), Thondi (7,050 : P-T), Kandanur (6,528 : P-S), Dhalavoipuram (4,683 : I-P), Karaikudi (55,449 : T-I), Virudhunagar (61,902 : T-I), Ramanathapuram (36,122 : T-S), Sankarapuram (3,463 : T-S), Kottalyur (6,429 : S-P), Mandapam (8117 : S-P), Mudukulathur (8,194 : S-P), Devakottai (28,974 : S-T), Rameswaram (16,755 : S-T).
Tirunelveli . .	Arumuganeri (18,585 : P-I), Pettai (701 : P-I), Tiruchendur (18,126 9 P-S), Ambasamudram (27,709 : I-P), Kallidaikurichi (21,546 : I-P), Thatchanallur (14,714 : I-P), Veeravanallur (15,110 : I-P).
Kanniyakumari .	Kuzhithurai (16,198 : P-S), Padmanabhapuram (16,889 : P-S), Nagercoil (141,288: I-S).
	(iii) MULTI-FUNCTIONAL*
Madras . .	Madras (2,469,449 : I-T-S)
Chengalpattu .	Walajabad (9,761 : P-I-T), Perungalathur (3,714 : P-I-S), Ponneri (10,797 : P.-S-T), Tiruttani (16,361 : P-S-T), Thiruninravur (6,941 : I-P-S), Poovirundhavalli (18,721): I-T-S), *Virugambakkam (8,013 : I-S-P). Tiruvallur (25,324 : T-I-S), Chengalpattu* (38,419 : S-T-Tr.)
North Arcot .	Wandiwash (16,083 : I-T-S), Darapadavedu (12,426 : I-Tr-S), Tiruvattipuram (19,274 : I-S-T), Tiruvannamalai (61,370 : T-I-S), Jolarpet (20,069 : Tr-P-I).
South Arcot .	Portonovo (17,412 : P-T-I), Kallakurichi (20,633 : P-T-S), Vridhachalam (31,859 : P-T-S), Tirukoilur (18,226 : P-S-T), Villupuram (60,242 : T-Tr-I), Tindivanam (45,058 : T-S-P), Chidambaram (48,811 : T-S-I), Cuddalore (101,335 : S-I-P)
Dharmapuri .	Denkanikotta (14,455 : P-T-I), Harur (13,550 : P-T-S), Hosur (16,591 : I-S-P), Palacode (11,769 : T-P-I), Kaveripattinam (12,107 : T-I-S), Dharmapuri (40,086 : T-S-I), Krishnagiri (35,383 : T-S-I).
Salem . .	Attur (41,569 : P-I-T), Alagapuram (6,093 : P-I-S), Pallappatti (2,224 : P-S-I), Namakkal (29,983 : I-T-S), Suramangalam (20,971 : I-Tr-S), Omalur (8,986 : I-S-T).
Coimbatore .	Sathiyamangalam (25,931 : P-I-T), Punjai Uthukuli (5,073 : P-I-S), Dharapuram (34,500 : P-T-S), Gobichettipalayam (36,356 : P-T-S), Sulur (13,155 : P-S-I), Avanashi (12,723 : I-P-T), Komarapalayam (14,224 : I-P-T), Kangeyam (12,864 : I-T-P), Punjai Puliampatti (10,425 : I-T-P), Suleeswarampatti (8,638 : I-T-P), Udumalpet (39,311 : I-T-S), Pollachi (68,655 : T-I-S), Mettupalayam (48,365 : T-S-I).
Nilgiris .	Ootacamund (63,310 : S-P-T), Coonoor (38,007) : S-I-T).
Madurai .	Batlagundu (14,754 : P-T-S), Melur (19,884 : P-T-S), Usilampatti (21,887 : P-T-S), Ponmeni 14,399 : I-T-S), Thallakulam (14,739 : I-S-T), Nilakottai (9,184 :T-P-S), Tirumangalam (22,896 : T-S-I), Kodaikanal (16,473 : S-P-T), Palani (49,575 : S-T-P).

STATEMENT V-29—*Contd.*

District	Name of town, 71 population (Functional category)
Tiruchirapalli .	Manachanallur (13,087 : P-I-T), Kulithalai, (17,326 : P-T-I), Musiri (14,287: P-T-I) Abishekapuram (9,890 : I-S-T), Srirangam (51,069 : I-S-T), Ariyalur (17,720 : T-P-S), Ponnamaravathi (10,764 : T-I-P), Thuraiyur (21,134 : T-I-P), Alangudi (6,728 : T-I-S), Pudukottai (66,384 : T-S-I).
Thanjavur . .	*Nidamangalam (6,010 : P-T-S),* Papanasam (11,394 : P-S-T), Ammapettai (11,497, I-P-T), Pattukkottai (37,682 : T-P-S)i Tiruvarur (35,850 : T-S-P), Mannargudi (42,783 : T-S-I), Mayuram (60,195 : T-S-I), Nagapattinam (68,026 : S-T-I), Thanjavur (140,547 : S-T-I).
Ramanathapuram	Tiruppathur (18,316 : P-S-T), Kamuthi (11,558 : S.T-P), Puduvayal (5,598 : S-T-P), Manamadurai (13,546 : S-T-I).
Tirunelveli . .	Uduangudi (17,163 : P-I-T), Kulasekarapattinam (11,544 : P-I-S), Shencottah (23,889 : P-I-S), Eruvadi (11,010 : P-T-I), Thisayanvilai (14,547 : P-T-I), Vilathikulam (6,558 : P-S-I), Srivaikuntam (16,064 : P-S-T), Tenkasi (42,627 : I-P-T), Sattankulam (12,935 : I-P-S), Tuticorin (M) (155,310 : I-T-S), Nazereth (10,901 : I-S:P), Eral (7,807 : T-I-P), Tirunelveli (108,498 : T-I-S).
Kanniyakumari .	*Nil*

M — Municipality
N. M. — Non-municipal
Can. — Cantonment

The abbreviations used to denote functional category of a town under bi-functional and multi-functional categories are: P-Primary activities; I-Industry; T-Trade and Commerce; Tr-Transport; and S-Services. Eg. I-P represents Industry-cum-Primary activities. I-T-S represents Industry-cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Services.

Decadal increase in the population of towns

Bigger towns are normally considered as growth oriented. Let us examine the growth of towns of population of 50,000 and over (classes I and II). There are 44 such towns in the state. The decadal variations in percentage for all these towns are indicated in statement V. 30 in which these 44 towns have been arranged in the descending order of their population as at 1971. No uniform trend is noticeable from these proportions. We find that the proportions are very high in some decades as compared to others and this is so in the case of all the towns. Owing to the prevalence of scarcities and famines, the rate of increase is small or negative in the case of some towns during 1901-11. The great influenza epidemic of 1917-18 took a heavy toll of life. This is reflected in the small growth or decrease observed during 1911-21 in many towns. The area changes which might have occurred in these towns have not been taken into account in working the decadal growth shown in this table. The large increase of 65.34 per cent during 1941-51 in Madras city is attributable to the merger of 28 villages and a municipality in the Madras corporation.

STATEMENT V-30

Decennial rate of growth of population of class I and II towns (1901—1971)

City/Town	Pupulation 1971	Decennial growth rate of population						
		1901-11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61	1961—71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class I towns								
1. Madras (MC)	2,469,449	2.67	4.13	23.31	20.05	65.34	22.11	42·81
2. Madurai (MC)	549,114	26.56	3.55	31.05	31.38	51.28	17.42	29.26
3. Coimbatore (M)	356,368	—11.48	39.95	44.70	36.92	51.71	44.78	24.47
4. Salem (M)	308,716	—16.24	—11.68	95.58	26.94	46.00	23.13	23.91
5. Tiruchirapalli (M)	307,400	17.94	— 2.50	18.62	11.71	37.20	14.13	23.03
6. Tuticorin (M)	155,310	43.27	10.79	35.65	25.20	30.75	25.65	25.02
7. Nagercoil (M)	141,288	15·91	15.14	24.82	20.29	53.48	33.96	33.03
8. Thanjavur (M)	140,547	4·27	—0.71	11.64	2.71	46.55	10.35	26.51
9. Vellore (M)	139,082	14.26	0.93	14.05	24.86	48.28	7.28	22.28
10. Dindigul (M)	128,429	—0.52	23.43	41.05	29.02	39.25	18.61	38.17
11. Tiruppur (M)	113,302	55.70	15.08	66.43	83.28	58.55	52.01	42.03
12. Kumbakonam (M)	113,130	8.34	—6.11	2.66	7.53	36.76	1.02	22.20
13. Singanallur (M)	112,206	..	..	..	..	57.01	96.21	69.19
14. Kanchipuram (M)	110,657	16.68	13.95	6.32	14.37	13.63	9.32	19.35
15. Tirunelveli (M)	108,498	10.71	20.04	6.13	6.30	21.10	19.75	23.31
16. Erode (M)	105,111	7.55	37.18	46.97	17.26	45.82	28.11	42.50
17. Caddalore (M)	101,335	8.35	—10.69	16.88	2·67	13.94	14.60	28.00
Class II towns								
1. Valparai (T.S.)	95,175	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.93
2. Rajapalayam (M)	86,952	12.03	16.80	16.60	19.63	31.48	16.99	22.12
3. Thiruvattiyur (M)	82,853	—40.89	—13.91	32.49	29.60	61.00	68.64	119.40
4. Avadi (T.S.)	77,413	..	..	..	..	..	..	493.20
5. Palayamkottai (M)	70,070	13.56	3.86	11.46	—40.44	29.20	27.47	37.39
6. Pollachi (M)	68,655	21.78	8.86	86.21	13.96	65.66	30.24	26.28
7. Nagapattinam (M)	68,026	5.21	—10.22	—10.16	9.09	9.29	2.09	15.18
8. Pudukottai (M)	66,384	31.96	—2.79	10.25	18.81	30.24	13.39	31.48
9. Karur (M)	65,706	38.41	3.25	8.77	38.92	52.87	19.95	29.95
10. Alandur (M)	65,039	..	..	..	32.33	18.14	56.17	166.79
11. Ootacamund (M)	63,310	1.25	3.39	26.45	21.26	38.59	21.20	26.27
12. Gudiyatham (M)	63,007	9.63	—2.51	8.27	32.34	39.78	10.33	25.05
13. Aruppukkottai (M)	62,223	12.90	18.36	7.19	3.41	38.72	3.39	23.95
14. Virudhunagar (M)	61,902	26.83	2.18	51.60	4.47	34.00	18.39	12.90
15. Tiruvannamalai (M)	61,370	24·46	3.14	26.73	20.91	21.27	14.06	32.15
16. Villupuram (M)	60,242	43.45	7·84	15.52	18.39	49.75	21.89	38.50
17. Mayuram (M)	60,195	11.72	5.52	11.43	2.46	32.95	18.32	17.13
18. Tambaram (M)	58,805	..	..	..	..	..	84.82	71.30
19. Neyveli (T.S.)	58,285	..	..	..	..	..	..	466.09
20. Karaikudi (M)	55,449	24.13	4.79	41.19	33.39	33.02	13.64	26.89
21. Bodinaikanur (M)	54,176	—9.12	0.78	32.91	5.71	26.30	25.07	20.62
22. Ambur (M)	54,011	14.85	5.23	26.00	30.90	26.16	—1.34	36.89
23. Srivilliputhur (M)	53,855	10.17	7.32	3.81	6.97	16.73	15.78	15.04
24. Vaniyambadi (M)	51,810	69.98	—1.55	14.19	36.36	23.76	8.62	23.22
25. Pallavapuram (M)	51,374	10.02	24.00	23.03	—8.26	20.87	72.26	149.76
26. Srirangam (M)	51,069	7.64	—6.64	6.52	8.16	37.58	14.30	21.74
27. Kadayanallur (M)	50,295	22.51	15.32	20.95	24.49	28.36	8.38	21.93

M.C.—Municipal corporation; M — Municipality; T.S.— Township.

This is the decade which has recorded the highest increase in Madras city's population. The current decade (1961-71) has recorded the next highest percentage increase in this century in Madras city (42.8). There was however no change in the area of the city during 1951-71.

The cities of Madurai and Coimbatore which are next in importance to the capital have also recorded the highest decadal variations only in 1941-51. While Salem has recorded a higher increase of 95.6 per cent during 1921-31. Tiruchirapalli has registered its maximum increase of 37.20 in 1941-51. The increase recorded by Tiruchirapalli over the decades is quite small excepting 1941-51 when it was 37.2 per cent. We find that though there is no uniform trend, many cities have registered sizable increases in population since 1941 and after the attainment of independence. The planning era began in 1951 and the development of the cities consequent on the implementation of plan schemes under the first and second five-year plans might have provided an attraction to people from other centres.

Among other towns of over 50,000 population, it is noticed that the towns which are proximate to the city of Madras have recorded high increases in the last few decades. The examples are Thiruvattiyur, Alandur, Avadi, Pallavapuram and Tambaram. The towns of Valparai, Neyveli and Avadi were treated as towns for the first time in 1961 and hence their decadal variations for earlier decades are not indicated in Statement V. 30.

Among the 17 cities, we find that there are ten cities which have recorded an average annual increase of over 2.5 per cent in population in the decade 1961-71. Though there are wide variations in the decadal changes in the cities, the population has showed a tendency to increase since 1921-31. But among class II towns we do not find any uniform trend of population through the decades.

Standard urban area (SUA)

It was realised that the concept of town group adopted in the 1961 census was of limited use as it did not include the contiguous rural and urban settlements. This concept also did not help in furnishing statistical data in respect of urbanised areas and areas urbanisable in the near future. It was thought desirable to have a fixed area covering a large core town as well as the adjoining areas the territorial limits of which will be kept constant for at least three decades so that comparable data for such areas would be made available for use in urban planning. It was therefore decided to delineate the contiguous rural and urban areas which are at present under intensive influence or which are likely to be under intensive influence of towns and cities with a population of 50,000 and above. Such areas are designated as Standard Urban Areas (SUA).

The essentials of a SUA are : (i) It should have a core town of a minimum population size of 50,000. (ii) The continuous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic links with the core town and (iii) The probabilities are that this entire area will get fully urbanised in a period of two or three decades.

The idea is to provide comparable data for a definite area of urbanisation continuously for three decades. The town group concept of 1961 consisted of independent urban units not necessarily contiguous to one another but which were to some extent interdependent. Such data for town groups could not be compared from census to census as the boundaries of the towns themselves changed and the intermediate areas had been left out of account. When comparable data for the SUA are made available for the next two or three decades it is likely they may yield a more meaningful picture to study urbanisation around large urban nuclei.

The delineation of the SUAs was made by the Town Planning Directorate of Tamil Nadu in consultation with the Census Department. The SUA took into account not only the towns and villages which are at present influenced and have interaction with the core towns but also the areas which are likely to to have such influence and interaction in future and for which town planning has to be made. Every town of 50,000 persons and over was taken as the nucleus and its growth in different directions and functions—economic as well as social—were studied to demarcate the SUA. While delineating the SUA, the following characteristics were taken into account. (a) Predominant urban land use (b) Intensive interaction with the urban centres as reflected in commutation for purposes of work and secondary education facilities; extension of city bus service; sale of commodities like milk, dairy products, vegetables (other than those transported by rail or truckhaul) and purchase of foodgrains, clothes, general provisions etc. by the consumers directly, (c) Anticipated urban growth as a result of locational decisions relating to industry, market, transport and communications, administrative and servicing functions; and (d) Existence of big villages with a large proportion of working force engaged in non-agricultural industrial categories.

In Tamil Nadu, 32 SUAs were decided upon. Out of these, there are five units which have a population of more than five lakhs according to the 1971 census. These five units are Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Salem. The names of all SUAs, together with the number of constituent units and population, are given in statement V.31. The SUAs are arranged in the descending order of their population. The urban units in the table refer to the census towns while the rural units are revenue villages.

Fourteen SUAs have a population of 50,000 to one lakh, ten have a population of over one lakh and less than two lakhs, three between two and five lakhs and five with over five lakhs. Madras stands foremost among the units with a population of 34.76 lakhs and has in its fold a total of 271 constituent units (213 rural units and 58 census towns). It encompasses the entire taluk of Saidapet and a large part of Sriperumbudur taluk besides some rural units in Ponneri, Tiru-

STATEMENT V-3

Standard urban areas in Tamil Nadu

SUA	No. of units			1971 pop.
	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5
Madras	271	213	58	3,476,191
Coimbatore	48	25	23	856,312
Madurai	132	117	15	850,349
Tiruchirapalli	51	41	10	584,149
Salem	79	58	21	568,984
Tirunelveli	35	24	11	286,341
Nagercoil	12	10	2	254,553
Vellore	22	15	7	235,124
Tuticorin	13	3	10	185,457
Tiruppur	14	8	6	178,202
Erode	7	2	5	176,449
Thanjavur	4	3	1	157,641
Dindigul	7	6	1	156,326
Kumbakonam	14	12	2	150,619
Kanchipuram	25	21	4	131,145
Cuddalore	20	19	1	125,496
Karaikudi	30	23	7	110,556
Rajapalayam	11	9	2	100,475
Nagapattinam	13	10	3	98,733
Pollachi	9	3	6	98,294
Arcot, Ranipet, Walajahpet	12	9	3	88,011
Karur	7	6	1	85,889
Virudhunagar	14	13	1	78,707
Aruppukottai	10	9	1	74,483
Pudukottai	7	6	1	73,739
Gudiyatham	7	4	3	71,127
Ootacamund	2	1	1	70,699
Bodinayakanur	4	3	1	68,597
Mayuram	2	1	1	64,284
Tiruvannamalai	1	..	1	61,370
Villupuram	1	..	1	60,242
Srivilliputhur	1	..	1	53,855

vallur and Chengalpattu taluks. The next biggest SUA is that of Coimbatore which has a population of 8.6 lakhs. The two SUAs which have the largest number of constituent units are Madras and Madurai. They are the only two existing municipal corporations in the state.

Even though Coimbatore SUA has less constituent units than Madurai, Salem and Tiruchirapalli SUAs, the Coimbatore SUA stands second next to Madras SUA in terms of population. Madurai is the third biggest SUA from the point of view of population. This is due to the fact that Coimbatore has a number of industrial towns with sizable populations. Madurai SUA has a number of rural areas, spread over a large extent. The least populated SUA is Srivilliputhur (53,855). This SUA has no constituent units and the entire municipal area is treated as a SUA. There are two other municipalities which are treated similarly—Tiruvannamalai and Villupuram. These municipalities possess areas for future growth within the statutory limits of the municipalities themselves and no other contiguous area has been found to have prospects of growth.

The 17 cities of the state are included in the 16 SUAs and they form their core towns. The city of Singanallur which is a suburb of Coimbatore is included in Coimbatore SUA.

The main distinction between urban agglomerations and SUAs

While the urban agglomeration takes into account the continuous existing urban spread over a core town, the SUA includes contiguous urban and rural areas which are expected to be urbanised during the next two or three decades around a core town of 50,000 persons and above. According to the 1971 census, there are 44 towns of over 50,000 persons each. However only 32 have been demarcated as SUAs since these towns were taken up for consideration with reference to the 1961 census data. Out of the 32 SUAs 17 are also coming under the list of urban agglomerations. There are thus 15 SUAs which are not included in the urban agglomerations. There are 15 urban agglomerations which do not come under the list of SUAs.

A number of urban agglomerations have core towns with populations of less than 50,000 (which is the minimum prescribed for SUAs) and hence these do not find a place in the list of SUAs.

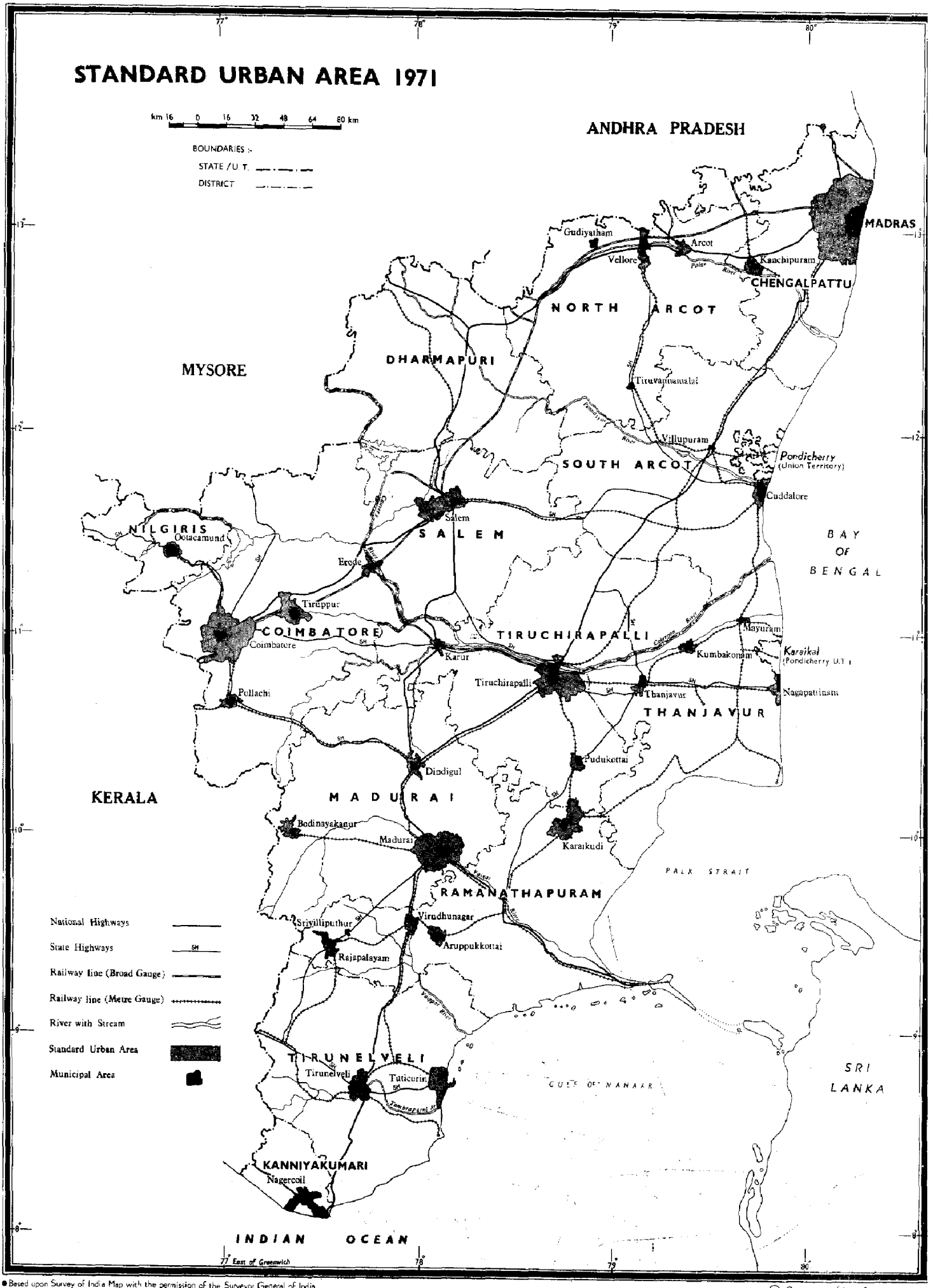
Data on Standard Urban Areas

The data on the 32 SUAs in Tamil Nadu are presented in Table A-V in a separate census publication entitled General Population Tables (Standard Urban Areas)-Part II-A Supplement. This table shows the number of urban and rural units in each SUA, density, details of houseless and institutional population of 1971 along with the population for the censuses of 1951, 1961 and 1971 for each core town and constituent unit of the SUA. An extract of Table A-V showing the totals for the SUAs alone is given in statement V.32. The original table gives similar data for each rural and urban constituent unit of the SUA and the total figures for all rural and urban constituent units.

Of the SUAs in the state, five are in Ramanathapuram district, four each in the districts of North Arcot and Thanjavur, three each in the districts of Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli, two each in South Arcot and Tirunelveli districts and one each in the districts of Chengalpattu, Salem, Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari. The Madras SUA is spread over the districts of Madras and Chengalpattu. Erode SUA is in Salem and Coimbatore districts.

The most populous towns have turned out to be the important SUAs along with their suburban areas having future growth potential. In terms of area,

STANDARD URBAN AREA 1971



● Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

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

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STATEMENT V-32

Standard Urban Areas — Basic Details

District	SUA	No. of constituent units			Area (Km^2)	Density per km^2	No. of occupied residential houses	Houseless population		
		T	R	U				No. of house-holds	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras & Chengalpattu	1. Madras	271	213	58	1,168·05	2,976	506,456	1,891	4,368	3,809
Chengalpattu	2. Kanchipuram	25	21	4	81·48	1,610	18,354	127	299	229
North Arcot	3. Arcot, Ranipet, Walajahpet	12	9	3	42·01	2,095	14,085	42	109	69
North Arcot	4. Gudiyatham	7	4	3	20·59	3,454	10,148	53	59	37
North Arcot	5. Tiruvannamalai	1	..	1	13·37	4,590	9,137	137	119	40
North Arcot	6. Vellore	22	15	7	95·46	2,463	29,353	52	297	140
South Arcot	7. Cuddalore	20	19	1	75·31	1,666	20,373	76	115	83
South Arcot	8. Villupuram	1	..	1	8·38	7,189	8,682	138	264	226
Salem	9. Salem	79	58	21	313·19	1,817	102,154	335	464	283
Coimbatore	10. Coimbatore	48	25	23	652·14	1,313	153,479	553	720	436
Salem & Coimbatore	11. Erode	7	2	5	69·22	2,549	33,782	224	369	220
Coimbatore	12. Pollachi	9	3	6	55·44	1,773	15,859	124	184	107
Coimbatore	13. Tiruppur	14	8	6	167·95	1.061	33,053	142	290	187
Nilgiris	14. Ootacamund	2	1	1	60·06	1,177	12,699	19	72	14
Madurai	15. Bodinayakanur	4	3	1	80·10	856	8,647	33	47	42
Madurai	16. Dindigul	7	6	1	83·56	1,873	24,035	92	109	57
Madurai	17. Madurai	132	117	15	429·26	1,981	114,511	627	1,041	718
Tiruchirapalli	18. Karur	7	6	1	41·14	2,088	16,923	79	134	71
Tiruchirapalli	19. Pudukottai	7	6	1	49·84	1,480	12,589	131	132	94
Tiruchirapalli	20. Tiruchirapalli	51	41	10	374·07	1,562	115,920	265	1,270	545
Thanjavur	21. Kumbakonam	14	12	2	53·34	2,824	21,017	191	362	251
Thanjavur	22. Mayuram	2	1	1	16·14	3,983	9,755	55	45	51
Thanjavur	23. Nagapattinam	13	10	3	61·09	1,616	16,380	102	183	140
Thanjavur	24. Thanjavur	4	3	1	55·01	2,866	24,941	215	263	167
Ramanathapuram	25. Aruppukkottai	10	9	1	103·78	718	11,391	22	40	20
Ramanathapuram	26. Karaikudi	30	23	7	219·21	504	20,986	50	109	56
Ramanathapuram	27. Rajapalayam	11	9	2	84·37	1,191	22,289	21	31	13
Ramanathapuram	28. Srivilliputhur	1	..	1	6·97	7,727	11,167	51	58	26
Ramanathapuram	29. Virudhunagar	14	13	1	88·10	893	14,989	34	50	28
Tirunelveli	30. Tirunelveli	35	24	11	141·18	2,028	49,632	171	261	17
Tirunelveli	31. Tuticorin	13	3	10	156·17	1,188	57,654	7	32	26
Kanniyakumari	32. Nagercoil	12	10	2	164·18	1,550	45,676	45	117	80

STATEMENT V-2—*Contd.*

District	SUA	Institutional population			Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population during 1951—71		
		No. of House-holds	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Males	Females	1951	1961	1971
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Madras & Chengalpattu	1. Madras	4,883	57,113	13,500	649,499	1,823,229	1,652,962	1,901,332	2,328,353	3,476,191
Chengalpattu	2. Kanchipuram	158	828	355	27,709	66,886	64,259	99,842	109,204	131,145
North Arcot	3. Arcot, Ranipet, Walajapet	73	1,288	1,164	17,218	44,557	43,454	60,454	73,932	88,011
North Arcot	4. Gudiyatham	24	260	153	13,582	36,150	34,977	51,154	55,320	71,127
North Arcot	5. Tiruvannamalai	62	633	67	12,359	31,550	29,820	40,718	46,441	61,370
North Arcot	6. Vellore	450	5,548	1,178	43,892	120,193	114,931	157,448	181,592	235,124
South Arcot	7. Cuddalore	202	2,315	1,127	23,493	64,075	61,421	88,068	100,070	125,496
South Arcot	8. Villupuram	230	1,013	61	11,719	31,422	20,820	35,684	43,496	60,242
Salem	9. Salem	275	3,027	1,472	112,589	292,305	276,679	366,000	444,207	568,984
Coimbatore	10. Coimbatore	626	11,660	2,767	176,813	446,895	409,417	466,438	631,860	856,312
Salem and Coimbatore	11. Erode	192	1,527	941	38,112	91,633	84,816	92,338	116,485	176,449
Coimbatore	12. Pollachi	181	1,428	109	20,396	50,962	47,332	52,019	71,653	98,294
Coimbatore	13. Tiruppur	74	821	208	37,765	91,762	86,440	108,057	134,709	178,202
Nilgiris	14. Ootacamund	86	1,159	874	13,314	36,962	33,737	43,971	50,140	70,699
Madurai	15. Bodinayakanur	9	245	110	13,081	34,582	34,015	46,654	57,555	68,597
Madurai	16. Dindigul	149	1,648	1,400	31,205	79,379	76,947	97,227	116,053	156,326
Madurai	17. Madurai	542	9,784	3,764	169,166	434,532	415,817	513,576	619,862	850,349
Tiruchirapalli	18. Karur	213	838	328	18,644	43,847	42,042	54,421	62,839	85,889
Tiruchirapalli	19. Pudukottai	238	1,422	349	14,368	37,612	36,127	49,950	56,267	73,739
Tiruchirapalli	20. Tiruchirapalli	827	8,744	4,613	120,662	299,935	284,214	370,490	440,105	584,149
Thanjavur	21. Kumbakonam	249	1,666	1,192	30,442	75,819	74,800	117,636	123,447	150,619
Thanjavur	22. Mayuram	158	910	459	12,698	32,710	31,574	46,309	54,529	64,284
Thanjavur	23. Nagapattinam	61	337	168	12,309	48,543	50,190	81,636	85,336	98,733
Thanjavur	24. Thanjavur	142	4,118	2,363	29,512	80,429	77,212	105,078	16,199	157,641
Ramanathapuram	25. Aruppukkottai	42	622	551	15,474	36,962	37,521	60,014	60,678	74,483
Ramanathapuram	26. Karaikudi	106	2,424	293	23,394	55,347	55,209	81,253	93,167	110,556
Ramanathapuram	27. Rajapalayam	104	364	42	22,960	50,646	49,829	70,231	82,117	100,475
Ramanathapuram	28. Srivilliputhur	34	206	744	12,141	26,208	27,647	40,436	46.816	53,855
Ramanathapuram	29. Viridhunagar	163	1,935	578	16,268	40,422	38,285	54,462	64,724	78,707
Tirunelveli	30. Tirunelveli	119	5,019	2,931	60,347	142,522	143,819	184,943	220,727	286,341
Tirunelveli	31. Tuticorin	135	2,130	1,763	38,977	93,766	91,691	121,410	147,104	185,457
Kanniyakumari	32. Nagercoil	143	1,841	1,464	49,171	127,738	126,815	160,407	206,383	254,553

Madras SUA is the largest 1,168.05 Km². This is followed by Coimbatore with a total area of 652.14 km². The other places which are important from the point of view of area are Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Salem, Karaikudi, Tiruppur, Nagercoil, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli and Aruppukkottai. All these SUAs are spread over 100 km².

In the matter of density, Srivilliputhur SUA stands first (7,727). This area consists only of the municipal area and there are no constituent rural or urban units in the SUA. There are two other municipalities which have been recognised as SUAs without any constituent unit—Villupuram and Tiruvannamalai. These two SUAs have the second and third highest density among SUAs.

The density in Villupuram is 7,189 and in Tiruvannamalai 4,590. In the above three cases, the SUA area was restricted to the municipal limits since it was felt that there were areas within their statutory limits for accommodating future growth and that the neighbouring outskirits of the town did not show prospects of growth. The other SUAs with a density of over 3,000 were Mayuram (3,983) and Gudiyatham (3,454). While there are eight SUAs with a density between 2,000 and 3,000 15 SUAs have a density in the range of 1,000 to 2,000. There are four SUAs which have a density of less than 1,000. These are Karaikudi (504), Aruppukkottai (718), Bodinayakanur (856) and Virudhunagar (893). The number of houseless and institutional population is generally found to be higher in the case of SUAs with class I towns. The houseless population is much less than the institutional population. The population of these two classes however form small ratio to the total population of the SUA.

For each SUA the populations of 1961 and 1951 have been worked out.

Cities of Tamil Nadu

In census terminology, a city is a large town with a population of one lakh and above. The big cities invariably happen to be the administrative headquarters of district, taluk, etc., where government offices are located. Besides being important centres of industry, trade and commerce and higher education, they possess a wide range of facilities like good transport, tourist accommodation, etc. They also stand as important centres of literacy and cultural activities. There are 151 cities in India as per the latest census and 17 of these are in Tamil Nadu. The cities which have a population of over one million may be termed as metropolitan centres and there are eight such centres in the country. The Madras UA which has 58 constituent units with Madras as its core city has a population of 31.70 lakhs and stands fourth in rank among urban centres in the country, the first three being Calcutta UA, greater Bombay and Delhi UA. Madras city alone has a population of 24.69 lakhs and this is the only metropolitan city of over one million in Tamil Nadu. Out of the total urban population living in 439 towns of the state, over two-fifths (43.8 per cent) are living in the 17 cities of the state. But it is significant that in the country as a whole, 48.93 per cent of the total urban population dwells in cities and the rest are living in smaller towns. Compared to the proportion of 37.76 per cent of urban population in cities in 1961, this proportion of 43.80 in Tamil Nadu in 1971 shows an increase. In the country as a whole, the proportion of population living in class I cities in 1961 was 44.50. There are six states which show that over half of their population live in cities.

In Tamil Nadu, the number of cities has increased from nine to seventeen between 1961 and 1971. Eight towns crossed the one lakh population mark between 1961 and 1971. This represents the highest number of new cities recorded by any state in the country for the decade. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have each recorded five more cities in the 1971 census and they represent the second big increase in registering new cities since 1961 census among states.

In 1900, there was only one city in the state and that was Madras. During the census of 1901, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli crossed the one lakh mark and became cities. During the next two censuses the number of cities. During the next two censuses the number of cities continued to remain as three only. Salem was recognised as a city in 1931. While Coimbatore was recognised first as a city in 1941, Vellore and Thanjavur claimed city status in the 1951 census. Thus, there were seven cities in the state in 1951. This rose to nine in 1961 with the addition of Tuticorin and Negercoil. This number jumped to 17 in 1971 with the addition of the eight cities.

Of the 17 cities in the State, Madras is the metropolitan city. The next important city in the state from the point of view of population is Madurai (5.5 lakhs). While Coimbatore, the industrial city and the third largest, has a population of 3.6 lakhs, the other prominent towns of Salem and Tiruchirapalli have a little over three lakhs each. All the other 12 cities have a population range of one to two lakhs. The eight cities which received recognition in 1971 are Dindigul, Tiruppur, Kumbakonam, Singanallur, Kanchipuram, Tirunelveli, Erode and Guddalore. It is for the first time in the census history of the state that eight new cities came to be recognised in a single decade, indicating an accelerated pace of urbanisation.

In extent, Madras city has a wide area of 128 km² and is the biggest of the State's cities in both area and population. Singanallur, the suburb of Coimbatore city, has the next largest area of 48.65 km² followed by Guddalore with 27.79 km². Besides the above three, there are five cities in the area range of 20-25 km². Two in the range of 15-20km² six in the range of 10-15 km² and one below ten km². Erode, the town which acquired city status only in 1971, has the least area of 8.44 km².

With a high population and small area, Madurai city has recorded the highest density of 26,248 persons per km². In recent times, however, a number of suburbs of this city have come to acquire importance and a large number of colonies around the city which have sprung up in the last two decades have resulted

STATEMENT V-33

Salient Demographic indices of Cities of Tamil Nadu, 1971

City	Area in km_2	Population	Density	Persons per household	Average No. of Persons per living room	No. of females per 1000 males	Percentage		Percentage of literates to total population	Percentage of workers	Percentage of non-workers	Decadal increase in population 1961-71	Registered birth rate 1971	Registered death rate 1971	Natural increase rate 1971
							Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Madras	128.00	2,469,449	19,292	5.55	3.01	904	10.49	0.04	62.01	28.20	71.80	42.81	39	12	27
Madurai	20.92	549,114	26,248	5.28	3.35	949	4.03	0·12	63.14	28.53	71.47	29.26	48	11	37
Coimbatore	23.49	356,368	15,171	5.14	2.77	894	7.32	0.02	64.49	31.07	68.93	24.47	50	10	40
Salem	19.99	308,716	15,444	5.16	2.78	948	8.35	0.01	55.17	32.06	67.94	23.91	47	11	36
Tiruchirapalli	21.57	307,400	14,251	5.19	3.18	952	6.11	0.01	63.39	28.47	71.53	23.03	41	10	31
Tuticorin	13.38	155,310	11,608	4.80	2.49	980	5.04	0.02	61.45	28.16	71.84	25.02	39	11	28
Nagercoil	24.29	141,288	5,817	5.35	1.88	995	2.92	N	69.20	27.29	72.71	33.03	47	10	37
Thanjavur	24.29	140,547	5786	5.35	2.93	974	5.48	N	61.36	25.96	74.04	26.51	52	11	41
Vellore	10.54	139,082	13,196	5.37	3.32	959	9.70	N	59.08	29.01	70.99	22.28	61	20	41
Dindugul	11.77	128,429	10,912	5.10	3.53	966	5.40	0.01	58.20	27.85	72.15	38.17	50	10	40
Tiruppur	11.92	113,302	9,505	4.78	2.94	928	5.23	0.11	54.60	35.83	64.17	42.03	40	8	32
Kumbakonam	11.54	113,130	8,803	5.06	3.24	993	3.46	N	57.65	26.97	73.03	22.20	55	12	43
Singanallur	48.65	112,206	2,306	4.66	3.03	931	14.28	..	53.59	33.82	66.18	69.19	17	6	11
Kanchipuram	11.37	110,657	9,732	4.73	2.57	967	1.96	0.34	56.15	31.11	68.89	19.35	47	11	36
Tirunelveli	15.33	108,498	7,077	4.73	2.40	986	6.17	0.07	59.42	27.99	72.01	23.31	35	8	27
Erode	8.44	105,111	12,454	4.85	N.A.X	921	7.22	N	55.24	32.76	67.24	42.50	64	13	51
Cuddalore	27.79	101,335	3,646	5.37	N.A.X	976	10.44	0.02	53.29	26.56	73.44	28.00	46	10	36

N.A.—Not available. As Erode and Cuddalore had a population of less than one lakh in 1970 and were not then treated as 'City' this information has not been compiled for these two cities.

in accelerating the population growth of the region. Madras city has an average of 19,293 persons per km^2 and is the second densest city in Tamil Nadu. The other prominent cities of Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli have densities of 15,444, 15,171 and 14,251 persons per km^2 respectively. Singanallur with 2,306 persons per km^2 and Guddalore with 3,646 persons are at the other end.

Though the average family size in a city is higher than in other areas, the variations of this size among the cities themselves do not appear to be very wide. Madras city's households are the largest among cities as is revealed by the person-household ratio of 5.55. The smallest family size of 4.66 persons per family has been returned in Singanallur, followed by the two cities of Kanchipuram and Tirunelveli with 4.73. Only six out of the 17 cities have an average family size of less than five and all except Tuticorin of these six cities have been recognised as cities for the first time in 1971. In the urban areas of the state as a whole, the person-household ratio is 5.02, which is higher than the rural ratio of 4.70. In the country as a whole, the position is different in that the ratio of 5.23 in urban areas is lower than that in rural areas, viz. 5.52.

Based on data collected during the houselisting operations in 1970, we have worked out the average number of persons per living room in each city. Only in Negercoil of all the cities in the state, is seen the least room-person ratio. This ratio of 1.88 persons per living room is indicative of the availability of more rooms as compared to inhabitants. No other city in the state has recorded an average of less than two persons per room. The other important cities with good person-room ratios are Tirunelveli (2.40) and Tuticorin (2.49). All the three above cities are in the southern end of the state in the districts of Kanniyakumari and Tirunelveli. There are five cities in the state which have an average person-room ratio of 2.50 to 3.00. The highest ratio of 3.53 persons per room is found in Dindigul, closely followed by Madurai (3.35). These two cities are in Madurai district. The ratio for Madras city is 3.01.

Cities are normally said to possess lower sex ratios than rural areas. The comparatively lower proportion of females in cities is generally attributed to migration of more young men into cities in search of jobs and education. These individuals live in hostels/lodges, etc., without their families and this naturally increases the ratio of males among the total population. The least sex ratio of 894 females per 1,000 males is noticed in the industrial city of Coimbatore. This is followed by Madras (904). The cities which have recorded high sex ratios are Negercoil (994), Kumbakonam (993), Tirunelveli (986) and Tuticorin (980). Except Kumbakonam, the other three lie in the southern-most districts in the state which have always recorded a higher ratio of females in the last few censuses. The sex ratio for Tamil Nadu is 978 and in urban areas of the state alone, this ratio is 951. Ten out of the 17 cities in the state have recorded a sex ratio higher than this ratio of 951 for the entire state's urban areas.

The percentage of scheduled castes to the population of the city is the highest (14.28) in the newly recognised city of Singanallur out of the 17 cities. In the cities of Madras and Guddalore also, the scheduled castes form above ten per cent of the city's population. They form only 1.96 per cent in Kanchipuram and 2.92 per cent in Nagercoil. Scheduled tribes in Kanchipuram form 0.34 per cent of its population. This is the highest proportion of tribes for any city in Tamil Nadu. Madurai and Tiruppur cities have one scheduled tribe for every thousand of their population. There are 928 persons belonging to scheduled tribes in Madras city and 651 in Madurai city. The other cities do not have any significant tribal population and in fact there is not even a single tribe in Singanallur and only a negligible number of tribes in five other cities. In the state as a whole, the scheduled castes form 17.76 per cent and the scheduled tribes 0.76 per cent of the total population. The scheduled castes and tribes are living more in rural areas than in urban areas. Of the total scheduled castes in Tamil Nadu, 82.70 per cent are in villages and among the scheduled tribes the rural inhabitants form a still higher percentage of 94.50. This situation is found when we consider the figures for the whole of India too.

The extent of literacy is generally higher in urban areas. The highest percentage of literacy among cities is recorded in Nagercoil (69.20). The cities of Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Madras, Tuticorin and Thanjavur have also recorded literacy rates of over 60 per cent. This shows that in these cities, more than six out of every ten inhabitants are literate. This is quite a good rate especially when we take into consideration the fact that this ratio has been worked out after taking the entire population, including children of less than four years who cannot be considered for assessing the literacy standards. The lowest ratio in literacy is found in Guddalore city (53.29 per cent). In the state as a whole, the ratio of literates is 39.46 per cent. The average literacy ratio for all the 17 cities together is 61.09 per cent which is higher than the all-India city literacy ratio of 56.47 per cent. The percentage of workers to total population has dwindled in almost all places in the country in 1971 owing to a change in the concept of a worker. The cities are not an exception in this respect. The highest proportion of workers in the cities of this state is in Tiruppur (35.83 per cent). Singanallur (33.82 per cent) and Erode (32.76 per cent) have the next high ratios of workers. All these three cities with high work participation rates have gained city status only during the 1971 census. There are three more cities, viz., Salem, Kanchipuram and Coimbatore, which have a ratio of above 30 per cent of population categorised as workers. Barring these six, the rest of the eleven cities have less than three workers in every ten members of their population. The least extent of workers (25.96 per cent) or conversely the highest ratio of non-workers is noticeable in Thanjavur city where approximately only one out of every four members of the city's population is a worker. Here again, as in the case of literacy we have to view the ratios with the limitation that our discussion on ratios above takes the entire population into consideration and

does not exclude children of less than 15 years or old persons of over 60 years who normally are not expected to join the group of "workers" in the strict sense of the term. The workers' proportion in the state as a whole, is 35.8 per cent as against 32.9 per cent in India.

We find that 5.46 million persons are living in the 17 cities of Tamil Nadu. This figure is quite substantial when we compare it with the total urban population of the state (12.46 million) and the entire population of Tamil Nadu (41.20 million). The population living in cities form 43.8 per cent of the total state's urban population. During the decade ending 1971, the city dwellers alone have increased in the state by 2.07 million (60.8 per cent). This high percentage is no doubt due to the addition of eight new cities. When we analyse the growth rate in 1961-71 of individual cities. we find that the highest ratio of 69.19 per cent is in Singanallur city, followed by Madras city (42.81 per cent), Erode (52.40 per cent) and Tiruppur (42.03 per cent). The lowest decadal increase (19.35) has been recorded in Kanchipuram city. While ten cities have recorded an increase between 20 and 30 per cent, two cities, viz., Dindigul and Nagercoil, show an increase between 30 and 40 per cent.

Religion

Statement V-34 shows the percentage distribution of the population according to major religious groups in the 17 cities. Singanallur has the largest proportion of Hindus (95.15) followed by Kanchipuram (93.97) and Cuddalore (90.70). Hindus form the least proportion in Nagercoil (68.71). Tuticorin (69.24) and Dindigul (71.47) are just above. The proportion of Hindus in the entire state is 89.02 per cent and for all-India the ratio is 82.72 per cent.

The proportion of Muslims in the state is 5.11 per cent. The highest percentage of Muslims among cities is observed in Vellore (18.36). The other cities which have over 10 per cent Muslim population are, in descending order, Tiruchirapalli, Dindigul, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore. From the higher proportion of Muslims recorded in most of the cities compared with the state, it can be gathered that Muslims are in greater concentration in cities than in other parts.

Christianity is the second important religious group in Tamil Nadu as it has a high proportion of population (5.75) next to Hinduism. Tuticorin and Nagercoil are the two cities having a high rate of Christian population. Nearly every fourth member in these two cities is a Christian. Dindigul and Tiruchirapalli cities have respectively 15.73 per cent and 10.77 per cent of their population as Christians. Madras city has 6.62 per cent christians.

Mother-tongues in the cities

Though Tamil predominates with over 50 per cent in all cities, the highest percentage of persons with Tamil as mother-tongue is found only in the cities of Tuticorin (95.51%), Tirunelveli (94.29 per cent) and Nagercoil (93.79 per cent). The other cities where the percentages are over 80 per cent are Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Erode and Kanchipuram in the descending order. The three cities which have recorded low percentages of persons with Tamil as mother-tongue are Coimbatore, Singanallur and Salem. While in Coimbatore city only about half the population are Tamil speeking in Salem, about three fifths are Tamil speaking. In these two cities, other languages like Telugu, Malayam, Kannada have good percentages.

STATEMENT V-34

Percentage distribution of population in each city by religion

City	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Other religions and persuasions	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	84.09	8.51	6.62	0.05	0.03	0.69	0.01	..
Madurai	86.54	7.56	5.84	0.01	N	0.03	0.01	0.01
Coimbatore	81.26	10.16	8.18	0.07	N	0.32	0.01	..
Salem	89.80	7.75	2.35	0.01	..	0.08	0.01	..
Tiruchirapalli	72.87	16.04	10.77	0.14	0.01	0.10	0.07	..
Tuticorin	69.24	4.39	26.36	N	..	..	N	0.01
Nagercoil	68.71	7.51	23.75	0.03	N	N	..	..
Thanjavur	83.44	6.83	9.50	0.02	N	0.16	0.05	..
Vellore	76.69	18.36	4.64	0.02	N	0.29	..	..
Dindigul	71.47	12.80	15.73	N	..	..	N	..
Tirupur	89.22	7.67	3.07	N	..	0.04	N	..
Kumbakonam	88.66	6.64	4.31	N	0.02	0.24	0.13	..
Singanallur	95.15	1.44	3.40	N	N	0.01	N	..
Kanchipuram	93.97	4.74	0.84	N	..	0.45	..	..
Tirunelveli	83.84	12.10	3.98	..	0.01	0.07	N	..
Erode	86.60	0.18	4.16	0.03	..	0.02	0.01	..
Cuddalore	90.70	4.68	4.36	0.02	0.03	0.21	N	..

N — Negligible

Telugu which is widely spoken in the state is found to command the highest proportion of 28.89 per cent in Singanallur city. Coimbatore city also has a good proportion (22.95 per cent) of persons with Telugu as mother-tongue. The least proportion is noticed in Nagercoil (0.89 per cent) and Tirunelveli (2.30 per cent). In Madras city, a little over 12 per cent of the population have Telugu as their mother-tongue.

Coimbatore has the largest proportion of population (12.79 per cent) with 'Malayalam' as mother-tongue among the cities. The city adjacent to Coimbatore viz., Singanallur, has the next highest percentage (4.83) of Malayalam-speaking population. The Palghat gap in the western ghats facilitates the movement of population from Kerala to Tamil Nadu through this district which is bordering Kerala State. In Nagercoil which became part of Tamil Nadu only in 1956 after the reorganisation of states, Malayalam language is the mother-tongue of only 4.09 per cent. This city which proximate to Kerala and its capital has a very high ratio of Tamils (93.79 per cent).

Kannada is prominent in Salem city, the city nearest to Karnataka. The proportion of population having Kannada as mother-tongue in this city is 10.85 per cent. Singanallur commands the next highest rate of 9.73 per cent and this is followed by Tiruppur (9.69 per cent). Coimbatore city too has 7.14 per cent of Kannada-speaking population.

STATEMENT V-35

Percentage distribution of persons with different mother-tongues in cities, 1971

City	Total	English	Gujarati	Hindi	Kannada	Malayalam	Marathi	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madras	100.00	0.63	0.81	1.26	0.72	3.73	0.68	73.71	12.03	5.75	0.68
Madurai	100.00	0.11	13.10	0.18	0.52	0.88	0.18	74.65	7.20	3.09	0.09
Coimbatore	100.00	0.19	0.69	0.84	7.14	12.79	0.46	51.29	22.95	2.84	0.82
Salem	100.00	0.02	4.92	0.28	10.85	1.23	0.16	59.33	16.66	6.37	0.18
Tiruchirapalli	100.00	0.32	2.14	0.44	0.35	1.46	0.36	79.92	6.90	7.94	0.17
Tuticorin	100.00	0.04	0.05	0.22	0.09	0.41	0.02	95.51	2.65	0.94	0.07
Nagercoil	100.00	0.03	0.68	0.05	0.20	4.09	0.02	93.79	0.89	0.15	0.10
Thanjavur	100.00	0.05	3.75	0.15	0.26	0.84	1.79	85.22	4.39	3.49	0.06
Vellore	100.00	0.16	0.11	0.53	0.26	1.16	0.48	70.05	8.74	18.39	0.12
Dindigul	100.00	0.06	6.77	0.13	0.65	0.84	0.04	79.11	10.17	2.09	0.14
Tiruppur	100.00	0.01	0.22	0.22	9.69	3.24	0.35	71.15	11.79	2.26	0.07
Kumbakonam	100.00	0.01	7.13	0.29	0.83	0.54	1.31	84.40	3.94	1.51	0.04
Singanallur	100.00	N	0.11	0.17	9.73	4.83	0.04	55.60	28.89	0.57	0.06
Kanchipuram	100.00	0.01	2.57	0.42	1.52	0.58	0.42	80.61	10.18	2.84	0.85
Tirinelveli	100.00	0.01	0.24	0.20	0.44	0.44	0.07	94.29	2.30	1.98	0.03
Erode	100.00	0.14	0.24	0.17	2.47	2.92	0.28	81.44	8.42	3.69	0.23
Cuddalore	100.00	0.10	0.05	0.42	0.55	0.59	0.14	87.61	7.59	2.90	0.05

N— Negligible.

Urdu is found to be predominant in Vellore city with a proportion of 18.39 per cent of the population. This city consists of high proportion of Muslims (18.36 per cent) as per the census table on religion. No other city has such a high rate of Urdu-speaking population. Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Madras are the three cities which come in the descending order of ratios, next to Vellore, where persons with Urdu as mother-tongue form respectively 7.94 per cent, 6.37 per cent and 5.75 per cent of the respective city population. Nagercoil, Singanallur and Tuticorin have the lowest proportions of less than one per cent population in this language.

Gujarati is another language of importance and Madurai is the city where there is the highest proportion of Gujarati-speaking population (13.10 per cent). The famous weaving community, 'Saurashtras' are in large numbers in this city and the language of these people has been included in 'Gujarati'. Also, the merchant community from Gujarat who have migrated to Tamil Nadu are settled in sizable numbers in big cities where scope for business, trade and commerce is quite large. The other cities which are important in regard to this language are Kumbakonam and Dindigul with percentages of 7.13 and 6.77 respectively. The people having this language as mother-tongue are generally associated with handloom and silk weaving industry and the above three cities are famous for the manufacture of these handloom goods.

In Madras city, 1.26 per cent of the population have Hindi as their mother-tongue while the proportion for English is 0.63 per cent. Hindi is somewhat prominent in Madras, Coimbatore and Vellore and to a less extent in Tiruchirapalli, Guddalore and Kanchipuram.

Marathi is the mother-tongue of over one per cent of the population in the cities of Thanjavur and Kumbakonam. Madras has 0.68 per cent persons with Marathi as their mother-tongue.

CHAPTER VI

SEX RATIO AND AGE STRUCTURE

SEX RATIO

Importance and Definition of Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio is an important aspect of the population composition that greatly interests a demographer. The growth of population depends on the number of females and their age attainment. The international usage is to define the sex ratio as the number of males per 1,000 females or the ratio of males to females. But in India, following the British Censuses, the convention has been to define the sex ratio as the number of females per 1,000 males or ratio of females to males.

The instructions to the Census Enumerator at the 1971 Census for recording sex were simple and straightforward, which run as follows—

> "Write "M" for Males and "F" for Females. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites write 'M' ".

It is usual to measure the difference in numbers between the sexes by an index number called the Sex Ratio. In the United Kingdom, the number of Females per 1,000 Males is used as the index number. In the United States of America, the number of Males per 1,000 Females is used for the sample purpose. The Census of India has followed the British tradition and so, a sex ratio in Census parlance is the ratio of female population per 1,000 male population. Thus, the 1971 Census has continued the tradition of the previous Censuses of India, by referring the sex ratio as the number of females per 1,000 males. The disparities in the sex ratios reflect the social, economic and cultural forces operating in the different regions of the world. Similarly, the disparity in the numbers of the sexes at different age levels within a population also indicates the effects of mortality, which may be selective of certain sexes at certain ages or it may also reveal the trends of migration.

The observations made in the reports on population of all the countries show that generally the females, but for the risk they run during the child bearing period, are more resistant to death in the early ages, as well as in the old ages. As though to make up for the greater chances of mortality amongst the male section of the population, more male babies are generally born than female babies. Despite such corrections by nature, it has been observed that there are some significant disparities in the numbers of sexes in the population of the different countries of the world. The Census figures show that not only males and females are unequal in numbers but also that the degree of disparity changes from place to place and age to age. A certain trend of disparities in the relative strength of the sexes may occur in certain age-groups, while in other age-groups, quite a different trend may be noticed. The explanations for such varying sex ratios in the population of a country or in the different regions within a country, will themselves provide a useful field of study.

In this part of the chapter, we shall examine the sex ratios of the population of Tamil Nadu and see what they indicate.

Sex Ratio—Comparison with all India, other States and other Countries.

Let us first of all make a comparative study of the sex ratio of Tamil Nadu with those of other States and Union Territories, India as a whole and also with a few other countries. The following statement may be studied.

STATEMENT VI-1

Sex Ratios of India, Other States, Union Territories and other Countries

India/State/Union Territory/ Other Countries	Sex Ratio (i.e Females per 1,000 males)
1	2
INDIA	930
States	
1. Andhra Pradesh	977
2. Assam*	897
3. Bihar	954
4. Gujarat	934
5. Haryana	867
6. Himachal Pradesh	958
7. Jammu and Kashmir	878
8. Kerala	1,016
9. Madhya Pradesh	941
10. Maharashtra	930
11. Manipur	980
12. Meghalaya	942
13. Mysore	957
14. Nagaland	871
15. Orissa	988
16. Punjab	865
17. Rajasthan	911
18. Sikkim	853
19. Tamil Nadu	978
20. Tripura	943
21. Uttar Pradesh	879
22. West Bengal	891

*Includes Mizo district, now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

STATEMENT VI-1—*Contd.*

1	2
Union Territories	
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	644
2. Arunachal Pradesh	861
3. Chandigarh	749
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,007
5. Delhi	801
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	989
7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	978
8. Pondicherry	989
*Other Countries**	
1. Algeria	999
2. Nigeria	980
3. Zambia	1,041
4. United States of America	1,054
5. Mexico	1,004
6. China	927
7. Japan	1,036
8. Iran	931
9. Ceylon	924
10. Federal Republic of Germany	1,118
11. Italy	1,063
12. United Kingdom	1,068
13. Canada	991
14. France	1,059
15. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1,172
16. United Arab Republic	982
17. Pakistan	900

*The Sex ratios of other countries is mainly based on the data available on pages 108-111, United Nations Demographic Year Book, 1970.

It will be observed from the above statement that Tamil Nadu is one of the few States, in which the disparity in numbers between the males and females is not large. There are 978 females per 1,000 males in the population of the State. If we take a difference of 50 in the sex ratio per 1,000 males as not representing an undue deficit or excess of females over males, the States in which we do not find a disequilibrium in the sexes are the following, in the order of the closeness of the sexes—Kerala (1016), Orissa (988), Tamil Nadu (978) and Andhra Pradesh (977). Kerala is the only State which shows an excess of female population over male population. At the other end of the scale, there are States like Sikkim (863), Punjab (865), Haryana (867), Nagaland (871) Uttar Pradesh (879), West Bengal (891) and Assam (897), showing a great paucity of females. It is to be noted that the sex ratios of the Union Territories have not been taken into consideration for inter-state comparison, as the conditions therein are entirely different and are hardly comparable.

Now, to make a comparison with the foreign countries, a striking feature to be noted is that while the sex ratios in Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (1,172), Federal Republic of Germany (1,118), United Kingdom (1,068), Italy (1,063), France (1,059), United States of America (1,054), Zambia (1,041), Iran (1,036) and Mexico (1,004) are above 1,000, the sex ratios in India (930) is below 1,000. In other words, it can be seen that in all these countries the sex ratio is very high, the female population considerably exceeding the male population. Even in Algeria (999), Canada (991), United Arab Republic (982) and Nigeria (980) the disparity in numbers between the males and females is not much, whereas China (927), Ceylon (924) and Pakistan (900) show a great paucity of females, than even Iran (931) and India (930). The high sex ratio generally observed in the advanced Western countries can be attributed to the general low mortality and lesser loss of life in child bearing of females, due to better maternity and child welfare facilities being available, than in the backward countries comparatively and the males running greater risks of life in their occupations. An important factor resulting in high sex ratios i.e. excess of Females over Males in the countries such as the United States of America, Japan and those in Europe is mainly due to the depletion of the male population during the Second World War. The data by age available in the United Nations Demographic Year Book-1970, is interesting. In the lower age groups, even in these countries, males exceed females, but in the higher age groups females exceed males. The effect of the war is reflected in the latter age groups besides migration—those moving out to different countries on business pursuits, etc. But among the Indian population, the effect of emigration seems to be very little. The Indian population is generally immobile. Our ancestors were known as great sea-faring people who carried the culture of India across the oceans. Even in the more recent past, there used to be customary export of labour to Malaya, Burma, West Indies, etc., to a considerable extent. But this was stopped after 1941 and the result has been that the male population stayed back in the country in the areas which used to customarily contribute emigrating labour and the sex ratios in those areas fell in recent years.

The sex composition of the population in an area is determined by three factors. These are the ratio among infants at time of birth, differences between the sexes in death rates and differences between the sexes in net migration rates. The reasons for there being less females than males in the country are not yet very clear and the falling trend over succeeding censuses is even more intriguing. This pattern of a constant sex ratio adverse to females and the fall over the decades has generally been attributed to three causes, which are:—

> The discussion on these aspects of the sex ratio are based on the detailed comments and evidence presented in Dr. P. M. Visaria's "The Sex ratio of the population of India", Monograph No. 10, Vol. I Census of India, 1961. Also see "Changes in Sex Ratio", Census Centenary Monograph No. 6 Census of India, 1971. Both these are published by the Registrar General. India.

(i) that there has been under-enumeration of women in the census and that, therefore, the excess of males is spurious;

(ii) that more male babies are born in India than in the western countries;

(iii) that females run a higher risk of mortality than males.

The underenumeration of females in India has been attributed by many writers, mostly foreign to socio-cultural factors that exist in the country including a reluctance to reveal information on women. Many of these arguments were refuted in the All-India report of the 1951 Census and after a detailed analysis of all evidence available, it has been concluded that there is no underenumeration of females in the Indian Census as such.

A slight excess of males over females at birth has been observed in almost all countries but there is no evidence to support the theory that this is particularly so due to racial, ethnic or other characteristics.

The third point, that there appears to be some sex selectivity in mortality at different ages, bears some consideration. The age-specific death rates (number of deaths in a year in any specified age-group per 1,000 persons in that age group) for 1969 for India are indicated in Statement No. VI-2.

STATEMENT VI-2

Age-specific death rates 1969—*India—Rural*

Age-group	All persons	Males	Females
0—4	64·1	58·3	70·2
5—9	6·6	5·8	7·7
10—14	2·9	3·0	2·7
15—19	3·1	2·1	4·2
20—24	4·7	3·9	5·5
25—29	4·6	3·7	5·5
30—34	5·2	4·1	6·4
35—39	6·3	6·5	6·1
40—44	8·1	8·5	7·6
45—49	11·4	13·2	9·4
50—59	20·2	22·4	17·8
60 and above	68·9	71·2	66·5

The mortality among females in the age-group 0—4 is very high compared to that of males. Again as females enter the reproductive ages of 15—49 their mortality is increasing steadily besides being higher than that of males upto 39 years. This is due to mostly maternal mortality. It is only in the age-groups of 45—49 and beyond that, more females survive than males. It is also observed that the risk of death is higher for female babies within the first one year of birth. The infant mortality rates by sex for the rural areas of the country are indicated in Statement VI-3.*

STATEMENT VI-3

Infant mortality by sex 1969, *India—Rural*

Sex	Age of the infants			
	7 days	7 to 28 days	29 days to 6 months	7 months to 12 months
1	2	3	4	5
Males	44·4	29·4	38·1	20·4
Females	41·0	34·9	47·7	24·5

*See Table 16, Page 19 Messures of Fertility and Mortality in India, SRS Analytical Series No. 2, 1972 Vital Statistics Division, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi

The risk of death is more in the case of male infants than female infants during the first week after birth. Among those infants that survive in the first week, the male infants have much better chances of future survival than the female ones. The reasons for this higher rate of mortality of female infants are not very clear. It has been suggested that the tendency to neglect female babies persists, but there does not appear to be any emperical evidence to support this view. However, the available data would permit the conclusion to be drawn that the mortality rates among females are generally higher and persist even in the higher age groups.

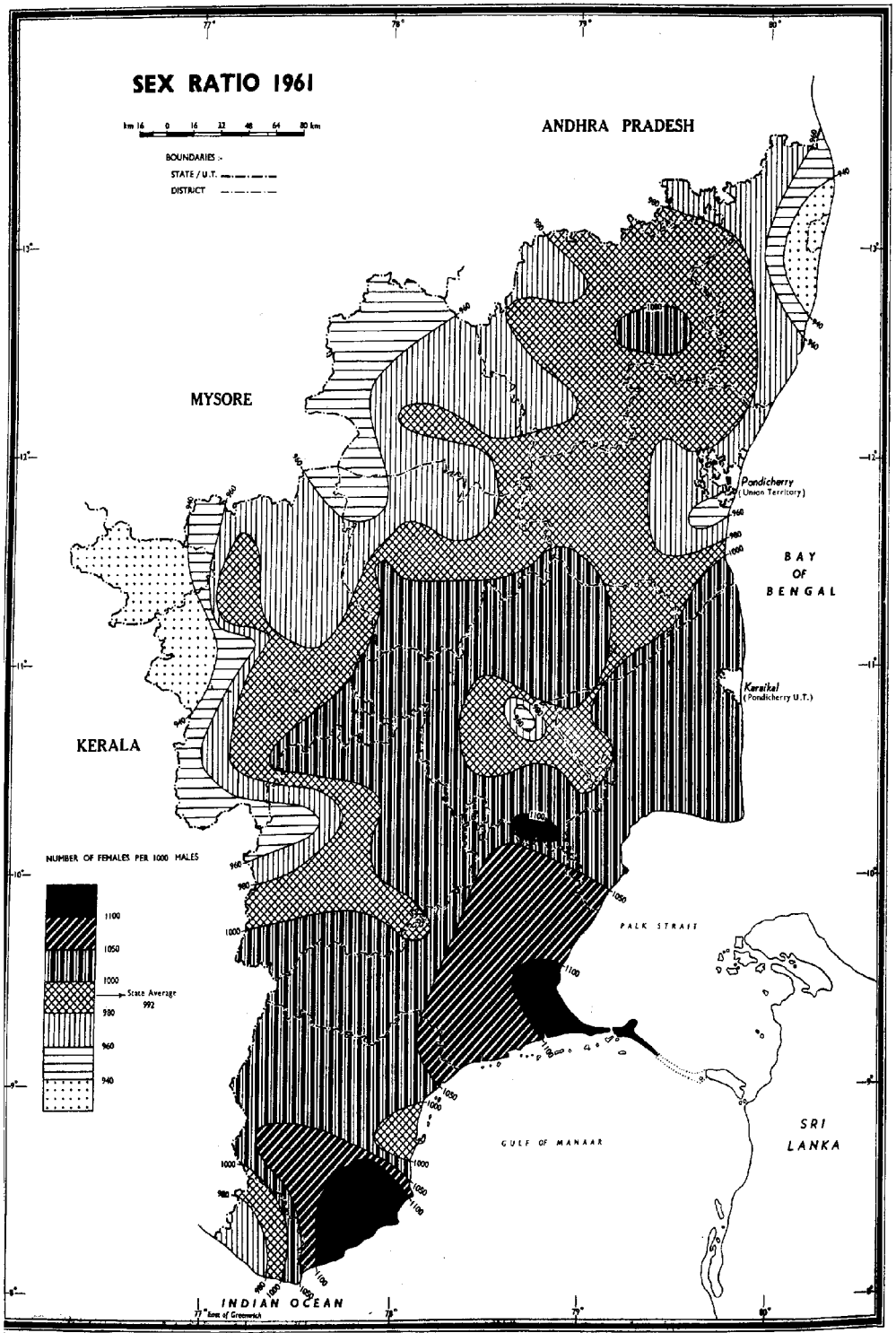
Other Reasons for the Varying Sex Ratios:

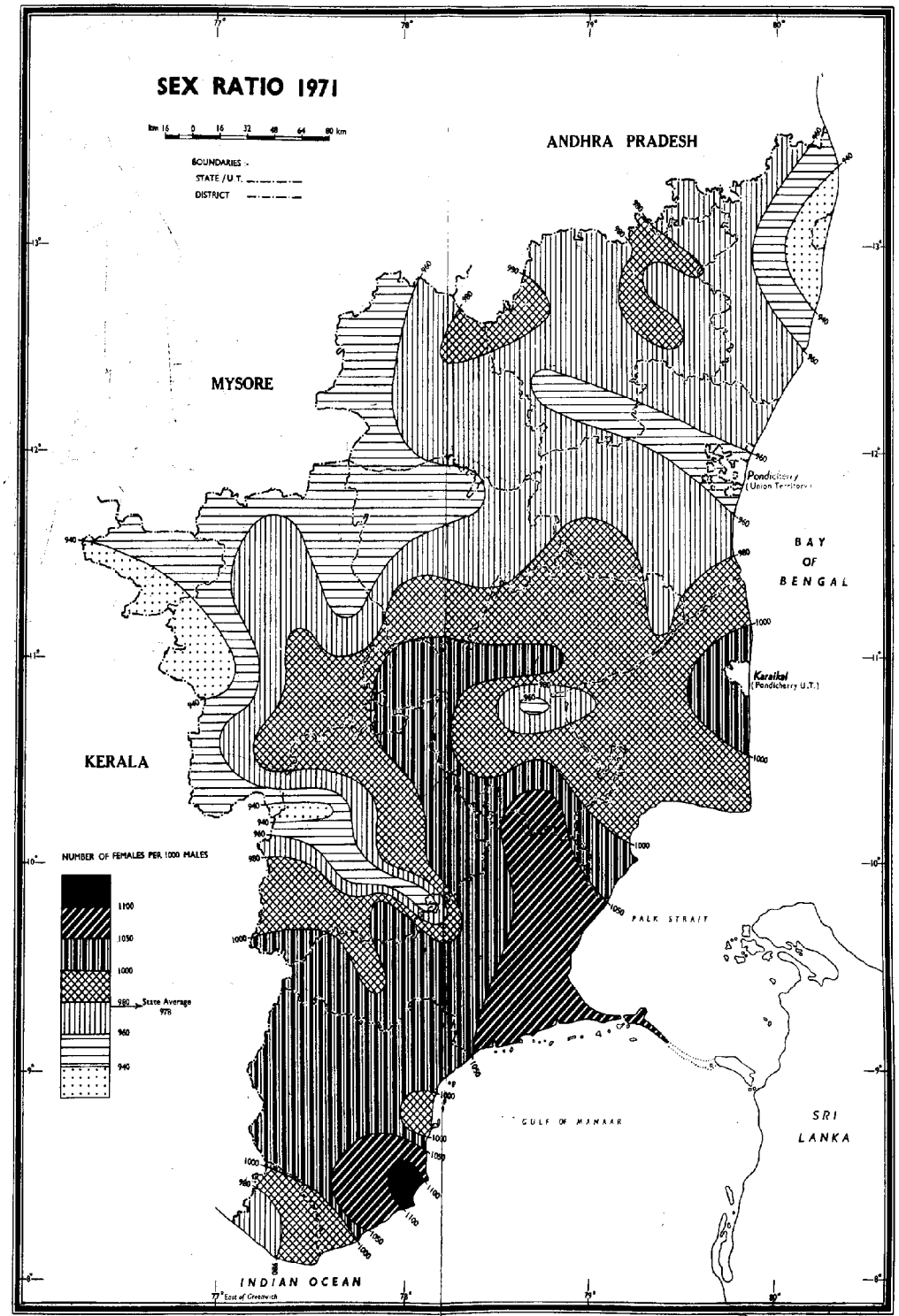
Several other reasons such as (a) infanticide (b) neglect of female children, (c) evil effects of early marriages and premature child bearing, (d) high birth rate (e) primitive methods of midwifery, (f) hard treatment accorded to women especially widows, (g) hard work done by women etc., have been adduced as other reasons to explain the poor sex ratios observed in this country. All these reasons or some of them are undoubtedly applicable to some degree to the different regions of the country. It is doubtful or almost incredible that such reasons as infanticide could still be a cause for the low sex ratio. However, it is clear that sex proportion at birth itself is normally unfavourable for females. As has been the experience in the populations throughout the world, more number of males are born than females, in this part of the world too, as nature had intended. No specific explanation has, as yet, been given as to why more number of male babies are conceived and born than female babies and why there should at all be a variation in the proportion of the male births to female births in different countries.

Sex ratios in Tamil Nadu compared with those of India, each State, Union Territory and other areas from 1901-71.

The following Statement gives sex ratios (i.e., number of females per 1,000 males) for India as a whole, for each State and Union Territory between 1901 and 1971.

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1961 - 71





based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

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STATEMENT VI-4

Sex Ratios for India, each State and Union Territory from 1901-1971

India/State/Union Territory	Females per 1,000 males							
	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	930	941	946	945	950	955	964	972
States								
1. Andhra Pradesh	977	981	986	980	987	993	992	985
2. Assam*	897	872	871	879	879	900	919	923
3. Bihar	954	994	990	996	994	1,016	1,044	1,054
4. Gujarat	934	940	952	941	945	944	946	954
5. Haryana	867	868	871	869	844	844	835	867
6. Himachal Pradesh	958	938	912	890	897	890	889	884
7. Jammu and Kashmir	878	873	873	869	865	870	876	882
8. Kerala	1,016	1,022	1,028	1,027	1,022	1,011	1,008	1,004
9. Madhya Pradesh	941	953	967	970	973	974	986	990
10. Maharashtra	930	936	941	949	947	950	966	978
11. Manipur	980	1,015	1,036	1,055	1,065	1,041	1,029	1,037
12. Meghalaya	942	937	949	966	971	1,000	1,013	1,036
13. Mysore	957	959	966	960	965	969	981	983
14. Nagaland	871	933	999	1,021	997	992	993	973
15. Orissa	988	1,001	1,022	1,053	1,067	1,086	1,065	1,037
16. Punjab	865	854	844	836	815	799	780	832
17. Rajasthan	911	908	921	906	907	896	908	905
18. Tamil Nadu	978	992	1,007	1,012	1,027	1,029	1,042	1,004
19. Tripura	943	932	904	886	885	885	885	874
20. Uttar Pradesh	879	909	910	907	904	909	915	937
21. West Bengal	891	878	865	852	890	905	925	945
Union Territories								
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	644	617	625	574	495	303	352	318
2. Arunachal Pradesh	861	894	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3. Chandigarh	749	652	781	763	751	743	720	771
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,007	963	946	925	911	940	967	960
5. Delhi	801	785	768	715	722	733	793	862
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	989	1,071	1,128	1,083	1,088	1,122	1,103	1,085
7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	978	1,020	1,043	1,018	994	1,027	987	1,063
8. Pondicherry	989	1,013	1,030	N.A.	N.A.	1,053	1,058	NA

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

N.A. : Not available.

The number of females per 1,000 males in Tamil Nadu was 992 in 1961 and 978 in 1971, the corresponding figures of sex ratio for India were 941 in 1961 and 930 in 1971. In the 1971 Census, Kerala had 1,016 females per 1,000 males, which is the highest in India, whereas in 1961 Census Goa, Daman and Diu had 1,071 females per 1,000 males. Amongst the States, Kerala had the highest sex ratio both in 1961 (1022) as well as in 1971 (1016). The sex ratio of Tamil Nadu (978) in 1971 is the third highest in the whole of India, the first and second being Kerala (1,016) and Orissa (988) whereas the sex ratio of Tamil Nadu amongst the States in 1961 was the fourth highest in the whole of India.

Decennial variations in sex ratios in Tamil Nadu compared with the Corresponding variations in India, its States and Union Territories from 1901 *to* 1971

The following Table gives the decennial variations in sex ratios in India, its different States and Union Territories since 1901 onwards.

Since the decade 1901-11, Tamil Nadu continued to show a decrease in its sex ratio upto the decade 1961-1971. The sex ratio in Tamil Nadu, almost as in India as a whole, has continuously been showing a negative decennial variation since 1901 onwards. According to the ex-Registrar General, India "The deteriorating sex ratio reflects on our social health, for it indicates that the risk to female lives at most ages has not improved upon than to male lives; on the

STATEMENT VI-5

The decennial variations (+) for increase (—) for decrease in sex ratios (i.e. No. of females per 1,000 males) in different States and Union Territories of India, 1901-1971

State/Union Territory	1901-11		1911-21		1921-31		1931-41		1941-51		1951-61		1961-71	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
INDIA	(—)	8	(—)	9	(—)	5	(—)	5	(+)	1	(—)	5	(—)	11
States														
1. Andhra Pradesh	(+)	7	(+)	1	(—)	6	(—)	7	(+)	6	(—)	5	(—)	4
2. Assam*	(—)	4	(—)	19	(—)	21		..	(—)	8	(+)	1	(+)	25
3. Bihar	(—)	10	(—)	28	(—)	22	(+)	2	(—)	6	(+)	4	(—)	40
4. Gujarat	(—)	8	(—)	2	(+)	1	(—)	4	(+)	11	(—)	12	(—)	6
5. Haryana	(—)	32	(+)	9		..	(+)	25	(+)	2	(—)	3	(—)	1
6. Himachal Pradesh	(+)	5	(+)	1	(+)	7	(—)	7	(+)	22	(+)	26	(+)	20
7. Jammu & Kashmir	(—)	6	(—)	6	(—)	5	(+)	4	(+)	4		..	(+)	5
8. Kerala	(+)	4	(+)	3	(+)	11	(+)	5	(+)	1	(—)	6	(—)	6
9. Madhya Pradesh	(—)	4	(—)	12	(—)	1	(—)	3	(—)	3	(—)	14	(—)	12
10. Maharashtra	(—)	12	(—)	16	(—)	3	(+)	2	(—)	8	(—)	5	(—)	6
11. Manipur	(—)	8	(+)	12	(+)	24	(—)	10	(—)	19	(—)	21	(—)	35
12. Meghalaya	(—)	23	(—)	13	(—)	29	(—)	5	(—)	17	(—)	12	(+)	5
13. Mysore	(—)	2	(—)	12	(—)	4	(—)	5	(+)	6	(—)	7	(—)	2
14. Nagaland	(+)	20	(—)	1	(+)	5	(+)	24	(—)	22	(—)	66	(—)	62
15. Orissa	(+)	19	(+)	30	(—)	19	(—)	14	(—)	31	(—)	21	(—)	13
16. Punjab	(—)	52	(+)	19	(+)	16	(+)	21	(+)	8	(+)	10	(+)	11
17. Rajasthan	(+)	3	(—)	12	(+)	11	(—)	1	(+)	15	(—)	13	(+)	3
18. Tamil Nadu	(—)	2	(—)	13	(—)	2	(—)	15	(—)	5	(—)	15	(—)	14
19. Tripura	(+)	11		..		..	(+)	1	(+)	18	(+)	28	(+)	11
20. Uttar Pradesh	(—)	22	(—)	6	(—)	5	(+)	3	(+)	3	(—)	1	(—)	30
21. West Bengal	(—)	20	(—)	20	(—)	15	(—)	38	(+)	13	(+)	13	(+)	13
Union Territories														
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(+)	34	(—)	49	(+)	192	(+)	79	(+)	51	(—)	8	(+)	27
2. Arunachal Pradesh		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.		N..A		N.A.		N.A.	(—)	33
3. Chandigarh	(—)	51	(+)	23	(+)	8	(+)	12	(+)	18	(—)	129	(+)	97
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	(+)	7	(—)	27	(—)	29	(+)	14	(+)	21	(+)	17	(+)	44
5. Delhi	(—)	69	(—)	60	(—)	11	(—)	7	(+)	53	(+)	17	(+)	16
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	(+)	18	(+)	19	(—)	34	(—)	5	(+)	45	(—)	57	(—)	82
7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	(+)	76	(—)	40	(—)	33	(+)	24	(+)	25	(—)	23	(—)	42
8. Pondicherry		N.A.	(—)	5		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.	(—)	17	(—)	24

*Includes Mizo district now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

‡Census of India, Paper No. I of 1962, 1961 Census Finlal Population Totals, Page XVI.

N.A. : Not available.

contrary, it seems to emphasize that demographically we have not yet entered upon the modern industrial age with its complimentary characteristics of increased risks to male and reduced risks to female lives".

During the decade 1901-11, Tamil Nadu showed a decrease of only 2 in sex ratio as against the corresponding decrease of 8 in India. The highest decrease in sex ratio of 76 females per 1,000 males during this decade was recorded by Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, while Tamil Nadu and Mysore have recorded the lowest decrease of only 2 in sex ratio.

During the decade 1911-21, Tamil Nadu showed a decrease of 13 females per 1,000 males. Though in the whole of India, Delhi has recorded the highest decrease of 60 in its sex ratio, the sex ratio in India as a whole during this decade decreased by 9 only.

During the decades 1921-31 and 1931-41, India recorded in its sex ratios, a negative variation of 5 each. The number of females per 1,000 males in Tamil Nadu decreased by 2 during the decade 1921-31 and by 15 during the next decade 1931-41.

The decade 1941-51, during which the partition of India took place, recorded for the first time since the decade 1901-71, an increase of 1 in sex ratio for India as a whole, as against a decrease of 5 in sex ratio in Tamil Nadu.

The decrease of 5 in the sex ratio of Tamil Nadu during the decade 1941-51 has further declined to a

decrease of 15 during 1951-1961. Among the States of India, Tripura, Himachal Prdesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Bihar and Assam showed increase of 28, 26, 13, 10 and 4 respectively, in their sex ratios during the decade 1951-61, the rest of the States showing negative variations. Thus, as compared to all the States of India, next to Nagaland (—66) Manipur and Orissa (—21), the decrease in the sex ratio of Tamil Nadu during the decade was the highest. In the whole of India, however, including the Union Territories and other areas, the Union Territory of Chandigarh has recorded the highest negative variation of 129 in its sex ratio during the decade 1951-61. India as in previous decades, showed a negative variation of 5 in its sex ratio, during this decade also.

During the decade 1961-71, Tamil Nadu has recorded a decrease of 14 in its sex ratio, when compared to that of 15 during 1951-61. Among the States of India, Rajatsthan, Meghalaya, Jammu, Kashmir, Punjab Tripura, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Assam showed increases of 3, 5, 5, 11, 11, 13, 20 and 25 respectively in their sex ratios during the decade 1961-71 the rest of the States showed negative variations. Thus as compared to all the States of India next to those of Nagaland (—62), Bihar (—40), Manipur (—35) and Uttar Pradesh (—30), the degrease in the sex ratio of Tamil Nadu (—14) during the decade was the highest. In the whole of India, however including the Union Territories, the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu have once again recorded the highest negative variation (—82) in its sex ratio during this decade 1961-71 also. The decrease of 5 in the sex ratio of India during the decade 1951-61 has further declined by 11 during the decade 1961-71.

Sex Ratio in the districts and Taluks

The following statement gives a detailed picture of the sex ratio of the populations of different districts of Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT VI-6

Sex Ratio in the districts

District	Sex Ratio
TAMIL NADU	978
Madras	904
Chengalpattu	948
North Arcot	971
South Arcot	969
Dharmapuri	969
Salem	963
Coimbatore	957
Nilgiris	944
Madurai	986
Tiruchirapalli	992
Thanjavur	994
Ramanathapuram	1,042
Tirunelveli	1,042
Kanniyakumari	972

The sex ratios are higher than the State average of 978 in the districts of Madurai (986), Tiruchirapalli (992), Thanjavur (994), Ramanathapuram (1,042) and Tirunelveli (1,042), while in the remaining districts the sex ratio is less than the State average. Madras district has the lowest sex ratio (904).

It may also be noted from the above statement that in both the districts of Ramanathapuram (1,042) and Tirunelveli (1,042) the sex ratio is fairly high than in other districts. Probably the reason for this large variation may be perhaps due to the emigration of male population in search of better occupational and educational facilities. The sex ratios of Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Kanniyakumari districts are 994, 992, 991 and 972 respectively, where the variation between the male and female population is not large. The lowest sex ratio of only 904 has been recorded in the district of Madras, which is the chief place of immigration of menfolk. The figure which has increased from 908 in 1941 to 921 in 1951 has decreased to 904 in 1971. As is to be expected, the sex ratio in rural areas is higher than that in urban areas. The only exception is the Kanniyakumari district. The reason for this peculiar feature in Kanniyakumari district may be that the towns in this district are mostly residential rather than industrial. And next to Madras, Nilgiris is the other district, where the sex ratio is low (944) and this is because of the immigrant population of this hilly district, which is predominantly male. In this district, the sex ratio has increased from 858 to 951 during the period 1941-1971 presumably because the labourers who settle down in the plantations for work bring their families also gradually. Even in the districts of North Arcot (971), Salem (969), South Arcot (969), Dharmapuri (963), Coimbatore (957), and Chengalpattu (948), there is not much disparity in the sexes since a variation of only about 50 is noticed.

The different districts of Tamil Nadu can be arranged by ranges of sex ratio. For convenience, the sex ratios in the districts can be grouped into six ranges of 901 to 925, 926 to 950, 951 to 975, 976 to 1,000, 1,001 to 1,025 and 1026 and above. Statement VI-7 indicates the distribution of the districts by these ranges of sex ratios.

It may be observed from the above statement that the sex ratios of the districts have been classified under six ranges viz. 901-925, 926-950, 951-975, 976-1000, 1001-1025 and 1026 and above with a variation of 25 each. Of the fourteen districts of Tamil Nadu, the sex ratios of as many as six districts viz., Coimbatore (957), Salem (963), Dharmapuri (969), South Arcot (969), North Arcot (971) and Kanniyakumari (972) are coming under the third range of 951 to 975 and of three districts of Madurai (986), Tiruchirapalli (992), and Thanjavur (994) under the fourth range i.e. between 976 and 1,000. The sex ratio of Nilgiris (944) and Chengalpattu (948) districts are found somewhat in the lower range i.e. in the second range of 926 to 950, while those of Ramanathapuram (1,042) and Tirunelveli (1,042) districts are in the highest range (in the sixth range) of 1,026 and above. The sex ratio of Madras City (904) is obviously found in the lower range (i.e. first range) of 901 to 925. The low sex ratios in Madras and

STATEMENT VI-7

Distribution of districts in different sex ratio ranges

Range 1	Range 2	Range 3	Range 4	Range 5	Range 6
(901—925)	(926—950)	(951—975)	(976—1000)	(1001—1025)	(1026 and above)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Nilgiris (944)	Coimbatore (957)	Madurai (986)	..	Ramanathapuram (1,042)
Madras (904)					
	Chengalpattu (948)	Salem (963)	Tiruchirapalli (992)	..	Tirunelveli (1,042)
		Dharmapuri (969)	Thanjavur (994)		
		South Arcot (969)			
		North Arcot (971)			
		Kanniyakumari (972)			

Chengalpattu are mainly due to the presence of the large industrial centres, which attract many male workers, who come for employment generally leaving their families behind. The excess of males in these industrial areas lowers the sex ratio. Nilgiris district, has many plantation areas into which also many males from adjoining areas migrate for employment. This large-scale male migration depresses the sex ratio in this district.

The following statement gives a detailed picture of the sex ratios of the population of different taluks, in each district of Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT VI-8

Taluk-wise Sex Ratios of the population of different districts of Tamil Nadu

Districts 1	Taluk/Sub-Taluk 2	Sex ratio 3
Madras (904)	1. Madras	904
Chengalpattu (948)	1. Gummidipoondi	940
	2. Ponneri	958
	3. Pennalurpet	969
	4. Tiruvallur	961
	5. Pallipet	968
	6. Tiruttani	967
	7. Sriperumbudur	943
	8. Saidapet	906
	9. Chengalpattu	950
	10. Kanchipuram	971
	11. Uttiramerur	987
	12. Madurathagam	973
North Arcot (971)	1. Arkonam	976
	2. Walajapet	985
	3. Gudiyatham	969
	4. Vaniyambadi	983
	5. Tiruppattur	967
	6. Vellore	969
	7. Arni	992
	8. Cheyyar	972
	9. Wandiwash	977
	10. Polur	970
	11. Chengam	952
	12. Tiruvannamali	957
	13. Arcot	964
South Arcot (969)	1. Gingee	964
	2. Tindivanam	965
	3. Villupuram	957
	4. Tirukkovilur	970
	5. Kallakurichi	976
	6. Vridhachalam	981
	7. Cuddalore	963
	8. Chidambaram	981
Dharmapuri (969)	1. Hosur	960
	2. Denkanikota	947
	3. Krishnagiri	982
	4. Uthangarai	966
	5. Harur	964
	6. Palacode	982
	7. Dharmapuri	969
Salem (969)	1. Mettur	940
	2. Omalur	946
	3. Yercaud	924
	4. Salem	955
	5. Sankari	942
	6. Tiruchengode	975
	7. Rasipuram	973
	8. Attur	975
	9. Namakkal	993

STATEMENT VI-8—*Contd.*

STATEMENT VI-8—*Contd.*

1	2	3
Coimbatore (957)	1. Bhavani	948
	2. Gobichettipalayam	969
	3. Erode	956
	4. Dharapuram	991
	5. Palladam	964
	6. Avanashi	962
	7. Coimbatore	923
	8. Pollachi	965
	9. Udumalpet	984
Nilgiris (944)	1. Gudalur	942
	2. Ootacamund	940
	3. Coonoor	948
Madurai (986)	1. Vedasandur	1,012
	2. Dindigul	989
	3. Palni	995
	4. Kodaikanal	935
	5. Periyakulam	987
	6. Uthamapalayam	990
	7. Nilakottai	997
	8. Melur	1,008
	9. Madurai North	1,004
	10. Madurai South	952
	11. Usilampatti	976
	12. Tirumangalam	1,018
Tiruchirapalli (992)	1. Perambalur	995
	2. Udayarpalayam	974
	3. Ariyalur	995
	4. Lalgudi	1,005
	5. Turaiyur	990
	6. Musiri	1,002
	7. Karur	1,010
	8. Kulithalai	999
	9. Manapparai	989
	10. Tiruchirapalli	981
	11. Kulathur	992
	12. Alangudi	982
	13. Tirumayam	1,087
Thanjavur (994)	1. Sirkali	987
	2. Mayuram	1,000
	3. Kumbakonam	989
	4. Nannilam	1,017
	5. Papanasam	999
	6. Thanjavur	979
	7. Orathanad	998
	8. Mannargudi	992
	9. Nagapattinam	1,008
	10. Tiruthuraipundi	984
	11. Pattukkottai	985
	12. Peravurani	981
	13. Arantangi	1,005

STATEMENT VI-8—*Contd.*

1	2	3
Ramanathapuram (1,042)	1. Tirupattur	1,069
	2. Karaikudi	1,044
	3. Sivaganga	1,058
	4. Manamadurai	1,020
	5. Devakottai	1,064
	6. Thiruvadanai	1,079
	7. Ilayangudi	1,106
	8. Paramakudi	1,060
	9. Ramanathapuram	1,084
	10. Kamuthi	1,044
	11. Mudukulathur	1,066
	12. Tiruchuli	1,045
	13. Aruppukkottai	1,028
	14. Virudhunagar	991
	15. Sathur	1,004
	16. Sri Villiputhur	1,029
	17. Rajapalayam	995
Tirunelveli (1,042)	1. Sankaranayinar-koil	1,011
	2. Kovilpatti	1,028
	3. Ottapidaram	1,026
	4. Tuticorin	983
	5. Srivaikuntam	1,077
	6. Tirunelveli	1,026
	7. Tenkasi	1,018
	8. Shencottah	1,015
	9. Ambasamundram	1,043
	10. Nanguneri	1,084
	11. Tiruchendur	1,121
	12. Vilathikulam	1,039
	13. Sivagiri	1,021
Kanniyakumari (972)	1. Vilavancode	963
	2. Kalkulam	960
	3. Thovala	993
	4. Agastheeswaram	994

Of the 134 taluks in Tamil Nadu, the sex ratios are higher than the State average of 978 in as many as 77 taluks, while in the remaining 57 taluks, the sex ratio is less than the State average. Madras taluk has the lowest ratio (904) while Saidapet taluk has (906) slightly higher.

Tiruchendur taluk in Tirunelveli district has the highest sex ratio (1,121) of Tamil Nadu while Ilayangudi taluk of Ramanathapuram district has slightly lower (1,106).

Statement VI8 indicates the distribution of the taluks of Tamil Nadu by ranges of sex ratios.

STATEMENT VI-9

Distribution of Taluks by ranges of Sex ratios

District	Range-1 (Less than 925)	Range -2 (926—950)	Range-3 (951—975)	Range-4 (976—1,000)	Range-5 (1001—1025)	Range-6 (1026 and above)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Madras . . .	Madras (904)	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chengalpattu . .	Saidapet (906)	..	Ponneri (958)		..	..
		3				
		Gummudi Poondi (940)	Tiruvallur (961)	Uttiramerur (987)	..	..
		Sriperumbudur (943)	Tiruttani (967)			
		Chengalpattu (950)	Pallipet (968)			
			Pennalurpet (969)			
			Kancheepuram (971)			
			Maduranthagam (973)			
3. North Arcot . .	..	..	8	5		
			Chengam (952)	Arkonam (976)		
			Tiruvannamalai (957)	Wandiwash (977)		
			Arcot (964)	Vaniambadi (983)		
			Tiruppathur (967)	Walajapet (985)		
			Gudiyatham (969)	Arni (992)		
			Vellore (969)			
			Polur (970)			
			Cheyyar (972)			
4. South Arcot .	..	..	5	3	..	..
			Villupuram (957)	Kallakurieni (976)		
			Cuddalore (963)	Vridhachalam (981)		
			Gingee (964)	Chidambaram (981)		
			Tindivanam (965)			
			Tirukkovilur (970)			
		1	4	2		
5. Dharmapuri . .	..	Denkanikottah (947)	Hosur (960)	Krishnagiri (982)	.	.
			Harur (964)	Palacode (982)		
			Uthangarai (966)			
			Dharmapuri (969)			

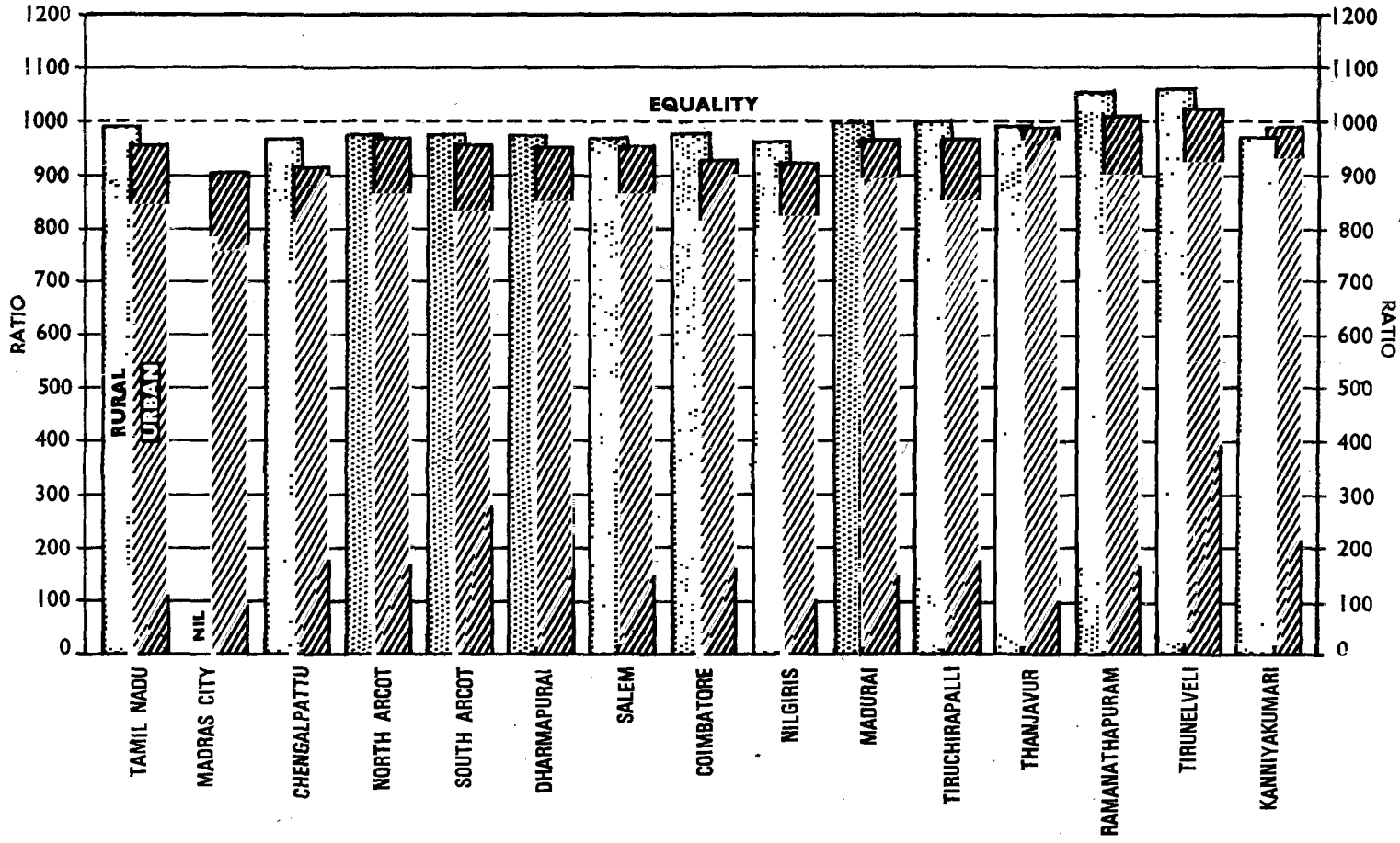
STATEMENT VI—9—*Contd*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Salem	1 Yercaud (924)	3 Mettur (940) Sankari (942) Omalur (946)	4 Salem (955) Rasipuram (973) Tiruchengode (975) Attur (975)	1 Namakkal (993)	..	..
7. Coimbatore . .	1 Coimbatore (923)	1 Bhavani (948)	5 Erode (956) Avanashi (962) Palladam (964) Pollachi (965) Gobichettipalayam (969)	2 Udumalpe (984) Dharmapuram (991)	..	..
8. The Nilgiris . .	..	3 Ootacamund (940) Gudalur (942) Coonoor (948)	..	..	..	..
9. Madurai . . .	..	1 Kodaikanal (935)	1 Madurai South (952)	6 Usilampatti (976) Periakulam (987) Dindigul (989) Uthamapalayam (999) Palani (995) Nilakottai (997)	4 Madurai North (1,004) Melur (1,008) Vedasandur (1,012) Thirumangalam (1,018)	..
10. Tiruchirapalli . .	..	..	1 Udayarpalayam (974)	8 Tiruchirapalli (981) Alangudi (982) Manapparai (989) Turaiyur (990) Kulathur (992) Peramballur (995) Ariyalur (995) Kulithalai (999)	3 Musiri (1,002) Lalgudi (1,005) Karur (1,010)	1 Tirumayam (1,087)
11. Thanjavur . .	..	..	..	10 Thanjavur (979) Peravurani (981)	3 Arantangi (1,005) Nagapattinam (1,008)	

STATEMENT VI-9—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thanjavur (*Concld.*)				Tiruthuraipoondi (984) Puttukottai (985) Sirkali (987) Kumbakonam (989) Mannargudi (992) Orathanad (998) Papanasam (999) Mayuram (1,000)	Nannilam (1,017)	
12. Ramanathapuram . . .	..	..	..	2 Virudhunagar (991) Rajapalayam (995)	2 Sathur (1,004) Manamaduarai (1,020)	13 Aruppukottai (1,028) Srivilliputhur (1,029) Karaikudi (1,044) Kamudhi (1,044) Tiruchuli (1,045) Paramakudi (1,050) Sivaganga (1,058) Devakottai (1,064) Mudukolathur (1,066) Tiruppattur (1,069) Tiruvadanai (1,079) Ramanathapuram (1,084) Ilayangudi (1,106)
13. Tirunelveli . . .	..	..	..	1 Tuticorin (983)	4 Sankaranarayanarkoil (1,011) Shencottah (1,015) Tenkasi (1,018) Sivagiri (1,021)	8 Ottapidaram (1,026) Tirunelveli (1,026) Kovilpatti (1,028) Vilathikulam (1,039) Ambasamudram (1,043) Srivaikuntam (1,077) Nanguneri (1,084) Tiruchendur (1,121)
14. Kanniyakumari . . .	..	..	2 Kakulam (960) Vilavancode (963)	2 Thovala (993) Agastheeswaram (994)	..	..
TAMIL NADU .	4	12	37	43	16	22

SEX RATIO IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS 1971



Of the 134 taluks in Tamil Nadu, (including Madras which is considered as one taluk unit here) 4 taluks have low sex ratios of less than 925, 12 taluks have sex ratios from 926 to 950, 37 taluks have sex ratios between 951 and 975, 43 taluks have sex ratios of 976 to 1,000, 16 taluks have sex ratios from 1,001 to 1,025 and 22 have sex ratios of 1,026 and above. The 4 taluks with sex ratios below 925 are Madras, Saidapet, Yercaud and Coimbatore. The predominance of males in Madras taluk is due to the presence of Madras City, Industrialisation of an area generally induces male immigration and this results in an excess of males. This explains the low sex ratio in Madras taluk. For similar reasons, Coimbatore taluk also has a low sex ratio. Chengalpattu taluk is very nearby to Madras City, while Yercaud has many plantation and forest areas and the influx of labour into these areas is mainly of males.

The sex ratio is generally low in the taluks in which large industrial towns are situated. Such taluks apart from those mentioned earlier are Tiruvallur, Chidambaram, Gudiyatham, Salem, Madurai South, Tiruchirapalli Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Tirumangalam, Pudukottai, Mannargudi, Mayuram and Nagapattinam. The presence of industrial estates or administrative colonies often result in a large number of males than would normally be the case and in such areas the sex ratio would be comparatively low. Taluks where the ratio is low due to such reasons are Thiruvadanai, Mettur and Bhavani. Forest areas and plantation areas have as mentioned earlier, a preponderance of males and in such areas also the sex ratio is low. The taluks with low sex ratios due to their having plantation or forest areas, apart from the ones mentioned previously are Denkanikottah, Sankari, Omalur, Ootacamund, Gudalur, Coonoor and Kodaikanal.

In 38 taluks, the sex ratio is greater than 1,000 that is, females are greater in number than males. In areas where agricultural activity has become intensive due to availability of irrigation and other facilities families of agriculturist have moved in and so females may equal or exceed the number of males. On the other hand there are taluks which are subject to chronic scarcity conditions or which are agriculturally backward. In such taluks, the migration to neighbouring areas of males in search of employment may take place, rendering the sex ratio in favour of females. Areas where fishing, beedi-making, match-stick making etc., are adopted as local industries, would also have a large number of females because these are economic activities in which female labour can participate with ease. Irrigated areas of the type referred to above include Lalgudi, Musiri, Karur and Tirumayam taluks of Tiruchirapalli district, Mayuram, Kumbakonam, Nannilam, Nagapattinam and Arantangi taluks of Thanjavur district and Vedasandur, Melur, Tirumangalam and Madurai (North) taluks of Madurai district. The dry taluks where agriculture is totally dependent on rain and where there are no other economic activities of any magnitude are almost all the taluks of Ramanathapuram district. In the different taluks of Tirunelveli district such household industries as fishing, match-stick-making, beedi-making etc., are carried and practised as local household industries.

Sex ratio in the rural and urban areas:

The sex ratios in the rural and urban areas of the districts are indicated in Statement V—10. The sex ratios for each of the industrial categories of workers and for non-workers are also indicated. The description of the industrial categories are as follows—

I. Cultivators
II. Agricultural Labourers
III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities
IV. Mining and Quarrying
V. (a) Household industry
(b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry
VI. Construction
VII. Trade and Commerce
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications
IX. Other Services

Non-workers are grouped under Category-X.

The rural sex ratio in the state is 990 which is higher than the urban sex ratio of 951. The districts can be arranged in the order of their rural sex ratios as follows—Ramanathapuram (1,053), Tirunelveli (1,051), Tiruchirapalli (1,000), Madurai (998), Thanjavur (994), Coimbatore (974), North Arcot (972), South Arcot (972), Kanniyakumari (969), Dharmapuri (967), Salem (967), Chengalpattu (965) and Nilgiris (961). The rural sex ratio is low in Nilgiris because of male labourers being predominant in the plantations in this district.

The districts can be arranged in the order of their urban sex ratio as follows—Tirunelveli (1,023) Ramanathapuram (1,011), Thanjavur (993), Kanniyakumari (990), North Arcot (969), Madurai (964), Tiruchirapalli (962), South Arcot (954), Salem (953), Dharamapuri (952), Nilgiris (927), Coimbatore (926), Chengalpattu (916) and Madras (904).

In all the districts, except Kanniyakumari, the sex ratios in the urban areas are lower than those in the rural areas. In Kanniyakumari, the difference between the rural and urban sex ratios is 21. In the earlier decades too, there has been the same trend in this district. The lower urban sex ratio is mainly due to the large number of males migrating to these areas in search of employment.

The sex ratio in this State among workers is only 264 i.e. for every 1,000 male workers there are only 264 female workers. Of the total workers in the State (14,741,967) the male workers number 11,667,065 while the female workers are only 3,074,902. The sex ratio among workers is in short contrast with that among non-workers. There are 1,888 female non-workers for every 1,000 male non-workers. The sex ratio among workers and non-workers is higher in the

STATEMENT VI-10

Sex Ratio by Category of Workers

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Popu-lation	Total workers	Category of workers										Non-workers
				I—IX	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TAMIL NADU	Total	978	264	144	594	355	190	377	117	142	81	45	227	1,888
	Rural	990	298	146	600	303	233	346	150	139	114	41	189	1,968
	Urban	951	173	113	515	489	49	426	100	145	66	46	262	1,738
Madras	Total	904	94	75	363	21	28	167	31	78	52	41	286	1,685
	Urban	904	94	75	363	21	28	167	31	78	52	41	286	1,685
Chingleput	Total	948	205	83	486	88	238	138	81	84	90	47	171	1,838
	Rural	965	245	84	498	95	261	121	120	72	135	13	141	1,917
	Urban	916	121	66	364	67	84	164	67	93	71	58	196	1,715
North Arcot	Total	971	255	102	755	188	188	177	75	120	77	47	191	1,875
	Rural	972	280	103	763	194	198	129	68	121	118	9	149	1,902
	Urban	969	143	82	570	134	92	269	80	118	56	63	275	1,787
South Arcot	Total	969	199	73	482	94	36	80	43	87	90	37	138	1,992
	Rural	972	211	73	484	104	60	79	53	107	134	46	115	2,045
	Urban	954	110	51	438	48	17	85	30	67	54	31	182	1,737
Dharmapuri	Total	969	234	148	571	282	101	145	64	145	117	41	182	1,989
	Rural	907	242	149	572	289	95	144	74	158	126	12	175	2,014
	Urban	952	135	94	517	134	192	147	50	117	107	59	201	1,759
Salem	Total	963	300	198	657	535	276	312	121	187	137	120	223	1,945
	Rural	967	323	198	654	558	279	260	111	143	177	146	187	1,997
	Urban	953	228	196	693	329	244	360	128	249	118	107	272	1,825
Coimbatore	Total	957	324	188	701	746	330	283	134	256	119	40	263	1,919
	Rural	974	370	191	706	384	345	305	139	212	173	13	212	2,044
	Urban	926	230	139	647	983	77	222	132	310	94	46	307	1,746
Nilgiris	Total	944	484	253	627	797	362	74	106	272	54	143	286	1,420
	Rural	961	575	238	673	767	362	64	181	305	49	324	216	1,362
	Urban	927	392	286	544	859	..	88	73	251	56	50	310	1,478
Madurai	Total	986	313	190	646	419	298	255	119	169	80	19	266	1,837
	Rural	998	368	196	665	412	299	205	936	157	100	25	249	1,905
	Urban	964	187	97	506	459	..	315	127	178	72	17	278	1,728
Tiruchirapalli	Total	922	272	177	758	395	299	216	77	187	69	53	215	1,986
	Rural	1,000	303	179	771	439	301	206	90	186	91	27	174	2,063
	Urban	962	141	111	569	108	218	248	65	189	56	61	275	1,778
Thanjavur	Total	994	201	77	404	51	534	166	41	85	74	14	151	1,983
	Rural	994	221	78	411	53	557	141	56	86	99	9	123	2,034
	Urban	993	107	62	270	43	188	222	28	83	52	16	191	1,821
Ramanathapuram	Total	1.042	339	207	745	128	309	786	370	110	68	12	234	1,879
	Rural	1,053	358	209	755	134	310	608	448	99	86	11	74	1,943
	Urban	1,011	279	155	644	97	..	936	305	119	59	13	244	1,727
Tirunelveli	Total	1,042	377	186	747	155	328	1,354	218	104	58	46	279	1,831
	Rural	1,051	422	191	769	131	342	1,563	233	99	72	16	297	1,864
	Urban	1,023	270	133	583	239	216	1,112	205	110	48	56	259	1,722
Kanniyakumari	Total	972	118	14	83	41	23	612	273	30	70	40	275	1,848
	Rural	969	111	14	82	47	2	560	314	37	88	46	274	1,875
	Urban	990	153	18	107	7	178	890	190	6	43	31	276	1,723

STATEMENT VI-11

Sex ratio by categories of workers in the cities

City	Sex ratio												
	Total Population	All workers	Category of workers										
			I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Madras (M.C.) . .	904	94	75	363	21	28	167	31	78	52	41	286	1,685
2. Madurai (M.C.) .	949	160	94	413	79	500	352	156	227	80	22	307	1,675
3. Coimbatore (M) . .	894	137	58	343	93	333	140	66	297	62	56	372	1,706
4. Salem (M) . . .	948	182	90	749	243	151	312	116	262	102	87	298	1,806
5. Tiruchirapalli (M) .	952	125	86	626	45	83	277	55	229	51	52	333	1,758
6. Tuticorin (M) . .	980	148	41	48	32	375	181	175	228	59	72	348	1,766
7. Nagercoil (M) . .	994	174	24	168	65	4,333	829	198	5	35	33	292	1,701
8. Thanjavur (M) . .	974	133	62	591	23	750	294	36	107	63	21	224	1,668
9. Vellore (M) . .	959	109	16	335	141	5,000	167	43	115	54	67	277	1,852
10. Dindigul (M) . .	966	120	67	420	101	1,000	124	57	169	76	15	373	1,775
11. Singanallur (M) . .	931	260	160	694	292	..	263	206	281	205	71	372	1,652
12. Tiruppur (M) . .	928	202	78	340	333	..	227	221	349	117	23	303	1,910
13. Kumbakonam (M) .	993	83	41	105	52	500	209	29	74	41	7	207	1,889
14. Kanchipuram (M) .	967	133	54	499	133	1,000	142	99	200	86	58	238	1,946
15. Tirunelveli (M) . .	986	120	105	517	34	67	1,028	40	30	26	15	185	1,839
16. Erode (M) . .	921	142	56	563	117	500	337	100	401	73	17	317	1,876
17. Cuddalore (M) . .	976	132	38	498	17	206	152	78	68	88	14	201	1,704

rural areas than in the urban areas. The sex ratio is high among agricultural labourers and workers in household industry and livestock, plantations etc. A large number of women work in these activities than in non-household industry, construction, Trade and Commerce etc. In both the rural and urban areas, the sex ratio is highest among agricultural labourers. The sex ratio is least among workers in Transport, Storage and Communications in both the rural as well as in the urban areas.

A few features of the sex ratio among workers are interesting. In the district where irrigation is widespread and the requirement of labour is high, the sex ratio is also high as will be noticed among agricultural labourers in Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot and Coimbatore districts. The very low sex ratio among mining workers in Kanniyakumari, Madras and South Arcot districts indicate that only few women work in the mines. In Tiruchirappalli district, the sex ratio is greater than 750. In Tirunelveli district the sex ratio in household industry is greater than 1,000 i.e. women workers exceed male workers. The predominant household industries in this district are fishing, match-stick-making and mat weaving in which women are generally more occupied. More than one-third of male workers of urban areas are found in the rural areas. The high sex ratio among plantation workers in the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts must be noted. Among non-workers the urban sex ratio is lower than the rural sex ratio, except in Nilgiris district.

The Sex ratio in the towns:

The sex ratio varies among the towns and is influenced by the functional characteristics of a town and often by its size. The sex ratios in the towns by class are as follows—

Class of town	Sex ratio
Class-I	930
Class-II	969
Class-III	978
Class-IV	996
Class-V	995
Class-VI	1,003

The sex ratio is least in the Class-I towns or cities and increases with class size till class-IV towns are reached after which there is a decrease in class-V followed again by an increase in class-VI towns.

The general sex ratios and the sex ratios by categories of workers in the cities are indicated in Statement VII.

Among the Class-I towns, Nagercoil has the highest sex ratio and Coimbatore the least. In Madras city, the sex ratio is low among workers in non-household industries. In this category, the number of workers is 179,486 of whom only 5,441 are women. The heavy industries in Madras generally employ men. The sex ratio among workers in non-household industry is less than 100 in as many as 10 out of 17 class-I towns/cities of Tamil Nadu. The sex ratios of other six Class-I towns, *viz.*, Madurai, Salem, Tuticorin, Nagercoil, Singanallur and Tiruppur also does not exceed 225. The industries in these towns particularly the cotton and ginning factories are able to employ women in large numbers than man.

Among cultivators, the sex ratio in Singanallur is rather high while the sex ratio of agricultural labourers is the highest in Salem. But the actual number of cultivators in Singanallur is 5,526 and agricultural labourers in Salem is only 1,177 of whom only 76 and 504 are women respectively. In category III, the sex ratio is highest in Tiruppur city with 13 women of the 52 workers in this category. In category IV Mining workers, the sex ratio is least in Madras city. Out of 22 workers in this category, only 6 are women. The very high sex ratio of 5,000 among workers in mining and quarrying in Vellore town is not much of significance, since the total number of workers in this activity of quarrying is only 6 of whom 5 are women. The sex ratio among workers in category V(a)—Household Industries is 1,028 in Tirunelveli town with 131 women out of the total number of 2,231 workers. The main household industries are basket making, mat weaving and Beedi making and women mainly carry on this occupation. In all the class-I towns, the sex ratio of non-workers is greater than 1,500.

The 438 towns in Tamil Nadu can be arranged by functional characteristics. It would be useful to investigate whether the functional characteristics of a town influence the sex ratios. Statement VI-12 lists the towns in Tamil Nadu arranged by functional characteristics and in ascending order of their sex ratios within each functional category.

STATEMENT VI-12

Sex ratio of Towns

(Arranged in ascending order by functional characteristics)

Mono-functional

Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Sex ratio	Functional type
1	2	3	4
1.	Annamalai Nagar	552	Service
2.	Muthugoundenpudur Railway Colony	591	Transport
3.	Makkinampatti	745	Primary Activities
4.	Perianaickenpalayam	748	Industry
5.	Thorapadi	751	Industry
6.	Thiruverkadu	759	Primary Activities
7.	Kannampalayam	820	Primary Activities
8.	Wellington	823	Services
9.	Bhavani Sagar	829	Services
10.	Nathapettai	837	Primary Activities
11.	Sivagiripatti	850	-do-
12.	Masinagudi	865	-do-
13.	Thiruvottiyur	865	Industry

STATEMENT VI-12—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
14.	Vilankurichi	866	Industry
15.	Avadi	873	,,
16.	Ambattur	876	,,
17.	Narasimhanaickenpalayam	880	Primary Activities
18.	Thirusulam	880	Industry
19.	T. Kallupatty	886	Primary Activities
20.	St. Thomas Mount-cum-Pallavaram	888	Services
21.	Telungupalayam	889	Industry
22.	Perambalur	892	Primary Activities
23.	Sankaranagar	895	Industry
24.	Soranjeri	895	Primary Activities
25.	Ganapathy	906	Industry
26.	Mappilai Urani	907	Industry
27.	Jagathala	909	Industry
28.	Kathirvedu	910	,,
29.	Ayanadaippu	912	Primary Activities
30.	Harveypatti	916	Industry
31.	Palladam	916	Primary Activities
32.	Sevilimedu	916	Industry
33.	Sirumugai	916	,,
34.	Pallipalayam	917	,,
35.	Thirumangalam	917	,,
36.	Ariyamangalam	918	,,
37.	Erukkancheri	918	,,
38.	Sanganur	918	,,
39.	Villivakkam	918	,,
40.	Pallavapuram	919	,,
41.	Pallikaranai	920	Primary Activities
42.	Naduvattam	922	,,
43.	Mettur	923	Industry
44.	Ammapalayam	924	,,
45.	Kathivakkam	926	Primary Activities
46.	Komarasamipatti	926	,,
47.	Surampatty	926	Industry
48.	Tiruppur	928	,,
49.	Jalakantapuram	929	,,
50.	Kurudampalayam	929	Primary Activities
51.	Neikarapatti	929	Industry
52.	Berhatty	930	Services
53.	Proddaturpet	930	Industry
54.	Veeraragavapuram	930	Primary Activities
55.	Meyyanur	931	Industry
56.	Oragadam	931	,,
57.	Singanallur	931	,,
58.	Urachikottai	931	,,
59.	Gudalur	932	Primary Activities
60.	Gudalur	932	,,
61.	Kodambakkam	932	Industry
62.	Muthiapuram	933	,,
63.	Narasojipatti	933	Primary Activities
64.	Sadayankuppam	933	,,
65.	Vengavasal	934	,,
66.	Bhavani	935	Industry
67.	Kunrathur	935	,,

STATEMENT VI-12—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
68.	Polal	935	Industry
69.	Thiruneermalai	935	,,
70.	Korampallam	936	Primary Activities
71.	Papparapatti	936	Industry
72.	Thiruvanmiyur	936	,,
73.	Tuticorin (N.M.)	936	,,
74.	Arkonam	937	Transport
75.	Madurantakam	937	Primary Activities
76.	Samayanallur	937	,,
77.	Valparai	937	,,
78.	Ammapet	938	Industry
79.	Kurichi	938	,,
80.	Puliampatti	942	,,
81.	Anakaputhur	943	,,
82.	Kuniamuthur	943	Industry
83.	Nelliyam	944	Primary Activities
84.	Thiagarajar Colony	944	Industry
85.	Andipatti-Jakkampatti	945	Industry
86.	Nerkundram	945	Primary Activities
87.	Vembadithalam	945	Industry
88.	Madukkarai	946	,,
89.	O. Valley	946	Primary Activities
90.	Highways	947	,,
91.	Neyveli	947	,,
92.	Colachel	948	,,
93.	Salem	948	Industry
94.	Velampalayam	948	,,
95.	Milavittan	949	,,
96.	Tirunagar	950	,,
97.	Annur	951	Primary Activities
98.	Komarapalayam	951	Industry
99.	Veerapandi	951	,,
100.	Kondalampatti	952	,,
101.	Panapakkam	952	,,
102.	Sivaganga	952	Services
103.	Taramangalam	952	Industry
104.	Thadampatti	953	,,
105.	Pammal	954	,,
106.	Sathuvacheri	954	,,
107.	Kallakudi	955	,,
108.	Kandampatti	955	Primary Activities
109.	Pillanallur	955	Industry
110.	Madakulam	956	Industry
111.	Manimuthar	956	Primary Activities
112.	Sivakasi	957	Industry
113.	Elampillai	958	,,
114.	Pernambut	958	,,
115.	Tiruchenggode	958	,,
116.	Vaitheeswarankoil	958	Primary Activities
117.	Manapparai	959	,,
118.	Sensipalayam	959	Industry
119.	Uthamapalayam	959	Primary Activities
120.	Alathur	960	Industry
121.	Pallapalayam	960	,,
122.	Mettupalayam	961	Primary Activities

STATEMENT VI-12—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
123.	Arni	962	Indusry
124.	Seevur	962	,,
125.	Natham	963	Primary Activities
126.	Puthur	963	Industry
127.	Seruvangi	963	,,
128.	Theni-Allinagaram	964	Primary Activities
129.	Singampunari	965	,,
130.	Kotagiri	966	,,
131.	Tirunageswaram	966	Industry
132.	Kanchipuram	967	,,
133.	Golden Rock Railway Colony	967	,,
134.	Peraiyur	967	Primary Activities
135.	Annadanapettai	968	Industry
136.	Ranipet	968	Industry
137.	Thirumuruganpoondi	968	,,
138.	Edapadi	969	,,
139.	Aduthurai (alias) Maruthuvakudi	970	Primary Activities
140.	Dharasuram	970	Industry
141.	Ithalar	970	Primary Activities
142.	Thirupuvanam	970	,,
143.	Gudiyatham	972	Industry
144.	Jarikondalampatti	972	,,
145.	Sawyerpuram	974	Primary Activities
146.	Keeranur	975	,,
147.	Paravai	975	Industry
148.	Pirattiyur	975	,,
149.	Poovalur	975	Primary Activities
150.	Naranammalpuram	976	,,
151.	Nellikuppam	976	,,
152.	Vikramasingapuram	976	Industry
153.	Bhuvanagiri	977	Primary Activities
154.	Mudichur	977	,,
155.	Rasipuram	977	Industry
156.	Veerakeralam	977	Primary Activities
157.	Velur	978	,,
158.	Uthukuli	978	,,
159.	Udayendram	979	Industry
160.	Mallur	980	Primary Activities
161.	Nazerethpettai	980	Industry
162.	Polur	980	Primary Activities
163.	Vennandur	980	Industry
164.	Kovilpatti	981	,,
165.	Peerkankaranai	981	,,
166.	Lalgudi	982	Primary Activities
167.	Palayamkottai (M)	982	Services
168.	Hubbathala	983	Industry
169.	Thathaneri	983	,,
170.	Chinnavedampatti	985	Primary Activities
171.	Sennirkuppam	985	,,
172.	Sivadapuram	985	Industry
173.	Bodinayakanur	986	Primary Activities
174.	Nadukkuthagai	986	,,
175.	Ulkadi Ariyamangalam	986	Industry
176.	Thirumazhisai	987	Primary Activities

STATEMENT VI-12—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
177.	Paramakudi	988	Industry
178.	Sankarayanarkoil	988	Industry
179.	Seppaiyapuram	988	Primary Activities
180.	Devarshola	990	Primary Activities
181.	Vallanur	991	Primary Activities
182.	Chettiarpatti	992	Industry
183.	Sriperumbudur	992	Primary Activities
184.	Vellalore	992	Industry
185.	Iluppur	993	,,
186.	Kattupakkam	993	Primary Activities
187.	Jaffrabad	994	Industry
188.	Kaveripakkam	994	Primary Activities
189.	Periyakulam	994	Primary Activities
190.	Attayampatti	995	Industry
191.	Devasthanam	995	Primary Activities
192.	Mullakadu	995	Industry
193.	Palayamkottai	995	Industry
194.	Putheri	995	Primary Activities
195.	Valangiman	995	Primary Activities
196.	Chinnamanur	996	,,
197.	Kanniyakumari	996	,,
198.	Marulayampalayam	996	Industry
199.	Punjai Pugalur	996	Primary Activities
200.	Vaniyambadi	996	Industry
201.	Mulligoor	998	Primary Activities
202.	Pallikonda	998	,,
203.	Virudampattu	998	Industry
204.	Anamalai	999	Primary Activities
205.	Sattur	999	Industry
206.	Uthiramerur	999	Primary Activities
207.	Chinnalapatti	1,001	Industry
208.	Ambur	1,003	Industry
209.	Chettipalayam	1,004	Industry
210.	Varadharajapuram	1,004	Primary Activities
211.	Thalayuthu	1,005	Primary Activities
212.	Aruppukottai	1,006	Industry
213.	Mathur	1,006	Primary Activities
214.	Mallasamudram	1,009	Industry
215.	Cumbum	1,010	Primary Activities
216.	Akkaraipettai	1,011	,,
217.	Athimarapatti	1,013	,,
218.	Kumarapalayam	1,016	,,
219.	Puliangudi	1,016	,,
220.	Thiruthangal	1,019	Industry
221.	Walajapet	1,019	,,
222.	Morattupalayam	1,020	,,
223.	Andanapettai	1,021	Primary Activities
224.	Kadayanallur	1,021	Industry
225.	Konavakorai	1,022	Primary Activities
226.	Thathayyangarpet	1,022	,,
227.	Melvisharam	1,024	Industry
228.	Perur Chettipalayam	1,024	Primary Activities
229.	Sembarambakkam	1,026	,,
230.	Kattuputhur	1,027	Primary Activities
231.	Vedaranyam	1,034	Primary Activities
232.	Muthurpet	1,042	,,

STATEMENT VI-12--*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
233.	Thirumullaivasal	1,046	Primary Activities
234.	Samsikarpuram	1,052	,,
235.	Melmanambedu	1,055	,,
236.	Srivilliputhur	1,055	Industry
237.	Ettayapuram	1,060	,,
238.	Kayathar	1,060	Primary Activities
239.	Nattarasankottai	1,061	,,
240.	Tranquebar	1,065	,,
241.	Kalugumalai	1,066	Industry
242.	Cheyyur	1,071	Primary Industties
243.	Palayakayal	1,075	,,
244.	Melapalayam	1,100	Industry
245.	Katpadi Extension	1,103	Services
246.	Melanatham	1,114	Primary Activities
247.	Kadiapatti	1,223	,,
248.	Alagapuri	1,126	,,
249.	Kanadukathan	1,127	,,
250.	Kuthanallur	1,127	,,
251.	Alwarthirunagiri	1,136	,,
252.	Paramankurichi	1,139	Industry
253.	Pallathur	1,162	Services
254.	Madipakkam	1,167	,,
255.	Kilakarai	1,177	Trade and Commerce
256.	Alaganeri	1,184	Primary Activities
257.	Pallapatti	1,223	Trade and Commerce
258.	Mudalur	1,248	Primary Activities
259.	Kayalpattinam	1,268	Trade and Commerce
260.	Nambuthalai	1,343	Trade and Commerce
261.	Courtallam	1,473	Services
Bi-functional			
1.	Sankarapuram	387	Trade and commerce-cum-services
2.	Coimbatore (N.M.)	799	Service-cum-Primary activities
3.	Tambaram	852	Services-cum-Industry
4.	Saligramam	869	,,
5.	Reddipatti	880	Primary Activities-cum-Industry
6.	Coimbatore (M)	894	Industry-cum-Trade and Commerce
7.	Kavundampalayam	902	Industry-cum-Primary Activities
8.	Sathamangalam	903	Services-cum-Industry
9.	Ponmalai	906	Industry-cum-services
10.	Perungudi	907	Industry-cum-Transport
11.	Meenambakkam	909	,,
12.	Pettai	910	Primary Activities-cum-Industry
13.	Velacheri	912	Industry-cum-Services
14.	Alandur	913	Industry-cum-Services
15.	Madhavaram	914	Primary Activities-cum-Industry
16.	Erode (M)	921	Industry-cum-Primary Activities
17.	Nemilicheri	922	,,

STATEMENT VI-12—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
18.	Naravarikuppam	930	Industry-cum-Trade & Commerce
19.	Sankari	935	Primary Activities-cum-Industry
20.	Kodungaiyur	939	Industry-cum-Primary Activities
21.	Pulicat	940	Trade & Commerce-cum-Industry
22.	Erode (N.M.)	942	,,
23.	Karamadai	944	Primary Activities-cum-Industry
24.	Dhalavoipuram	946	Industry-cum-Primary Activities
25.	Avaniapuram	947	,,
26.	Sirkali	947	Primary Activities-cum-Services
27.	Vellakoil	947	Primary Activities-cum-Industry
28.	Madurai	949	Industry-cum-Trade & Commerce
29.	Mandapam	951	Services-cum-Primary Activities
30.	Tiruchirapalli	952	Industry-cum-Trade & Commerce
31.	Arcot	953	,,
32.	Orathanad	954	Trade & Commerce-cum-Services
33.	Chinnampalayam	955	Services-cum-Primary Activities
34.	Karur	955	Industry-cum-Trade and Commerce
35.	Panruti	957	Primary Activities cum-Trade & Commerce
36.	Vellore	957	Industry-cum-Trade & Commerce
37.	Beebikulam	960	Services-cum- Industry
38.	Kurinjipadi	960	Primary Activities-cum-Inudstry
39.	Arantangi	962	Trade & Commerce-cum-Services
40.	Thiruthuraipoondi	963	Primary Activities-cum-Trade & Commerce
41.	Thirupparankundram	964	Industry-cum-Services
42.	Dindigul	966	Trade & Commerce-cum-Industry
43.	Tirukkalikundram	967	Primary activities cum-Industry
44.	Koyambedu	968	Industry-cum-Transport
45.	Tirukkattupalli	968	Primary Activities-cum-Trade & Commerce
46.	Konavattam	969	Industry-cum-Primary Activities
47.	Brahmana Peria Agraharam	974	Primary Activities-cum-Industry
48.	Perur	976	Services-cum-Primary Activities
49.	Rameswaram	976	Services-cum-Trade & Commerce
50.	Kuzhithurai	978	Primary Activities-cum-Services

STATEMENT VI-12—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
51.	Kuttalam	982	Primary Activities-cum Trade & Commerce
52.	Rajapalayam	983	Primary Activities-cum-Industry
53.	Virudhunagar	983	Trade & Commerce-cum-Industry
54.	Karaikudi	984	,,
55.	Arni	989	Industry-cum-Trade & Commerce
56.	Tiruchendur	989	Primary Activities-cum-Services
57.	Sirugamani	990	Primary Activities-cum-Industry
58.	Sholingar	991	Industry-cum-Primary Activities
59.	Kumbakonam	993	Industry-cum-Trade & Commerce
60.	Nagercoil	994	Industry-cum-services
61.	Chithalapakkam	999	,,
62.	Ramanathapuram	1,000	Trade & Commerce cum-services
63.	Mudukalathur	1,010	Services-cum-Primary Activities
64.	Tiruvaiyaru	1,010	Primary Activities-cum-Services
65.	Padmanabhapuram	1,014	,,
66.	Polichalur	1,014	Industry-cum-Primary Activities
67.	Tirupathur	1,019	Trade & Commerce-cum-Industry
68.	Adiramapattinam	1,024	Trade & Commerce-cum-Primary Activities
69.	Devakottai	1,026	Services-cum-Trade & Commerce
70.	Ayyampet	1,028	Industry-cum-Primary Activities
71.	Ambasamudram	1,031	,,
72.	Thatchanallur	1,031	,,
73.	Thiruvidaimarudur	1,032	Primary Activities-cum-Services
74.	Arumuganeri	1,070	Primary Activities-cum-Industry
75.	Kallidaikurichi	1,076	Industry-cum-Primary Activities
76.	Kandanur	1,079	Primary Activities-cum-Services
77.	Kottaiyur	1,083	Services-cum-Primary Activities
78.	Veeravanallur	1,105	Industry-cum-Primary Activities
79.	Vilangudi	1,147	Primary Activities-cum-Industry
80.	Ilayangudi	1,194	Primary Activities-cum-Trade and Commerce
81.	Thondi	1,285	Primary Activities-cum-Trade and Commerce
	Multi-functional :		
1.	Abishekapuram	745	Industry-cum-Services and Trade & commerce

STATEMENT VI-12—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
2.	Walajabad	848	Primary Activitites-cum-Industry & Trade & Commerce
3.	Poovirundavalli	886	Industry-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum-services
4.	Chengalpattu	900	Services-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum-Transport
5.	Madras	904	Industry-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum-Services
6.	Vridhachalam	909	Primary Activitites-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum Services
7.	Pallapatti	911	Primary Activities-cum-Services-cum-Industry
8.	Ponneri	911	,,
9.	Ootacamund	913	Services-cum-Primary Activities-cum-Trade & commerce
10.	Villupuram	917	Trade & Commerce-cum-Transport-cum Industry
11.	Coonoor	920	Services-cum-Industry cum-Trade & Commerce
12.	Virugambakkam	920	Industry-cum-Services cum-Primary Activitites
13.	Harur	921	Primary Activities-cum-Trade & Commerce & Services
14.	Pollachi	925	Trade & Commerce-cum-Industry-cum-Services
15.	Suleeswarampatti	925	Industry-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum-Primary Activitites
16.	Tiruvattipuram	926	Industry-cum-Services-cum-Trade & Commerce
17.	Hosur	928	Industry-cum-Services-cum-Primary activities
18.	Komarapalayam	931	Industry-cum-Primary Activities-Cum-Trade & Commerce
19.	Thuraiyur	931	Trade & Commerce-cum-Industry cum-Primary Activities
20.	Kallakurichi	932	Primary Activities-cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Services
21.	Kangayam	932	Industry-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum-Primary Activities
22.	Dharmapuri	933	Trade & Commerce-cum-Services-cum-Industry
23.	Tindivanam	934	Trade & Commerce-cum-Services-cum-Primary activitites
24.	Sulur	936	Primary activities-cum-Services-cum-Industry
25.	Dharapadavedu	938	Industry-cum-Transport-cum-Services

STATEMENT VI-12—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
26.	Palacode	940	Trade & Commerce-cum-Primary Activities-cum-Industry
27.	Pattukottai	941	Trade & Commerce-cum-Primary Activities-cum-Services
28.	Punjai Uthukuli	941	Primary Activities-cum-Industry-cum-Services
29.	Ariyalur	945	Trade & Commerce-cum-Primary Activities-cum-services
30.	Avanashi	945	Industry-cum-Primary Activities - cum-Trade & Commerce
31.	Denkanikottah	945	Primary Activities-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum - industry
32.	Tiruvannamalai	945	Trade & Commerce-cum-Industry - cum-Services
33.	Suramangalam	947	Industry-cum-Transport-cum-Services
34.	Ponneri	949	Industry-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum-Services
35.	Punjai Puliyampatti	949	-do-
36.	Tiruvallur	950	Trade & Commerce-cum-Industry-cum-Services
37.	Kodaikanal	953	Services-cum-Primary Activities-cum-Industry
38.	Musiri	953	Primary Activities-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum-Industry
39.	Gobichettipalayam	955	Primary Activities-cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Services
40.	Alangudi	957	Trade & Commerce-cum-Industry-cum-Services
41.	Jolarpet	957	Transport-cum-Primary Activities-cum-Industry
42.	Namakkal	957	Industry-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum-Services
43.	Pudukkottai	957	Trade & Commerce-cum-Services-cum-Industry
44.	Thallakulam	958	Industry-cum-Services cum-Trade & Commerce
45.	Mettupalayam	961	Trade & Commerce-cum-Services-cum-Industry
46.	Attur	962	Primary Activities-cum-Industry8-cum - Trade & Commerce
47.	Tiruttani	964	Primary Activities-cum-Services-cum-Trade & Commerce
48.	Batalgundu	968	Primary Activities cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Services
49.	Sathiamangalam	969	Primary Activities cum-Industry-cum-Trade & Commerce

STATEMENT VI-12—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
50.	Palani	970	Services-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum Primary Activities
51.	Mannargudi	972	Trade & Commerce cum-services cum-Industry
52.	Nidamangalam	972	Primary Activities-cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Services
53.	Thanjavur (M)	974	Services-cum-Trade & Commerce and Industry
54.	Mayuram	975	Trade & Commerce-cum-Services-cum-Primary Activities-
55.	Cuddalore	976	Services-cum-Industry-cum- Primary Activities
56.	Thiruninravur	976	Industry-cum-Primary Activities - cum-Services
57.	Omalur	977	Industry-cum-Services-cum-Trade & Commerce
58.	Udumalpet	978	Industry-cum-Trade Commerce -cum-Services
59.	Kulithalai	979	Primary Activities-cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Industry
60.	Chidambaram	980	Trade & Commerce-cum-Services-cum-Industry
61.	Tuticorin (M)	980	Industry-cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Services
62.	Perungalathur	986	Primary Activities-cum-Industry cum-Services
63.	Tirunelveli	986	Trade and Commerce cum-Industry-cum-Services
64.	Srirangam	989	Industry-cum-Services-cum-Trade & Commerce
65.	Melur	990	Primary Activities-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum-Services
66.	Shencottah	990	Primary Activities cum-Industry - cum-Services
67.	Krishnagiri	991	Trade & Commerce-cum-Services-cum-Industry
68.	Kaveripattinam	992	Trade & Commerce-cum-Industry-cum-Services
69.	Mana hannallur	998	Primary Activities-cum-Industry-cum-Trade & Commerce
70.	Dharapuram	999	Primary Activities-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum-services
71.	Wandiwash	999	Industry-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum-services
72.	Tirumangalam	1,000	Trade & Commerce-cum-Services-cum-Industry
73.	Ammapettai	1,002	Industry-cum-Primary Activities-cum-Trade and Commerce

STATEMENT VI-12—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
74.	Papanasam	1,003	Primary Activities-cum-services-cum-Trade & Commerce
75.	Usilampatti	1,003	Primary activities-cum-Trade & Com-commerce-cum-Services
76.	Thiruvarur	1,004	Trade & Commerce-cum-services - cum-Primary Activities
77.	Vilathikulam	1,006	Primary Activities-cum-Services-cum-Industry
78.	Nilakkottai	1,010	Trade & Commerce-cum-Primary Activities-cum-services
79.	Thisayanvillai	1,016	Primary Activities-cum-Trade Commerce and Industry
80.	Manamadurai	1,019	Services-cum-Trade & Commerce and Industry
81.	Tiruppathur	1,019	Primary Activities-cum-Services-cum-Trade & Commerce
82.	Tirukkoilur	1,020	Primary Activities-cum-services cum-Trade & Commerce
83.	Srivaikuntam	1,032	,,
84.	Nagapattinam (M)	1,035	Services-cum- Trade & Commerce and Industry
85.	Tenkasi	1,036	Industry-cum-Primary Activities cum-Trade & Commerce
86.	Puduvayal	1,051	Services-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum-Primary Activities
87.	Nazareth	1,062	Industry-cum-Services -cum-Primary Activities
88.	Alagapuram	1,075	Primary Activities cum-Industry-cum-Trade & Commerce
89.	Sathankulam	1,082	Industry-cum-Primary Activities-cum-Services
90.	Eral	1,090	Trade & Commerce-cum-Industry-cum-Primary Activities
91.	Kamuthi	1,111	Services-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum-Primary Activities.
92.	Ponnamaravathi	1,121	rTrade & Commerce-cum-Industry-cum-Primary Activities.
93.	Udangudi	1,146	Primary Activities cum-Industry-cum-Trade and Commerce
94.	Kulasekarapattinam	1,191	Primary Activities-cum-Industry-cum-Services
95.	Porto-Novo	1,199	Primary Activities-cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Industry
96.	Eruvadi	1,285	Primary Activities-cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Industry

Of the 24 mono-functional towns with sex ratios below 900, 9 are primarily industrial, one is a 'transport' town, 4 are services towns and the remaining 10 towns have primary activities as their functional characteristic. The majority of the mono-functional towns with primary activities have mainly agricultural activities, as their functional characteristics have larger sex ratios of over 930. With quite some degree of certainty, therefore, it can be concluded that the sex ratios in industrial towns tends to be lower than that in Agricultural towns. Industry tends to employ more men than primary activities. This broad conclusion is supported by the distribution of towns with primary activities as their main functional characteristic which are bifunctional and multi-functional. In the case of such towns also those with primary activities as their main functional characteristic tend to have higher sex ratios. Among the mono-functional towns, Annamalai Nagar has the smallest sex ratio, while Courtallam has the highest. There are a few industrial towns with comparatively high sex ratios such as Srivilliputhur, Ettayapuram, Kalugumalai, Melapalayam, Paramankurichi, but the industry in these places is the type that employs women in large number than other types of industries since the main products manufactured are handloom cloth, beedies, etc. Among bi-functional towns Sankarapuram has the lowest sex ratio and Thondi has the highest, while among multi-functional towns Abishekapuram has the lowest sex ratio and Eruvadi the highest. There are 55 mono-functional, 20 bi-functional and 25 multi-functional towns with sex ratios greater than 1,000. In other words, the females exceed the males in these towns. These places are mentioned below.

In most of these towns, the high sex ratio is due to migration of males to the adjoining towns in search of employment and therefore female exceed males. In the other towns, the sex ratio is marginally greater than 1,000 except in Ramanathapuram and Tirumangalam where it is equal to 1,000.

Sex Ratio by Age-groups

The sex ratios by age-groups are indicated in Statement VI-13.

The sex ratio is adverse to females in all the age-groups other than 25-29 years. In the age-groups 0-4 and 5-14, the sex ratios are 983 and 978 but it falls to 952 in the age group 15-19. It will be noticed from Statement VI-3 that the age specific death rates is 4.2 per 1,000 among females and 2.1 per 1,000 among males in the age-group 15-19. It is likely that one of the main causes of the higher death rate among females in this age-group is due to premature child bearing. The sex ratio improves in the next age group of 20-24 and exceeds, 1,000 in the age groups 25-29 and 30-39. In fact, these are the only age-groups in which females exceed males. In the age-group 40-49, the sex ratio decreases but there after increases in the age-groups 50-59 and 60+. It is of particular interest that the females decrease rather sharply in the age-group 40-49 and that by the time, the age-group 60+ is reached their number increases rapidly again.

Mono-functional		Bi-functional		Multi-functional	
1		2		3	
1. Chinnalapatti	1,001	1. Ramanathapuram	1,000	1. Tirumangalam	1,000
2. Ambur	1,003	2. Mudukalathur	1,010	2. Ammapettai	1,002
3. Chettipalayam	1,004	3. Tiruvaiyaru	1,010	3. Papanasam	1,003
4. Varadharajapuram	1,004	4. Padmanabhapuram	1,014	4. Usilampatti	1,003
5. Thalayuthu	1,005	5. Polichalur	1,014	5. Thiruvarur	1,004
6. Aruppukottai	1,006	6. Tirupathur	1,019	6. Vilathikulam	1,006
7. Mathur	1,006	7. Adiramapattinam	1,024	7. Nilakkottai	1,010
8. Mallasamudram	1,009	8. Devakottai	1,026	8. Thisayanvilai	1,016
9. Cumbum	1,010	9. Ayyampet	1,028	9. Manamadurai	1,019
10. Akkaraipettai	1,011	10. Ambasamudram	1,031	10. Tiruppathur	1,019
11. Athimarapatti	1,013	11. Thatchanallur	1,031	11. Tirukkoilur	1,020
12. Kumarapalayam	1,016	12. Thiruvidaimarudur	1,032	12. Srivaikuntam	1,032
13. Puliangudi	1,016	13. Arumuganeri	1,070	13. Nagapattinam	1,035
14. Thiruthangal	1,019	14. Kallidaikurichi	1,076	14. Tenkasi	1,036
15. Walajapet	1,019	15. Kandanur	1,079	15. Puduvayal	1,051
16. Morattupalayam	1,020	16. Kottaiyur	1,083	16. Nazareth	1,062
17. Andanapettai	1,021	17. Veeravanallur	1,105	17. Alagapuram	1,075
18. Kadayanallur	1,021	18. Vilangudi	1,147	18. Sathankulam	1,082
19. Konavakorai	1,022	19. Illayankudi	1,194	19. Eral	1,090
20. Thathayyangarpet	1,022	20. Thondi	1,285	20. Kamuthi	1,111
21. Melvisharam	1,024			21. Ponnamaravathi	1,121
22. Perur Chettipalayam	1,024			22. Udangudi	1,146
23. Sembarambakkam	1,026			23. Kulasekarapattinam	1,191
24. Kattuputhur	1,027			24. Porto-Novo	1,199
25. Vedaranyam	1,034			25. Eruvadi	1,285
26. Muthupet	1,042				
27. Thirumullaivasal	1,046				
28. Samsikapuram	1,052				
29. Melmanambedu	1,055				
30. Sriviliputhur	1,055				
31. Ettayapuram	1,060				
32. Kayathar	1,060				
33. Nattarasankottai	1,061				
34. Tranquebar	1,065				
35. Kalugumalai	1,066				
36. Cheyyar	1,071				
37. Palayakayal	1.075				
38. Melapalayam	1,100				
39. Katpadi Extension	1,103				
40. Melnatham	1,114				
41. Kadiapatti	1,123				
42. Alagapuri	1,126				
43. Kanadukathan	1,127				
44. Kuthanallur	1,127				
45. Alwarthirunagiri	1,136				
46. Paramankurichi	1,139				
47. Pallathur	1,162				
48. Madipakkam	1,167				
49. Kilakarai	1,177				
50. Allaganeri	1,184				
51. Pallapatti	1,223				
52. Mudalur	1,248				
53. Kayalpattinam	1,268				
54. Nambuthalai	1,343				
55. Courtallam	1,473				

STATEMENT VI-13

Sex Ratio by Age-Groups

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total	Age-groups 0—4	5—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TAMIL NADU	T	978	983	978	952	994	1,127	1,004	899	910	965
	R	990	987	978	934	1,017	1,170	1,047	933	921	942
	U	951	974	978	988	953	1,041	910	818	881	1,029
Madras	T	904	966	974	970	871	893	802	756	893	1,045
	U	904	966	974	970	871	893	802	756	893	1,045
Chengalpattu	T	948	990	934	914	945	1,084	956	828	869	898
	R	965	1,002	975	889	955	1,165	1,020	865	875	873
	U	916	966	972	957	930	962	848	755	857	957
North Arcot	T	971	991	977	892	979	1,185	1,031	883	873	903
	R	972	991	978	867	984	1,197	1,047	897	871	874
	U	969	992	975	973	966	1,141	969	828	877	1,041
South Arcot	T	969	993	979	901	1,015	1,215	1,021	866	858	823
	R	972	994	978	888	1,024	1,222	1,045	877	856	804
	U	954	985	986	972	971	1,173	881	792	875	959
Dharmapuri	T	696	990	988	823	1,032	1,199	1,041	847	847	900
	R	970	991	989	809	1,036	1,214	1,054	850	844	894
	U	952	972	980	956	992	1,053	913	814	874	981
Salem	T	963	959	972	879	974	1,018	994	911	910	955
	R	967	957	970	848	975	1,118	1,017	940	920	950
	U	953	962	977	966	971	1,082	932	829	874	973
Coimbatore	T	957	974	981	968	937	1,048	944	884	884	967
	R	974	977	979	959	952	1,085	992	943	914	951
	U	926	917	984	983	914	988	865	778	818	1,012
Nilgiris	T	944	996	992	1,015	993	1,039	900	791	721	852
	R	961	988	982	1,021	1,069	1,090	952	824	737	814
	U	927	1,005	1,002	1,009	928	990	848	759	705	895
Madurai	T	986	974	978	947	1,015	1,140	1,009	920	933	1,001
	R	998	978	978	911	1,031	1,162	1,041	966	963	989
	U	964	966	978	1,007	987	1,097	945	828	868	1,027
Tiruchirapalli	T	992	993	975	938	1,017	1,150	1,034	924	937	998
	R	1,000	994	977	928	1,035	1,159	1,051	953	950	989
	U	962	989	965	966	965	1,122	973	820	882	1,033
Thanjavur	T	994	988	981	976	996	1,216	1,061	905	910	946
	R	994	990	978	969	995	1,290	1,070	912	909	930
	U	993	976	993	999	998	1,202	1,022	877	915	1,007
Ramanathapuram	T	1,042	986	984	1,030	1,104	1,212	1,095	1,023	1,020	1,099
	R	1,053	994	987	1,044	1,123	1,220	1,120	1,049	1,034	1,089
	U	1,011	965	977	999	1,057	1,190	1,026	950	977	1,127
Tirunelveli	T	1,042	987	974	1,082	1,143	1,211	1,105	1,000	995	1,072
	R	1,050	986	971	1,094	1,165	1,222	1,127	1,029	1,025	1,056
	U	1,023	991	974	1,060	1,104	1,189	1,061	940	926	1,112
Kanniyakumari	T	972	976	967	1,049	975	997	960	943	902	965
	R	969	973	967	1,041	966	988	959	948	899	949
	U	990	990	967	1,089	1,024	1,047	966	918	915	1,044

The sex ratios by age-groups in the rural are almost similar to the trend discussed but those in the urban areas are slightly different in some of the age-groups. In the urban areas, the sex ratio is comparatively lower in the age-group 20-24. This would be partially explained by the generally higher proportion of males among migrants to the urban areas. In this age-group such migrant males are usually single. In the urban females exceed males only in the age-groups of 25-29 and 60+.

In all the districts, except Madras and Kanniyakumari, females exceed males in the age-group 25-29. The sex ratio in the age-groups 25-29 and 30-39 are the lowest in Madras district, while those of Kanniyakumari district are slightly greater. This period seem to be the ages at which in-migration to the plantation areas of Kanniyakumari and the industrial area of Madras by male workers is largest. The sex ratios by age-groups in Ramanathapuram district is note worthy. The general sex ratio in this district exceeds 1,000 in all the age-groups except 0-4 and 5-14. This is so even in the rural areas. In the urban areas of the district, except in the age-groups 0-4, 5-14, 15-19 40-49 and 50-59, in all the other age groups females exceed males. As mentioned earlier, the males of this district have traditionally been migrating to the adjoining districts in search of employment.

The sex ratios by age groups in the Class-I and the Class-II towns (50,000 to 99,999) are indicated in Statement VI-14.

STATEMENT VI-14

Sex Ratio by Age-Groups in Cities and Classs II Towns

Cities	All Ages	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Class—I										
Madras	904	971	970	871	893	802	756	893	1,045	431
Madurai	949	975	993	911	1,009	946	837	842	1,038	1,061
Coimbatore	894	972	972	842	885	812	732	809	1,042	519
Salem	948	983	961	925	1,049	930	819	867	981	250
Tiruchirapalli	952	967	971	939	1,044	935	826	887	1,105	71
Tuticorin	980	960	1,071	1,000	1,104	1,047	903	804	1,009	375
Nagercoil	994	979	1,092	1,023	1,069	977	894	921	1,062	2,250
Thanjavur	974	984	975	958	1,114	975	877	902	1,026	1,333
Vellore	959	988	986	890	1,103	941	808	908	1,035	1,750
Dindigul	966	960	1,030	1,071	1,227	911	791	875	965	222
Singanallur	931	978	925	886	1,026	940	773	795	1,114	4,000
Tiruppur	928	962	978	952	982	868	822	841	966	1,000
Kumbakonam	993	982	1,081	988	1,190	1,019	852	919	1,016	385
Kancheepuram	967	981	970	975	1,156	957	894	848	954	750
Tirunelveli	986	967	981	986	1,131	1,003	869	945	1,166	200
Erode	921	967	1,020	975	947	833	743	872	965	1,500
Cuddalore	976	969	1,070	966	1,132	1,009	849	888	951	1,000
Class—II—Towns										
Valparai (T.S.)	937	995	1,095	1,144	1,106	880	650	455	920	625
Pollachi (M)	925	974	921	907	1,016	865	793	831	1,057	..
Karaikudi (M)	984	954	971	971	1,207	1,044	903	928	1,076	..
Rajapalayam (M)	983	958	997	1,066	1,168	1,004	893	898	1,002	..
Arcot (M)	953	964	944	824	1,186	986	881	814	1,075	1,000
Nagapattinam (M)	1,035	976	1,086	1,147	1,248	1,068	913	1,050	1,068	..
Coonoor (M)	921	961	986	900	994	882	796	788	91	..
Gudiyatham (M)	972	962	944	347	1,185	962	868	837	1,166	..
Pudukottai (M)	957	961	942	870	1,206	948	865	923	1,037	..
Karur (M)	955	995	965	993	1,048	885	780	940	1,052	..
Ootacamund (M)	913	1,012	981	812	921	825	754	774	924	..
Aruppukottai (M)	1,006	959	914	1,111	1,140	1,092	941	1,036	1,237	..
Virudhunagar (M)	983	971	997	976	1,089	5	861	984	1,123	..
Thiruvannamalai (M)	945	970	910	1,069	1,102	93	788	825	901	..
Sivakasi (M)	957	957	1,009	1,041	979	27	871	933	1,067	..
Villupuram (M)	946	964	955	908	1,026	903	725	764	883	750
Mayuram (M)	975	1,000	871	951	1,167	1,051	841	895	1,015	500
Neyveli (T.S.)	947	980	1,205	2,416	1,466	432	440	1,466	1,449	667
Vaniyambadi (M)	996	1,011	925	955	1,149	1,052	862	878	1,204	1,500
Chidambaram (M)	980	1,036	913	820	1,211	1,019	855	840	1,100	..
Bhavani (P)	935	988	911	924	1,058	867	820	847	963	..
Tiruchendur	989	952	952	1,071	1,223	1,090	881	903	974	..
Bodinayakanur (M)	986	975	981	1,053	1,167	1,009	890	863	1,021	..
Ambur	1,003	993	1,080	1,034	1,145	1,020	870	846	1,117	..
Srivilliputhur (M)	1,055	1,013	1,031	1,175	1,222	1,062	984	982	1,209	..
Palani (M)	970	995	1,053	1,078	1,113	923	796	855	928	1,500
Kadayanallur (M)	1,021	982	1,036	1,074	1,216	1,029	953	961	119	250

Among the Class-I towns Coimbatore and Madras with their highly industrialised society, have the lowest sex ratios. The sex ratios are at the lower end of the scale in the towns of Erode and Tiruppur also. Nagercoil town has the highest sex ratio among the Class-I towns. The sex ratios by age groups in the Class-I towns are conditioned by many factors such as migration, age-specified death rates, for which data are not yet available. No analysis of the sex ratios by age-groups can therefore be attempted here. Among Class-II towns, Ootacamund has the lowest sex ratio and Srivilliputhur the highest.

Changes in Sex ratio, 1901-71

The sex ratio in the districts at each of the Census years from 1901 to 1971 is indicated in Statement VI-15. The rural and urban ratios are also indicated.

The sex ratio in the State has been decreasing with the passage of every Census as may be seen from the statement. The urban sex ratio has generally fallen steadily since 1901, so also the rural except for a slight increase in 1911 from 1,043 to 1,044 and in 1931 from 1,033 to 1,034. During the first 50 years, *i.e.* from 1901 to 1951, females have exceeded males whereas for the past 20 years males have exceeded females. Also, the urban sex ratio has been consistently lower than the rural sex ratio during the past 60 years *i.e.* 1911 onwards. This trend in the sex ratio or a continuous decline is a demographic phenomenon which requires investigation.

STATEMENT VI-15

Changes in Sex Ratio, 1901—1971

State/district	Total Rural Urban	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAMIL NADU . . .	T	978	992	1,007	1,012	1,027	1,029	1,042	1,044
	R	990	1,003	1,014	1,017	1,034	1,033	1,044	1,043
	U	951	963	986	990	997	1,007	1,032	1,047
1. Madras	T	904	901	921	910	899	911	947	983
	U	904	901	921	910	899	911	947	983
2. Chengalpattu . . .	T	948	960	972	970	981	986	994	986
	R	965	966	972	970	982	985	991	983
	U	916	938	973	972	976	992	1,017	1,006
3. North Arcot . .	T	971	989	1,003	992	1,003	1,013	1,022	1,024
	R	972	990	999	990	1,000	1,009	1,013	1,017
	U	969	986	1,019	1,001	1,022	1,040	1,084	1,093
4. South Arcot . . .	T	969	984	997	992	1,004	1,013	1,014	1,014
	R	972	986	997	991	1,005	1,014	1,013	1,012
	U	954	973	998	1,003	994	1,009	1,025	1,040
5. Dharmapuri . . .	T	969	968	979	982	994	1,003	1,014	1,016
	R	970	968	978	982	993	1,003	1,013	1,013
	U	952	967	992	982	1,005	1,005	1,054	1,083
6. Salem	T	963	982	1,001	1,001	1,017	1,013	1,023	1,017
	R	967	988	1,005	1,005	1,021	1,014	1,023	1,034
	U	953	961	984	971	983	997	1,021	1,003
7. Coimbatore . . .	T	957	966	993	994	1,007	1,007	1,027	1,030
	R	974	981	1,005	999	1,017	1,012	1,027	1,029
	U	926	930	945	966	938	965	1,028	1,044
8. Nilgiris	T	944	914	902	858	842	888	868	840
	R	961	923	907	854	835	891	871	818
	U	927	902	891	867	857	881	860	912
9. Madurai . . .	T	886	998	1,009	1,019	1,030	1,031	1,042	1,046
	R	998	1,011	1,019	1,025	1,039	1,038	1,045	1,047
	U	964	971	984	999	998	1,003	1,024	1,037
10. Tiruchirapalli . . .	T	992	1,008	1,017	1,031	1,053	1,049	1,067	1,063
	R	1,000	1,018	1,026	1,038	1,063	1,052	1,070	1,063
	U	962	971	979	997	1,009	1,022	1,045	1,057
11. Thanjavur . . .	T	994	1,016	1,032	1,056	1,086	1,083	1,104	1,105
	R	994	1,019	1,034	1,061	1,094	1,091	1,109	1,105
	U	993	1,004	1,026	1,028	1,046	1,046	1,074	1,108
12. Ramanathapuram . .	T	1,042	1,060	1,090	1,087	1,108	1,103	1,109	1,117
	R	1,053	1,066	1,098	1,093	1,115	1,105	1,112	1,121
	U	1,011	1,042	1,068	1,068	1,081	1,093	1,097	1,096
13. Tirunelveli . . .	T	1,042	1,053	1,057	1,056	1,072	1,050	1,067	1,061
	R	1,051	1,058	1,061	1,058	1,072	1,047	1,069	1,060
	U	1,023	1,041	1,049	1,049	1,072	1,060	1,062	1,065
14. Kanniyakumari . .	T	972	979	980	992	993	981	990	996
	R	969	978	971	986	985	976	985	992
	U	990	987	1,007	1,020	1,030	1,010	1,053	1,059

Upto 1951 Census, the sex ratio was positive, *i.e.*, there were more females than males. Since 1961, the ratio of females to males has decreased. According to the present Census, there are only 978 females for every 1,000 males. In the country as a whole the sex ratio is only 930. In the rural areas of the State, the sex ratio is 990 as against 951 in the urban areas. The districts of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli have recorded the highest sex ratio of 1,042 while Madras city has recorded the lowest ratio of 904, followed by Nilgiris with 944. The sex ratio has declined during the decade, 61-71 in most of the districts, the exceptions being Madras, Dharmapuri and Nilgiris, where the sex ratio has increased. The increase in sex ratio of Madras and Dharmapuri is only marginal. But, in the case of Nilgiris district, the increase is considerable (from 914 in 1961 to 944 in 1971). It is interesting to note that Nilgiris had always recorded a low sex ratio in the previous Censuses and prior to 1951, the sex ratio of this district was lower than 900.

The sex ratio is comparatively less in urban areas in view of the possible in-migration of male population in search of educational and job opportunities. While this is so in all the districts, Kanniyakumari district alone is an exception. In this district, the sex ratio in urban areas is 990 while in rural areas it is only 969. In the earlier decades too, there has been the same trend in this district.

If the entire time span of 1901 to 1971 is considered, ignoring the intermediate change during 1921 to 1931, the increase in the sex ratio of the Nilgiris district is interesting. The increase in the sex ratio in this district of increasing population is an indication of the likelihood of continued growth in population in the next few decades in this district.

AGE STRUCTURE

Importance of Age Data

A subject of fundamental importance and of great interest at all population Censuses is the one pertaining to age, as it has a vital bearing on a wide range of demographic and social phenomena observed. And yet, it is one of the most difficult that could be presented with any great degree of accuracy in a Census report. Participation in reproduction is limited by age and as such age structure of population has influence on the number of babies that can be born at any given point of time. The incidence of mortality has also a bearing on age pattern. The age composition is the result of the birth, death and migration rates that have operated over a period of three to four generations. It is the final record of the effect of historical events that have influenced vital rates during the life time of the living members of population. Hence, a study of age structure of the population and its changes is useful in understanding the three factors *viz.*, fertility, mortality and migration. The age structure is particularly important for the economy of countries like India, which are passing through early stages of demographic transition. A high proportion of the population in the young ages imposes a heavy burden on the economically active population. Such an importance of the age structure of its population made it necessary to have a record of population in different age-groups. So all possible efforts were made to ascertain and record the ages of individuals at the time of Census counting.

Ascertaining of Age at the Censuses:

Let us see what was the question asked at the 1971 Census relating to age. The question sought to ascertain the age at last birth day, which was in accordance with the United Nation's recommendation of the definition of age. The instructions to the enumerators for ascertaining the answer to this question runs as follows:—

"Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday. Very often there is a tendency on the part of the individuals to return 'years running', rather than the 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded.

In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration, their age in completed years should be invariably shown as 'O', as they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'Infant' in brackets. As was stated under general instructions, make sure that infants, even if a day old are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as 'O' only.

Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons particularly in the rural areas cannot give their age correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical events etc. well known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age that may be in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well-known person of the village such as Headman of the village. A person can more easily say whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more accurately."

In the present Census, age was ascertained as on last birth day before 1st April 1971, which was the reference date.

Even at the 1961 Census, the Census enumerators were instructed to record the number of years completed by a person on 1st March, 1961, the then reference date for the census. It was clarified that age meant the age attained by a person on his last birth day. Therefore, the concept of age was substantially the same at both the 1961 and 1971 Censuses. At some of the earlier Censuses, as for example in 1931, the age to the nearest birthday with reference to the Census date was required to be recorded. The nature and definition of age data relating to the six Censuses during 1921-71 are summarised briefly in the following statement.

STATEMENT VI-16

Nature and definition of Age Data during the Six Censuses from 1921 to 1971

Census Year	Question	Nature of definition	Table where available	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1921	7	Completed years	Table VII Part II Imperial Tables	The table is divided into two parts Part I begins with a provincial summary, wherein statistics of every religion returned are given. Part-II deals with the towns treated as "Cities", the city of Madras being excluded since its figures are included in Part-I, In the Provincial summary, details are given for each age upto 5 years of age, thereafter ages are grouped by quinquennial period upto 70 and the reminder shown as 70 and over. In Part I (Districts and States) and in Part II (cities) age periods are given in less detail than in the provincial summary. No single year age data are available.
1931	7	Age nearest birthday	Table VII Part II Imperial Tables	Do.
1941	6	Completed years	Census of India Paper No. 8, 1951 Age Table for Madras Y Sample	Estimated from Y sample (2%) No. single year age data are available.
1951	4	,,	C-V of Part II-B and Census of India No. 3, 1954.	Single year age returns are available for district based on 10% sample. Graduated age data for composite Madras State are available in the Census Papaer.
1961	2	,,	C-IV of Part II-C	Single year age returns are available for the entire population
1971	2	,,	C-IV of Part II-C	This table will be prepared separately for total, rural, and urban population at state level. This is also a very important demographic tables which is used by the Census Actuary. An appendix to this table will also be prepared at the district level giving five year age groups, viz., 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, etc.

The limitations of data on Age Structure

Though Census gave the opportunity of ascertaining the age of every individual enumerated, it had always been the bane of the Indian Censuses that the age returns were most inaccurate. All the niceties about the definition of age appear to be hardly of any consequence, when a majority of the ignorant population of our country is not able to return their ages correctly even to the nearest decade. Several, particularly among the tribal population had no concept of numerals at all. Most people in rural as also among the backward sections of the people in the urban areas, especially those advanced in age were completely ignorant of their ages. In the Indian Society, except among a sophisticated few, birth days are hardly ever celebrated and the date of birth is neither recorded nor remembered. The correct age of a person in terms of years is hardly of any practical use to the rustic villager. Why then should he carry in his head the additional burden of having to remember an unnecessary detail pertaining to age, which is apparently of little use to him? By the physical appearance, one is able to judge whether the appropriate age has been reached to perform one's responsibilities in life. A boy is got married when the elders find from his outward physical appearance that he is grown enough to marry and a suitable match is found. When child marriages are quite common, perhaps the question of marriageable age is of little importance. A girl's suitability for motherhood is determined with reference to the attainment of puberty. It matters little what the age of the boy or girl is—16, 18, 19, 20, or 25; hardly anyone knows, except that it is generally ensured that the girl is much younger than the boy. When a person grows very old, he may have flickering memories of the occurrences with which certain events of his part of life were associated with such as for example, that he was married when a great cyclone occurred or that his first child was born when the great famine epidemic took heavy toll of life in the village and so on. If you ask his age his answer will be "How should I know". If you still press for a definite reply, he will say may be, my age is about 30 or 40 years. By his side will be standing his son, who by his very physical appearance will be not less than 45 or 50 years of age. Such a thing has been observed during the actual Census enumeration quite often. In a vast majority of cases the incorrect ages returned were not on account of any wilful understating or overstating, but due to sheer ignorance. But there are also cases of wilful understating of ages by women folks more in urban areas than in rural areas.

Methods adopted in eliciting correct age

And so the census has always recognised the difficulty involved in eliciting correct age. The difficulties of an enumerator to ascertain the age of the persons enumerated are many. As such, the memory of the persons enumerated was stimulated by referring to historical incidents or religious events, which have happened in the State, district or taluk. Actually, a List of outstanding occurrences was prepared District-wise, arranged chronologically and supplied to the enumerators. The intention was that the persons will be able to correlate childhood to any event in the list,

which will help them in fixing their age nearer to accuracy. This itself presupposes that age recording can only be approximate. In the course of Census Enumeration, we have come across instances, where the wife's age is 25, while her child's age is 17. A good deal of effort is needed to correct the ages of mother, father and the children, but again they are only approximations. The only consolation that can be drawn from Census Statistics is that age will atleast approximately fall in groups of 0-4 and 5-9, so that a composite picture of the age returns can be obtained.

A more successful method, of ascertaining the age of the ignorant was to ask their ages with reference to a well-known person of the village such as the village headman, karnam or a leading ryot of known age. A villager could easily answer if he was older or younger than the other persons and in what stage of life one was, when the other was born etc. Though all these methods were adopted to ascertain the age of the ignorant, it has to be recorded without any hesitation that by and large, the enumerator hardly indulged in a long argument or questioning about the age of persons at the time of enumeration. As regards the elders, the enumerator made a rough assessment of the age from the physical appearance and asked the enumerated to confirm the age so estimated. The answer in most cases will be an affirmative nod, for he can hardly controvert. Therefore, in a vast majority of cases the ages recorded depended on the ability of an enumerator to guess the age correctly. While he did make a fairly good guess, he had the natural temptation, particularly while estimating the higher ages, of putting down the ages to the nearest 0 or 5. Another cause of inaccuracy of age returns is the tendency to give the running years rather than completed years, which is quite common. A child less than one year is more likely to be given as one year old child. A child who has completed 5 years and running the sixth year is likely to be returned as 6 years old and so on. In the younger age groups of below 10 years, there is likelihood of the age being better remembered by parents or the children themselves, if they were school-going and hence it is expected that the age returns in respect of those below 10 years of age may be more accurate.

Tabulation of Age Data:

In the 1941 Census, due to World War II the material collected was not tabulated for age except for a few areas. Even for these areas, the usual age tabulation for the complete count was made for a few units only and for others, the age tabulation was carried out on a sample basis. After 1948, the position was re-examined and age tables by single years of age based on a 2% sample, known as the 'Y' sample were prepared and published. In 1951, the age tables for 1941 Census for the erstwhile Madras State were published and the figures in these tables were estimated from the information provided by the Y sample. In the same census period, a further step was taken by instituting a systematic sampling scheme for single year age tabulation, on a count y-wide scale. For the first time, the 1951 Census furnished population by single years of age for every district, on the basis of 10% sample. Further, an attempt was made to prepare age tables after adjusting inaccuracies in the age data and the single year age tables were published for States and India as a whole. While misstatement of age has been accounted for, no allowance was made for omissions in enumeration. These tables related to the composite Madras State and had to be reconstructed for the present Madras State.

In the 1961 Census the sampling scheme of 1951 Census was dropped and single year age tabulation was done for the entire population on a full count basis. In the present Census of 1971, the proposal was to furnish population by single years of age for the State on the basis of 10% sample for rural and 20% for urban throughout India. But in Tamil Nadu in view of the importance of single year age data, sorting and tabulation has been done on a full count basis for the entire population and the tables prepared accordingly. Thus, the age data can be collected fairly extensively for the last six Censuses and the material is extensive enough for a study of the peculiarities of the age returns of Tamil Nadu in the various age sectors and for drawing inferences about the plausible method of correcting them.

The Nature of the Age Returns:

Even in the case of statistically advanced countries, biases in the Census age returns are inherent. These are, however, of a moderate degree and do not affect their usefulness so seriously, as they do in the case of countries like India. They are usually due to the following reasons: (i) ignorance of age (ii) deliberate misstatement (iii) omission in enumeration (iv) failure to reckon precise age due to misunderstanding of the question and (v) the manner of obtaining information from the informant. In India, due to large-scale illiteracy, people are ignorant of their own age. In view of general ignorance of age, the age returns would still fell much below the level of accuracy of the age returns of advanced countries. While ascertaining the age, certain age digits come to have a heavy concentration, whereas in the case of other digits, the number gets depleted.

Let us examine the picture presented by the ages returned at the 1971 Census.

Census Count by Single Year of Age

In 1971 Census, though the data on Single Year Age returns has been suggested to be prepared on a sample basis. Tamil Nadu has prepared the data on a full count basis. The following statement gives the single year age returns for Tamil Nadu as a whole in 1971.

If the above returns are represented by a graph the picture will be as in the figure on the graph sheet appended, which gives an idea of the pattern of age bias. A clear lumping of figures at 0s and 5s is visible. On the other hand, age 1 and 9 seems to be least favoured. Ages ending in 2 and 8 are in preference and then those ending with 3. As regards those for which there is an aversion, apart from the aversion noticed in respect of ages ending in 1 and 9, are the numbers ending

STATEMENT VI—17

Census Count by Single Year of Age — 1971, Tamil Nadu

Age	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0	1,065,363	529,770	536,098
1	733,749	372,408	361,341
2	1,230,612	626,997	603,615
3	1,238,212	615,809	622,403
4	1,123,705	574,163	549,542
5	1,177,160	596,117	581,043
6	1,084,618	561,308	523,310
7	1,124,208	559,856	564,352
8	1,132,242	562,096	570,146
9	906,186	457,181	449,005
10	1,323,810	640,547	683,263
11	652,643	336,352	316,291
12	1,226,479	632,265	594,214
13	821,295	420,500	400,795
14	721,253	376,236	345,017
15	929,594	492,000	437,594
16	704,686	360,319	344,367
17	601,192	298,210	302,982
18	806,010	404,317	401,693
19	552,475	286,544	265,931
20	990,192	454,491	535,701
21	561,914	304,686	257,228
22	917,575	454,577	462,998
23	612,106	321,502	290,604
24	451,241	236,254	214,987
25	1,396,473	619,254	777,219
26	478,860	234,434	244,426
27	558,681	283,498	275,183
28	638,592	295,548	343,044
29	280,990	143,586	137,404
30	1,553,777	714,456	839,321
31	208,904	119,211	89,693
32	549,983	285,831	264,152
33	271,007	147,446	123,561
34	217,982	116,069	101,913
35	1,559,347	768,694	790,653
36	313,702	160,417	153,205
37	323,170	179,146	144,024
38	428,410	212,692	215,718
39	187,364	97,723	89,641
40	1,476,187	739,793	736,394
41	130,991	76,805	54,186
42	338,336	187,540	150,796
43	179,948	99,272	180,676
44	124,489	68,721	55,768
45	1,298,503	675,809	622,694
46	176,759	97,164	79,595
47	198,162	116,117	82,045
48	282,056	149,046	133,010
49	122,817	69,308	53,509
50	1,162,024	576,217	585,807
51	88,090	52,528	35,562

STATEMENT VI-17—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
52	201,553	113,947	87,606
53	99,192	58,229	40,963
54	102,024	58,735	43,289
55	767,069	392,426	374,643
56	124,250	68,778	55,472
57	99,184	59,318	39,866
58	140,582	74,431	66,421
59	61,621	35,585	26,036
60	800,195	389,916	410,279
61	52,099	31,616	20,483
62	106,875	61,699	45,176
63	55,042	33,126	21,916
64	42,940	25,742	17,198
65	418,562	208,949	209,613
66	37,469	21,235	61,234
67	44,976	26,621	18,355
68	50,776	25,780	24,996
69	23,896	13,099	10,797
70	309,746	149,754	159,992
71	19,837	12,940	7,347
72	34,245	19,377	14,868
73	14,149	8,605	5,544
74	12,071	7,228	4,843
75	129,739	64,901	64,838
76	13,441	7,651	5,790
77	7,406	4,620	2,786
78	11,615	6,193	5,422
79	5,150	3,049	2,101
80	95,168	43,680	51,488
81	3,788	2,172	1,616
82	6,619	3,596	3,023
83	2,974	1,788	1,186
84	2,800	1,658	1,142
85	28,067	13,118	14,949
86	2,659	1,415	1,244
87	2,266	1,286	980
88	1,899	914	985
89	1,097	555	542
90	17,157	7,193	9,964
91	535	265	270
92	988	479	509
93	502	234	268
94	354	175	179
95	3,777	1,665	2,112
96	567	253	314
97	411	225	186
98	558	226	332
99	296	134	162
100	1,624	711	913
101	207	94	113
102	173	89	84
103	73	31	42
104	48	23	25
105	253	130	123
106	32	21	11
107	20	9	11

STATEMENT VI-17—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4
108	29	13	16
109	14	6	8
110	154	66	88
111	11	10	1
112	15	8	7
113	5	3	2
114	1	..	1
115	25	16	9
116	1	1	..
117	6	4	2
118	5	3	2
119	..	..	..
120	52	24	28
121	2	1	1
122	2	1	1
123	2	1	1
124	..	..	..
125	15	7	8
126	1	..	1
127	..	..	..
128	..	..	..
129	..	..	..
130	6	2	4
131	..	..	..
132	..	..	..
133	..	..	..
134	..	..	..
135	1	..	1
136	..	..	..
137	1	1	..
138	..	..	..
139	..	..	..
140	1	1	..
A.N.S.	3,304	1,783	1,521
All ages	41,199,168	20,828,021	20,371,147

in 4 and 7. Considerable lump is observed at the age of 18, apparently, as it is the cross line for one to attain majority. 18 seems to be particularly favoured by the females, for whom this age appears to be important as that which is coming to be accepted as the normal marriageable age of girls. All these digital references really refer to-deliberate preference for certain digits in returning are and avoiding ohers. There is also a tendency to mistate age, *e.g.* women may understate their ages, while young men may tend to overstate them or old persons may exaggerate their age. Some of the distributions may be caused by omissions in enumeration.

The Centenarian Population of Tamil Nadu

It is interesting that the maximum age returned in Tamil Nadu is 140. The centenarian population of Tamil Nadu accounts for a total of 2,779 constituting 1,277 males and 1,502 females. Corresponding figures for 1961 Census were 2,253 persons, of 890 males and 1,363 females. Thus, an increase of 23.35% has been made during this decade. During 1971 Census, Coimbatore has returned the highest number of centenarians *i.e.* 375 followed by Tirunelveli 352. The other districts which have returned a large number of centenarians are in order—Salem 334, Madurai 283, Dharmapuri 257 and North Arcot 247. The lowest number of centenarians has been recorded in Kanniyakumari *viz.*, 52 persons constituting 22 males and 30 females.

The highest single age return recorded is 140 years —a male by name Narayana Pothi in Tiruvidankode village of Kalkulam taluk in Kanniyakumari district, who had been expired unfortunately, quite recently. The next highest single year age return is 137, recorded in North Arcot by name Sri Murugaiyan of Sendatour village of Gudiyatham taluk. It is notable that the proportion of female centenarians outnumbers the males and it will substantiate the general dictum that men predecease women.

Stratumwise 2,040 centenarians live in rural areas as against 739, living in the urban areas. Among the rural centenarians, 995 are males and the rest *i.e.* 1045 are females. Their contemporaries in urban area are 282 males and 457 females.

The correctness of these age returns cannot however be vouchsafed. The above figures only go to show the doubtful credulity of the age returns.

To what extent there have been the heapings of ages and to what extent there have been preference for certain digits is a field for the expert trained in the task to go into. To study the extent of error in the submission of age returns, there are a number of indices. These are the well-known Whipple's index of concentration of ages and Myer's index of digital preference, the United Nations Secretariat index etc. The application of these indices and the preparation of smoothed ages for the State of Tamil Nadu would be taken up later and published for all India.

Age Distribution

The distribution of the population by age-groups according to the 1971 Census in India and in Tamil Nadu is indicated in Statement VI-18.

STATEMENT VI-18

Distribution of Population by Age-Groups

Age-Groups	India		Tamil Nadu	
	Population	Proportion %	Population	Proportion %
1	2	3	4	5
0—14	230,334,822	42·01	15,562,040	37·77
15—19	47,468,232	8·66	3,593,957	8·72
20—24	43,101,354	7·86	3,533,028	8·57
25—29	40,820,450	7·45	3,353,596	8·14
30—39	69,086,719	12·60	5,613,646	13·63
40—49	51,172,767	9·34	4,328,248	10·51
50—59	33,359,313	6·09	2,845,859	6·91
60+	32,699,731	5·97	2,365,490	5·74
Age not stated	116,264	0·02	3,304	0·01
TOTAL:	548,159,652	100·00	41,199,168	100·00

The distribution of population by age-groups in Tamil Nadu follows the all India pattern. The largest proportion of 37.77% of population is in the young age-group of 0-14. The next highest proportion of 13.63% is in the age-group 30-39. It is generally assumed that the working age-group in India is 15-59, which leaves those in the age-group 0-14 and 60+, as not in the working age-group. The latter population is assumed as the depending on those in the working age-group of 15-59. This relationship is expressed by the statistics called the Dependency ratio which is defined as the ratio of the population in the age-groups 0-14 and 60+ (*i.e.* dependent population) to the population in the working ages of 15-59. For our purpose the population whose ages have not been stated are included within the working population. The Dependency ratio is therefore calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Population in the age-group 0-14 and 60+} \times 100}{\text{Working population in the age-groups 15-59 including age not stated}}$$

The Dependency ratio therefore indicates the number of dependents per 100 working population. The Dependency ratio in the country and in Tamil Nadu are therefore as follows:

	Working population	Dependent population	Dependency ratio
India	285,003,057	262,946,752	92
Tamil Nadu	23,271,638	17,927,530	77

It will be noticed that the dependency ratios of the country is rather very high in comparison with that of Tamil Nadu. This aspect of the age distribution will be considered in greater detail later in this Chapter.

The distribution of population in Tamil Nadu by age groups in the rural and urban areas is indicated in Statement VI-19.

STATEMENT VI-19

Distribution of Population by age-groups in the rural and urban areas in Tamil Nadu

Age-group	Rural						Urban					
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—14	10,915,048	37.99	5,510,363	38.16	5,404,685	37.81	4,646,992	37.28	2,351,242	36.80	2,295,750	37.79
15—19	2,386,753	8.31	1,234,062	8.55	1,152,691	8.06	1,207,204	9.68	607,328	9.50	599,876	9.87
20—24	2,311,358	8.04	1,145,922	7.94	1,165,436	8.15	1,221,670	9.80	625,588	9.79	596,082	9.81
25—29	2,298,777	8.00	1,059,567	7.34	1,239,210	8.67	1,054,819	8.46	516,753	8.09	538,066	8.86
30—39	3,926,018	13.66	1,918,173	13.28	2,007,845	14.05	1,687,628	13.54	883,512	13.83	804,116	13.24
40—49	3,087,101	10.74	1,597,047	11.06	1,490,054	10.42	1,241,147	9.96	682,528	10.68	558,619	9.19
50—59	2,081,602	7.24	1,083,844	7.51	997,758	6.98	764,257	6.13	406,350	6.36	357,097	5.89
60+	1,725,351	6.01	888,521	6.15	836,830	5.85	640,139	5.14	315,438	4.94	324,701	5.34
Age not stated	2,326	0.01	1,228	0.01	1,098	0.01	978	0.01	555	0.01	423	0.01
TOTAL:	28,734,334	100.00	14,438,727	100.00	14,295,607	100.00	12,464,834	100.00	6,389,294	100.00	6,075,540	100.00

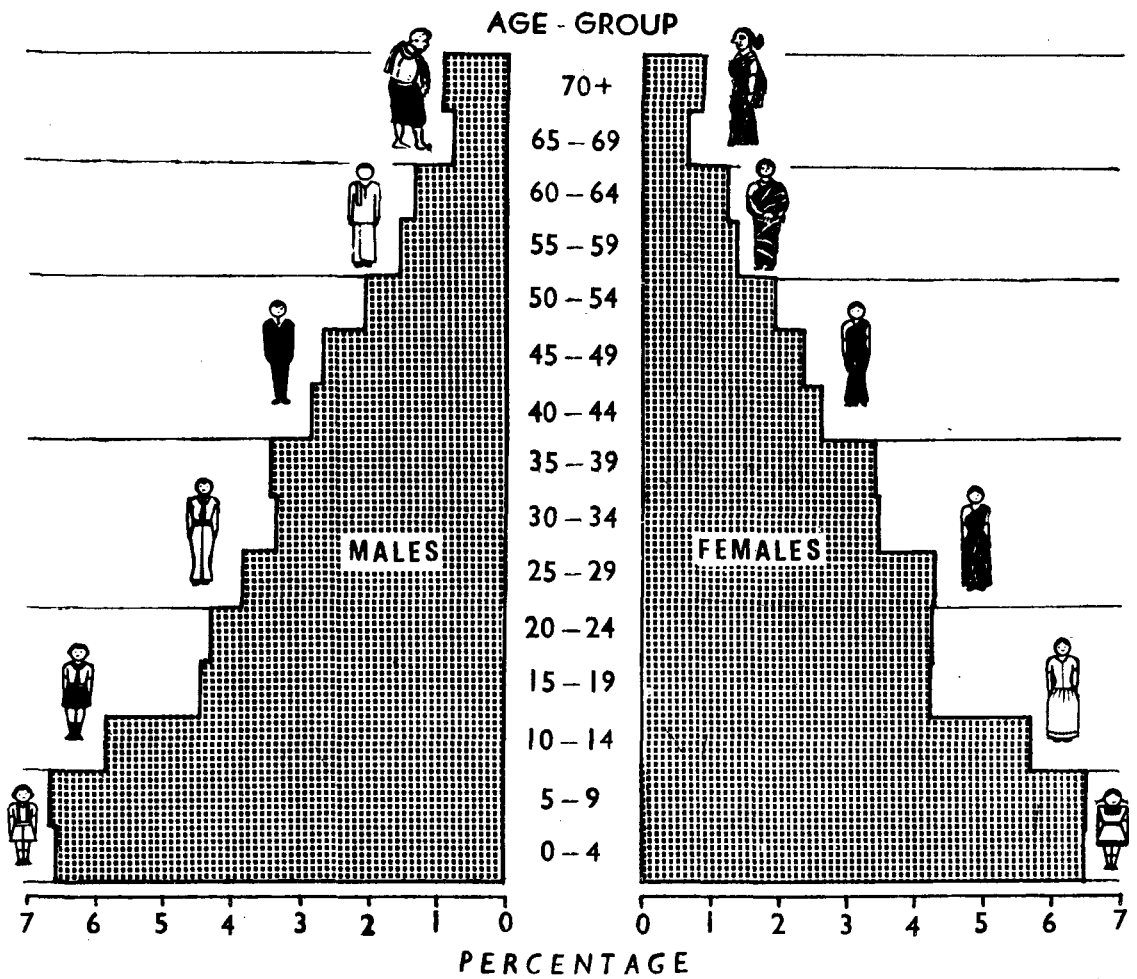
The dependency ratios in the rural and urban areas are 79 and 74 respectively. In Tamil Nadu 43.51% of the population are in the age-groups of 0-14 and 60+, which are assumed as the non-working age-groups. In the rural and urban areas when considered separately, the corresponding proportions are 44.0% and 42.42% respectively. Nearly half the population is, therefore, in the non-working age-groups resulting in the dependency ratios close to 100. It is, however, necessary to mention that even in the age-groups of 0-14 and 60+. Persons have been recorded as workers, mostly as Cultivators, Agricultural labourers or in Plantations, Forestry, Fishing and allied activities. Hence the dependency ratio based on the actual number of workers and non-workers returned during the Census count shows that there are 1795 dependents for every 1000 workers in the State. The ratio of dependents in the urban area is higher than that in the rural area. Figuratively the dependency ratio of the urban area is 2307 as against 1619 of rural area.

The distribution of the population by age groups in the districts of Tamil Nadu is indicated in Statement VI-20.

The pattern of distribution of population by age-groups in the districts largely follows that of the State. Madras district has the lowest proportion of population in the age-group 0-14 and Dharmapuri district the highest. In the age-groups 20-24 and 25-29, Madras has the highest proportions of population.

The distribution of population by age-groups in the cities is indicated in Statement VI-21.

AGE PYRAMID 1971



STATEMENT VI-20

Percentage distribution of Population by Age-groups in the districts

State/District	Total Population	Population and proportion to total population							
		0—14		15—19		20—24		25—29	
		Population	% of Population	Population	% of Population	Population	% of population	population	% of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAMIL NADU . . .	41,199,168	15,562,040	37.7	3,593,957	8.7	3,533,028	8.5	3,353,596	8.0
1. Madras . . .	2,469,449	866,001	35.1	244,967	9.9	272,399	11.0	228,654	9.3
2. Chengalpattu . . .	2,907,599	1,122,892	38.6	239,305	8.2	253,226	8.7	246,864	8.5
3. North Arcot . . .	3,755,797	1,476,430	39.3	315,021	8.4	303,965	8.1	292,656	7.8
4. South Arcot . . .	3,617,723	1,404,085	38.8	2,95,279	8.2	291,999	8.1	291,698	8.0
5. Dharmapuri . . .	1,677,775	711,664	42.4	133,613	8.0	124,142	7.4	125,075	7.5
6. Salem	2,992,616	1,099,925	36.8	266,828	8.9	261,390	8.7	249,197	8.3
7. Coimbatore . . .	4,373,178	1,542,346	35.3	398,251	9.1	393,667	9.0	378,014	8.6
8. Nilgiris . . .	494,015	200,314	40.6	49,935	10.1	46,569	9.4	41,673	8.5
9. Madurai . . .	3,938,197	1,522,299	38.6	332,020	8.4	237,645	8.6	324,939	8.3
10. Tiruchirapalli . . .	3,848,816	1,407,051	36.6	314,204	8.2	327,352	8.5	316,219	8.2
11. Thanjavur . . .	3,840,732	1,435,761	37.4	336,238	8.8	317,731	8.3	302,286	7.9
12. Ramanathapuram . .	2,860,207	1,110,840	38.8	239,905	8.4	230,014	8.1	222,111	7.8
13. Tirunelveli . . .	3,200,515	1,198,846	37.5	294,876	9.2	255,787	8.0	242,273	7.6
14. Kanniyakumari . . .	1,222,549	463,586	37.9	133,551	10.9	117,142	9.6	91,937	7.5

STATEMENT VI-20—*Contd.*

State/District	Population and proportion to total population									
	30—39		40—49		50—59		60+		Age not stated	
	Population	% of population	Population	% of population	Population	% of population	Population	% of population	Population	% of population
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
TAMIL NADU .	5,613,646	13.6	4,328,248	10.5	2,845,859	7.0	2,365,490	6.0	3,304	N
1. Madras . .	348,285	14.1	237,458	9.6	147,047	6.0	124,472	5.0	166	N
2. Chengalpattu .	402,376	13.8	298,579	10.3	188,022	6.5	156,237	5.4	98	N
3. North Arcot .	507,306	13.5	393,040	10.5	255,935	6.8	211,033	5.6	411	N
4. South Arcot . .	506,948	14.0	386,860	10.7	252,367	7.0	188,036	5.2	451	N
5. Dharmapuri . .	218,262	13.0	160,366	9.6	104,749	6.2	99,724	5.9	180	N
6. Salem . .	409,960	13.7	311,497	10.4	210,524	7.1	183,119	6.1	176	N
7. Coimbatore . .	603.645	13.8	467,605	10.7	314,564	7.2	274,477	6.3	342	N
8. Nilgiris . .	64,636	13.1	46,591	9.4	25,886	5.2	18,390	3.7	21	N
9. Madurai .	535,784	13.6	416,698	10.6	268,183	6.8	200,380	5.1	249	N
10. Tiruchirapalli .	544,093	14.1	426,330	11.1	289,161	7.5	224,100	5.8	306	N
11. Thanjavur . .	538,237	14.0	415,619	10.8	270,147	7.0	224,278	5.8	435	N
12. Ramanathapuram .	378,872	13.2	304,700	10.6	206,316	7.2	167,418	5.9	31	N
13. Tirunelveli . .	410,563	12.8	344,338	10.8	234,952	7.3	218,515	6.8	365	N
14. Kanniyakumari .	144,679	11.9	118,567	9.7	78,006	6.4	75,044	6.1	63	N

STATEMENT VI-21

Percentage distribution of population by age-groups in the cities

State/City	Total Population	Population and proportion to total population							
		0—14		15—19		20—24		25—29	
		Population	% of population	Population	% of population	Population	% of population	Population	% of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAMIL NADU	41,199,168	15,562,040	37.7	3,593,957	8.7	3,533,028	8.5	3,353,596	8.0
1. Madras	2,469,449	866,001	35.1	244,967	9.9	272,399	11.0	228,654	9.3
2. Madurai	549,114	206,763	37.6	57,566	10.5	54,400	9.9	44,310	8.1
3. Coimbatore	356,368	127,429	35.8	36,462	10.2	39,122	11.0	31,373	8.8
4. Salem	308,716	117,138	37.9	29,236	9.5	30,254	9.8	25,427	8.2
5. Tiruchirapalli	307,400	109,476	35.6	32,331	10.5	31,787	10.4	24,963	8.1
6. Tuticorin	155,310	57,515	37.0	16,102	10.4	14,373	9.3	11,827	7.6
7. Nagercoil	141,288	52,868	37.4	15,469	10.9	13,252	9.4	10,670	7.6
8. Thanjavur	140,547	52,884	37.6	14,746	10.5	12,967	9.3	10,573	7.5
9. Vellore	139,082	52,227	37.6	14,175	10.2	14,249	10.2	11,325	8.1
10. Dindigul	128,429	50,510	39.3	12,309	9.6	12,175	9.5	10,515	8.2
11. Singanallur	112,206	38,976	34.7	11,948	10.2	11,478	10.2	9,855	8.8
12. Tiruppur	113,302	40,785	36.0	10,793	9.5	11,070	9.8	10,576	9.3
13. Kumbakonam	113,130	41,498	36.7	10,717	9.5	10,365	9.2	8,235	7.3
14. Kanchipuram	110,657	39,236	35.5	9,637	8.7	10,566	9.5	8,729	7.9
15. Tirunelveli	108,498	38,987	35.9	10,589	9.8	9,809	9.0	8,628	8.0
16. Erode	105,111	37,786	36.0	10,222	9.7	11,288	10.7	9,589	9.1
17. Cuddalore	101,335	40,284	39.7	10,100	10.0	9,436	9.3	7,379	7.3

STATEMENT VI-21—*Contd.*

State/City	Population and proportion to total population									
	30—39		40—49		50—59		60+		Age not stated	
	Population	% of population	Population	% of population	Population	% of population	Population	% of population	Population	% of population
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
TAMIL NADU	5,631,646	13.6	4,328,248	10.5	2,845,859	7.0	2,365,490	6.0	3,304	N
1. Madras	348,285	14.1	237,458	9.6	147,047	6.0	124,472	5.0	166	N
2. Madurai	70,592	12.9	55,560	10.1	33,673	6.1	26,149	4.8	101	N
3. Coimbatore	49,048	13.8	35,342	9.9	20,474	5.7	17,077	4.8	41	N
4. Salem	41,265	13.4	30,456	9.9	18,910	6.1	15,875	5.2	15	N
5. Tiruchirapalli	41,327	13.4	31,528	10.3	19,713	6.4	16,260	5.3	15	N
6. Tuticorin	19,634	12.6	16,681	10.7	10,650	6.9	8,517	5.5	11	N
7. Nagercoil	17,646	12.5	13,768	9.7	8,871	6.3	8,718	6.2	26	N
8. Thanjavur	18,160	12.9	14,060	10.0	8,975	6.4	8,161	5.8	21	N
9. Vellore	18,545	13.3	13,296	9.6	8,195	5.9	7,059	5.1	11	N
10. Dindigul	17,213	13.4	12,384	9.6	7,438	5.8	5,874	4.6	11	N
11. Singanallur	15,692	14.0	12,345	11.0	7,007	6.3	5,350	4.8	5	N
12. Tiruppur	15,962	14.1	11,333	10.0	7,147	6.3	5,634	5.0	2	N
13. Kumbakonam	14,794	13.1	11,935	10.5	7,967	7.0	7,601	6.7	18	N
14. Kanchipuram	15,209	13.7	12,362	11.2	8,069	7.3	6,842	6.2	7	N
15. Tirunelveli	14,748	13.6	11,574	10.7	7,425	6.8	6,732	6.2	6	N
16. Erode	14,764	14.0	10,400	9.9	6,153	5.9	4,899	4.7	10	N
17. Cuddalore	12,608	12.4	9,681	9.6	6,275	6.2	5,568	5.5	4	N

N—Negligible percentage.

The city/town have a more aged population than the rest of the State since the proportions in the working age-groups 15-59 are generally higher than the average. The proportion of population in the age-group 15-59 in the city/towns are as follows—Madras—59.9%, Madurai 57.6%, Coimbatore 59.4%, Salem 56.9%, Tiruchirapalli 59.1%, Tuticorin 58%, Nagercoil 56.4%, Thanjavur-56.6%, Vellore 57.3%, Dindigul 58.1%, Singanallur 50.5%, Tiruppur 59%, Kumbakonam 56.6%, Kanchipuram 58.3%, Tirunelveli-57.9%, Erode 59.3% and Cuddalore 54.8%. Madras city has the highest proportion of working population closely followed by Comibatore town. The proportion of population in the age-groups 20-24, is the highest in Madras and Coimbatore and that in the age group 25-29 and 30-39 are the highest in Madras and Tiruppur. The proportions in the city/town of persons in the age-group 15-59 are higher than the average because of migration to the city/town of persons seeking employment.

The following table gives the percentage distribution of population among the different age-groups during 1971 and 1961, omitting the category "Age not stated" which has got a negligible percentage of persons.

STATEMENT VI-22

Percentage distribution of population of Tamil Nadu among different Age-groups

Age-groups	Percentage	
	1971	1961
0—4	13.1	13.7
5—14	24.7	23.9
15—24	17.3	17.3
25—34	14.9	15.7
35—44	12.3	12.2
45—54	9.0	8.9
55—64	5.5	5.3
65+	3.2	3.0

The percentage rises by a fairly high degree from the age-group 0-4 to the age group 5-14 and then gradually decreases in the higher age-groups. The persons in the age-group 0-4 may be called as infants and young children those in the age group 5-14 as boys and girls, those in 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 age groups as young men and women, those in 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 as middle aged men and women, and those in 55 to 64 and 65 and higher age-groups, as elderly persons. It is observed that young men and women form the highest percentage of the total population in the state (32.2 percent) followed by boys and girls (24.7 percent), then by middle aged men and women (21.3 percent), infants and young children (13.1 per cent) and elderly persons (8.7 per cent).

We may now discuss the age structure of the population under the following five broad categories (1) Infants and young children (2) boys and girls (3) young men and women (4) middle aged men and women and (5) elderly porsons.

Percentage distribution of Infants and young children:

The table below gives the percentage distribution of infants and young children in the general population of the State and in each of the districts during 1971, 1961 & 1951.

STATEMENT VI-23

Percentage distribution of infants and young children

	1971	1961	1951
STATE	13.1	13.7	12.1
Madras	11.9	13.2	9.2
Chengalpattu	13.7	14.1	11.9
North Arcot	13.7	14.7	12.7
South Arcot	14.0	14.3	12.8
Dharmapuri	14.4	14.1	12.1
Salem	12.1		
Coimbatore	11.3	12.7	11.9
Nilgiris	13.4	15.2	12.9
Madurai	13.7	13.9	12.5
Tiruchirapalli	13.0	13.0	11.9
Thanjavur	12.7	13.2	11.4
Ramanathapuram	14.1	13.9	12.5
Tirunelveli	13.2	13.0	12.1
Kanniyakumari	13.1	14.1	15.2

It will be seen from above, that there has been a definite decrease though slight, in the proportion of infants and children in the State as well as in all other districts, except Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, when compared to the increased trend noticed in the State as well as districts except Kanniyakuamri, during 1951-1961. The general decrease perhaps can be attributed to the impact of family planning and birth control. It is interesting to note a steady and continuous decrease in the proportion of infants and children in Kanniyakumari district since 1951, as compared to other districts which have recorded an increase between 1951 to 1961, followed by a decrease during 1961-1971.

Percentage distribution of boys and girls:

The following table compares the proportion of boys and grils in the population in the age-groups 5-14 in 1971 with the 1951 and 1961 Census figures—

STATEMENT VI-24

	1971	1961	1951
STATE	24.7	23.9	24.1
Madras	23.2	23.0	22.2
Chingalpattu	23.9	23.4	23.8
North Arcot	25.6	24.4	25.0
South Arcot	24.8	23.3	23.2
Dharmapuri	28.0	25.0	25.6
Salem	24.7		
Coimbatore	24.0	24.1	24.8
Nilgiris	27.1	26.1	22.0
Madurai	25.0	24.0	25.0
Tiruchirapalli	23.6	22.7	23.4
Thanjavur	24.6	23.4	22.9
Ramanathapuram	24.8	23.6	23.6
Tirunelveli	24.2	24.1	23.7
Kanniyakumari	24.8	27.1	25.1

In the state as whole, there is an increase of 0.8 per cent in respect of the proportion of boys and girls between 1961 and 1971, whereas a slight decline of 0.2 per cent can be found in the proportion during 1951. It is observed that the variation in the proportion of boys and girls has been less than one point in the following districts: Madras, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli. There is a very little variation in the case of Coimbatore and Tirunelveli districts.

In Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Thanjavur, and Ramanathapuram districts, the proportion has increased by 1 to 1.5 points. It is interesting to note that in Kanniyakumari district the proportion has decreased by 2.3 points from 27.1 to 24.8 during 1961 and 1971, whereas during 1951 and 1961 the same district shows an increase of two points from 25.1 to 27.1. So also in Madurai districts the proportion which has declined by unity from 25.0 to 24.0 during 1951 and 1961, has again increased to 25.0 between 1961 and 1971.

Percentage distribution of Young men and women

The proportion of young men and women in the age groups 15-24 and 25-34 in the State and districts during 1971, 1961 and 1951 is as follows—

STATEMENT VI-25

Percentage distribution of young men and women

	1971	1961	1951
STATE	32.2	33.0	33.6
Madras	37.4	37.6	38.9
Chengalpattu	32.4	33.1	33.7
North Arcot	31.0	31.6	33.3
South Arcot	31.3	32.2	33.3
Dharmapuri	29.4	32.5	32.9
Salem	32.9		
Coimbatore	33.7	33.7	33.6
Nilgiris	34.5	34.8	32.3
Madurai	32.0	33.6	33.2
Tiruchirapalli	32.0	33.4	33.7
Thanjavur	31.9	32.8	34.4
Ramanathapuram	30.7	32.7	32.5
Tirunelveli	31.0	32.0	32.8
Kanniyakumari	33.8	31.3	33.6

Except for an increase of 2.5 points in Kanniyakumari district, there is a general steady decline in the proportion of population belonging to this category. There is no variation at all in the case of Coimbatore district. It may be seen from above, that in the districts of Nilgiris, Madurai and Ramanathapuram, there has been a decrease in the proportion during 1961 and 1971, in contrast to an increase in the same districts, between 1951 and 1961, whereas in Kanniyakumari district, there was a decrease in proportion between 1951 and 1961 and an increase in proportion during 1961 to 1971.

Nothing a similar general decline, the 1951 census report for Madras State states "there is a decrease in the proportion of the population in this age-groups due to the increase in the proportion in the higher age-groups. As longevity increase, the proportions in the higher age-groups increase and there is a decrease in the age-group 15-34. The largest proportion of the population is in this group (33.6 per cent). The proportions in the lower age-groups are smaller, so also the proportions in the higher age-groups". Even now the largest proportion of the population (32.2 per cent) may be categorised as young men and women.

Percentage distribution of middle aged persons

The table below gives the proportion of middle aged persons *i.e.* persons in the age-group 35-54 for 1971, 1961 and 1951.

STATEMENT VI-26

	1971	1961	1951
STATE	21.3	21.1	21.7
Madras	20.1	20.0	21.3
Chengalpattu	21.1	21.0	22.0
North Arcot	21.3	20.5	20.6
South Arcot	21.8	21.7	22.5
Dharmapuri	19.6	19.9	21.0
Salem	21.3		
Coimbatore	21.6	20.8	20.9
Nilgiris	19.2	19.0	25.0
Madurai	21.4	21.2	22.0
Tiruchirapalli	22.4	22.3	22.3
Thanjavur	22.0	22.1	23.0
Ramanathapuram	21.5	21.5	22.2
Tirunelveli	21.5	21.4	21.9
Kanniyakumari	19.3	19.1	18.5

In contrast to the small decline in proportion from 1951 to 1961 in all districts except Tiruchirapalli and Kanniyakumari, there has been an increase in the proportion from 1961 to 1971 in almost all districts, except Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram. In the case of Thanjavur district, the proportion has decreased very little from 22.1 to 22.0 per cent, while in Ramanathapuram district the proportion has been constant.

Percentage distribution of Elderly persons

The percentage of elderly persons, that is persons of the age 55 and above are given below for 1951, 1961 and 1971.

STATEMENT VI-27

	1971	1961	1951
STATE	8.7	8.3	8.5
Madras	7.4	6.2	8.4
Chengalpattu	7.9	8.4	8.6
North Arcot	8.4	8.8	8.4

STATEMENT VI-27—*Contd.*

	1971	1961	1951
South Arcot	8.1	8.5	8.2
Dharmapuri	8.6	8.5	8.4
Salem	9.0		
Coimbatore	9.4	8.7	8.8
Nilgiris	5.8	4.9	7.8
Madurai	7.9	7.3	7.3
Tiruchirapalli	9.0	8.6	8.7
Thanjavur	8.8	8.5	8.3
Ramanathapuram	8.9	8.3	9.2
Tirunelveli	10.1	9.5	9.5
Kanniyakumari	9.0	8.4	7.6

For the state as a whole, in contrast to 1961 which has shown a slight decline from 1951 in the proportion of elderly persons from 8.5 to 8.3, there has been a slight increase during 1961-1971 in the proportion from 8.3 to 8.7. In Madras City and Nilgiris, a marked increase in noticed between 1961 and 1971, when compared to a sharp decrease during 1951 to 1961, whereas the districts of North Arcot and South Arcot have shown a decline in the trend during 1961-1971, in quite contrast to 1951 to 1961, when an increase of proportion has been noticed.

The only groups in which the proportion has decreased during the decade 1961-1970 are infants and young children and young men and women. In all other age-groups, the proportion has gone up.

Mean Age

The mean age of the population of Tamil Nadu is 24.62 years. This is arrived at by multiplying each single year age, by the number of persons who had returned that age and after totaling the products, dividing the sum total by the total population, thus striking the average. The mean age by itself may not prove anything except that the low mean age indicates the preponderance of persons in the lower age-groups.

The mean age calculated for the population in the area constituting the present Tamil Nadu State is given below for 1951, 1961 and 1971.

Year	Mean Age		
	Persons	Males	Females
1951	25.43	25.46	25.41
1961	24.93	25.07	24.79
1971	24.62	24.81	24.44

For calculating the mean age, the number of persons in the category of 'age not stated' has not been taken into account. The mean age has shown a slight decline from 1951 to 1961 and a further decline from 1961 to 1971. As in 1951 and 1961, the mean age for males is higher than that of females in 1971 also.

Age Pyramid of Tamil Nadu

Easily understood pictorial representation of the age structure of a population is by the "Age Pyramid". The age pyramid is constructed by plotting the age and sex composition of the population. If an age pyramid is built up for the population of Tamil Nadu, the picture will be as shown in the graph. The age pyramid of Tamil Nadu clearly brings out the large proportion of the young in the State. The age pyramid of the State is almost like a isoceless triangle, the broad base reflecting the high fertility and the relatively large steps between successively increasing age-groups reflecting the fairly high mortality.

The influence of the age composition of a population on its growth rate is almost obvious. A large proportion of young people is conducive to the maintenance of a high birth rate. The high birth rates and the death rates in turn, influence the age structure, migration being ignored as not of such a magnitude as to influence the growth rate. The age structure has been called the "living record of a nation's biological history'.

The age structure has been adopted to classify population into basic types. The Swedish Statistician, Sundbarg had observed certain empirical relationships between age structure and the rate of population growth. He classified the population as (a) progressive, (b) stationary and (c) regressive. The "progressive population" has a high proportion of children and a high rate of growth; the "Stationary population" has moderate proportions of children and aged persons with slow growth or stationary numbers; the "regressive" has a high proportion of aged persons and declining numbers. Sundbarg established the following modal proportions of the various age-groups in his three types of populations:

STATEMENT VI-28

Sundbarg's Model Proportions of Populations of various Age groups

	Percent of population		
	Under 15 years	15—49 years	50 years & above
Progressive	40	50	10
Stationery	26.5	50.5	23
Regressive	20	50	30

Judged by these standards the population of Tamil Nadu State clearly comes under the first category. The total population of the state is 41,199,168 and the number of children of age-group 0-14 is 15,562,040 constituting nearly 40% (37.8% to be exact) of the total population.

The number of persons of age-group 15-19 is 20,422,475 forming 49.6% of the population and those aged 50 and above number 5,211,349 and they constitute only (12.6%) of the total population.

The age composition of population is determined by the fertility, mortality, and migration rates that had operated over a long period of three or four generations. The age structure will also reflect the effects of that various factors that had influenced the vital rates during the lifetime of the living members of the population. An area with a high birth rate and a high death rate generally has a broad base of younger age-groups and the number of persons in the advanced ages will be very few as may be seem from the age pyramid of Tamil Nadu.

Age Pattern

It is customary to classify population as "young", if they have less than 4 per cent of persons above 65 years, as "mature" when this percentage is between 4 and 7 and as "aged" when it exceeds 7 per cent. It is observed that a major proportion of world population may be regarded as "young or mature" and only a very small proportion as "aged". Tamil Nadu State has a fairly "young population', whereas economically advanced countries like Western Europe, U.S.A. Canada and Oceanic have aged population.

It has been indicated that of the population of India and of Tamil Nadu nearly 48% of India and 43.51% of Tamil Nadu is out of the labour force, being in the age-group 0-14 and 60+. An age structure of this nature has economic and social implications but before these are considered it would be useful to investigate whether the age structure of the population has undergone any changes over the decades. The proportions of males and females in the age-groups 0-14, 15-59 and 60+ from 1901-71 for India and the present Tamil Nadu are presented in Statement VI-29.

STATEMENT VI-28

Proportion (in per cent) of males and females by broad age-groups, 1901-1971

INDIA											
Census Year	0—14		15—19		60+		0—14 and 60+		15—59	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1971	41·9	42·2	52·2	51·8	6·0	5·9	47·8	48·2	52·2	51·8
1961	40·9	44·2	53·6	53·0	5·5	5·8	46·4	47·0	53·6	53·0
1951	37·1	37·9	57·4	56·3	5·5	5·8	42·6	43·7	57·4	56·3
1941	38·1	38·4	57·0	56·7	4·9	4·9	43·0	43·3	57·0	56·7
1931	40·0	40·0	56·1	55·8	3·9	4·2	43·9	44·2	56·1	55·8
1921	39·4	39·0	55·6	55·5	5·0	5·5	44·4	44·5	55·6	55·5
1911	38·8	38·1	56·4	56·4	4·8	5·5	43·6	43·6	56·4	56·4
1901	39·2	38·0	56·2	56·5	4·6	5·5	43·8	43·5	56·2	56·5

TAMIL NADU										
0—14		15—59		60+		0—14 and 60+		15—59		Census Year
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
35·7	37·8	56·5	56·5	5·8	5·7	43·5	43·5	56·5	56·5	1971
38·5	37·2	55·8	56·8	5·7	6·0	44·2	43·2	55·8	56·8	1961
37·8	37·0	56·3	57·1	5·9	5·9	43·7	42·9	56·3	57·1	1951
39·3	38·2	56·0	57·3	4·7	4·5	44·0	42·7	56·0	57·3	1941
39·1	38·4	56·4	57·0	4·5	4·6	43·6	43·0	56·4	57·0	1931
36·2	36·2	58·3	58·1	5·5	5·7	41·7	41·9	58·3	58·1	1921
37·7	37·5	56·7	56·9	5·6	5·6	43·3	43·1	56·7	56·9	1911
37·7	37·8	56·5	56·5	5·8	5·7	43·5	43·5	56·5	56·5	1901

The age structure has varied at each Census but a secular trend is noticeable. The fall among those in the age-group 60+ between 1921 and 1931 is probably partly attributable to the influence epidemic of the 1919s. If the time span from 1901 to 1971 is considered, a slight increase with proportions of those in the non-working, combined age-groups of 0-14 and 60+ and an equal decrease in the proportion of those in the working age-group of 15-59 are noticeable.

It is found that the percentage in the age-group 0-14 has declined from 39.7 in 1901 to 37.8 in 1971.

The trend has not been uniform throughout. There was a decline in the percentage upto 1921, followed by a slight increase in 1931 and 1941. In 1951, there was again a decline and the years 1961 and 1971 have witnessed a slight increase in the percentage. Similar trends are noticed for either sex.

The working age-group 15 to 59 contained 54.7 per cent of the population in 1901. A more or less steady proportion (around 56 per cent) was maintained from 1911 to 1941. In 1951, there has been an increase to 58.2 per cent and in 1961 it has fallen to 56.8 per cent and again in 1971 to 56.5 per cent. The old age-group has remained more or less same throughout (around 5.6 per cent), except during 1931 and 1941, when it was around 4.5 per cent. In 1971 it has increased from 5.6 to 5.7 per cent.

A comparison of the percentages in 0-14 in 1921 and 1931 shows that an increase has been registered during this period as an aftermath of the influenza epidemic during the period 1921-31. The only plausible explanation to the steep fall in the proportion of aged persons between 1921 and 1931 is that the toll of influenza epidemic should have been particularly heavy among persons aged 50 and over. This age-group has in particular a limited resistance against diseases and epidemics. Again the reason for the slight increase in 0-14 during the past two decades from 5.6 to 5.7 per cent may be due to better medical facilities etc.

Thus the changes in age pattern between 1921 and 1971 may be briefly explained as follows:

1. Between 1921 and 1931 there was a reduction in mortality without any change in fertility.

2. Between 1931 and 1951, there has been a reduction in fertility with little change in mortality.

3. Between 1961 and 1971 as was during 1951-1961, there has been reduction in mortality with litthe change in fertility.

Districtwise age composition of rural and urban population

Let us examine the age composition of the population of Tamil Nadu, districtwise. The statement appended may be studied. An interesting feature observed from a study of this statement is that the rural population of all other districts except Dharmapuri is more youthful in Tamil Nadu. The proportion of children of less than 15 years of age is generally above 35% in all other districts except Coimbatore, which has only 34.74%. The highest proportion of children accounting for 42.57% of the rural population is recorded in Dharmapuri district. Apart from the districts of Dharmapuri (42.57%) and Nilgiris (41.28%), in all other districts, the children account for less than 40% of the rural population. In the age-group of 15-49, which constitutes the chief labour force, the rural populations of the districts of Coimbatore (50.32%), Salem (49.88%), Thanjavur (49.80%), Tiruchirapalli (49.65%), Nilgiris (49.53%) and Kanniyakumari (49.47%) have a large proportion than other districts of Tamil Nadu. Taking the aged persons of 50 years and above, though not much difference is noticed in the proportions that they constitute in the populations of the various districts the lowest proportion amounting to less than 10% is recorded in the Nilgiris district, while the highest proportion of 14.93% is found in Coimbatore district. This picture of the age structure of the rural population would indicate that probably in Dharmapuri, Nilgiris, North Arcot and Chengalpattu districts, there is a greater birth rate as well as death rate, which tend to push up the proportion of the children and bring down the proportions of population in the working age-group as well as in the old age-group.

Taking the urban population, no such markedly distinct picture is discernible except that here too, the urban populations of Dharmapuri, Nilgiris and also

STATEMENT VI-30

Statement showing the districtwise age structure of the rural and urban population divided into three broad age-groups

State/District	RURAL POPULATION (Percentage of population in Age-group)				URBAN POPULATION (Percentage of population in age-group)			
	Under 15 years	15—49 years	50 years and above	Age not stated	Under 15 years	15—49 years	50 years and above	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TAMIL NADU	10,915,048 (37·99)	14,010,007 (48·76)	3,806,953 (13·25)	2,326 (N)	4,646,992 (37·28)	6,412,468 (51·44)	1,404,396 (11·27)	978 (0·01)
Madras	..	..	..	..	866,001 35.07	1,331,763 (53.93)	271,519 (11.07)	166 N
Chengalpattu	741,743 (39·10)	914,959 (48·24)	240,201 (12·66)	6 (N)	381,149 (37·71)	525,391 (51·98)	104,058 (10·30)	92 (0·01)
North Arcot	1,174,534 (39·51)	1,418,288 (47·71)	379,507 (12·77)	373 (0·01)	301,896 (38·55)	393,700 (50·28)	87,461 (11·17)	38 (N)
South Arcot	1,201,340 (38·69)	1,517,709 (48·89)	385,275 (12·41)	402 (0·01)	202,745 (39·52)	255,075 (49·72)	55,128 (10·75)	49 (0·01
Dharmapuri	652,927 (42·57)	691,963 (45·11)	188,774 (12·31)	170 (0·01)	58,737 (40·81)	69,495 (48·28)	15,699 (10·91)	10 (N)

STATEMENT VI-30—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Salem	796,022 (36·22)	1,095,960 (49·88)	305,110 (13·89)	142 (0·01)	303,903 (38·21)	402,912 (50·66)	88,533 (11·13)	34 (N)
Coimbatore	978,631 (34·74)	1,417,544 (50·32)	420,543 (14·93)	218 (0·01)	563,715 (36·22)	823,638 (52·92)	168,765 (10·85)	124 (0·01)
Nilgiris	103,515 (41·28)	124,211 (49·53)	23,033 (9·18)	21 (0·01)	96,799 (39·80)	125,193 (51·47)	21,243 (8·73)	.. (N)
Madurai	1,010,558 (38·65)	1,277,289 (48·86)	326,115 (12·47)	41 (0·02)	511,741 (38·64)	669,797 (50·58)	142,448 (10·76)	208 (0·02)
Tiruchirapalli	1,091,873 (36·49)	1,485,328 (49·65)	414,336 (13·85)	271 (0·01)	315,178 (36·78)	442,870 (51·68)	98,925 (11·54)	35 (N)
Thanjavur	1,136,282 (37·22)	1,520,180 (49·80)	395,885 (12·97)	342 (0·01)	299,479 (38·00)	389,931 (49·48)	98,540 (12·51)	88 (0·11)
Ramanathapuram	822,862 (38·93)	1,008,624 (47·72)	282,028 (13·35)	31 (N)	287,978 (38·57)	366,978 (49·15)	91,706 (12·28)	.. ..
Tirunelveli	817,691 (37·66)	1,034,233 (47·64)	318,814 (14·69)	281 (0·01)	381,155 (37·02)	513,604 (49·89)	134,653 (13·08)	84 (0·01)
Kanniyakumari	387,070 (38·02)	503,719 (49·47)	127,332 (12·51)	43 (N)	76,516 (37·43)	102,121 (49·96)	25,718 (12·58)	50 (0·03)

'N'—Negligible

South Arcot districts seem to have a larger proportion of children than the other districts, which may perhaps be due to higher rate of fertility. Persons in the age-group of 15-49 are found in the lowest proportion in Dharmapuri (48.28%) district. This age-group accounts for a larger proportion of population, in Madras city and Coimbatore district (52.92%). The maximum of 53.93% being found in Madras city is obviously on account of higher concentration of workers in various industries. The urban population of Chengalpattu (51.98%), Tiruchirapalli (51.68%) and Nilgiris (51.47%) districts too have a fairly high proportions of populations in the age-group 15-49 on account of the existence of several industries in the urban centres of these districts, as well as due to the vast area of Coffee and Tea Plantations of the Nilgiris district. As regards the aged persons of 50 and above age-group, the urban population of Thanjavur (12.51%) and the southern districts of Ramanathapuram (12.28%), Tirunelveli (13.08%) and Kanniyakumari (12.58%) have generally a higher proportion than other districts, which may be perhaps due to better living conditions and greater medical facilities available and hence in these districts the old people seem to thrive better.

The age structure and the growth rates would together operate to maintain the present pattern and only a sharp fall in birth rates would achieve a change in the age structure in the long run. Those who will enter the labour force are already born. The dependency ratios are likely to be on the same scale in the near future.

A reference to the dependency ratio has been made earlier. The dependency ratio is based on the reality that every member of society is a consumer but only some are producers. While this is a truism, the difficulty lies in determining who is a producer in the demographic sense. In other words, the problem is to be able to specify who constitute the economically active component of the population. For our purposes, in keeping with conventional practice in this country, it is assumed that all those below 15 years or beyond 60 years are not economically active while all those between 15 and 59 are economically active. It is obvious that in actual fact there are many below 15 or above 60 who work but for purposes of analysis this grouping is adopted for convenience. The population which is not economically active is dependent, on those economically active. The dependency ratio is, as mentioned earlier, the ratio of the number of dependents to that in the age-group 15-59. Since the number of dependents consists of two components, being those in the age-group 0-14 and those who are 60+, three dependency ratios can be envisaged as follows:

(i) *Youth dependency ratio*:

$$\frac{\text{Population 0-14} \times 100}{\text{Population 15-59}}$$

(ii) *Aged dependency ratio*:

$$\frac{\text{Population 60+} \times 100}{\text{Population 15-59}}$$

(iii) *Total dependency ratio*:

$$\frac{\text{Population 0-14 and 60+} \times 100}{\text{Population 15-59}}$$

The dependency ratios and distribution of population by broad age-groups are indicated in Statement VI-31 for India, Tamil Nadu State and a few countries.

STATEMENT VI-31

Age composition of a few selected countries

Country	Census year	Percentage distribution of population by age-groups			Dependency ratio		
		0—14	15—59	60+	Total (0—14 & 60+)	Youth dependency ratio (0—14)	Aged dependency ratio (60+)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U.S.A.	1970	28·50	57·39	14·11	74	50	24
Canada	1966	32·93	56·06	11·01	78	59	19
England	1961	22·97	59·78	17·25	67	38	29
France	1968	23·75	57·45	18·80	74	41	33
Sweeden	1960	22·00	60·74	17·26	65	36	29
W. Germany	1961	22·04	61·52	16·37	62	36	26
Italy	1961	24·51	61·57	13·92	62	40	22
Russia	1970	30·91	57·29	11·80	75	54	21
Japan	1965	25·61	64·70	9·69	55	40	15
Mexico	1970	46·22	48·16	5·62	108	96	12
Brazil	1960	42·67	52·44	4·73	90	81	9
Persia	1966	46·09	47·38	6·53	111	97	14
Turkey	1965	41·88	50·97	7·00	96	82	14
Egypt	1960	42·76	51·17	6·07	95	83	12
Nigeria	1963	42·97	53·55	3·48	87	80	7
Thailand	1960	43·11	52·11	4·60	92	83	9
Indonesia	1961	42·09	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
India	1971	42·02	51·99	5·97	92	81	11
Tamil Nadu	1971	37·77	56·48	5·74	77	67	10

NOTE : N.A.=Information not available.
This statement is based on the data available in the U.N. Demographic Year Book, 1970.

The contrast in the distribution pattern by age-groups of the populations of the economically advanced countries and the developing countries is striking. In the former, the proportion of population in the age-group 0-14 is between 30.91% in the case of Russia to 22% in the case of Sweden while in the latter countries the proportion is above 40%. In the case of India it is not only the proportion but also the absolute numbers that this proportion represents that is important. The proportions in the age-group of 60+ are correspondingly higher in the economically advanced countries.

The dependency ratios reflect the age structure. In the economically advanced countries, the total dependency ratio is between 78 in Canada and 55 in Japan while in the developing countries this ratio is close to 100. In other words, in the latter countries, there are almost an equal number of dependents as there are producers. A consideration of the youth and aged dependency ratios indicates that the high total dependency ratios in the developing countries is mainly due to the high youth dependency ratio, which is a direct consequence of high birth rates. The youth dependency ratios in the developing countries are much higher than those in the economically advanced countries. The aged dependency ratio is correspondingly high in the latter countries.

The dependency ratios for Tamil Nadu, India and a few selected countries are indicated in Statement VI-31. It is evident that youth dependency is the main component that contributes to the very high total dependency ratio. This stage of heavy youth dependency aggravates the problem of economic development and the age structure would tend to continue to maintain such a distribution unless the birth rates fall sharply. That a reduced youth dependency ratio is advantageous is generally recognised. The large proportion of young people imposes certain constraints on investment patterns and, to that extent, represents a section of the population that needs special care. The influence of a large youthful population is well brought out in the following quotation.*

"People at different ages do not have the same needs therefore, with a changing age structure will increase (or decrease) more than for certain other categories. This fact is recognised particulaly in attempts to establish minimum standards of living for health and welfare.

*P. 213-214. The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, United Nations, 1953.

There is reason to believe that a relatively young population, whether it is growing rapidly or not, will spend a larger share of its income on food than an older population with the same per capita income. In studies on family expenditure, where the numbers of children are taken into account, it has generally been shown that families with several children, at a given level of income, spend a substantially larger percentage of their income on food than do families with no children or with few children. Commenting on this fact, as shown by pre-war family living surveys in Great Britain, Hajnal and Henderson have noted that "broadly speaking, the effect of the accession of a child to a family is to make the family poorer, *i.e.*, the accession of the child has the same effect as if a certain amount of income were taken away. The predominant effect in either case is to increase the proportion spent on standard foods and reduce that spent on luxuries". The aging of the population in industrialised countries has probably accentuated the tendency of a rising per capita income to reduce the proportion of total food expenditure. Needs and expenditures for certain types of foods are more closely related to the age structure of the population than those for food in general. Milk, for example, is needed and consumed to a greater extent by children than by adults. Changes in age structure may have a very important influence on demand for this important agricultural product and thus on the type of agriculture practised.

The needs for educational facilities and teaching personnel also have an evident connection with the age structure of the population. This point deserves especially careful consideration in view of the importance attached to education in every country, as a means of social and economic advancement. In planning an educational programme it is important to take account of both the present and prospective future number of children of school age, so as to determine the needs for school buildings, supplies, teachers' services, etc. The age structure has much to do with the economic problem of providing adequate educational facilities. The larger the proportion of school-age children in the population, the greater is the proportion of national income which must be spent to provide education at a given standard. The economically under-developed countries at present generally suffer two main difficulties in their efforts to provide more adequate schools, teaching staff etc., first, the difficulty of low per capita income and, second, a heavy ratio of children to the adult population. "A rapidly increasing child population makes it constantly necessary to build new schools in order to prevent over-crowding and a lowering of standards and if the educational standards aimed at are comparatively high, the annual amount of school-building thus required may be very considerable. This makes it very difficult to reconcile high educational standards with a high birth rate. In poor communities, this difficulty is particularly great, it is perhaps the most intractable of the many obstacles in the way of educational progress in the East and in most of the British colonial Empire. Even in the United States, sociologists deplore the 'drag of excessive fertility on educational progress in the rural south".

The economic reason for a reduction of the dependency ratio are compelling, but there are two aspects of this problem that need consideration. A steep fall in birth rates would result, in the long run, in a reduction of the youth dependency ratio and a consequential increase in the aged dependency ratio. The aging of the population doubtless tends to reduce investment on elementary education and food, but would increase the need for other types of social services such as medical and hospital services and special geriatric services. This is, for this State, a problem only in the distant future but it cannot be overlooked.

The other aspect is that in this State, as indeed in the country, the "burden of dependency" is lightened by the work that the children and aged do. Children are generally employed to a considerable extent either part-time or full-time and the participation of children in work is a familiar sight both in rural and urban areas. This is one of the reasons why a large family is often considered as an economic advantage. In Tamil Nadu State 713,305 persons in the age group 0-14 are workers or nearly 5% of the total workers in the state are children. The proportion in the rural areas is 5.6% while it is 2.7% in the urban areas. The employment of children is socially wasteful but, for many individual families, it is economically inevitable. As a United Nations document puts it "The people of the underdeveloped countries continually resort to wasteful exploitation of the oncoming generations of workers in their effort to achieve a more nearly adequate current standard of consumption. Their position is rather like that of peasants compelled by hunger to harvest their wheat every year before it has ripened".* The aged also work. In Tamil Nadu 999,635 persons aged 60+ are workers or nearly 7% of the workers in the State are aged 60†.

The age structure and the growth rates would together operate to maintain the present pattern and only a sharp fall in birth rates would achieve a change in the age structure in the long run. Those who will enter the labour force are already born. The dependency ratios are likely to be on the same scale in the near future.

Expectation of Life

The eradication of diseases and the generally better standards of health care are reflected in the increasing trend in the expection of life at birth. The expectation of life at birth in India, which is largely applicable to this State also, for various periods is presented in Statement VI-32.

*P. 265. The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, United Nations, 1953.

STATEMENT VI-32

Period	Expectation of life	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
1872—1881	23.67	25.58
1881—1891	24.59	25.54
1891—1901	23.63	23.96
1901—1911	22.59	23.31
1911—1921	19.42	20.91
1921—1931	26.91	26.56
1931—1941	32.09	31.37
1941—1951	32.45	31.66
1951—1960	43.85	39.75
1968	49.7	47.3
1969	48.1	45.0
1966—1970	53.2	51.9

The life expectation at birth of the average Indian has been growing longer steadily.

**This statement has been prepared from various sources as follows:

1872-1881 to 1931-1941: Table 15, Page 62, "Population of India and Pakistan," Kinsley Davis, Princeton, 1951.

1941-1950 to 1951-1960: Page 57, Page No. 2 of 1963, 1961 Census Age Tables, Registrar General, India.

1968 and 1969 : Page 95, Pocket Book of Population, Statistics, Registrar General, India, 1972.

1966-1970 : Registrar-General's News Letter Vol. IX No. 4 October 1973, Registrar General, India.

CHAPTER VII

LITERACY

Literacy is an important item on which the Census throws considerable light. Information on literacy has been recognised for long as valuable for purposes of educational and employment plannings. Besides, literacy level of population is an important indication of their cultural standard. It is one of the societal aspects to gauge the development of a nation. Information on literacy also constitutes a useful tool in socio-economic studies.

Two types of information on educational characteristics are collected during Census. They are, the data on literacy and the data on educational level. The former indicates extent or spread of literacy among the population while the later shows the level, nature and type of education attained by the literates. Though in some of the advanced countries data on school attendance is also collected during census our decennial census does not provide for this information. In this chapter, we will confine to the study of growth and extent of literacy. Detailed analysis on educational level as revealed during 1971 Census is discussed in Chapter—V of part I—B.

Definition of Literates

For purposes of Census any person who has the ability to read and write with understanding in any one language is considered a literate. Persons who can merely read but not write is not treated as literates. Similarly, the ability merely to sign one's name was not considered sufficient to qualify oneself as a literate. However, no minimum educational standard is prescribed and it is also not necessary that one should have had any formal education to be treated as a literate.

In 1971 Census, the enumerators were given the following definition of literates for their guidance: "A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as a literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate". Thus, the criteria adopted for the assessment of literacy has been the respondent's ability to read and write with understanding.

Literacy level

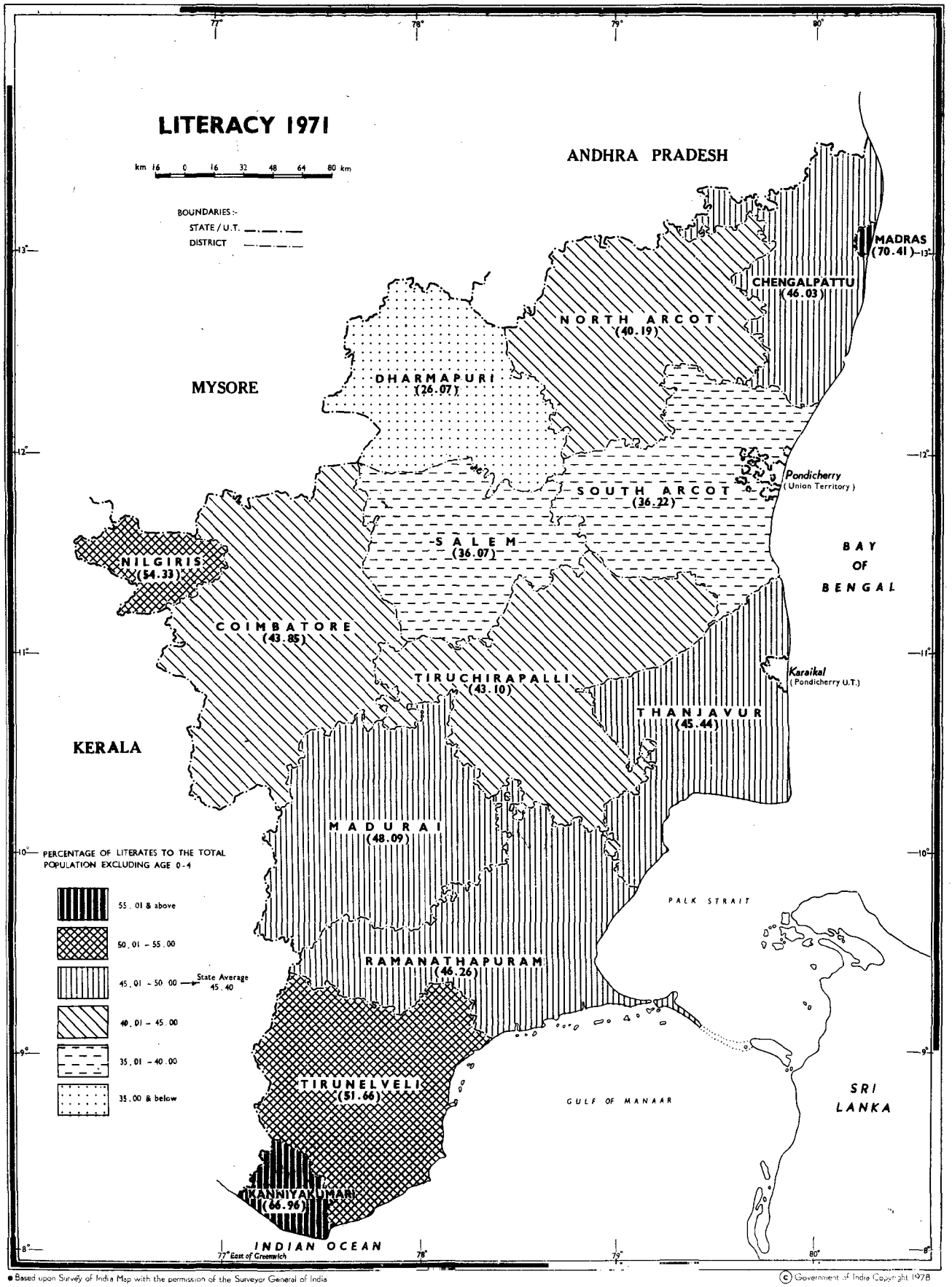
The crude literacy rate of the population worked out to 395 per 1000 in the State as against 295 for the country as whole. The literacy rate among males is 518 whereas it is only 269 amoung females. The corresponding figure for All India is 395 and 187.

The literacy level mentioned above is a crude form of indicating the literacy rate of the population. It is, therefore, necessary to dwell upon, effective level of literacy' so that a more meaningful conclusion may be arrived at. The difference between the crude form of literacy and effective literacy is that the former includes the whole population while the later excludes persons of 0-4 age-group. The concept of effective literacy provides a more acceptable index to the actual literacy position of the State and proves to be more useful tool for purposes of academic studies regarding literacy. The table below gives literacy rates of States and Union Territories according to their ranking.

STATEMENT VII-1

Statement showing the Literacy rates of India, States and Union Territories—1971

Ranking in effective Literacy	India/State/Union Territory/other Area	Percentage of Literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	34.45	45.96	21.97
1.	Chandigarh	70.43	75.74	63.15
2.	Kerala	69.75	77.13	62.53
3.	Delhi	65.08	72.55	55.56
4.	Pondicherry	53.38	66.50	40.14
5.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	51.76	67.33	36.03
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	51.48	62.61	40.27
7.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.15	58.82	38.29
8.	Maharashtra	45.77	59.40	31.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	45.40	59.54	30.92
10.	Gujarat	41.84	53.78	29.00
11.	West Bengal	38.86	49.57	26.56
12.	Punjab	38.69	46.22	29.91
13.	Manipur	38.47	53.70	22.87
14.	Himachal Pradesh	37.30	50.32	23.67
15.	Mysore	36.83	48.51	24.55
16.	Tripura	36.19	46.84	24 84
17.	Meghalaya	35.06	40.44	29.31
18.	Assam	34.60	44.31	23.52
19.	Haryana	31.91	44.02	17.77
20.	Nagaland	31.32	39.65	21.56
21.	Orissa	30.53	44.50	16.29
22.	Andhra Pradesh	28.52	38.43	18.32
23.	Madhya Pradesh	26.37	38.77	13.08
24.	Uttar Pradesh	25.44	36.69	12.46
25.	Bihar	23.35	35.78	10.24



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STATEMENT VII-1—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Rajasthan . . .	22.57	33.87	10.06
27.	Jammu & Kashmir . .	21.71	31.01	10.94
28.	Sikkim . . .	20.22	28.52	10.31
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	18.12	26.79	9.50
30.	Arunachal Pradesh . .	13.26	20.63	4.43

According to 1971 Census, 454 persons out of every thousand in the State are literates. The corresponding figures for the country as a whole is 345. The literates of the state constitute 10.07% of the total literates of the country. In urban areas of the State as many as 645 persons out of every 1,000 are literates. On the other hand only 370 persons out of every 1,000 are literates in rural areas. However, the literates from the urban areas form only 43.21% of the literates in the State.

Among the States and Union Territories, Tamil Nadu occupies the nineth position in respect of effective literacy rate. However, if the States alone are taken into consideration, Tamil Nadu ranks third, the first two are Kerala and Maharashtra respectively.

In the State there are 66 males and only 34 females among every 100 literates. The male and female literacy rate of the State is 595 and 309 per 1,000. This is higher than All India male and female literacy rates. While the female literacy rate occupies third position as General Literacy rate, the male literacy rate is higher than that of Maharashtra and so ranks second among those of the States.

On the whole, the literacy rate has registered an increase of 90 per 1,000 over and above 1961 level. Similar trend is noted in rural and urban areas taken separately. The literacy rates in rural and urban areas increased to the present level from 1961 level of 286 and 577 per 1,000, respectively.

Literacy position in Districts

The literacy rates in the districts varies from 704 to 261 per 1,000. Madras District tops the list of literacy rate while the literacy rate Dharmapuri District in the lowest. The Dharmapuri District was formed in the middle of the decade carving out portions from Salem District wherein also the literacy rate is quite lower than the state average. As many as eight districts have recorded higher percentage of literacy than the State average. Of these, majority are the southern districts. Even though Chengalpattu district is influenced by the activities of metropolitan city of Madras due to its proximity the literacy rate of this District is less than those of other six districts which are quite far away from this city. It is noteworthy that Kanniyakumari District, a backward region of the State occupies second position in the literacy rate. The Districts, namely, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, Salem and Dharmapuri which are contiguous and form a pocket recorded less literacy rate than the State average. The following table shows the literacy rates of districts.

STATEMENT VII-2

Statement showing the Literacy Rates of Tamil Nadu and Districts, 1971

Ranking in General Literacy	State/District	Percentage of Literacy among		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	Tamil Nadu . . .	45.40	59.54	30.92
1.	Madras . . .	70.40	79.76	59.95
2.	Kanniyakumari . . .	66.96	73.74	50.99
3.	The Nilgiris . . .	54.29	67.29	40.43
4.	Tirunelveli . . .	51.61	66.12	37.90
5.	Madurai . . .	48.09	63.85	32.14
6.	Ramanathapuram. . .	46.16	63.78	29.36
7.	Chengalpattu . . .	46.03	59.77	31.43
8.	Thanjavur . . .	45.44	60.87	29.93
9.	Coimbatore . . .	43.85	57.80	29.24
10.	Tiruchirapalli . . .	43.10	58.85	27.21
11.	North Arcot . . .	40.19	55.04	24.84
12.	South Arcot . . .	36.25	51.25	20.75
13.	Salem . . .	36.07	48.55	23.11
14.	Dharmapuri . . .	26.07	36.92	14.83

There are as many as 595 literates among 1000 males in the State. The corresponding figure for females is only 309. Compared to male literacy rate, the female literacy rate in most of the districts is alarmingly low. In the districts except Kanniyakumari and Madras, the liaterate females from less than 50% of the district's female population. On the contrary, the districts except Dharmapuri and Salem, the male literates constitute more than 50% of the district's male population. Kanniyakumari district tops the list of female literacy as there are 600 literates among 1000 female population. This is closely followed by Madras district with 599 literates for 2 every 1000 females. The percentage distribution of male and female literates among the districts is as follows:—

STATEMENT VII-2(*a*)

Statement showing Male/Female literates in the Districts as percentage to total male/female literates of the State (1971)

District	Percentage to total male literates	Percentage to total female literates
1	2	3
Madras . . .	8.49	11.26
Chengalpattu . . .	7.17	6.99
North Arcot . . .	8.40	7.24
South Arcot . . .	7.51	5.79
Dharmapuri . . .	2.50	1.91
Salem . . .	6.03	5.45
Coimbatore . . .	10.64	10.12
The Nilgiris . . .	1.38	1.53
Madurai . . .	10.13	9.92
Tiruchirapalli . . .	9.18	8.29

STATEMENT VII-2(a)—*Contd.*

1	2	3
Thanjavur . . .	9.48	9.15
Ramanathapuram . .	7.11	6.76
Tirunelveli . . .	8.30	9.85
Kanniyakumari . . .	3.68	5.74
All Districts . . .	100.00	100.00

The percentage of male literates in six districts are lower than the State average of 59.55%. As regards the female population, the percentage of literates in eight districts are lower than the State average of 30.92%. Of these, the backwardness of female literacy in Dharmapuri District is more pronounced followed by that in South Arcot District.

Proportion of male and female literates

The number of male literates continued to be higher than the number of female literates. Of the total literates of the State, as much as 107.84 lakhs are males. The same trend is noticed in each Districts. The male literates in the districts as a percentage to total literates ranges from 72.06% in Dharmapuri District to 55.85 in Kanniyakumari District while the female literacy varies from 44.15% in Kanniyakumari District to 27.94 in Dharmapuri District. Even in urban areas of the districts, the female literacy is less than the male literacy. However, the proportion of literate females in urban areas is definitely higher than their counterparts in rural areas. For instance a proportion of 37.35 female literates out of total urban literates in Coimbatore District is the lowest. On the other hand the proportion of rural literate females to total rural literates in all the Districts except Kanniyakumari is between 36% to 25%. The gap between the proportions of male and female literacy in Kanniyakumari district is the least as compared to other districts. This position is obtaintd not only in general literacy of the District but also in rural and urban literacies taken separately. This envious position especially in urban area is not even followed by Madras District which have only urban population. The female literates in Madras district constitute only 40.22% of the total literates of the district. On the other hand the urban female literates in Kanniyakumari District form as much as 45.55% of the district's urban literates. The progress made in the field of female literacy in the district of Tirunelveli is equally worthnoting. This district ranks third as the female literates form as much as 37.58 per cent of the total literates in the district. But if considered for rural and urban separately the district ranks second as more than 35% and 40% literates in rural and urban respectively are females. The literates in the districts of Dharmapuri and South Arcot are by and large males. In these districts, there are as many as 72 males among every 100 literates. In rural areas of these districts also male literates take away a lion's share of more or less 75% of the total rural literates of the concerned districts. In the urban areas of the districts, however, some progress is noticed to the effect that the male and female literacy proportions for Dharmapuri and South Arcot districts are 62:38 and 61:39 respectively.

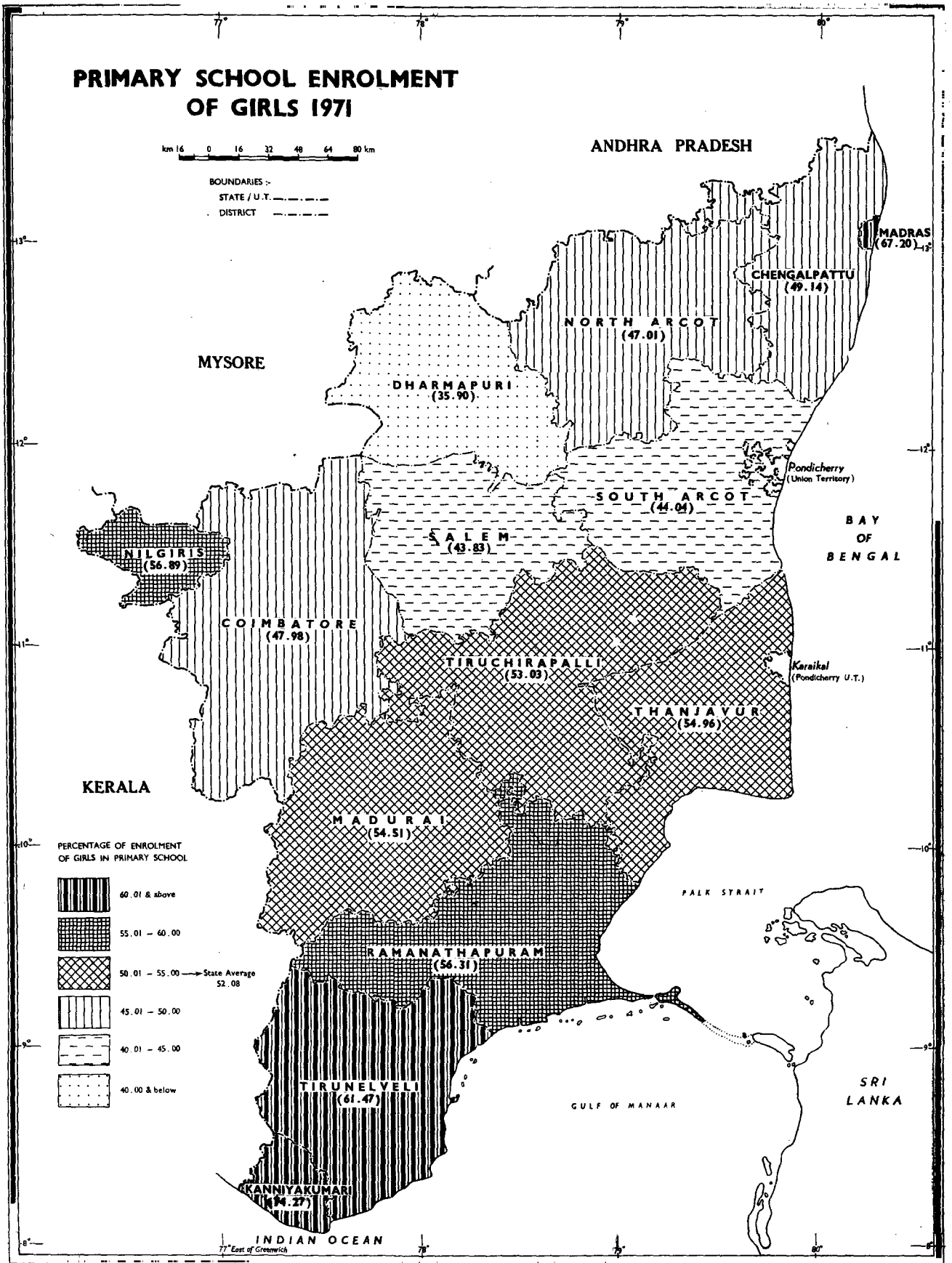
In general, the female literacy had not made much headway to stand on par with the male literacy. In this regard the position obtaining in the rural areas of the districts is a matter of concern.

It is normal feature to correlate the literacy level of the region with the educational facilities available. But the different literacy rates in different districts cannot be taken in isolation to mean that it is due to the extent of educational facilities available in that particular area. For instance, in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and South Arcot there were enough educational institutions. Besides, the incentives offered were also the same as available in other districts. But still the literacy rate is comparatively low. This may be seen in the following statement. In view of the non-availability of complete data on educational institutions in the districts and also of the fact that the population in vulnerable age group of 5-9 will reflect positive trend, the analysis has been restricted to the number of primary schools and number of literates in the age group of 5-9.

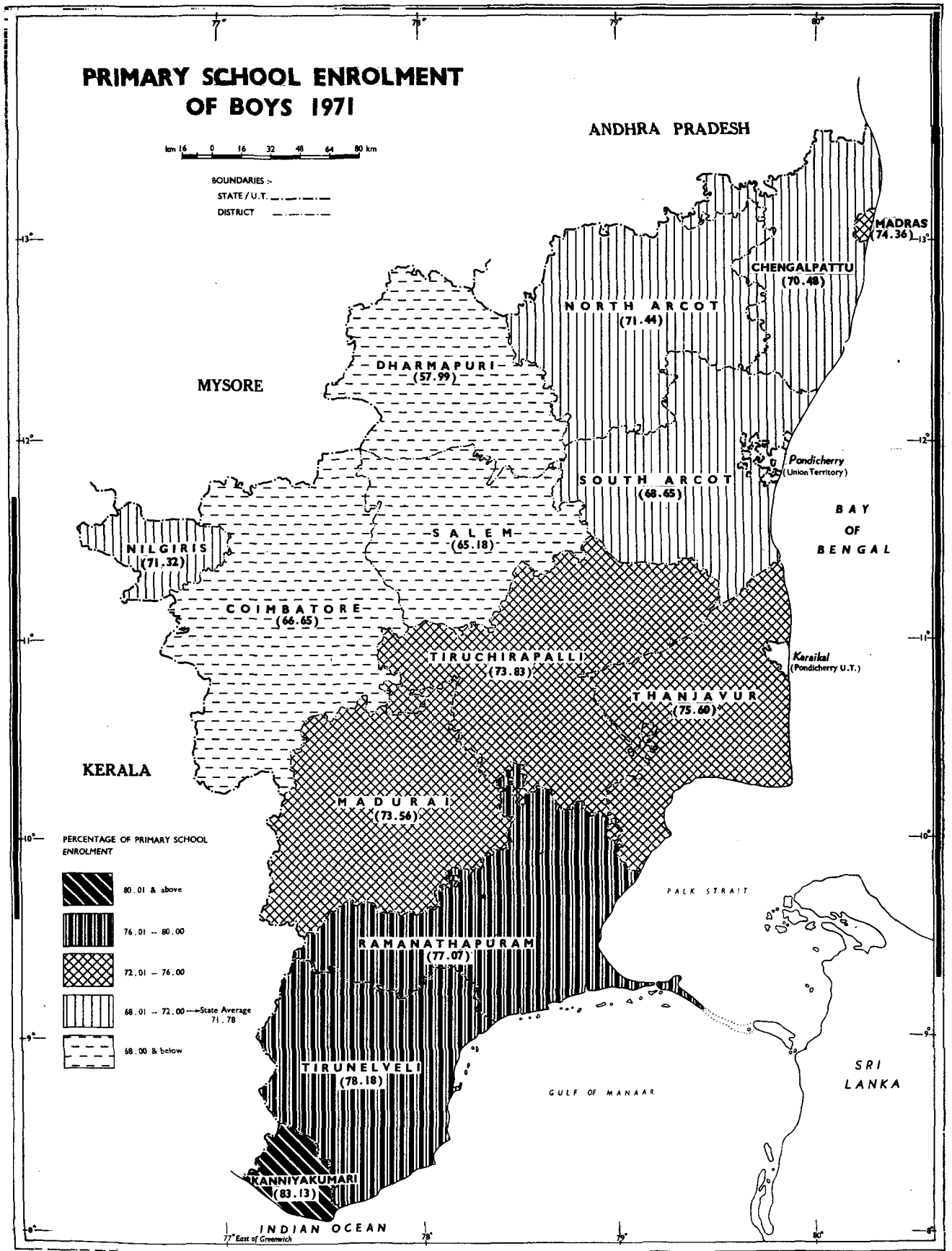
Statement indicating number of primary schools and literacy rate among persons of 5-9 age-group

State/District	Number of primary Schools	Literacy Rate Among Persons	Males	Females
TAMIL NADU .	24,283	404	446	361
1. Madras . . .	328	614	627	600
2. Chengalpattu .	2,025	447	504	390
3. North Arcot .	2,435	342	393	291
4. South Arcot .	2,234	272	319	225
5. Dharmapuri .	1,355	231	282	179
6. Salem . . .	1,641	369	414	321
7. Coimbatore .	2,458	418	458	377
8. The Nilgiris .	241	48	52	46
9. Madurai .	2,081	463	508	419
10. Tiruchirapalli .	2,446	404	456	350
11. Thanjavur .	2,383	350	395	306
12. Ramanathapuram .	2,278	417	470	363
13. Tirunelveli .	2,008	437	457	418
14. Kanniyakumari .	370	661	641	682

Literary rate among the population in the age group of 5-9 is 404 per 1,000. Taking for granted that number of these literates who have not attended any educational institution is negligible all the literates of this age group is treated as the products of the 24,283 primary schools in the state. District-wise break-ups of literates indicate that in Kanniyakumari district as many as 661 are literates among 1,000 children. The next highest proportion of literate children are found in Madras District (614) followed by 463 in Madurai District. On the other hand, the number of schools in these districts are comparatively less. Only 1.52% of the total schools are situated in Kanniyakumari District. Madras District has very less number of schools



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which constitute only 1.35% of the total schools in the State.

Large number of schools are found in Coimbatore, North Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur districts. However, the literacy rate in these districts are not attributably correlative to the number of schools. The only district where the relationship between number of schools and the literacy rate may be established in Nilgiris. In this district both number of schools and the literacy rate are the lowest. So in reality, the position might have been that in spite of the availability of greater facilities for schooling the population of some of the districts have lagged behind in availing the same. Such of these cases can therefore be attributed to the ignorance of the population and their poor economic conditions.

General Literacy in Taluks

It is seen above that the literacy rate varies considerably from one district to another district and also among males and females. Similar trend is also noted in talukwise literacy rates. The literacy rate varies not only between the taluks of the different districts but also between the taluks of the same district. There are various factors responsible for such variation in the literacy rates. Though an analysis of effective literacy rate in taluks will help us understand those factors we have to restrict ourselves to an analysis of general literacy rate as it is the only data available at taluk level.

The variation in the literacy rates of the taluks ranges from 65.6% to 18.4%. As many as 52 taluks have registered literacy rate higher than the state average. The taluks of Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts have more or less equally into two ranges of higher and lower literacy rate than that of State average. The taluks of Dharmapuri district have recorded literacy rate less than the state average. The taluks of South Arcot district except Chidambaram and Salem District except Salem Taluk also returned low literacy rate than state average. All the taluks in Kanniyakumari and Nilgiri districts had higher literacy rates. Most of the taluks in Tirunelveli and Thanjavur districts recorded higher literacy rate. Most of the taluks in the remaining districts have returned less literacy rate than that of the State average.

The taluks have been classified into four broad categories, namely (i) those which have recorded very high percentage of literacy, (ii) those which have recorded high percentage of literacy, (iii) those which have recorded low percentage of literacy and (iv) those which have recorded very low percentage of literacy. In grouping the taluks, the State average is taken as the mid-value from which deviations of literacy rates of taluks are classified as high or low. Those taluks whose literacy percentage is less by more than 15 points from the State average are considered to have had very low progress in literacy. The taluks in which the percentage of the literates is less upto 15 points than that of the State average are treated as having achieved low progress than that of the State. Those taluks wherein the percentage of Literacy exceeded the State average upto 15 points are considered to have got higher literacy rates. The remaining taluks whose percentage of literacy exceed the State average over and above 15 points are treated to have very high literacy rate. Classified taluks arranged in the descending order of literacy under each of the classes are furnished in the following Statement.

STATEMENT VII-3

Distribution of taluks by ranges of literacy rates

State Average 39.5

Higher than the State Average		Lower than the State Average		
Very high	High	Low	Very Low	
1	2	3	4	
		Chengalpattu District		
Saidapet	(54.1)	Chengalpattu	(37.7)	
Kancheepuram	(43.3)	Tiruvellore	(36.0)	
Sriperumbudur	(42.6)	Ponneri	(34.0)	
		Uthiramerur	(32.1)	
		Pallipet	(29.7)	
		Tiruthani	(29.2)	
		Madurantha-kam	(28.6)	
		Pennalurpet	(28.4)	
		Gimudipoondi	(27.4)	
		North Arcot District		
Vellore	(47.1)	Arni	(36.9)	Chengam (22.8)
Arcot	(40.6)	Walajapet	(36.1)	
		Vaniyambadi	(35.9)	
		Gudiyatham	(35.2)	
		Arkonam	(34.0)	
		Cheyyar	(34.0)	
		Wandiwash	(33.8)	
		Tiruvanna malai	(32.0)	
		Polur	(30.0)	
		Tiruppattur	(29.2)	
		South Arcot District		
Chidambaram	(40.9)	Cuddalore	(35.8)	Kallakurichi (23.1)
		Villupuram	(31.9)	
		Virudhachalam	(30.8)	
		Tindivanam	(29.7)	
		Gingee	(26.9)	
		Tirukoilur	(25.6)	

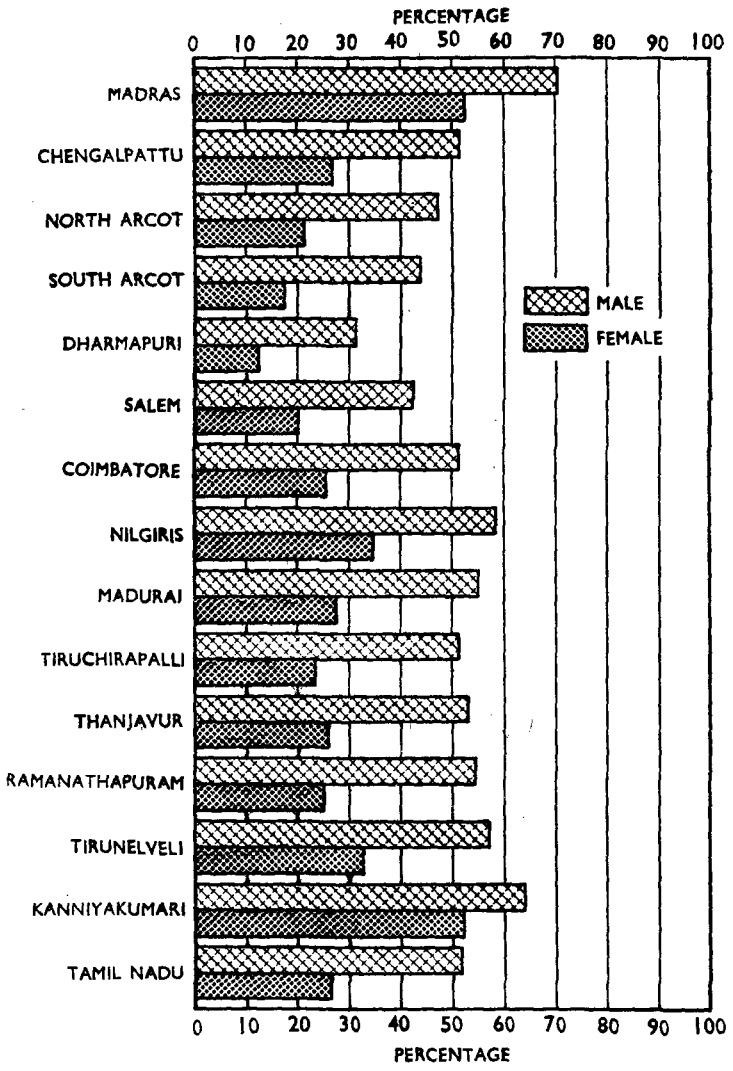
STATEMENT VII-3—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
		Dharmapuri District	
		Dharmapuri (25.0)	Krishnagiri (23.1)
			Harur (23.3)
			Hosur (21.3)
			Uthangarai (21.0)
			Denkanikotta (19.1)
			Palacode (18.4)
		Salem District	
	Salem (39.6)	Mettur (33.1)	Omalur (23.6)
		Rasipuram (32.0)	Sankari (23.2)
		Tiruchengode (31.1)	
		Namakkal (30.9)	
		Attur (29.3)	
		Yercaud (27.1)	
		Coimbatore District	
	Coimbatore (52.9)	Udumalpet (39.0)	
	Palladam (40.7)	Avanashi (34.9)	
	Pollachi (40.4)	Erode (33.9)	
		Dharapuram (33.2)	
		Gobichetty Palayam (28.9)	
		Bhavani (27.4)	
		Nilgiris District	
	Coonoor (50.1)		
	Ootacamund (45.6)		
	Gudalur (42.7)		
		Madurai District	
Madurai South (59.7)	Madurai North (44.5)	Dindigul (38.8)	
	Kodaikanal (43.2)	Periyakulam (36.8)	
	Uthamapalayam (41.3)	Palani (34.1)	
	Tirumangalam (41.0)	Melur (34.0)	
	Nilakottai (40.7)	Usilampatti (30.7)	
		Vedasandur (26.7)	
		Tiruchirapalli District	
Tiruchi (58.0)	Lalgudi (41.8)	Musiri (37.9)	
	Thuraiyur (40.2)	Karur (37.4)	
		Alangudi (36.7)	
		Udayar-Palayam (32.1)	
		Perambalur (30.1)	
		Tirumayam (29.8)	
		Kulithalai (28.8)	
		Ariyalur (27·3)	
		Manaparai (27.0)	
		Kulathur (26.3)	
		Thanjavur District	
	Thanjavur (47.0)	Papanasam (37.6)	
	Kumbakonam (44.3)	Peravurani (34.4)	
		Aranthangi (32.8)	
	Nagapattinam (44.2)	Sirkali (32.6)	
		Orthanad (28.2)	
	Pattukottai (43.9)		
	Nannilam (43.7)		
	Mannargudi (40.3)		
	Tiruthurai Poondi (40.1)		
	Mayuram (39.5)		
		Ramanathapuram District	
	Karaikudi (47.5)	Ilayankudi (39.3)	
	Virudhunagar (47.1)	Srivilliputhur (38.2)	
	Sattur (45.6)	Sivaganga (36.0)	
	Aruppukottai (43.4)	Paramakudi (35.6)	
	Devakottai (41.7)	Tiruvadanai (35.2)	
	Rajapalayam (41.7)	Mananadurai (35.0)	
	Kamudhi (41.4)	Tirupattur (34.7)	
	Ramanathapuram (40.2)	Tiruchuli (33.9)	
		Mudukulathur (32.0)	
		Tirunelveli District	
Tuticorin (57.1)	Tirunelveli (48.9)	Ottapidaram (36.9)	
	Srivaikuntam (46.6)	Sivagiri (34.7)	
Tiruchendur (55.9)	Ambasamudram (45.9)	Sankaranainarkoil (32.3)	
	Nanguneri (45.7)		
	Kovilpatti (41.6)		
	Vilathikulam (41.2)		
	Shencottah (41.1)		
	Tenkasi (39.7)		
		Kanniyakumari District	
Agasteeswaram (65.6)	Vilavancode (54.3)		
Thovala (59 9)			
Kalkulam (55·5)			

Literacy by Broad Age-Group

Proportion of literates in the broad age-group varies from 33.74% to 64.36%. The percentage of literates in the age-group 5-9 is quite low as compared to that in the subsequent four age-groups. On the other hand it is noted that the literacy rate in 10-14 and 15-19 age groups recorded very high percentages. As the age moves up ie in every successive age group, the proportion of literates is less. This indicates that the people become very much conscious of the need and importance of the education which ensured larger enrolment of younger generations. However, the low

LITERACY RATIO IN TAMIL NADU AND DISTRICTS BY SEX 1971



percentage of literates recorded in 5-9 age group is a matter of concern. The following statement gives sexwise literacy rate in age-groups.

STATEMENT VII-4

Literacy Rate by age groups

Age-Group	Percentage of Literacy by Age-group		
	Persons	Males	Females
5—9	40.48	44.58	36.09
10—14	64.36	74.86	53.60
15—19	62.27	73.22	50.76
20—24	54.69	70.72	38.57
25—34	43.36	62.17	25.92
35+	33.74	51.92	14.26
A.N.S.	32.47	44.86	18.08

The pattern of literacy rates of the districts population in age-groups is more or less the same as that of general literacy rate of the districts. Higher percentage of literates in the age groups are recorded both in Kanniyakumari and Madras Districts. Kanniyakumari district returned higher proportion of literates in the first three age groups followed by Madras district. In the successive three age groups, Madras District recorded higher proportion to be followed by Kanniyakumari District. However in both the cases the percentage of literates in the age group of Nilgiri District ranks third. As has been noted in the general literacy the proportion of literates in the district of Dharmapuri is the lowest in all the age groups. This is followed by South Arcot district in the first three age groups and then by Salem district in the subsequent three age groups. The following table gives districtwise percentage of literates by broad age groups.

STATEMENT VII-5A

Percentage of Literates by broad age-groups (among districts) Total Population

State/District	Percentage of Literates in age-group						
	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TAMIL NADU	40·38	64·36	62·27	54·69	43·36	33·74	32·47
Madras	61·37	85·18	83·22	78·94	71·93	59·59	51·20
Chengalpattu	44·74	64·28	62·37	54·85	42·84	33·69	25·51
North Arcot	34·18	61·01	58·20	43·35	36·83	29·18	37·71
South Arcot	27·17	52·59	51·25	44·10	33·86	29·16	19·95
Dharmapuri	23·05	41·12	40·59	32·87	22·94	16·79	30·55
Salem	36·89	56·90	51·65	43·17	32·98	22·85	39·77
Coimbatore	41·84	62·24	59·25	53·46	42·86	30·86	40·93
The Nilgiris	48·20	73·75	70·08	63·22	52·57	38·76	..
Madurai	46·34	66·71	64·67	55·77	45·45	35·74	38·30
Tiruchirapalli	40·38	63·96	62·40	51·29	37·70	31·31	22·87
Thanjavur	35·04	66·39	62·71	55·34	43·09	35·76	28·73
Ramanathapuram	41·74	65·45	64·18	56·05	41·79	34·25	64·51
Tirunelveli	43·74	71·90	67·79	61·87	51·90	40·09	32·87
Kanniyakumari	66·05	88·10	83·58	76·61	66·43	48·46	34·24

The literacy rate is in a very low level in the districts of Dharmapuri, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem. Though the literacy rate of Coimbatore district is lower than the State average in age-groups the same is comparatively higher to that of four districts mentioned above. In general, the literacy rate of all the above five districts is not encounraging. Though the literacy rates of Thanjavur. Tiruchirapalli and Chengalpattu are lower in one or two age-groups than the State average, their literacy achievement is satisfactory. The following Statement indicates literacy rate for males in age-groups.

STATEMENT VII-5B

Percentage of Literates by broad age-groups (among Districts)
(Total Males)

State/District	Persons of Literate in Age-Group						
	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S
TAMIL NADU	44·58	74·86	73·22	70·72	62·17	51·92	44·86
Madras	62·71	88·78	88·31	87·44	83·19	75·57	51·72
Chengalpattu	50·39	76·21	73·78	70·46	60·94	50·02	47·16
North Arcot	39·29	73·45	71·47	66·81	56·43	46·74	60·00

STATEMENT VII—5B—*Contd.*

State/District	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
South Arcot	31·87	64·28	64·64	62·45	53·72	46·78	25·25
Dharmapuri	28·19	52·79	51·41	48·39	37·46	27·52	45·92
Salem	41·39	67·99	62·11	58·77	49·92	36·90	50·00
Coimbatore	45·75	72·25	70·78	69·50	61·56	48·31	55·82
The Nilgris	50·73	82·36	82·27	80·92	72·36	55·69	..
Madurai	50·74	77·67	75·80	72·37	66·12	57·07	60·21
Tiruchirapalli	45·61	75·91	74·82	69·59	60·10	50·62	38·04
Thanjavur	39·46	76·50	74·40	73·06	63·75	55·99	29·64
Ramanathapuram	47·01	77·80	78·05	75·54	66·32	57·75	100·00
Tirunelveli	57·75	81·03	78·34	76·54	70·74	61·11	43·85
Kanniyakumari	64·06	90·84	87·50	81·95	75·25	61·91	27·27

It is noted earlier that among the total literate persons, males are larger in number. The same feature is found to be true in case of literate persons in broad age-groups as well. For instance, out of 64.36% literates in 10-14 age-group, only 26.47% are females while 37-89% are males. Similarly, in the age-groups 5-9, 15-19 and 20-24. the female literates from 17.84%, 24.75% and 19.23% as against 22.54%, 37.52% and 35.46% of male literates. The share of female literates in the age-groups 25-34 and 35+ are very low at 13.88% and 8.32% as against 29.91% and 26.87% of the males. The female literacy rate in age-groups is furnished in the following Statement.

STATEMENT VII-5C

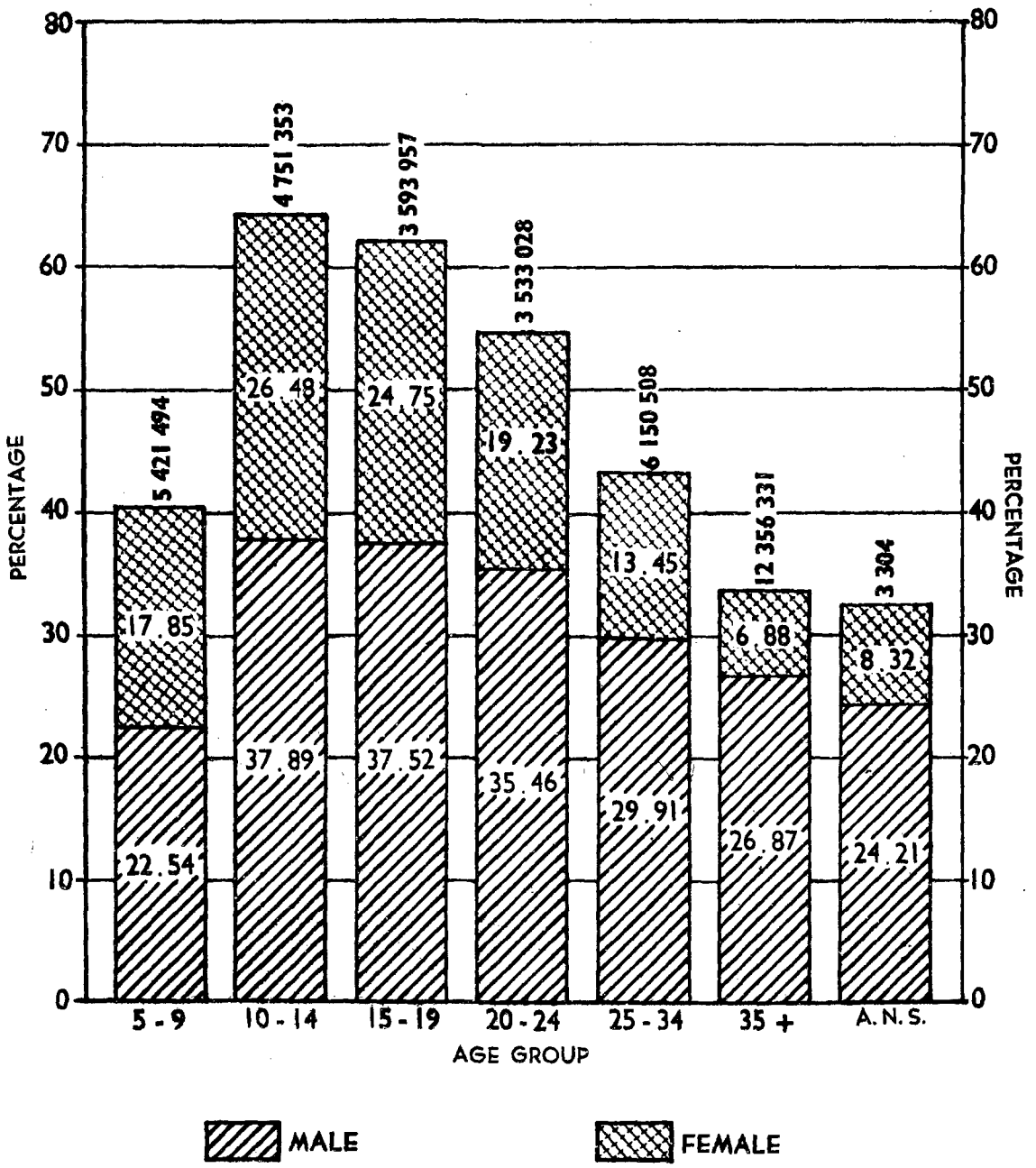
Percentage of Literates by broad age-groups (among Districts)

Total Females

State/District	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S
TAMIL NADU	36·09	53·60	50·76	38·57	25·92	14·26	18·08
Madras	59·98	81·52	77·98	69·17	58·62	40·75	50·00
Chengalpattu	39·01	51·90	49·88	38·34	25·42	14·96	..
North Arcot	29·05	94·71	43·33	29·50	19·45	98·80	10·75
South Arcot	22·53	39·32	36·38	26·02	16·56	91·22	15·81
Dharmapuri	17·86	29·22	27·45	17·83	10·30	46·93	12·19
Salem	32·13	45·75	39·73	27·16	16·99	78·05	22·72
Coimbatore	37·74	52·31	47·34	36·34	24·04	11·82	18·38
The Nilgiris	46·65	51·50	58·05	45·39	32·27	17·92	..
Madurai	41·89	55·22	52·91	39·42	26·48	13·34	85·98
Tiruchirapalli	34·99	51·76	49·17	33·28	21·29	11·17	..
Thanjavur	30·60	55·94	50·72	37·55	25·22	14·25	27·42
Ramanathapuram	36·32	52·70	50·72	38·39	24·66	11·75	..
Tirunelveli	41·75	62·55	58·04	49·04	35·79	19·73	23·19
Kanniyakumari	68·15	85·32	79·84	71·14	57·34	34·25	34·48

Out of 14 Districts in the State, nine have recorded higher percentage of literates among males in the age-group 5-9 than the State average. The districts Thanjavur, North Arcot, South Arcot and Dharmapuri have recorded lower percentages, of literacy for both males and females population than the State average. Though the district Tiruchirapalli has recorded literacy rate of 45.61% for males in the age-group 5-9, the same for female population is less than the State average of 36.09%. It is, therefore, necessary that special effort will have to be made to educate the people of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri and Tiruchirapalli districts so as to ensure their progress in the educational field to be on par with other districts of the State.

SEXWISE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUPS 1971



Figures on the top of each bar indicate total Population in that age group

The literacy has made greated in roads among urban population than the countryside. As much as 64.55% of urban population in Tamil Nadu are literates as against 37.03% of rural population. District-wise data indicates that the rural literacy rate ranges between 23.02% in Dharmapuri district to 71.12% in Kanniyakumari district. On the other hand, the variation in the urban literacy rates of the districts is from 55.33% in Salem District to 75.73% in Kanniyakumari District. Thus the range in between the lower and upper rural literacy rate of the districts is greated than that obtained for urban areas. This is mainly due to higher literacy rate of Kanniyakumari district in rural areas. The following statement indicates the sex-wise rural and urban literacy rates of the districts among persons, males and females.

STATEMENT VII-6

Literacy rates among rural and urban population

State/District	Literacy rates					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAMIL NADU	37·03	52·05	21·87	64·55	76·30	52·16
Madras	..	..	..	70·40	79·76	59·94
Chengalpattu	36·42	50·75	21·47	63·98	76·20	50·55
North Arcot	34·71	50·19	18·74	60·74	73·24	47·80
South Arcot	30·70	45·76	15·94	62·96	75·18	50·08
Dharmapuri	23·02	33·75	11·94	58·34	70·24	45·81
Salem	29·15	41·71	13·36	55·33	67·45	42·60
Coimbatore	34·41	48·95	19·47	61·15	73·58	47·66
The Nilgiris	47·72	62·47	29·54	61·04	72·13	48·92
Madurai	38·87	36·05	21·69	66·16	78·85	52·99
Tiruchirapalli	35·81	52·68	18·97	68·28	79·72	56·35
Thanjavur	40·98	57·16	24·71	62·70	75·22	50·12
Ramanathapuram	39·76	58·38	22·20	64·18	78·74	49·89
Tirunelveli	46·35	61·46	32·11	62·79	75·70	50·23
Kanniyakumari	71·12	72·00	58·05	75·73	82·09	69 30

The pattern of rural literacy rate in age-groups is the same as that of total literacy rate by age-groups. Of the rural boys and girls within 5-9 years of age, only 33.16% are literates. The sex-wise literacy rate also indicates that the proportion of male and female literates in the age-group 5-9 is lower. The percentage of literates in the age-groups 10-14 and 15-19 are comparatively higher at 56.60 and 53.27 respectively.

However, the proportion of literates among males in each age-group is higher than the proportion of literates among females in the corresponding age-group. 43.33% of literates recorded in 10-14 age-group is the highest for females. The literacy rate in 20-24 and above age-groups is alarmingly low. Only 8% of the females of above 35 years of age are literates while the corresponding figure for males is 44.15%. The literacy rate in urban areas is higher in all the age-groups. Bulk of the population in the age-groups 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 constituting about 80% are literates. The sex-wise distribution of literates in age-groups also shows the same trend. However as is seen in rural areas, the proportion of female literates especially in 35+ age-group is quite lower than male literates in the respective age-groups. The low proportion of literates in the age-group 5-9 is a matter of concern.

Growth rate of Literacy

There is a marked spurt in the number of literates since 1951. The crude literacy rate for the State as a whole has increased from 20.85% in 1951 to 39.46% in 1977. The decade during 1951-1961 has recorded considerable increase in the number of literates in the State. During this period, the number of literates have almost increased by 50%. Even the increase during 1961-1971 does not equal the rate of increase

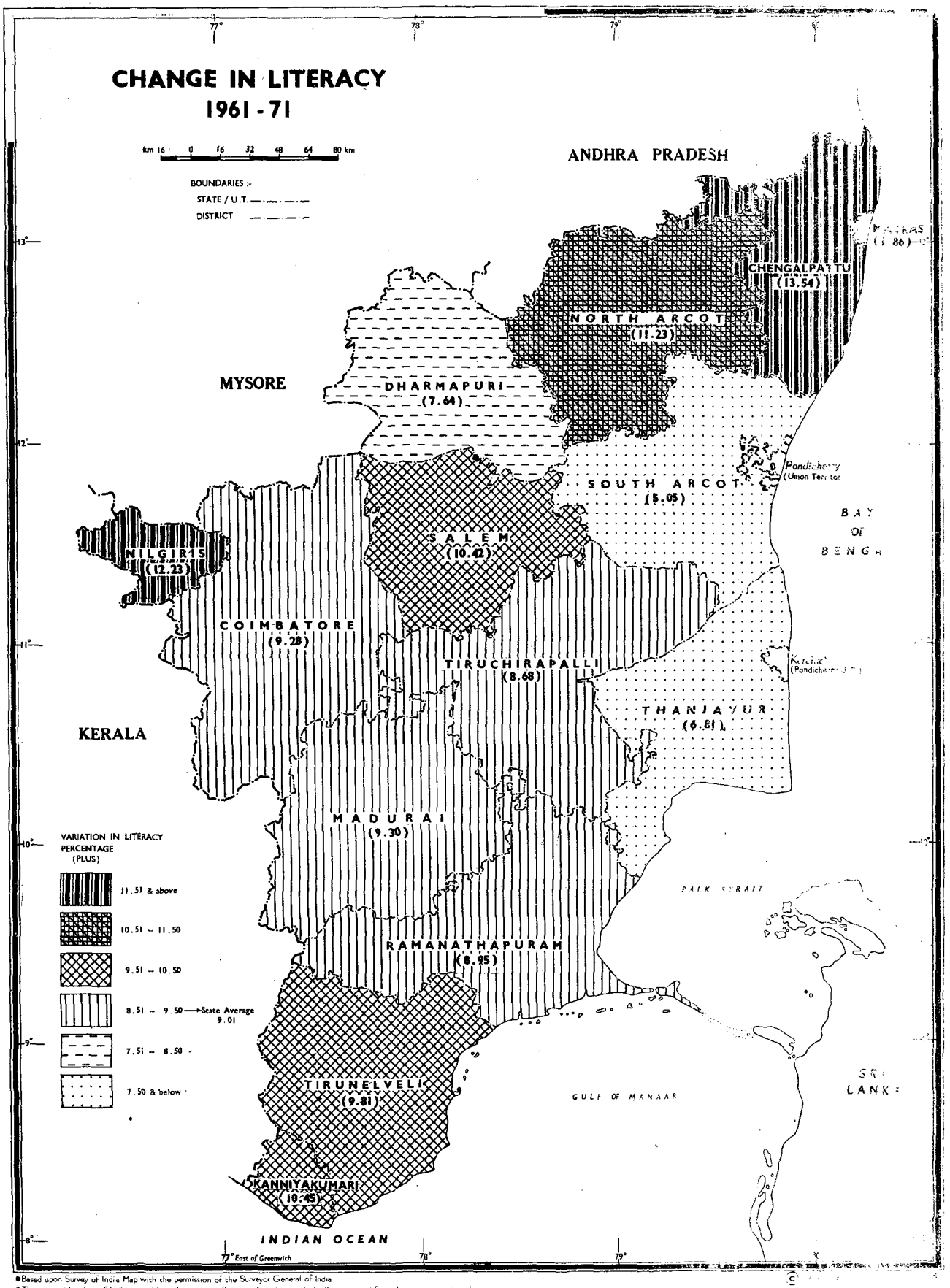
recorded during the previous decade. The spurt in literacy recorded during 1951-1961 is reflected mostly in males. The number of male literates per 10,000 males increased from 3,173 in 1951 to 4,454 in 1961. Though female literates recorded the sudden spurt during this period, their increase has not been as commendable as that of males. The number of female literates per 10,000 females increased from 1,006 in 1951 to only 1,817 in 1961. The following statement indicates the rate of literacy in 1951, 1961 and 1971.

STATEMENT VII-7

Growth rate of Literacy 1951, 1961 & 1971 (*Including* 0-4 *age-group only*)

State/District	P M F	Literacy rate			Growth rate of Literacy
		1951	1961	1971	1961—1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
TAMIL NADU	P	20.85	31.41	39.46	53.64
	M	31.73	44.54	51.78	43.17
	F	10.06	18.17	26.86	79.53
Madras	P	50.19	59.47	62.01	48.92
	M	61.39	69.61	70.57	44.58
	F	38.02	48.22	52.54	55.88
Chengalpattu	P	17.93	27.89	39.73	88.57
	M	27.44	40.21	51.76	71.51
	F	8.14	15.06	27.03	136.01
North Arcot	P	17.90	24.72	34.66	67.38
	M	28.61	37.12	47.55	54.15
	F	7.22	12.19	21.39	107.60
South Arcot	P	16.53	26.71	31.14	38.35
	M	27.10	40.55	44.06	29.95
	F	5.94	12.65	17.80	65.72
Dharmapuri	P	8.94	15.70	22.32	79·01
	M	14.61	23.67	31.66	68.36
	F	3.15	7.46	12.67	113.93
Salem	P	12.52	22.14	31.71	73.38
	M	19.69	32.74	42.68	59·30
	F	5.37	11.35	20.33	114.73
Coimbatore	P	17.24	30.20	38.90	58.35
	M	26.75	43.28	51.33	46.50
	F	7.66	16.66	25.90	90.25
The Nilgiris	P	23.51	35.68	47.03	59.06
	M	33.79	48.27	58.48	43.99
	F	12.12	21.92	34.90	95.43
Madurai	P	20.33	33.38	41.51	52.50
	M	32.88	48.12	55.07	41.18
	F	7.90	18.62	27.77	81·80
Tiruchirapalli	P	18.30	29.93	37.51	51·17
	M	29.47	44.69	51.22	39.44
	F	7.32	15.30	23.68	85.13
Thanjavur	P	23.18	33.55	39.66	39.88
	M	36.49	48.67	53.10	30.48
	F	10.28	18.65	26.14	64.04
Ramanathapuram	P	21.39	32.11	39.74	46.18
	M	35.51	48.34	54.72	34.86
	F	8.44	16.79	25.36	76·93
Tirunelveli	P	26.33	36.38	44.83	44.45
	M	38.80	44.99	57.13	34.69
	F	14.52	23.46	33.02	64.20
Kanniyakumari	P	38.46	48.57	58.21	46.99
	M	46.80	56.24	64.12	40.30
	F	29.94	40.73	52.14	56.42

The districtwise data presented in the above statement shows that only six districts, namely Madras, Nilgiris, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari has recorded higher rate of literacy than the States average in 1951. During the next decade, Madurai District is the solitary addition to these six districts bringing the total number of districts to seven which have recorded higher literacy rate than the State average of 31.41 in 1961. Similarly, in 1971 the literacy rate of Changalpattu district also become higher than the State average.



● Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
● The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

Throughout these three decade, the highest literacy rate was recorded by Madras district followed by Kanniyakumari district. Conversely the lowest rate was recorded by Dharmapuri district.

The sexwise literacy rate also gives almost the same trend of growth rate. The male literates increased from 31.73% in 1951 to 44.54% in 1961 and to 51.78% in 1971. In the years 1951 to 1971 seven districts, namely, Madras, Nilgiris, Madurai, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari have uniformly recorded higher literacy rate for males than the State average. Chengalpattu, South Arcot, and Trichirapalli districts have recorded higher rate of male literacy in 1961 and 1971. The remaining districts, namely, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem and Coimbatore recorded literacy rate for males less than the State average.

Female literacy rates has improved from 10.06 in 1951 to 18.17 in 1961 and to 26.86 in 1971. Though there has been a steady improvement in female literacy rates, most of the districts are still found to be lagging behind the State average of female literacy rate. Seven out of fourteen districts have continuously recorded lower rates of female literacy than the State average. Only Madras, Nilgris, Tirunelveli, and Kanniyakumari have been continuously able to record the higher rate of literacy than the State average. It is noted that Chengalpattu and Madurai have recorded higher rate of female literacy in 1971. The female literacy rate recorded by Thanjavur district in all the decades is on par with the State average.

Decennial literacy growth rate

At the beginning of the century, Tamil Nadu has recorded a very low level of literacy rate. Census count of 1901 revealed that only 764 persons out of every 10,000 population in the State were literates. Since then there has been a steady improvement in literacy position of the State as a whole. From a low level of 764 per 10,000 the position has improved gradually and has reached the level of 3,946 per 10,000. The statement below indicates the progress achieved in the growth of literacy during the last seventy years.

STATEMENT VII-8

Performance of Tamil Nadu in Literacy during 1901-1971
(including 0—4 age-group)

Year	No. of Literates per 10,000 persons		
	Persons	Males	Females
1901 . . .	764	1,452	102
1911 . . .	918	1,714	153
1921 . . .	1,038	1,855	243
1931 . . .	1,134	1,998	294
1941 . . .	1,619	2,561	688
1951 . . .	2,08 5	3,173	1,006
1961 . . .	3,141	4,454	1,817
1971 . . .	3,946	5,178	2,686

NOTE.—1901-61 data have been taken from 1961 Part 1A-(ii) volume for Tamil Nadu.

Literacy among males of the States as a whole indicates the same trend as revealed by the population. Literates among total population have increased by a little over five times and literates among males have also recorded an increase almost of the same level. The decennial growth rate of literacy especially after 1941 is a remarkable achievement. It is more so in case of female literacy rate. The literacy growth rate of females is more than that of males during the period 1941 to 1971.

CHAPTER VIII

SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION

No general or standard definition for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe can be found in any literature, including in the Constitution of India. Under Articles 341 (1) and 342 (1) of the Constitution of India, for certain previleges and benefits for social and economic uplift, the President of India has notified certain castes and tribes as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A list showing such Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the State of Tamil Nadu with the areas, where they are treated as SC/ST as contained in the Presidential order, is given in Appendix-I.

Though enumeration of individual castes has been given up in the Indian Census, there still remains the necessity to gather the names and other particulars relating to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population so as to assess the progress made by these persons in socio-economic spheres and to take steps for betterment of their conditions as envisaged in the constitution.

During the enumeration of 1971 Census, only such persons as belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes whose names were included in the President's list and also only in the area specified in the order were treated as Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. The list showing the names specified in the President's notification was provided to the enumeration staff for being followed during Census enumeration. The restriction placed on the treatment of persons of a particular caste/tribe in certain areas only has led to certain difficulties. To point out one such incident is that about 19,200 persons who have returned themselves as 'Malayaless' in South Arcot District could not be treated as persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe since in the President's notification the 'Malayaless' of Salem North Arcot and Tiruchirapalli alone are to be considered as Scheduled tribes. It has also been noticed that during the 1971 Census enumeration, the use of generic names *viz.*, Harijan, Adivasi etc., have been used to a lesser extent than at the 1961 Census.

There were representations from certain persons for inclusion of these community in the list of SC/ST. The first representation was from the Tamil Nadu Yavanakula Mahasangam. The Secretary of the Sangam requested the inclusion of Yavanas community in Scheduled Tribe. The same community was treated as a synonym for the main community, 'Kuravan Sidhanar' under Scheduled Caste in 1961 Census. The second was from an individual who requested on behalf of his community *viz.*, 'Panisavan' that it might be treated as a synonym for the 'Valluvan' community in Scheduled Caste list as was done in 1961 Census. Though in 1961 census the list provided to the enumerators contained the races, sub castes, synonyma, besides the main caste, in 1971 Census this procedure was found to be irregular in the light of a judgement given by the Supreme Court in B Basavalingappa Vs. Sri D Munichinnappa and others in C.A. 401 of 1964 where it was observed that it will not be open to adduce evidence that, though a particular community is not included in the Presidential Order, it is a synonym or a sub caste of another community which finds a place in the order. A copy of the judgement is appended for the reader's benefit (Appendix II). In view of the above ruling it was not possible to consider the representation made by the members belonging to two different communities mentioned above.

The total population of Scheduled Caste in this State according to the 1971 Census is 7,315,595 consisting of 3,686,420 males and 3,629,175 females forming 17.76% of the state's total population. The number of Scheduled Castes expressed as a percentage of the total population in the previous Censuses as well as in 1971 are as follows:—

Year	Population of Scheduled Caste	Percentage of Scheduled caste Population to the total population
*1941	8,148,000	16.4%
**1951	8,533,632	15.00%
1961	6,067,327	18%
1971	7,315,595	17.76%

*Madras Presidency after transfer of Ganjam etc., to Orissa.

**Madras before partitioning of Andhra.

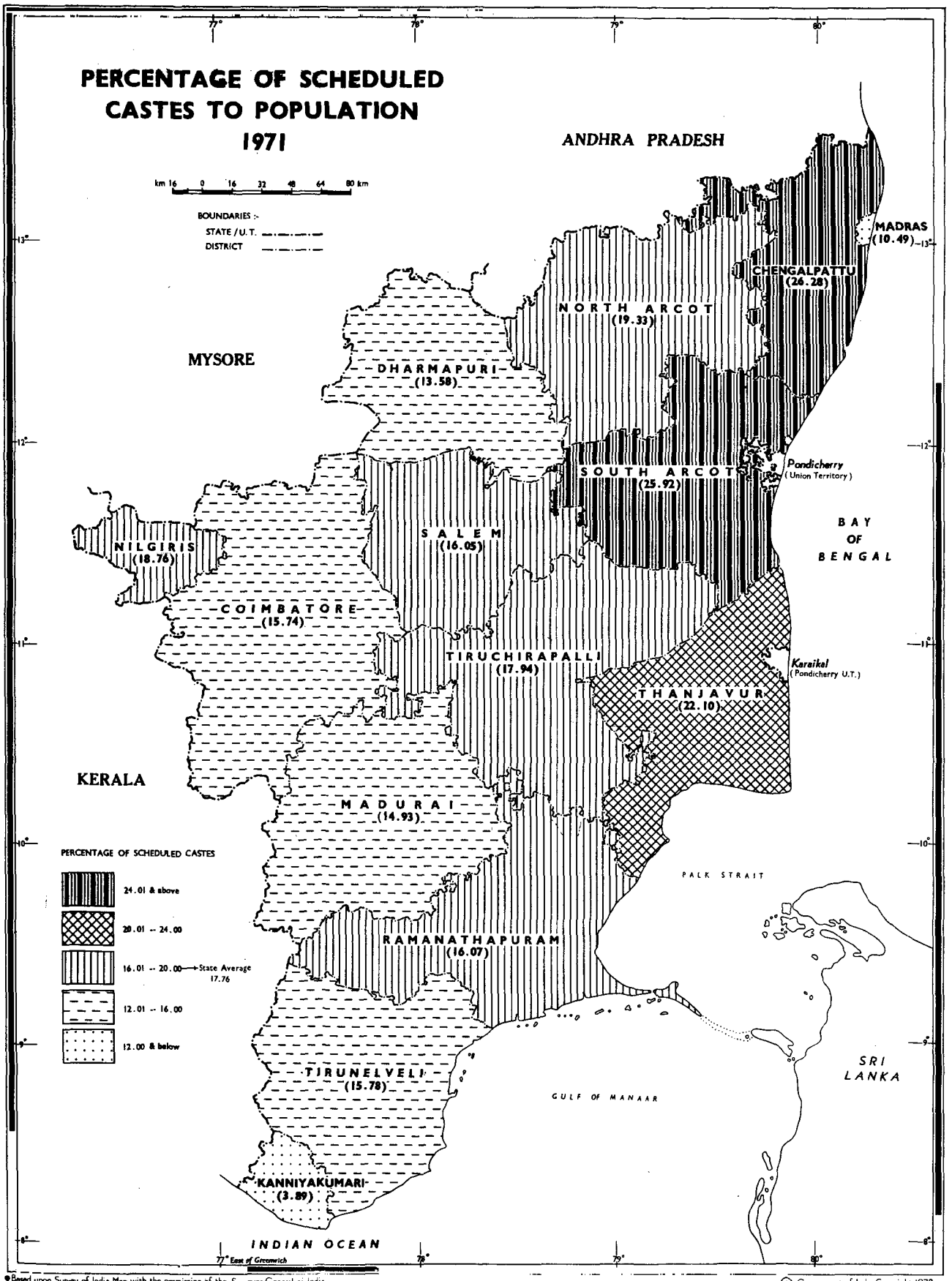
The percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population has declined by 0.24% during the decade. While the General population has registered an increase of 22.30% the Scheduled Caste population has registered an increase of only 20.57%.

The population of Scheduled Tribes in the State as per the 1971 Census is 311,515 consisting of 159,706 males and 151,809 females which works out to 0.76% of the total population.

The population of the Scheduled Tribes of Tamil Nadu as it existed in the last four Censuses together with their percentage to total population is as follows:—

Year	Population	Percentage of the Scheduled Tribes to the Total population
1941	562,000	1.13
1951	635,979	1.12
1961	251,991	0.75
1971	311,515	0.76

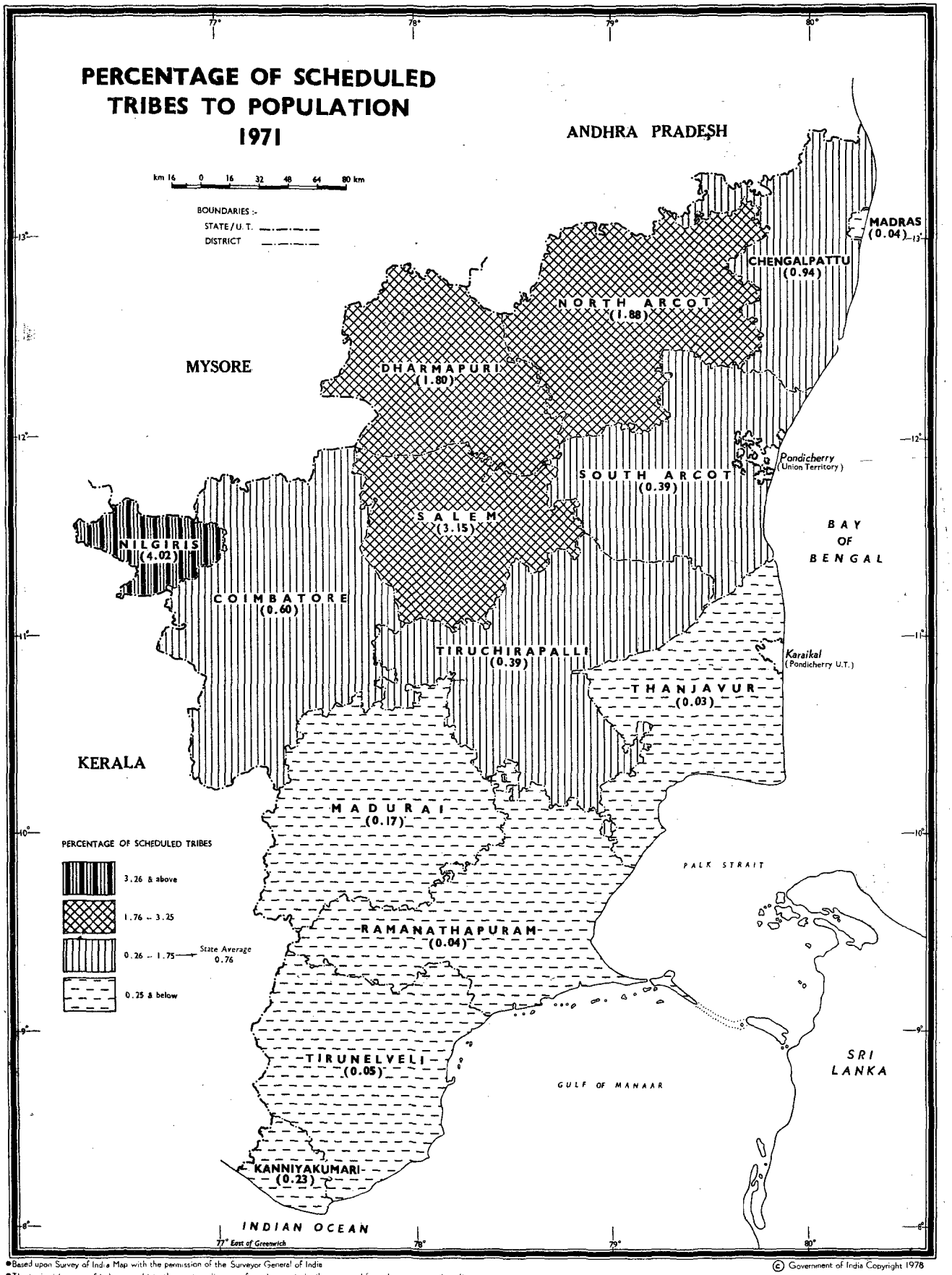
NOTE.—See footnotes under S.C.



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

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While the increase of General Population in this State works out to 22.30% the increase registered by the Scheduled Tribe works out to 23.62%. Tamil Nadu has the highest percentage of Scheduled Castes and the lowest percentage of Scheduled Tribe in South India.

STATEMENT VIII-1

Population of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in India and Southern States, 1971

India/State	Total population	Popoulation of Scheduled Castes	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total populatoon	Population of Scheduled Tribes	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	21,347,375	1,772,168	8.30	269,536	1.26
Andhra Pradesh	43,502,708	5,774,548	13.27	1,657,657	3.81
Mysore	29,299,014	3,850,034	13.14	231,268	0.79
Tamil Nadu	41,199,168	7,315,595	17.76	311,515	8.76
Indian Union	548,159,652	80,005,398	14.60	38,015,162	6.94

The percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population in Tamil Nadu is higher than the corresponding figures for India.

Among all the States in India, Tamil Nadu stands sixth, the first five places being held by Punjab (24.71%), Himachal Pradesh (22.34%), Uttar Pradesh (21.00%), West Bengal (19.90%) and Haryana (18.89%). The Scheduled Castes of Tamil Nadu forms (9.14%) of the population of Scheduled Castes in India. This percentage is higher than what the Tamil Nadu total population bears to the total population of India which is 7.52%. On the basis of absolute population figures of the Scheduled Castes, Tamil Nadu ranks fourth (7,315,595) and the first three places are held by Uttar Pradesh (18,548,916), West Bengal (8,816,028) and Bihar (7,950,652).

The population of Scheduled Tribes in the State is very low when compared to that of all-India. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes population in Tamil Nadu is lower than the corresponding figures of the neighbouring States. The Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu form only 0.82% of the total Scheduled Tribe population in India.

The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State as well as in the districts are given in statement VIII-2. Figures have been presented separately for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT VIII-2

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population and their proportion to total population in the State and districts

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Population	Percentage to the total population	Population	Percentagee to the total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
TAMIL NADU	Total	7,315,595	17.76	311,515	0.76
	Rural	6,050,302	21.06	294,379	1.02
	Urban	1,265,293	10.15	17,136	0.14
Madras	T & U	259,119	10.49	928	0.04
Chengalpattu	Total	763,991	26.28	27,189	0.94
	Rural	612,149	32.27	23,354	1.23
	Urban	151,842	15.02	3,835	0.38
North Arcot	Total	725,885	19.33	70,727	1.88
	Rural	628,430	21.14	69,382	2.33
	Urban	97,455	12.44	1,345	0.17
South Arcot	Total	937,894	25.92	14,105	0.39
	Rural	879,911	28.34	13,832	0.45
	Urban	57,983	11.30	273	0.05
Salem	Total	480,317	16.05	94,383	3.15
	Rural	405,332	18.45	94,061	4.28
	Urban	74,985	9.43	322	0.04
Dharmapuri	Total	227,825	13.58	30,123	1.80
	Rural	216,708	14.13	29,524	1.92
	Urban	11,117	7.72	599	0.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
Coimbatore	Total	688,271	15.74	26,021	0.60
	Rural	497,322	17.65	25,058	0.89
	Urban	190,949	12.27	963	0.06
Nilgiris	Total	92,694	18.76	19,869	4.02
	Rural	45,618	18.19	13,904	5.54
	Urban	47,076	19.35	5,965	2.45
Madurai	Total	587,874	14.93	6,707	0.17
	Rural	499,534	19.11	5,628	0.22
	Urban	88,340	6.67	1,079	0.08
Tiruchirapalli	Total	690,641	17.94	14,907	0.39
	Rural	617,806	20.65	14,826	0.50
	Urban	72,835	8.50	81	0.01
Thanjavur	Total	848,976	22.10	1,024	0.03
	Rural	792,796	25.97	721	0.02
	Urban	56,179	7.13	303	0.04
Ramanathapuram	Total	459,616	16.07	1,056	0.04
	Rural	406,196	19.22	492	0.02
	Urban	53,420	7.15	564	0.08
Tirunelveli	Total	504,956	15.78	1,614	0.05
	Rural	407,679	18.78	796	0.04
	Urban	97,277	9.45	818	0.08
Kanniyakumari	Total	47,536	3.89	2,862	0.23
	Rural	40,820	4.01	2,801	0.28
	Urban	6,716	3.29	61	0.03

The district-wise distribution of general population, Scheduled Caste population and their percentages are as follows:

STATEMENT VIII-3

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Caste to the total population in the Districts

State/District	Total Population	1971 Census Scheduled caste population	Percentage of district population to state population	Percentage of Scheduled castes to the total population	Percentage to total scheduled caste population of state
1	2	3	4	5	6
TAMIL NADU	41,199,168	7,315,595	100	17.76	100
1. Madras	2,469,449	259,119	5.99	10.49	3.54
2. Chengalpattu	2,907,599	763,991	7.06	26.28	10.44
3. North Arcot	3,755,797	725,885	9.12	19.33	9.92
4. South Arcot	3,617,723	936,894	8.78	25.92	12.82
5. Dharmapuri	1,677,775	227,825	4.07	13.58	3.11
6. Salem	2,992,616	480,317	7.26	16.05	6.57
7. Coimbatore	4,373,178	688,271	10.62	15.74	9.41
8. Nilgiris	494,015	92,694	1.20	18.76	1.27
9. Madurai	3,938,197	587,874	9.56	14.93	8.04
10. Tiruchirapalli	3,848,816	690,541	9.34	17.94	9.44
11. Thanjavur	3,840,732	848,976	9.32	22.10	11.61
12. Ramanathapuram	2,860,207	459,616	6.94	16.07	6.28
13. Tirunelveli	3,200,515	504,956	7.77	15.78	6.90
14. Kanniyakumari	1,222,549	47,536	2.97	3.89	0.65

The percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population is higher in the northern coastal districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot and Thanjavur. It is also fairly high in Nilgiris, which has attracted a large number of Scheduled Castes for employment in the plantations. The percentage is low in the interior districts of the State. The proportions in the districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Thanjavur, North Arcot, Nilgiris and Tiruchirapalli are more than the State's proportion of 17.76%. All the rest have less than that of the State. The lowest percentage is in Kanniyakumari district with 3.89%. South Arcot district contains the largest proportion of Scheduled Castes and Thanjavur occupies the second place. The four adja-

cent districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot and Thanjavur together have 45% of the Scheduled Caste population in the State.

The district-wise distribution of General population, Scheduled Tribe population and their percentage distribution are as follows:

STATEMENT VIII-4

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Tribe population in the districts

State/District	Total Population	1971 Census Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage of district population to state population	Percentage of scheduled tribe to the total population	Percentage to the total scheduled tribe population of state
1	2	3	4	5	6
TAMIL NADU	41,199,168	311,515	100	0.76	100
1. Madras	2,469,449	928	5.99	0.04	0.30
2. Chengalpattu	2,907,599	27,189	7.06	0.94	8.73
3. North Arcot	3,755,797	70,727	9.12	1.88	22.70
4. South Arcot	3,617,723	14,105	8.78	0.39	4.53
5. Dharmapuri	1,677,775	30,123	4.07	1.80	9.67
6. Salem	2,992,616	94,383	7.26	3.15	30.30
7. Coimbatore	4,373,178	26,021	10.62	0.60	8.35
8. Nilgiris	494,015	19,869	1.20	4.02	6.38
9. Madurai	3,938,197	6,737	9.56	0.17	2.15
10. Tiruchirapalli	3,848,816	14,907	9.34	0.39	4.78
11. Thanjavur	3,840,732	1,024	9.32	0.03	0.33
12. Ramanathapuram	2,860,207	1,056	6.94	0.04	0.34
13. Tirunelveli	3,200,515	1,614	7.77	0.05	0.52
14. Kanniyakumari	1,222,549	2,862	2.97	0.23	0.92

The percentage of Scheduled Tribes in the State is very low compared to the percentage of Scheduled Caste population. Unlike the Scheduled Castes the Scheduled Tribes are usually found in hilly and forest areas. Tamil Nadu contains not much of hilly and forest areas, except in the interior Districts of North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Nilgiris and Chengalpattu. In these districts there is concentration of Scheduled Tribe population and so they have more than the State proportion of 0.76%. All the other ten districts have less than the State proportion.

Salem district has the largest concentration of Scheduled Tribes in the State with 30.30%. Next to it comes North Arcot with 22.70%. The Scheduled Tribes in these districts are mostly the 'Malayalee'. The Tribal areas of Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts containing some well known tribes like Toda. Kadar etc., have only 8.35 and 6.38 per cent respectively of the total Scheduled Tribe population in the State.

It has been the practice from 1911 Census to divide the States into Natural Divisions, for the purposes of Census Tabulation with a view to facilitate the review of the data. Till 1951, the divisions so far as they related to this State were as follows: East Coast Central Division, consisting of Madras, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore and South Arcot. East coast South Division—Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. West coast Division consisting of the Nilgiris (now in Madras State), but grouped with Malabar and South Canara Districts. With some modification 5 divisions were formed during 1951 Census.

Subsequent to the State reorganisation after 1951 Census, many areas in former Madras State have been transferred to Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala and some new areas transferred to Tamilnadu. As a result of these changes the State was divided into 7 natural divisions in 1961 Census, as shown below:—

1. Metropoliton Division consisting of Madras city and Saidapet Taluk of Chengalpattu District. It is the most urbanised area. Actually it forms a distinct part of Greater Madras (Madras Urban Agglomeration).

2. Palar South-Pennar division consisting of Chengalpattu district except Saidapet Taluk, North Arcot district, South Arcot district except Chidambaram Taluk, present Dharmapuri district, Perambalur, Udaiyarpalayam and Ariyayur taluks of Trichirapalli district. This area has the semblance of Pallava culture.

3. Cauvery Basin division consisting of Chidambaram taluk of South Arcot, Thanjavur district and the deltaic taluks of Tiruchirapalli, Lalgudi, Musiri and Kulithalai. It has the predominance of the Chola culture.

4. Kongunad division consisting of the present Salem district, Coimbatore district, Karur taluk of

Trichirapalli district and Palani taluk of Madurai district.

5. Southern division consisting of Madurai district excepting Palani taluk, Manaparai, Kulathur, Alangudi and Thirumayam taluks of Tiruchirapalli district, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. The culture of this division is Pandian.

6. Kanniyakumari division consisting of the whole Kanniyakumari district. It has become part of Tamil Nadu as a result of State, Reorganisation. Its climatic conditions are totally different from the rest of the State. It is influenced by both, Pandiyan and Chera cultures.

7. Nilgiris division-whole of Nilgiris. It is a mountainous tract and considered to be a part of Western division along with Malabar.

The percentage distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by natural divisions and percentage of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population bear to the total population in each division are given below:

STATEMENT VIII-5

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes/Tribes by natural divisions, 1961 & 1971

Natural division	Percentage distribution of total population		Percentage distribution of scheduled castes		Percentage of the scheduled castes population to the total population		Percentage distribution of the scheduled tribes		Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to the total population	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Metropolitan .	7.7	6.3	5.4	5.2	12.6	14.9	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.1
2. Palar-South Pennar	28.2	28.5	35.1	35.4	22.9	22.3	47.3	48.5	1.3	1.3
3. Cauvery basin .	15.2	15.7	17.9	18.8	20.9	21.6	3.0	2.8	0.2	0.1
4. Kongunad . .	19.7	19.8	17.8	16.9	16.1	15.4	38.7	39.3	1.5	1.5
5. Southern . .	25.0	25.5	21.9	21.8	15.5	15.4	2.9	2.3	0.1	0.7
6. Kanniyakumari .	3.0	3.0	0.7	0.6	3.9	4.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2
7. Nilgiris . .	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	18.8	19.0	6.4	5.1	4.0	3.2

Palar South-Pennar division contains the largest distribution of Scheduled Castes in the State which constitutes the highest proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population. The second highest proportion is found in Cauvery Basin division whereas the Southern division contains the second largest percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes. It is in Kanniyakumari division that both the distribution and proportions are less. However it is noted that Metropolitan, Kongunad and Kanniyakumari divisions have registered more than the 1961 Census percentage distribution. In Palar-South Pennar and Cauvery Basin divisions the percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes has declined from the 1961 figures. Southern and Nilgiris divisions have retained their 1961 Census status. As regards Scheduled Tribe population, the Palar-South Pennar division again has the largest number of persons followed by Kongunad division. However the highest composition of 4% of Scheduled Tribe to total population is found in Nilgiris division.

There are 13 taluks in Tamil Nadu where the Scheduled Caste population is more than one lakh. The largest number of Scheduled Caste population of 148,825 persons is found in Chidambaram taluk in South Arcot district. This is followed by 141,857 persons in Cuddalore taluk of the same district. The taluks where the number of Scheduled Caste population is more than one lakh are given below:—

Taluk	District	S.C. Population
Chidambaram . . .	South Arcot	148,825
Cuddalore . . .	South Arcot	141,857
Saidapet . . .	Chengalpattu	137,981
Kallakurichi . . .	South Arcot	129,680
Vridhachalam . . .	South Arcot	125,772
Tirukoilur . . .	South Arcot	122.232
Maduranthakam .	Chengalpattu	121,026
Coimbatore . . .	Coimbatore	117,930
Tindivanam . . .	South Arcot	115,123
Pollachi . . .	Coimbatore	109,235
Mayuram . . .	Thanjavur	108,826
Salem . . .	Salem	101,070
Sriperumbudur . . .	Chengalpattu	100,982

There are 71 taluks in the State where the percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population is more than the State average of 17.76%. 21 taluks out of 71 have more than 25% the State average. Maduranthakam taluk in Chengalpattu district has the highest percentage of Scheduled Castes followed by Sirkali Taluk of Thanjavur district. The other taluks which has more than 30% Scheduled Castes population are Tiruvallur and Ponneri of Chengalpattu district and Viruddhachalam taluk of South Arcot district. The lowest percentage of 0.94% is in Thovala

taluk of Kanniyakumari district. The taluks where the percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population is more than 25% are listed below:

	Taluk	District	Percentage S.C. Population
1.	Maduranthakam	Chengalpattu	36.93
2.	Sirkali	Thanjavur	33.38
3.	Ponneri	Chengalpattu	31.92
4.	Tiruvallur	Chengalpattu	31.70
5.	Vridhachalam	South Arcot	30.89
6.	Chidambaram	South Arcot	29.93
7.	Sriperumbudur	Chengalpattu	29.87
8.	Chengalpattu	Chengalpattu	29.27
9.	Ottapidaram	Tirunelveli	29.24
10.	Nannilam	Thanjavur	29.19
11.	Pennelurpet	Chengalpattu	29.03
12.	Tindivanam	South Arcot	28.58
13.	Perambalur	Tiruchirapalli	28.54
14.	Kallakurichi	South Arcot	27.62
15.	Thiruthuraipoondi	Thanjavur	27.08
16.	Nagapattinam	Thanjavur	26.83
17.	Tirukoilur	South Arcot	26.77
18.	Mayuram	Thanjavur	26.18
19.	Mannargudi	Thanjavur	25.95
20.	Uthiramerur	Chengalpattu	25.50
21.	Papanasam	Thanjavur	25.39

Yercaud taluk in Salem district has the highest proportion of 54.59% of the total population belonging to Scheduled Tribes followed by 10.70% in Gudalur taluk of Nilgiris district. 36 taluks in the State have more than the State proportion of 0.76% of Scheduled Tribes population. Following are the taluks which have more than 5% of the total population belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

Taluk	District	Percentage of S T Population
Yercaud	Salem	54.59
Gudalur	Nilgiris	10.70
Rasipuram	Salem	7.59
Harur	Dharmapuri	7.01
Attur	Salem	6.53
Polur	North Arcot	5.66
Chengam	North Arcot	5.07

In terms of absolute numbers, Attur taluk of Salem districts has the maximum number of Scheduled Tribe population (25,441 persons) followed by Harur taluk in Dharmapuri district with 19,649 persons. The taluks where the number of Scheduled Tribes population are more than 10,000 are Attur, Harur, Yercaud, Rasipuram, Polur, Nammakkal, Tirupattur, Chengam and Salem. The following seventeen taluks have no Scheduled Tribes population. Vedasandur and Melur of Madurai district, Lalgudi, Manaparai and Kulathur of Tiruchirapalli district, Mannargudi and Peraurani of Thanjavur district, Tirupattur, Manamadurai, Devakottai, Ilayangudi, Mudukulathur, Tiruchuli, and Aruppukottai of Ramanathapuram district, Shencottah, Tiruchendur and Vilathikulam of Tirunelveli district.

In Tamil Nadu, 82.7% (6,050,302 persons out of 7,315,595) of Scheduled Caste persons and 94.5% (294,379 persons out of 311,515) of Scheduled Tribe persons are found in Rural areas as against 69.7% of the total population. In urban areas, 17.3% of the Scheduled Caste persons and only 5.5% of Scheduled Tribe persons are found as against 30.3% of the total population.

The corresponding figures during 1961 Census are as follows:

	Percentage of population in			
	Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
Total Population	73.3%	69.7%	26.7%	30.3%
S. C. Population	84.7%	82.7%	15.3%	17.3%
S.T. Population	93.4%	94.5%	5.7%	5.5%

This indicates that there is lesser concentration of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Urban areas than in Rural Areas. The position varies from district to district. The percentage of total population, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe populations living in Urban and Rural areas of the districts are as follows:

STATEMENT-VIII-6

Percentage of total Population, S.Cs. and S.Ts. in Rural and Urban areas

State/District	RURAL			URBAN		
	General Population	S.C. population	S.T. population	General population	S.C. population	S.T. population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAMIL NADU	69.7	82.7	94.5	30.3	17.3	5.5
Madras	..	..	..	100	100	100
Chengalpattu	65.2	80.1	85.9	34.8	19.9	14.1
North Arcot	79.1	86.6	98.1	20.9	13.4	1.9

STATEMENT VIII-6—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
South Arcot	85.8	9.38	98.1	14.2	6.2	1.9
Dharmapuri	91.4	95.1	98.0	8.6	4.9	2.0
Salem	73.4	84.4	99.7	26.6	15.6	0.3
Coimbatore	64.4	72.3	96.3	35.6	27.7	3.7
Nilgiris	50.8	49.2	70.0	49.2	50.8	30.0
Madurai	66.4	85.0	83.9	33.6	15.0	16.1
Tiruchirapalli	77.7	89.5	99.5	22.3	10.5	0.5
Thanjavur	79.5	93.4	70.4	20.5	6.6	29.6
Ramanathapuram	73.9	88.4	46.6	26.1	11.6	53.4
Tirunelveli	67.8	80.7	49.3	32.2	19.3	50.7
Kanniyakumari	83.3	85.9	97.9	16.7	14.1	2.1

In all districts of the State except Nilgiris the percentage of Scheduled Castes living in rural areas are higher than the general population. In Nilgiris, 50.8% of the total Scheduled Caste population live in urban areas.

Among Scheduled Tribes, except in the districts of Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, in all other districts the percentage of persons living in rural areas is lesser than the general population. In Ramanathapuram district the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population living in urban areas is 53.4% the highest in the State.

Though the President's list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes relating to this State contains 79 Castes and 42 Tribes, only 74 Castes and 33 Tribes were enumerated in this State besides unspecified Castes and Tribes. The Scheduled Castes not returned in 1971 Census are Pathiyan, Perumannan, Ulladan and Vathiriyan. The following Scheduled Tribes were also not returned. Eravallan, Hill Pulaya, Kudiya or Melakudi, Malai Arayan, Malayan, Malayarayar, Ulladan Palleyan and Vishuvan. The number of persons enumerated in each Caste/Tribe are given below:

STATEMENT VIII-7

Distribution of individual Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State and districts

Name of Scheduled caste	Population of the individual Scheduled Castes in the State and each district						
	Tamil Nadu	Madras	Chengalpattu	North Arcot	South Arcot	Dharmapuri	Salem
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Scheduled Castes	7,315,595	259,119	763,991	725,885	937,894	227,825	480,317
1. Adi-Andhra	32,156	20,264	9,183	1,048	85	1,227	6
2. Adi-Dravida	2,547,166	204,429	683,952	578,821	726,629	79,795	71,202
3. Adi-Karnataka	20,459	1	..	..	..	3,130	43
4. Ajila	39	..	4	..	..	..	..
5. Arunthathiyar	256,709	5,094	4,166	59,740	10,754	22,074	91,751
6. Ayyanavar	693	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Baira	248	..	57	76	12	32	3
8. Bakuda	113	..	..	72	..	22	11
9. Bandi	70	..	2	36	6	..	..
10. Bellara	11	..	..	..	..	2	3
11. Bharatar	1,138	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chakkiliyan	864,842	1,218	8,995	11,583	14,909	10,622	105,256
13. Chalavadi	68	..	..	..	..	57	..
14. Chamar or Muchi	10,585	..	..	424	4,506	..	526
15. Chandala	105	..	..	..	..	92	..
16. Cheruman	1,014	..	..	2	7	14	..
17. Devendrakulathan	22,236	11	115	4	11	174	2,683
18. Dom, Dombara Paidi, or Pano	4,594	1	813	216	410	296	21
19. Domban	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Godagali	31	..	..	..	..	31	..
21. Godda	118	5	30	..	5	57	..

STATEMENT VIII-7—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22. Gosangi	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
23. Holeya	1,003	..	..	..	..	412	..
24. Jaggali	578	12	163	206	60	76	..
25. Jambuvulu	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Kadaiyan	2,418	..	3	..	..	13	..
27. Kakkalan	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. Kalladi	2,279	7	..	2	22	142	..
29. Kanakkan or Padanna	160	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Karimpalan	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Kavara	1,246	..	..	..	..	..	..
32. Koliyan	7,013	..	..	..	..	..	..
33. Koosa	5	..	..	..	..	5	..
34. Kootan (Koodan)	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. Kudamban	113,888	31	477	410	83	13	34
36. Kuravan, Sidhanar	76,642	1,550	2,230	8,120	6,205	3,446	5,266
37. Madari	98,432	2	5	3	1	7	434
38. Madiga	7,564	418	1,129	601	..	5,152	..
39. Maila	6	..	..	..	..	6	..
40. Mala	16,781	57	1,388	..	..	14,955	..
41. Mannan	234	..	..	..	..	..	..
42. Mavilan	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. Magar	186	3	3	..	..	127	..
44. Mundala	23	1	14	..	..	..	..
45. Nalakeyava	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
46. Nayadi	329	..	..	106	17	..	..
47. Padannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
48. Pagadai	26,186	2	2	..	109	..	258
49. Pallan	1,326,745	699	979	80	728	455	45,159
50. Palluvan	115	..	..	..	..	..	..
51. Pambada	543	8	78	102	13	..	219
52. Panan	192	..	..	..	..	..	..
53. Panchama	950	..	..	3	237	..	621
54. Pannadi	15,444	..	..	..	..	..	49
55. Panniandi	2,831	..	391	7	..	376	577
56. Paraiyan, Parayan, (Sambavar)	1,533,482	9,609	42,675	42,084	151,140	73,581	146,038
57. Paravan	1,684	..	..	..	..	..	..
58. Pulayan or Cheramar	1,679	..	..	..	..	..	..
59. Puthirai Vannan	10,543	24	69	264	150	34	141
60. Raneyar	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
61. Samagara	4	..	..	..	3	..	..
62. Samban	146,563	311	439	..	4,723	125	1,850
63. Sapari	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
64. Semman	1,234	11	185	..	18	30	53
65. Thandan	1,795	..	..	..	..	..	..
66. Thoti	12,337	727	2,066	757	422	985	361
67. Tiruvalluvar	1,629	..	211	148	540	6	35
68. Uraly	227	..	..	..	..	..	..
69. Vallon	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
70. Valluvan	65,115	1,079	3,133	10,159	14,638	1,729	6,106
71. Vannan	4,660	..	..	..	..	..	..
72. Velan	606	..	..	..	..	..	..
73. Vetan	822	..	..	..	..	..	..
74. Vettiyan	7,415	..	..	..	..	..	..
75. Vettuvan	688	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	60,683	13,544	1,017	10,811	1,451	8,525	1,611

STATEMENT VIII-7—*Contd.*

Name of Scheduled Caste	Population of the individual Scheduled Castes in the State and in each district							
	Coimbatore	Nilgiris	Madurai	Tiruchira-palli	Thanjavur	Ramanatha-puram	Tirunelveli	Kanniya-kumari
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total Schduled Castes	**688,271**	**92,694**	**597,874**	**690,641**	**848,976**	**459,616**	**504,956**	**47,536**
1. Adi-Andhra	216	96	8	23	..	..	..	..
2. Adi-Dravida	27,266	30,600	1,776	7,865	118,646	1,166	15,019	..
3. Adi-Karnataka	3,182	14,099	..	4	..	..	..	..
4. Ajila	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
5. Arunthathiyar	46,918	4,834	1,069	3,646	1,225	448	4,990	..
6. Ayyanavar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	693
7. Baira	28	6	8	...	..	..	26	..
8. Bakuda	3	..	1	3	1	..	...	...
9. Bandi	..	4	22	...	...	..	...	..
10. Bellara	6	..	..	..	...	...	...	..
11. Bharatar	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	1,138
12. Chakkiliyan	379,523	13,604	130,941	93,597	6,556	49,350	37,259	1,429
13. Chalavadi	4	1	..	..	..	..	6	...
14. Chamar or Muchi	6	35	962	1,054	1,974	81	1,017	..
15. Chandala	..	13	..	...	..	..	...	..
16. Cheruman	50	896	..	..	..	33	12	...
17. Devendrakulathan	13,264	1,124	93	360	346	481	3,570	..
18. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or pano	1,423	..	1,075	66	175	97	1	...
19. Domban	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	31
20. Godagali	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..
21. Godda	..	5	4	..	12	..	...	..
22. Gosangi	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...
23. Holeya	..	149	..	..	..	..	442	..
24. Jaggali	..	..	44	..	..	...	17	...
25. Jambuvelu	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	...
26. Kadaiyan	1	2	..	..	1	2,335	63	...
27. Kakkalan	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	58
28. Kalladi	7	9	5	525	1,450	110	...	..
29. Kannakkan or Padanna	..	160	..	..	..	...	...	..
30. Karimpalan	..	..	3	..	..	...	1	...
31. Kavara	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1,235
32. Koliyan	..	..	..	..	7,013	...	...	..
33. Koosa	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
34. Kootan (Koodan)	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	64
35. Kudumban	12,484	49	23,910	4,408	8,607	25,098	38,284	..
36. Kuravan sidhanar	15,456	143	8,674	7,584	6,736	6,413	4,266	553
37. Madari	67,982	2,160	26,052	1,652	80	42	12	..
38. Madiga	262	2	..	..	..	...	...	..
39. Maila	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
40. Mala	6	7	368	..	...	..	...	..
41. Mannan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234
42. Mavilan	..	4	..	..	..	..	...	...
43. Mogar	47	6	..	..	..	..	...	..
44. Mundala	..	5	3	..	...	...	..	...
45. Nalakeyava	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	..
46. Nayadi	13	12	101	1	35	5	31	8
47. Padannan	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
48. Pagadai	367	14	4,678	3,346	692	8,742	1,976	...
49. Pallan	38,080	8,293	212,478	239,082	251,853	263,121	262,431	3,307
50. Palluvan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115

STATEMENT VIII-7—*Contd.*

1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
51. Pambada	82	..	..	3	38	..	..	..
52. Panan	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	176
53. Panchama	31	..	..	..	..	..	58	..
54. Pannadi	15,395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55. Panniandi	1,454	11	..	..	5	..	10	..
56. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	50,389	13,948	148,429	308,057	327,139	91,289	101,659	27,445
57. Paravan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,684
58. Pulayan or Cheramar	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,669
59. Puthiraivannan	64	987	1,800	576	55	2,551	3,828	..
60. Raneyar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61. Samagara	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
62. Samban	5,112	326	20,538	2,669	86,659	6,208	17,603	..
63. Sapari	3	..	..	..	..	..	42	..
64. Semman	7	..	50	..	..	95	785	..
65. Thandan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,795
66. Thoti	481	259	169	1,191	3,260	412	1,247	..
67. Tiruvalluvar	295	11	258	37	73	..	15	..
68. Uraly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227
69. Vallon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
70. Valluvan	5,620	288	3,747	6,731	9,010	983	1,742	150
71. Vannan	..	..	..	..	..	..	813	3,847
72. Velan	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	601
73. Vetan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	821
74. Vettiyan	..	..	..	..	7,415	..	..	..
75. Vettuvan	..	..	..	..	..	..	656	32
Unspecified	2,734	531	572	8,161	9,920	556	1,021	229

STATEMENT VIII-7—*Contd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Population of the Individual Scheduled Tribes in the State and in each district						
	Tamil Nadu	Madras	Chengal-pattu	North Arcot	South Arcot	Dharmapuri	Salem
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Scheduled Tribes	**311,515**	**928**	**27,189**	**70,727**	**14,105**	**30,123**	**94,383**
1. Adiyan	116	..	37	..	..	..	78
2. Aranadan	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Irular	89,025	20	26,436	20,817	13,475	4,790	448
4. Kadar	806	..	12	..	80	1	..
5. Kammara	194	24	4	..	72	35	..
6. Kanikaran or Kanikkar	2,413	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Kaniyan or Kanyan	375	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Kattunayakan	5,042	3	252	396	342	209	..
9. Kochu Velan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Kondakapus	255	43	4	..	..	154	54
11. Kondareddis	855	12	10	..	19	..	507
12. Koraga	173	..	46	23	..	76	11
13. Kota	1,188	1	9	..	..	..	..
14. Kurichchan	1,169	15	6	..	..	1,113	..
15. Kurumbas	2,754	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Kurmans	11,269	428	125	4,134	2	4,302	642
17. Maha Malasar	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Malai Pandaram	113	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Malai Vedan	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Malakkuravan	130	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT VIII-7—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Malasar	2,829	..	1	..	..	..	..
22. Malayali	159,426	..	..	43,833	..	15,708	92,394
23. Malayekandi	497	2	..	..	..	11	..
24. Mannan	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Muthuvan	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Mudugar or Muduvan	886	..	..	..	..	..	..
27. Palliyan	3,108	..	65	42	11	419	9
28. Palliyar	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. Paniyan	6,093	..	19	..	19	27	18
30. Pulayan	4,308	14	..	..	..	..	1
31. Sholaga	8,310	5	26	100	22	55	8
32. Toda	930	3	23	..	18	208	..
32. Uraly	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	9,016	358	114	1,382	45	3,015	213

STATEMENT VIII-7—*Contd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Population of the individual Scheduled Tribes in the State and each district							
	Coimbatore	Nilgiris	Madurai	Tiruchira-palli	Thanjavur	Ramanatha-puram	Tirunelveli	Kanniya-kumari
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total Scheduled Tribes	26,021	19,869	6,707	14,907	1,024	1,056	1,614	2,862
1. Adiyan	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2. Aranadan	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Irular	10,368	6,567	46	5,901	157	..	..	..
4. Kadar	279	2	..	353	79	..	..	..
5. Kammara	34	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
6. Kanikaran or Kanikkar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,413
7. Kaniyan or Kanyan	66	..	..	..	..	..	309	..
8. Kattunayakan	7	1,260	1,111	85	489	888	..	..
9. Kochu Velan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
10. Kondakapus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Kondareddis	300	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
12. Koraga	..	..	1	6	10	..	..	..
13. Kota	..	1,178	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Kurichchan	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
15. Kurmbas	..	2,754	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Kurumans	48	1,369	..	193	26	..	..	..
17. Maha Malasar	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Malai Pandaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
19. Malai Vedan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
20. Malakkuravan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
21. Malasar	2,087	..	..	..	21	..	..	..
22. Malayali	..	..	..	7,491	..	..	..	..
23. Malayekandi	21	..	..	463	..	..	..	..
24. Mannan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
25. Muthuvan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
26. Mudugar or Muduvan	624	..	244	12	5	1	..	..
27. Palliyan	..	6	2,395	..	..	161	..	..
28. Palliyar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
29. Paniyan	15	5,809	120	21	45	..	..	..
30. Pulayan	1,702	31	2,527	33	..	..	..	..
31. Sholaga	7,932	161	1	..	..	..	..	..
32. Toda	3	675	..	..	..	..	..	..
33. Uraly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Unspecified	1,784	53	226	349	160	6	1,305	6

We can see from the above that some major castes get repeated as separate caste. We also find that 60,683 persons have been returned as unspecified. However this unclassified Scheduled Caste population should belong to one or the other castes enumerated in each district.

In 1971 Census, 9,016 persons have been returned as Scheduled Tribes under generic names. These persons have been grouped under unspecified. This unspecified group contains as much as 2.89% of the total Scheduled Tribes. The strength of the various important Tribes in the State are given below:—

STATEMENT VIII-8

Population of Individual Scheduled Tribes and their percentages in Tamil Nadu

Tribe	Population	Percentage to the total Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3
1. Irular	89,025	28.58
2. Kadar	806	0.26
3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar	2,413	0.77
4. Kattunayakan	5,042	1.62
5. Kondareddis	855	0.27
6. Kota	1,188	0.38
7. Kurichchan	1,169	0.38
8. Kurumba	2,754	0.88
9. Kurumans	11,269	3.62
10. Malasar	2,829	0.91
11. Malayali	159,426	51.18
12. Mudugar or Muduvan	886	0.28
13. Palliyan	3,108	1.00
14. Paniyan	6,093	1.96
15. Pulayan	4,308	1.38
16. Sholaga	8,310	2.67
17. Toda	930	0.30
18. Others	2,088	0.67
Unspecified	9,016	2.89
	311,515	100.00

Malayali forms the biggest tribe in the State with 51.18% of tribal population and next to it is the Irular with 28.58%. Sholagas, Kattunayakans, Kurumans and Paniyans are also fairly appreciable in strength. The well known Tribes of Toda, Kadar and Muduvan seem to be minor ones from the point of view of their numbers. They are less than 1,000 each in number.

Sex ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The sex ratio among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State works out to 984 females and 951 females per 1,000 males respectively. The sex ratio among the general population in this State is 978 females per 1,000 males. It can be seen that sex ratio among the Scheduled Castes is higher and that of Scheduled Tribes is lower when compared with that of the general population in this State. The sex ratio among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the general population of this State are as follows.

STATEMENT VIII-9

Sex ratio among the General and Scheduled populations 1951 to 1971

Census year	Sex ratio among General Population	Sex ratio among S.Cs.	Sex ratio among S.Ts.
1951	1,006	1,001	1,006
1961	992	993	951
1971	978	984	951

The sex ratio among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the general population of the various districts are as follows.—

STATEMENT VIII-10

Sex ratio among the general populotion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the districts

Districts	Sex ratio		
	General population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
TAMIL NADU	978	984	951
Madras	904	933	974
Chengalpattu	948	964	936
North Arcot	971	983	939
South Arcot	969	976	947
Dharmapuri	969	968	940
Salem	963	969	971
Coimbatore	957	979	933
Nilgiris	944	980	977
Madurai	986	991	909
Tiruchirapalli	992	996	954
Thanjavur	994	985	984
Ramanathapuram	1,042	1,018	970
Tirunelveli	1,042	1,038	853
Kanniyakumari	972	989	913

The sex ratio of Scheduled Castes in the districts of Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, South Arcot and Dharmapuri is generally in tune with sex ratio of the general population. In the districts of Madras, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Madurai and Kanniyakumari it is higher than the corresponding sex ratio of the general population, whereas in the districts of Dharmapuri, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli the sex ratio among the Scheduled Castes is lower than the sex ratio of the general population.

The sex ratio among the Scheduled Tribes in the districts of Madras, Salem and Nilgiris are higher than that of the general population and in the case of Madras it is even higher than the sex ratio of the Scheduled Castes. In all other districts, the sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes is lower than the sex ratio of the general as well as the Scheduled Castes population. The lowest ratio of 853 females per 1,000 males has been recorded in the district of Tirunelveli.

The sex ratio of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the rural and urban areas of the districts are as follows.

STATEMENT VIII-11

Sex ratio among the general population, scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes in rural and urban areas of the districts

Districts	Sex ratio					
	General Population		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAMIL NADU	990	951	987	971	950	960
Madras	..	904	..	933	..	974
Chengalpattu	965	916	964	965	928	988
North Arcot	972	969	981	998	939	958
South Arcot	972	954	974	999	947	936
Dharmapuri	970	952	968	958	939	997
Salem	967	953	969	970	971	917
Coimbatore	974	926	979	979	936	863
Nilgiris	961	927	994	967	969	996
Madurai	998	964	991	988	903	941
Tiruchirapalli	1,000	962	1,001	955	955	723
Thanjavur	994	993	985	971	928	1,134
Ramanathapuram	1,053	1,011	1,023	983	992	952
Tirunelveli	1,051	1,023	1,043	1,020	995	733
Kanniayakumari	969	990	991	975	917	743

As in the case of general population the sex ratio of the Scheduled Castes in the urban areas is generally lower than that in the rural areas. However a reverse trend in the districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem is also noticed. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, the sex ratio in the rural area is lower than the corresponding figure for urban areas of the State. However seven out of 14 districts have returned higher sex ratio and remaining seven have returned a lower sex ratio.

Literacy and education among scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes

An important disability for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is their backwardness in literacy and education. The Government of India and the State have been giving considerable attention for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes especially in the matter of education. Out of 7,315,595 Scheduled Caste persons 1,596,254 and 28,107 out of 311,515 Scheduled Tribe persons are literates. In terms of percentage 21.82% of the Scheduled Castes and 9.02% of the Scheduled Tribes are literates.

The statement that follows indicates the proportion of literates per 10,000 population among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. Others excluding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and General Population of the State.

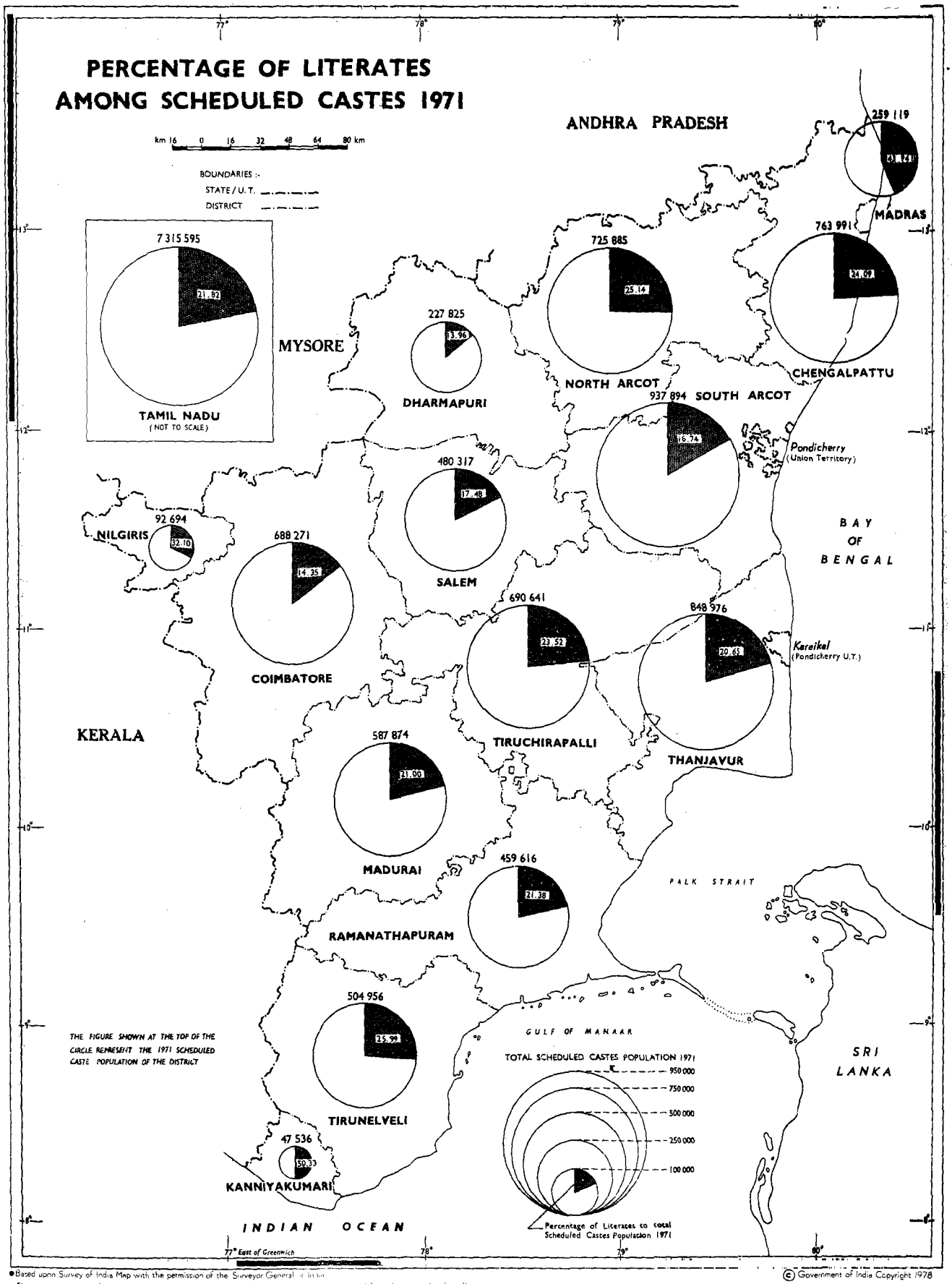
STATEMENT VIII-12

Literates per 10,000 *among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Others and General Population in Tamil Nadu*

Literates per 10,000 persons among			
General population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population	Others
1	2	3	4
3,946	2,182	902	4,358

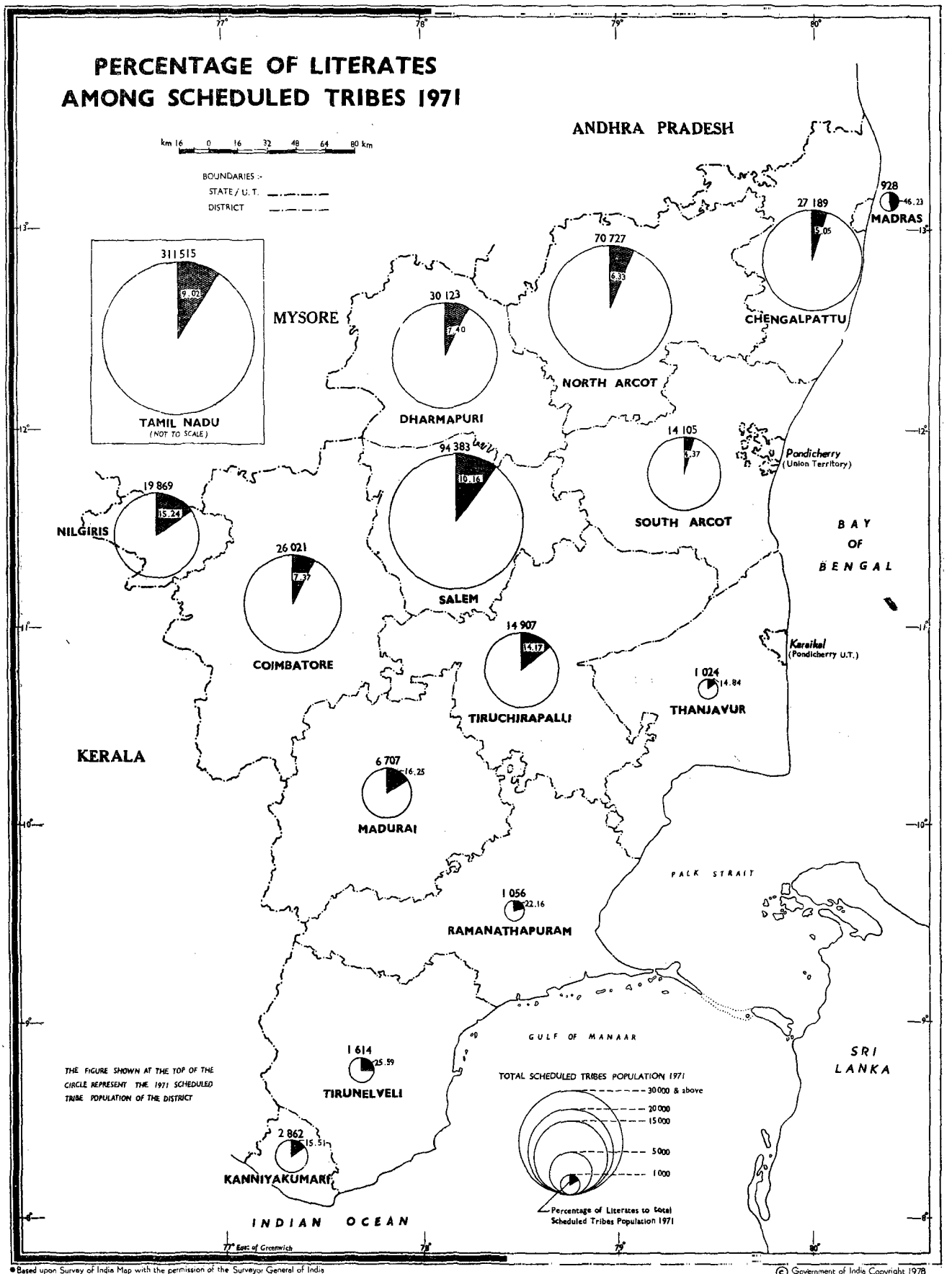
The literacy level of Scheduled Castes is 2,182 per 10,000 as compared to 3.946 of the general population. The figures for the Scheduled Tribes is as low as 902. The corresponding figure for all other population put

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES 1971



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together (excluding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) is as high as 4,358 per 10,000. The following statement indicates sex wise proportion of literates per 10,000 among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. Others and General population in the various districts of the State.

STATEMENT VIII-13

Literates per 10,000 persons, males and females separately among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, others and General Population in the districts

Districts	Literates per 10,000 persons in											
	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			General Population			Others (excluding S.C. & S.T.)		
	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
TAMIL NADU	2,182	3,216	1,132	902	1,334	448	3,946	5,178	2,686	4,358	5,640	3,047
Madras	4,394	5,366	3,352	4,623	4,681	4,563	6,201	7,057	5,254	6,414	7,253	5,482
Chengalppattu	2,409	3,441	1,338	505	763	228	3,973	5,176	2,703	4,582	5,852	3,233
North Arcot	2,514	3,572	1,437	633	1,025	217	3,466	4,755	2,139	3,768	5,134	2,358
South Arcot	1,674	2,617	707	437	716	143	3,114	4,406	1,780	3,634	5,053	2,168
Dharmapuri	1,396	2,195	570	740	1,127	328	2,232	3,166	1,267	2,398	3,366	1,399
Salem	1,748	2,597	873	1,016	1,531	486	3,171	4,268	2,033	3,538	4,704	2,325
Coimbatore	1,435	2,103	752	737	1,012	442	3,890	5,133	2,590	4,374	5,725	2,956
Nilgiris	3,210	4,393	2,003	1,524	2,102	934	4,703	5,848	3,490	5,232	6,384	3,997
Madurai	2,100	3,209	981	1,625	2,365	811	4,151	5,507	2,777	4,517	5,916	3,097
Tiruchirapalli	2,352	3,579	1,121	1,417	1,986	822	3,751	5,122	2,368	4,069	5,475	2,650
Thanjavur	2,065	3,223	888	1,484	2,074	886	3,966	5,310	2,614	4,506	5,907	3,101
Ramanathapuram	2,138	3,397	902	2,216	3,153	1,250	3,974	5,472	2,536	4,326	5,876	2,846
Tirunelveli	2,599	3,811	1,432	2,559	3,341	1,642	4,483	5,713	3,302	4,837	6,072	3,653
Kanniyakumari	5,033	5,844	4,213	1,551	1,952	1,113	5,821	6,412	5,214	5,864	6,446	5,265

The difference in the literacy level is more marked in the case of females, the proportion being 1,132 for Scheduled Castes and 448 for Scheduled Tribes in comparison with 3,047 for the other population and 2,686 for general population in every 10,000. Among the Scheduled Castes, a higher literacy level is found in the districts of Madras, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Nilgiris, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari than the State average. The level attained in the districts of South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram falls below the State average level. The lowest literacy proportion among Scheduled Castes is found in Dharmapuri district.

Regarding the literacy level among Scheduled Tribes Madras again has the highest proportion of 4,623 per 10,000. The other districts which have more than the State average in literacy for Scheduled Tribes are Salem, Nilgiris, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari. These figures indicate that the level of literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are generally lower in all districts in which there is greater consetration of these population. Higher level of literacy has been recorded in the districts where their number is limited. The districts on the basis of literacy level among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the general population are ranked as follows.—

STATEMENT VIII-14

Rankings of districts in literacy, General Population, S.C. and S.T. 61-71

District	Rank in Literacy					
	Scheduled Castes		Scheculed Tribes		General Population	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	2	1	1	1	1	1
Chengalpattu	6	9	13	9	7	10
North Arcot	5	10	12	13	11	12
South Arcot	12	11	14	12	13	11

STATEMENT VIII—14—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dharmapuri	14	14	10	14	14	14
Salem	11	12	9	10	12	13
Coimbatore	13	13	11	11	9	8
Nilgiris	3	3	6	2	3	4
Madurai	9	6	4	5	5	6
Tiruchirapalli	7	5	8	7	10	9
Thanjavur	10	8	7	6	8	5
Ramanathapuram	8	7	3	3	6	7
Tirunelveli	4	4	2	4	4	3
Kanniyakumari	1	2	5	8	2	2

In literacy proportions, the ranking of the Scheduled Castes of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Kanniyakumari is higher than the ranking for the general population.

The districts of Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram ranks below that of the General population. The literacy ranking of Scheduled Tribes in the districts of Dharmapuri, Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram is above the corresponding ranking of the general population. Their rank in the districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari is less than the rank of the general population. The difference in the proportion of literates among Scheduled Castes and the general population as well as between the Scheduled Tribes and general population returned during 1961 and 1971 Censuses are indicated in the following statement.

STATEMENT VIII-15

Difference in the proportion of literates (per 10,000) between the general population and Scheduled Castes & Tribes

District	Variation between the proportion of literates among			
	Scheduled Castes and General Population		Scheduled Tribes and General Population	
	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5
TAMIL NADU	1,764	1,675	3,044	2,550
Madras	1,807	1,981	1,578	1,850
Chengalpattu	1,564	1,402	3,468	2,309
North Arcot	952	1,099	2,833	2,082
South Arcot	1,440	1,348	2,677	2,213
Dharmapuri	836	832	1,492	1,315
Salem	1,423	1,188	2,155	1,741
Coimbatore	2,455	2,046	3,153	2,548
Nilgiris	1,493	1,668	3,179	1,341
Madurai	2,051	1,871	2,526	1,728
Tiruchirapalli	1,399	1,371	2,334	2,191
Thanjavur	1,901	1,963	2,482	2,183
Ramanathapuram	1,836	1,802	1,758	1,203
Tirunelveli	1,884	1,923	1,924	2,016
Kanniyakumari	788	1,158	4,270	4,122

Though the gap between the literacy level of general population and Scheduled Caste has increased by 89 during the decade 1961-71, the same of the Scheduled Tribe and General population has increased considerably by 494. Among the Scheduled Castes, the variation is quite marked in the districts of Coimbatore and Salem, besides the districts of Madras, Chengalpattu and Madurai which have recorded more than the state figures. However in the districts of North Arcot, Nilgiris, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari the difference has been reduced to a considerable extent.

The trend is quite reverse in the case of Scheduled Tribes. Except in the districts of Madras and Tirunelveli the variation between the proportion of literates among Scheduled Tribes and the general population has increased during the decade.

The following statement gives the proportion of literates for every 10,000 persons in the rural and urban sectors among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other population and the general population.

STATEMENT VIII-16

Literacy proportions per 10,000 among the general populations, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes In rural and urban areas

District	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribes		Other Population		General Population	
	Rural literate per 10,000	Urban literate per 10,000	Rural literate per 10,000	Urban literate per 10,000	Rural literate per 10,000	Urban literate per 10,000	Rural literate per 10,000	Urban literate per 10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TAMIL NADU	1,924	3,417	850	1,794	3,592	5,893	3,213	5,636
Madras	..	4,394	..	4,623	..	6,414	..	6,201

STATEMENT VIII—16—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chengalpattu	2,060	3,815	431	952	3,711	5,867	3,138	5,540
North Arcot	2,290	3,956	629	855	3,253	5,480	2,988	5,282
South Acot	1,609	2,661	428	916	3,193	5,778	2,732	5,423
Dharmapuri	1,319	2,891	652	5,042	2,110	5,196	1,970	5,017
Salem	1,558	2,778	1,005	4,224	2,895	5,054	2,567	4,839
Coimbatore	970	2,646	683	2,139	3,546	5,766	3,066	5,381
Nilgiris	2,804	3,602	1,696	1,125	4,619	5,848	4,127	5,297
Madurai	1,949	2,958	1,375	2,929	3,683	5,941	3,347	5,739
Tiruchirapalli	2,185	3,773	1,405	3,704	3,363	6,192	3,110	5,986
Thanjavur	2,028	2,578	818	3,069	4,119	5,703	3,575	5,479
Ramanathapuram	2,061	2,724	1,768	2,606	3,739	5,774	3,416	5,554
Tirinelveli	2,500	3,013	2,575	2,543	4,363	5,735	4,012	5,476
Kanniyakumari	5,096	4,652	1,471	5,246	5,698	5,681	5,662	6,614

It can be seen that the level of literacy is higher for all populations in the urban sector than the rural areas except in Kanniyakumari district where the literacy level of Scheduled Castes and other population and Tirunelveli district where the literacy level of Scheduled Castes are higher than the urban sector.

The gap in the number of literates among the Scheduled Castes and the general population, the Scheduled Tribes and general population in the two sectors are indicated below:—

STATEMENT VIII-17

Differences in literacy proportions among the General population and Scheduled Castes/Tribes in rural and urban areas, 1971

District	Gap between the proportions of literates among Scheduled Castes and General Population		Gap beween the proportions of literates among Scheduled Tribes and General Population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
TAMIL NADU	1,289	2,219	2,363	3,842
Madras	..	1,807	..	1,578
Chengalpattu	1,078	1,725	2,707	4,588
North Arcot	698	1,326	2,359	4,427
South Arcot	1,123	2,762	2,304	4,507
Dharmapuri	651	2,126	1,318	(—)25
Salem	1,009	2,061	1,562	615
Coimbatore	2,096	2,735	2,383	3,242
Nilgiris	1,323	1,695	2,431	4,172
Madurai	1,398	2,781	1,972	2,810
Tiruchirapalli	925	2,213	1,705	2,282
Thanjavur	1,547	2,901	2,757	2,410
Ramanathapuram	1,355	2,830	1,648	2,948
Tirunelveli	1,512	2,463	1,437	2,933
Kanniyakumari	566	1,962	4,191	1,368

The gap in the urban sector is more than that of the rural sector in all districts. Though the urban Scheduled Castes are progressing faster than the rural Scheduled Castes the extent to which the Scheduled Castes lag behind the general population is more marked in urban area than in rural. The gap in the rural areas is the greatest in Coimbatore district and lowest in Kanniyakumari District. Among the Scheduled Tribes the gap in the urban sector is generally wider than that in the rural sector. A different trend is however noticed in the districts of Dharmapuri, Salem, Thanjavur and Kanniyakumari. In Dharmapuri district the proportion of literates among Scheduled Tribes is found to be more than the proportion of literates among the general population per 10,000. In rural areas the largest gap is still noticed in Kanniyakumari district and the smallest in Dharmapuri district. In urban sector the largest gap is noticed in Chengalpattu and the smallest in Salem. Scheduled Tribes can be found in urban area only because of their migration. As literacy is the factor aiding migration, it is not unreasonable to find a higher level of literacy among Scheduled Tribes in urban areas.

To determine who constitute the most backward among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the literacy rates of individual castes and tribes will have to be examined. The following statement gives the literacy figure for the different Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1961 and 1971 Censuses.

STATEMENT VIII-18

Name of the Scheduled Caste	Literacy per 10,000 persons in	
	1961	1971
1	2	3
1. Adi-Andhra	1,877	2,832
2. Adi-Dravida	1,669	2,467
3. Adi-Karnataka	1,372	2,174
4. Ajila	..	4,615
5. Arunthathiyar	1,312	1,561
6. Ayyanavar	4,652	5,599
7. Baira	1,067	2,177

STATEMENT VIII-18—*Contd*

1	2	3
8. Bakuda	600	885
9. Bandi	3,243	4,143
10. Bellara	..	3,636
11. Bharatar	4,581	5,211
12. Chakkiliyan	607	1,058
13. Chalavadi	..	2,794
14. Chamar or Muchi	5,714	1,471
15. Chandala	5,000	1,810
16. Cheruman	2,065	2,919
17. Devendrakulathan	2,027	3,547
18. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or pano	971	1,019
19. Domban	..	2,258
20. Godagali	..	323
21. Godda	2,500	1,186
22. Gosangi	588	1,429
23. Holeya	789	2,861
24. Jaggali	..	1,453
25. Jambuvulu	1,000	8,333
26. Kadaiyan	2,291	2,146
27. Kakkalan	6,538	6,034
28. Kalladi	3,162	1,777
29. Kanakkan or Padanna	833	3,313
30. Karimpalan	..	2,500
31. Kavara	5,992	5,417
32. Koliyan	2,486	3,097
33. Koosa	..	2,000
34. Kottan (Koodan)	..	4,531
35. Kudumban	1,452	2,074
36. Kuravan, Sidhanar	1,319	2,023
37. Madari	690	934
38. Madiga	707	690
39. Maila	10,000	..
40. Mala	519	861
41. Mannan	..	6,111
42. Mavilan	918	2,500
43. Moger	..	1,022
44. Mundala	7,500	4,348
45. Nalakayava	..	..
46. Nayadi	1,215	2,553
47. Padannan	..	10,000
48. Pagadai	895	1,637
49. Pallan	1,613	2,422
50. Palluvan	10,000	3,130
51. Pambada	833	2,228
52. Panan	5,824	6,302
53. Panchama	2,950	2,358
54. Pannadi	1,940	2,549
55. Panniandi	1,044	1,544
56. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	1,503	2,201
57. Paravan	3,897	5,398
58. Pathiyan	4,667	..
59. Pulayan or Cheramar	3,297	5,128
60. Puthiraivannan	1,914	2,519
61. Raneyar	..	..
62. Samagara	1,679	2,500
63. Samban	1,174	1,969

STATEMENT VIII-18—*Concld.*

1	2	3
64. Sapari	..	1,556
65. Semman	3,239	5,219
66. Thandan	3,330	4,624
67. Thoti	877	1,925
68. Tiruvalluvar	3,381	4,027
69. Uraly	3,065	4,141
70. Vallon	..	..
71. Valluvan	3,420	4,282
72. Vannan	3,840	4,946
73. Velan	2,500	3,894
74. Vetan	5,968	6,837
75. Vettiyan	909	1,844
76. Vettuvan	5,106	2,195
Unspecified	1,832	2,993

It can be seen from the above statement that the literacy level in almost all castes have improved to some extent during the decade except in the case of the following castes where the proportion has declined.

1. Chamar or Muchi.
2. Chandala.
3. Godda.
4. Kadaiyan.
5. Kakkalan.
6. Kalladi.
7. Kavara.
8. Madiga.
9. Mundala.
10. Palluvan
11. Panchama.
12. Vettuvan.

The following statement furnishes similar proportion of literates per 10,000 persons among the individual Scheduled Tribes.

STATEMENT VIII-19

Literates per 10,000 *among Scheduled Tribes*

Name of the Tribes	1961	1971
1	2	3
1. Adiyan	2,500	431
2. Aranadan	10,000	..
3. Irular	1,131	615
4. Kadar	1,399	2,990
5. Kammara	3,462	1,907
6. Kanikaran or Kanikkar	774	1,202
7. Kaniyan or Kanyan	..	3,280
8. Kattunayakan	963	1,837
9. Kochu Velan	..	5,000

STATEMENT VIII-19—*Contd.*

1	2	3
10. Konda Kapus	10,000	4,392
11. Kondareddis	6,250	4,947
12. Koraga	6,667	983
13. Kota	3,085	3,754
14. Kodiya or Melakudi	5,000	..
15. Kurichehan	..	2,027
16. Kurmbas	3,944	1,173
17. Kurumans	4,464	1,702
18. Maha Malasar	..	2,258
19. Malai Aryan	5,000	..
20. Malai Pandaram	6,667	4,159
21. Malai Vedan	..	5,059
22. Malakkuravan	..	1,538
23. Malasar	340	269
24. Malayali	420	874
25. Malayekandi	..	1,509
26. Mannan	..	2,245
27. Mudugar or Muduvan	672	1,219
28. Muthuvan	..	..
29. Palliyan	625	528
30. Palliyar	6,667	3,571
31. Paniyan	1,843	586
32. Pulayan	1,679	1,388
33. Sholaga	329	582
34. Toda	3,165	2,656
35. Uraly	..	5,000
Unspecified	1,196	1,471

Though the literacy level among the Scheduled Tribes has increased from 5.91% to 9.02% the literacy level of some well known tribes such as Toda, Palliyar, Pulayan, Kurumbas has declined considerably.

Workers among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The following statement gives the percentage of workers among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the general population.

STATEMENT VIII-20

Proposition of workers among General Population S.C. and S.T.

District	Percentage of workers among								
	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			General Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAMIL NADU	41·6	43·3	33·8	44·1	44·3	40·9	35·8	38·2	30·2
Madras	26·0	..	26·0	39·5	..	39·5	28·2	..	28·2
Chengalpattu	37·6	39·8	28·8	41·2	42·5	33·6	33·7	36·1	29·3
North Arcot	39·4	40·7	31·0	41·9	41·9	40·1	35·5	37·2	28·9
South Arcot	40·2	40·6	33·5	43·6	43·6	46·2	34·7	35·9	27·3
Dharmapuri	38·5	39·0	30·0	40·0	40·2	30·1	36·4	37·1	28·9
Salem	42·9	44·1	36·3	48·0	48·0	37·9	39·5	41·4	34·3
Coimbatore	47·0	49·8	39·8	42·6	42·6	43·2	40·9	44·4	34·5
Nilgiris	45·4	49·2	41·7	49·3	49·0	50·2	38·8	41·0	36·6
Madurai	43·5	44·9	35·9	51·5	55·1	32·7	36·9	40·4	30·0
Tiruchirapalli	42·6	43·5	34·8	39·2	39·3	33·3	37·0	39·4	29·0
Thanjavur	44·6	45·1	37·0	38·0	36·8	40·9	33·4	35·1	26·8
Ramanathapuram	41·3	41·5	40·2	43·8	56·9	32·3	35·7	37·2	31·4
Tirunelveli	45·9	47·1	40·8	37·6	40·8	34·5	36·6	39·1	31·3
Kanniyakumari	36·2	37·0	30·9	33·2	33·5	23·0	28·7	29·0	27·1

It can be seen that the percentage of workers among Scheduled Castes is higher than the percentage among the general population. The percentage of workers among Scheduled Tribes is even higher than the Scheduled Castes. Besides, the proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers in the rural areas are higher than that in the urban areas. The high percentage of workers among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural areas is due to the larger participation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in agriculture and allied activities.

The highest percentage of workers among Scheduled Castes is found in the Coimbatore district. The percentage of workers among Scheduled Castes is also found to be high in the rural areas of the districts of Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Nilgiris, Thanjavur, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Salem. In the urban sector

higher percentage of workers are found in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Salem, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Thanjavur and Madurai.

As regards Scheduled Tribes, the percentage of workers is high in Madurai, Nilgiris and Salem.

Incidence of a high percentage of workers in the population is to a large extent caused by the participation of more women in the working force. The following statement gives the percentage of female workers among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General population.

STATEMENT VIII-21

Percentage of female workers to total workers among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General Population, 1971

State/District	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			General Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAMIL NADU	29·8	30·6	25·4	27·1	26·7	34·5	20·9	23·0	14·7
Madras	9·0	..	9·0	31·3	..	31·3	8·6	..	8·6
Chengalpattu	25·4	26·9	16·7	26·0	25·7	28·4	17·0	19·7	10·8
North Arcot	29·7	30·7	21·9	21·8	21·7	24·4	20·3	21·9	12·5
South Arcot	25·8	25·8	25·5	27·9	27·9	30·2	16·6	17·4	9·9
Dharmapuri	23·4	23·3	25·3	18·8	19·0	8·9	19·0	19·5	11·9
Salem	30·5	30·7	29·0	29·6	29·6	36·9	23·1	24·4	18·6
Coimbatore	35·0	35·2	34·4	27·4	27·4	26·2	24·5	27·0	18·7
Nilgiris	43·6	47·0	39·6	40·7	39·5	43·2	32·6	36·5	28·2
Madurai	31·9	32·5	28·7	40·3	40·9	35·1	23·9	26·9	15·8
Tiruchirapalli	30·2	30·7	24·1	21·1	21·0	25·9	21·4	23·3	12·4
Thanjavur	29·7	30·0	24·7	34·7	27·2	50·8	16·7	18·1	9·7
Ramanathapuram	30·9	30·3	35·6	36·6	42·9	26·9	25·3	26·4	21·8
Tirunelveli	37·3	38·2	32·8	28·3	34·8	20·9	27·4	29·7	21·3
Kanniyakumari	25·4	26·0	20·9	14·8	14·9	7·1	10·5	10·0	13·3

Only 20.9% of the workers in general population are females while among Scheduled Castes 29.8% and among Scheduled Tribes 27.1% are in the workers category.

As is evident from the statement the participation rate of females from Scheduled Caste is greater in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. The lowest percentage is recorded in Madras. In the rural sector Nilgiris has the highest percentage of 47% and Dharmapuri the lowest. In the Urban sector also Nilgiris has the highest and Madras the lowest.

As regards Scheduled Tribes, Nilgiris stand, first in having the highest percentage of female workers and Kanniyakumari stands last. In rural sector, Ramanathapuram has the highest percentage and again Kanniyakumari the lowest. In urban sector Thanjavur has the highest percentage and the lowest is returned in Kanniyakumari.

The distribution among the industrial categories of workers and non-workers of 10,000 persons of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the general population are given in the Statement VIII-22. Separate distribution are also given for Rural and Urban sectors.

STATEMENT VIII-22

Distribution of 10,000 *persons among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General Population in the Industrial categories and non-workers*

Industrial Category	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			General Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Cultivators	765	896	140	1,981	2,086	166	1,118	1,538	150
II. Agricultural labourer	2,655	2,991	1,052	1,644	1,673	1,135	1,090	1,455	248

STATEMENT VIII-22—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Planting Orchards & allied activities	126	90	297	468	434	1,067	98	98	98
IV. Mining & Quarrying	8	9	3	9	9	4	12	14	8
V. Manufacturing Etc.									
(a) Household Industry	48	46	60	23	21	61	163	139	216
(b) Non-Household Industry	164	91	511	61	44	352	316	157	683
VI. Construction	34	15	121	10	7	65	57	37	104
VII. Trade & Commerce	46	20	171	64	50	319	280	128	631
VIII. Transport, Storage etc.	93	25	420	26	14	242	113	32	300
IX. Other services	223	142	606	121	88	684	331	221	585
X. Non-workers	5,838	5,675	6,619	5,593	5,574	5,906	6,422	6,181	6,977

The proportion of cultivators among Scheduled Castes is less than that among General Population and Scheduled Tribe population. This position would indicate that ownership of lands for cultivation is less among Scheduled Castes as compared to the other two groups. The difference is quite marked in the rural sector where it can be seen that only 896 out of 10,000 Scheduled Caste persons are cultivators against 1,538 persons in General Population and 2,086 persons among Scheduled Tribes. However in urban areas the difference is not so marked as in rural sector and the proportions are 140,166 and 150 persons respectively among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General Population.

In category II—Agricultural Labourers, the proportion among the Scheduled Castes is found to be nearly two times that of General Population and more than that of the Scheduled Tribes Population one and half times. This is due to the fact that the Scheduled Castes by tradition form the agricultural labour force of this State. In urban areas, the proportion of agricultural labourers is found to be far higher among the Scheduled Castes than among the General population, being 1052 as against 248. Even among the Scheduled Tribes the proportion of agricultural labourers in the State is found to be high being 1,644 as against 1,096 for the general population.

The IIIrd category comprises of the workers under Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations Orchards and allied activities. The proportion among Scheduled Castes among this category is 126 and among Scheduled Tribes 468 as against 98 for the general population. The major industry in this third category is plantation in which the role of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is significant. Since the Scheduled Tribes are also engaged in forestry, hunting etc., their population in this category is comparatively higher.

In the IVth category of Mining and Quarrying the proportion of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General Population are 8, 9 and 12 respectively.

In the category V(a), Household Industry, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have lesser proportion than the General Population.

In the other category V(b), Manufacturing other than Household Industry, the proportion of Scheduled Caste *viz.*, 164 persons per 10,000 persons is comparatively higher than that of Scheduled Tribe which has a proportion of only 61 persons. However the proportion among general population in this category is 316, nearly double the proportion of that of Scheduled Castes.

In the VIth category of construction, the proportion of Scheduled Tribes is only 10 whereas Scheduled Caste and General Population have returned a proportion of 34 and 57 respectively.

The VIIth category of Trade and Commerce has a proportion of 280 persons among the general population, whereas the proportion among Scheduled Castes is only 46 and among the Scheduled Tribes 64.

The category No. VIII, Transport, Storage & Communications, has recorded a proportion of 93 persons among Scheduled Castes and 26 persons among Scheduled Tribes. The proportion among general population is slightly higher which has returned 113 persons.

The IXth category of workers *viz.*, other services, included unskilled general labour and Government servants. It may be noted that the proportions found among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the urban sector are particularly high.

The following statement gives the distribution of 10,000 persons among Scheduled Castes in the various districts according to their main activity.

STATEMENT VIII-23

Distribution of 10,000 *Scheduled Castes in the State and districts by workers and non-workers*

District	Category of workers										Non-workers
	I	II	III	IV	Va	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TAMIL NADU	765	2,655	126	8	48	164	34	46	93	223	5,838
Madras	2	3	17	N	39	478	205	283	930	639	7,404
Chengalpattu	558	2,481	43	6	17	256	46	36	118	201	6,238
North Arcot	837	2,384	44	2	53	231	19	57	96	221	6,056
South Arcot	1,028	2,706	37	8	14	48	7	19	34	117	5,982
Dharmapuri	1,430	2,009	38	3	55	87	7	28	36	160	6,147
Salem	511	2,877	80	39	106	214	45	63	127	223	5,715
Coimbatore	110	3,517	346	4	46	214	46	49	64	309	5,295
Nilgiris	15	198	3,360	11	8	256	69	61	118	444	5,460
Madurai	663	3,038	110	6	56	95	25	43	48	267	5,649
Tiruchirapalli	1,320	2,395	38	4	71	139	19	35	55	181	5,743
Thanjavur	595	3,627	24	N	22	26	7	18	16	124	5,541
Ramanathapuram	1,285	2,166	101	7	49	209	34	36	28	220	5,865
Tirunelveli	1,066	2,706	119	19	103	190	51	37	56	241	5,412
Kanniyakumari	298	2,113	74	7	140	174	35	73	74	630	6,382

N—Negligible

From the above statement it is seen that the proportion of cultivators is high in the districts of South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. It is very low in the districts of Madras and Nilgiris. Regarding Agricultural Labourer the proportion is high in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai and Thanjavur and low in the districts of Madras and Nilgiris. The low proportion in the second category in the Nilgiris district is offset by a very high proportion in the third category which includes plantation industry which is the main economy of Nilgiris. Madras district has recorded the lowest proportion in this category. In the fourth category, Mining and Quarrying, the highest proportion of 39 has been recorded in Salem districts. In Madras and Thanjavur districts the proportion is negligible. In the category of Household Industry, Kanniyakumari, Tirunelveli, Salem and Tiruchirapalli districts have higher proportions. In the manufacturing category Vb, Madras has the highest proportion of 478. The lowest proportion has been recorded in Thanjavur district. In all the rest of the categories Madras district has recorded the highest proportion, and the lowest proportion is in Thanjavur district except in category IX Other Services where the lowest proportion of 117 has been recorded in South Arcot district.

The following statement gives the distribution of 10,000 persons among Scheduled Tribes in the various districts into workers according to their main activity and non-workers.

STATEMENT VIII-24

Distribution of 10,000 *persons of Scheduled Tribes in the State and districts into workers and non-workers*

District	Category of worker										Non-workers
	I	II	III	IV	Va	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TAMIL NADU	1,981	1,644	468	9	23	61	10	64	26	121	5,593
Madras	..	11	32	..	54	2,015	119	280	571	873	6,045
Chengalpattu	167	2,506	378	31	68	302	46	238	75	312	5,877
North Arcot	2,282	1,427	198	21	13	47	6	84	13	97	5,812

STATEMENT VIII-24—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
South Arcot	455	3,244	396	16	38	41	1	50	85	37	5,637
Dharmapuri	2,601	1,204	25	..	16	30	8	52	13	51	6,000
Salem	3,110	1,180	438	2	5	13	5	6	15	25	5,201
Coimbatore	1,036	2,580	376	..	15	11	6	52	2	181	5,741
Nilgiris	357	2,232	1,993	N	11	37	22	28	53	200	5,067
Madurai	174	1,096	3,334	2	45	42	1	9	28	417	4,852
Tiruchirapalli	2,085	1,685	37	..	17	9	..	40	5	44	6,078
Thanjavur	10	1,670	78	..	156	293	..	39	29	1,524	6,201
Ramanathapuram	10	795	1,089	28	57	663	9	57	104	1,563	5,625
Tirunelveli	242	421	217	..	861	298	12	688	62	960	6,239
Kanniyakumari	2,100	828	7	..	..	4	..	290	3	91	6,677

The districts of Salem, Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Kanniyakumari and Tiruchirapalli have high proportions in the first category *viz.*, Cultivators. In Agricultural Labourer category, South Arcot district has the highest proportion. In the third category, Madurai and Nilgiris districts because of the plantation industry have the high proportions. Tirunelveli has the highest proportion in Household Industry with 861 persons while the highest proportion in the category of Manufacturing other than household industry is returned in Madras district with 2015 persons. Madras has the highest proportion in the categories of Construction and Transport, Storage and Communications. Tirunelveli has the highest proportion in Trade and Commerce while Ramanathapuram in Other Services.

Another way of looking at the distribution of workers in the nine industrial categories is to divide the workers into the following sectors.

(1) Primary Sector . . Categories of workers coming under Cultivation, Agricultural Labourers and Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations etc. Mining and Quarrying (Categories I, II, III & IV)

(2) Secondary Sector . . Categories of workers coming under Manufacturing both Household and Non-Household, Construction (Categories Va, Vb & VI)

(3) Tertiary Sector . . All other workers (Categories VII, VIII & IX)

The statement below gives the comparative position of the distribution of 1,000 workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and general population.

STATEMENT VIII-25

Distribution of 1,000 *workers each among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General Population among Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industry*

District	Primary (I, II, III & IV)			Secondary (Va, Vb & VI)			Tertiary (VII, VIII & IX)		
	S.C.	S.T.	Gen. Pop.	S.C.	S.T.	Gen. Pop.	S.C.	S.T.	Gen. Pop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAMIL NADU	854	931	648	59	21	150	87	48	202
Madras	9	11	16	278	553	322	713	436	662
Chengalpattu	821	747	602	85	101	183	94	152	215
North Arcot	828	938	711	77	16	121	95	46	168
South Arcot	941	942	813	17	18	62	42	40	125
Dharmapuri	903	958	849	39	13	42	58	29	109
Salem	818	985	647	85	5	203	97	10	150
Coimbatore	845	937	585	65	8	211	90	55	204
Nilgiris	790	929	661	73	14	105	137	57	234
Madurai	877	895	679	41	17	118	82	88	203
Tiruchirapalli	882	971	715	54	7	120	64	22	165
Thanjavur	952	463	734	12	118	77	36	419	189
Ramanathapuram	861	439	661	70	167	158	69	394	181
Tirunelveli	852	234	588	75	311	204	73	455	208
Kanniyakumari	689	883	606	96	1	169	215	116	225

It is seen that for the entire state, the Scheduled Castes have a larger proportion of workers in the Primary Sector than the General Population. This is so in all districts except Madras where the proportion in the Primary Sector among the Scheduled Castes is less than that of the General Population. The reason is that in Madras district there is not much scope for pursuing primary sector activities. In the secondary sector of the State the Scheduled Castes have 59 workers as against 149 in the General population. Districtwise also, the proportion of workers in this sector is less among the Scheduled Castes than among the General Population except in Madras. In the tertiary sector also the proportion of workers among Scheduled Castes is only 87 persons against 203 persons among the General Population. Except Madras district in all other districts we find the same trend. In Madras district there are 713 persons out of 1,000 in this sector as against 662 among the general population.

The participation from among Scheduled Tribes is greater in primary sector than those among the Scheduled Castes and the General Population at the State level and in a large number of districts. In the districts of Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, the Scheduled Tribes have lesser proportion than the Scheduled Castes and General Population. However, in the Chengalpattu district the proportion is lesser than that of Scheduled Castes but higher than the General population. In the secondary sector as well the Scheduled Tribes have lesser proportion in the State and in all the districts except Madras, Chengalpattu, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. Even among the Tertiary sector the Scheduled Tribes have comparatively a lesser proportion in the State and in all the districts except Madurai, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, and Tirunelveli.

To conclude it may be noticed that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have during the last decade improved their literacy levels. However, their literacy rates as compared to the General population is lower.

It is expected that the level of literacy among the Scheduled population will improve in course of time by taking advantage of the concessions extended to their members by the Governments of India and the State.

As regards economic condition, one can see that the participation of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in activities other than the Primary Sector (agriculture and allied activities) is much below that of the General population. As time passes on, there will be greater participation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Secondary and Tertiary sectors of industry and thus enable them to improve their economic condition and attain equal position with the General population.

Appendix I

List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu

SCHEDULED CASTES

(1) *Throughout the State*

1. Chakkiliyan
2. Kuravan, Sidhanar.
3. Nayadi
4. Pallan
5. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)
6. Valluvan

(2) *Throughout the State except Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli districts*

1. Adi-Andhra
2. Adi-Dravida
3. Adi-Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar
6. Baira
7. Bakuda
8. Bandi
9. Bellara
10. Chalavadi
11. Chamar or Muchi
12. Chandala
13. Cheruman
14. Devendrakulathan
15. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano
16. Godagali
17. Godda
18. Gosangi
19. Holeya
20. Jaggali
21. Jambuvulu
22. Kadaiyan
23. Kalladi
24. Karimpalan
25. Koosa
26. Kudumban
27. Madari
28. Madiga
29. Maila
30. Mala
31. Mavilan
32. Moger
33. Mundala
34. Nalakeyava
35. Pagadai
36. Pambada
37. Panchama
38. Panniandi
39. Puthirai Vannan
40. Raneyar
41. Samagara
42. Samban
43. Sampari
44. Semman
45 Thoti
46. Tiruvalluvar.

(3) *In the Nilgiris district*

Kanakkan or Padanna

(4) *In Coimbatore and Salem districts*

(i) Pannadi

(ii) Vathiriyan

(5) *In Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district*

1. Ayyanavar
2. Bharatar
3. Domban
4. Kakkalan
5. Kavara
6. Kottan (Koodan)
7. Mannan
8. Padannan
9. Palluvan
10. Panan
11. Paravan
12. Pathiyan
13. Perumannan
14. Pulayan or Cheramar
15. Thandan
16. Ulladan
17. Uraly
18. Vallon
19. Vannan
20. Velan
21. Vetan
22. Vettuvan

(6) *In Thanjavur district*

(i) Koliyan

(ii) Vettiyan

SCHDULED TRIBES

(1) *Throughout the State*

(i) Kadar

(ii) Irular

(2) *Throughout the State except Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district*

1. Adiyan
2. Aranadan
3. Kammara
4. Kattunayakan
5. Kondakapus
6. Kondareddis
7. Koraga
8. Kota
9. Kudiya or Malakudi
10. Kurichchan
11. Kurumans
12. Maha Malasar
13. Malasar
14. Malayekandi
15. Mudugar or Mudavan
16. Palliyan
17. Paniyan
18. Pulayan
19. Sholaga
20. Toda

(3) *In North Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirapalli districts*

Malayali

(4) *In Coimbatore and Tirunelveli districts (Except Shenkottah taluk)*

Kaniyan or Kanyan

(5) *In Nilgiris district*

Kurmbas

(6) *In Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district*

1. Eravallan
2. Hill Pulaya
3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar
4. Kochu Velan
5. Malakkuravan
6. Malai Arayan
7. Malai Pandaram
8. Malai Vedan
9. Malayan
10. Malayarayar
11. Mannan
12. Muthuvan
13. Palleyan
14. Palliyar
15. Ulladan (Hill Dwellers)
16. Uraly
17. Vishavan

APPENDIX II

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

C.A. 401 OF 1964

B. Basavalingappa — *Appellant*

Versus

D. Munichinnappa & Others — *Respondents*

JUDGEMENT

WANCHOO, J.

This is an appeal by special leave against the judgement of the Mysore High Court in an election matter. An election was held to the Bangalore South (Scheduled Castes) constituency in February, 1962. Four persons stood for election including the appellant and Munichinnappa respondent No. 1, who obtained the highest number of votes and was declared elected. The appellant then filed an election petition challenging the election of respondent No. 1 on a number of grounds. In the present appeal we are concerned only with one ground, namely that respondent No. 1 was not a member of any of the Scheduled Castes mentioned in the constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 (hereinafter referred to as the order). Respondent No. 1 claimed that he belonged to Scheduled Caste listed as bhovi in the order. The appellant on the other hand contended that respondent No. 1 was a Voddar by caste and that Voddar was not a Scheduled Caste specified in the order and consequently respondent No. 1 could

not stand for election from a Scheduled Caste constituency. The Election Tribunal held that the caste mentioned as Bhovi in the Order was a sub-caste amongst the voddars and that only this sub-caste was included in the Order and not the entire Voddar caste. The tribunal also held that the respondent No. 1 did not belong to the sub-caste of Bhovi and therefore was not eligible for standing as a candidate from the Scheduled Caste constituency. Consequently the election was set aside and re-election ordered by the tribunal.

Respondent No. 1 went in appeal to the High Court and his contention was that he belonged to the Scheduled Caste Bhovi mentioned in the order and was therefore entitled to stand for election from the Scheduled Caste constituency. The High Court held that Voddar caste as such was not included in the order, but considering the facts and circumstances in existence at the time when the Order was passed in 1950, the Bhovi caste mentioned therein was no other than Voddar caste. It, therefore, allowed the appeal holding that respondent No. 1 being a Voddar must be held to be a member of the Bhovi caste mentioned in the Order and dismissed the election petition. The High Court having refused leave to appeal, the appellant got special leave from this Court, and that is how the matter has come up before us.

The main contention on behalf of the appellant is that a person is only entitled to stand for election from a Scheduled Caste constituency if he is a member of a caste specified in the Order and that it is not open to any one to claim that though he is not a member of a caste, specified in the Order and is a member of some other caste, that other caste is included in the caste specified in the Order. It is submitted that wherever a caste has more than one name the Order specifies the other name in brackets and that even where a particular caste is spelt in more than one way, the Order has included in the same entry the various spellings of the same caste. Therefore, as the caste Bhovi specified in the Order does not mention the caste Voddar in brackets thereafter, it was not open to the Tribunal to take evidence to the effect that Voddar caste is no other than the Bhovi caste. It is therefore, urged that the High Court was wrong in looking into the evidence that was produced before the tribunal and then coming to the conclusion that the caste Bhovi mentioned in the Order was meant for the caste Voddar and such evidence should not have been allowed by the tribunal. If such evidence had not been allowed the respondent who is a Voddar by caste could not stand for election for the Voddar caste is not mentioned in the Order at all.

Article 341 of the Constitution which deals with Scheduled Castes is as follows:

> "(1) The President may with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union Territory, as the case may be."
>
> "(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (i) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification."

Clause (1) provides that the President may with respect to any state, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall be for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be scheduled Castes in relation to that State. The object of this provision obviously is to avoid all disputes as to whether a particular caste is a Scheduled Caste or not and only those castes can be scheduled castes which are notified in the order made by the President under Act 341 after consultation with the Governor where it relates to such castes in a State. Clause (2) then provides that Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under Cl. (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or groups within any castes, race or tribe. The power was thus given to Parliament to modify the notification made by the President under Cl. (1). Further Cl. (2) goes on to provide that a notification issued under Cl. (1) shall not be varied by any subsequent notification, thus making the notification by the President final for all times except for modification by law as provided by Cl. (2). Clearly therefore Act 341 provides for a notification and for its finality except when altered by Parliament by law. The argument on behalf of the appellant is based on the provisions of Act 341 and it is urged that a notification once made is final and cannot even be revised by the President and can only be modified by inclusion or exclusion by law by Parliament. Therefore, in view of this stringent provision of the Constitution with respect of a notification issued under Cl. (1) it is not open to anyone to include any caste as coming within the notification on the basis of evidence—oral or documentary —, if the caste in question does not find specific mention in the terms of the notification. It is therefore, urged that the tribunal was wrong in allowing evidence to show that Voddar caste was the same as the Bhovi caste mentioned in the Order and that the High Court was in error when it held on the basis of such evidence that Voddar caste was the same as the Bhovi caste specified in the Order and therefore respondent No. 1 was entitled to stand for election because he belonged to Voddar caste which was the same as the Bhovi caste.

It may be accepted that it is not open to make any modification in the Order by producing evidence to show (for example) that though caste A alone is mentioned in the Order, caste B is also a part of caste A and therefore must be deemed to be included in Caste

A. It may also be accepted that wherever one caste has another name it has been mentioned in brackets after it in the Order: (see Aray (Mala), Dakkal (Dokkalwar etc.). Therefore generally speaking it would not be open to any person to lead evidence to establish that Caste B (in the example quoted above) is part of caste A notified in the order. Ordinarily therefore it would not have been open in the present case to give evidence that the Voddar caste was the same as the Bhovi caste specified in the order for Voddar caste is not mentioned in brackets after the Bhovi caste in the Order.

But that in our opinion does not conclude the matter in the peculiar circumstances of the present case. The difficulty in the present case arises from the fact (which was not disputed before the High Court) that in the Mysore State as it was before the re-organisation of 1956 there was no caste known as Bhovi at all. The order refers to Scheduled Caste known as Bhovi in the Mysore State as it was before 1956 and therefore it must be accepted that there was some caste which the President intended to include after consultation with the Rajpramukh in the Order, when the Order mentions the caste Bhovi as a Scheduled Caste. It cannot be accepted that President included the caste Bhovi in the Order though there was no such caste at all in the Mysore State as it existed before 1956. But when it is not disputed that there was no caste specifically known as Bhovi in the Mysore State before 1956, the only course open to courts to find out which caste was meant by Bhovi is to take evidence in that behalf. If there was a caste known as Bhovi as such in the Mysore State as it existed before 1956, evidence could not be given to prove that any other caste was included in the Bhovi caste. But when the undisputed fact is that there was no caste specifically known as Bhovi in the Mysore State as it existed before 1956 and one finds a caste mentioned as Bhovi in the Order, one has to determine which was the caste which was meant by that word on its inclusion in the Order. It is this peculiar circumstance therefore which necessitated the taking of evidence to determine which was the caste which was meant by the word "Bhovi" used in the order, when no caste was specifically known as Bhovi in the Mysore State before the re-organisation of 1956.

Let us then turn to the evidence which has been given in this case to prove that it was Voddar caste which was meant by the word "Bhovi" included in the Order. In this connection reliance has been placed on a communication made to the then Government of Mysore as far back as 1944 on behalf of Voddar caste and the order of the then Government of Mysore in February 1946. It seems that a resolution was passed by the Voddar caste at a conference in July 1944 in which it was resolved that the name of that caste be changed from Voddar to Boyi. This resolution was processed in the Secretariat. Eventually an order was passed on February 2, 1946 in these terms.

> "Government are pleased to direct that the community known as 'Vodda' be in future called 'Boyi' in all Government Communications and records."

Since then it seems that in all Government records the Voddar caste has been known as Boyi, for it is not disputed that Voddar and Vodda are the same. It seems therefore reasonable to infer when the President made the Order in 1950 after consultation with the Rajpramukh of Mysore whom he was bound to consult under the Constitution before passing the Order with respect to the State of Mysore that the caste Vodda was included in the Order as Bhovi because of the order of the then Government of Mysore of February 1946. We shall deal with the difference in spelling latter but it does appear that the caste Voddar was not mentioned as such in the order because the name of that caste was changed in 1946 for all Government purposes by the order of the then Government of Mysore. Therefore if the Order had mentioned the caste as 'Boyi' there would have been no difficulty in holding that it meant the Voddar caste in view of the order of the then Mysore Government of February 1946 to the effect that the Voddars had given up their original name and had changed it to Boyis from 1946.

It is however urged that the Order does not mention the caste Boyi but the caste Bhovi and that wherever there is a difference in spelling of the same caste, the Order has provided for that also (see, for example, Bhambi, Bhambhi, Shenva, Chenva; etc.). Therefore when the Order provided the inclusion of the caste Bhovi therein it could not refer to Voddar caste.* Here again there is force in the contention that where the same caste was spelt differently, the different spelling have been provided in the Order as illustrated already. But the same difficulty which faced us in considering† the difference in spelling, for it is not in dispute that there was no caste known as Bhovi in the Mysore State as it existed in 1950 when the Order was passed. As the President could not have included in the Order non-existent caste, it means the word "Bhovi" relates to some caste in Mysore as it was before 1956 and we have therefore to establish the identity of that caste and that can only be done by evidence. In that connection the High Court has held that ever since the Order of 1946, the Voddar caste has been variously spelt as Boyi, Bovi and Bhovi in English, though the Kanada equivalent is one and the same. The High Court therefore has not attached any importance to the change in the English spelling in the peculiar circumstances of this case. In this connection attention may be drawn to the notification of the then Government of Mysore dated February 2, 1946 where Voddar caste is spelt in three ways in the same notification; at one place it is spelt as Voddara, at another place as Voddar and at two places as Vodda. It seems, therefore, that we cannot attach undue importance to the spelling in English in this case when we know that there was no specific caste known as Bhovi

*For the change of name that was sanctioned by the then Government of Mysore in 1946 was from Voddar to Boyi.

†The question whether Voddar Caste was meant by the Cast Bhovi included in the Order arises when we Consider

in Mysore State as it was before 1956 and we have to determine which was the caste which was meant by the use of that term in the Order. In this connection we may also draw attention to another copy of the same notification which was issued by another department of the Government. In that copy Voddara has been spelt as Vaddara and Boyis as Bovis. It seems to us, therefore, that the High Court was right in the peculiar circumstances of the present case in not attaching any importance to difference in spelling in English, and to treat Bhovis as the same as Boyis. We do not think it necessary to refer to the various census reports, which have been referred to by the Tribunal and High Court for they only show how the same caste has been differently spelt. In the circumstances, therefore, we agree with the High Court that Respondent No. 1 though Voddar by caste belongs to the Scheduled Caste of Bhovi mentioned in the Order. We may again repeat that we have referred to the evidence in this case only because there was undoubtedly no caste known as Bhovi in the Mysore State as it was before 1956 and we had to find out therefore which caste was meant by the word "Bhovi" as used in the order. But for this fact it would not have been open to any party to give evidence to the effect that (for example) caste A mentioned in the Order includes or was the same as caste B where caste A does exist in the area to which the Order applies.

In this view of the matter, the appeal fails and is hereby dismissed with costs.

(Sd.) P. B. Gajendragadkar C. J.

(Sd.) K. N. Wanchoo.

(Sd.) M. Hidayathullah.

(Sd.) Raghubar Dayal.

(Sd.) J. R. Mudholkar.

September 23, 1964.

APPENDIX III (i)

A. Chandra Sekhar

D.O. NO. 9/65/69-CTU(CEN)
Ministry of Home Affairs
The Registrar General, India.
New Delhi.
November 28, 1970

Dear Saikia,

Reference your talk this morning over the telephone about the enumeration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Assam.

I, too, have received a representation (copy enclosed) from a number of M.L.As. of Assam stating that while in the 1961 census the sub-castes and sub-tribes were also listed and enumerated, at the 1971 Census we are adhering to the Presidential Order which, they apprehend, may lead to the under-enumeration of several members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The reason why we have to adhere to the Presidential Order strictly at the coming Census is that the Supreme Court has ruled in C.A. 401 of 1964 between B. Basavalingappa versus D. Munichinnappa and others that it will not be open to adduce evidence that though a particular communiy is not included in the Presidential Order, it is a synonym or a sub-caste of another community which finds a place in the order. A copy of the judgement is enclosed herewith.

Therefore, it will be unconstitutional if we circulate any list of synonyms or sub-castes or sub-tribes which do not find a place in the Presidential Order to the enumerators for enumerating such communities as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes even though they do not find a place in the Presidential Order. You may like to explain the position to the M.L.As. and others who have made the representation for the inclusion of synonyms and sub-caste and sub-tribe names in the 1971 Census.

Yours Sincerely,

(Sd.) A. Chandra Sekhar.

Sri A. K. Saikai,
Director of Census Operations, Assam,
Shillong.

Encl: (1) Copy of Judgement.

(2) Copy of the representation of Assam M.L.As. 4 Dec. '70.

Copy to all Directors of Census Operations (except D.C.O. Assam) with a copy of the Supreme Court Judgement and representation of Assam M.L.As.

(Sd.) A. CHANDRA SEKHAR,
Registrar General, India,

BEFORE THE HOME MINISTER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

SUB.—*Prayer for correction of census operation of 1970 amongst the Scheduled Tribes living in the plains districts in the State of Assam.*

Sir,

We, the undersigned, Plains Tribal M.L.As. of the Assam Legislative Assembly beg to submit the following few lines for favour of your kind perusal and for issuing necessary instructions to the Census Authority of Assam.

That the Tribal people with their Sub-Tribes living in the Plains Districts of Assam are known as Plains

Tribals (Scheduled Tribes, Plains) with different synonyms in different places of areas for the same community of Tribes.

That the Census authority of Assam has published some booklets for Census enumerators as mentioned in the President's order for Scheduled Tribes in 1956 which has caused confusion amongst the Plains Tribal people and they apprehened that a large number of Sub-Tribes of the Tribal people will be excluded from the list of Plains Tribals in the present Census because the present census booklets does not contain the different synonyms of the Tribes with Sub-Tribes living in the Plains Districts of Assam.

On the other hand we were thankful to the Census authority for publishing Census Booklets of 1961 with detailed and correct manner by publishing all Tribes with their Sub-Tribes.

But in the context of present census arrangement, the following is the list of Tribes living in the plains areas of Assam wherein most of the Sub-Tribes have not been named and mentioned with their synonyms.

The list of Scheduled Tribes with Sub-Tribes in the present Booklets issued by Census Authority of Assam 1970.

(1) Braman in Cachar.
(2) Boro-Boro Kacheri
(3) Deori.
(4) Hojai.
(5) Kacheri including Sonwal.
(6) Lalung.
(7) Mech (8) Miri (9) Rabha.

It is therefore, for the interest of the Plains Tribal people of Assam, we would like to request you kindly to (1) issue correction list of Tribes with their subtribes mentioned below as issued for Census Operations of 1961 for Assam, Circular No. 17 in relation to the Areas "In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas" and (2) to issue instructions to the Census Authority of Assam as well as the Government of Assam so that the present anomalies of excluding some sub-tribes of Plains Tribal may not arise further. Herewith we beg to submit the list of Scheduled Tribes with Sub-Tribes containing in the Census Booklet of 1961.

The list of Scheduled Tribes with Sub-Tribes in Assam as published in Census Circular No. 17:

(1) Barman in Cachar.
(2) Boro-Boro Kachari (Bodo).
(3) Deori.
(4) Hojai.
(5) Kachari including Sonowal (Sarania, Thengal).
(6) Lalung—(Na-Bhakatia, Sudhi).
(7) Mech.
(8) Miri (Bogabari, Gasi-Mari, Sarak Padam, Galong, Dambak Missing).
(9) Rabha—(Rava, Madahi, Bantha, Sandev, Roibaido, Bag, Hato, Pam, Rankha, Patirava, Tatala).

Yours faithfully

1. (Sd.) Pitsingh Konwar MLA
2. (Sd.) Ramesh Mohan Kauli MLA
3. (Sd.) Surendra Nath Das MLA
4. (Sd.) Uttar Chandra Brahma MLA
5. (Sd.) Bahadur Basu Matari MLA
6. (Sd.) Mohidhar Pegu MLA
7. (Sd.) Sarat Chandra Radha MLA
8. (Sd.) Maneswar Poro MLA
9. (Sd.) Nameswar Pegu MLA
10. (Sd.) Manik Chandra Das MLA
11. (Sd.) Renendra Nath Basumatari

Minister in charge of Forest Welfare of Backward Classes

Copy forwarded to Chief Minister of Assam for favour of necessary action.

APPENDIX III (ii)

TAMIL NADU YAVANAGULA MAHASANGAM, 19, MAILAM ROAD, TINDIVANAM (S.A. Dt.)
TAMIL NADU

DATE 4TH APRIL 1970

From

The Secretary,
Tamil Nadu Yavanagula Maha Sangam,
No. 19, Mailam Road,
Tindivanam,
South Arcot District,
Tamil Nadu.

To

The Registrar General,
Census Operations,
Department of Home Affairs,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Honoured Sir,

We, the Yavanar who are belonged to Adivasi Kudigal living spread all over this Tamil Nadu Districts. Our community is being called in various names in different districts by the public. In some places our community peoples are called as Kuravars; in some

another places as "Panikkar" Dasiri, Kudaikatti Palli and in some other places as "Kattu Naicker" so on. Since we are being called in, in several names in Democratic nation like us our peoples cannot get their legitimate requirements and benefits and thereby improving their economical and educational possessions.

Considering all the above difficulties in earlier days itself, on the basis of Purana, Ithigasa, and historical proofs it was decided that all the peoples who are being called in different names as noted above are related to one community as 'Yavanar' and it was decided so in the year of 1914. This was also informed to the then Government. After the independent, in the year 1956 we convened a conference of Tamil Nadu Yavana Kula Manadu under the Presidentship of Thiru M. Venugopala Gounder, the then M.L.A. of Tindivanam constituency, and passed a resolution saying that those people who are being called in various names as noted in the paragraph one above should have been called and noted as "Yavanar" and accordingly been got noted in the community list the same resolution was forwarded to your honour and to the State Government also.

The then Government pleased to take action on our representation and in the year 1961 at the time when census taken in the book of Indian Census 1961 intended for Enimilaters who are doing Elemination work added our community as "Yavanar" caste (a community within Kuravar community) (Scheduled Caste) and issued accordingly. But in the subsequent Census books it was not issued either by over right or else. Due to this missing the authorities are refusing to give necessary certificates for admission of our children in the Educational institutions, for applying to appointments, saying that such a community "Yavanar" is not found in the list. Due to this we are suffering like anything. And we are not able to explain by words.

In the circumstances, we request your goodself, kindly order for the inclusion of our community, which was missing in the India Census Enumeration Books after 1961 edition the 1971 Census issue as "Yavanar" belonged to Scheduled Tribes and oblige. By doing so kindly do the Justice for us to get legitimate right in our Democracy.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

for Tamil Nadu Yavanagula Maha Sangam

(Sd.) K. DAMODARAN

Secretary.

Copy to the Director of Census Operations,
Government of India, Poes Garden,
Madras-86.

APPENDIX III (iii)

PERNAMBUT
Dated: 7-1-1970.

From

Thiru P. Pandurangan,
Ex-Panchayat Board Member, D.M.K.
Thiru Vi. Ka. Nagar,
Pernampet N. A. Dt.

To

(1) Thiru K. Hanumanthiya,
Honourable Minister of Law and Social Welfare,
New Delhi.

(2) The Registrar General and Census Commissioner,
New Delhi.

(3) The Superintendent of Census Operations,
10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.

Sir,

SUB: *Enumeration of 1971 Census—Publication of synonyms along with Castes (Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes) for guidance to enumerators request for.*

During 1961 Census Operations, the Census Department published the booklet for the guidance of enumerators who have to elicit the information during houselisting operations, as well as actual enumeration whether the occupants of households or persons enumerated belong to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes. The booklet contains details of main castes given in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes list Modification Order, 1956 with synonyms prevalent in the State for each such main caste given in juxta position. This exhaustive listing of synonyms to the main castes has been done in order to avoid confusion and under enumeration and facilitate easy reference and identification of the main caste or tribe to which the persons enumerated belong. This is because that people belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe are known by different names in various districts but which on scrutiny are found to be synonyms of the castes and tribes found in the President's Order.

During the 1951 census the count of Scheduled Castes was done in accordance with the strict letter of the President's Order and as such persons who were returned under synonyms and generic names were not included in the appropriate classification. The result was a fall in the population of Scheduled Castes which indirectly affected the reservation of seats in the legislature. To rectify the under estimation the authorities concerned prepared a list of synonyms and generic names to various Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and a follow up resorting was undertaken which had given encouraging results. On

the same lines, the publication of synonyms was adhered to in 1961 Census. It is hoped that the same list of synonyms, if not an enlarged list, will be published along with main castes to have the correct count of Scheduled Caste in various States/Districts.

A reference to the Bill No 119 of 1967 titled "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendments) Act 1967" reveals that almost all the synonyms as originally published in the booklet given to the enumerators by the Census authorities are not found in the Bill. In the absence of hundreds of synonyms, the under-estimation of Scheduled Caste population will again crop up and create a situation similar to one that happened in 1951.

In the above circumstances, it is therefore requested to republish all or more synonyms to save the Scheduled Caste population from underestimation. The late Honourable Minister Sri. P Govinda Menan had denied in the Rajya Sabha an allegation that the Government was "deliberately pursuing a policy of underestimating the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the next census" He has further stated as follows:— "As a matter of fact, a Bill is now under the consideration of a Joint select Committee to consider what other communities and tribes if any, should be included as Scheduled Castes"

I belong to "Panisavan" Community which is recognised as synonym to Valluvan, vide Notification in the Gazette of India dated December 24, 1955 in Part I Section I page 332. In this connection, I may be permitted to refer to the recent decision taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the case of an individual and other similarly placed persons that Panisavans belong to Scheduled Caste.

On behalf of my Community, I request the Census Authorities to include this community as synonym to Valluvan during the 1971 Census Operations, as was done all these days and help count of Panisavans as Scheduled Caste.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) P. PANDURANGAN

Copy to (1) The Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Fort St. George, Madras-9.

(2) The Director, Harijan Welfare Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, "Ezhilagam", Madras-5.

CHAPTER IX

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAIN ACTIVITY

General

Collection of data on economic characteristics of the population has always been considered as an important adjunct of Census enumeration in our country. Based on the Census return, the entire population is broadly divided as those who are engaged in economically productive activities and those who are not.. This division of individuals as workers or non-workers becomes possible since a clear definition of the term 'worker' is recognised and used as such for every Census. Though the 'worker' concept has undergone several definitional changes through the various censuses, it has not been able to evolve an universally acceptable definition for this term. As such the subtle distinction of an individual termed as an economically productive worker or otherwise is still a subject of serious controversy and there are differences of thought and opinion. Certain definitions of economic activity recommended by the International Labour Organisation may be found suitable in some economically advanced countries. In an economically developing country like ours, where unemployment and underemployment are of a very high magnitude, with a large majority of economically active persons depending on agriculture and an ever-increasing number falling in the employable age-group due to a very high increase in population growth, the correct application of the term 'worker' bristles with insuperable practical difficulties.

Definition of Worker.—From Census to Census, we have been experimenting with different definitions, the concept undergoing change as per the advice of the data users and economic experts, with the ultimate object of getting a more realistic picture of the economic activity of the population, overcoming the shortcomings brought to light in the previous definitions. This no doubt resulted in a loss of comparability of data between censuses. In the censuses of 1872, 1881 and 1891, the one question on the economic characteristic was on occupation. While in 1872 and 1881 censuses, the number of actual workers were recorded and were classified according to occupation, in the 1891 Census, the concept was changed by introducing the words 'means of subsistence'. Occupation was recorded in the case of every individual, male and female. While in the case of workers their actual occupation was recorded, in the case of dependents, the occupation of the person on whom they were dependent were recorded. In the three Censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921, there were three questions on occupation—two questions were on the principal and subsidiary occupations of actual workers and the third related to dependents and recorded the occupation of the person on whom they were dependent. As in 1891 Census, in the subsequent three censuses also, the terms 'occupation' or 'means of subsistence' were used. In all these censuses, one of the main features was the dichotomy of the total population into actual workers and dependents. The term 'actual worker' included all persons who actually did work or carried on business whether personallly or by means of servants or those who lived on house rent, pension etc., *i.e.,* those persons who were in receipt of income without doing work. Such of those persons who were not actual workers were dependents. In the next census of 1931, the term 'earner' was used instead of 'actual worker'. The population was classified as earners and dependents and a distinction was made between 'working dependents', who though dependent, nevertheless worked and had an occupation, and other dependents who had no occupation or one who did not work. An 'earner' was defined as a person with permanent and regular work for cash or kind which helped to augment the family income. A 'working dependent' was classified as a person who assisted in the work of the family and contributed to its support without actually earning any wage. In the 1941 Census, the population was divided into three categories, *viz.,* wholly dependent, partly dependent and independent. A person who had no income in cash or kind was 'wholly dependent'. A person who contributed in cash or kind towards the support of the household without being definitely capable of supporting himself was 'partly dependent'. A person who was not dependent on any other person was an independent worker. The concept of occupation or means of subsistance was adopted, but the term 'occupation' was dropped and only 'means of livelihood' was used. In the 1951 Census, data on the economic status and means of livelihood of every person was ascertained. Every person was labelled either as a "self-supporting person" or 'an earning dependent' or "a non-earning dependent". A self supporting individual was one who was in receipt of an income in cash or kind and that this income was sufficient at least for his own maintenance. Anyone who is not self-supporting in the above sense was a dependent. A dependent may be either an 'earning dependent' or 'a non-earning dependent'. Where the income secured was not sufficient to support an individual, he was an 'earning dependent'. A person who did not secure any income either in cash or kind was a 'non-earning dependent'. Provision was made for the recording of a principal and a secondary means of livelihood.

The definition of a 'worker' adopted for the 1961 Census made a significant departure from those adopted for the previous Censuses. In all the censuses prior to 1961, the economic classification of persons was based on income. This classification based on income

was completely changed in 1961 and people were classified as workers on the basis of economically productive work. In 1961 Census, any person who was engaged in economically productive work was called 'worker', whether he earned income by it or not. All others who were not engaged in economically productive work were called 'non-workers'. The change in the basis of economic classification from that of income or gainful occupation to that of economically productive work is significant in respect of persons who earn income even though not engaged in any work like absentee landlords, rentiers, etc., and also to those who do economically productive work but do not earn income like family members engaged in household industry, apprentices without stipends, etc. The 1961 Census definition recognised that in respect of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock rearing, dairying, some types of household industry, etc., when the person attended to some regular work for more than an hour a day for the greater part of the working season, he may be taken as a worker. For persons in regular employment, trade, profession, etc., the basis of work was deemed satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which the household was visited by the census enumerator. A worker who was absent from work during the fifteen days prior to the day of enumeration due to illness, strike, lockout, etc., was treated as a worker, while a person who has been offered work but had not actually joined duty was considered a non-worker. Work meant not merely physical labour but also mental activity. Effective supervision and direction of work was also taken as 'work'. Engagement in household duties without any other productive work to increase family income was not considered to satisfy the definition of 'worker'. If however in addition to household work, an individual was engaged in work like rice pounding, etc., for sale or wages, he was treated as a worker. Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers who might have earned income but did not participate in any productive work were considered as non-workers.

The basic definition of a worker in 1971 Census was the same as that of 1961, though changes have been made in regard to reference periods and the methodology of the economic questions. While in 1961 Census, a person was considered as 'worker' according to his participation in any economically productive work in 1971 census, a worker was one whose *main activity* was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Persons who had contributed marginally to the economic productivity were also treated as workers in 1961 census, even though such individuals might have been engaged mostly in some categories treated generally as non-working categories. Though the approach on the economic characteristics in 1971 is similar in form to that of 1961, in practice, however, there are differences in the length of the reference period chosen as well as the criteria adopted for determining the 'worker' status. The reference period for worker was a fortnight preceding the date of census enumeration (in the case of regular employment) in 1961 and one week in 1971. As regards seasonal work such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry, etc., it is the "last working season" in 1961 and "last one year" in 1971. The economic question of 1971 was designed to ascertain whether a person is a worker or non-worker. And only after ascertaining this, further details were collected as to the nature of principal work and about secondary work. It was hoped that by this question persons engaged in some economically productive work might be netted under 'secondary work'. Unpaid family workers and others spending some time on productive work were expected to fall under the category of secondary work'.

It was the opinion of experts that the 1961 census definition of work was too liberal and this had exaggerated the work participation rates. This was so as a person was categorised basically as an active worker, even if such a person's contribution to work was extremely marginal. So much so, women primarily attending to household duties and working for small hours in tending cattle, sowing etc., were straightaway treated as engaged in cultivation. In the same manner, a student helping his father in a shop or a business house for even a short duration in a single day during the reference period of a 'fortnight', was treated as an economically active worker and his basic characteristics as a whole-time student was ignored. Besides, the sequence of the economic questions in 1961 was different. Though worker-details were elicited by four main questions, the main and secondary work were not clearly ascertained. This defect was sought to be rectified later by certain instructions to enumerators and also at the stage of tabulation of data. In the case of non-workers, information on their secondary work was not ascertained. No tabulation was however attempted of the cases where a person was basically a housewife or wholetime student but had been noted as economically active worker for classification. This deficiency was sought to be rectified by adopting a new approach in 1971 census. This well intentioned definitional change of 1971 with regard to the reference period and the dichotomy of main activity and secondary work with change in the method of asking economic questions has again been criticised by some economists and planners on the ground that it is more strict and serious as to result in a diminution of the number of workers engaged in economically productive work in a decade. But, in reality, the changes in the concept were made in the light of the defects noticed in the previous definitions so as to elicit a more truer picture of the economic activity of the people. No doubt, this has put a new limitation to the users of census economic data and defies easy comparability with data derived from previous censuses. The decision on the 'worker' concept for 1971 Census was however taken only after detailed discussion and deliberations among a large body of census data users. The late Professor D. R. Gadgil, an eminent Economist and former Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission called a special meeting of the Commission to consider the scope and concepts for the 1971 Census as the Planning Commission was the largest user of Census data. Representatives from the

Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Indian Statistical Institute, the Central Statistical Organisaion, the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, International Institute of Population Studies (formerly Demographic Training and Research Centre) and other organisations participated in this meeting. The concept of 'worker' was discussed at great length during this meeting. The relevant proceedings of this special meeting of the Planning Commission held on 24th May 1969 are reproduced below:

'The concept of worker and non-worker came up for detailed consideration. The reference period proposed for the 1971 Census was one week for regular work and last working season for seasonal work. For regular work, an individual would be classified as a worker, if he had put in gainful work on any one day of the previous week. For seasonal work, an individual was proposed to be classified as worker if he had put in regularly at least half normal day's work during the major part of the last working season. At the 1961 Census, the reference period for regular work was a fortnight and for seasonal work, a person was deemed a worker if he put in at least one hour work a day during the major part of the working season'.

'It was felt that the concept of worker at the 1961 Census tended to inflate workers as persons who were basically non-workers like house-wives, students, etc. were included in the category of workers even though their participation was very marginal. The concept of half-a-day's normal work proposed for 1971 Census for seasonal work was also considered not realistic. While the reference period of one week was all right for regular work, what was essential was that every person should be basically classified according to his/her main activity, particularly those not engaged in regular work. Certain activities like cultivation, agricultural labour, etc., are not carried out throughout the year. Therefore, a person enumerated should be asked to state what his main activity was and even if he was not engaged in that activity during the reference period of one week, if he had engaged himself in the main activity reported by him in the course of the last one year, that shall be treated as his main activity. In the case of persons who are basically occupied as house workers, students, rent receivers, etc., they should be classified as such for their main activity. If they were also engaged in some economic activity obviously not to the same extent as full-time workers, that activity should be ascertained under the head of secondary work. The secondary work, if any, of those who are basically classified as workers, will also be ascertained.'

Summarising the above, the following decisions were taken:

'Individual Slip:

(ix) Every person will be categorised with respect to the main activity as reported by him.

(x) Persons who are basically students, house workers and rent receivers, etc., will be classified accordingly for their main activity. Any gainful activity that these individuals may have but not on the scale of full-time workers will be shown under secondary work.

(xi) Census data may not provide data on under or unemployment as such.'

It may thus be seen that it was after deep consideration and with expert advice, the present concept of worker and non-worker came to be adopted for the 1971 Census of India.

Consequences of the change in definition

There was, however, no doubt among experts that the 1961 definition of 'worker' was a bit liberal and there was therefore need for correcting the loose interpretation of the term 'work'. Persons who made contributions to the economic activity for short durations were considered as workers as per 1961 definition. Irrespective of the time spent and income earned, the 'worker' status was given to many individuals. There are certain categories of unemployment which in economic parlance are termed as seasonal unemployment, under-employment and disguised unemployment and it is extremely difficult to quantify these in our society. But, these categories have all been included as workers under the liberal 1961 Census concept of worker. In the censuses prior to 1961 also, we find instances where persons with little or marginal contribution to the economic activity have been termed as 'workers'. In 1881, no distinction was made between earners and dependents, workers and non-workers. Occupation of every male who was of age to do work and the chief source of income were recorded. In 1891, a distinction was made between dependents and non-dependents. In 1901, the actual workers were distinguished from mere dependents. A worker was then defined as one who actually did work whether personally or by means of servants or carried on business or had an occupation or private property which brought him income. Only the absolutely idle was classified as dependent. Though the definition of 'worker' and 'dependent' virtually remained the same in 1911 and 1921, in 1921, children and women earners were also treated as workers, if any work was done by them to augment the family income. The classification as an earner or dependent was made in 1931. While distinction was made only among 'workers' and 'dependents' during 1901-1921 censuses, the terms introduced in 1931 census were 'self-supporting persons', 'earning dependents' and 'non-earning dependents'. In 1951, the terms used were 'self-supporting persons', 'earning dependents' and 'non-earning dependents' while in 1961 and 1971 the population was divided as workers and non-workers. Though the 1961 and 1971 classifications appear similar to that of 1901-1921, the similarity is not real as the workers in 1901-21 were classified on the 'income' criterion including not only those who actually did work or carried on business, but also others who lived on house rent, pension, etc. The conceptual framework for both the 1931 and 1951 censuses was substantially different from that in 1901-

1921 in view of the introduction of the three-pronged classification based on subsistence economy, *viz.*, self supporting persons, earning dependents and non-earning dependents. It is felt that many subsidiary workers reported in the earlier Censuses as 'workers' were reported in 1931 census as non-working dependents. It has also been observed in the 1931 Census report that the above tendency is reinforced by a snobbish feeling that it is not so respectable for women to report as 'working' as to be non-working dependents. The change made in 1951 was also not found to be satisfying in view of its rigorous income criterion. The 1961 approach to the economic classification was therefore considered as a more objective labour force approach. But as said at the beginning of this paragraph, the 1961 definition was considered too liberal. It is now criticised that the 1971 census definition which has attempted to rectify the rather loose definition of 1961 has erred in the opposite direction. In short, the real content of the criticism is that the 1971 definition of 'worker' has eliminated not only those workers whose contribution to the economic activity is marginal, but also those who have had an active part in the economically productive activities for reasonably long duration. It is essential to recall here that the division of all individuals under the two categories of 'main activity' and 'secondary work' is an entirely new feature not followed in earlier censuses. Based on how every individual was engaged in mostly, the main activity was recorded. Where this main activity of a person qualifies him to be treated as a worker, with reference to the definition of the term 'worker', he is further categorised according to the type of work performed by him. In the case of persons whose main activity is something other than engagement in economically productive work, they were classified as non-workers and brought under one of the seven non-working categories.

Main activity and secondary work

In accordance with the above definition, the census enumerators were instructed that a man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending an institution, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full-time worker should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. Also, when a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity, but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school, etc., he should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly. It is likely that many women and children in rural areas who are actually engaged in economically productive activity might have been reported as non-workers for the main activity, as say, engaged in household work or as a student. Such cases were expected to be netted under the question on secondary work. It is possible that such individuals, essentially non-workers under 'main activity' might have reported as not having any secondary work whatsoever in view of such work being seasonal or for short duration. It was to obviate such an error that the enumerators were specifically instructed that a person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration (which is the reference period for treating a person as worker in Census). It is likely that even when a person is not engaged in any economically productive work in the week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year. When the individuals have not cared to return their main or secondary work in accordance with the above instructions, there might be omissions of such persons in the 1971 Census. There has been a significant reduction in the total number of workers as per 1971 Census as compared with the previous Census. There is in fact a significant fall in the case of women workers which I will be discussing in the course of this chapter. When the change in the data on workers in 1971 is observed, it is possible that many women have in this census reported their main work is 'household duties'—a non-working category while ignoring the question on the secondary work. In the case of men and also students and other young persons, secondary work might have been omitted to be recorded due to wrong reporting on the part of such persons.

In the 1961 Census, the workers formed 43% of the total population of the country. In 1971, however, this ratio has come down to about 33%, showing a fall of 10 points. This does not, however, mean that the individuals who were working in 1961 were deprived of their jobs before 1971 or that the number of unemployed has unduly shot up. As already explained, persons basically engaged as housewives, students etc., had reported their main activity accordingly at the present Census and they have not been taken as economically active workers unless their contribution to work was substantial and the persons concerned returned that work as their main activity. This can particularly be observed if we look at the participation rates of females of 1961 and 1971 which has shown a steep decline. At the all-India level, the ratio of female workers to female population stood at 28% in 1961 and a meagre 12% in 1971. It is quite important to remember at this juncture that a large number of females were treated as economically active workers on the basis of some very marginal contribution to work at the 1961 Census. It is obvious that such women have now reported their main activity as that of housewives and have been silent of their secondary work. If their marginal contribution to the economically productive work had been correctly returned under at least the 'secondary activity', their participation should be evident in other census tables, and these will be discussed later. As the definition of the term 'work' has undergone an important change, I should like to stress that the economic data of 1961 and 1971 are not comparable in the strict sense of the term. It may perhaps be considered true to some extent that while the 1961 definition of worker has been somewhat liberal, the one used in 1971 is a little strict.

The correct understanding of the concepts and hence an accurate return of information on the part of every individual cannot be expected in our country with a high ratio of illiteracy (70.5%). In the same manner, the method or *modus operandi* of eliciting the information, the tact in ascertaining reliable data on the part of the census enumerator, which vary, as also the idiosyncrasies of the enumerator while at work cannot be totally ignored.

In our country, men are the chief bread-winners in families and women are given only the status of being 'housewives'. This position is vastly changing in recent times, particularly in the last two or three decades and more and more women have been inducted into various positions and jobs extending over several sectors of the economy. Women's education has shot up tremendously and more and more women are getting qualified for more arduous jobs which were previously attended to purely by menfolk. In the circumstances it is quite outdated to think of male superiority in the field of employment. But the probability of disinclination to reveal the contribution of economically productive work of womenfolk either by themselves or by the head of the family, who is invariably the male, cannot be over emphasised. This, coupled with the inadvertant omissions on the part of the census enumerators to enquire tactfully with a view to correctly elicit information on secondary work of individuals, could have been another factor in lesser number of persons having returned as economically active. The feeling among illiterates and a large number of rural folk that work corresponds with receipt of money or cash in return for labour performed could have been a barrier in furnishing accurate picture on workers and particularly those who are engaged in unpaid family duties like household duties which nonetheless are productive. The probability of wrong returns by the individuals and inter-change of main activity with the secondary work cannot be totally ruled out. I shall elaborate these aspects when I discuss later the work participation rates in the last census as compared with the previous ones.

Industrial Categories of Workers

For purposes of presentation of data, all workers returned in census have been classified into broad industrial categories. The categories have been delineated with reference to the industry in which the person is employed. Industry refers to the sector or branch of economic activity or the kind of establishment in which a person works. While occupation relates to the work actually done by an individual, industry relates to the sector of activity in which the worker is engaged. The industrial categories of workers adopted for 1971 census are as given below:

Industrial Category	Description
I	Cultivators
II	Agricultural Labourers
III	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities
IV	Mining and Quarrying
V	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs
V(a)	Household Industry
V(b)	Other than Household Industry
VI	Construction
VII	Trade and Commerce
VIII	Transport, Storage and Communications
IX	Other Services

For the sake of convenience, non-workers are classified as category X.

For all individuals who are considered as workers, the categorisation as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry workers and other workers is directly made in the Census Schedule itself by marking 'C', 'AL', 'HHI' or 'OW' as the case may be. As such data on the industrial category I, II and V (a) is obtained direct while data for the other industrial categories are compiled after coding and categorisation of other workers with reference to the three digit codes of the National Industrial Classification, 1970 (NIC).

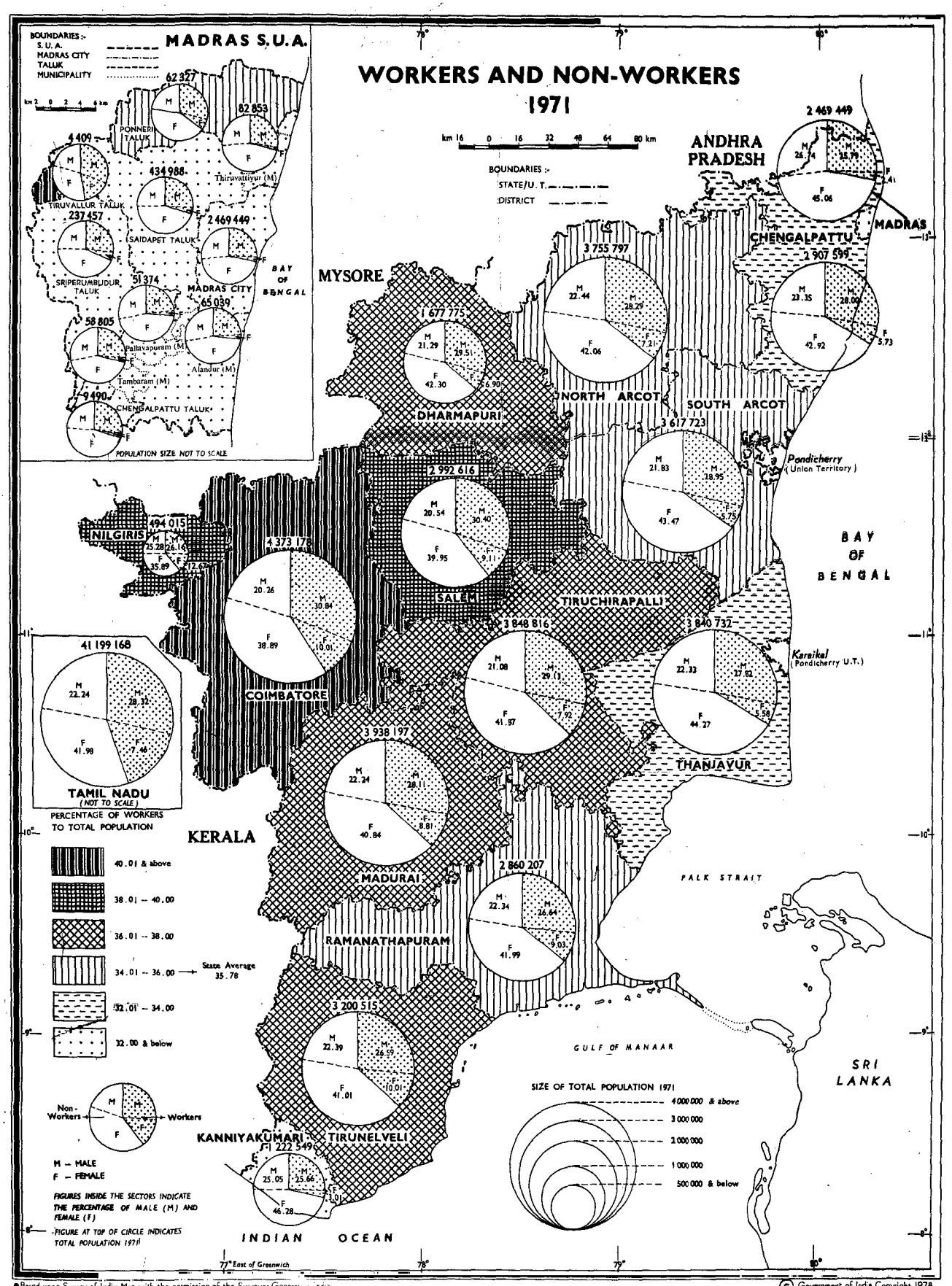
I. Cultivator

For Census purposes a person is taken as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by himelf or herself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Government or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share in the produce. 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 is regarded as a cultivator. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar bajra, ragi, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crops, cotton, etc. and other crops such as sugarcane, groundnuts, tapioca, etc. It does not, however, include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working in plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. The type of crop grown is therefore a relevant aspect in identifying a worker as 'cultivator'. To put it simply, if the following crops are grown by a person, he is deemed as a cultivator.

(1) Cereal and millet crops—paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley etc.

(2) Pulses—arhar, mong, masur, urd, dal grams, etc.

(3) Raw cotton, jute, mesta, sun-hemp and kindred crops.



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• The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line
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(4) Oil seeds—sesamum, groundnut, rape, mustard, linseed, castor, etc.

(5) Sugarcane.

The growing of the under-mentioned crops was not considered as 'cultivation' and therefore, a person engaged in their production is not a cultivator.

(1) Plantation crops—tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, pepper, cardamom, etc.

(2) Edible nuts (other than groundnut), walnut, almond, cashewnut, etc.

(3) Fruits—bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges, etc.,

(4) Coconuts.

(5) Ganja, Cinchona, opium medicinal plants.

(6) Betal nuts.

(7) Flowers.

(8) Roots and tubers, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom).

(9) Other crops not specifically excluded.

A person who cultivates the crops, the growing of which is not taken as 'cultivation' is classified as 'other worker'.

A person who merely owns land but had given out 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 was not treated as working as cultivator.

II. Agricultural Labourer

A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share was regarded as agricultural labourer. The agricultural labourer has no risk in the cultivation of land and he merely works in another person's land for wages. The agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on the land on which he works.

III. Livestock, Forestry, etc.

This category includes Minor Groups 007 and 010 to 069 of National Industrial Classification, 1970, under the Division '0' relating to Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing. Apart from roots and tubers, vegetables, chllies and spices, this category includes all workers engaged in plantations, livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging, as also fishing—inland, sea and coastal.

IV. Mining and Quarrying

This industrial category has been separately kept in 1971 unlike in 1961 when the category of Mining and Quarrying formed part of the then category III. *viz.*, Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations Orchards and allied activities, Mining and Quarrying.

This category now includes mining of coal and lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, manganese, chromite, bauxite, gold, silver, copper and other such metal ores, quarrying of stone, clay and salt and other mining like precious and semi-precious stones, mica, gypsum, etc. The entire Division 1 of N.I.C., 70 (National Industrial Classification, 1970), consisting of Major Groups 10, 11, 12 and 19 which again consist of 21 three-digit minor groups are all included under the industrial category "Mining and Quarrying".

V. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs

All the activities coming under the Major and Minor groups under Division 2 and 3 of the National Industrial Classification, 1970 which are carried on household industry basis as well as non-household industry are included in this category. With a view to have separate information on household as well as non-household industrial workers, the category has been sub-divided into V(a) and (b). While V(a) relates to household industry, V(b) represents non-household industry. All individuals who are engaged in the manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing of goods and services are brought in this category. In brief it includes persons working in industries engaged in the manufacture of food products, beverages, tobacco and tobacco products, cotton textiles, wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles, jute, hemp and mesta textiles, textile products including wearing apparel, wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures, paper and paper products, printing, publishing and allied industries, leather, leather and fur products, rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products, etc. Manufacture of chemical and chemical products, non-metallic mineral products, basic metals and alloys, metal products and parts, machinery, machine tools and parts, electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, supplies and parts, transport equipment and parts, other manufacturing industries as also repairs are included under this category. Those engaged in household industry and in manufacturing, etc., industries other than household industry were treated as separate categories IV and V in 1961 while the same are categorised as V(a) and V(b) in 1971. An important difference exists in the types of activities that are included in the household industry of 1961 and 1971. In the 1961 Census, household industry included activities under Division 0—Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting and Division 1—Mining and Quarrying apart from those under Division 2 and 3—Manufacturing and Repairs. In the 1971 Census, the activities falling under Divisions '0' and '1' are excluded from Household Industry and the latter therefore covers only those falling under Division 2 and 3—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs only.

Household Industry

Persons engaged in production, processing, servicing or repair of goods carried on a household industry basis have been classified as household industry workers. A household industry has been defined in Census as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members

of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the houses where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. The nature of the industry, participation, place or location and size are the four important characteristics that determine and distinguish the household industry from other non-household industry.

Actual participation of one or more members of a household is a main characteristic of a household industry, whether it is in urban or rural areas. If an industry is run mainly with the help of hired labourers, the role of the members of the household in such an industry being limited, it is not considered as household industry. There may be a few hired labourers in a household industry; but the participation in the industry has got to be mainly from among the household members if it is to be treated as a household industry.

The household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a lawyer, or doctor, barber, musician, dancer, waterman, dhobi, astrologer, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of household. In rural areas, the industry may be anywhere within the limits of the village it need not be actually located in the house in which the household lives. In the urban areas, the industry must be located within the premises of the house in which the household lives. The reason for making the distinction in the location of the household industry between that in the rural area and that in the urban area is that in the rural area free movement within the village is possible and easy whereas in the urban area such free movement within the town is not possible. If there is no free movement, naturally, the participation by the members of the household will become limited. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas, there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas, however, where organised industry is more prominent, the household industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas, even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it has not been considered as a household industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live in urban areas. The household industry should be carried on a small scale and if it is big or run as factory, registered duly under the Factories Act, it is not a household industry. The products made in the industry should be mainly for sale and not for consumption by the household itself. But an element of sale alone is not enough. Any activity which involves only buying and selling of goods without an element of production, processing, etc. does not constitute an household industry.

When the industry categorised as V is carried as a household industry with reference to the definition given in the preceding paragraphs, it has been reckoned as a household industry, *i.e.* as V(a) and all others not coming under V(a) are classified as V(b).

VI. Contruction:—The two Major Groups 50 and 51 on construction and activities allied to construction under Division 5 of the National Industrial Classification, 1970 are included in this industrial category. All types of construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, etc. telephones and telegraph lines, construction of thermal and hydroelectric projects and industrial plants are included in this category. Activities allied to construction like plumbing, air-conditioning, electrical installations, painting, decorating, etc. are all part of this category.

VII. Trade and Commerce:—Divisions 6 and 8 of the N.I.C. 1970 relating to "Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels" and "Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services" come under this category. All types of wholesale and retail trade, hotels, lodges, cafeteria, eating places, etc. are included in this category. All banking institutions, financial agencies like chits, money lenders, agricultural and industrial development banks etc. form part of this industrial category.

VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications:—Division 7 of the N.I.C. 1970 covering land, water and air transport services, services incidental to transport and storage including cold storage, ware-housing as also communications like postal, telegraphic, telephone, wireless, signal and other types of communicable services are all covered by this industrial category.

IX. Other Services:—Services like electricity, gas, steam, water works and supply, public administration and defence services, Sanitary Services, Education, Scientific and Research Services, Medical and Health Services, Community Services, Recreational and Cultural Services, Personal Services and other Services are included in this last category.

Non-workers (category X) are those whose main activity is something not connected with economically productive behaviour, There are seven broad types of non-workers as recorded in the census individual slip and these are non-workers engaged in household duties, students, retired persons or rentiers, dependents, beggars, vagrants, etc., persons living in institutions and other non-workers.

Except for the addition in 1971 of a separate industrial category for Mining and Quarrying (Viz. No. IV), by segregating it from the former 1961 category III—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, etc. and changes in the category numbers for Household Industry (IV to V(a)) and Non-household manufacturing industry (V to V(b)), the broad agreement in regard to most of the categories between 1961-71 has been maintained

Industrial classification of workers

Economically active population are normally classified by industries for purposes of presentation of statistics of industrial production and distribution, labour statistics and economic data like national income, etc. This system of industrial classification needs standardisation to enable comparability and usability of data for purposes of economic analysis. The industrial classification used in the population censuses differed from one census to another and till 1951 census, it was generally an amalgam of industrial and occupational features. In the last 1961 Census, the Indian Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) evolved in 1958 by the Directorate-General of Employment and Training was used. With a view to evolve a Standard Industrial Classification for adoption by all, a meeting of all the concerned departments of the Central Government along with other important users took place in 1961 and appointed a Technical Committee to work out a three-digit level standard classification of industries. The National Industrial Classification, 1970 was finalised later after taking into consideration the suggestions of the different organisations and also the International Standard Industrial Classification (I.S.I.C.) made by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. This classification was finally adopted by the Registrar General, India with suitable modification for Census purposes. The N.I.C., 1970 attempts to group together economic activities which are akin in terms of the process adopted, the raw materials used and the finished products produced. No distinction on the type of ownership or type of economic organisation has been made in this classification. The National Industrial Classification consists of 10 Divisions (at the first digit level) 66 Major Groups (at the second digit level) and 385 Minor Groups (at the third digit level). While data on the broad industrial categories are presented in 1971 Census Tables B-I, B-II and B-III, detailed information on the basis of one, two and three digit classification, i.e., by Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups as specified in the N.I.C., 1970 are presented in Table B-IV under four parts, Part A to Part D.

The industrial classification in the N.I.C., 1970 has been made with reference to the nature of economic activity carried on in an establishment, where an establishment referred to an economic unit which is engaged in one or predominently one kind of activity usually at a single physical location under single ownership or control. In cases of establishments engaged in more than one economic activity, each technical, ancillary or welfare unit engaged in a different type of activity has been treated as an independent establishment. In cases where it had not been possible to separate technical, ancillary and welfare units from their parent establishments, the establishments have been classified under one or the other minor groups of the N.I.C., taking into consideration the predominent or major activity of the establishment. The N.I.C., 1970 adopted for the 1971 Census has incorporated in it some of the major revisions contained in the International Standard Industrial Classification as for example transfer of "Restaurants and Hotels" from 'Services' to 'Trade', clubbing of Banking, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services, transfer of veterinary service from Agricultural Services to Medical and Health Services, treating Sanitary Services among Community Services, etc. Answers to Questions 16(d) in the census individual slip on 'Nature of Industry, trade, profession or service' asked of every individual categorised as Household industry worker or other worker makes the classification on the basis of N.I.C., 1970 possible.

Occupational Classification of Workers

Similar to the industry which refer to the sector or branch of economic activity or the kind of establishment in which a person works, dealing with the type of product manufactured or the kind of services rendered by the establishment, data on individual occupations have also been elicited from question 16(e) of the census individual slip on 'description of work'.

'Occupation' refers to the actual work performed by an individual in contrast with 'Industry' relating to the sector of activity in which a worker is employed. It describes the exact function a worker performs in any branch of economic activity irrespective of the industrial sector. While occupation deals with the personal skill, industry deals with the activity of the establishment. For example, a person may be working in a textile mill as a watchman or a truck driver. The industry in which he is engaged in this case is 'manufacturing textile products', whereas his actual occupation is watchman or 'truck-driver'. Similarly, a doctor working in a Government hospital or dispensary will be described as engaged in 'Government Service' for the purpose of 'industry' while his occupation is 'Doctor'.

All the occupations are classified under a system called 'National Classification of Occupations'. This classification brings all occupations under 8 broad divisions, (single digit code numbers) and these Occupational Divisions are further divided into Occupational Groups and Families (two and three digit classifications). A guide for occupational classification was first published in 1946 by the then Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, for day-to-day work at Employment Exchanges such as registration of vacancies, documentation of vacancies, compilation of statistical data, etc. It was an industrially based occupational classification, framed after the British pattern. The 'National Classification of Occupations' (N.C.O.) was prepared in 1958 based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations brought out by the International Labour Organisation. This classification was finally adopted by a Working Group comprising the Central Statistical Organisation, Registrar General of India, Indian Statistical Institute, National Sample Survey, Planning Commission, Man Power Directorate, etc. This code was later revised and enlarged with the addition of more families and groups, made on the basis of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, 1966, which applied more rigidly the principle of the

"type of work performed" while improving and revising the Major, Minor and Unit Groups (corresponding to NCO Divisions, Groups and Families). The draft code was considered by another Working Group in March 1968 and after certain modifications decided on the new classification (N.C.O. 1968) for use for purposes like population census, manpower planning, employment market studies, labour force and sample surveys, etc. This code was used in the 1971 Census tabulation and has 8 Occupational Divisions (one-digit codes), 95 Occupational Groups (two-digit codes) and 462 Occupational Families (three-digit codes). There are also 2,484 Occupational Codes (five-digit codes) in this classification and this has not been used in the Census tabulation. There are six tables under the 'B' Series Tables of 1971 Census, viz., B-V Part A, B-V Part B, B-VI Part A(i), B-VI Part A(ii), B-VI Part B(i) and B-VI Part B(ii) which give census data by Occupational Classifications.

1971 *Economic Tables*

Under the 1971 Census Tabulation Programme, there are nine broad tables under the Economic Tables ('B') Series, with a number of them having two or more sub-parts. Except two of these tables, viz., B-I Part A and B-II which have been prepared on a full-count basis with complete sorting of all schedules, the rest of the tables have been compiled after estimation from out of the sample tables prepared with reference to 10% of rural and 20% of urban individual slips sorted and used for the purpose. The tables are detailed below:

B—Series	Economic Tables
B-I Part A	Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups.
B-I Part B	Female workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by marital status and age-groups.
B-II	Workers and non-workers in cities and non-city urban areas according to main activity by sex and age-groups.
B-III Part A	Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in Urban Areas only.
B-III Part B	Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in Rural Areas only.
B-IV Part A	Industrial Classification of persons at work other than at cultivation as main activity by sex and Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups.
B-IV Part B	Industrial Classification of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs on household industry basis as main activity by sex and class of workers.
B-IV Part C	Classification of workers in Non-household industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service as main activity by class of workers, age and sex.
B-IV Part D	Industrial classification by sex and class of workers of persons and work in non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service as main activity.
B-V Part A	Occupational Classification by sex of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation.
B-V Part B	Occupational Classification by sex and class of worker in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Services as main activity.
B-VI Part A(i)	Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and broad age-groups in Urban Areas only.
B-VI Part A(ii)	Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational level in Urban Areas only.
B-VI Part B(i)	Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation by sex and broad age-groups in Rural Areas only.
B-VI Part B(ii)	Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in Rural Areas only.
B-VII	Secondary work i.e. persons having main activity (i) as Cultivator (ii) as Agricultural Labourer (iii) at Household Industry (iv) at Non-Household Industry and (v) Non-workers classified by sex and secondary work (i) at Household Industry (ii) as Cultivator (iii) as Agricultural Labourer or (iv) Non-household Industry, Trade, Business or Service.
B-VIII	Persons classified as Non-workers according to main activity cross-classified by sex broad age-groups and type of activity.
B-IX Part A	Non-workers categorised as 'others' aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in Urban Areas only.
B-IX Part B	Non-workers categorised as 'Others' aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in Rural Areas only.

In the case of Tamil Nadu, Tables B-III Parts A and B have also been specially prepared on a cent per cent sorting, apart from the tables estimated on the basis of sample tables. All the economic tables listed above have been brought out as Part II-B publication of 1971 Census in three volumes. The detailed analysis of the economic data presented in these tables will be made in the next part of the General Report, viz., in Part I-B of the Census publication. In this chapter, our discussion is confined to the data on the broad industrial categories of workers by the main activity alone.

Work participation rates in selected countries

For purposes of census, work participation is an important element and in the census schedules of all

countries, a question on the work status has always been included. The definition of 'worker' is however different in the different countries. In general, the economically active population is defined as 'all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of goods and services during the time reference chosen for the investigation'. In brief, it comprises all persons engaged in, or actively seeking productive work in some branch of the economy during a specified period of time. This not economically active population, on the other hand, comprises persons with no economic activity at the moment of the census. This group normally includes housewives and students, not economically active, retired persons (with or without income), inmates of institutions, children below the working age, persons past the working age, and so forth'. The above general definition has been indicated in the U.N. Demographic year Book of 1972 in its 'Notes' on the economic Table. Notwithstanding variations in the adoption of different definitions in the countries, the work participation ratios can be compared, as the index gives a broad idea on the 'economically active' capacity of each country. An important fact to be noted in the above definition given in the U.N. Book is, those who are *actively seeking productive work in some branch of the economy* are also included as economically active.

Statement IX-1 shows the participation rates in some selected countries of the world indicating also the year of census or estimation. Over half of the total population are economically active in Japan and Poland with percentages of 51.1 and 51.9 respectively. Among the European countries, East Germany has a high percentage of 49.1 and United Kingdom 46.6. The Latin American country of Mexico has a low ratio of 26.8 per cent as also the African country of Zambia with 28.6 per cent. The rate of participation in India is quite low when we compare it with the developed countries of Europe or even Ghana or New Zealand. It should be remembered in this context that the percentage for India was 43 in 1961 and due to various reasons like changes in definition and methodology adopted in eliciting details on main activity and secondary work, etc., this has dwindled nearly to 33 in 1971.

Among male participation rates, Japan, United Kingdom and German Democratic Republic have recorded high ratios of over 60 per cent. One can easily notice from Statement IX. 1 that in the less developed or developing countries of Asia and Africa, the participation rates are low as compared to western and other developed countries. It is significant to note that Tamil Nadu has a higher male partipation rate than even some of the most advanced countries like USSR (Russia), United States, France, New Zealand, etc.

On female worker ratios, it is observed that countries like Poland and Russia have high participation ratios while Iran, Mexico, India, Brazil, Spain and Sri Lanka have very low ratios. (Below 15 per cent).

STATEMENT IX-1

Percentage of economically active population in selected countries of the world

Country	Year	Percentage of economically active to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1. Nigeria	1963	32·9	49·4	16·0
2. Ghana	1970	38·9	43·8	34·1
3. Zambia	1969	28·6	41·0	16·6
4. Mexico	1970	26·8	42·6	11·0
5. United States	1970	40·8	52·7	29·6
6. Brazil	1970	31·7	50·5	13·1
7. Hong Kong	1971	42·0	54·8	28·8
8. India	1971	32·9	52·5	11·9
9. Iran	1966	30·2	50·7	8·3
10. Japan	1970	51·1	63·3	39·2
11. Sri Lanka	1963	32·7	49·8	14·1
12. France	1968	41·1	54·9	27·9
13. German Democratic Republic	1964	49·1	60·1	39·8
14. Poland	1970	51·9	57·7	46·3
15. Spain	1970	34·9	57·4	13·3
16. Sweden	1965	44·4	59·0	29·8
17. United Kingdom	1971	46·6	61·0	33·0
18. Yugoslavia	1971	43·3	56·4	30·7
19. Australia	1966	42·0	58·8	25·0
20. New Zealand	1966	38·3	55·5	21·0
21. U.S.S.R. (Russia)	1970	47·7	51·9	44·0
TAMIL NADU	1971	35·8	56·0	15·1

Source.—U.N. Demographic year Book, 1972.

Work participation during the Censuses of 1961 *and* 1971 *in India and States*

As already indicated by me a comparison of the work participation rates between 1961 and 1971 censuses will held surprises to any reader at first glance. This is due to the change in the definition of 'worker' in 1971 from that adopted in 1961. Due to the prevailing status of worker and the working conditions obtaining in our country, the definitional variations have been made with good intentions after deep consideration and expert advice, with a view to have more meaningful economic data. This has resulted in a rather steep decline in the number of persons categorised as 'workers' in Census. In 1961, workers in the country formed 43 per cent of the total population in India while in 1971, this percentage has fallen to 33 per cent. About one third of the people in India are workers now and thus there are nearly two dependents on every worker engaged in economically productive work. It is significant to note that the participating ratio for males has fallen from 57 per cent in 1961 to 53 per cent in 1971 and it has fallen steeply from 28 per cent to 12 per cent in the case of females. In regard to actual figures of work-

ers too, we find a reduced figure in 1971. The workers in the entire country in 1961 totalled nearly 180 million and has come down to 180 million in 1971 while the general population has increased by 109 million to 548 million in the same period of ten years. There is an element of surprise in this data as the total number of workers has actually declined despite a huge increase in the population of the land to the tune of 24.80 per cent in 1961-71.

When we compare the work participation rates of 1971 in the country as a whole and the 22 States, we find that in ten States the percentages are more than the country average of 32.93 and in the rest. viz., 12 States, it is lesser than this average rate. The highest percentage of workers has been recorded in the newly included 22nd State of Sikkim (53.19 per cent). The second, third and fourth places are held by Nagaland (50.75 per cent), Meghalaya (44.17 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (41.39 per cent). The lowest workers' ratio has been recorded in Haryana State with 26.44 per cent. The other States with very low ratios are Tripura (27.79 per cent) and West Bengal (27.91 per cent). In Tamil Nadu, the percentage works out to 35.78 and this is higher than the country's average. Among the four southern States, Andhra Pradesh has the highest workers' ratio Tamil Nadu occupies the eighth place among the States of India in worker participation rates.

When we consider the ratio among males alone, we find the highest rate again in Sikkim State with 62.96 per cent. The second and third places are however different, viz., Andhra Pradesh (58.22 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (56.02 per cent). In our country, there has always been a substantial difference in the participation rates for males and females. Among workers, males predominate while most of the females are engaged primarily in household chores. Only in nine of the 22 States, the male participation rates are higher than the country's average of 52.51 per cent. The least ratio of 45.0 per cent is noticed among the male population of Kerala State and in Manipur with 45.31 per cent and Haryana with 47.27 per cent.

The rate of participation is very low, viz., 11.87 per cent in the case of females, in the country as a whole. A very high percentage of 45.24 for females is noticed in the State of Nagaland, followed by the newly incorporated State of Sikkim (41.85 per cent) and Meghalaya (34.57 per cent). It is significant to note that these high ratios among women are all in the north-eastern part of the country. It is these three States that occupy the first three places of high female work participation rates in the country. The least ratio of 1.18 per cent of female workers is observed in Punjab State. The second and third places for poor percentages among women go also to the north-western states of Haryana (2.41 per cent) and Jammu & Kashmir (3.86 per cent). The ninth rank is taken by Tamil Nadu in the matter of female work participation ratio among the States in India.

When we make a comparison of workers during 1961 and 1971 censuses, we find decrease in their percentages to total population in all the States. The decrease is very steep in the case of females and the criticism levelled in this connection is that the revised manner of asking economic question has resulted in large-scale omission of unpaid family workers, particularly women, whose contribution to the economic activity is quite substantial. The participation of women is generally higher in rural areas particularly in primary activities like agriculture, and this has steeply gone down in 1971 due to definitional variation.

The decrease in the working population ratios between 1961 and 71 is very marginal in the case of Kerala (from 33.31 per cent in 1961 to 29.12 per cent in 1971) and Punjab (31.13 per cent to 28.87) per cent and in all other States, the decrease is phenomenal. Among male participation rates, the decline in ratio is marginal in the case of Punjab, Manipur and Kerala. The fall in the ratio of male workers to total male population is the highest in Himachal Pradesh, followed by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan where the ratio has dropped by over six points. Considering the whole of India, we notice that male participation percentage has fallen from 57.12 per cent to 52.51 per cent.

In the case of females, the decline in the participation rate is outstanding. At the country level, the decline in the workers' percentage is by over 16 points from 27.96 per cent in 1961 to 11.87 per cent in 1971. When we consider the actual figures of 1971 and 1961, the female workers in 1971 have gone down by 43.33 per cent (from that of 1961). The ratio of female workers to female population has gone down steeply in the case of Rajasthan (35.89 per cent in 1961 to 8.34 per cent in 1971), as also in Himachal Pradesh (48.12 per cent to 20.79 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (43.99 per cent to 18.65 per cent). In the case of these States the fall in the ratio is appreciable. The least fall is observed in the case of Punjab, West Bengal and Kerala. In these States, even the 1961, female participation rate is very low and the 1971 rate has gone down still further. In Punjab, we notice the least participation rates among States both during 1961 and 1971. The workers among females in Punjab in 1961 formed 5.50 per cent and thus it has come down to a mere 1.18 per cent in 1971. It is obvious from these that Punjabi women are not generally involved in economically productive work, in large numbers. This holds good in the case of West Bengal women-folk also. Apart from Punjab, the other States which show less than one in ten females as workers in 1971 are Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Tripura, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Bihar. Except Punjab and West Bengal no other State had a very low workers' ratio of less than ten per cent among females during 1961. The highest and lowest female work participation rates in 1961 were 61.06 per cent in Sikkim and 5.50 per cent in Punjab. Similar percentages during 1971 were 45.24 in Nagaland and 1.18 in Punjab

STATEMENT IX-2

Work participation in India and States, 1961 *and* 1971

India/State	Workers and their percentage to total population, 1961			Workers and their percentage to total population, 1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	188,675,500 (42·98)	129,170,765 (57·12)	59,504,735 (27·96)	180,485,006 (32·93)	149,146,069 (52·51)	31,338,937 (11·87)
1. Andhra Pradesh	18,663,042 (51·87)	11,299,400 (62·22)	7,363,642 (41·32)	18,005,999 (41·39)	12,812,485 (58·22)	5,193,514 (24·16)
2. Assam	4,746,471 (42·65)	3,202,478 (53·85)	1,543,993 (29·80)	4,240,112 (28·35)	3,854,543 (48·88)	385,569 (5·45)
3. Bihar	19,234,565 (41·40)	12,955,409 (55·60)	6,279,156 (27·12)	17,488,879 (31·03)	15,047,304 (52·16)	2,441,575 (8·88)
4. Gujarat	8,474,588 (41·07)	5,685,776 (53·47)	2,788,812 (27·89)	8,395,546 (31·45)	7,072,557 (51·24)	1,322,989 (10·26)
5. Haryana	2,878,550 (37·92)	2,119,660 (52·17)	758,890 (21·51)	2,653,993 (26·44)	2,541,577 (47·27)	112,416 (2·41)
6. Himachal Pradesh	1,515,880 (53·90)	860,918 (59·32)	654,962 (48·12)	1,278,632 (36·95)	926,502 (52·43)	352,130 (20·79)
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1,523,621 (42·79)	1,096,940 (57·84)	426,681 (25·64)	1,373,901 (29·76)	1,290,570 (52·50)	83,331 (3·86)
8. Kerala	5,630,333 (33·31)	3,947,038 (47·20)	1,683,295 (19·71)	6,216,459 (29·12)	4,764,582 (45·00)	1,451,877 (13·49)
9. Madhya Pradesh	16,929,177 (52·30)	9,981,224 (60·21)	6,947,953 (43·99)	15,295,663 (36·72)	11,529,092 (53·74)	3,766,571 (18·65)
10. Maharashtra	18,948,481 (47·91)	11,662,264 (57·09)	7,286,217 (38·10)	18,390,279 (36·48)	13,603,032 (52·09)	4,787,247 (19·70)
11. Manipur	357,920 (45·89)	183,127 (47·31)	174,793 (44·48)	370,863 (34·57)	245,435 (45·31)	125,428 (23·62)
12. Meghalaya	390,940 (52·49)	220,976 (57·94)	169,964 (46·77)	446,828 (44·17)	277,186 (53·21)	169,642 (34·57)
13. Mysore	10,726,346 (45·48)	7,029,602 (58·38)	3,696,744 (32·02)	10,179,114 (34·74)	8,144,665 (54·40)	2,034,449 (14·20)
14. Nagaland	219,310 (59·40)	115,554 (60·49)	103,756 (58·23)	262,114 (50·75)	153,374 (55·55)	108,740 (45·24)
15. Orissa	7,661,529 (43·66)	5,328,366 (60·75)	2,333,163 (26·58)	6,850,651 (31·22)	6,107,993 (55·32)	742,658 (6·81)
16. Punjab	3,466,269 (31·13)	3,184,334 (53·01)	281,935 (5·50)	3,912,592 (28·87)	3,838,517 (52·82)	74,075 (1·18)
17. Rajasthan	9,583,840 (47·55)	6,141,506 (58·14)	3,442,334 (35·89)	8,048,859 (31·24)	7,024,655 (52·09)	1,024,204 (8·34
18. Sikkim	103,958 (64·10)	56,947 (66·84)	47,011 (61·06)	111,607 (53·19)	70,933 (62·96)	40,674 (41·85)
19. Tamil Nadu	15,351,621 (45·57)	10,103,326 (59·74)	5,248,295 (31·28)	14,741,967 (35·78)	11,667,065 (56·02)	3,074,902 (15·09)
0. Tripura	437,229 (38·29)	322,043 (54·47)	115,186 (20·91)	432,463 (27·79)	395,958 (49·43)	36,505 (4·83)
21. Uttar Pradesh	28,850,141 (39·12)	22,480,360 (58·19)	6,369,781 (18·14)	27,334,455 (30·94)	24,562,058 (52·24)	2,772,397 (6·71)
22. West Bengal	11,580,195 (33·16)	10,040,239 (53·98)	1,539,956 (9·43)	12,368,944 (27·91)	11,444,111 (48·83)	924 833 (4·43)

Work participation in Tamil Nadu

Among the 14 districts of Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore has the highest proportion of workers (40.9 per cent). The State average ratio is 35.8 per cent. The districts adjoining Coimbatore, viz., Salem (39.5) and Nilgiris (38.8) have also comparatively higher worker percentages in their respective population. There are seven districts which have recorded a higher worker population ratio than the average for the State. The remaining seven have lower ratios than this average. The districts at the lower end of the scale are Madras (28.2 per cent) and Kanniyakumari (28.7 per cent) with very low worker proportions. Barring these two districts, the rest of the districts have over a third of their population as workers. Madras and Kanniyakumari are the two most literate districts of the State and it is noteworthy that these districts have recorded low worker percentages. If we group the districts with different percentages into four ranges, we see that eight of the 14 districts fall in the range 35-40 per cent and three in the range of 30-35 per cent. While Coimbatore is the only district to have over 40 per cent of workers, Madras and Kanniyakumari are the two districts with ratios below 30 per cent. Among males alone the State percentage of workers is 56.0. Seven districts have ratios between 55 and 60 while five others are in the range of 50-55 among males; Coimbatore has the highest percentage exceeding 60.0 and Madras the lowest with less than 50.0.

The female worker proportion is generally poor. There are two districts (Nilgiris and Coimbatore) with high worker population indices of over 20 per cent. Madras and Kanniyakumari districts indicate very low ratios of below ten while there are five districts each falling in the two ranges of 10-15 and 15-20 per cent.

The rural areas have a higher worker ratio. The State percentage in this regard is 38.2 while in urban areas, it is 30.2. The reason is that many persons are engaged in agriculture and allied work in rural areas, during the seasons and compared to urban population, there is greater potential for employment in the primary sector of the economy. Coimbatore district has the highest rural worker ratio of 44.4 per cent of population and the neighbouring districts of Salem, Nilgiris and Madurai have also registered over 40 per cent of workers. The lowest ratio for rural areas is also in Kanniyakumari district (29.0 per cent). Thanjavur district which is predominantly agricultural has 35.1 per cent of population in rural areas as workers.

STATEMENT IX-3

Percentages of workers to total population, 1971

State/District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAMIL NADU	35·8	56·0	15·1	38·2	58·6	17·6	30·2	50·3	9·1
Madras	28·2	49·1	5·1	..	..	..	28·2	49·1	5·1
Chengalpattu	33·7	54·5	11·8	36·1	57·0	14·5	29·3	50·1	·6
North Arcot	35·5	55·8	14·6	37·2	57·4	16·5	28·9	49·7	7·3
South Arcot	34·7	57·0	11·7	35·9	58·5	12·7	27·3	48·1	5·5
Dharmapuri	36·4	58·1	14·0	37·1	58·9	14·7	28·9	49·7	7·0
Salem	39·5	59·7	18·6	41·4	61·5	20·5	34·3	54·6	13·1
Coimbatore	40·9	60·4	20·5	44·4	63·9	24·3	34·5	54·0	13·4
Nilgiris	38·8	50·9	26·1	41·0	51·0	30·5	36·6	50·7	21·4
Madurai	36·9	55·8	17·7	40·4	59·1	21·8	30·0	49·6	9·6
Tiruchirapalli	37·0	58·0	15·9	39·4	60·4	18·3	29·0	49·8	7·3
Thanjavur	33·4	55·5	11·2	35·1	57·3	12·7	26·8	48·3	5·2
Ramanathapuram	35·7	54·4	17·7	37·2	56·2	19·1	31·4	49·4	13·6
Tirunelveli	36·6	54·3	19·6	39·1	56·4	22·6	31·3	49·9	13·2
Kanniyakumari	28·7	50·6	6·1	29·0	51·4	5·9	27·1	46·7	7·2

Considering urban areas alone, we find that Nilgiris has a high percentage of workers (36.6 per cent). Only five districts have higher percentages of workers than the State average (30.2 per cent) and these are Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Salem, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. The district of Thanjavur with 26.8 per cent has the least ratio of urban workers. The extent of workers among population is low in urban centres since educational facilities are more in these areas and employment in younger ages is not preferred here as in rural parts. Again, females in villages are also engaged in larger numbers as agricultural labourers during sowing or harvesting seasons and thus their worker ratio too is higher in rural as compared to urban areas.

That more males than females are engaged in economically productive work as main activity is evident from the work participation ratio of 56.0 per cent among males as against a smaller percentage of 15.1 for females. The male ratio is the highest in Coimbatore (60.4 per cent) while the female percentage is the highest in Nilgiris (26.1 per cent). In the Nilgiris district women are employed widely in tea/coffee plantations and also in orchards. Women workers in rural areas of Nilgiris form a very good percentage of 30.5. The lowest ratio of male and female workers is found in Madras city—49.1 per cent for males and 5.1 per cent for females. The male workers form over half of their total population in all districts except Madras city. Kanniyakumari district also has a very low female worker percentage of 6.1. The participation rates are higher in the rural areas as compared to urban areas both for males as well as females, the only exception being females in Kanniyakumari district, where the proportion is marginally higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. The differences between the rural—urban ratios among districts as per 1971 census data can be seen from Statement IX-3. With a view to enable comparison of the 1971 ratios with that of 1961, similar statement for 1961 data is also given.

The total number of workers in Tamil Nadu as per 1961 Census was 154 lakhs and this has come down to 147 lakhs in 1971 census. While the male workers have increased from 101 lakhs to 117 lakhs, female workers have come down sharply from 52 lakhs to 31 lakhs. It is in the rural areas that we find a decline in the number of workers. In the rural areas alone, the State had a working population of 123 lakhs in 1961 and this has come down to 110 lakhs in 1971 Census. In the urban areas of the State however, we find an increase in the number from 31 lakhs in 1961 to 38 lakhs in 1971. However, if we consider the ratio of workers to the population, both in the rural and urban areas, the percentage has shown a decline, the rural decline being sharper than the urban.

If we make a comparison of the ratios between 1961 and 1971 in the districts, we find that in Madras, where the city forms the district, there is no appreciable fall in the percentage. In all the other districts, the decline in sizable. The decline in percentage is significantly higher in the case of rural areas of the districts and in particular among females in the rural areas. The economically backward district of Dharmapuri had the highest worker ratio of 52.3 per cent in 1961 while Madras was at the other end with lowest ratio among districts both during 1961 and 1971. The largest decline in the ratio is observed in Dharmapuri district (from 52.3 to 36.4 per cent). The decline in rural worker percentages are steeper and here again, the backward district of Dharmapuri has recorded a very large decreases. This district had 43.3 per cent of female workers in the rural areas in 1961, and this figure in 1971 stood at 14.7. The female worker ratios in the rural areas of Tiruchirapalli and Ramanathapuram districts have also recorded steeper decreases during 1961-1971. In the urban areas too, the decline is observed in all the districts, though it is found to be steeper in the urban areas of Tirunelveli district. The decrease in ratio is lowest in Madras city. Female participation ratios have gone down more in the urban areas as compared with male ratios during the last decade. The decrease is phenomenal in the case of Salem district in the urban areas of which female workers formed 23.6 per cent in 1961 and only 13.1 per cent in 1971.

STATEMENT IX-4

Percentage of workers to total population, 1961

State/District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAMIL NADU	45·6	59·7	31·3	49·6	62·2	37·1	34·4	53·2	14·9
Madras	30·5	52·2	6·3	..	..	..	30·5	52·2	6·3
Chengalpattu	43·4	60·5	25·6	45·6	62·2	28·5	34·8	53·9	14·5
North Arcot	46·7	59·6	33·6	50·1	61·5	38·5	33·2	52·1	14·1
South Arcot	45·8	61·3	30·1	47·9	62·6	32·9	32·1	52·6	11·0
Dharmapuri	52·3	63·0	41·3	53·7	63·8	43·3	33·8	52·6	14·3
Salem	50·8	62·3	39·0	53·7	64·1	43·1	39·9	55·6	23·6
Coimbatore	48·1	62·3	33·5	52·3	65·0	39·3	38·0	55·7	19·0
Nilgiris	45·9	55·8	35·1	49·9	56·9	42·4	40·7	54·3	25·6
Madurai	45·5	59·5	31·3	50·6	62·8	38·5	34·3	52·6	15·5
Tiruchirapalli	49·3	62·0	36·7	53·6	64·4	43·0	33·2	53·2	12·7
Thanjavur	42·0	59·4	24·9	44·8	61·4	28·6	30·9	51·8	10·2
Ramanathapuram	48·0	58·2	38·2	51·7	60·2	43·8	36·5	52·3	21·3
Tirunelveli	45·6	57·8	34·0	49·1	59·5	39·2	37·9	53·9	22·5
Kanniyakumari	35·2	52·5	17·6	35·8	53·0	18·2	31·8	49·4	14·0

Information on secondary work has been collected and tabulated in 1971 Census and this data is presented in Table B-VII. In this, we find that a number of non-workers under the "Main activity" have returned themselves under "Secondary work". It is evident that non-workers like students, housewives etc., have also been attending to some economically productive work and they have returned this only under secondary work in the 1971 Census though such persons might have been treated as workers in the earlier Census of 1961. Let us now include among workers under the main activity, those non-workers who have reported secondary work and find out the distinctions in the proportion of workers to total population. (vide Statement IX-5).

STATEMENT IX-5

Percentage of workers (including non-workers with secondary work) to total population in the State and districts

State/District	Persons		Males		Females	
	Total workers (including non-workers with secondary work)	Percentage to total population	Total workers (including non-workers with secondary work)	Percentage to total population	Total workers (including non-workers with secondary work)	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAMIL NADU	15,189,639	36·9	11,681,525	56·1	3,508,114	17·2
Madras	697,909	28·3	637,173	49·1	60,736	5·2
Chengalpattu	1,008,780	34·7	815,430	54·6	193,350	13·7
North Arcot	1,391,818	37·1	1,064,249	55·9	327,569	17·7
South Arcot	1,301,793	36·0	1,048,676	57·1	253,117	14·2
Dharmapuri	638,298	38·0	496,021	58·2	142,277	17·2
Salem	1,210,274	40·4	910,642	59·7	299,632	20·4
Coimbatore	1,829,910	41·8	1,349,887	60·4	480,023	22·5
Nilgiris	192,428	39·0	129,286	50·9	63,142	26·3
Madurai	1,481,913	37·6	1,107,838	55·9	374,075	19·1
Tiruchirapalli	1,470,124	38·2	1,122,665	58·1	347,459	18·1
Thanjavur	1,338,259	34·8	1,070,053	55·6	268,206	14·0
Ramanathapuram	1,058,981	37·0	763,006	54·5	295,975	20·3
Tirunelveli	1,214,243	37·9	852,649	54·4	361,594	22·1
Kanniyakumari	354,909	29·0	313,950	50·6	40,959	6·8

The ratio of workers even after taking into consideration non-workers with secondary work, does not show any appreciable increase. For the State as a whole, the combined figure of workers under main activity and non-workers with secondary work is only 151.9 lakhs as against 147.4 lakhs without considering secondary work. The percentage of workers to total population is 36.9, including secondary work and 35.8 otherwise. Thus, this difference of a little over one point cannot be considered significant to account for the decline in the worker's ratio in the decade. The increase in the ratio of worker consequent on the inclusion of secondary work of non-workers is more or less insignificant in the case of Madras, Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari districts. In the case of other districts, the increase in the ratio is between 0.7 and 1.6 points. The highest variation in the ratio is observed in the case of North Arcot and Dharmapuri districts. While for male workers the percentages are 56.0 and 56.1 in the two categories under discussion, the ratio for females are 15.1 and 17.2. Thus the difference is easily discernible in the case of females many of whom have apparently returned secondary work though treated as non-workers under main activity. In the districts, the male proportion more or less remains constant in the two cases and the variations do not account for more than 0.1 per cent. It is in the case of females, we find the increase in the ratio. Here too, the workers' percentage to population increases by over three per cent only in the cases of North Arcot and Dharmapuri districts. These districts are predominantly agricultural in character and obviously females contribute in large numbers to agricultural activities apart from their household chores.

In actual numbers, we find only 14,460 males who are non-workers under 'main activity' with secondary work, in the whole State. As against this, 433,212 Females have returned themselves as non-workers with secondary work. It is common knowledge that women in the rural areas are generally engaged in agriculture and allied work and help the menfolk in their work, over and above their household work. There is thus a feeling that if the enumerators had been persistent and repeatedly enquired on this aspect, the contribution of females would have come to be recorded in a larger measure. The decline in the workers' ratio in 1971 as compared to 1961 has been quite sharp only in respect of females whose engagement in economically productive work, however small it might be, was taken

note of in the earlier 1961 census. It is important to note that nearly 57,000 females in North Arcot district and 54,000 females in Thanjavur district have returned secondary work. These are predominantly agricultural districts. The other districts where sizable number of females have been shown as non-workers under main activity and workers under secondary work are South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. In these districts 40,000 to 45,000 females fall under this category. These districts are also agriculture oriented ones. Madras, Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari have fewer non-workers with secondary work and these are comparatively not agricultural in character.

The above review of the data on non-workers engaged in secondary work seems to corroborate, to some extent, the general opinion that females, particularly in rural areas, who assist the households either in family cultivation or household industry or those who engage themselves in agricultural labour with a view to augment the family income have considerably been reduced in numbers in the 1971 census consequent on the revised 'worker' definition and the changed pattern of economic questions. Such individuals with marginal contribution to economic activity were taken as workers in the 1961 census.

Let us now see how the workers are distributed in the various categories of industries, industry referring to the sector or branch of economic activity or the kind of establishment in which a person works. While occupation relates to the work actually done by an individual, industry relates to the sector of economic activity in which the worker is engaged. The predominance of agriculture can be seen from the fact that 31.3 per cent of workers in Tamil Nadu are cultivators and another 30.5 per cent of them are working as agricultural labourers; i.e., working in others' lands for wages in cash or kind. Thus, 61.8 per cent of workers are working in agricultural processes and only 38.2 per cent are engaged in economic activities other than agriculture. If we consider also those engaged in the industrial category of "Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied Activities" as also "Mining and Quarrying" the percentage of workers in the primary sector of activity increases to 64.8. 'Other Services' which predominantly consist of community, social and personal services and workers in electricity, gas and water supply covers the major sector of public administration, sanitary services, education, medical, public health and community services. No wonder this category is quite important and has a sizable proportion of workers, viz., 9.3 per cent. The manufacturing industry including processing servicing and repairs engages 13.3 per cent of workers of which 4.5 per cent represent the household industry and the balance of 8.8 per cent, the factory sector. Trade and commerce also engage a sizeable sectio nof the working population (7.8 per cent). While transport, storage and communications account for 3.2 per cent, construction workers form 1.6 per cent. The manufacturing sector taken along with construction is considered as the secondary sector of economic activity and this sector supports only 14.9 per cent of the total workers of the State. The remaining categories apart from the primary and secondary discussed above form the tertiary sector. Nearly 20.3 per cent of State's workers are found engaged in this sector of which the most predominant is 'Other Services' followed by 'Trade and Commerce'. The above analysis indicates the heavy dependence of the workers on the primary activities of agriculture and allied work in the State. But compared to the all India pattern of workers in different industrial categories, this dependence on agriculure is less in Tamil Nadu. A statement showing the percentage distribution of workers by industrial categories in India and Tamil Nadu is given which brings out the distinctions among workers in the various categories, by sex. (Statement IX-6).

STATEMENT IX-6

Percentage distribution of workers by industrial categories, India and Tamil Nadu

Industrial Category of Workers	Percentage of workers in each category					
	INDIA			TAMIL NADU		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Categories	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
I. Cultivators	43·4	46·2	29·7	31·3	34·5	18·9
II. Agricultural Labourers	26·3	21·2	50·4	30·5	24·1	54·4
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied Activities.	2·4	2·4	2·5	2·7	2·5	3·4
IV. Mining and Quarrying	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·4	0·3
V. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs :						
(a) Household Industry	3·5	3·4	4·2	4·5	4·2	6·0
(b) Other than Household Industry	5·9	6·6	2·8	8·8	10·0	4·4
VI. Construction	1·2	1·3	0·6	1·6	1·8	0·9
VII. Trade and Commerce	5·6	6·4	1·8	7·8	9·2	2·8
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications	2·5	2·9	0·5	3·2	3·8	0·7
IX. Other Services	8·7	9·1	7·1	9·3	9·5	8·2

At All India level, we see that 43.4 per cent of workers are engaged in cultivation and another 26.3 per cent as agricultural labourers. When we include other primary categories of workers in Livestock, Forestry, etc., as also Mining and Quarrying, the total proportion of workers in the primary sector works out to 72.6 per cent as against 64.8 for Tamil Nadu. The ratio of workers in the manufacturing sector is higher in Tamil Nadu than in the country as a whole. Workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs form 9.4 per cent in India and 13.3 per cent in Tamil Nadu. In the secondary sector which includes both the household and factory sectors of production, processing, servicing and repairing units as also construction, the workers form 10.6 per cent of all categories of workers in India and similar ratio for Tamil Nadu is 14.9 per cent. This is indicative of the higher industrialisation in the State in comparison with the other parts of the country. In the tertiary sector too, Tamil Nadu has a higher proportional distribution of workers, viz., 20.3 per cent against the all-India figure of 16.8. Except in two categories, viz., Cultivators and Mining and Quarrying, the proportion of workers engaged in other industrial categories are higher in the State than in all India.

In respect of males, we find that except in the case of the 'Cultivators' and 'Mining and Quarrying' the workers' percentages in the other categories are higher in Tamil Nadu than for males in India. Male cultivators account for 46.2 per cent of all male workers in the country while in Tamil Nadu, the male cultivators form only 34.5 per cent. While 14.2 per cent of the male workers are engaged in 'manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs' in Tamil Nadu, exactly ten per cent of male workers in India are engaged in similar type of activity. The percentage of male workers engaged in the primary sector of activity is 703 in India and 61.5 in Tamil Nadu. The comparatively lesser dependence of workers on agriculture for their livelihood in Tamil Nadu is obvious from these indices. In the tertiary sector we find a higher ratio of workers in the State when compared to India.

Over half of the female workers are engaged as agricultural labourers both in India and in Tamil Nadu. While the percentage of female agricultural labourers to total female workers is just over 50 in India, it is 54.4 in Tamil Nadu. In the manufacturing industries, the female workers in Tamil Nadu form a higher percentage of 10.4 as against 7.0 in India. The ratio is also higher in Tamil Nadu in all the three industrial categories forming part of the tertiary sector. It is in respect of female cultivators that we find a substantial difference in percentages. Tamil Nadu's figure (18.9) being much lower than that for India (29.7).

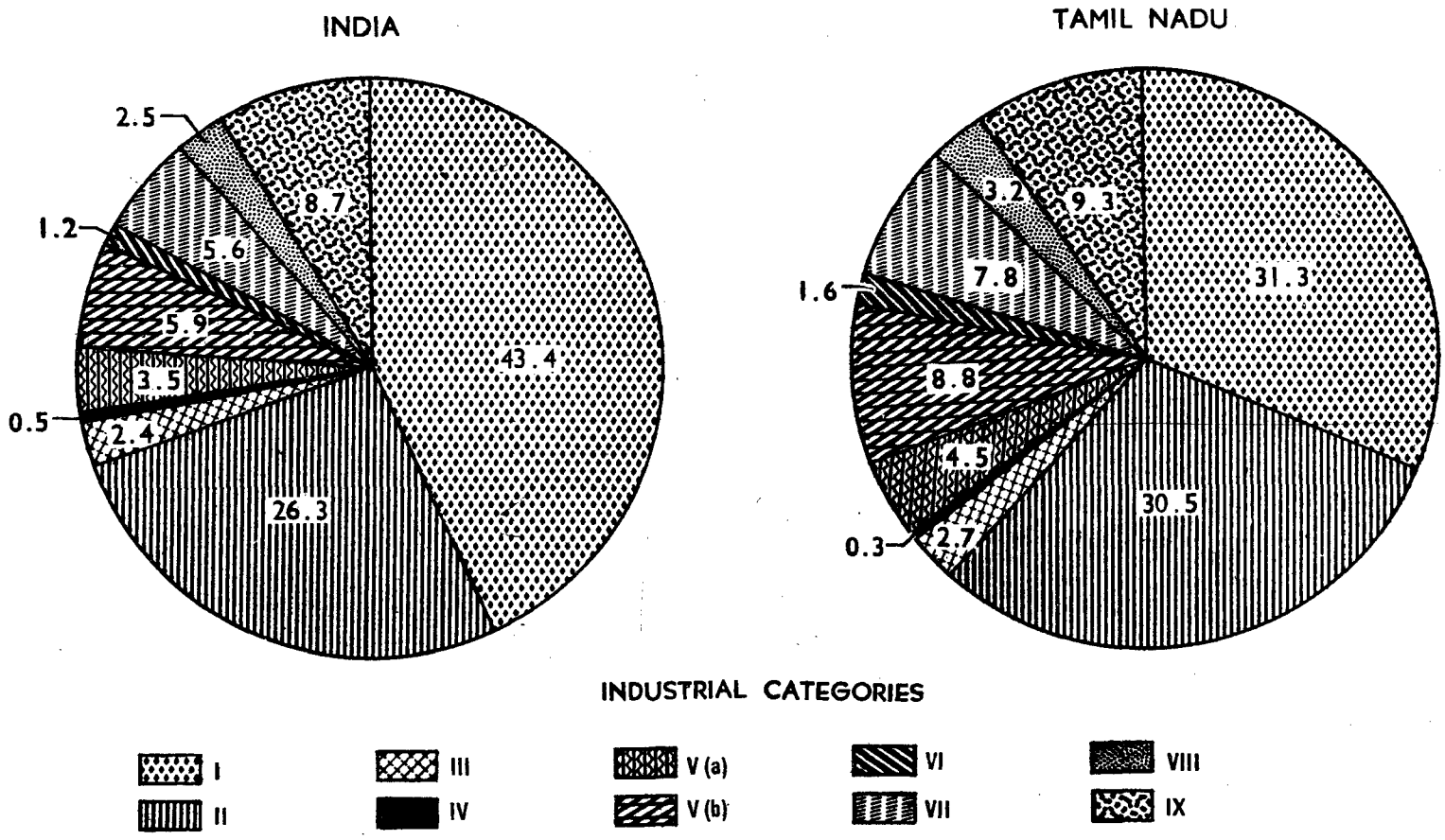
STATEMENT IX - 7

Percentage of Workers by industrial categories in India and Tamil Nadu, 1961

Industrial category of workers	Percentage of workers in each category					
	INDIA			TAMIL NADU		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Categories	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
I. Cultivators	52·8	51·4	55·7	42·1	41·9	42·4
II. Agricultural Labourers	16·7	13·4	23·9	18·4	14·3	26·4
III. Livestock, Forestry, etc.	2·8	3·1	2·0	2·8	3·3	2·0
IV. Mining and Quarrying	6·4	5·7	7·8	7·9	6·7	10·0
V. Manufacturing Other than Household Industry	4·2	5·6	1·3	5·5	7·4	1·9
VI. Construction	1·1	1·4	0·4	1·3	1·7	0·6
VII. Trade and Commerce	4·0	5·3	1·4	4·9	6·5	1·8
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications	1·6	2·3	0·1	1·7	2·5	0·1
IX. Other Services	10·4	11·8	7·4	15·4	15·7	14·8

During the 1961 Census, the engagement of workers in primary sector in the State was 63.3 per cent while the percentages in the secondary and tertiary sectors were 14.7 and 2.0. In the country as a whole, the ratios were 72.3 per cent in primary sector, 11.7 per cent in the secondary sector and 16.0 per cent in the tertiary sector. In the sectors as a whole we do not see much change in the percentages between 1961 and 1971. But, if we consider individual categories, we find certain variations. At the State level, we see that the ratio of cultivators to total workers has registered a rather sharp decline from 42.1 per cent in 1961 to 31.3 in 1971 while at the same time the ratio of agricultural labourers has gone up from 18.4 to 30.5 per cent in the same period. The share of household industry workers to total workers has also come down from 7-9 per cent in 1961 to 4.5 in 1971. Trade and Commerce (from 4.9 to 7.8) and Transport, Storage

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
INDIA AND TAMIL NADU 1971



and Communications (from 1.7 to 3.2 percent) have increased their share of total workers. It is interesting to see a steep decrease in the ratio under 'Other Services' from 15.4 in 1961 to 9.3 in 1971. At the country level, we find on a comparison of the ratios between 1961 and 1971, that decreases have been registered in respect of the same three categories, viz., (i) Cultivators, (ii) Household industry and (iii) Other Services. Both in Tamil Nadu as well as India, the decline is sharper in respect of females in both cultivation and household industry. This might have been due to the non-inclusion of sizable number of women under these categories in 1971 who would have been treated as workers in 1961.

The percentage distribution of workers in the different industrial categories for all individuals, males and females for Tamil Nadu and its districts is given in Statement IX-8. The largest proportion of workers engaged as cultivators is noticed in Dharmapuri district, which is generaly considered as economically backward district. It is apparent that with 57.3 per cent of the entire working population of 6.1 lakh persons working as cultivators, the district is agriculture oriented. The other districts with high rates of cultivators are Tiruchirapalli (44.3 per cent) and South Arcot (41.7 per cent). Madras which is 'urban' in entirety has the smallest ratio of 0.1 per cent working as cultivators while the hilly district of Nilgiris with the predominance of plantation crops has only 4.9 per cent of cultivators. The southern-most district of Kanniyakumari too has a poor percentage of cultivators, viz., 16.6. While the highest rate of 61.5 per cent of male workers as cultivators is in Dharmapuri district the high ratio among females of this category also is in the same district (39.0 per cent).

STATEMENT IX - 8

Percentage distribution of workers in the different industrial categories

State/District	Persons Males Females	Total workers	Total percentage	Industrial Category I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TAMIL NADU	P	14,741,967	100·0	31·3	30·5	2·7	0·3	4·5	8·8	1·6	7·8	3·2	9·3
	M	11,667,065	100·0	34·5	24·1	2·5	0·4	4·2	10·0	1·8	9·2	3·8	9·5
	F	3,074,902	100·0	18·9	54·4	3·4	0·3	6·0	4·4	0·9	2·8	0·7	8·2
Madras	P	696,379	100·0	0·1	0·1	1·3	N	1·6	25·8	4·8	24·4	18·6	23·3
	M	636,833	100·0	0·2	0·1	1·4	N	1·5	27·3	4·9	25·3	19·5	19·8
	F	59,546	100·0	0·1	0·3	0·3	N	2·7	9·1	4·1	14·2	8·5	60·7
Chengalpattu	P	980,755	100·0	24·3	33·7	2·0	0·2	5·1	11·5	1·7	6·6	4·2	10·7
	M	814,105	100·0	27·1	27·3	2·2	0·2	5·4	12·8	1·9	7·3	4·8	11·0
	F	166,650	100·0	11·0	64·8	0·9	0·2	3·7	5·1	0·8	3·2	1·1	9·2
North Arcot	P	1,333,169	100·0	38·3	31·2	1·3	0·3	4·1	7·0	1·0	6·1	2·7	8·0
	M	1,062,594	100·0	43·6	22·3	1·4	0·3	4·4	8·1	1·2	7·1	3·2	8·4
	F	270,575	100·0	17·5	66·2	1·0	0·2	3·0	2·4	0·6	2·2	0·6	6·3
South Arcot	P	1,255,163	100·0	41·7	37·0	1·5	1·1	2·0	3·5	0·7	4·5	1·7	6·3
	M	1,047,256	100·0	46·6	29·9	1·6	1·3	2·2	4·0	0·9	4·9	2·0	6·6
	F	207,907	100·0	17·1	72·6	0·7	0·2	0·9	0·9	0·4	2·2	0·4	4·6
Dharmapuri	P	610,878	100·0	57·3	26·3	1·0	0·4	1·3	2·0	0·8	4·1	1·2	5·6
	M	495,116	100·0	61·5	20·7	1·0	0·4	1·4	2·4	0·8	4·6	1·4	5·8
	F	115,762	100·0	39·0	50·5	1·2	0·2	0·9	0·6	0·5	2·3	0·3	4·5
Salem	P	1,182,279	100·0	34·7	23·0	1·2	0·8	9·2	9·5	1·7	5·8	2·8	6·3
	M	909,682	100·0	37·7	22·0	1·0	0·8	9·1	11·0	1·8	6·6	3·3	6·7
	F	272,597	100·0	24·9	48·2	1·9	0·7	9·5	4·4	1·1	3·0	1·3	5·0
Coimbatore	P	1,786,460	100·0	23·4	31·9	3·1	0·2	5·9	12·6	2·5	8·3	2·5	9·6
	M	1,348,887	100·0	26·0	24·9	2·4	0·2	6·1	14·7	2·6	9·9	3·2	10·0
	F	437,573	100·0	15·1	53·7	5·4	0·2	5·3	6·1	2·1	3·6	0·4	8·1
Nilgiris	P	191,813	100·0	4·9	7·5	53·3	0·4	0·5	7·9	2·1	6·6	3·1	13·7
	M	129,221	100·0	5·8	6·8	44·0	0·4	0·7	10·6	2·5	9·3	4·0	15·9
	F	62,592	100·0	3·1	8·9	72·4	0·3	0·1	2·3	1·4	1·0	1·2	9·3
Madurai	P	1,453,938	100·0	28·9	36·2	2·5	0·3	3·2	7·5	1·2	8·8	2·3	9·1
	M	1,107,098	100·0	31·9	28·9	2·3	0·3	3·3	8·7	1·4	10·7	3·0	9·5
	F	346,840	100·0	19·4	59·6	3·1	0·2	2·7	3·3	0·7	2·7	0·2	8·1
Tiruchirapalli	P	1,425,869	100·0	44·3	26·0	0·9	0·3	3·2	7·6	1·3	6·6	2·5	7·3
	M	1,121,195	100·0	47·9	18·8	0·8	0·3	3·3	8·9	1·4	7·9	3·0	7·7
	F	304,674	100·0	31·2	52·5	1·2	0·3	2·6	2·5	1·0	2·0	0·6	6·1
Thanjavur	P	1,282,909	100·0	29·2	42·2	2·0	N	2·5	4·2	1·1	8·0	1·8	9·0
	M	1,068,598	100·0	32·5	36·1	2·3	N	2·6	4·8	1·2	8·9	2·2	9·4
	F	214,311	100·0	12·5	72·7	0·6	0·1	2·1	1·0	0·5	3·3	0·1	7·1

STATEMENT IX-8—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ramanathapuram . . .	P	1,020,345	100·0	36·4	27·0	2·5	0·2	5·7	8·9	1·2	7·7	1·4	9·0
	M	761,876	100·0	40·4	20·7	3·0	0·2	4·3	8·7	1·4	9·6	1·9	9·8
	F	258,469	100·0	24·6	45·4	1·1	0·2	10·0	9·5	0·5	1·9	0·1	6·7
Tirunelveli	P	1,171,516	100·0	24·8	30·8	2·9	0·4	9·0	10·0	1·3	8·4	2·5	9·9
	M	850,964	100·0	28·8	24·3	3·4	0·4	5·3	11·3	1·7	10·9	3·2	10·7
	F	320,552	100·0	14·2	48·1	1·4	0·3	18·9	6·6	0·5	1·7	0·4	7·9
Kanniyakumari	P	350,494	100·0	16·6	36·1	7·8	0·2	5·4	8·7	2·8	7·6	2·6	12·2
	M	313,640	100·0	18·3	37·2	8·4	0·2	3·7	7·6	3·1	7·9	2·9	10·7
	F	36,854	100·0	2·2	26·2	2·9	N	19·4	17·8	0·8	4·7	1·0	25·0

N — Negligible figures.

Among the districts, we find that agricultural workers are very prominent in Thanjavur, South Arcot, Madurai and Kanniyakumari where nearly 36 to 42 per cent of workers are working for wages in others' fields. It is significant to note that female percentages are far higher in this category than the male percentages in almost all districts. Kanniyakumari district is a rare exception in this regard. Only Thanjavur and Kanniyakumari districts have over a third of male workers engaged as agricultural workers and the rest of the districts show lower ratios below 30 per cent. Among females, very high ratios of over 60 per cent are engaged as agricultural workers for wages in the districts of Thanjavur (72.7), South Arcot (72.6), North Arcot (66.2) and Chengalpattu (64.8).

In category III consisting of livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, the ratio of workers is noteworthy only in Nilgiris where over 50 per cent of wokers (44.0 among males and 72.4 among females) are engaged in this activity. In the plantation-rich district of Nilgiris, a very large female work force is engaged in tea/coffee estates and in fruit growing. Kanniyakumari district has also a small but noteworthy ratio of workers in this category.

In Mining and Quarrying, only South Arcot district with large-scale lignite mining shows a ratio of 1.1 per cent workers while Salem district has a ratio of 0.8. The other districts do not have any significant ratios under this category. The ratio is 1.3 per cent for males in South Arcot district for this category.

Under household industry workers, we find that Salem (9.2 per cent) and Tirunelveli (9.0 per cent) have very high ratios among the total workers of these districts. Salem district is well known for its handloom industry which supports a large number of persons. Tirunelveli district also is well known for its products like mats, dolls, handloom textile goods, palm-leaf products, bidi etc., manufactured on a household industry basis. A higher percentage of female workers (6.0 per cent) is found to be engaged in household industry in the State when compared to males (4.2 per cent). Districts with very high female participation rates in this field among total female workers are Kanniyakumari (19.4), Tirunelveli (18.9), Ramanathapuram (10.0) and Salem (9.5).

In the case of workers in non-household industry which consists of the factory workers under the manufacturing industries (involved in production, processing, servicing and repairs), the highest proportion of total workers among districts is noticed in Madras (25.8 per cent). Fairly higher percentages are also recorded in the districts of Coimbatore (12.6), Chengalpattu (11.5) and Tirunelveli (10.0). With barely two out of every 100 workers engaged in non-household manufacturing units, Dharmapuri district has revealed itself as the least industrialised area of the State. South Arcot has also a very low percentage of its workers (3.5) in this category. Taking males alone, we notice that the largest ratio of worker participation in the factory sector is in Madras City. This is due to the fact that Madras city is the most industrialised region in the State and the fourth in the country as a whole. Coimbatore and Chengalpattu districts are also having high ratios of male workers in this category. Generally females cannot be engaged in this sector in large numbers as many of the manufacturing processes are hard in nature and it is even physically hazardous to engage females in some others. In the State as a whole, therefore, we notice a ratio of only 4.4 per cent of female workers in this sector. However, the ratio of female workers engaged in this sector is higher than the State average in the districts of Kanniyakumari (17.8), Ramanathapuram (9.5), Madras City (9.1), Tirunelveli (6.6), Coimbatore (6.1) and Chengalpattu (5.1) Barring Salem which has recorded the same ratio as the State, the rest of the districts have very low ratios in this sector.

Under the category 'Construction', we find that in the State, only 1.6 per cent of the total workers are engaged. Nearly 5 out of every 100 workers in the city of Madras are construction workers. The other districts have not returned any sizable proportion of workers in this industrial category.

Next to manufacturing industries, trade and commerce is a prominent activity in the capital city of

Madras and so we find nearly one-fourth of the total workers engaged in such jobs (24.4 per cent). The other districts which have notable percentages of workers doing trade are Madurai (8.8), Tirunelveli (8.4), Coimbatore (8.3) and Thanjavur (8.0). Female workers are not engaged in large numbers in this line of economic activity, and the State average percentage of female workers engaged in "trade and commerce' 'is only 2.8. Madras is an exception where more or less one out of every seven female worker is engaged in trade and commerce.

In transport, storage and communications, a very low ratio of only 3.2 per cent of total workers in the State are engaged. Female wkorkers engaged engaged in this industrial category form a negligible 0.7 per cent as against 3.8 per cent among males. Madras city is prominent in this regard with 18.6 per cent of workers engaged in this category. This is to be expected as Madras is the capital of the State and all types of transport services are operated to and from all other parts of the country and the State in this city. A very large automobile net-work with sales and service centres are found in Madras to cater to the requirements of large number of private vehicle-owners, apart from taxis and other public transport vehicles. Chengalpattu district surrounding Madras city is next in importance among districts and it has only 4.2 per cent of workers in this category.

Persons employed in public services including services under the Central/State Governments, defence services, local bodies, form 9.3 per cent of all workers in this State. Participation rate in this sphere is found to be significant in Madras, Nilgiris, Kanniyakumari and Chengalpattu. For female workers also, this is an important avenue of employment. In Madras city, we see that over 60 per cent or 3 out of every five female workers are engaged in "Services".

When we make a comparison between the rural and urban distribution of workers, the distinctions in the job pattern would be amply clear. Two statements are therefore shown which bring out in a subtle manner, the different pattern of worker's participation—a general bias on agriculture in the rural as opposed to manufacturing industry and trade and commerce in the urban areas (vide statements IX-9 and IX-10).

In the rural areas, over 80 per cent of workers are engaged in the primary activities as against 16.7 per cent in urban areas. In the rural areas, we find that while a higher ratio of male workers is found in cultivation (45.6 per cent), for female workers the percentage is highest (62.2) under "agricultural labourer". The district with the highest ratio under Category I, (viz., Cultivators) is Dharmapuri (60.6 per cent) while the least is found in Nilgiris (6.1 per cent). Thanjavur district has got the highest ratio of 48.3 per cent of workers as agricultural labourers. In the districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot and Thanjavur, nearly three-fourths of female workers are employed as agricultural labourers. Category III, "Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities", absorbed large proportions of workers in Nilgiris district only. Nearly two-thirds of all workers in the rural areas of this district and over three-quarters of the total female workers are engaged in this field of work. Nilgiris is well known for its plantations and orchards which are spread over all parts of this district. The other working categories are not that significant so far as the rural areas are concerned. The proportions for females are generally lower than those for males in all the categories in the secondary and tertiary sectors in the rural areas of districts; the exceptions are the districts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari where the ratio of workers in manufacturing sector to total workers is more for females than males.

In the urban areas, we find dominance of workers in the categories of manufacturing industries, trade and commerce and services. In the process relating to production, processing, servicing and repairs, nearly 30 per cent of total male workers are engaged. The next category where male workers are greater in number is trade and commerce. Among female workers in urban areas, the industrial categories of manufacturing (V) and other services (IX) are significant and together they account for 55.7 per cent of female workers in urban areas.

Certain salient features in the urban employment pattern of districts are as below: In Madras city, male workers are found to be largely engaged in manufacturing processes as well as trade and commerce. A little over 60 per cent of female workers in Madras city are engaged in "Other Services". This is indicative of the preference of females to white-collar jobs like services under Government and local bodies as compared to other avocations. In Madurai and South Arcot, even in urban areas, over 20 per cent of workers are working in agricultural activities. In South Arcot district, nearly two out of every five female workers are engaged as agricultural labourers. It is apparent from these that agricultural labourers are also settled in many urban areas and move out for work in lands in the seasons. The ratio of workers in services is highest (26 per cent) in Kanniyakumari district and least in Salem district. A high ratio of 18.6 per cent of workers (19.5 among male workers and 8.5 among female workers) are working in transport, storage and communications in Madras city. Trade and commerce accounts for the largest participation of workers (27.7) in Dharmapuri when we compare all the districts. While participation under "construction" is the highest in Madras (4.8) as compared to other districts, for "Mining and Quarrying", South Arcot district stands foremost with 5.6 per cent. This is obviously due to the location of the large lignite mining unit in Neyveli in this district. Plantation workers are in large numbers in the Nilgiris and hence 39 per cent of the workers in urban areas of Nilgiris belong to this category. It is important to note that 64 per cent of female workers in Nilgiris (urban) are engaged in this industrial category which includes besides the major items of plantations, other avocations like forestry, fishing, hunting, orchards and allied activities.

STATEMENT IX - 9

Percentage distribution of workers in different industrial categories in rural areas only

State/District	Persons Males Females	Total workers	Total percentage	Industrial category I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TAMIL NADU	P	10,973,282	100·0	40·3	38·1	2·6	0·4	3·6	4·1	1·0	3·3	0·8	5·8
	M	8,453,962	100·0	45·6	30·9	2·6	0·4	3·5	4·6	1·1	3·9	1·1	6·3
	F	2,519,320	100·0	22·3	62·2	2·6	0·3	4·1	2·3	0·5	1·5	0·2	4·0
Madras	P M F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chengalpattu	P	684,634	100·0	32·6	44·2	2·2	0·3	4·3	4·4	1·0	3·0	1·4	6·6
	M	549,939	100·0	37·5	36·7	2·5	0·3	4·8	4·9	1·1	3·3	1·7	7·2
	F	134,695	100·0	12·9	74·7	0·9	0·3	2·4	2·4	0·3	1·8	0·1	4·2
North Arcot	P	1,107,027	100·0	45·1	36·2	1·4	0·3	3·1	3·5	0·7	2·6	0·9	6·2
	M	864,715	100·0	52·3	26·3	1·5	0·4	3·5	4·1	0·8	3·0	1·2	6·9
	F	242,312	100·0	19·2	71·6	1·0	0·3	1·6	1·0	0·3	1·3	N	3·7
South Arcot	P	1,114,914	100·0	46·1	40·0	1·4	0·6	1·7	2·2	0·4	2·4	0·7	4·5
	M	920,861	100·0	52·0	32·7	1·5	0·6	1·9	2·5	0·5	2·6	0·8	4·9
	F	194,053	100·0	18·0	75·0	0·7	0·2	0·7	0·6	0·3	1·6	0·2	2·7
Dharmapuri	P	569,310	100·0	60·6	27·7	1·1	0·4	1·1	1·2	0·6	2·4	0·5	4·4
	M	458,478	100·0	65·5	21·9	1·0	0·4	1·2	1·4	0·6	2·7	0·6	4·7
	F	110,832	100·0	40·4	51·8	1·2	0·2	0·7	0·5	0·4	1·4	N	3·4
Salem	P	909,332	100·0	43·2	34·0	1·4	0·9	5·5	5·4	1·2	2·5	1·3	4·6
	M	687,477	100·0	47·7	27·2	1·2	0·9	5·8	6·4	1·4	2·8	1·5	5·1
	F	221,855	100·0	29·2	55·2	2·2	0·8	4·6	2·2	0·6	1·5	0·7	3·0
Coimbatore	P	1,249,644	100·0	31·6	41·7	1·4	0·2	6·4	6·1	1·9	3·9	0·6	6·2
	M	912,373	100·0	36·3	33·5	1·4	0·2	6·7	7·4	2·1	4·6	0·8	7·0
	F	337,271	100·0	18·7	63·9	1·4	0·3	5·5	2·8	1·2	2·2	N	4·0
Nilgiris	P	102,748	100·0	6·1	9·3	65·6	0·7	0·5	4·8	1·5	2·9	2·3	6·3
	M	65,234	100·0	7·8	8·8	58·5	0·8	0·8	6·4	1·8	4·3	2·7	8·1
	F	37,514	100·0	3·2	10·2	78·0	0·5	0·1	2·0	1·0	0·4	1·5	3·1
Madurai	P	1,057,064	100·0	37·5	44·3	2·9	0·4	2·3	2·5	0·7	3·4	0·7	5·3
	M	772,761	100·0	42·9	36·4	2·8	0·4	2·6	3·1	0·9	4·2	0·9	5·8
	F	284,303	100·0	22·9	65·9	3·2	0·3	1·4	0·8	0·4	1·1	0·1	3·9
Tiruchirapalli	P	1,177,464	100·0	52·0	29·8	1·0	0·3	2·9	4·4	0·9	2·9	0·7	5·1
	M	903,541	100·0	57·5	21·9	0·9	0·3	3·1	5·2	1·0	3·5	0·9	5·7
	F	273,923	100·0	34·0	55·7	1·3	0·3	2·1	1·6	0·6	1·0	0·1	3·3
Thanjavur	P	1,071,371	100·0	33·5	48·3	1·7	N	2·0	2·3	0·7	4·6	0·7	6·2
	M	877,525	100·0	37·9	41·8	2·0	N	2·2	2·7	0·7	5·1	0·9	6·7
	F	193,846	100·0	13·3	77·7	0·5	0·1	1·4	0·7	0·3	2·3	N	3·7
Ramanathapuram	P	785,727	100·0	45·6	32·2	2·7	0·2	3·0	5·5	0·7	3·5	0·6	6·0
	M	578,409	100·0	51·2	24·9	3·2	0·2	2·6	5·2	0·8	4·4	0·8	6·7
	F	207,318	100·0	29·8	52·4	1·2	0·2	4·4	6·5	0·2	1·1	N	4·2
Tirunelveli	P	848,874	100·0	31·3	38·0	3·0	0·4	7·3	6·3	0·9	4·8	0·8	7·2
	M	596,976	100·0	37·4	30·6	3·8	0·5	4·0	7·2	1·2	6·3	1·1	7·9
	F	251,898	100·0	16·9	55·7	1·2	0·4	14·9	4·0	0·3	1·1	N	5·5
Kanniyakumari	P	295,173	100·0	18·7	41·2	8·0	0·2	5·2	7·2	2·6	5·5	1·8	9·6
	M	265,673	100·0	20·5	42·3	8·5	0·2	3·7	6·1	2·7	5·6	2·0	8·4
	F	29,500	100·0	2·5	31·2	3·6	N	18·7	17·2	0·9	4·4	0·8	20·7

N — Negligible figures.

STATEMENT IX - 10

Percentage distribution of workers in different industrial categories in urban areas only

State/District	Persons Males Females	Total workers	Total percentage	Industrial Category I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TAMIL NADU	P	3,768,685	100·0	5·0	8·2	3·2	0·3	7·1	22·6	3·4	20·9	9·9	19·4
	M	3,213,103	100·0	5·2	6·3	2·6	0·3	5·9	24·1	3·5	23·0	11·1	18·0
	F	555,582	100·0	3·4	18·9	7·2	0·1	14·5	14·0	3·0	8·7	3·0	27·2
Madras	P	696,379	100·0	0·1	0·1	1·3	N	1·6	25·8	4·8	24·4	18·6	23·3
	M	636,833	100·0	0·2	0·1	1·4	N	1·5	27·3	4·9	25·3	19·5	19·8
	F	59,546	100·0	0·1	0·3	0·3	N	2·7	9·1	4·1	14·2	8·5	60·7
Chengalpattu	P	296,121	100·0	5·2	9·4	1·6	0·1	6·9	27·9	3·3	14·8	10·0	20·0
	M	264,166	100·0	5·4	7·7	1·6	0·1	6·7	29·3	3·4	15·5	11·5	18·8
	F	31,955	100·0	3·0	23·3	0·9	0·1	9·0	16·2	2·6	9·0	5·5	30·4
North Arcot	P	226,142	100·0	5·0	6·9	0·7	0·2	9·0	24·2	2·8	23·1	11·2	16·9
	M	197,879	100·0	5·3	5·0	0·7	0·2	8·1	25·7	2·8	25·0	12·0	15·2
	F	28,263	100·0	3·1	20·0	0·7	0·1	15·2	14·3	2·3	9·8	5·3	29·2
South Arcot	P	140,249	100·0	7·4	12·8	2·2	5·6	3·6	14·0	3·2	20·9	9·8	20·5
	M	126,395	100·0	7·7	9·9	2·3	6·1	3·7	15·0	3·4	22·0	10·6	19·3
	F	13,854	100·0	3·6	39·6	1·0	1·0	2·9	4·1	2·0	10·8	3·0	32·0
Dharmapuri	P	41,568	100·0	11·5	7·0	0·7	0·4	4·1	13·1	3·5	27·7	10·9	21·1
	M	36,638	100·0	11·9	5·2	0·7	0·4	4·1	14·1	3·6	28·4	11·7	19·9
	F	4,930	100·0	8·3	20·2	0·7	0·5	4·5	5·3	3·1	22·5	5·1	29·8
Salem	P	272,947	100·0	6·6	8·0	0·5	0·3	21·4	23·1	3·1	16·8	8·1	12·1
	M	222,205	100·0	6·8	5·8	0·4	0·3	19·4	25·1	3·1	18·4	9·0	11·7
	F	50,742	100·0	5·9	17·6	0·6	0·3	30·5	14·1	3·4	9·5	4·2	13·9
Coimbatore	P	536,816	100·0	4·3	9·2	7·1	N	4·9	27·7	4·0	18·6	6·8	17·4
	M	436,514	100·0	4·6	6·9	4·4	N	4·9	30·1	3·7	20·9	8·1	16·4
	F	100,302	100·0	2·8	19·3	18·8	N	4·7	17·3	5·0	8·6	1·6	21·9
Nilgiris	P	89,065	100·0	3·5	5·5	39·0	..	0·4	11·5	2·8	10·9	4·1	22·3
	M	63,987	100·0	3·8	4·9	29·2	..	0·5	14·9	3·1	14·4	5·4	23·8
	F	25,078	100·0	2·8	6·8	64·0	..	0·1	2·8	2·0	2·0	0·7	18·8
Madurai	P	396,874	100·0	6·0	14·4	1·4	N	5·6	20·7	2·5	23·2	6·8	19·4
	M	334,337	100·0	6·5	11·4	1·1	N	5·0	21·8	2·5	25·7	8·0	18·0
	F	62,537	100·0	3·3	30·8	2·8	..	8·5	14·8	2·4	9·9	0·7	26·8
Tiruchirapalli	P	248,405	100·0	7·7	8·3	0·6	N	4·4	22·5	3·2	24·3	11·3	17·7
	M	217,654	100·0	7·9	6·1	0·6	N	4·1	24·2	3·0	26·2	12·1	15·8
	F	30,751	100·0	6·2	24·4	0·4	0·1	7·1	11·1	4·1	10·5	5·2	30·9
Thanjavur	P	211,538	100·0	7·3	11·8	3·1	N	4·9	13·6	3·2	25·3	7·4	23·4
	M	191,073	100·0	7·6	10·2	3·3	N	4·4	14·7	3·3	26·6	8·1	21·8
	F	20,465	100·0	4·4	25·8	1·4	N	9·2	3·9	2·5	12·8	1·2	38·8
Ramanathapuram	P	234,618	100·0	5·9	9·5	1·9	N	14·7	20·2	2·9	21·6	4·2	19·1
	M	183,467	100·0	6·5	7·4	2·2	N	9·7	19·8	3·3	26·2	5·3	19·6
	F	51,151	100·0	3·6	17·1	0·8	..	32·6	21·6	1·4	5·5	0·2	17·2
Tirunelveli	P	322,642	100·0	7·8	11·9	2·5	0·1	13·6	19·9	2·4	17·8	6·8	17·2
	M	253,988	100·0	8·7	9·5	2·6	0·1	8·2	21·0	2·7	21·6	8·2	17·4
	F	68,654	100·0	4·3	20·6	2·3	0·1	33·6	15·9	1·1	3·8	1·7	16·6
Kanniyakumari	P	55,321	100·0	5·3	8·6	6·7	0·2	6·3	16·8	4·1	18·9	7·1	26·0
	M	47,967	100·0	6·0	9·0	7·6	0·2	3·8	16·3	4·7	20·9	8·0	23·5
	F	7,354	100·0	0·7	6·3	0·3	0·2	22·2	20·2	0·2	5·9	1·6	42·4

N — Negligible figures.

During the 1961 Census, the industrial categories III and IV were treated as a single category and there was no separate category for Mining and Quarrying. Thus, there were only nine categories in 1961 as against ten categories (I to IX with V having two divisions as 'a' and 'b'), in 1971. The percentage distribution of workers in the different categories in 1961 in the State and districts is shown in Statement IX-11. Though there are variation in certain categories between 1961 and 1971 in some districts, by and large, the distribution pattern has not been altered much in the recent census. The large-scale dependence of workers in agriculture and allied activities has been recorded in both Censuses. The importance of "Services", manufacturing industries—both household and non-household, as also trade and commerce have been revealed to a greater extent by comparatively higher percentages in 1971. The reader may make a useful comparison of 1961 and 1971 for seeing through the changes in the districts' work force distribution.

STATEMENT IX - 11

Percentage distribution of workers of different industrial categories, 1961

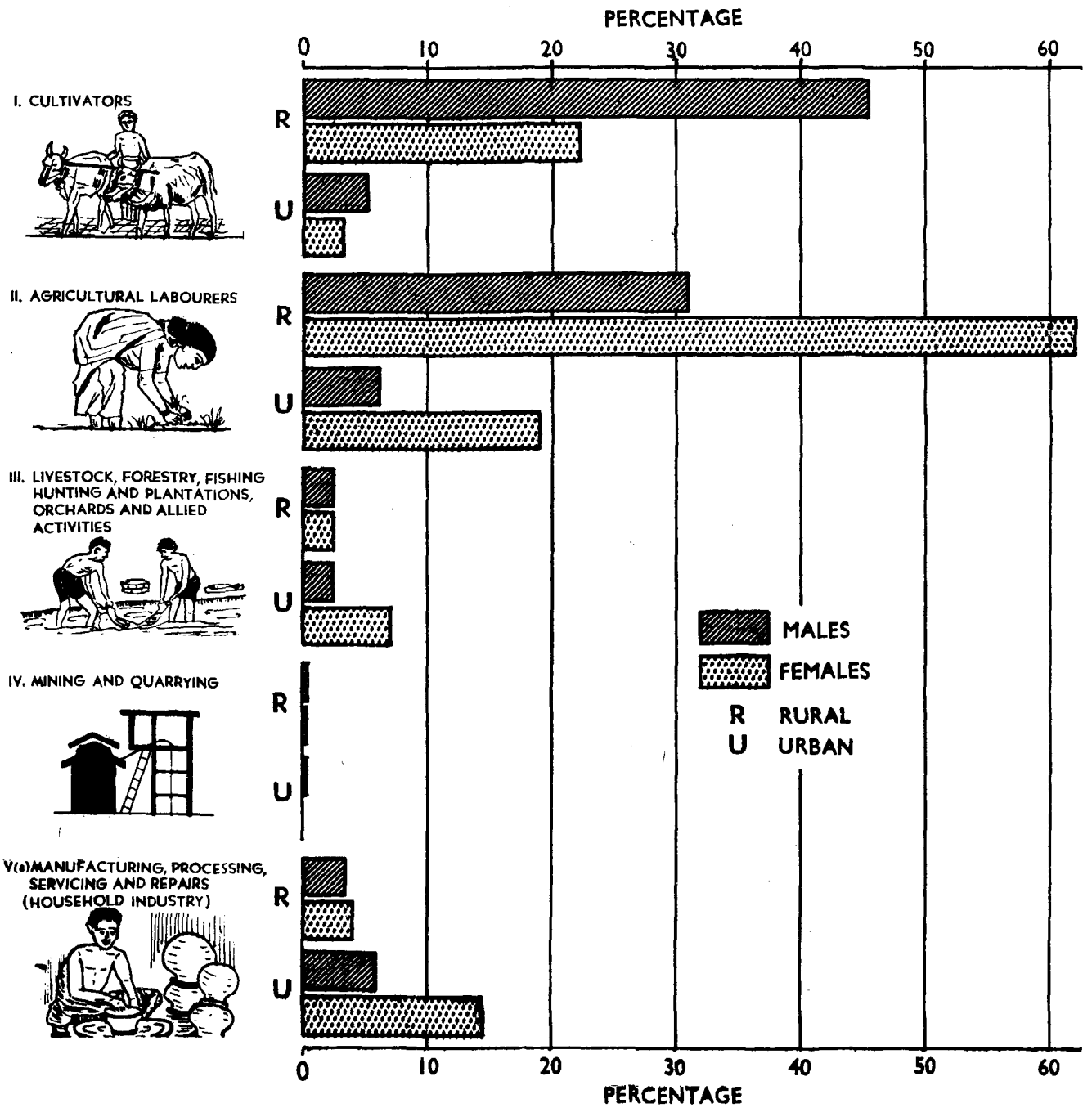
State/District	Worker categories								
	I	II	III & IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
TAMIL NADU	42·1	18·4	2·9	7·9	5·5	1·3	4·9	1·6	15·4
Madras	N	N	1·4	2·5	24·5	4·3	19·1	11·8	36·4
Chengalpattu	35·1	25·3	3·0	8·6	6·2	1·2	3·9	1·8	14·9
North Arcot	51·5	17·1	1·5	6·9	4·3	1·0	4·0	1·2	12·5
South Arcot	49·5	28·7	1·9	4·0	1·6	0·8	2·8	0·9	9·8
Dharmapuri	71·7	11·7	1·0	2·7	1·0	0·6	2·6	0·5	8·2
Salem	45·2	13·5	1·8	14·8	4·4	1·5	3·8	1·0	14·0
Coimbatore	30·3	15·7	3·9	11·0	8·5	2·5	5·4	1·5	21·2
Nilgiris	18·9	11·0	29·9	0·7	4·7	1·6	3·8	1·8	27·6
Madurai	39·0	20·1	3·2	4·8	5·8	1·0	5·8	1·5	18·8
Tiruchirapalli	54·8	16·3	1·5	4·9	4·7	1·1	3·7	1·4	11·6
Thanjavur	36·3	32·7	2·5	3·9	3·8	1·2	5·4	1·3	12·9
Ramanathapuram	53·0	14·4	2·0	7·9	4·4	0·8	4·3	0·9	12·3
Tirunelveli	35·2	16·1	3·7	15·5	6·1	1·1	5·7	1·6	15·0
Kanniyakumari	20·7	8·9	7·6	21·9	5·1	1·5	6·1	1·6	26·6

The distribution of workers in three categories—primary, secondary and tertiary as seen in the State and districts in 1961 and 1971, is shown in Statement IX-12.

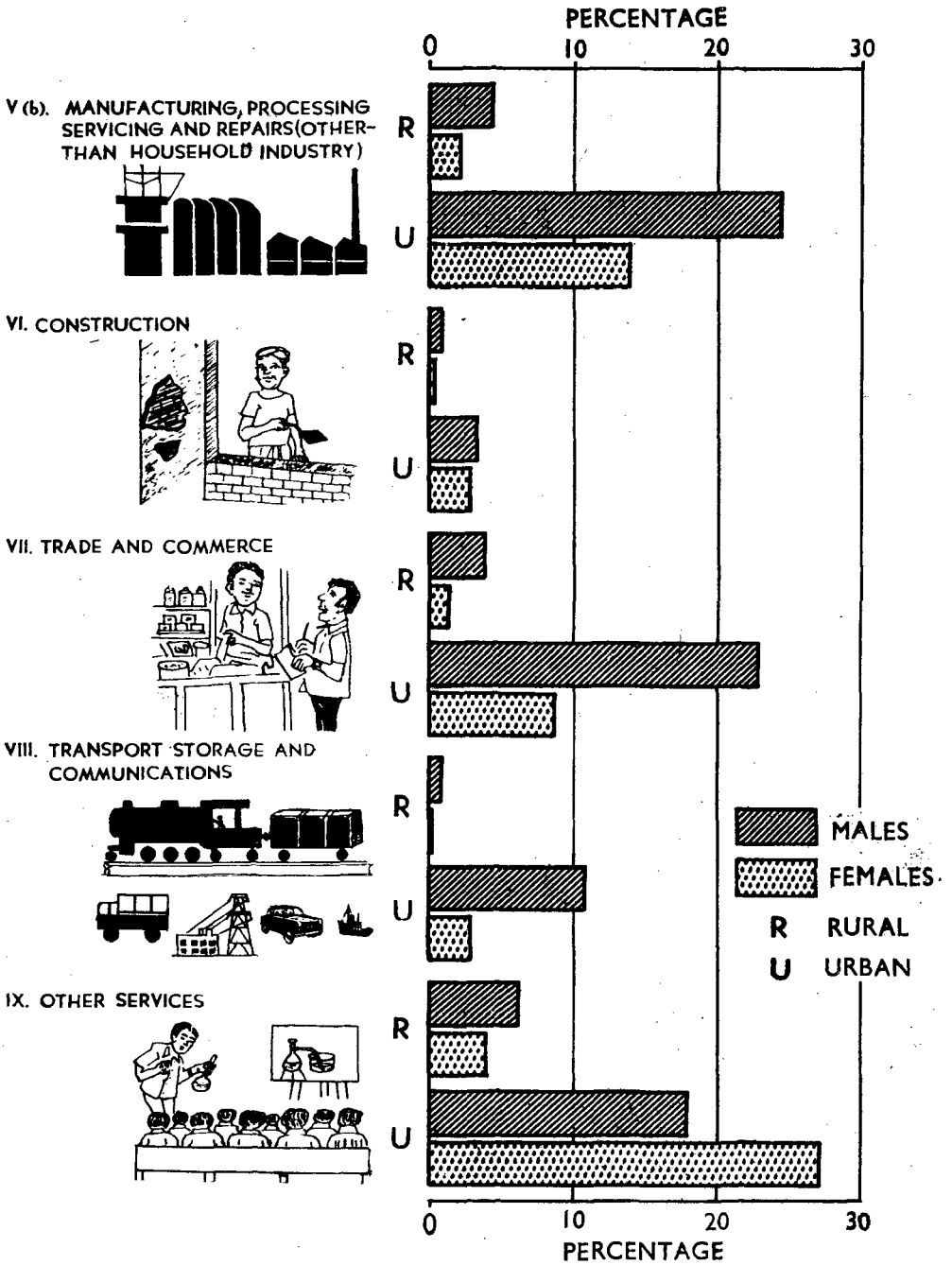
With the economic advancement, one may hope for a lesser dependence on agriculture and drift of workers towards industry, trade and services. The mechanisation of agriculture also lessens the heavy dependence on it and diverts people to other avocations. This trend is not however reflected in the 1971 figures as compared to 1961 figures. In fact, instead of a short-fall, the proportion of workers in the primary sector has increased in the State from 63.4 to 64.8 per cent during 1961-71. The increase is very high in the case of Kanniyakumari district—from 37.2 in 1961 to 60.7 in 1971, and this signifies the growing importance of agriculture in this district as compared to other employment avenues. The attractions of agriculture as a means for good livelihood is apparently more in this district and the workers' preferences towards agriculture are naturally determined by the returns or profits they derive in return for the labour. The districts which have recorded decreases in the ratio of workers engaged in primary sector in the decade 1961-71 are Chengalpattu, Tiruchirapalli and Ramanathapuram. The decrease is rather high (of over three per cent) in Ramanathapuram and Chengalpattu districts. In the secondary sector, the highest increase is noticeable in Nilgiris district (from 7.0 per cent in 1961 to 10.5 in 1971). In the case of Ramanathapuram and Chengalpattu districts also, the increase in the ratio of workers of this sector is sizeable. Madras, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli districts have also recorded increases in the ratio of workers in the manufacturing sector. Eight districts have recorded decrease and the largest decline is noticed in Kanniyakumari district.

In the tertiary sector consisting of trade, commerce, transport, communications and public services, we find an overall reduction in the percentage of workers during 1971 when compared to 1961, for the State as a whole. Large decrease in the ratio under this sector is noticed in the districts of Kanniyakumari, Nilgiris and Coimbatore. On the other hand, districts of Chengalpattu and Ramanathapuram have registered a marginal increase of less than one per cent. The decrease in the tertiary sector is genreally compensated in the districts by higher increases in the primary sector.

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS BY CATEGORIES 1971



PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS BY CATEGORIES 1971



STATEMENT IX - 12

Percentage distribution of workers under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, 1961—1971

State/District	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
TAMIL NADU	63·4	64·8	14·7	14·9	21·9	20·3
1. Madras	1·4	1·5	31·3	32·2	67·3	66·3
2. Chengalpattu	63·4	60·2	16·0	18·3	20·6	21·5
3. North Arcot	70·1	71·1	12·2	12·1	17·7	16·8
4. South Arcot	80·1	81·3	6·4	6·2	13·5	12·5
5. Dharmapuri	84·4	85·0	4·3	4·1	11·3	10·9
6. Salem	60·5	64·7	20·7	20·4	18·8	14·9
7. Coimbatore	49·9	58·6	22·0	21·0	28·1	20·4
8. Nilgiris	59·8	66·1	7·0	10·5	33·2	23·4
9. Madurai	62·3	67·9	11·6	11·9	26·1	20·2
10. Tiruchirapalli	72·6	71·5	10·7	12·1	16·7	16·4
11. Thanjavur	71·5	73·4	8·9	7·8	19·6	18·8
12. Ramanathapuram	69·4	66·1	13·1	15·8	17·5	18·1
13. Tirunelveli	55·0	58·9	22·7	20·3	22·3	20·8
14. Kanniyakumari	37·2	60·7	28·5	16·9	34·3	22·4

Work participation in different age-groups:

The extent of participation in economically productive work varies for different age groups. It is generally very low in the younger ages, gradually increases and reaches a high level in the midle ages, say between 30 to 50 and then declines in the older ages. This trend is generaly to be expected as the younger ages are spent in education and in the advanced ages people retire from such engagements and become gradually incapable of hard work.

Though on the whole, we find a work participation rate of 35.8 per cent for Tamil Nadu, it is seen that workers in the age-group of 0.14 form only 4.6 per cent as against 36.6 per cent among persons in 15-19 age-group. Workers in the age-group 20-24 form a little over half of the population of that age-group. The ratio of workers crosses 60 per cent in age-group 30-39, reaches the maximum of 64.5 per cent in the age-group 40-49 and then declines from the next age-group. It is noteworthy that even among old persons of 60 years and over, nearly two out of every five (42.3 per cent) are engaged in work. There are on the whole, 14.74 million workers in the State and 6.25 million forming a little over 42 per cent belong to ages of 30 to 49.

STATEMENT IX-13

Work participation rates by age-groups, 1971

Total population

Persons Males Females	Age-group	Total Population	Total Workers	Percentage of workers to total population
1	2	3	3	
Persons	Total	41,199,168	14,741,967	35·8
	0—14	15,562,040	713,305	4·6
	15—19	3,593,957	1,317,157	36·6
	20—24	3,533,028	1,807,526	51·2
	25—29	3,353,596	1,919,264	57·2
	30—39	5,613,646	3,461,380	61·7
	40—49	4,328,248	2,791,413	64·5
	50—59	2,845,859	1,731,159	60·8
	60+	2,365,490	999,635	42·3
	A.N.S.	3,304	1,128	34·1
Males	Total	20,828,021	11,667,065	56·0
	0—14	7,861,605	488,809	6·2
	15—19	1,841,390	1,010,078	54·9
	20—24	1,771,510	1,443,799	81·5
	25—29	1,576,320	1,506,555	95·6
	30—39	2,801,685	2,744,280	98·0
	40—49	2,279,575	2,227,156	97·7
	50—59	1,490,194	1,399,924	93·9
	60+	1,203,959	845,554	70·2
	A.N.S.	1,783	910	51·0

STATEMENT IX-13—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Females	Total	20,371,147	3,074,902	15·1
	0—14	7,700,435	224,496	2·9
	15—19	1,752,567	307,079	17·5
	20—24	1,761,518	363,727	20·6
	25—29	1,777,276	412,709	23·2
	30—39	2,811,961	717,100	25·5
	40—49	2,048,673	564,257	27·5
	50—59	1,355,665	331,235	24·4
	60+	1,161,531	154,081	13·3
	A.N.S.	1,521	218	14·3

If we look at the proportions for males and females, it can be observed that the ratio of males is far higher in all the age-groups than that in the corresponding age groups of females. The male work force is 6.2 per cent among 0-14 ages, jumps to 54.9 in 15-19, rises still further to 81.5 per cent in 20-24. In the age-group 30-39 and 40-49, practically all males are engaged in economically productive work, the proportion being 98.0 and 97.7 per cent respectively. It has been the tradition in our land that women do not go in search of jobs and are mostly housewives. Though this situation has not undergone any far-reaching change to this day, we do find a change in outlook in the sense that women's education is spreading very fast and females, at least in urban areas, are coming forward in large numbers to perform jobs in certain Government and private services. They are mostly engaged in white collared jobs. However, we find that out of 147.42 lakhs workers in Tamil Nadu, 116.67 lakhs are males and only 30.75 lakhs are females. In the younger age-group of 0-14 in which most of the persons are either infants and dependents or students, 2.9 per cent are workers among females as against 6.2 per cent among males. The inevitability, for even young people in certain indigent families to work to support the family or add to the family's income is the main reason for this. A little over seven lakh of people of ages 0-14 in the State are workers. Such a high figure, in spite of the Government's all out endeavour for higher enrolment of children in schools and its schemes on compulsory education in primary schools, go to show the low economic life and the necessity for diverting children of school-going age-groups to employment in a large number of low income families. Not less than one out of every five females are employed in the age-groups 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49 and 50-59. The largest percentage of females engaged as workers is noticed in 40-49 age-group (27.5). It is noted that among old men of 60 years and over 70.2% are working while among women of same ages, only 13.3 per cent are working. While the highest percentage among males goes upto 98 per cent in the age-group 30-39, among females, the maximum percentage is only 27.5, which is in the age-group 40-49.

With a view to bring out the distinctions in the extent of employment in the various broad age-groups as between rural and urban areas, two separate statements are also presented below.

STATEMENT IX-14

Work participation rates by age-groups, 1971

Rural Population

Persons Males Females	Age-group	Total Population	Total Workers	Percentage of workers to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Persons	Total	28,734,334	10,973,282	38·2
	0—14	10,915,048	610,085	5·6
	15—19	2,386,753	1,052,586	44·1
	20—24	2,311,358	1,299,141	56·2
	25—29	2,298,777	1,361,679	59·2
	30—39	3,926,018	2,476,441	63·1
	40—49	3,087,101	2,037,403	66·0
	50—59	2,081,602	1,323,155	63·6
	60+	1,725,351	812,008	47·1
	A.N.S.	2,326	784	33·7
Males	Total	14,438,727	8,453,962	58·6
	0—14	5,510,363	417,248	7·6
	15—19	1,234,062	795,712	64·5
	20—24	1,145,922	1,011,689	88·3
	25—29	1,059,567	1,031,267	97·3
	30—39	1,918,173	1,894,199	98·8
	40—49	1,597,047	1,574,659	98·6
	50—59	1,083,844	1,046,358	96·5
	60+	888,521	682,194	76·8
	A.N.S.	1,228	636	51·8
Females	Total	14,295,607	2,519,320	17·6
	0—14	5,404,685	192,837	3·6
	15—19	1,152,691	256,874	22·3
	20—24	1,165,436	287,452	24·7
	25—29	1,239,210	330,412	26·7
	30—39	2,007,845	582,242	29·0
	40—49	1,490,054	462,744	31·1
	50—59	997,758	276,797	27·7
	60+	836,830	129,814	15·5
	A.N.S.	1,098	148	13·5

STATEMENT IX-15

Work participation rates by age-groups, 1971

Urban Population

Persons Males Females	Age-group	Total Population	Total Workers	Percentage of workers to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Persons	Total	12,464,834	3,768,685	30·2
	0—14	4,646,992	103,220	2·2
	15—19	1,207,204	264,571	21·9
	20—24	1,221,670	508,385	41·6
	25—29	1,054,819	557,585	52·9
	30—39	1,687,628	984,939	58·4
	40—49	1,241,147	754,010	60·8
	50—59	764,257	408,004	53·4
	60+	640,139	187,627	29·3
	A.N.S.	978	344	35·2

STATEMENT IX-15—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Males	Total	6,389,294	3,213,103	50·3
	0—14	2,351,242	71,561	3·0
	15—19	607,328	214,366	35·3
	20—24	625,588	432,110	69·1
	25—29	516,753	475,288	92·0
	30—39	883,512	850,081	96·2
	40—49	682,528	652,497	95·6
	50—59	406,350	353,566	87·0
	60+	315,438	163,360	51·8
	A.N.S.	555	274	49·4
Females	Total	6,075,540	555,582	9·1
	0—14	2,295,750	31,659	1·4
	15—19	599,876	50,205	8·4
	20—24	596,082	76,275	12·8
	25—29	538,066	82,297	15·3
	30—39	804,116	134,858	16·8
	40—49	558,619	101,513	18·2
	50—59	357,907	54,438	15·2
	60+	324,701	24,267	7·5
	A.N.S.	423	70	16·5

The proportion of workers to population is high in rural areas than in the urban areas. In the rural areas, more persons in the younger age-groups are employed when compared with the urban areas. In 0-14 age-group, while 5.6 per cent of the population are working; similar rate in the urban areas is only 2.2. In 15-10 age-group, the ratio in urban is only 21.9 per cent while it is 44.1 in rural areas. Similarly, in 20-24 age-group, we see that only 41.6 per cent are working in urban areas as compared to 56.2 per cent in rural areas. In the older ages of 60 and over, we see once again a lower ratio in urban (29.3 per cent) than rural (47.1 per cent) signifying perhaps the early retirement from work of the urban inhabitants.

There are variations in the ratio of workers in the age-group when we compare between males and females living in rural/urban areas. The male workers form 58.6 per cent of male population in rural areas and the corresponding rate for urban areas is 50.3 per cent. A large majority of women engage themselves in agricultural activities in the rural areas and yet we find that such women (2.52 million) in the State hardly form 17.6 per cent to total rural female population. Among urban females, only 9.1 per cent have returned themselves as workers in the Census.

We may briefly analyse the reasons for the differences in the rural-urban ratios. In the urban areas, educational opportunities are available and hence more persons in the younger age-groups, i.e., upto 20 years have been returned as non-workers (students). As against this, we find that in rural areas, agricultural operations absorb more and more persons not only of the working age-group, but also of all the age-groups, at least during the operational seasons, if not as whole-time cultivators. Agricultural and allied activities in India are manually done and are hence labour-intensive. Engagement of female labourers in agricultural operations is a routine feature in the rural areas. Though females are increasingly coming forward for more jobs in urban areas, their ratio is still not significant and a large majority of urban women in working age-group are housewives. Again, in urban areas, people are predominantly engaged in factories, trading and manufacturing concerns besides public services including service under Government and local bodies, most of which have fixed tenures and services are generally terminated around 55-60 years. We therefore naturally find a lesser ratio of workers in urban areas in older age-group of 60 years and above. In the rural areas, on the contrary, there is no age limit, particularly to the large majority of workers who are engaged in agriculture and household industry besides trade. With lower incomes in their pursuits, age is not a bar and very old persons have necessarily to work unless physically incapacitated. If we compare the ratio of workers in the broad age-groups as recorded in the 1961 Census, we find that the ratio for the young age-group of 0-14 which was 8.0 per cent in 1961 has fallen to 4.6 per cent in 1971. The age-group for which data were tabulated in 1961 were only four, viz., 0-14, 15-34, 35-59 and 60+. We find a decline in the ratio of workers in regard to the older age-group of 60 and over from 49.7 in 1961 to 42.3 per cent in 1971. The other features of higher ratio of male workers as against female workers and large proportion of 'workers' in rural than urban areas, a very high rate of female workers in rural as compared to urban areas, the highest workers' ratio in the middle ages of 35-59 with male workers in the age-group touching over 90 per cent are all common in both 1961 and 71 censuses.

STATEMENT IX-16

Work participation rates by age-groups (1961)

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Percentage of workers to total Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	Total	45·6	59·7	31·3
	0—14	8·0	9·3	6·7
	15—34	66·6	88·5	45·7
	35—59	74·8	96·6	51·4
	60+	49·7	73·4	25·8
	A.N.S.	43·4	55·5	29·3
Rural	Total	49·6	62·2	37·1
	0—14	9·6	11·1	8·2
	15—34	73·2	92·4	55·1
	35—59	78·9	97·8	59·0
	60+	54·3	78·4	29·6
	A.N.S.	46·2	57·6	33·4
Urban	Total	34·4	53·2	14·9
	0—14	3·6	4·4	2·8
	15—34	49·6	78·8	20·8
	35—59	63·0	93·1	27·5
	60+	33·9	55·7	13·2
	A.N.S.	27·8	44·7	5·5

Distribution of workers in the broad age-groups

The distribution of the workers in the eight broad age-group would give us an idea on the extent of concentration of workers in various ages. The ratio of 235 workers out of every 1,000 in age-group 30-39 goes to show the concentration of workers in this age-group. The next important age-groups are 40-49 and 25-29. Over 55 per cent of all workers are found to be between the ages 25 and 49. While 18.6 per cent of workers are over 50 years old, 13.7 per cent are youngsters below 20 years. Persons in the ages of 0-14 and 60+ are generally considered as dependents and we find that 4.8 per cent of workers are in the age-group 0-14 and another 6.8 per cent are 60 years and over. Though it would not be right to come to sweeping conclusions on child labour from these revelations, it would not be incorrect to assume that a large number of families with low income have been driven to the extreme necessity of sending their younger members in search of jobs to augment their family income.

While among males, the ratio of older workers of 60 years and over are high as compared to females, the ratio in the younger age-group of 0-14 is high among females.

Considering workers by the various industrial categories, we see that in all categories, the largest ratio is found only from 30-39 age-group and second largest is from the next higher age-group of 40-49. The third important age-group is 25-29 in all categories excepting cultivation where age-groups 30-39, 40-49 and 50-59 are important in that order and over 56 per cent of the persons engaged in cultivation are in these ages. Young workers of 0-14 ages are found in a comparatively higher ratio in the case of 'agricultural labourer', 'Livestock, forestry, fishing', etc., and 'Household Industry'. The highest ratio of 15.4% workers from this age-group are engaged in 'Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities'. Among female workers belonging to this category (livestock) we find that 18.4 per cent are of 0-14 ages and another 12.5% of 15-19 ages.

The extent of young workers below 14 years is least in the industrial category, "Transport" where hardly one in hundred workers belong to this age-group. Over 53 per cent of workers engaged in "Transport, Storage and Communications" are in ages 30-49.

In the industrial categories of 'Other Services', 'Trade and Commerce' and 'Construction' also, workers in younger ages are fewer (less than 3 per cent). Another important and noteworthy feature is that it is among females, workers in younger ages are more. Among female workers in household and factory sector of the manufacturing industries we find that 10.9 per cent and 14.4 per cent respectively are in the young ages of 0-14 and comparatively this ratio is high. Female workers of higher ages are found in larger proportion in "Trade and Commerce". For example, 12 per cent of female workers doing trade are 60 years and above. Their percentages in the other age-groups of 40-49 (25.5) and 50-59 (18.8) are also distinctly higher.

As 'Services', 'Trade', 'Transport' are all organised and fall under specific office rules or factory regulations, workers in younger ages are not found in a large ratio. Minimum age regulations and futility of employing young and inexperienced persons in avocations like services, trade, transport and communications, etc. are probably the reasons for the above phenomenon.

Data on the distribution of 1,000 workers in the age-group under each worker category for persons, males and females are furnished for rural and urban areas of the State in Statements IX-18 and IX-19. The salient features are as below:

STATEMENT IX-17

Distribution of workers in each industrial category by age-groups

Total Population

Industrial Category of Workers	Persons Males Females	Total workers	Proportion per 1,000 of Workers								
			0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Workers	P	1,000	48	89	123	130	235	189	118	68	N
	M	1,000	42	87	124	129	235	191	120	72	N
	F	1,000	73	100	118	134	233	184	108	50	N
I. Cultivators	P	1,000	33	77	107	111	219	202	146	105	N
	M	1,000	31	77	108	110	217	201	147	109	N
	F	1,000	49	76	98	116	232	218	139	72	N
II. Agricultural Labourers	P	1,000	75	119	124	126	220	174	106	56	N
	M	1,000	76	127	128	121	211	170	106	61	N
	F	1,000	74	107	117	135	233	180	107	47	N
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.	P	1,000	154	118	116	119	203	157	87	46	N
	M	1,000	143	115	110	112	199	165	100	56	N
	F	1,000	184	125	134	140	212	135	53	17	N

STATEMENT IX-17—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IV. Mining and Quarrying	P	1,000	44	85	113	158	317	177	77	29	N
	M	1,000	32	74	111	157	333	183	79	31	N
	F	1,000	103	143	130	163	234	145	63	19	N
V(a) Household Industry	P	1,000	61	109	134	126	219	178	110	36	N
	M	1,000	42	92	130	125	224	191	123	73	N
	F	1,000	109	155	145	131	206	144	73	37	N
V(b). Other than Household Industry	P	1,000	48	96	153	153	251	178	88	33	N
	M	1,000	37	89	155	157	257	181	90	34	N
	F	1,000	144	154	133	120	199	155	70	25	N
VI. Construction	P	1,000	29	83	127	144	261	194	110	52	N
	M	1,000	23	77	129	145	261	195	114	56	N
	F	1,000	71	120	115	137	255	187	87	28	..
VII. Trade and Commerce	P	1,000	20	73	137	134	253	202	117	64	N
	M	1,000	20	76	143	138	254	198	112	59	N
	F	1,000	20	36	65	85	231	255	188	120	N
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications.	P	1,000	9	40	122	163	300	233	103	30	N
	M	1,000	7	39	122	163	302	235	103	29	N
	F	1,000	39	72	139	161	250	189	103	47	N
IX. Other services	P	1,000	16	39	126	175	296	196	107	45	N
	M	1,000	12	37	119	171	300	203	111	47	N
	F	1,000	34	47	157	192	279	168	88	35	N

N — Negligible
A.N.S. — Age not stated

STATEMENT IX - 18

Distribution of workers in each industrial category by age-groups

Rural Population

Industrial Category of workers	Persons Males Females	Total workers	Proportion per 1,000 of workers								
			0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Workers	P	1,000	56	96	118	124	226	186	120	74	N
	M	1,000	49	94	120	122	224	186	124	81	N
	F	1,000	77	102	114	131	231	184	110	51	N
I. Cultivators	P	1,000	34	78	108	111	220	202	144	103	N
	M	1,000	32	78	109	111	218	199	146	107	N
	F	1,000	50	76	98	117	233	217	138	71	N
II. Agricultural Labourers	P	1,000	77	121	124	127	219	172	105	55	N
	M	1,000	78	129	128	121	211	168	105	60	N
	F	1,000	75	108	117	135	233	179	106	47	N
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations Orchards and allied activities	P	1,000	203	126	106	105	182	145	85	48	N
	M	1,000	183	127	104	102	182	151	95	56	N
	F	1,000	270	122	112	115	181	125	55	20	N
IV. Mining and Quarrying	P	1,000	52	100	125	159	273	173	84	34	N
	M	1,000	40	90	125	158	282	179	89	37	..
	F	1,000	104	144	129	162	235	144	63	19	N
V(a). Household Industry	P	1,000	60	112	133	126	217	176	110	66	N
	M	1,000	42	95	129	125	222	188	123	76	N
	F	1,000	113	161	144	128	204	142	72	36	..
V(b). Other than Household Industry	P	1,000	66	112	153	150	237	162	82	38	N
	M	1,000	47	102	156	155	246	168	86	40	N
	F	1,000	195	181	131	116	177	120	56	24	N
VI. Construction	P	1,000	37	93	126	142	253	188	108	53	N
	M	1,000	31	86	126	142	254	191	113	57	N
	F	1,000	83	139	121	144	241	170	78	24	..

STATEMENT IX-18—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VII. Trade and Commerce	P	1,000	22	70	123	126	254	207	125	73	N
	M	1,000	22	74	132	132	258	201	116	65	N
	F	1,000	23	32	46	78	225	257	202	137	N
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications	P	1,000	11	44	137	161	295	226	99	27	N
	M	1,000	9	42	138	162	297	228	98	26	N
	F	1,000	68	97	115	135	236	186	109	54	..
IX. Other Services	P	1,000	19	43	120	175	294	186	110	53	N
	M	1,000	15	40	117	173	296	190	113	56	N
	F	1,000	39	54	138	188	285	166	91	39	N

N — Negligible

A.N.S. — Age not stated

STATEMENT IX-19

Distribution of workers in each industrial category by age-groups

Urban Population

Industrial Category of workers	Persons Males Females	Total workers	Proportion per 1,000 of workers								
			0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Workers	P	1,000	28	70	135	148	261	200	108	50	N
	M	1,000	22	67	134	148	265	203	110	51	N
	F	1,000	57	90	137	148	243	183	98	44	N
I. Cultivators	P	1,000	16	51	88	95	203	222	176	149	N
	M	1,000	14	50	89	95	202	221	175	154	N
	F	1,000	28	57	80	90	213	240	182	110	..
II. Agricultural Labourers	P	1,000	48	99	117	126	228	194	122	66	N
	M	1,000	45	99	119	122	223	193	125	74	N
	F	1,000	53	100	113	134	237	196	116	51	N
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.	P	1,000	41	99	140	151	251	186	92	40	N
	M	1,000	39	84	125	137	244	203	114	54	N
	F	1,000	44	131	171	179	263	152	48	12	N
IV. Mining and Quarrying	P	1,000	12	24	67	156	485	195	49	12	N
	M	1,000	8	19	63	155	498	196	49	12	N
	F	1,000	85	129	137	187	218	167	58	19	..
V(a). Household Industry	P	1,000	61	105	137	128	221	180	109	59	N
	M	1,000	43	88	133	125	226	195	123	67	N
	F	1,000	105	147	147	135	208	146	74	38	N
V(b). Other than Household Industry	P	1,000	39	88	153	154	257	187	91	31	N
	M	1,000	32	83	155	157	262	188	92	31	N
	F	1,000	106	134	134	124	215	182	80	25	N
VI. Construction	P	1,000	23	74	128	146	267	198	112	52	N
	M	1,000	17	70	131	148	267	198	114	55	N
	F	1,000	60	106	110	133	266	199	94	32	..
VII. Trade and Commerce	P	1,000	19	75	144	137	252	200	114	59	N
	M	1,000	20	77	148	140	253	196	110	56	N
	F	1,000	18	38	80	91	236	254	176	107	N
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications.	P	1,000	9	39	119	163	301	235	104	30	N
	M	1,000	7	38	118	163	303	237	104	30	N
	F	1,000	33	66	144	167	253	190	102	45	N
IX. Other Services	P	1,000	13	36	132	174	297	205	105	38	N
	M	1,000	9	34	122	169	303	214	110	39	N
	F	1,000	31	42	170	195	276	169	85	32	N

N — Negligible

A.N.S. — Age not stated

In rural areas we find a larger participation of young persons (upto 19 years) and in urban areas, the ratio is far below. The ratios for the younger age groups are more in the case of females than for males which is indicative of the greater participation of youngsters among female workers and this is true in both rural and urban areas. Age-group 30-39 followed by 40-49 in both rural and urban areas have a greater share of the workers in the various industrial categories. In the old ages of 60 and over, we find generally higher ratios among cultivators, household industry workers and workers in trade and commerce. Nearly half the workers in urban areas in the field of mining are aged 30 to 39. This is understandable as mining is arduous in nature and only persons of good build and robust health are suitable for such work. Nearly a third of the rural workers engaged in "livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities" belong to the age-groups 0-14 and 15-19. Among males and females, similar ratios are 31.0 per cent and 39.2 in rural areas. A large number of females of younger ages are employed in the orchards and vegetable gardens as also the tea and coffee plantations of Nilgiris. These activities being unskilled in nature can accommodate youngers without much experience.

Workers in Cities/City Urban Agglomerations

We have earlier seen the distribution of workers in the various industrial categories in the urban areas of State and districts. But 'Cities' with huge concentrations of urban dwellers are considered as intense urban areas and the pattern of worker distribution prevailing here is at variance with the general pattern found in all the other urban areas. There are 17 cities with over a lakh of population in Tamil Nadu and it would be useful to observe the characteristics of workers in such city areas. But, in the case of cities, it is very well known that their influence extends over a wide area in the suburbs also which are closely linked to the core city. Due to this phenomenon, a new concept of Urban Agglomeration has been evolved in 1971 Census and this term has already been narrated in greater details in an earlier chapter on 'Rural and Urban Population'. It would therefore be appropriate to consider the Urban Agglomerations or cities having over a lakh of persons. Of the 17 cities in the State there are 12 cities which have been constituted into urban agglomerations by taking into consideration the contiguous suburban towns which are smaller in size. There are four other independent cities which have not been constituted into urban agglomerations in view of lack of much of urban influence around them. In the case of one urban agglomeration, viz., Coimbatore, two cities, Coimbatore and Singanallur (which assumed city status only in 1971), are included.

There are nearly 9 lakhs of workers in Madras Urban Agglomeration (Madras UA) while Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration and Madurai Urban Agglomeration have 2.38 lakhs and 2.02 lakhs of workers. Salem Urban Agglomeration and Tiruchirapalli UA are the other urban centres with over a lakh of workers in each. There are five Urban Agglomerations between 50,000 and one lakh of workers and the remaining six places possess between 25,000 to 50,000 workers including the four cities which have not been constituted into urban agglomerations.

Among the 16 Cities/City Urban agglomerations of Tamil Nadu, the highest workers' participation is found in Tiruppur (36.41 per cent) which is a centre of handloom and hosiery goods in household and non-household sectors of industry. The next high workers' ratio is in the neighbouring city of Erode which has recorded a percentage of 35.04. The Urban Agglomerations of Coimbatore and Salem have also registered high ratios of 32.37 per cent and 32.87 per cent. It is interesting to note that these areas of high worker participation are all nearby and are in the Salem and Coimbatore districts on the western side of the State. The other places with over 30 per cent of their population engaged in economically productive work as their main activity are Kanchipuram and Tirunelveli. The former is in the northern part of the State in Chengalpattu district and is at a distance of around 80 Km. from the capital city of Madras. Kanchipuram is very famous as a temple city and is renowned for its handloom products, particularly the silk sarees. Tirunelveli in the south is also an important handloom centre. In the non-city urban areas which include all urban areas other than the city areas of the State, the percentage of workers is somewhat high at 31.41.

Considering the extent of workers in the various broad age-groups, we seen that the highest proportion of workers is generally in the age-groups of 40-49 and 30-39. In 40-49 age-group, the proportion of workers is the least at 56.12 per cent in Kumbakonam and highest at 65.11 per cent in Coimbatore, the second most industrial area of the State. A high percentage of over 60 per cent workers in 40-49 age-group has been recorded in Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Erode and the rest have percentages below sixty. In 30-39 age-group also, the above four city urban agglomerations have over 60 per cent population as workers. For the other non-city urban areas of the State, the proportion of workers for age-group 30-39 is 59.44 per cent as against 62.00 for age-group 40-49. In 50-59 ages, again, we see that in Tiruppur Urban Agglomeration, a little over 60 per cent are working. The least extent of workers in this age-group (50-59) is observed in Madras Urban Agglomeration (46.90 per cent). The age of retirement in Governmental and other services being 55 or 58, and the city having a considerable number of such workers, the reduced worker proportion within this age-group can be attributed to some extent to this factor. This is further corroborated by a low 20.41 per cent of workers in Madras in the older age-group of 60 years and above. In this older age-group too, Tiruppur has a sizable ratio of 36.35 per cent which is the largest for City or City Urban Agglomerations in the State and is higher than the average rate under this age-group (34.57 per cent) for all the non-city urban areas of the State. In the lower age-groups also, we find highest proportion of workers in Tiruppur—5.22 per cent in 0-14 ages. 37.23 per cent in 15-19 ages and 49.94 per cent in 20-24. Thus, barring the 25-29 age-group in which Tiruppur has the second place after Erode, in all the other age-groups, this

Urban Agglomeration has a higher worker proportion than the rest of the Cities or City Urban Agglomerations of the State. A comparison of the ratio of workers in the various broad age-groups of Cities/City Urban Agglomerations as also that of the non-city urban of the State can be made from Statement IX-20.

STATEMENT IX-20

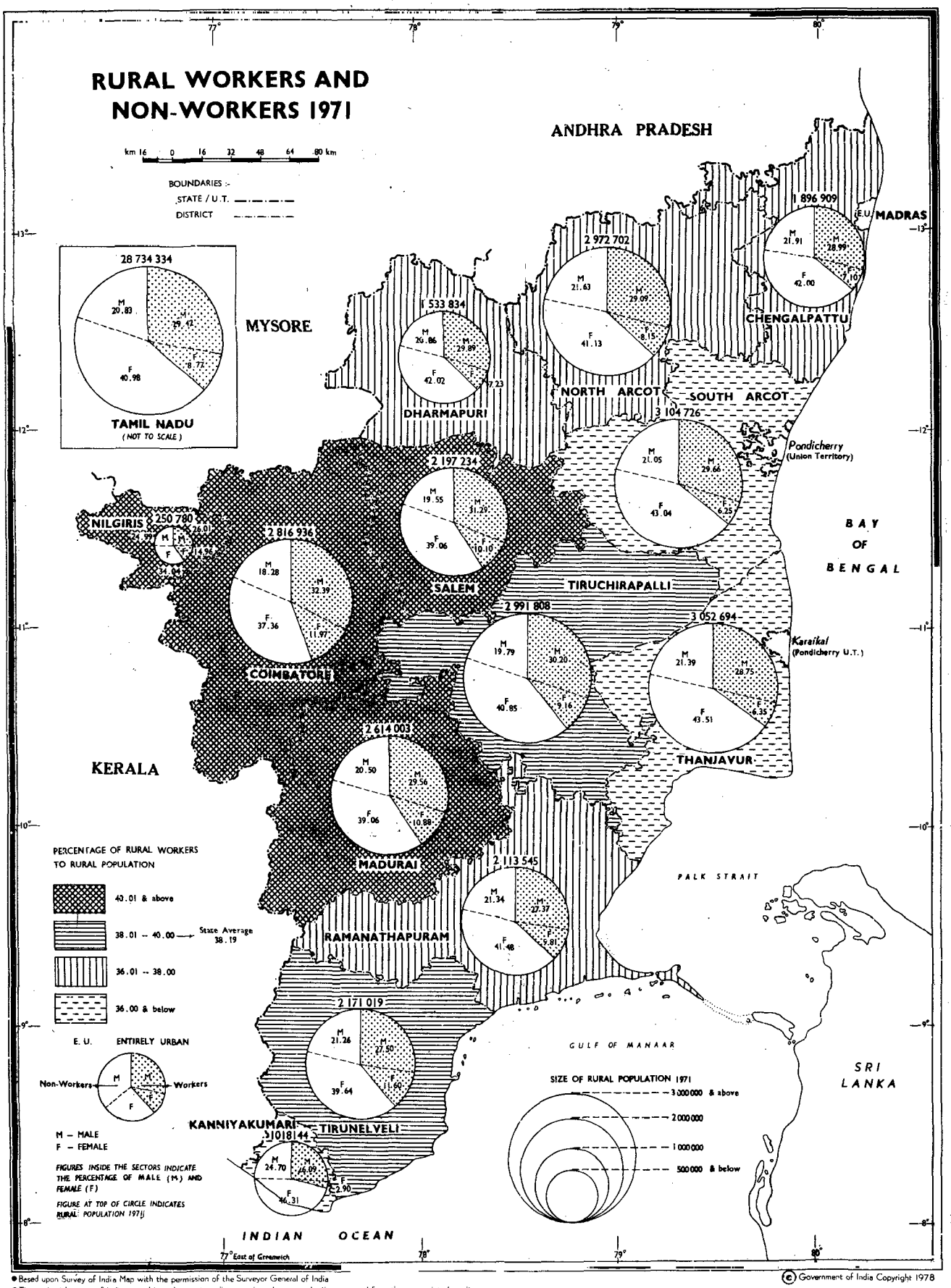
Percentage of workers to total Population in each age-group for City Urban Agglomerations/Cities

Name of City Urban Agglomeration/City	All Ages	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Madras Urban Agglomeration . .	28.31	0.97	15.32	38.49	52.07	57.49	58.44	46.90	20.41	29.52
2. Kanchipuram Urban Agglomeration .	31.37	2.95	22.71	41.95	49.71	55.86	58.61	55.53	34.82	25.00
3. Vellore Urban Agglomeration . .	28.58	2.24	20.72	42.62	49.79	54.81	57.88	49.45	27.27	..
4. Salem Urban Agglomeration . .	32.87	4.28	29.79	46.27	54.76	60.08	63.71	57.94	33.63	65.67
5. Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration .	32.37	1.78	24.09	44.13	55.44	61.28	65.11	56.07	27.11	20.25
6. Tiruppur Urban Agglomeration . .	36.41	5.22	37.23	49.94	56.58	62.62	65.05	60.09	36.35	50.00
7. Erode Urban Agglomeration . .	35.04	4.69	31.75	48.08	56.80	61.25	63.51	56.73	33.64	36.36
8. Madurai Urban Agglomeration . .	28.44	1.83	19.59	38.40	51.44	56.29	59.43	52.52	25.50	38.40
9. Tiruchirapalli Urban Agglomeration .	27.92	1.53	15.12	35.82	49.56	54.43	59.30	51.79	25.22	75.00
10. Kumbakonam Urban Agglomeration .	27.49	2.11	17.03	36.12	45.50	52.06	56.12	51.08	31.75	44.44
11. Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration .	30.67	2.72	23.11	42.57	54.82	58.28	59.49	51.96	28.57	44.44
12. Tuticorin Urban Agglomeration . .	29.58	1.93	22.30	37.94	50.87	56.33	59.45	56.78	32.22	27.78
13. Cuddalore City .	26.56	1.63	15.24	38.14	49.98	54.20	57.77	52.65	30.55	50.00
14. Dindigul City .	27.85	1.71	19.54	40.18	46.53	55.98	59.84	53.08	29.16	63.64
15. Thanjavur City .	25.96	1.22	12.22	33.65	50.22	54.74	56.22	49.75	25.01	33.33
16. Nagercoil City .	27.29	1.68	18.57	35.12	50.55	56.08	57.12	50.93	28.18	38.46
Non-City Urban—State . . .	31.41	2.81	25.96	44.29	53.70	59.44	62.00	56.50	34.57	36.97

Statement IX-21 gives details of the percentage distribution of workers in the nine broad industrial categories for City Urban Agglomerations/Cities. Madras Urban Agglomeration which has the largest number of workers to the tune of nearly nine lakhs has the highest percentage (29.64) under the manufacturing category (V). This is followed by the 'Other Services' and 'Trade and Commerce' which has 22.70 per cent and 21.88 per cent of the total workers, respectively.

It may be observed that in almost all Cities/City Urban Agglomerations, the secondary sector and in particular the 5th category of manufacturing, processing, servicing and repair is the most prominent. The factory or non-household manufacturing units are significant and as such engage a high percentage of workers in the Urban Agglomerations of Tiruppur, Coimbatore, Tuticorin, Madurai, Erode, Madras, Tiruchirapalli and Vellore. In all these places over 25 per cent of workers are engaged in manufacturing units under factory sector.

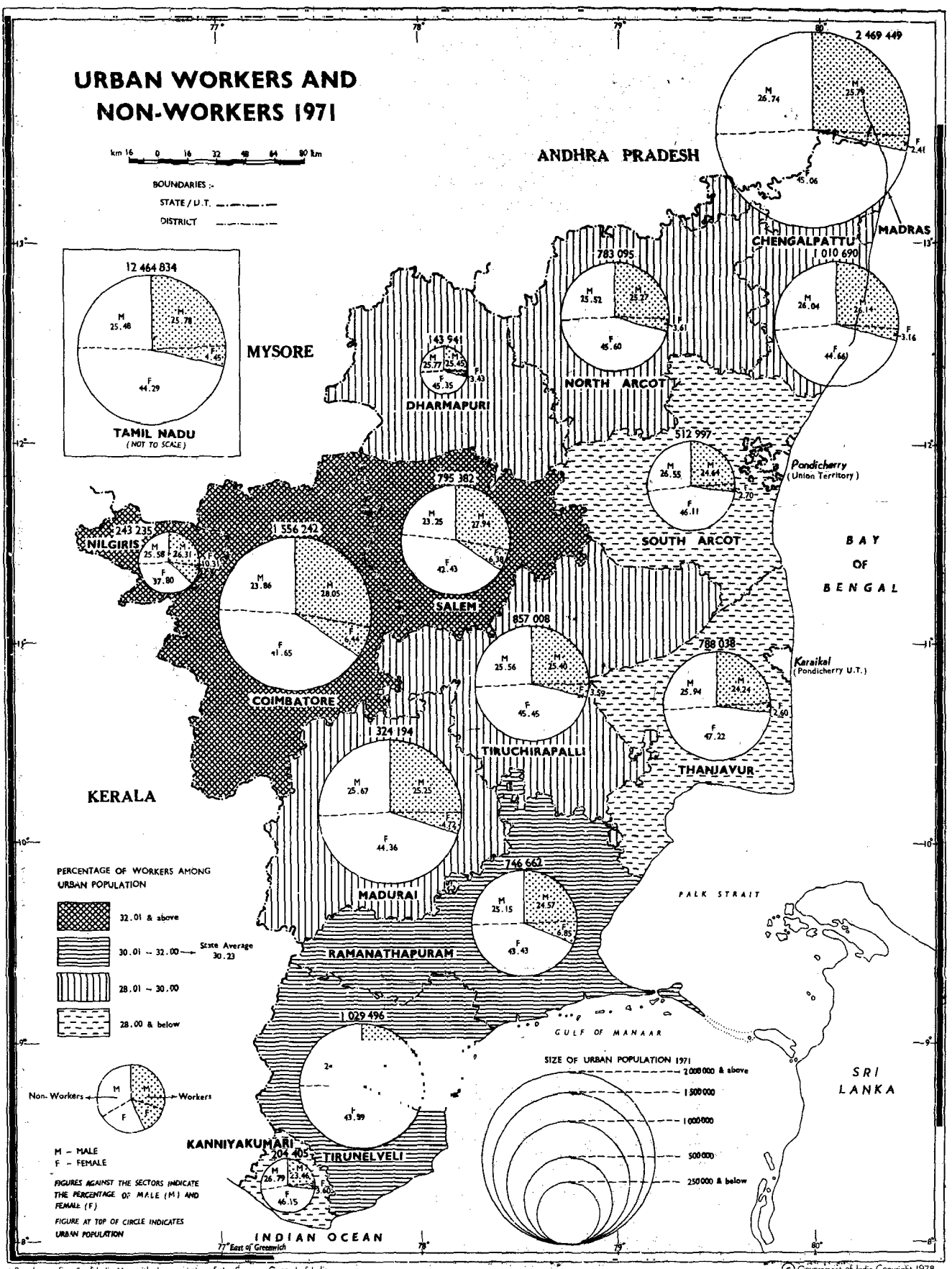
In the household industry sector, we find that Kanchipuram Urban Agglomeration (25.15 per cent) and Salem Urban Agglomeration (22.27 per cent) are very important. These centres are very famous for handloom industry. While Salem is well known for its handloom cotton textiles, Kanchipuram is famous as a centre of silk goods. Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration has also recorded a fairly high ratio of 20.89 per cent of workers under household industry. The Cities/City Urban Agglomerations of Cuddalore (14.37 per



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cent), Tirunelveli (12.69), Erode (11.21), Coimbatore (11.06) and Nagercoil (10.69) have comparatively higher percentage of workers engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers. It is probable that these workers engaged in agricultural activities reside in Cities and go for work in the agricultural seasons to the surrounding agricultural lands. We find that the third industrial category relating to "Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities", is not an important category in cities and this is quite understandable, as such activities can be pursued on a wider scale only in rural areas, mountainous areas, forests and coastal belts. We however find that in Tuticorin Urban Agglomeration 4.57 per cent) and Cuddalore (5.98 per cent) a sizable percentage of workers are engaged in this category. Fishing has apparently contributed to this high ratio in these two coastal cities. In Madras also, 1.41 per cent of workers are engaged in this industrial category. The proportion of workers engaged in Mining and Quarrying activities is negligible in City areas.

Madras, Erode and Nagercoil are prominent in the 'Construction' activities and over four per cent of workers in these places are engaged in various construction works.

Trade and Commerce is a very important avocation of people living in cities and in fact the growth of many cities is due to increased commercial activities. The City of Dindigul in Madurai district is at the forefront in that. Of all the cities it has the highest ratio and over a third of workers are engaged in trade and commerce. Kumbakonam, Thanjavur, Madurai and Vellore have also a little over one-fourth of workers engaged in trade. Tiruppur and Coimbatore have the least ratio in this category. Madras and Tuticorin have high participation of workers in transport, storage and communications while Tiruppur and Kanchipuram have least participation. Though 'Services', has been found to be an important working category in all cities, we find that in Thanjavur and Nagercoil, participation is higher in "Services" to the tune of 31.97 per cent and 27.11 per cent of their respective working population. Though city areas are generally said to consist of a large section of white-collared workers and other service workers we find that of the sixteen City/City Urban Agglomerations, eight possess less than 20 per cent of workers in the category of "Other Services". Salem and Tiruppur Urban Agglomerations have very low ratios of 12.65 and 13.10 per cent of workers under services.

A similar percentage distribution of workers in the rest of the areas, i.e., non-city urban areas of the State as during 1971 is shown at the end of the Statement IX-21. It may be observed that 22.47 per cent of workers in the non-city urban areas are engaged in Cultivation (8.58) and agricultural labour (13.89). In the category on 'Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, etc', a ratio of 6.11 per cent has been recorded. Thus, in the primary sector, non-city urban areas have a high ratio of 29.14 per cent of workers. In all the city and city urban agglomerations, the extent of workers in the primary sector is far less than the above figures in non-city urban. It is obvious that city regions have preference for manufacturing, trade and services than the other categories. Workers in smaller towns continue to lean heavily on primary sector as they do not have many manufacturing units of the factory type as in cities and their suburbs. The household industry is comparatively more important in the smaller towns (8.73 per cent in non-city urban) as compared to bigger and more urbanised city regions. The extent of worker participation in commercial activities is also comparatively less in the smaller towns than in the city areas as may be seen from the statement.

From distribution of the workers in broad age-groups in Cities/City Urgan Agglomerations, we notice that the highest proportion of workers is in age-group 30-39 and this is followed by the age-group 40-49. The highest percentage (28.70) in age-group 30-39 is recorded by Madras followed by Thanjavur (27.25). In 40-49 group, Tiruchirapalli has the highest percentage of 22.37 and Tiruppur the lowest percentage of 17.94. The next important age-group is 25-29 in which Madras recorded a ratio of 17.22 per cent while Kumbakonam recorded a lowest rate of 12.09 per cent.

In the age-group of 0-14 which consists of dependent children and school-going boys and girls, 1.22 per cent of workers is recorded in Madras Urban Agglomeration. All other Cities/Urban Agglomerations have recorded higher ratios than Madras UA. It can therefore be inferred that the need for education is well realised in Madras and also more facilities for education are available. Besides, strict enforcement of factory rules prohibit the employment of child labour. Consequently, the drop-outs and others who seek jobs in this tender age are comparatively less here. In Salem and Tiruppur, which are known for their handloom and hosiery products respectively, a high ratio of over 5 per cent of the total workers is from this young age-group. The 15-19 age-group generally coincides with the age of those studying in University or post-school education. The least ratio of all workers in this age-group is noticeable in Thanjavur and Madras. In the older ages of 60 and above also, the least ratio is in Madras (3.49 per cent). As in the City areas, we find that in the non-city urban areas of the State, the age-group of 30-39 has higher ratio of workers to the tune of 25.21 per cent. In nearly half of the cities, we find that the ratio of workers in this age-group is higher than this figure. Nearly 20 per cent of workers in non-city urban areas belong to 40-49 and another 14 per cent to 25-29 ages. Only 3.43 per cent of workers are in the young age-group of 0-14 and 5.82 per cent are in the older age-group of 60 years and over in all non-city urban areas. In the highly urbanised places like cities and their suburbs, the opportunities for education are more and a larger number of people are also affluent enough to afford such education to their wards. As a consequence, the extent of persons in the younger ages as workers, is very much less. The non-city urban areas include a number of smaller and medium sized towns and therefore the workers' distribution in the broad age-groups in the non-city urban areas presents a slightly varied picture.

STATEMENT IX-21

Percentage distribution of total workers by nine industrial categories for City Urban Agglomerations/Cities

Name of City /City Urban Agglomeration	Total workers	Total	Percentage of workers in industrial categories									
			I	II	III	IV	Va	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Madras Urban Agglomeration .	897,517	100.00	0.81	1.75	1.41	0.03	1.80	27.84	4.57	21.88	17.21	22.70
2. Kanchipuram Urban Agglomeration	37,548	100.00	4.02	4.55	1.03	N	25.15	18.15	3.26	21.34	5.56	16.94
3. Vellore Urban Agglomeration .	51,024	100.00	2.12	2.11	0.37	0.02	4.26	26.03	2.98	25.43	12.02	24.66
4. Salem Urban Agglomeration . .	136,880	100.00	3.65	4.99	0.26	0.24	22.27	23.34	3.48	19.74	9.38	12.65
5. Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration .	238,284	100.00	2.59	8.47	0.45	N	4.34	35.81	3.98	18.17	6.88	19.31
6. Tiruppur Urban Agglomeration .	55,026	100.00	4.01	5.06	0.23	..	11.25	41.04	3.16	17.34	4.81	13.10
7. Erode Urban Agglomeration . .	59,430	100.00	4.44	6.77	0.55	N	3.34	29.33	4.55	23.72	10.37	16.93
8. Madurai Urban Agglomeration .	202,355	100.00	2.11	3.01	0.28	N	5.87	29.49	3.07	25.64	8.68	21.85
9. Tiruchirapalli Urban Agglomeration	129,706	100.00	2.45	3.83	0.59	0.09	4.94	26.31	3.62	24.94	13.97	19.26
10. Kumbakonam Urban Agglomeration	32,897	100.00	3.77	2.37	0.45	0.01	10.49	21.27	3.05	28.66	8.80	21.13
11. Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration .	81,795	100.00	5.59	7.10	0.42	0.36	20.89	16.40	1.79	19.40	7.26	20.79
12. Tuticorin Urban Agglomeration .	53,816	100.00	2.51	3.04	4.57	0.04	1.68	30.18	3.72	21.06	15.88	17.32
13. Cuddalore City	26,918	100.00	3.35	11.02	5.98	0.15	4.34	14.65	3.81	19.75	12.33	24.62
14. Dindigul City	35,768	100.00	2.52	1.12	0.21	N	6.37	22.78	2.83	33.82	10.63	19.72
15. Thanjavur City	364,79	100.00	3.02	5.49	0.61	0.02	4.85	14.68	3.17	25.77	10.42	31.97
16. Nagercoil City	38,551	100.00	4.39	6.30	0.13	0.04	6.97	21.26	4.89	20.27	8.64	27.11
Non-City-Urban—State . .	1,654,691	100.00	8.58	13.89	6.11	0.56	8.73	16.23	2.79	19.31	6.40	17.40

N-Negligible

STATEMENT IX-22

Percentage distribution of workers among age-groups for City Urban Agglomerations and Cities and Non-City Urban of State

City Urban Agglomeration/City	Total workers	Total	Percentage of workers by age-groups								
			0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Madras Urban Agglomeration . .	897,517	100.00	1.22	5.25	14.86	17.22	28.70	19.66	9.59	3.49	0.01
2. Kanchipuram Urban Agglomeration . .	37,548	100.00	3.34	6.26	12.84	12.56	24.53	20.85	12.83	6.78	0.01
3. Vellore Urban Agglomeration . . .	51,024	100.00	2.92	7.47	14.99	14.32	25.64	19.58	10.20	4.88	..
4. Salem Urban Agglomeration	136,880	100.00	5.03	8.44	13.40	13.79	24.62	18.96	10.63	5.12	0.01
5. Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration . .	238,284	100.00	1.96	7.57	14.58	15.30	25.98	20.31	10.25	4.04	0.01
6. Tiruppur Urban Agglomeration . . .	55,026	100.00	5.17	9.73	13.21	14.26	23.71	17.94	10.59	5.39	N
7. Erode Urban Agglomeration	59,430	100.00	4.79	8.75	14.31	14.92	24.57	18.31	9.82	4.52	0.01
8. Madurai Urban Agglomeration . . .	202,355	100.00	2.43	7.07	13.27	14.83	25.88	21.25	11.15	4.10	0.02
9. Tiruchirapalli Urban Agglomeration . .	129,706	100.00	1.96	5.66	13.06	14.15	26.36	22.37	11.75	4.68	0.01
10. Kumbakonam Urban Agglomeration . .	32,897	100.00	2.82	5.84	11.99	12.09	24.95	21.62	13.02	7.65	0.02
11. Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration . . .	81,795	100.00	3.23	7.73	12.70	14.22	25.19	20.17	11.10	5.65	0.01
12. Tuticorin Urban Agglomeration . . .	53,816	100.00	2.42	7.64	11.69	13.23	24.23	21.52	13.22	6.04	0.01
13. Cuddalore City	26,918	100.00	2.44	5.72	13.37	13.70	25.39	20.78	12.27	6.32	0.01
14. Dindigul City	35,768	100.00	2.42	6.72	13.68	13.68	26.94	20.71	11.04	4.79	0.02
15. Thanjavur City	36,479	100.00	1.77	4.94	11.96	14.56	27.25	21.67	12.24	5.59	0.02
16. Nagercoil City	38,551	100.00	2.30	7.45	12.07	13.99	25.67	20.40	11.72	6.37	0.03
Non-city Urban—State	1,654,691	100.00	3.43	7.77	12.80	13.82	25.21	19.86	11.28	5.82	0.01

Non-Workers

All persons who have not been treated as workers under the "main activity" in 1971 have been considered as non-workers. The non-workers have been classified under seven broad heads. Persons who are engaged in unpaid domestic functions at home fall under "Household duties". Mainly, the housewives fall under this group. All full-time students or children attending school have been brought under the category "Students". Pensioners, retired persons who have not been re-employed and those who are living on rent or dividends, etc., have been brought under the category of "Retired person or rentier". "Dependents" is yet another non-worker category consisting of infants, aged people and other disabled persons who cannot engage themselves in any work. While beggars, vagrants and independent women without source of income are under one category, convicts in jail, inmate of penal, mental or charitable institutions (even when engaged in some work) have been categorised separately. All other non-workers have also been brought under a residuary category, which includes persons seeking work.

Exact data on the extent of unemployment or the number of job seekers are not available in Census as no such detail has been gathered through the Census individual slip. It was felt by experts that unemployment as well as under-employment are difficult concepts on which reliable data cannot be collected through a time-bound and quick mass enumeration such as the Census count. It may be pointed out that the Planning Commission and the Dantwala Committee on unemployment were of the opinion that the Census should not hazard data collection on unemployment, lest it may ultimately lead to a misleading picture. Experience of the 1961 Census had also shown that Census was not a proper agency to collect reliable data on unemployment as such. Therefore, the 1971 Census did not venture a direct question on unemployment; but the persons who are unemployed and seek employment are expected to fall under a residuary category of non-workers (viz. "Others") and data in respect of such individuals have been provided in two tables under Economic series, viz., B-VIII and B-IX. There may be students pursuing further studies because of non-availability of jobs and such persons would have been categorised as 'students'. Such cases of unemployed may not therefore be reflected in this data. We are all aware that a large number of persons are also engaged in family cultivation or agricultural activities or even in household industry even though their services are not actually needed in such spheres. Such persons may be available for other employment and data on the number of such individuals are not available in Census. Data on under-employment or disguised unemployment are not easy to obtain. There are a number of persons who are well educated and yet are not employed. A special questionaire, viz., Graduate and Technical Personnel card was issued in 1971 Census to all persons who held technical or non-technical degrees or diplomas. The data so collected were mechanically processed and a set of tables have been prepared under 'G' series. Of course, all the cards issued to graduates were not filled in and returned to Census for processing. However, the data yielded by these cards can be said to present a fairly reliable picture on the position of educated unemployed in the State. A total of 158,441 cards were processed and of this Madras City accounted for 53,539 cards, Coimbatore district 17,628 cards, Madurai 13,687 cards and Tiruchirapalli 11,015 cards. Data processed from them have been presented in 12 different tables in Part VII of the 1971 All India publication, and the reader is advised to refer to this volume also which gives data on educated employed classified by various social and economic characteristics.

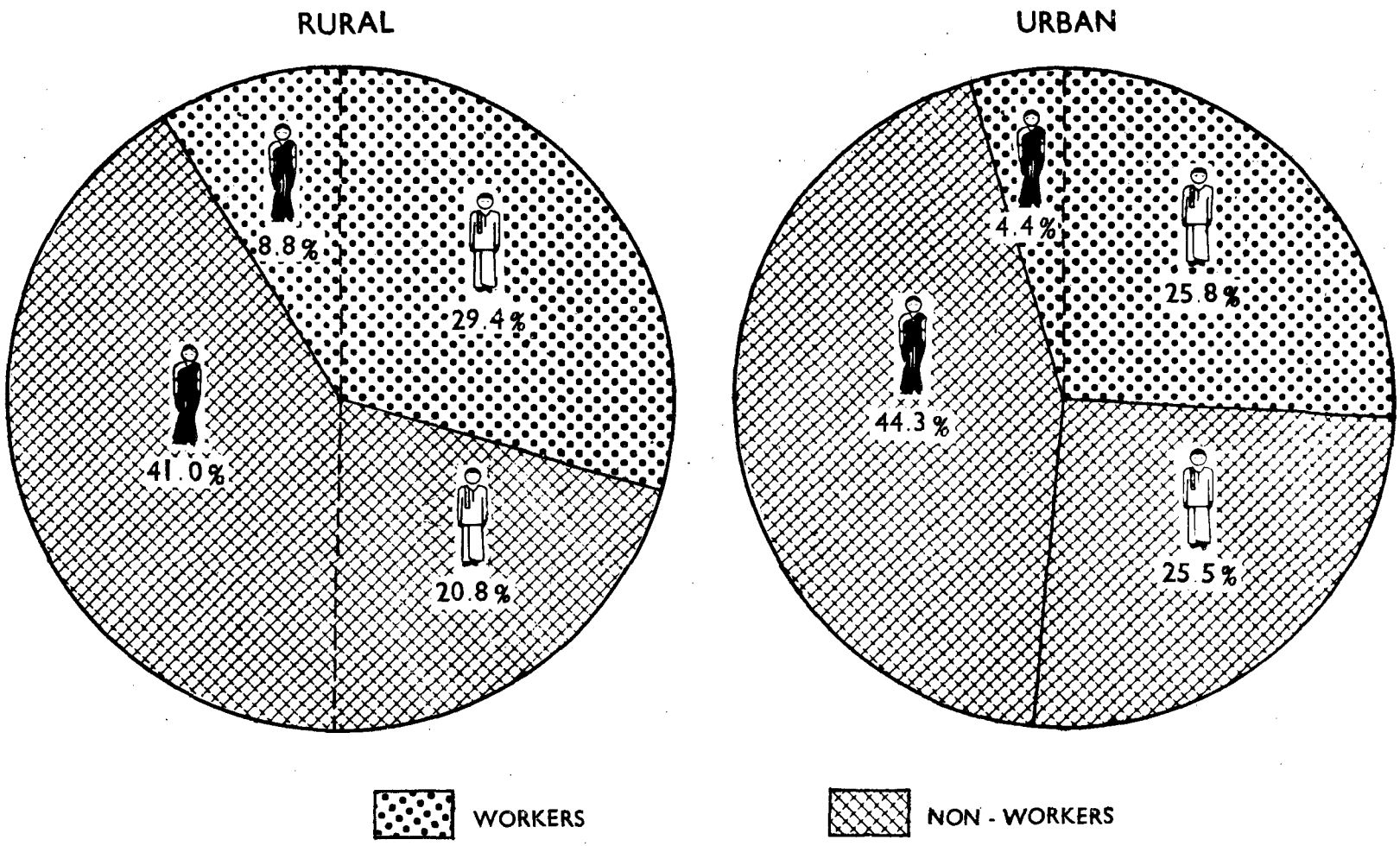
In Tamil Nadu as a whole, a total of 26.5 million persons forming 64.2 per cent of the total population of 41.2 million are not engaged in any economically productive labour as their 'main activity'. While there are only 9.2 million male non-workers (44 per cent of males) female non-workers are large in number, viz., 17.3 million forming 84.9 per cent of total female population.

In the State, we find that 36.9 per cent of all non-workers are engaged in unpaid household duties while another 36.4 per cent are either infants or dependents. Students form 23.3 per cent of all non-working population. Thus, nearly 97 per cent of non-workers are in one of the three above categories. Of the other non-workers, the categories, retired, rentiers, etc. and 'Others' including job seekers are nearly equal, forming 1.6 per cent each of the total non-workers. Beggars/Vagrants or inmates of penal/mental/charitable institutions hardly form one in thousand non-workers.

Let us consider the extent of the distribution of non-workers in the seven categories by sex. Of the 9.2 million male non-workers, a little over half are either infants or dependents. Another 41 per cent of male non-workers are students. These two thus are predominant non-working categories so far as males are concerned. Of the remaining categories, 'Others' has 3.7 per cent of male non-workers. It is obvious that this ratio under 'Others' represents almost that portion of non-workers who are seeking jobs and are available for employment. Among females, 55.5 per cent of non-workers are engaged in household work. It has been customary in our country that women generally engage themselves in household work to look after domestic matters and children. While 29.1 per cent of female non-workers are infants and dependents, another 13.7 per cent are students. The above three non-working categories form a total of 98.3 per cent of female non-workers. The other categories among female non-workers are not significant.

Students form the predominant category of non-workers and account for over 30 per cent of non-workers in Kanniyakumari, Nilgiris and Madras districts. The least proportion of students is noticed in

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX 1971



Dharmapuri (15.3 per cent). The district of South Arcot has also a low student ratio of 17.8 per cent among non-workers.

Thanjavur district has the highest ratio of 400 per 1,000 non-workers under household duties, while Nilgiris has recorded the least ratio of 239 per 1,000 non-workers under this category. The extent of dependents and children among non-working population is the highest, viz., 455 per 1,000 in Dharmapuri followed by Nilgiris and South Arcot with over 400 per 1,000. Under the two categories of 'Retired, Rentiers' etc., and 'Others', Madras has a higher percentage of 2.5 and 3.8 among its non-workers as compared to other districts.

Considering male non-workers alone, it is important to note that Kanniyakumari has nearly half of its non-workers as 'students', (viz; 49.6 per cent). The next highest ratio is in Madras where there are 451 students among every 1,000 non-workers. The highest ratio of male non-workers under 'dependents and infants' is in Dharmapuri (65.4 per cent) and South Arcot (57.9 per cent). These two districts have registered higher male worker ratio than the State average. It is obvious from this that barring infants and old/infirm persons as also students, almost all the other male members in these districts are engaged in some economically productive work or the other.

Among females, a large majority of non-workers fall under 'household duties' in all the districts. The predominantly agricultural districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and South Arcot have very high ratios of female non-workers engaged in household duties. In these districts it is well known that agriculture is the most important avocation, particularly among the rural population and household cultivation is widely prevalent. Women also participate in agricultural work during seasons, particularly in jobs like sowing, transplantation weeding, harvesting, threshing of harvested grain, etc. But, it is said that due to the change in the mode of the economic questions put to the individual (the first question is on the main activity in which a person is engaged and spends most of his time) the participation of women in large numbers in agriculture and allied work has not been netted in the 1971 Census. When we see the figures in the rural areas of these districts, we notice that the ratios under 'household duties' for females is still higher than for all areas of the district put together.

Comparing the distribution of non-workers in the rural and urban areas, we observe that the extent of non-workers under 'household duties' and 'dependents and infants' is more in the rural than in urban areas, for both males and females. It is interesting to see that 25 out of every 1,000 male non-workers in rural areas and 8 out of every 1,000 male non-workers in urban areas fall under the category of 'household duties'. The ratio of student non-workers under main activity is higher in urban when compared with rural areas. The ratio of non-working males under 'Others' is comparatively high in Madras and this obviously refers to the extent of jobless persons (who are more in number in Madras city) seeking employment. It is seen that the ratio of 'Other' non-workers is quite high in the case of males in the urban areas of Chengalpattu district also. This ratio is very high in the case of males than females and this is reflected to a higher degree in the urban areas where the gap in the ratios for males and females is wider in all the districts.

Over 50 per cent of male non-workers are 'students' in the urban areas of Kanniyakumari and Tiruchirapalli districts, which stand first and second in such rates when we consider all the districts of the State. The ratio of students among non-workers is more urban than in rural areas and the awareness of the advantages of education and the availability of more educational facilities should be the chief reasons for this phenomenon. In the case of urban females of Kanniyakumari, we find that one out of every four female non-workers is a student and this is the highest ratio for females, for urban areas of districts. Salem and Dharmapuri have the least ratios in this regard.

Dependents and infants is also an important non-working category, and the ratio of such persons is high among males than among females and is more in rural than in urban areas. About 68 per cent of male non-workers in the rural areas of Dharmapuri district are infants and dependents and this is the highest ratio. Similar ratio for South Arcot is 61.0 per cent. Among females, higher ratio of non-workers as 'infants and dependents' is noticeable in Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts.

Except Nilgiris, in all the other districts, over half of female non-workers in rural areas are attending to householding duties. In the case of urban areas also, all the districts except Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari have over 50 per cent of their female non-workers under 'household duties'. The highest ratio of female non-workers under 'household duties' is in Thanjavur district where 59.9 per cent in rural areas and 55.9 per cent in urban areas fall under this category. Statements IX-24 and IX-25 may be seen for variation in the rural and urban distributions of non-workers among males and females.

The age distribution of non-workers is also an interesting characteristic. Over half of the non-working population of 26.5 million in the State are below 14 years and nearly 65 per cent are below 20 years. Among males, 80.5 per cent of non-workers belong to the age-group 0-14 and among females 43.2 per cent are in this age-group.

STATEMENT IX-23

Distribution of Non-Workers by their main activity

Total Population

State/District	Persons Males Females	Total Non-Workers	Total	Proportion per 1,000 of non-workers						
				Students	Household duties	Dependends and infants	Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	Beggers, Vagrants etc,	Inmates of penals, mental & charitable institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TAMIL NADU	P	26,457,201	1,000	233	369	364	16	1	1	16
	M	9,160,956	1,000	413	19	503	25	1	2	37
	F	17,296,245	1,000	137	555	291	11	1	N	5
Madras	P	1,773,070	1,000	303	323	309	25	N	2	38
	M	660,362	1,000	451	6	398	54	N	4	87
	F	1,112,708	1,000	215	511	257	7	N	1	9
Chengalpattu	P	1,926,844	1,000	225	365	375	13	1	1	20
	M	678,873	1,000	397	32	496	24	2	2	47
	F	1,247,971	1,000	131	546	309	8	1	N	5
North Arcot	P	2,422,628	1,000	226	367	383	12	1	1	10
	M	842,766	1,000	417	17	519	19	2	2	24
	F	1,579,862	1,000	123	554	310	9	1	N	3
South Arcot	P	2,362,560	1,000	178	394	404	12	1	N	11
	M	789,694	1,000	352	27	579	16	1	1	24
	F	1,572,866	1,000	91	578	316	10	1	N	4
Dharmapuri	P	1,066,897	1,000	153	371	455	12	1	N	8
	M	357,158	1,000	298	17	654	15	1	1	14
	F	709,739	1,000	80	550	355	10	1	N	4
Salem	P	1,810,337	1,000	210	381	374	20	1	1	13
	M	614,647	1,000	388	16	539	26	1	2	28
	F	1,195,690	1,000	119	569	290	17	N	N	5
Coimbatore	P	2,586,718	1,000	235	371	353	21	1	1	18
	M	886,152	1,000	417	15	495	30	2	2	39
	F	1,700,566	1,000	140	557	279	17	1	N	6
Nilgiris	P	302,202	1,000	310	239	419	10	1	1	20
	M	124,899	1,000	433	15	496	16	1	1	38
	F	177,303	1,000	223	396	366	7	1	1	6
Madurai	P	2,484,259	1,000	240	352	370	18	1	1	18
	M	875,807	1,000	414	13	506	25	1	2	39
	F	1,608,452	1,000	145	538	296	14	N	N	7
Tiruchirapalli	P	2,422,947	1,000	236	394	341	14	1	1	13
	M	811,356	1,000	437	25	483	23	1	2	29
	F	1,611,591	1,000	135	579	270	10	1	1	4
Thanjavur	P	2,557,823	1,000	230	400	345	10	1	1	13
	M	857,445	1,000	432	23	490	19	3	1	32
	F	1,700,378	1,000	128	591	271	6	1	N	3
Ramanathapuram	P	1,839,682	1,000	233	373	364	14	1	N	15
	M	638,959	1,000	424	19	502	20	1	N	34
	F	1,200,903	1,000	132	561	291	11	N	N	5
Tirunelveli	P	2,028,999	1,000	253	354	355	19	1	1	17
	M	716,594	1,000	431	18	482	28	1	2	38
	F	1,312,405	1,000	155	538	286	14	1	N	6
Kanniyakumari	P	872,055	1,000	317	337	310	11	1	N	24
	M	306,244	1,000	496	13	422	20	1	N	48
	F	565,811	1,000	220	512	250	6	1	N	11

N-Negligible figures

STATEMENT IX-24

Distribution of non-workers by their main activity

Rural Population

State/District	Persons Males Females	Total non-Workers	Total	Proportion per 1,000 of non-workers						
				Students	Household duties	Dependents and infants	Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	Beggars, Vagrants, etc.	Inmates of penal, mental & charitable Institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TAMIL NADU .	P	17,761,052	1,000	201	385	391	13	1	N	9
	M	5,984,765	1,000	386	25	552	16	1	1	19
	F	11,776,287	1,000	108	568	309	11	1	N	3
Chengalpattu . .	P	1,212,275	1,000	196	379	406	9	1	N	9
	M	415 651	1,000	373	47	544	13	1	N	22
	F	796,624	1,000	103	553	333	8	1	N	2
North Arcot . .	P	1,865,675	1,000	209	374	399	11	1	N	6
	M	642,891	1,000	405	20	546	14	2	N	13
	F	1,222,784	1,000	106	560	323	9	N	N	2
South Arcot . .	P	1,989,812	1,000	157	404	419	11	1	1	7
	M	653,487	1,000	328	31	610	12	1	1	17
	F	1,336,325	1,000	73	586	326	11	1	N	3
Dharmapuri . .	P	964,524	1,000	140	375	467	11	1	N	6
	M	320,059	1,000	282	18	676	13	1	N	10
	F	644,465	1,000	70	552	363	10	1	N	4
Salem . . .	P	1,287,902	1,000	184	394	391	21	1	N	9
	M	429,693	1,000	361	20	574	24	1	1	19
	F	858,209	1,000	96	581	300	19	N	N	4
Coimbatore . .	P	1,567,292	1,000	194	394	384	20	1	N	7
	M	514,854	1,000	384	19	555	23	2	1	16
	F	1,052,438	1,000	101	577	301	18	1	N	2
Nilgiris . . .	P	148,032	1,000	295	230	452	6	1	..	16
	M	62,678	1,000	415	18	524	9	1	..	33
	F	85,354	1,000	207	386	399	4	N	..	4
Madurai . .	P	1,556,939	1,000	200	366	410	15	N	N	9
	M	535,863	1,000	377	17	570	16	1	1	18
	F	1,021,076	1,000	108	549	326	14	N	N	3
Tiruchirpalli . .	P	1,814,344	1,000	208	407	364	12	1	1	7
	M	592,261	1,000	412	31	525	15	1	1	15
	F	1,222,083	1,000	109	590	286	10	1	1	3
Thanjavur . .	P	1,981,323	1,000	211	411	360	7	1	1	9
	M	653,067	1,000	416	28	520	11	2	1	22
	F	1,328,256	1,000	110	599	282	5	1	N	3
Ramanathapuram .	P	1,327,818	1,000	206	387	386	12	N	N	9
	M	451,169	1,000	396	24	542	14	1	N	23
	F	876,649	1,000	108	573	306	10	N	N	3
Tirunelveli . .	P	1,322,145	1,000	236	357	378	17	1	N	11
	M	461,601	1,000	413	20	520	22	1	1	23
	F	860,544	1,000	141	538	303	14	N	N	4
Kanniyakumari .	P	722,971	1,000	310	341	316	9	1	N	23
	M	251,491	1,000	491	14	432	16	1	N	46
	F	471,480	1,000	214	515	254	6	1	N	10

N— Negligible figures

STATEMENT IX-25

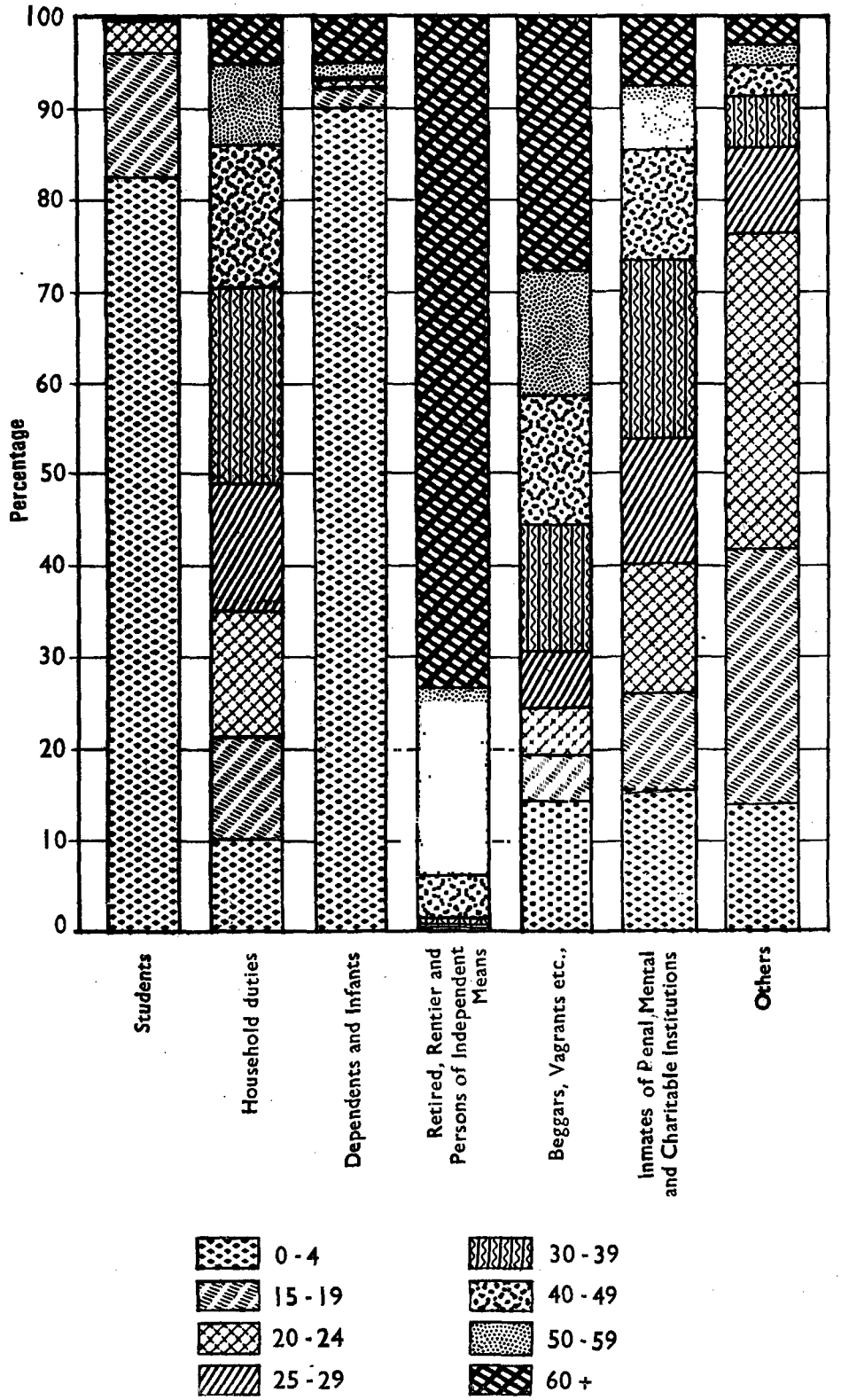
Distribution of non-workers by their main activity

Urban Population

State/District	Persons Males Females	Total Non-Workers	Total	Proportion per 1,000 of non-workers						
				Students	House-hold duties	Depen-dents and in-fants	Retired, rentier and per-sons of inde-pendent means	Beggars, vagrants, etc.	Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institu-tions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TAMIL NADU .	P	8,696,149	1,000	297	337	310	22	1	1	32
	M	3,176,191	1,000	464	8	411	41	2	4	70
	F	5,519,958	1,000	201	526	252	10	1	N	10
Madras . . .	P	1,773,070	1,000	303	323	309	25	N	2	38
	M	660,362	1,000	451	6	398	54	N	4	37
	F	1,112,708	1,000	215	511	257	7	N	1	9
Chengalpattu . .	P	714,569	1,000	275	341	323	20	1	2	38
	M	263,222	1,000	436	9	421	42	2	5	85
	F	451,347	1,000	181	535	265	8	1	N	10
North Arcot . .	P	556,953	1,000	281	343	327	19	1	4	25
	M	199,875	1,000	457	6	432	35	2	10	58
	F	357,078	1,000	183	532	268	9	1	1	6
South Arcot . .	P	372,748	1,000	292	339	322	17	2	N	28
	M	136,207	1,000	466	8	430	33	2	1	60
	F	236,541	1,000	192	530	260	8	1	N	9
Dharmapuri . .	P	102,373	1,000	271	338	346	17	1	1	26
	M	37,099	1,000	432	7	470	29	1	2	59
	F	65,274	1,000	180	526	276	9	1	N	8
Salem . . .	P	522,435	1,000	274	351	332	18	1	2	22
	M	184,954	1,000	449	8	457	30	2	5	49
	F	337,481	1,000	178	539	263	12	N	N	8
Coimbatore . .	P	1,019,426	1,000	298	336	306	23	1	2	34
	M	371,298	1,000	462	9	413	39	2	5	70
	F	648,128	1,000	205	523	244	14	1	N	13
Nilgiris . . .	P	154,170	1,000	324	247	389	15	1	2	22
	M	62,221	1,000	452	12	467	23	1	2	43
	F	91,949	1,000	239	405	336	9	1	1	9
Madurai . .	P	927,320	1,000	307	331	303	23	1	1	34
	M	339,944	1,000	473	8	404	39	2	3	71
	F	587,376	1,000	210	519	244	14	1	N	12
Tiruchirapalli . .	P	608,603	1,000	321	352	273	22	1	1	30
	M	219,095	1,000	506	9	369	45	1	3	67
	F	389,508	1,000	216	545	219	9	1	N	10
Thanjavur . .	P	576,500	1,000	294	364	291	21	2	1	27
	M	204,378	1,000	481	9	397	43	4	3	63
	F	372,122	1,000	191	559	232	9	1	1	7
Ramanathapuram .	P	512,044	1,000	305	338	307	21	1	N	28
	M	187,790	1,000	491	9	406	32	2	N	60
	F	324,254	1,000	196	529	250	14	1	N	10
Tirunelveli . .	P	706,854	1,000	284	349	311	23	1	2	30
	M	254,993	1,000	463	14	414	38	2	4	65
	F	451,861	1,000	183	538	254	14	1	N	10
Kanniyakumari .	P	149,084	1,000	349	315	283	20	1	1	31
	M	54,753	1,000	520	7	373	39	2	1	58
	F	94,331	1,000	250	493	231	9	1	N	16

N—Negligible figures.

DISTRIBUTION OF NON - WORKERS BY BROAD AGE GROUPS 1971



While male non-workers are not in large proportions in the age-groups 25-29, 30-39, 40-49 and 50-59 we notice that among females the ratios are more in these age-groups. Leaving the age-group of 0-14 from consideration, we see that 12.1 per cent under 30-39 age-group and 8.6 per cent under 40-49 age-group are non-workers among females. Smaller ratios of about 8 per cent of female non-workers under each of the age-groups 20-24 and 25-29 and about 6 per cent in the older age-groups of 50-59 and 60+ are noteworthy.

Distribution of non-workers in different broad age-groups for the various non-working categories also presents some interesting features and this is shown in Statement IX-26. Nearly 96.9 per cent of the students as returned in Census are aged below 20 years and 82.6 per cent are below 15 years. While among males 16.4 per cent and 3.8 per cent of students also fall in age-groups 15-19 and 20-24, among females the percentages in these age-groups are only 10.8 and 1.5 respectively.

Under the non-worker category 'household duties', there are 9.8 million persons in the State, of whom 9.6 million are females. There are 173,413 male non-workers with main activity as 'household duties', and 55 per cent of them are of 0-14 ages. It is apparent from this information that among males only the younger persons are engaged for looking after household duties. Females of all ages, particularly in the middle ages are engaged in domestic work as main activity without any other economically productive work. Of all the female non-workers in this category, 21.7 per cent are in 30-39 age-group and 15.1 per cent are in 40-49 ages. Over 10 per cent of such females are also in each of the age-groups of 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. The ratio increases from 9.3 per cent in 0-14 ages, through the next three five year age-groups, to the maximum of 21.7 in 30-39 and declines in the subsequent two 10 year age-groups. While females of younger ages engaged in household duties are fewer in number, most of the married women (*i.e.*, from the ages 15-19 onwards) are housewives, attending to household functions.

Nearly 90 per cent of non-workers falling under 'infants and dependents' belong to 0-14 ages. There are 9.6 million infants and dependents in the State as a whole. In the old ages of 60 and above, nearly 5 per cent of the dependents are found. In this old age-group, 6.4 per cent of dependents are found among females while only 3.7 per cent are among males. A small proportion of about 2 per cent of dependents has also been returned under 15-19 age-group. The extent of dependents in other age-groups is negligible and it can be presumed that only disabled, crippled, blind, deaf-dumb and similar physically handicapped and mentally deranged people would fall under this category of dependents in these working age-groups. Over seventy per cent of those under 'retired, rentier and persons of independent means' are 60 years and above, and this is to be expected. While about 20 per cent of such persons fall under 50-59 age-group, another five per cent are in 40-49 age-group. There are a little over four lakhs of persons under this category of 'retired, rentiers' etc. Beggars, vagrants, etc., form another category and in this a little over one-fourths of the total individuals belong to the older age-group of 60 years and over. The other important age-groups for non-workers of this category are 0-14, as also 30-39, 40-49 and 50-59. The youthful age-groups of 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 have lower ratios (of less than 10 per cent) of beggars etc. There are 23,150 beggars and vagrants in the State as per 1971 Census, of which 13,281 are males and 9,869 are females. Under the category of 'inmates of panel, mental and charitable institutions', there are 20,257 persons and 16,010 out of them are males. The important and prominent age-groups in this category are 30-39 and 0-14. The high percentage of such persons in young ages may relate to juvenile delinquents and others in borstal schools and similar institutions. Under the last non-worker category 'others' which is expected to include most of the persons seeking employment, there are 429,342 persons among whom are 337,767 males. The prominent age-groups under this category are 20-24 and 15-19 in which nearly 60 per cent of all the individuals fall.

There are variations between the rural and urban distributions of non-workers in age-groups as shown in Statements IX-27 and IX-28. The important differences are that, in the case of students, a greater ratio is found in 15-19 age-group in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The availability of facilities for pursuing collegiate and higher education in the urban centres and the capacity of the urban dwellers to send their wards for such education may be attributed as some of the causes for this phenomenon. The number of persons under the categories 'inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions' and 'others' are more in urban than in rural areas. Persons seeking employment who form bulk of the category 'others' are generally larger in number in urban areas. There are 276,391 such persons in urban areas of the State as against 152,951 persons in the rural areas.

From the Census data on non-workers, it would appear as if that the problem of unemployment is not a formidable one and that the extent of persons in search of jobs is very small in the State. But as earlier pointed out, the extent of under-employed or persons in seasonal employment are not fully reflected in the Census data and thus the data have to be viewed in the light of this limitation.

STATEMENT IX-26

Distribution of Non-workers by broad age-groups

Total Population

Category of Non-Workers	Persons Males Females	Total Non-workers	Proportion per 1,000 of Non-workers in age-groups									
			All ages	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Non-Workers	P	26,457,201	1,000	561	86	65	54	82	58	42	52	N
	M	9,160,956	1,000	805	91	36	7	6	6	10	39	N
	F	17,296,245	1,000	432	84	81	79	121	86	59	58	N
Students	P	6,159,215	1,000	826	143	29	2	N	N	N	N	N
	M	3,784,594	1,000	795	164	38	3	N	N	N	N	N
	F	2,374,621	1,000	876	108	15	1	N	N	N	N	N
Household Duties	P	9,776,290	1,000	101	113	136	139	214	149	92	56	N
	M	173,413	1,000	549	163	77	38	52	39	31	51	N
	F	9,592,877	1,000	93	112	137	141	217	151	93	56	N
Dependents and Infants . . .	P	9,646,181	1,000	902	18	7	2	3	4	13	51	N
	M	4,610,849	1,000	917	20	9	3	3	4	7	37	N
	F	5,035,332	1,000	889	17	4	1	2	5	18	64	N
Retired, rentier and Persons of independent means	P	412,766	1,000	1	1	1	2	11	49	202	733	N
	M	225,042	1,000	1	1	2	2	14	49	188	743	N
	F	187,724	1,000	1	N	1	1	8	48	220	721	N
Beggars, Vagrants, etc., . . .	P	23,150	1,000	145	51	48	64	137	142	138	275	N
	M	13,281	1,000	130	54	41	57	136	165	160	257	..
	F	9,869	1,000	164	47	58	73	138	111	109	299	..
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable and charitable institutions	P	20,257	1,000	159	103	142	135	196	119	71	75	..
	M	16,010	1,000	131	99	152	150	211	128	70	59	..
	F	4,247	1,000	264	120	104	79	140	86	75	132	..
Others	P	429,342	1,000	140	279	345	92	58	35	21	30	N
	M	337,767	1,000	108	265	369	106	69	40	21	22	N
	F	91,575	1,000	255	333	258	40	17	15	23	59	..

N—Negligible figures.

A.N.S. —Age not stated.

STATEMENT IX-27

Distribution of Non-workers by broad age-groups

Rural Population

Category of non-workers	Persons Males Females	Total Non-workers	Proportion per 1,000 of non-workers in age-groups									
			All ages	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Non-Workers	P	17,761,052	1,000	580	75	57	53	82	59	43	51	N
	M	5,984,765	1,000	851	73	22	5	4	4	6	35	N
	F	11,776,287	1,000	443	76	75	77	121	87	61	60	N
Students	P	3,577,044	1,000	859	118	21	1	N	N	N	1	N
	M	2,309,692	1,000	828	144	26	2	N	N	N	N	N
	F	1,267,352	1,000	917	72	11	N	N	N	N	N	N
Household duties	P	6,836,475	1,000	122	113	125	134	208	148	93	57	N
	M	147,066	1,000	601	155	69	33	43	32	24	43	..
	F	6,689,409	1,000	111	112	127	135	212	151	95	57	N
Dependents and infants	P	6,950,075	1,000	915	15	4	1	2	3	11	49	N
	M	3,306,247	1,000	929	17	6	2	2	3	5	36	N
	F	3,643,828	1,000	903	12	3	1	1	3	16	61	N
Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	P	224,411	1,000	N	1	2	2	9	40	180	766	N
	M	94,366	1,000	1	1	2	2	14	42	136	802	..
	F	130,045	1,000	N	N	1	1	5	39	213	741	N
Beggars, Vagrants, etc,	P	14,034	1,000	146	53	45	72	130	119	134	300	1
	M	7,513	1,000	139	53	35	69	137	147	159	261	..
	F	6,521	1,000	155	52	57	75	123	87	106	344	1
Inmates of Penal, mental and charitable institutions	P	6,062	1,000	335	122	99	81	133	96	64	70	..
	M	4,080	1,000	304	110	120	98	152	103	54	59	..
	F	1,982	1,000	399	146	55	45	96	81	86	92	..
Others	P	152,951	1,000	207	248	330	85	41	24	20	45	N
	M	115,801	1,000	157	244	374	101	50	27	18	29	N
	F	37,150	1,000	363	261	193	35	11	13	29	95	..

N—Negligible figures.

A.N.S—Age not stated.

STATEMENT IX-28

Distribution of Non-workers by broad age-groups

Urban Population

Category of Non-Workers	Persons Males Females	Total Non-workers	Proportion per 1,000 of Non-workers in age-groups									
			All ages	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Non-workers	P	8,696,149	1,000	523	108	82	57	81	56	41	52	N
	M	3,176,191	1,000	718	124	61	13	10	9	17	48	N
	F	5,519,958	1,000	410	100	94	83	121	83	55	54	N
Students	P	2,582,171	1,000	780	176	41	3	N	N	N	N	N
	M	1,474,902	1,000	743	196	57	4	N	N	N	N	N
	F	1,107,269	1,000	829	151	19	1	N	N	N	N	N
Household duties	P	2,929,815	1,000	53	112	161	153	227	151	87	56	N
	M	26,347	1,000	262	209	123	68	106	78	64	90	N
	F	2,903,468	1,000	51	111	162	154	228	152	87	55	N
Dependents and Infants	P	2,696,106	1,000	870	28	13	4	4	7	19	55	N
	M	1,304,602	1,000	886	28	18	6	5	6	11	40	N
	F	1,391,504	1,000	854	27	9	3	4	8	25	70	N
Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	P	188,355	1,000	1	1	2	2	14	59	228	693	N
	M	130,676	1,000	1	1	2	2	14	55	225	700	N
	F	57,679	1,000	1	1	1	2	13	69	235	678	..
Beggars, Vagrants, etc.	P	9,116	1,000	143	48	54	50	146	177	145	237	..
	M	5,768	1,000	120	55	49	40	134	188	162	252	..
	F	3,348	1,000	182	36	61	69	167	158	115	212	..
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	P	14,195	1,000	84	95	160	158	223	129	74	77	..
	M	11,930	1,000	72	95	162	168	232	137	75	59	..
	F	2,265	1,000	146	97	146	108	179	90	66	168	..
Others	P	276,391	1,000	102	297	353	95	68	41	22	22	N
	M	221,966	1,000	83	275	366	108	79	47	23	19	N
	F	54,425	1,000	181	383	303	43	22	16	18	34	..

N—Negligible figures.

A.N.S—Age not stated.

EXTRACTS FROM 'INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP FOR THE 1971 CENSUS'.

Question 16: *Main Activity*

78. Every person will be asked what his main activity is, that is, how he engages himself mostly. For the purpose of this question, all persons will get themselves divided into two broad streams of main activity namely, (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly.

79. 'Worker' defined: A 'worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

80. Reference periods: The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this has been returned as his main activity, the person will be categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike etc., the person should be treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages should be considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it, is not be treated as engaged in work.

81. There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry, etc. A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year. Care must be taken to see that the main activity is properly ascertained in such cases. For example, a person's main activity may be agricultural labour and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugar-cane factory labourer or as a road cooly. He should be categorised for his main activity as agricultural labourer only as returned by him as he engages himself mostly in that work and the other work should be treated as his subsidiary work.

82. A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full-time worker should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school etc., he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly.

83. A person who merely receives an income such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged in some economic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual.

Q. 16 (*a*) *Broad Category* (*i*) *Worker* (*C, AL, HHI, OW*) (*ii*) *Non-worker* (*H, ST, R, D, B, I, O*).

84. The main activity returned by the person will entitle him to be categorised either as a worker in 16 (a) (i) or as a non-worker under 16 (a) (ii).

16(*a*) (*i*) *Worker* (*C, AL, HHI, OW*)

85. Where the main activity of a person qualifies him to be treated as a worker he should be further categorised according to the type of work and one of the appropriate abbreviations indicated against this question should be entered in the box provided for the purpose. If the person is not engaged in any economic activity an 'X' should be noted in the box. The abbreviations to be used for workers are explained below:

C. CULTIVATOR

86. For a person who returns his main activity as working as a cultivator, the abbreviation 'C' should be used.

87. Definition of Cultivator: For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Government or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share.

88. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc. and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, etc., and other crops such as sugar-cane, groundnuts, tapioca, etc., and does not include fruit-growing, vegetable-growing or keeping orchards or grooves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

89. A person who merely owns land but has given out 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 (Agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

AL: AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

90. A person who returns his main activity as engaged as agricultural labourer, the abb.eviation 'AL' should be used in the box.

91. Definition of an Agricultural Labourer: A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He has no risk in the cultivation but be merely works in another person's land for wages. The labourer could have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

H.H.I.: HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

92. For a person who returns his main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles of goods such as, say, handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, bidi rolling, pottery manufacturer, bicycle repairing, blackmithy, tailoring etc. it has to be ascertained if it is a household industry, and if so, it should be indicated by the abbreviation 'HHI' in the box.

93. Definition of a Household Industry: A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

94. The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion should apply to urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a household industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live.

95. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, waterman, dhobi, astrologer etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of household. A list of a few typical Household Industries is appended to these instructions.

96. Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a petty 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 as an employee and record as per instructions given above.

OW: OTHER WORKERS

97. If a person gives his main activity as engaged in any other work which is not cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry, this may be indicated by merely noting 'OW' in the box. The type of workers that may come under the 'Other Workers' category are factory workers, those working in trade or transport, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, mining workers, political or social workers building labourers etc., etc. In effect, all types of economic activity not covered by cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry will come under this residual category. Workers engaged in plantation or forestry should not be treated as cultivators or agricultural labourers but as 'Other workers'.

98. Further details pertaining to this 'Other' category of workers, as also those engaged in household industry, will be recorded in the subsequent sub-parts (b) to (f) of question 16.

16 *(a) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)*

99. As was stated earlier, question 16 is intended to ascertain the main activity of every individual whether he or she is economically active or not. While 16 (a) (i) helps to broadly categorise all those who have returned some work as their main activity, 16 (a) will help to categorise those whose main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work, but are basically non-workers. These may be categorised under seven broad heads whose abbreviations are indicated against this question. The appropriate abbreviation will have to be entered in the box provided. The abbreviations are explained below:

H. HOUSEHOLD DUTIES

100. This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole-time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H'. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engages one-self in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale etc., that economic activity will be covered as secondary work under question 17. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop etc., and also attends to household

duties, obviously her main activity will be the economic activity in which she is mostly engaged in and should not be categorised as 'H' for her main activity in this question. She should have been treated basically as a worker and her main economic activity should have been recorded against 16(a) (i).

ST: STUDENT

101. This refers to those whose main activity is returned as a student. This will cover all full-time students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full-time worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarily as students, if that is their main activity. 'ST' should be entered in the box. The other economic activity, if any, that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 as secondary work.

R: RETIRED PERSON OR A RENTIER

102. A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work *i.e.*, not employed again in some full-time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in business, trade, etc., or a person who is a rentier or 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, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted in the box for a person coming under this category.

D: DEPENDENT

103. This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under 'H' for her main activity rather than 'D'.

Dependents will include all non-workers even if able-bodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categorised of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent.

B: BEGGARS ETC.

104. This will cover beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

I. INSTITUTION

105. This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable-growing etc., in such institutions. An under-trial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

O: OTHER NON-WORKERS

106. This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work, they should be noted as 'O' in the box. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work, will come under this category. If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category.

107. If the main activity of the person who is enumerated does not qualify a person to be treated as a worker and he does not fall under any of the four broad categories of workers covered by 16 (a) (i) and an 'X' has been put in the box against that question then he must necessarily be categorised under any one of the seven broad types of non-workers and the appropriate abbreviation entered in the box opposite to question 16(a)(ii). Conversely if a person has already been treated as a worker and his main activity has been indicated in the box against question 16(a)(i), then question 16 (a) (ii) will not apply to the person and an 'X' should be put in the box against question 16(a) (ii). Thus 16 (a) (i) and 16 (a) (ii) are mutually exclusive.

Q. 16 (*b*) *to* 16 (*f*)

108. These sub-parts of question 16 will have to be filled only to describe the details of the household industry or other work indicated against question 16 (a) (i). If the main activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against 16 (a) (i), there is no need to give the details of the cultivation or agricultural labour in these subsections.

109. Similarly, if the main activity of an individual has been returned as a non-worker against 16(a) (ii), sub-sections (b) to (f) will not apply and a 'X' may be put right across all these questions.

Q. 16 (*b*): *Place of work* (*Name of village/town*)

110. Ascertain from each person who is already taken as a worker other than in cultivation or agricultural labour *i.e.* question 16 (a) (i) has been answered as HHI or OW, the village or town where he or she works. If the place of work is the same as the village or town of enumeration write 'PL'. In all other cases you should write the name of the place fully. If a person has no fixed place of work such as, say, a travelling vendor of vegetables or a pedlar or a rickshaw pullar who may go from one village or town to another, note 'No fixed place of work'. If he works in one particular town or village that should be noted.

Q. 16 (*c*): *Name of Establishment*

111. This question and the subsequent sub-sections of question 16 need not be answered for cultivators and agricultural labourers who are already noted as 'C' or 'AL' against question (16) (a) (i).

Record here the exact name of the factory, firm, work-shop, business house, company, shop, office, etc. and, in respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, etc. If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, say, in the case of a household industry like hand pounding of rice, gur making, bee keeping, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy, etc., note 'No particular name'.

Q. 16 (*d*): *Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service*

112. The answer to this question will have to be adequately precise to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock, etc., (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying (iii) Manufacturing (iv) Construction (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply (vi) Transport and Communications (vii) Trade and Commerce (viii) Professions and Services. Full details of the type of industry, trade-profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, substantial description of various economic activities are furnished in a list given separately, categorised under certain broad classifications. This list is not exhaustive. You shall have to describe the nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service whatever it is, in as precise a detail as possible.

Q. 16 (*c*): *Description of work*

113. This question has to be filled up for all persons for whom the main activity is shown as 'HHI' or 'OW' in question 16 (a) (i) and for whom you should have also to answer the other sub-sections of question 16. Under this question, the description of the actual work that the person enumerated is doing to be recorded irrespective of which type of industry, trade, profession or service he may be working and which is already recorded under question 16 (d). His actual work should also be given in sufficient detail. If for example a person is merely recorded as say, clerk with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him as to the type of work he does. He may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book keeping or accounting. Similarly if a person were merely to be recorded as a mechanic, it will not help to determine what type of mechanic—electrical mechanic, or a motor mechanic or a locomotive mechanic, etc., he is. The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question.

114. To guide you in answering question 16 (e), the types of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given separately. This is by no means exhaustive. This just illustrates the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against question 16 (e).

115. It has been found in the past that substantial number of persons are recorded merely as general labourers. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work he is mostly engaged as a labourer such as, say, a road coolie, a loader or unloader at a market, a construction labourer, etc.

116. For those in Military service it is enough if it is merely noted as 'in the service of the Central Government'. Other details need not be given.

General

117. There need be no confusion as to the scope of 16 (d) and 16 (e), 16 (d) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service *i.e.*, the field of economic activity in which a person is engaged in work and 16 (e) represents the occupation or the actual work that the person does in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he is engaged. Thus, for example the answer to question 16 (d) may be say Cotton Textile manufacture and the answer to question 16 (e) may be Chemical Engineer in that industry or a clerk or an accountant in that industry or a labourer in that industry or a truck driver or the managing director of that industry and so on. Similarly in question 16 (d) the nature of service may be some department of the State Government Service and in question 16 (e) the description of work may be a clerk or an accountant, a Director of the Department, jeep driver in the Department, etc., etc. Again say, against question 16 (d) the answer may be private medical practice and in 16 (e) may cover orthopaedic surgeon, or nurse or a sweeper etc., working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home. The sample answers furnished in the specimens, the Industrial and Occupational lists and the instructions given by your superior Census Officers may help you to clear any doubts you may have in your mind regarding the scope of questions relating to Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service covered by question 16 (d) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated covered by question 16 (e).

Q. 16 (*f*): *Class of Worker*

118. For a person who is:

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in question 16 (e), write ER

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in question 16 (e) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind, write EE

(iii) a Single Worker, that is who is doing his work described in question 16 (a) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work is members of co-operatives write SW

(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16 (e) in a family enterprise alongwith other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind write FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in questions 16(d) and 16(e) put an 'X' in this question also.

Explanation

119. An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in question 16 (e). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in business mentioned in question 16 (e). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is 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.

120. An Employee is a persons who usually works under some 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.

121. A Single Worker for the purpose of question 16(f) is a person who works by himself. He is not employed by anyone 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 producer's co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

122. A family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of Dhobies where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. 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.

123. Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

124. In the case of persons engaged in household industry *i.e.*, in the case of persons for whom the answer to question 16 (a) (i) is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers *viz.*, Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There will be no Employer. Household industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself or/and other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head alongwith the members of the household is working in a household industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family Workers'. If the head alone is working with the assistance of hired worker(s) whose role would be secondary as indicated above, he would be treated as a 'single worker'.

Q. 17: *Secondary Work*

125. This question should be asked of every person whether he has returned some work as his main activity against 16 (a) (i) or had returned himself under any of the basically non-working categories against question 16 (a) (ii). As was noted earlier 16 (a) (ii) will cover cases like persons performing household duties or students who may not be engaged in any other economically productive work at all, as also those who though basically are performing household duties or students etc., for the purpose of their main activity, still participated in some other economic activity such as helping the household in several items of work, as in cultivation or in household industry or in looking after the cattle, in attending to family business etc., but not to the extent as a full-time worker. Such participation will be considered as secondary work of these persons.

126. Ask of each person if, besides what he had already returned as his/her main activity against question 16(a) (i) or 16(a) (ii), he/she participated in any secondary work. A number of unpaid family workers participating in the household enterprises, who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under question 16 (a) (ii) for their main activity will be netted here for their economic activity which is subsidiary. Mere rendering of service for ones own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a housewife, even if she may work much more than a paid servant, in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purpose of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loin loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless the products are sold and the household derives as income. Participation in work that goes to augment the income

of the household will only be treated as economic activity. A boy whose main activity is shown as a student under 16 (a) (ii), can have the secondary work of say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, whose main activity is shown as 'ST' under 16 (a) (ii), also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loin loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any secondary work. Secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economic activity even if marginal in addition to whatever is the main activity under question 16. A person whose main activity is shown as, say, a clerk in a Government Office or a teacher under question 16, also attends to some cultivation by his direct supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as secondary work under question 17. A person's main activity may be cultivation in question 16 and his subsidiary activity money lending in question 17. Again main activity may be agricultural labouret and subsidiary work sugar factory labourer and so on and so forth.

127. The instructions for the usage of abbreviations in categorising workers under 16 (a) (i) and filling in the details under 16 (b) to (f) will apply *mutatis mutandis* to question 17 (a) to (f), except that while question 16 (a) (i) will cover the main work, Q. 17(a) is intended to cover secondary work which may be possibly part-time. It may also be noted that the non-working categories of activity will not be reported as secondary work under question 17."

CHAPTER X

MIGRATION

Introduction

The prominent facts responsible for the increase or decrease of population at any time are the natural growth and migration. Migration may either be a permanent or temporary one, which may be due to various causes like physical, social, economical and also political. On the whole we can be sure that Migration plays a vital role in the growth of population.

Migration consists of two elements; an act of separation from one place and an addition to another. Migration does not arise of its own. It is influenced by a complex of dis-satisfactions and aspirations, situation and opportunities which are reflected in their histories and the characteristics of the migration.

India is fortunate in having a long history of Censuses dating back to 1872. Statistics of migration in Indian Census were being traditionally collected with reference to the place of birth alone since the first census of 1881 and this practice continued upto and including 1961 Census. In 1961 Census, in addition to the birth place information on each person counted was also asked as to whether he/she was born in a village/town and the duration of his/her residence at the place of enumeration. The inclusion of the rural/urban origin in the 1961 Census has been highly commended but such a classification has the drawback of referring to the type of origin being the rural or urban at the time of Census rather than at the time of Migration. In 1971 Census there has been a significant improvement by introducing the concept of "last residence" along with the "birth place" for eliciting detailed information in migration pattern.

Questions and instructions

Data on migration in 1961 Census was collected with reference to the following questions on the individual slip

(a) Birth Place

(b) Whether born in village or town

(c) Duration of residence if born elsewhere

The scope of data on migration was further expanded in 1971 Census and the answer to following questions were also elicited from each individual.

I. *Birth Place*

(a) Place of birth

(b) Rural/Urban

(c) District

(d) State/Country

II. *Last residence*:

(a) Place of last residence

(b) Rural/Urban

(c) District

(d) State/Country

III. *Duration of Last residence at the village/town of enumeration.*

In Question No. II Last residence and III—Duration of last residence at village/town of enumeration have been introduced for the first time in 1971 Census. The questions on Birth place data in 1971 Census have been made more detailed than in 1961. In 1961 the enumerator had to enter the birth place details against the two questions, viz., birth place and whether born in village or town, whereas in 1971 the same data are provided through the four questions.

For recording replies to the above questions, detailed instructions were issued to the enumerators to ensure comprehensive coverage. These are reproduced below.

Question 17: *Birth Place*

Answer to this question has to be filled with reference to the place of birth of the persons enumerated and the particulars recorded under the four sub items of this question.

7(*a*)—*Place of Birth*

Write 'PL' for a person born in the village or town where he is being enumerated. Where PL is noted against this question put 'X' against sub-items b, c and d. For those born outside the village or town of enumeration write the actual name of the place against sub item (a) and fill the other details against sub items (b) (c) and (d).

(b) *Rural/Urban*

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth was a village or town at the time of his birth. (To enable a person to determine whether the place was a town or a village he may be required to indicate the status of the place of birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbour-hood of the place of enumeration. You may mention some important characteristics to enable the person to make out if the place of his birth was rural or urban (e.g. existence of a local administrative body, Industrial townships declared as towns etc.) For a person born in a town/city write 'U'. For a person born in a foreign country put 'X' against this sub-item and also against sub-item (C). If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail write "not known".

(c) *District*

For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person born in another district of the state of enumeration, or other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If the person cannot name the district write 'not known'.

(d) *State/country*

For persons born within the state of enumeration write 'X' against this item. Make sure that the earlier entries made in sub-items (a), (b) and (c) are consistent with such an answer; that is 'PL' might have already been written against sub-item (a) or 'D' is written against sub-item (c) or any other district of the State of enumeration is mentioned against sub-item (c).

For person born outside the State of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/Union Territory where born.

For those born outside India, note merely the name of the constituent state of the foreign country. Where a person cannot name the country, the name of continent may be noted.

For a person born on Sea, record 'born at sea' against this sub-item and put 'X' against sub-items (a), (b) and (c). If a person was born in a train, boat or bus etc., within the country, write the particulars in (a), (b) and (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Question 8—*Last residence*

Answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he had another place of normal residence irrespective of his place of birth, before he came to the present place where he is enumerated. Even if a person was born at the place of enumeration, by the nature of his work or for studies. etc., he had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his enumeration here.

The last previous residence is relevant only if he had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are comprised in the same City of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in Hamlet I of certain village Rampur and found in Hamlet II of the same village at the time of enumeration should not be deemed to have had any other place of residence than the village where he is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he or his family normally resides but if the person had his normal residence i.e. if his normal home had been elsewhere at any time before he is enumerated at his place of present residence, irrespective of where he was born, such place of his previous residence should be recorded here.

8(*a*) *Place of last residence*

For a person who had been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay) write PL against sub-item (a) and put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For a person who had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town where his last residence was against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

8(*b*) *Rural/Urban*

For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration ascertain if the place of last previous residence was rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence was a village write 'R'. For a person whose last previous residence was a town/city, write 'U'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country write 'X'. For a person whose last previous residence cannot be classified, write 'Not known'.

Rural or urban status has to be determined with reference to the time of migration from the place of last previous residence to the place of enumeration.

For helping the person to determine whether a place was rural or urban, you may mention important urban characteristics as indicated in the instruction against item 7(b) rural/urban (para 50).

8(*c*) *District*

For a person who had previously resided in another place, i.e. for whom PL is not written against sub-item (a) you have to fill in this item in the manner indicated below—

For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Union Territory of enumeration or of other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he cannot name the district write 'not known'. For a person whose last previous residence was outside India write 'X' against this sub-item.

8(d): State/Country

For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State/Union Territory of enumeration, write 'X' against this item, but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country write the name of the State/Union Territory. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country write the name of the State/Union Territory. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country write the name of the country and if name of the country is not forthcoming write the name of the continent.

For persons who had not moved out at all from the present place of enumeration from birth (except for purely temporary stay) this sub-item need not be filled and 'X' should be put in respect of persons against this sub-item.

(9) *Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration*

Note here the period of the existing continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated, in completed years. This will apply to even a person born at the place of enumeration. If he had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for some time, i.e. in question 8 another place of last residence is reported and has come back again to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the last continuous residence. But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour etc. that should not be taken as a break in the period of his continuous residence here. If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence i.e. 'PL' has been noted in Q. 8(a) then 'X' may be put against Q. 9.

For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year, it should be noted as 'Q'.

Tabulation Programme

The data obtained on the basis of questions 7, 8 and 9 discussed above has been presented in the following six tables—

D-I—Population classified by place of birth.

D-I—Appendix: Persons born in other districts of the State and enumerated in this district.

D-II—Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in the place of enumeration.

D-II—Appendix: Migrant by state of last residence and age for duration of residence of 0-9 years—Males —Females

D-III—Migrants to urban units (including agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers by occupational divisions.

D-IV—Population of urban units (including agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population classified by place of last residence and duration of residence.

D-V—Migrant workers and non-workers according to main activities classified by place of last residence.

D-VI—Migrants classified by place of last residence, age-groups, duration of residence and marital status.

As between the two census 1961 and 1971, D-I is comparable since it is based on birth place—a concept common to both censuses. The remaining tables D-II to D-VI on migration drawn up during the 1971 Census are based on the concept of last residence which was not canvassed at the 1961 Census. For these reasons, the present chapter is confined to a discussion of data contained in table D-I only. The remaining tables of D-II, D-III, D-IV, D-V and D-VI in accordance with last residence concept will be taken up for discussion in Part I-B of this report.

Magnitude and growth of general and non-migratory population

The population of Tamil Nadu as counted at the 1971 Census is 41,199,168. Out of this population, a predominant share accounting for 29,433,012 persons or 71.44 per cent relates to persons born in the place of enumeration. In the rural areas, 74.31 per cent of the rural population are born in the place of enumeration and in the of urban areas, this proportion forms 64.83 per cent of urban population. For purposes of easy reference, comparative figures for 1961 Census are given alongside.

STATEMENT X-1

Magnitude and growth of general and non-migratory population in Tamil Nadu, 1961 and 1971

Population	Total		Rural		Urban		Growth in 1971 over 1961		
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
General	33,686,953	41,199,168	24,696,425	28,734,334	8,990,528	12,464,834	22.30	16.35	38.64
Non-migratory . . .	24,511,605	29,433,012	18,788,317	21,352,536	5,723,288	8,080,476	20.08	13.65	41.19
Percentage of non-migratory population to general population . . .	72.76	71.44	76.08	74.31	63.66	64.83			

In a population of 41.2 million counted in 1971, 29.4 million persons are those born in the place of enumeration and are not migratory in character. In other words, a little more than two thirds of the population live at their places of birth only. In the rural areas, 21.3 million out of a total of 28.7 million are non-migrants and about one-fourth of the rural population are migrants. In the urban parts, out of a total population of 12.5 million, 8.1 million are those born in the place of enumeration. This works out about two-thirds of the total urban population. The migratory population in the State in 1971 Census as per birth place returns is 28.56 percent; rural areas recording a percentage of 25.69 and urban areas a percentage of 35.17. The figures for 1961 Census also indicate a similar trend.

As compared to 1961 figures, the proportion of persons born in place of enumeration has decreased in 1971 in the total and rural sectors and in the urban sector it has increased by a little over one per cent. These figures reveal a reduced population mobility during this decade in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

Pattern of persons born in the place of enumeration among the districts in 1971

The following statement gives the number of persons born at the place of enumeration (non-migrants) per 10,000 of population in the state and districts.

STATEMENT X-2

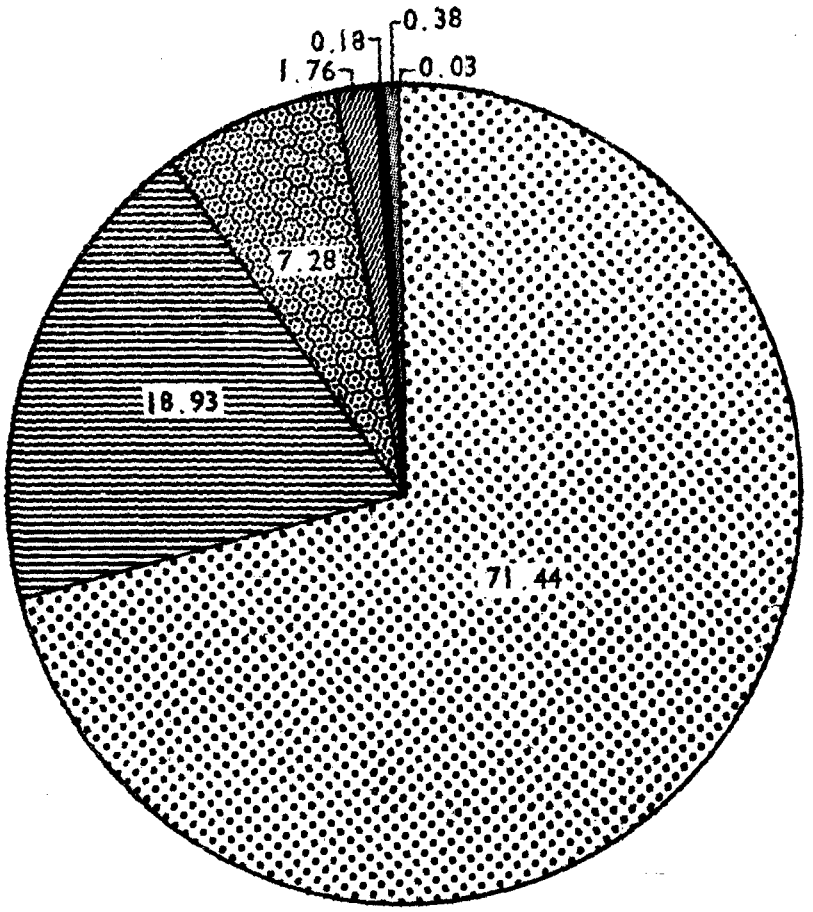
Persons born in the place of enumeration per 10,000 *of population*

State/District	Population		Proportion of persons born in place of enumeration to 10,000	
	Total	Born in place of enumeration	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	41,199,168	29,433,012	7,144	7,276
Madras	2,469,449	1,689,629	6,842	6,282
Chengalpattu	2,907,599	1,900,865	6,538	6,884
North Arcot	3,755,797	2,765,040	7,362	7,489
South Arcot	3,617,723	2,578,528	7,127	7,391
Dharmapuri	1,677,775	1,265,755	7,544	7,797
Salem	2,992,616	2,280,568	7,621	
Coimbatore	4,373,178	2,920,887	6,679	6,873
Nilgiris	494,015	294,810	5,968	5,124
Madurai	3,938,197	2,951,124	7,494	7,576
Tiruchirapalli	3,848,816	2,696,656	7,006	7,166
Thanjavur	3,840,732	2,562,685	6,672	6,673
Ramanathapuram	2,860,207	2,167,823	7,579	7,947
Tirunelveli	3,200,515	2,375,483	7,422	7,595
Kanniyakumari	1,222,549	983,159	8,042	8,030

NOTE: In 1961, Salem and Dharmapuri districts formed a single district known as Salem.

As indicated earlier, out of 10,000 persons in the State, persons born at the place of enumeration number 7,144. Nilgiris, Chengalpattu, Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Madras, Tiruchirapalli and South Arcot are the seven districts which show lower proportion of persons born in place of enumeration than the State average proportion. We can expect greater migratory population in these districts. Among these districts, Nilgiris, Chengalpattu, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Madras are prominent. Nilgiris with large-scale plantation activities and other forest based industries and also having situated on the borders of Kerala and Mysore States attract migrant labourers and workers into its fold. Chengalpattu adjacent to metropolitan Madras absorbs migratory population which overflows from Madras City due to spatial restrictions. This

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF TAMIL NADU BY PLACE OF BIRTH 1971



- Born in Place of Enumeration
- Born elsewhere in the District of Enumeration
- Born in other Districts of the State
- Born in Adjacent States (A. P., Mysore, Kerala & Pondicherry)
- Born in other States, Union Territories of India
- Born in countries outside India
- Birth Place unclassified

district also attracts migratory workers in view of the development of industrial belts in areas close to Madras City. Madras being the state capital with a well-developed industrial and commercial infrastructure naturally gets migrants into the district. Coimbatore with well-developed industrial areas and high commercial activity ranking in importance next to Madras also gets a good share of migrant population. Due to its location on the borders of Kerala State, large number of persons move in search of employment into Coimbatore District from Kerala State. A good number of educational institutions, both academic and technical, have been functioning in this district for some time. Hence these facilities also attract migrant population into its areas. Thanjavur, an agriculture oriented district has more migrants within the district itself which is a unique phenomenon.

Compared to 1961 figures for the State and districts in regard to the proportion of persons born in the place of enumeration, in the State and in all the districts except Madras, Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari, the proportions in 1971 are lower than those of 1961 indicating a higher per cent of migrants during this decade. In the case of Thanjavur the 1971 and 1961 proportions are almost equal.

Extent of migrant population in the State

A table showing the total population and their distribution by place of birth in 1971 is presented. The proportion of the types of migrants per 10,000 population is also given for 1971 and 1961 census for reference.

STATEMENT X-3

Migrants and proportion per 10,000 *of total population by types of migrants,* 1961 *and* 1971

Types of migrants	Population	Proportion per 10,000 of total population	
		1971	1961
1	2	3	4
Total population	41,199,168	10,000	10,000
(a) Born in place of enumeration	29,433,012	7,144	7,276
(b) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	7,799,868	1,893	1,906
(c) Born in other districts of the State	2,996,986	728	612
(d) Born in adjacent States (Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala and Pondicherry)	726,610	176	160
(e) Born in other States/Union Territories of India	72,531	18	15
(f) Born in Countries outside India	157,365	38	24
(g) Born at sea	..	..	N
(h) Birth place unclassified	12,796	3	7

The migratory population in 1971 constitutes 28.56 per cent of the total population as against 27.24 per cent in 1961. A marginal increase of 1.32 per cent is seen during 1961-1971. Out of this 28.56 per cent, migrants from within the district account for 18.93 per cent indicating that intra-district movement of population is the most prominent type. Next in importance is the inter-district (from one district to another within the State) movement taking 7.28 per cent. Inter-state movement of population accounts for 1.94 per cent and in this, movement from adjacent states of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala and Pondicherry claim 1.76 per cent. Less than 0.4 per cent of the total population is contributed by migrants from countries outside India.

One significant feature is that while migrants from countries outside India account for 0.38 per cent of the population, those who moved in from states other than adjacent states account for only 0.18 per cent of the population. Countries from where a good number have come are Sri Lanka, Burma, Singapore, Malaysia, Pakistan, United Kingdom and United States of America. These figures indicate the return of people born in Tamil Nadu who migrated in earlier years to countries in Asia of the former British Empire during the last two decades after these countries attained independence as also the tendency of Europeans and Americans to come and stay in greater numbers now for commercial and industrial ventures in collaboration with Indian Nationals.

As compared to 1961 proportions, there is reduction in the movement from within the district of enumeration of and an increase in the migrants from other districts within the State. Inter-state migrants have also shown higher proportions in 1971. A higher proportion of migrants from countries outside India is also noticed now.

Share of the districts of persons born in the place of enumeration

Statement X-4 indicates the pattern of distribution of total population and non-migratory population in the State among the districts for 1961 and 1971.

STATEMENT X-4

Percentage distribution of general and non-migrant population among the districts, 1961—1971

State/District	General Population					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAMIL NADU	33,686,953 100.00	41,199,168 100.00	24,696,425 100.00	28,734,334 100.00	8,990,528 100.00	12,464,834 100.00
Madras	1,729,141 5.13	2,469,449 5.99	.. ..	.. ..	1,729,141 19.23	2,469,449 19.81
Chengalpattu	2,196,412 6.52	2,907,599 7.06	1,740,734 7.05	1,896,909 6.60	455,678 5.07	1,010,690 8.11
North Arcot	3,146,326 9.34	3,755,797 9.12	2,515,101 10.18	2,972,702 10.35	631,225 7.02	783,095 6.28
South Arcot	3,047,973 9.05	3,617,723 8.78	2,655,651 10.75	3,104,726 10.81	392,322 4.36	512,997 4.12
Dharmapuri & Salem	3,804,108 11.29	4,670,391 11.34	3,186,760 12.90	3,731,068 12.98	617,348 6.87	939,323 7.54
Coimbatore	3,557,471 10.56	4,373,178 10.61	2,525,302 10.23	2,816,936 9.80	1,032,169 11.48	1,556,242 12.48
Nilgiris	409,308 1.22	494,015 1.20	229,441 0.93	250,780 0.87	179,867 2.00	243,235 1.95
Madurai	3,211,227 9.53	3,938,197 9.56	2,195,482 8.89	2,614,003 9.10	1,015,745 11.30	1,324,194 10.62
Tiruchirapalli	3,190,078 9.47	3,848,816 9.34	2,512,007 10.17	2,991,808 10.41	678,071 7.54	857,008 6.88
Thanjavur	3,245,927 9.64	3,840,732 9.32	2,584,407 10.47	3,052,694 10.62	661,520 7.36	788,038 6.32
Ramanathapuram	2,421,788 7.19	2,866,207 6.94	1,822,307 7.38	2,113,545 7.36	599,481 6.67	746,662 5.99
Tirunelveli	2,730,279 8.10	3,200,515 7.77	1,882,397 7.62	2,171,019 7.56	847,882 9.43	1,029,496 8.26
Kanniyakumari	996,915 2.96	1,222,549 2.97	846,836 3.43	1,018,144 3.54	150,079 1.67	204,405 1.64

State/District	Non-Migrants					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
TAMIL NADU	24,511,605 100.00	29,433,012 100.00	18,788,317 100.00	21,352,536 100.00	5,723,288 100.00	8,080,476 100.00
Madras	1,086,313 4.43	1,689,629 5.74	.. ..	.. ..	1,086,313 18.98	1,689,629 20.91

IN - MIGRANTS 1971

km 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 km

BOUNDARIES :-
STATE/U.T. ——·——·——
DISTRICT ——·——·——

ANDHRA PRADESH

MADRAS

CHENGALPATTU
1 006 734

990 757

NORTH ARCOT

MYSORE

DHARMAPURI
412 020

SOUTH ARCOT
1 039 195

Pondicherry
(Union Territory)

712 048

SALEM

BAY OF BENGAL

NILGIRIS
199 205

1 452 291

COIMBATORE

1 152 160

TIRUCHIRAPALLI

THANJAVUR
1 278 047

Karaikal
(Pondicherry U.T.)

KERALA

987 073

MADURAI

692 384

RAMANATHAPURAM

PALK STRAIT

825 032

TIRUNELVELI

KANNIYAKUMARI
239 390

GULF OF MANAAR

SRI LANKA

INDIAN OCEAN

TAMIL NADU
11 766 156
(NOT TO SCALE)

PERCENTAGE OF IN - MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION

- 37.01 & above
- 34.01 -- 37.00
- 31.01 -- 34.00
- 28.01 -- 31.00 — State Average 28.56
- 25.01 -- 28.00
- 25.00 & below

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

M – MALE
F – FEMALE

IN-MIGRANTS 1971
1250000
1000000
750000
500000
250000
URBAN
RURAL

77° East of Greenwich

● Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
● The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

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STATEMENT X-4—*Contd.*

1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chengalpattu	1,512,064 6.17	1,900,865 6.46	1,265,557 6.74	1,376,405 6.45	246 507 4.31	524,460 6.49
North Arcot	2,356,172 9.61	2,765,040 9.39	1,922,019 10.23	2,226,925 10.43	434,153 7.58	538,115 6.66
South Arcot	2,252,753 9.19	2,578,528 8.76	2,018,398 10.74	2,295,676 10.75	234,355 4.09	282,852 3.50
Dharmapuri & Salem	2,965,884 12.10	3,546,323 12.05	2,530,193 13.47	2,859,280 13.39	435,691 7.61	687,043 8.50
Coimbatore	2,445,043 9.97	2,920,887 9.92	1,868,752 9.95	2,007,010 9.40	576,291 10.07	913,877 11.31
Nilgiris	209,749 0.86	294,810 1.00	115,560 0.61	151,330 0.71	94,189 1.65	143,480 1.78
Madurai	2,432,879 9.92	2,951,124 10.03	1,739,655 9.26	2,039,320 9.55	693,224 12.11	911,804 11.28
Tiruchirapalli	2,285,894 9.33	26,96,656 9.16	1,885,964 10.04	2,174,078 10.18	399,930 6.99	522,578 6.47
Thanjavur	2,166,079 8.84	2,562,685 8.71	1,774,013 9.44	2,076,312 9.72	392,066 6.85	486,373 6.02
Ramanathapuram	1,924,532 7.85	2,167,823 7.37	1,485,109 7.90	1,639,252 7.68	439,423 7.68	528,571 6.54
Tirunelveli	2,073,690 8.46	2,375,483 8.07	1,492,981 7.95	1,675,699 7.85	580,709 10.15	699,754 8.66
Kanniyakumari	800,553 3.27	983,159 3.34	690,116 3.67	831,249 3.89	110,437 1.93	151,910 1.88

From the above statement it may be inferred that the magnitude of non-migrants of district depends on its population size. The rank of a district in general population has a correlation with its rank for non-migrant population. Thus larger the population of a district, greater would be the magnitude of its non-migrant population and vice-versa.

Migrants by types of movement, 1961 *and* 1971

The volume and types of movement of migrants viz., rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban as revealed in the censuses of 1961 and 1971 are presented in the following statement.

11.6 million migrants excluding those born in countries outside India are counted in 1971 as against 9.1 million in 1961. Out of 11.6 million migrants in the State, 4.1 million are males (3.2 million in 1961) and 7.5 million are females (5.9 million in 1961). It is also seen that 53.89 per cent of the migrants are affected by rural to rural movement, indicating the predominance of this type in migration. In the earlier census of 1961, rural to rural movement constituted 58.62 per cent of migrants. Rural to urban movement both in 1961 and 1971 has been almost the same, around 21 per cent. Urban to rural movement has an increased share in 1971. The percentage was 5.93 in 1961 and 1971, this type of movement shows 8.90 per cent of migrants. Urban to urban movement likewise also shows an upward trend in 1971 than what it was in 1961, the percentages being 15.48 in 1971 as against 13.50 in 1961.

Consideration of sex-wise break up migration under the various types of movement shown a preponderence of females in all types together as 64.29 per cent of females as against 35.71 per cent of males are involved. Particularly in the type rural to rural, the preponderence of females is very high—14.35 per cent for males and 39.54 per cent for females. In 1961 also the same pattern was noticed.

The large disparties cannot be precisely reasoned out. It has been found that in a majority of cases, female migrations are due to marriages in places other than the villages where the women were born. Further the spread of education and setting up of more schools, establishment of health and maternity centres in rural areas under the community development projects could also be other reasons for female movement from one rural area to another. Among males, employment is the main cause for such movement.

The order of preference of the types of movement are (1) rural to rural, (2) rural to urban (3) Urban to urban and (4) urban to rural.

STATEMENT X-5

Migrants by type of movements in Tamil Nadu, 1961 *and* 1971

Census year	Rural to rural		Rural to urban		Urban to rural		Urban to urban		Unclassifiable		Total	
	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
1961 . .	1,400,977	3,916,636	950,653	1,035,623	212,278	325,449	582,404	642,421	1,305	3,787	3,147,617	5,923,916
Percentage .	15.44	43.18	10.48	11.42	2.34	3.59	6.42	7.08	0.01	0.04	100.00	
1971 . .	1,663,867	4,585,407	1,212,010	1,299,536	400,375	631,692	861,507	933,510	3,576	4,515	4,141,335	7,454,660
Percentage .	14.35	39.54	10.45	11.21	3.45	5.45	7.43	8.05	0.03	0.04	100.00	

NOTE:—Figures of persons born in countries outside India are excluded as their rural/urban break up of birth are not collected.

Intra-district and inter-district migrants, 1961 & 1971

We have earlier seen that the migrants from within the district and those from other districts within the State constitute a very high proportion of all migrants. Statement X-6 gives the figures relating to the aspects.

STATEMENT X-6

Intra-district and inter-district migrants in the State, 1961 & 1971

Census Year	Intra-District		Inter District		Intra-State	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	4,880,627	1,540,615	806,689	1,255,857	5,687,316	2,796,472
Percentage	85·82	55·09	14·18	44·91	100·00	100·00
1971	5,905,751	1,894,117	1,155,150	1,841,836	7,060,901	3,735,953
Percentage	83·64	50·70	16·36	49·30	100·00	100·00
Increase during 1961—1971	1,025,124	353,502	348,461	585,979	1,373,585	939,481
Percentage of increase	21·00	22·95	43·20	46·66	24·15	33·60

Out of 7.06 million migrants to rural areas within the State, 5.91 million have come from within the districts of enumeration (intra-district). In other words about 84 persons out of 100 such migrants are from within the districts themselves. The balance of 16 per cent are only migrants from other districts of the State. In the urban areas, out of 3.74 million intra-state migrants, about 51 in 100 are from within the districts (intra-district) and another 49 are from other districts of the State. Whereas intra-district migrants play a prominent role in rural parts, in the urban sector both intra-state and inter-district migrants play an equal role. As compared to 1961, the role of intra-district migrants in rural and urban areas is less in 1971.

As against the increase of 24.15 per cent for rural intra-state migrants, the general rural population has increased by 16.35 per cent. The general urban population in the State has increased by 38.64 per cent in the decade 1961-1971 whereas the intra-state migrants to urban areas have increased by 33.60 percent. Intra-state movement of population in the rural areas appears to be significant than that in the urban areas.

Intra-district and inter-district migrants in the districts

Comparison of the district's share of intra-district and inter-district migrants of the State would be interesting. Statement X-7 gives the details of such migrants in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses.

STATEMENT X-7

Contribution of districts in intra-district and inter-district migrants, 1961 *and* 1971

State/District	Intra-district				Inter-district			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TAMIL NADU	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	35·61	29·90
Chengalpattu	7·07	5·98	5·97	7·85	10·96	10·57	7·04	13·80
North Arcot	10·10	10·32	8·26	7·93	9·20	8·40	3·56	3·47
South Arcot	10·74	10·90	6·08	5·97	11·47	11·55	3·98	4·92
Dharmapuri & Salem	11·91	12·14	8·26	8·19	6·47	10·68	3·37	4·25
Coimbatore	12·14	12·20	17·32	18·81	5·90	6·15	8·71	9·30
Nilgiris	0·52	0·48	0·79	1·07	7·71	3·81	2·88	2·08
Madurai	7·96	8·06	11·24	10·35	7·75	7·80	10·51	10·44
Tiruchirapalli	9·94	10·21	8·14	7·43	15·69	15·67	10·47	8·97
Thanjavur	13·89	13·38	11·48	9·92	13·71	12·56	6·12	5·12
Ramanathapuram	5·66	6·25	6·25	6·85	6·81	7·95	4·61	4·33
Tirunelveli	7·33	7·47	14·40	13·85	3·21	3·68	2·71	2·89
Kanniyakumari	2·74	2·61	1·81	1·78	1·12	1·18	0·43	0·53

(i) *Intra-district migrants*

From the statement it may be seen that Thanjavur district has contributed to the largest number of intra-district migrants to the rural areas of the State with 13.38 per cent. Dharmapuri and Salem District taken together and Coimbatore have contributed to rural migrants to the extent of 12.14 per cent and 12.20 per cent respectively. South Arcot, North Arcot and Tiruchirapalli districts have contributed each a little more than 10 per cent. Madurai, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Chengalpattu have contributed each to rural migrants ranging beween 6 and 8 per cent. Kanniyakumari has shown less than 3 per cent and the last place is held by Nilgiris with less than 0.5 per cent.

Among intra-district migrants to urban areas, Coimbatore's contribution is very significant (18.81 per cent). Tirunelveli ranks second with a contribution of 13.85 per cent to this type of migration. Madurai and Thanjavur have also contributed to about 10 per cent each. Dharmapuri and Salem together along with North Arcot, Chengalpattu, Tiruchirapalli Ramanathapuram and South Arcot have contributed ranging between 6 and 8 per cent each. As in the case of rural migration Kanniyakumari and Nilgiris take the last two places in this case also.

Comparing the 1961 and 1971 figures, it is seen that in the matter of contribution to intra-district movement to rural areas, the first four places are held by Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri and Salem taken together and South Arcot districts. In the case or urban intra-district movement, the first four places are held by Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Thanjavur districts.

(ii) *Inter-district migrants*

The contribution to inter-district migrants to rural areas is significant in the districts of Tiruchirapalli, Chengalpattu, Thanjavur, South Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri. Among these, Tiruchirapalli stands distinct with 15.67 per cent of inter-district migrants to rural areas. In the four other areas, the contributions range between 10 and 13 per cent. In the district of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai and Ramanathapuram the contributions vary between 6 and 8 per cent. Nilgiris and Tirunelveli show about 4 per cent each and the lowest contributor is Kanniyakumari with about 1 per cent.

In the case of inter-district migrants to urban areas, Madras Stands distinct with a contribution of 29.90 per cent. Chengalpattu and Madurai takes the second and third places. Coimbatore's contribution is about 9 per cent. Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli districts have contributed in the range of 5 and 8 per cent. The lowest contribution is from Kanniyakumari with a percentage of 0.53.

Comparing the 1961 and 1971 contributions, it is seen that in the case of inter-district movement to rural areas the first three places are held by the districts of Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and South Arcot. For the fourth place comes, Dharmapuri and Salem together in 1971 while in 1961, the fourth place was held by Chengalpattu. In the case of inter-district migrants to urban areas, the first four places are held by Madras, Chengalpattu, Madurai and Coimbatore in 1971 while in 1961, the districts of Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore held the first four ranks. In 1971, Chengalpattu has pushed Tiruchirapalli down to fifth place.

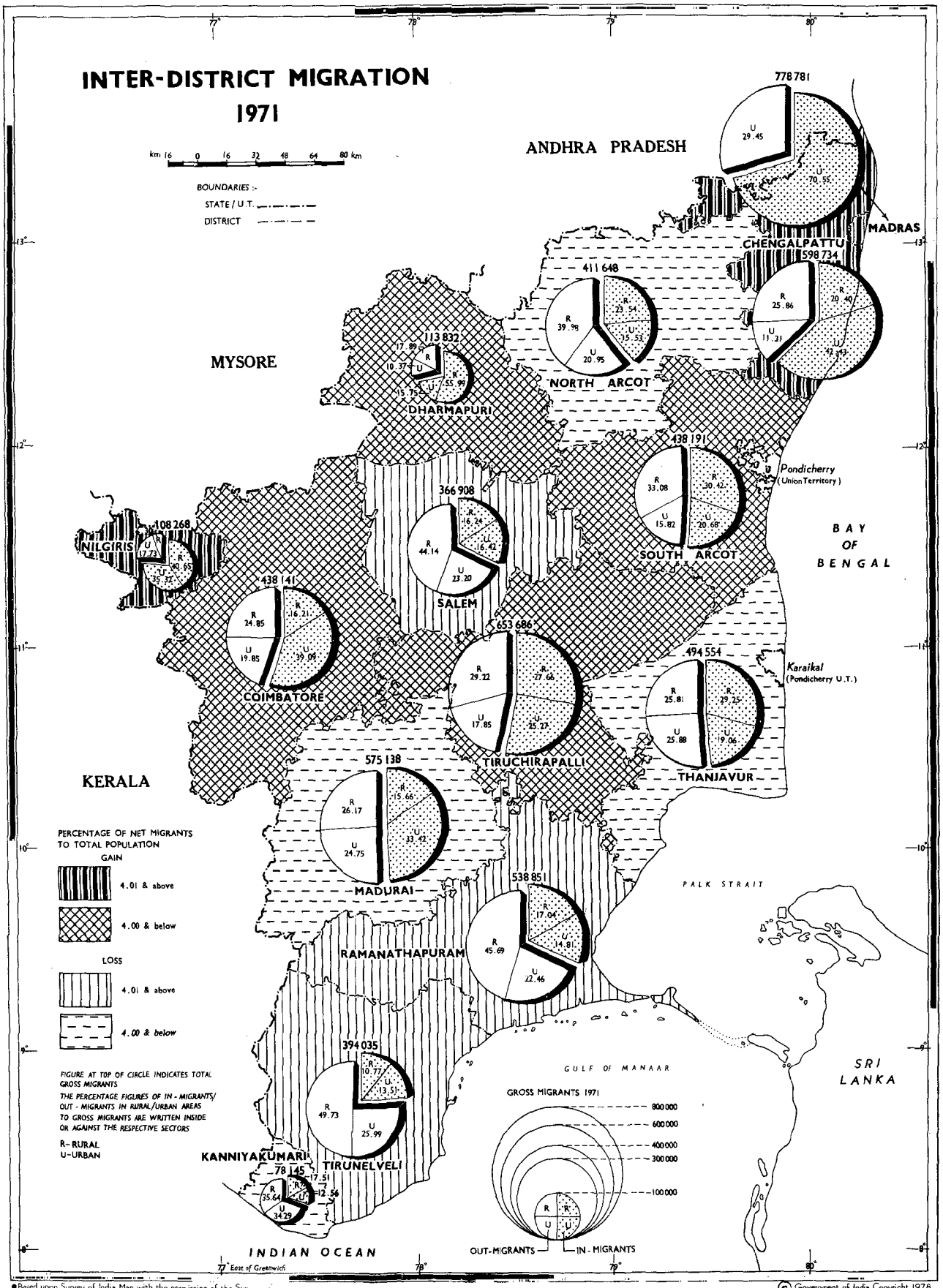
Inter-State migrants by types of movement, 1961 *and* 1971

Statement X-8 gives the percentage distribution of intra-district, inter-district and inter-state migrants of both the sexes by types of movement in 1961 and 1971.

STATEMENT X-8

Distribution of migrants by types of movement and by sex, 1961 *and* 1971

Type of migration	Year	Rural to rural		Rural to urban		Urban to rural	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Intra-district	1961	1,134,134 59·02	3,430,179 76·23	499,358 25·99	641,978 14·27	115,214 6·00	197,825 4·40
	1971	1,337,355 55·69	3,950,265 73·17	619,252 25·79	788,791 14·61	228,999 9·54	384,342 7·12
Inter-district	1961	216,725 23·51	418,153 36·66	341,066 37·00	315,551 27·67	71,829 7·79	99,237 8·70
	1971	278,246 20·74	551,582 33·32	462,283 34·45	410,870 24·82	130,042 9·69	194,350 11·74
Inter-state	1961	50,118 48	68,304 24·09	110,229 36·24	78,094 27·54	25,235 8·29	28,387 10·01
	1971	48,266 12·12	83,560 20·84	130,475 32·77	99,875 24·91	41,334 10·38	53,000 13·22
Total	1961	1,400,977 44·51	3,916,636 66·12	950,653 30·20	1,035,623 17·48	212,278 6·75	325,449 5·49
	1971	1,663,867 40·18	4,585,407 61·51	1,212,010 29·26	1,299,536 17·43	400,375 9·67	631,692 8·48



● Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
● The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line
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STATEMENT X-8-*Contd.*

Type of migration	Year	Urban to urban		Unclassified		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
Intra-district	1961	172,118 8·96	227,064 5·04	682 0·03	2,690 0·06	1,921,506 100·00	4,499,736 100·00
	1971	213,924 8·91	272,145 5·04	1,825 0·07	2,970 0·06	2,401,355 100·00	5,398,513 100·00
Inter-district	1961	292,018 31·67	306,959 26·91	299 0·03	709 0·06	921,937 100·00	1,140,609 100·00
	1971	470,878 35·10	497,795 30·08	310 0·02	630 0·04	1,341,759 100·00	1,655,227 10·00
Inter-state	1961	118,268 38·88	108,398 38·22	324 0·11	388 0·14	304,174 100·00	283,571 100·00
	1971	176,705 44·37	163,570 40·80	1,441 0·36	915 0·23	398,221 100·00	400,920 100·00
Total	1961	582,404 18·50	642,421 10·85	1,305 0·04	3,787 0·06	3,147,617 100·00	5,923,916 100·00
	1971	861,507 20·80	933,510 12·52	3,576 0·09	4,515 0·06	4,141,335 100·00	7,454,660 100·00

So far as intra-district migrants are concerned, rural to rural movement accounts for a major share, males showing 55.69 per cent as against 73.17 per cent for females. Rural to urban movement is the next important type for both the sexes, males show 25.79 per cent while females show 14.61 per cent. Third important type of movement is urban to rural under which males show 9.54 per cent and females show 7.12 per cent. Urban to urban movement is the fourth and last type, males showing 8.91 per cent and females 5.04 per cent. Except in the case of rural to rural movement, in all the other types of movements, the percentages shown by females are lower than those of males. In the case of rural to rural movement, females show a much higher proportion than males. In the first two types of movement, the differences in the proportions of the sexes are higher as compared to the latter types of movement.

Comparing the 1961 and 1971 figures, it is seen that the rural to rural movement has shown a declined for both the sexes in 1971. Rural to urban movement in 1971 has shown slight decline for males while there is a slight increase for females. In 1971, urban to rural movement has shown increase for both the sexes while urban to urban movement has shown decrease for males while it has been static for females.

Among inter-district migrants, urban to urban, rural to urban, rural to rural and urban to rural are the preferred types of movement for males in that order, while rural to rural, urban to urban, rural to urban and urban to rural are the order of preference for movement among inter-district migrant females. The percentages for females are higher than males in rural to rural and urban to rural types of movement while in the other two types, males show a higher percentage than females. In the first two types (i.e.) rural to rural and rural to urban, the differences between the percentages shown by the sexes are higher and in the other two types-urban to rural and urban to urban, the differences are not very much.

Compared to 1961 figures, rural to rural and rural to urban movement of inter-district migrants show decreases in 1971 for both males and females. In the cases of urban to rural and urban to urban movements, increases are seen in the percentages in 1971 for both the sexes.

Among inter-state migrants, males show preferences for urban to urban, rural to urban, rural to rural and lastly for urban to rural movement in that order. For females the order of preference seems to be urban to urban, rural to urban, rural to rural and urban to rural movements in that order. The differences in the percentages of the sexes are higher in rural to rural and rural to urban types of movements than in the other two types.

As compared to the 1961 figures, increases in the percentages are shown by both the sexes under urban to rural and urban to urban inter-state movements and lower percentages for both the sexes under rural to rural and rural to urban inter-state migration.

Intra district, inter district and inter-state migrants distributed by types of movement, 1961 and 1971

The distribution of the above migrants by types of movement in 1961 and 1971 is given in Statement X-9.

STATEMENT X-9

Percentage distribution of migrants by type of movement, 1961 and 1971

Type of migration	Year	Rural to rural		Rural to urban		Urban to rural		Urban to urban	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Intra-district	1961	1,134,134 80·95	3,430,179 87·58	499,358 52·53	641,978 61·99	115,214 54·27	197,825 60·79	172,118 29·55	227,064 35·35
	1971	1,337,355 80·38	3,950,265 86·15	619,252 51·09	788,791 60·70	228,999 57·20	384,342 60·84	213,924 24·83	272,145 29·15
Inter-district	1961	216,725 15·47	418,153 10·68	341,066 35·88	315,551 30·47	71,829 33·84	99,237 30·49	292,018 50·14	306,959 47·78
	1971	278,246 16·72	551,582 12·03	462,283 38·14	410,870 31·62	130,042 32·48	194,350 30·77	470,878 54·66	497,795 53·33
Inter-State	1961	50,118 3·58	68,304 1·74	110,229 11·59	78,094 7·54	25,235 11·89	28,387 8·72	118,268 20·31	108,398 16·87
	1971	48,266 2·90	83,560 1·82	130,475 10·77	99,875 7·68	41,334 10·32	53,000 8·39	176,705 20·51	163,570 17·52
Total	1961	1,400,977 100·00	3,916,636 100·00	950,653 100·00	1,035,623 100·00	212,278 100·00	325,449 100·00	582,404 100·00	642,421 100·00
	1971	1,663,867 100·00	4,585,407 100·00	1,212,010 100·00	1,299,536 100·00	400,375 100·00	631,692 100·00	861,507 100·00	933,510 100·00

It is significant to note that intra-district movement is the predominant form of migration for all types of movement except urban to urban migration for both males and females. Next in importance is the inter-district migration for all types of movement except urban to urban for both the sexes. In the case of urban to urban type of movement, inter-district migration takes precedence over intra-district migration. Inter-state migration takes the third rank in all the types of movement.

Comparing the figures for 1961 and 1971 censuses, the following factors are observed:

1. Declining trend among intra-district migrants in all the types of movement except urban to rural for both the sexes in 1971
2. Almost a static condition for both the sexes in all the three types of movement except urban to urban
3. Inter-district migration has shown increased percentages in 1971 for both the sexes in all types of movement except urban to rural. In the excepted case, while males have shown lower percentage there is a slight increase for females
4. Male inter-state migrants have shown decreases in 1971 in all types of movement except urban to urban where a slightly higher percentage is now seen. Among female inter-state migrants, increased percentages are seen in 1971 in all types of movement except in urban to rural where a slightly lower figure is now noticed.

Distribution of population by place of birth and area of enumeration.

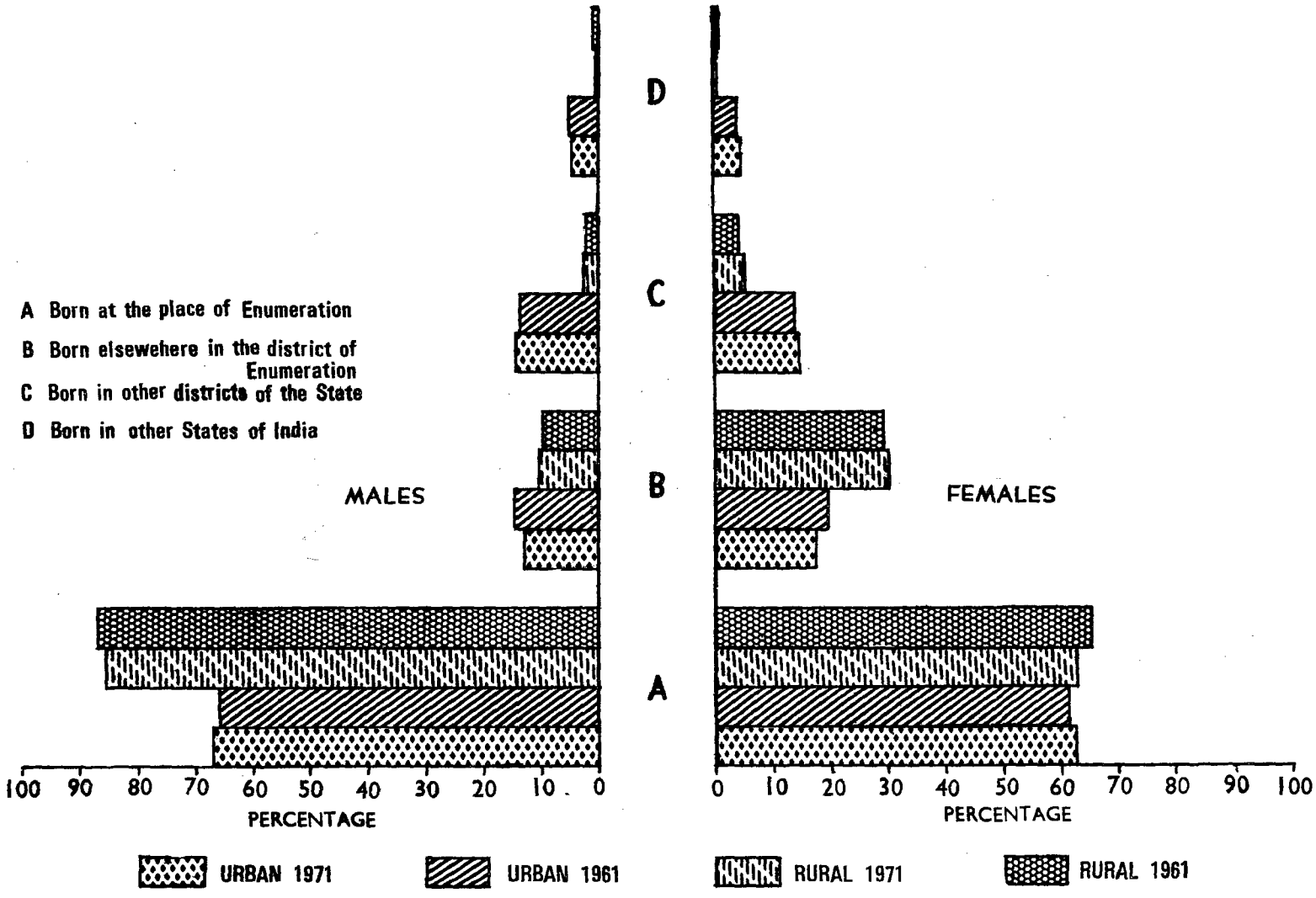
A comparative picture of the percentage distribution of population by place of birth and area of enumeration in 1971 and 1961 censuses for the State as a whole is given in Statements X-10 & X-11.

STATEMENT X-10

Distribution of population by place of birth and area of enumeration, 1971

Birth Place	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Population enumerated in Total areas of the State per 100 of Total population			Population enumerated in Rural areas of the State per 100 of rural population			Population enumerated in urban areas of the State per 100 of urban population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Population		100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
A. Born in India	Rural	73·09	73·01	73·18	96·06	96·92	95·19	20·15	18·97	21·39
	Urban	26·48	26·59	26·36	3·59	2·77	4·42	79·23	80·41	77·98
	Unclassifiable	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·03	N	0·01	N

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH, TAMIL NADU 1961 - 71



Note :- Migrants born "outside India" and "unclassifiable" migrants are not shown as the figures are negligible

STATEMENT X-10-*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Within the State of Enumeration	Rural	72·21	72·15	72·28	95·60	96·58	94·61	18·30	16·93	19·75
	Urban	25·43	25·54	25·29	3·26	2·49	4·05	76·50	77·65	75·29
	Unclassifiable	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·02	N	N	..
(a) Born in place of Enumeration	Rural	51·83	59·20	44·29	74·31	85·39	63·12	..	..	..
	Urban	19·62	20·53	18·67	..	..	..	64·83	66·93	62·62
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Rural	16·25	9·39	23·26	18·40	9·26	27·63	11·30	9·69	12·99
	Urban	2·67	2·13	3·22	2·13	1·59	2·69	3·90	3·35	4·48
	Unclassifiable	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·02	N	N	..
(c) Born in other districts of the State of enumeration	Rural	4·13	3·56	4·73	2·89	1·93	3·86	7·00	7·24	6·76
	Urban	3·14	2·88	3·40	1·13	0·90	1·36	7·77	7·37	8·19
	Unclassifiable	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Rural	0·88	0·86	0·90	0·46	0·34	0·58	1·85	2·04	1·64
	Urban	1·05	1·05	1·07	0·33	0·28	0·37	2·73	2·76	2·69
	Unclassifiable	0·01	0·01	N	0·01	0·01	0·01	N	0·01	N
B. Born in other countries		0·38	0·37	0·39	0·27	0·27	0·29	0·62	0·61	0·63
C. Unclassifiable		0·03	0·01	0·05	0·05	0·02	0·07	N	N	..

STATEMENT X-11

Distribution of population by place of birth and area of enumeration, 1961

Birth Place	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Population enumerated in total areas of the state per 100 of total population			Population enumerated in rural areas of the state per 100 of rural population			Population enumerated in urban areas of the state per 100 of urban population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Population		100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
A. Born in India	Rural	77·45	77·14	77·77	97·61	98·08	97·14	22·09	20·76	23·48
	Urban	22·22	22·54	21·90	2·18	1·72	2·63	77·28	78·60	75·91
	Unclassifiable	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·01
I. Within the State of enumeration	Rural	76·54	76·19	76·90	97·13	97·67	96·59	19·99	18·35	21·70
	Urban	21·39	21·69	21·08	1·96	1·52	2·40	74·76	76·02	73·45
	Unclassifiable	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·03	N	N	0·01
(a) Born in place of Enumeration	Rural	55·77	63·23	48·26	76·08	86·71	65·47	..	..	..
	Urban	16·99	17·84	16·13	..	..	..	63·66	65·88	61·35
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Born elsewhere in the district of Enumeration	Rural	16·94	9·66	24·27	18·48	9·20	27·74	12·69	10·90	14·55
	Urban	2·11	1·70	2·53	1·27	0·94	1·60	4·44	3·76	5·15
	Unclassifiable	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·02	N	N	N
(c) Born in other districts of the state of enumeration	Rural	3·83	3·30	4·37	2·57	1·76	3·38	7·30	7·45	7·15
	Urban	2·29	2·15	2·42	0·69	0·58	0·80	6·66	6·38	6·95
	Unclassifiable	N	N	N	N	N	0·01	N	N	0·01
II. States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	Rural	0·91	0·95	0·87	0·48	0·41	0·55	2·10	2·41	1·78
	Urban	0·83	0·85	0·82	0·22	0·20	0·23	2·52	2·58	2·46
	Unclassifiable	0·01	N	N	N	N	N	0·01	0·01	N
B. Born in other countries		0·24	0·25	0·23	0·16	0·17	0·16	0·44	0·45	0·42
C. Unclassifiable		0·07	0·06	0·08	0·03	0·02	0·04	0·18	0·18	0·18

Rural to rural movement within the same district (intra-district) is the predominant one and is preferred by both the sexes. About 18 out of 100 persons are involved in this. Males show a percentage of 9 while females show a high percentage of about 28. Intra-district rural to urban migrants constitute about 11 per cent and takes the second rank; males forming about 10 per cent and females showing a percentage of about 13. Urban to rural and urban to urban migrants within the districts of enumeration constitute less than 3 per cent and 4 per cent among the rural and urban population respectively. In both the above cases females show a slightly higher percentage than males. Among inter-district migrants urban to urban and rural to urban types are prominent. Rural to rural movement has shown a percentage of about 3 females showing a higher percentage than males. Rural to urban movement is much higher than rural to rural movement in that about 7 per cent are involved. There is no appreciable difference in the proportions as between the sexes. Inter-district urban to rural movement is around one per cent whereas urban to urban movement is much higher with a percentage of about 8. In this type also, not much difference is seen in the proportions exhibited among males and females. Except in the case of rural to urban movement where males show a higher percentage in all the other three types of movement, females show a higher proportion.

The percentage of inter-State migrants involved in rural to rural and urban to rural types are less than 0.5 per cent. Rural to urban and urban to urban movements of inter-State migrants show higher proportions. Among the inter-State migrants, rural to rural and urban to rural movements show higher percentages for females while in rural to urban and urban to urban movements males show higher proportions. In all these cases, the difference between the proportions shown by the sexes is not very much.

A comparison of figures for 1961 and 1971 Censuses would reveal that rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to urban types of movement among the intra-district migrants have decreased in 1971 and that in the case of urban to rural movement, an increase in 1971 is noticed over the 1961 proportion. In the case of inter-district migration, rural to rural, urban to rural and urban to urban types of movement have increased their proportions in 1971 as compared to 1961 Census and in the case of rural to urban movement the percentage has decreased in 1971. Among inter-State migrants, while urban to rural and urban to urban types of movement have shown increased proportions in 1971, rural to rural and rural to urban types of movement have shown lesser percentages in 1971. In all these cases, the increase or decrease is not very much significant.

Persons born in one district and enumerated in another district.

The absolute numbers and their percentage distribution of out-migrants revealed in 1971 Census is given in Statement X-12.

STATEMENT X-12

Persons born in one district and enumerated in other districts of the state

Birth Place	Total out-migrants	District of enumeration					
		Madras	Chengal-pattu	North Arcot	South Arcot	Dhar-mapuri	Salem
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	229,361	..	144,910	24,265	16,459	1,270	3,560
	100·00	..	63·18	10·58	7·18	0·55	1·55
Chengalpattu	222,502	151,230	..	47,810	13,722	340	725
	100·00	67·97	..	21·49	6·17	0·15	0·33
North Arcot	250,828	84,120	82,692	..	41,441	22,164	4,000
	100·00	33·54	32·97	..	16·52	8·84	1·59
South Arcot	214,260	55,000	33,313	42,310	..	1,200	8,175
	100·00	25·67	15·55	19·75	..	0·56	3·82
Dharmapuri	32,165	2,145	1,020	11,255	845	..	13,270
	100·00	6·67	3·17	34·99	2·63	..	41·26
Salem	247,068	11,940	8,096	11,730	31,585	45,273	..
	100·00	4·83	3·28	4·75	12·78	18·32	..
Coimbatore	195,843	17,165	6,645	3,745	4,940	5,345	40,580
	100·00	8·77	3·39	1·91	2·52	2·73	20·72
Nilgiris	26,020	2,785	1,390	865	320	250	1,165
	100·00	10·70	5·34	3·32	1·23	0·96	4·48
Madurai	292,878	30,635	13,735	3,955	9,347	1,190	6,180
	100·00	10·46	4·69	1·35	3·19	0·41	2·11

STATEMENT X-12—*Contd*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tiruchirapalli	307,678	31,480	13,291	3,810	41,065	1,670	30,030
	100·00	10·23	4·32	1·24	13·35	0·54	9·76
Thanjavur	255,635	60,445	23,331	4,270	46,170	745	4,735
	100·00	23·64	9·13	1·67	18·06	0·29	1·85
Ramanathapuram	367,222	39,620	16,206	2,640	7,501	520	3,210
	100·00	10·79	4·41	0·72	2·04	0·14	0·87
Tirunelveli	298,349	54,450	27,763	3,400	8,811	1,330	3,535
	100·00	18·25	9·31	1·14	2·95	0·45	1·18
Kanniyakumari	54,647	8,405	3,840	765	1,725	370	675
	100·00	15·38	7·03	1·40	3·16	0·68	1·23

STATEMENT X-12

Persons born in one district and enumerated in other districts of the state

District of enumeration								Birth Place
Coimbatore	Nilgiris	Madurai	Tiruchi-rapalli	Thanjavur	Ramana-thapuram	Tirunelveli	Kanniya-kumari	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
7,930	1,775	6,140	8,646	8,350	2,655	3,046	355	Madras
3·46	0·77	2·68	3·77	3·64	1·16	1·33	0·15	
1,745	705	875	1,985	2,450	395	475	45	Chengalpattu
0·78	0·32	0·39	0·89	1·10	0·18	0·21	0·02	
4,090	2,601	1,280	3,645	3,575	555	540	125	North Arcot
1·63	1·04	0·51	1·45	1·43	0·22	0·21	0·05	
3,370	1,160	2,185	32,407	33,355	925	675	185	South Arcot
1·57	0·54	1·02	15·12	15·57	0·43	0·31	0·09	
2,160	230	225	745	125	70	50	25	Dharmapuri
6·71	0·71	0·70	2·32	0·39	0·22	0·15	0·08	
63,049	6,869	3,655	56,776	5,555	1,165	1,075	300	Salem
25·52	2·78	1·48	22·98	2·25	0·47	0·44	0·12	
..	43,937	25,800	35,843	4,985	2,700	3,251	907	Coimbatore
..	22·44	13·17	18·30	2·55	1·38	1·66	0·46	
14,190	..	675	2,815	460	220	595	290	Nilgiris
54·54	..	2·59	10·82	1·77	0·85	2·29	1·11	
51,154	4,518	..	60,730	23,280	69,960	16,774	1,420	Madurai
17·47	1·54	..	20·73	7·95	23·89	5·73	0·48	
39,109	10,691	32,845	..	81,435	18,130	3,582	540	Tirichirapalli
12·71	3·47	10·68	..	26·47	5·89	1·16	0·18	
10,010	1,355	10,195	82,049	..	9,460	2,470	400	Thanjavur
3·91	0·53	3·99	32·10	..	3·70	0·97	0·16	
15,995	1,320	136,015	42,575	61,424	..	39,251	945	Ramanathapuram
4·36	0·36	37·04	11·59	16·73	..	10·69	0·26	
26,476	6,077	58,140	14,922	12,865	62,619	..	17,961	Tirunelveli
8·87	2·04	19·49	5·00	4·31	20·99	..	6·02	
3,020	1,010	4,230	2,870	1,060	2,775	23,902	..	Kanniyakumari
5·52	1·85	7·74	5·25	1·94	5·08	43·74	..	

Migrants born in other districts of the State account for 2,994,456 persons. The largest number of such migrants (367,222) were born in Ramanathapuram which constitutes 12.26 per cent. Out of this number, more than one third (37.04 per cent) were enumerated in the adjacent Madurai district. Three other adjacent districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli account for 16.73 per cent, 11.59 per cent and 10.69 per cent of those born in Ramanathapuram. The city district of Madras has 10.79 per cent of persons born in Ramanathapuram while Chengalpattu and Coimbatore have about 4 per cent each.

Tiruchirapalli comes second with 307,678 immigrants having their place of birth in this district. This district accounts for 10.27 per cent of such migrants. The districts of Thanjavur, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem which are adjacent to Tiruchirapalli together account for about three-fourths (72.97%) of migrants whose place of birth is Tiruchirapalli. About 10 per cent of these whose place of birth is in this district are enumerated in Madras city while another adjoining district, Ramanathapuram has about 6 per cent.

Tirunelveli district comes third with 298,349 or 9.96 per cent of out-migrants. The adjoining Ramanathapuram district has enumerated about one-fifth of outmigrants from Tirunelveli district. About one-fifth each are enumerated in Madras and Madurai districts. In the districts of Chengalpattu, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli and Kanniyakumari, percentage of persons born in Tirunelveli and enumerated in them vary between 5 and 10 per cent.

Madurai is the fourth district accounting for 9.78 per cent of out migrants (292,878). Ramanathapuram district has enumerated about one-fourth of persons born in Madurai while Tiruchirapalli district has enumerated another one-fifth of Madurains. Coimbatore has enumerated a little more than one-sixth of outmigrants from Madurai district. These three districts account for 62.09 per cent and they are adjacent to Madurai. About one-tenth and about one-twelfth of migrants from Madurai are also found enumerated in Madras and Thanjavur respectively. About 5 per cent each of Madurai born persons are in Chengalpattu and Tirunelveli districts.

Fifth place in respect of outmigrants is taken by Thanjavur district. It accounts for 255,635 persons or 8.54 per cent of out-migrants. About a third of outmigrants from this district are enumerated in Tiruchirapalli district. South Arcot has another 18 per cent of persons born in Thanjavur. Madras has enumerated a little more than one-fifth of Thanjavurians. Strangely enough, the adjoining district of Ramanathapuram has less than 4 per cent of persons born in Thanjavur district. About 9 per cent of Thanjavurians are enumerated in Chengalpattu district also.

North Arcot takes the sixth rank in respect of emigrated persons who have their places of birth in this district but enumerated in other districts. Their number is 250,828 or 8.38 per cent of out-migrants. About one-third are found in Madras. The adjoining districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, and Dharmapuri account for nearly three-fifth of out-migrants from North Arcot. Among these three districts, Chengalpattu has a larger share of 32.97 per cent while South Arcot has 16.52 per cent of the out-migrants and Dharmapuri has the least (8.81 per cent). The absorption of North Arcot born persons in other districts of the State is very much less.

The seventh rank goes to Salem district in respect of out-migrants. The four adjoining districts of Coimbatore (25.52 per cent), Dharmapuri (18.32 per cent). South Arcot (12.78 per cent) and Tiruchirapalli (22.98 per cent) account for nearly four-fifths of out-migrants of Salem. Madras and North Arcot have each taken 5 per cent of Salem born persons. The in-take in other districts is much lower.

Madras, the metropolitan city, ranks eighth in outmigrants. Nearly two-thirds are found enumerated in the encircling Chengalpattu district. North Arcot and South Arcot districts which are nearer to Madras have enumerated about 11 per cent and 7 per cent of those born in Madras. In all the other districts, those born in Madras and enumerated in them show percentages below 5.

Chengalpattu district ranks nineth. As is the case with Madras, those born in this district and enumerated in Madras account for more than two-thirds of outmigrants. Of the other adjacent districts, North Arcot gets a share of little more than one-fifth and South Arcot a share of about one-sixteenth. In all the other districts, their share is below 2 per cent each.

The tenth rank is that of South Arcot. The number of persons born in South Arcot and enumerated in other districts of the State is 214,260 which accounts for 7.16 per cent of all out-migrants. The major flow of migration is to Madras (25.67 per cent) and then to the adjoining districts of North Arcot (19.75 per cent). Thanjavur (15.57 per cent), Chengalpattu (15.55 per cent) and Tiruchirapalli (15.12 per cent). These adjoining districts together account for a little less than two-thirds of the out-migrants from South Arcot. In all other districts, the percentage of South Arcot born persons is less than 4 per cent each.

Coimbatore district comes eleventh with 195,843 persons having moved to other districts of the State. This accounts for 6.54 per cent of out-migrants. The adjacent districts of Salem, Nilgiris, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai account for about three-fourths (74.63 per cent) of such migrants, the percentages varying from 13.17 in Madurai to 22.44 in Nilgiris. About one-twelfth is found in Madras. In all the other districts the in-take is less than 4 per cent each.

Kanniyakumari (54,647 persons), Dharmapuri (32,165 persons) and Nilgiris (26,020 persons) occupy the last three places in this respect. Salem and North Arcot for Dharmapuri, Coimbatore for Nilgiris and Tirunelveli for Kanniyakumari are the main shelter for out-migrants. In addition Madras also has a sizable share of the persons born in Dharmapuri, Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari. From the above discussion it can be assumed that major portion of out-migrants is in the direction of adjoining districts and a sizable share also goes to the metropolitan city district of Madras where good opportunities for employment and education are available.

Migrants from and to other States in India

Before we conclude the discussion on birth place migration, it would be useful to look into the figures of persons who have migrated to other States/Union Territories as well as those who had come to Tamil Nadu from other States/Union Territories. Statement X-13 gives the relevant data.

STATEMENT X-13

In-migrants & out-migrants from and to other States and Union Territories

State/Union Territory	Number migrated to Tamil Nadu			Number migrated from Tamil Nadu			Net migration (+) immigration (—) Emigration
	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	146,761	61,651	85,110	176,296	81,856	94,440	— 29,53
Assam	610	350	260	3,070	2,005	1,065	— 2,460
Bihar	2,315	1,330	985	9,730	5,515	4,215	— 7,415
Gujarat	7,505	4,235	3,270	13,441	8,120	5,321	— 5,936
Haryana	1,275	820	455	2,100	1,055	1,045	— 825
Himachal Pradesh	470	260	210	622	306	316	— 152
Jammu & Kashmir	530	365	165	820	514	306	— 290
Kerala	381,353	216,548	164,805	188,635	98,130	90,505	+ 192,718
Madhya Pradesh	2,355	1,235	1,120	18,897	11,557	7,340	— 16,542
Maharashtra	20,061	10,151	9,910	151,052	91,042	60,010	— 130,991
Manipur	15	15	..	205	170	35	— 190
Meghalaya	15	5	10	223	135	88	— 208
Mysore	123,557	52,152	71,405	344,954	182,349	162,605	— 221,397
Nagaland	50	10	40	413	352	61	— 363
Orissa	1,135	690	445	6,085	4,355	1,730	— 4,950
Punjab	3,230	2,085	1,145	3,005	1,390	1,615	+ 225
Rajasthan	15,830	9,745	6,085	4,262	2,317	1,945	+ 11,568
Sikkim	15	10	5	155	152	3	— 140
Tripura	25	20	5	80	62	18	— 55
Uttar Pradesh	5,900	3,720	2,180	11,904	7,399	4,505	— 6,004
West Bengal	6,170	3,365	2,805	19,030	11,405	7,625	— 12,860
Union Territories							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	575	340	235	10,517	8,513	2,004	— 9,942
Arunachal Pradesh	25	25	..	439	399	40	— 414
Chandigarh	105	65	40	1,143	596	547	— 1,038
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	14	8	6	— 14
Delhi	3,855	2,015	1,840	27,540	14,967	12,573	— 23,685
Goa, Daman & Diu	430	290	140	2,652	1,798	854	— 2,222
Laccadive, Minicoi & Amindivi Island.	35	30	5	111	75	36	— 76
Pondicherry	74,939	26,694	48,245	86,039	29,556	56,483	— 11,100
	799,141	398,221	400,920	1,083,434	566,098	517,336	P — 284,293 M — 167,877 F — 116,416

Persons who have come to Tamil Nadu from other States and Union Territories number 799,141 consisting of 398,221 males and 400,920 females as per 1971 Census. As against this inflow, 1,083,434 persons consisting of 566,098 males and 517,336 females have migrated to other States/Union Territories of India. Thus a net out-migration of 284,293 persons have been indicated by birth place returns in 1971 Census. In this net migration males contribution is 167,877 and females' 116,416.

Kerala (192,718) and Rajasthan (11,568) are the only two States that have sent more people to Tamil Nadu than what they have received from this State. Mysore (221,397), Maharashtra (130,991), Andhra Pradesh (29,535), Delhi (23,685), West Bengal (12,860) and Pondicherry (11,100) are the chief areas which have received more than 10,000 persons over and above those who migrated from them to Tamil Nadu. All other States have received more persons than what they have sent to Tamil Nadu.

CHAPTER XI

CONCLUSION

Tamil Nadu situated in the south-eastern part of the Indian peninsula is bounded by the States of Mysore (now Karnataka) and Andhra Pradesh on the north, by the Bay of Bengal on the east, by the Indian ocean on the south and by Kerala on the west. The State lies between 8.5′ and 13.35′ North and between 76.15′ and 80.20′ east and has a coast line of 1,000 Km. Its geographis area is 130.069 km². At the eleventh decennial Census of India and the third after Independence, Tamil Nadu accounted for a population of 41.2 million in 1971 Census. In terms of geographical area, it ranks eleventh among the States of India and in population, seventh. The population as counted in 1971 consisted of 20.8 million males and 20.4 million females. The sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) was 978. The population of 41.2 million was counted in 15,735 inhabited villages and 439 towns. Population living in villages (rural population) constituted 69.74 per cent and those living in towns formed 30.26 per cent. The density of population was 317 per km².

The population of Tamil Nadu is found living in comparatively small area of 1.4 lakh km². Though this State is the seventh populous State in the country it occupies only about 4 per cent of the geographical area of the country and ranks eleventh in area. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are the six States which rank above Tamil Nadu in Population.

The State as in 1971 comprised of 14 districts. Coimbatore is the most populous district as also the largest in area. Madras comprising the Municipal Corporation of Madras City is the smallest district in area. But it accommodates about 6 per cent of the State's total population. Dharmapuri, Kanniyakumari and Nilgiris are the thinly populated districts. Average population per district in 1971 was 2.9 million as against 2.6 million in 1961. The average population per district in India is 1.6 million in 1971. The average population of a district is higher than that of Tamil Nadu only in the State of Bihar.

Uneveness in population and area often leads to the disadvantage of a smaller district. A rational delimitation of the area based on equitable distribution of population would ensure proper co-ordinated development of both rural and urban areas. This can be achieved by joining advanced areas with backward areas with due consideration for physiographical, social and economic factors. Under the revised pattern of distribution discussed in Chapter III, leaving the City district of Madras and the Nilgiris out of the redistribution formula, the remaining 12 districts would become 18 districts and the total number of districts would be 20.

Density of population in Tamil Nadu according to 1971 Census is 317 persons per km². From a density of 148 in 1901, this has risen to this level now. Tamil Nadu ranks as the fourth densily populated State in India. Kerala, West Bengal and Bihar are denser than Tamil Nadu. As compared to the country's average density of 144 per km.² the density of Tamil Nadu is much higher. Tamil Nadu had a density of 259 in 1961. Six districts, Madras, Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Salem, Thanjavur and Kanniyakumari have densities above the State's average. Dharmapuri and Nilgiris are the two districts with very low density.

The population of the State live in 7,708,173 occupied residential houses containing 8,593,049 households. A household is defined as a group of persons commonly living together and taking their food from a common kitchen. It therefore refers to a family or those living as a family. It is observed that as many as 1,115 households live in 1,000 houses. In Madras City where there is shortage of housing accommodating 1,314 households live in 1,000 houses. Apart from Madras, the districts of Madurai, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chengalpattu and Coimbatore have registered a higher congestion ratio.

Average number of persons per household in the State works out to 4.8. This average is exceeded in six districts including the City of Madras where the average is 5.6. Dharmapuri, Kanniyakumari, North Arcot, Nilgiris and Chengalpattu are the other districts.

The minimum housing standard required for a household is two living rooms. It is seen that a little less than two thirds of households live in one-roomed houses. Two roomed dwellings are occupied by 24.3 per cent of households. Households occupying more than two rooms account for a small proportion of 13.1 per cent. The degree of congestion can be known by an analysis of the average number of persons per room. One roomed dwellings accommodate on an average 4.35 persons per room, two roomed dwellings 2.70 persons and three roomed dwellings 2.05 persons, four roomed 1.66 persons and five and more roomed dwellings 1.19 persons. If we consider that the optimum number of persons per room to be two, then over 85 per cent of the households occupying three rooms and less are having more than the optimum number in Tamil Nadu. Congestion is more in rural parts than in urban areas.

The population of Tamil Nadu has registered an all time high growth rate of 22.3 per cent during the decade 1961-71. The population has increased from 33.7 million in 1961 to 41.2 million in 1971. In the earlier decade of 1951-61, Tamil Nadu's population

increased only by 11.9 per cent as against the all-India growth rate of 21.5 per cent and in the current decade 1961-71, as against the growth rate of 24.8 per cent for all-India, the State has shown a growth rate of 22.3 per cent.

Among the districts, Madras City has recorded the maximum growth rate of 42.81 per cent during 1961-71. Chengalpattu, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Madurai and Kanniyakumari have registered a growth rate more than the State average of 22.3 per cent.

At every Census the population of each State is classified as rural and urban. Population statistics are compiled separately for these areas. What constitutes an urban area is based on certain criteria adopted at each Census. In the 1971 Census, in addition to places with a municipality, Corporation or Cantonment or a notified town area, places which satisfied the following criteria are called urban:— (a) a minimum population of 5,000, (b) at least 75 per cent of male working population is non-agricultural and, (c) a density of population of at least 400 per km^2. A few marginal cases which have other district urban characteristics could also be considered urban at the discretion of the Director of Census Operations in consultation with the State Government and to exclude any undeserving cases. The Census definition of a rural area is a negative one. If a place is not urban, it is *ipso-facto* rural. It was from the 1961 Census that such a definition of urban area was adopted.

India is predominantly a rural country where about 80 per cent of the population live. In Tamli Nadu out of 41.2 million population, 28.7 million live in rural areas and 12.5 million inhabit the urban areas. As against the all-India average of one in five living in towns (urban areas) in Tamil Nadu one in three live in towns. Tamil Nadu enjoys the premier position of having the largest number of towns. Out of 3,126 towns in India, 439 are in Tamil Nadu. As regards the proportion of urban population, Tamil Nadu has 30.26 per cent of its total population living in urban areas which is slightly less than that of Maharashtra which has 31.17 per cent of urban population (all-India—19.91 per cent). The same position obtained in 1961 also.

The extent of urbanisation is never uniform within the country or the State. Within the district too it is not uniform. A number of taluks are there which do not have a single place qualified to be included as urban. Out of 133 taluks and independent sub-taluks spread over the 13 districts, 13 taluks/independent sub-taluks do not possess any town and hence no urban population.

Leaving Madras which is entirely urban, Nilgiris lead the districts of Tamil Nadu in respect of percentage of urban population to total population. Nine districts are within a range of ten points above or below the State average of 30.26 per cent. Dharmapuri is the least urbanised (8.58). South Arcot and Kanniyakumari also have low percentage of urban population.

The urban population growth during the decade 1961-71 was 38.64 per cent as against the overall population growth of 22.30 per cent in the State of Tamil Nadu. The increase in urban population is higher than the percentage increase in total population in all the districts. The districts of Dharmapuri, Salem and Coimbatore besides Chengalpattu and Madras City have shown substantial increase. The lower increase in some districts is attributable to (1) declassification of existing towns, (2) practically no addition to the list of new towns or (3) a comparatively low growth of population of the existing urban areas.

Looking into urbanisation aspect of the taluks, it is seen that out of 133 taluks, 17 have urban population percentage of over 40.26 per cent (ten points above the State average of 30.26 per cent). These taluks are easily recognisable as areas of high economic growth. Some taluks such as Kanchipuram, Vellore, Salem and Coimbatore where cities of the same name are situated also come under this group. 38 taluks are within 10 points plus or minus the State average and other 78 taluks have very low urban population. These constitute the largest number of taluks and are economically backward. A large number of taluks in Chengalpattu, all the taluks in Dharmapuri, all except one taluk in South Arcot and Kanniyakumari districts have very low ratios of urban population and these are due to poor industrialisation and predominance of agriculture over other activities like industry, trade, service etc.

Persons living in areas not declared as urban are classified as rural population. The basic administrative unit in the rural area is the revenue village. This unit has been recognised for compilation of basic Census data. A revenue village is a group of hamlets, interspersed by fields, waste lands, ditches or jungles. It may consist of a large number of hamlets of varying sizes with a point of central interest linking them together. It is a compact unit of administration for purposes of revenue collection.

In 1971, there were 16,660 revenue villages out of which 925 were uninhabited. The latter include forest units which are not included in revenue villages and which do not have any population.

The rural population which was 16.5 million in 1901 has grown up to 28.7 million in 1971. While the urban population has increased by over four and a half times since 1901, the rural population has not even doubled. This is understandable since more and more rural areas have got urbanised and migration from rural parts to urban centres have been going on, through the years. An analysis of the figures reveals that upto 1961, the increase in rural population in any one decade has not been more than 10 per cent and that only during the current decade, 1961-71, the rural population has witnessed a decadal increase of 16.35 per cent.

The average number of persons per inhabited village in the State is 1,826. The average varies from 1,067 in Chengalpattu to 15,426 in Kanniyakumari.

Nilgiris has also a higher average of 5,971 per inhabited village.

The villages vary in size and population. About 29 per cent of the inhabited villages are in the size class 1,000-1,999 and another 25 per cent in the size class 2,000-4,999. Thus a little more than half the villages (54 per cent) belong to size 1,000-4,999. The rural population in this range constitute 64 per cent of the total rural population of the State. 140 villages are in the size above 10,000 persons and another 752 are in the size 5,000-9,999. There is a tendency for increased concentration of population in big sized villages where more amenities like education, employment, health and medical facilities and power supply are available.

More than the number of villages it is the inhabitants in them who would throw light on the distribution of rural population. In the State, the largest proportion of rural population (41 per cent) is found in villages of size 2,000-4,999. This is followed by villages of size 1,000-1,999 where 23 per cent of rural population live. 17 per cent of rural population live in villages of size 5,000-9,999. In Kanniyakumari, nearly 97 per cent of rural population are in villages of size above 5,000. Nilgiris district too has about 85 per cent of its rural population in this size of village. Among the districts, Dharmapuri and Chengalpattu have a higher proportion of rural population in small villages of less than 500.

Average rural density is 231 persons per km.^{2} Kanniyakumari comes out as the most densely populated district (620) as for rural areas are concerned. Nilgiris has the lowest rural density (153) as large areas are covered by forests and hilly areas which are not habitable. Compared to the all-India rural density of 148, the rural density in Tamil Nadu is considerably higher.

The number of urban centres and the size of urban population have grown tremendously since 1901. There were 133 towns in the present area of Tamil Nadu in 1901 which now stands at 439 in 1971. The urban population too has increased several times since the turn of century. From 27.2 lakhs in 1901, the urban population has shot up to 124.6 lakhs in 1971 registering an increase of 357.5 per cent in 70 years. The large increase in urban population is no doubt due to expansion of the existing urban areas. The declaration of a large number of places as new towns for 1971 census has also added a sizable urban population. While 45 towns were derecognised from the 1961 list of towns, seven towns merged with neighbouring urban areas and 151 places were recognised as new towns for 1971 Census. One 1961 town was treated as two towns in this census. Looking into the figures of census town in Tamil Nadu and its districts during the period 1901-71, it may be seen that while the total number generally shows an upward trend from one census to another, it should be remembered that at each census a few towns were downgraded and new towns were added. A phenomenal increase of towns in the districts of Chengalpattu, Salem and Coimbatore is seen during 1961-71 and a decline in the districts of South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram.

A new concept "Urban agglomeration" has been introduced in the 1971 census. Any city or town can develop a suburban area with housing colonies, university campuses, industrial units, port areas etc. These areas for the reasons that they are outside the statutory limits of the principal town, cannot be treated as rural. On the other hand each such individual area by itself may not quitely be treated as an independent urban unit. So it was a decided to treat the continuous urban unit. So it was a decided to treat the continuous grated urban area called urban agglomeration. Thus 1961 census concept of "town group" replaced by "urban agglomeration" concept in this census. The town group of 1961 included only urban units and excluded the outgrowths which had urban characteristics and the constituent units were separated by intervening rural tracts.

As against 34 town-groups recognised in 1961, there are 32 urban agglomerations in 1971. In Tamil Nadu, we do not have urban outgrowths in adjoining villages and all the constituents of the urban agglomerations are individual urban areas by their own right. Out of 32 urban agglomerations in Tamil Nadu, 12 have cities as their core town. These 12 city agglomerations include 13 cities. The urban agglomerations are found in all districts except Dharmapuri and Kanniyakumari. The largest number of towns as constituent units is in Madras Urban Agglomeration, (58). Urban agglomerations of Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Tuticorin have more than 10 constituents each. While Madras urban agglomeration has a population of 31.7 lakhs, Coimbatore and Madurai urban agglomerations have population over 7 lakhs each. The smallest urban agglomeration is that of Vembadithalam in Salem district and consisting of two towns with a total population of 4,932.

The census towns are classified in six size classes with reference to their population. Class I towns (cities) having a population of one lakh and above number 17. Class II towns with a population of 50,000-99,999 are 27. There are 79 towns in class III having population of 20,000-49,999. Class IV towns with a population of 10,000-19,999 number 118. Class V in the population size 5,000-9,999 has 97 towns and class VI having a population of less than 5,000 has 101 towns. As against 3 cities in 1901 there are 17 cities in 1971; the number of cities has almost doubled from 9 in 1961 to 17 in 1971. Except in class IV where there is a marginal reduction in towns from 1961 to 1971, in all other size classes there have been increases during 1961-71.

Towns and cities can be classified as functional characteristics. On this basis, 262 towns are mono-functional, 81 bi-functional and 96 multi-functional. Under monofunctional category, 115 towns come under 'primary activities' and another 130 under 'Industry'. Under bi-functional category, 14 towns come under 'Industry-cum-Primary activities' while another 13 towns come under 'Primary-cum-Industry'. In the multi-

functional category, 9 towns come under 'Primary activities-cum-trade and commerce-cum-services'. 8 towns under 'Trade and Commerce-cum-services-cum-industry' and another 7 under 'Industry-cum-trade & commerce-cum-services.' Madras city and Tuticorin are the cities falling under multi-functional category. Cities which come under bi-functional category are Madurai, Coimbatore-Tiruchirapalli, Vellore, Kumbakonam, Dindigul and Erode. Mono-functional cities are Kancheepuram, Salem, Tiruppur and Singanallur. There are no cities coming under 'Primary activities'. Mono-functional towns have registered generally higher percentage of growth rate of urban population in the State as a whole. Among bi-functional and multi-functional towns, towns of fewer functional categories show high growth rates.

Standard urban area (SUA) was adopted in 1971 to collect data on urbanised and urbanisable areas in the near future as the town-group of 1961 was not able to provide such data. It was felt desirable to have a fixed area covering a large core town as well as the adjoining areas, the territorial limits of which would be kept constant for at least three decades so that comparable data would be readily available for urban planning. This concept was adopted only where the core towns had a population of 50,000 and above. The essentials of a SUA are (1) a core town of 50,000 and above population, (2) contiguous areas (rural and urban administrative units) should have close mutual socio-economic links with the core town and (3) the probabilities are that this entire area would get fully urbanised in a period of two to three decades. In Tamil Nadu 32 SUAs were delineated. Out of these, five have a population of more than five lakhs each. These are Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Salem. Fourteen SUAs have a population of 50,000-99,999; ten have a population of 1,00,000-1,99,999; three between 2,00,000-3,00,000. All the 17 cities of Tamil Nadu are included in 16 SUAs. Singanallur city is included in Coimbatore SUA. Of the 32 SUAs, 5 are in Ramanathapuram, 4 each in North Arcot, Coimbatore and Thanjavur districts, 3 each in Madurai and Tiruchirapalli districts, two each in South Arcot and Tirunelveli districts and one each in the districts of Chengalpattu, Salem, Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari.

One will be interested to know the sex composition of the population. The most common measure to show the balance of sexes is the sex ratio. In Indian census, sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males. If there are equal number of males and females to the sex ratio is 1,000. If males are more the sex ratio is less than 1,000 and if females are more than the sex ratio will be more than 1,000. The sex ratio has a bearing on the social and economic conditions of a community. An unbalanced number of males and females at marriageable ages creates problem and the imbalance is related to the growth rate of population.

The sex ratio for India is 930. In Tamil Nadu it is 978. Among the States of India, Kerala has a preponderance of females where there are 1,016 females for 1,000 males. Orissa comes next with a sex ratio of 988. At the other end of the scale, States like Punjab, Hariyana, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam show great paucity of females. In the countries of USSR, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, France and USA the ratio is above 1,000. This phenomenon of high sex ratios in advanced countries can be attributed to the general low mortality, better maternity and child welfare facilities available in these countries as also the males taking greater risks of life in their occupations. The effect of second world war has also left its mark in the depletion of male population in USA and Europe. Reasons for lower sex ratio in India were attributed to (1) under-enumeration of females in censuses with the excess of males being returned spurious (2) more male babies are born than in western countries and (3) that females run a higher risk of mortality than males. The first has been refuted as there is no under-enumertion of females in censuses. The second does not seem to fit in as it has been observed that in almost all the countries there is a slight excess of males at birth but there is no evidence to support the theory that this is particularly due to racial, ethnic or other characteristics. As regards the third point there appears to be sex selectivity in mortality at different ages and this deserves some consideration. In fact mortality among females is higher than males and the mortality rate in the reproductive ages of 15-49 for women is also increasing. There is also risk of death for female babies within the first year of birth. The available data would however permit the conclusion that the mortality rates among females are generally higher and persists even in the higher age-groups. Several other reasons such as infanticide, neglect of female children, evil effects of early marriage and premature child bearing, high birth rates, primitive methods of midwifery, hard treatment meted out to women especially widows and hard work done by women are adduced. Some of them are undoubtedly applicable to some degree in different regions. It is doubtful the infanticide would still be a cause for the low sex ratio. No explanation has been given as to why more male babies are born than female babies and why there should at all be a variation in the proportion of male births to female births in different countries.

The sex ratio in Tamil Nadu was 1.044 in 1901, 1.042 in 1911, 1.029 in 1921, 1.027 in 1931, 1,012, in 1941, 1,007 in 1951, 992 in 1961 and 978 in 1971. The sex ratio thus has gradually come down from 1,044 to 978 during the period 1901-71. The sex ratio in the country as a whole has also declined gradually from 972 in 1901 to 930 in 1971. The former Registrar General of India (1961) had said that "the deteriorating sex ratio reflects on our social health for it indicates that the risk to female lives at most ages has not improved upon that to male lives; on the contrary it seems to emphasise that demographically we have not yet entered upon the modern industrial age with its complementary characteristics of increased risks to male and reduced risks to female lives".

Among the districts of Tamil Nadu, Madras city has the lowest sex ratio, 904. Both Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli have the highest sex ratio of 1,042.

Probably the reason for higher sex ratio in Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli is that emigration of male population in search of better occupational and educational facilities might have taken place. The lowest ratio in Madras is attributed to the immigration of menfolk into this district for work, education service etc.

Migration of population from one area to another which is selective of sex and age has a bearing on the sex ratio of rural and urban areas. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the sex ratio is 990 in rural areas and 951 in urban areas. In Kanniyakumari district the rural sex ratio is 969 and the urban sex ratio is 990.

When the sex ratios of taluks are compared, we find 3 taluks come under less than 925, 12 in the range 926-950, 38 in range 951-975, 42 in 976-1,000, 16 under 1001-1,025 and 22 in the range 1,026 and above. The sex ratio is generally low in the taluks in which large industrial towns are situated. Forest areas and plantation areas have also low sex ratio where male labour move in first. In areas where agricultural activity is intensive the females may equal males. Taluks which are subject to chronic scarcity condition or which are agriculturally backward, migration of males to neighbouring areas for work takes place resulting in a higher sex ratio. Areas where cottage industries like beedi making, match making or fishing activities are there, women also enter the labour force and hence a favourable sex ratio results.

The age of a person completed on last birth day was ascertained by the census enumerator. As many persons in rural areas could not tell their age correctly, their memory was stimulated with reference to some major event well known in the area. Age data suffer from defects even in advanced countries. People generally have a tendency to give their age in multiples of 5 and 10. So a large number are returned at these ages. This error is known as digit preference. Some people inflate or deflate their age psychologically or intentionally. Error due to this is called age bias. Age data are therefore smoothed to remove the defects by applying mathematical formulae and then used for research purposes.

In Tamil Nadu we find from the single year age returns lumping of figures at ages 0 and 5. On the other hand age 1 and 9 seem to be least favoured. Ages ending in 2 and 8 are in preference than those ending with 3. There seems to be aversion for numbers ending in 4 and 7. 18 seems to be particularly favoured by females as this is accepted as a cross line for majority and as normal marriageable age for girls.

Centenarians numbering 2,779 (1,277 males and 1,502 females) have been returned in 1971 census in Tamil Nadu. The highest single year returned was 140. Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Salem, Madurai, Dharmapuri and North Arcot have returned more than 200 persons as centenarians in these districts. 2,040 centenarians are in rural areas as against 739 in urban areas. In both the sectors, female centenarians out-number males. The figures however are to be studied with caution in view of the limitations of preferences and biases mentioned above.

The distribution of population by certain age-groups reveals that the highest proportion of 37.77 per cent of population are in the age-group 0-14, 13.63 per cent of the population are in age-group 30-39 and another 10.51 per cent in the age-group 40-49. In all other age-groups the proportions are less than 10 per cent each. As compared to all-India figures it may be noted that the population in age-group 0-14 is less in Tamil Nadu, 38 per cent as against 42 per cent for India. The pattern of distribution of population in the districts largely follows that of the State.

It is generally assumed that the working age-group in India is 15-59 which leaves those in the age-group of 0-14 and 60+. The latter population is assumed as depending on those of the working ages. This relationship is called the 'dependency ratio' which is expressed as the ratio of the population in the group 0-14 and 60+ (dependent population) to the population in the working ages 15-59. For every 100 population in the working ages there are 77 dependents in Tamil Nadu. In the country as a whole, the dependency ratio is 92. The dependency ratio in the rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu are 79 and 74 respectively.

Proportion of infants and young children (0-4) have decreased in 1971 perhaps due to impact of family planning (13.7% in 1961; 13.1% in 1971). This trend is noticed in all the districts except Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. The proportion of boys and girls (5-14) has increased in the State from 23.9 per cent in 1961 to 24.7 per cent in 1971.

The mean age of the population of Tamil Nadu has been arrived at 24.62 years. The mean age has been declining from 1951. The mean age for males is 24.81 and 24.44 for females. The population of Tamil Nadu is progressive as per the proportions of the populations in the three age-groups under 15 years, 15-49 years and 50 and above years outlined by the famous Swedish Statistician, Sundbarg.

Two types of information on educational characteristics are collected in census. One is data on literacy and another is on educational level. The former indicates the extent or spread of literacy among the population and the latter shows the level, nature and type of education attained by the literatures. The discussion here is confined to the former only.

Any person who has the ability to read and write with understanding in any one language is considered a literate. Those who can merely read but cannot write is not treated as a literate. No minimum educational standard is prescribed and it is also not necessary that one should have any formal education to be treated as a literate. The criteria adopted is one's ability to read and write with understanding.

The literacy level of population including those in ages 0-4 (crude literacy rate) is 39.5 per cent in Tamil Nadu as against 29.5 per cent for the country as a whole. The effective literacy rate (excluding those in ages 0-4) which is more meaningful, works out to 45.40 per cent in Tamil Nadu as against 34.45 per cent for the country. Tamil Nadu ranks nineth in effective literacy rate among the States and Union Territories of India. The States of Kerala and Maharashtra alone are ahead of Tamil Nadu if we leave the Union Territories out of consideration.

Literacy rates in the districts vary from 70.41 per cent in Madras to 26.07 per cent in Dharmapuri. As many as eight districts have recorded higher percentage of literacy than the State average. Of these majority are the southern districts. Kanniyakumari, a backward region, occupies the second rank in the literacy rate which is a significant feature. The districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, Salem and Dharmapuri which are contiguous and forming a packet recorded less literacy proportions than the State average.

While male literacy proportion is 59.55 per cent in the State, the female literary proportion is 30.92 per cent. Compared to male literacy rate, the female literacy rate in many of the districts is alarmingly low. In all the districts except Kanniyakumari and Madras, female literates form less than 50 per cent of the female population. As against this, except in the districts of Dharmapuri and Salem, the male literates constitute more than 50 per cent of district male population.

The gap between the proportions of male and female literates is the lowest in Kanniyakumari and this position holds good even in rural and urban areas of the district. Even in Madras, female literates form 40.22 per cent of the total literates. There is some progress in the matter of female literacy in the urban areas. In general, female literacy had not made much headway to stand on par with male literacy. The position obtaining in the rural parts of districts in this regard is a matter of concern.

Correlation of the data on primary schools in different districts with the literacy rates of 5-9 population reveals that in spite of the availability of greater facilities for schooling the population, some of the districts have lagged in availing such facilities. This can be attributed to the ignorance of the population and their economic conditions.

Proportion of literates in the broad age-group varies from 33.74 per cent in 35+ to 64.36 per cent in 10-14. The percentage of literates in the age-group 5-9 is quite low (40.38 per cent). The lower percentage of literates in the age-group 5-9 is a matter of concern.

The pattern of literacy rates in the districts in various age-groups is more or less the same as that of general literacy rate. The districts of Kanniyakumari, Madras, and Nilgiris occupy the first three places. Dharmapuri district is the lowest rung in the ladder. Besides, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem have also lower literacy rates than the State average in the various age-groups.

There is a marked spurt in the number of literates since 1951. The crude literacy rate for State as a whole has increased from 20.85 per cent in 1951 to 39.46 per cent in 1971. The decade 1951-61 has recorded considerable increase in the literate population, from 20.85 per cent in 1951 to 31.41 per cent in 1971 as compared to the decade 1961-71 when the proportion has increased from 31.40 per cent in 1961 to 39.46 per cent in 1971. Male literacy rates increased from 31.73 per cent in 1951 to 51.78 per cent in 1971 while female literacy proportions increased from 10.06 per cent to 26.86 per cent during the same period.

Under articles 341(1) and 341(2) of the Constitution of India, certain castes and tribes have been notified as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Those castes and tribes have been enumerated in census. Out of 79 castes scheduled in the President's List, 74 castes have been returned and out of 42 tribes, 33 tribes have been returned in 1971 census in Tamil Nadu. The scheduled castes population is 7.31 million and the population of scheduled tribes is 0.31 million in 1971. The 1961 population of scheduled castes was 6.07 million and that of scheduled tribes was 0.25 million. Scheduled castes form 17.76 per cent while scheduled tribes constitute 0.76 per cent of the State's total population. The scheduled caste population in the State has increased by 20.57 per cent during the decade 1961-71 while the Scheduled tribe population increased by 23.62. The general population during the same period increased by 22.30 per cent. The percentage of scheduled caste population is higher than the corresponding figure for India (14.60 per cent). Percentage of scheduled tribe population is lower than that of the country as a whole (6.94 per cent).

Among the district of Tamil Nadu the northern coastal districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Thanjavur, North Arcot and Tiruchirapalli have a higher proportion of scheduled caste population. The proportion in Nilgiris (which attracts them in a large number for plantation activities) is also higher. The rest have proportions less than the State average. The districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli together have 54.23 per cent of the scheduled caste population of Tamil Nadu.

The percentage composition of scheduled tribes in the State is very low as compared to the composition of scheduled castes. Scheduled tribes are generally found in hilly and forest areas and in areas scheduled as such. Not much of hilly and forest areas are found in Tamil Nadu, except in the interiors of the districts of North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri and Nilgiris. In these districts there is concentration of scheduled tribe population and these districts show higher proportion than the State average of 0.76 per cent.

Yercaud taluk of Salem district is the only taluk which has 54.59 per cent of its total population as scheduled tribes. Gudalur taluk of Nilgiris district has 10.70 per cent of scheduled tribe population.

82.7 per cent of scheduled castes and 94.5 per cent of scheduled tribes are found in rural areas. 17.3 per cent of scheduled castes and 5.5 per cent of scheduled tribes are found in urban areas of the State. There is lesser concentration of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in urban areas than in rural areas. In all the districts of the State except Nilgiris, the percentages of scheduled castes in rural areas are higher. In Nilgiris, however, 50.8 per cent of scheduled caste population are living in urban areas. In the case of scheduled tribes also, in Nilgiri district, a higher percentage (30.0 per cent) live in urban areas.

Literacy rates among the scheduled caste population in 1971 census is 21.82 per cent and for scheduled tribes it is 9.02 per cent. As against the literate proportion in the general population of 39.46 per cent, the proportions shown by scheduled catses and scheduled tribes are very much lower. An important disability for the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is their backwardness in literacy and education.

Male and female literacy percentages among scheduled caste population are 32.16 and 11.32 respectively as aganist the general population percentages of 51.78 and 26.86. Among the scheduled tribes, male literates form 13.34 per cent and female literates form 4.48 per cent.

Workers among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes constitute 41.6 per cent and 44.1 per cent of their respective population. The percentage of workers are higher for both scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, as compared to the percentage of workers in the general population (35.8 per cent).

One of the main aims of the census is to find out how each person is occupied most of his time. Based on the information given to the question "what is your main activity", a person is treated as a worker or non-worker.

A worker in 1971 census was defined as a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. If a person returned as a worker then he was classified according to work as a cultivator, agricultural labourer, worker in household industry or some other worker in forestry, mining, manufacturing, trade, transport, services etc. If a person returned himself as a non-worker, he was classified as engaged in household duties, a student, retired or rentier, dependent, beggar or vagrant, inmate of a penal, charitable or mental institution or other non-worker such as unemployed person as the case may be.

For the State as a whole, the percentage of workers to total population in 1971 is only 35.8 as against 45.6 per cent in 1961. This fall in participation rate is due to conceptional difference. Persons who returned their main activity as housewife were treated as non-workers in 1971 census, where as such housewives were treated as workers in 1961. Female participation rate shows a big decline during 1961-71. Non-workers form 64.2 per cent of the population in Tamil Nadu. The percentage of workers in the districts vary from 28.2 per cent in Madras city to 40.9 per cent in Coimbatore district. Madras and Kanniyakumari are two districts where the percentage of workers is less than 30 per cent. Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli districts show a high rate than the State average. At the State level, 56 per cent of males are workers and 15.1 per cent of temales are workers. Lowest participation of males is in Madras city (49.1 per cent). In the districts of South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli, the proportion of male workers is higher than the State average. In the districts of Madras and Kanniyakumari, the percentage of females workers is low (between 5 and 6 per cent). In the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli the female participation rates are higher than the State average. In these districts, demand for women workers is greater in household industries and agriculture and allied activities.

31.3 per cent of workers are engaged as cultivators and another 30.5 per cent as agricultural labourers. Thus more than 60 per cent are engaged in agricultural activities. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs engages 13.3 per cent of the workers. Workers in other services form 9.3 per cent of the total workers. Trade and commerce has got 7.8 per cent of workers. Transport, Storage and Communications engages 3.2 per cent of workers and another 2.7 per cent are workers in livestock, forestry etc. Mining and quarrying engages only 0.3 per cent of the workers.

In the rural sector, 78.4 per cent of the workers are engaged in agricultural activities (cultivator 40.3 per cent; agricultural labourer 38.1 per cent). 7.7 per cent of rural workers are engaged in manufacturing etc. while 5.8 per cent are engaged in other services. The other categories of workers are not significant.

In the urban sector 29.7 per cent are in manufacturing etc. 20.9 per cent of workers are in trade and commerce while 19.4 per cent are in other services. Agricultural activities has only 13.2 per cent of urban workers. The dominance of agricultural activities in the rural areas and the prominance of manufacturing, trade and commerce and other services in the urban areas can be noticed.

Agricultural activities are prominent in all the districts except Madras and Nilgiris. In Madras manufacturing, trade and commerce, other services and transport etc. are prominent in view of the location of large industrial units and its position as the principal town of the State. Nilgiris has large number of plantations and forest based industries and accounts for about 53 per cent of the workers. Kanniyakumari has also a higher percentage of workers in this category. In the districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, more than 10 per cent of workers are in manufacturing etc. activities, Dharmapuri and South Arcot which are industrially backward districts show

lower percentage of workers in manufacturing etc. activities. Construction workers are prominent only in Madras. Madras has also one fourth of workers in trade and commerce while in Dharmapuri and South Arcot the percentage is less than 5. Madras with 18.6 per cent of workers in transport, storage and communications is the only prominent district in this category. In all other districts, the percentage of workers in this category is less than 5. In other services Madras, Nilgiris, Kanniyakumari and Chengalpattu are prominent, the percentages range between 10 and 23.

Non-workers constitute 64.2 per cent of the total population of Tamil Nadu. Non-workers among males form 44 per cent of male population and among females they constitute 84.9 per cent of the female population. At the State level, 36.9 per cent of all non-workers are engaged in unpaid household duties and another 36.4 per cent are either dependents or infants. The students constitute 23.3 per cent of all non-workers. 1.6 per cent each of non-workers belong to the categories rentiers, retired etc. and others which include unemployed (1.62) also. Beggars, vagrants etc. as also those in penal, mental and charitable institutions cover 0.1 per cent each of the total non-working population.

Among male non-workers, a little over half (50.3 per cent) are infants or dependents. Another 41.3 per cent are students. These two are the prominent ones for males. 'Others' show a proportion of 3.7 per cent and retired, rentiers etc. 2.5 per cent. Household duties for females cover 55.5 per cent of female non-workers and another 29.1 per cent are infants and dependents. Retired or rentiers form 1.1 per cent of female non-workers.

One of the prominent facts responsible for the increase or decrease of population is migration. Migration may be either temporary or permanent which may be due to various causes viz. physical, social, economic or political. In Census data on birth place and on last residence have been collected. The discussions in this report are confined to birth place data.

In a population of 41.2 million in 1971, 29.4 million or a little more than two-thirds of the population live at the places of their birth only. In the rural parts, 21.3 million out of a total of 28.7 million are non-migrants and only about a fourth of the rural population are migrants. In the urban areas, 8.1 million out of a total urban population of 12.5 million are those born in the place of enumeration which works out to about two-thirds of urban population. The migratory population in the State as per birth place returns is 28.56 per cent, rural areas registering a percentage of 25.69 and urban areas a percentage of 35.17. As compared to 1961, the proportion of persons born in place of enumeration has decreased in 1971 in the total and rural sectors and in the urban sector, the proportion has increased. These figures reveal a reduced population mobility in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

Out of 10,000 persons in the State, persons born at the place of enumeration number 7,144. Seven districts, Nilgiris, Chengalpattu, Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Madras, Tiruchirapalli and South Arcot show lower proportion of persons born in place of enumeration. In these districts, migrant population are prominent. A comparison of the 1961 proportion for the State and districts shows that except in the districts of Madras, Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari, there is lower proportion in 1971 in all the other districts. In the case of Thanjavur the proportions are equal.

Migrants constitute 28.56 per cent of the total population in 1971 as against 27.24 per cent in 1961. A marginal increase of 1.32 per cent is seen during 1961-71. Out of this 28.56 per cent, migrants from within the districts account for 18.93 per cent indicating that intra-district movement is the most prominent migration. Next in importance is the inter-district (from one district to another within the State) migration accounting 7.28 per cent. Inter-state migration accounts for 1.94 per cent. In this migration from adjacent States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala and Pondicherry claim 1.76 per cent. Less than 0.4 per cent of the total population is contributed by migrants from outside India. Compared with the 1961 figures, it is seen that there is reduction in the movement from within the district of enumeration and increase in the migrants from other districts within the State. Inter-State migrants have also shown higher proportion in 1971. Migrants from countries outside India also show higher proportion now.

There are 11.6 million migrants excluding those born in countries outside India. The figure in 1961 was 9.1 million. Out of 11.6 million, 4.1 million are males and 7.5 million are females. Rural to rural movement involved 53.89 per cent of the migrants indicating the predominance of this type of migration. In 1961, a higher percentage of 58.62 was noticed in this movement. Rural to urban movement has 21.66 per cent of migrants. The proportion has been the same in 1961 also. Urban to rural movement has increased its share in 1971; it was 5.93 per cent in 1961 and 8.90 per cent in 1971 urban to urban movement also shows an upward trend, 15.48 per cent in 1971 as against 13.50 per cent in 1961. Looking into the sex breakup in all types of movement females form 64.29 per cent of all migrants as against 35.71 per cent of males. Particularly females are higher in the rural to rural movement. Female migrations are due to marriages outside the villages of their birth. Spread of education and setting up of more schools, health and maternity centres in rural areas could also be another reason for female movement from one rural area to another. Among males, employment is the main cause for movement. The order of preference of the types of movement are (1) rural to rural, (2) rural to urban, (3) urban to urban and (4) urban to rural.

Out of 7.06 million migrants to rural areas within the State, 5.91 million are from within the districts of enumeration (intra-district). This works out to about 84 per cent. The balance of 16 per cent are only migrants from other districts within the State. In the urban sector out of 3.74 million, 51 per cent are from within

the districts and another 49 per cent are from other districts within the State. Intra-district migrants play a prominent role in rural parts and in the urban sector both intra-district and inter-district migrants play an equal role.

As compared to 1961, the role of intra-district migrants in rural and urban areas is less in 1971. Intra-State movement of population to rural areas appears to be significant than that in the urban areas.

So far as intra-district migrants are concerned the preferred types of movement are rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and lastly urban to urban. Except in the case of rural to rural movement, in all the other types, the percentages shown by females are lower than that of males. In the case of rural to rural movement, females show a much higher proportion than males. In the first two types of movement the differences in the proportions of the sexes are higher as compared to the latter types of movement. Rural to rural movement has shown a decline for both the sexes in 1971 when compared to 1961. For males there is slight decline in rural to urban movement while there is increase under females. Urban to rural movement has shown increase for both the sexes while in urban to urban movment there is a slight decrease for males and in the case of females it has been static.

Among inter-district migrants, urban to urban, rural to urban, rural to rural and urban to rural are the order of preference, for the movement of males while rural to rural, urban to urban, rural to urban and urban to rural are the order of preference for females. Percentages for females are higher than males in rural to rural and urban to rural movements while in the other two types, males show higher percentages than females. In the rural to rural and rural to urban movements, the difference between the proportions of the sexes is higher and in the other two types, the difference is not much. Compared to 1961, rural to rural and rural to urban movement of inter-district migrants show decreases in 1971 for both the sexes. In the cases of urban to rural and urban to urban types, increases are seen in 1971 for both males and females.

Male inter-State migrants show preference for urban to urban, rural to urban, rural to rural and lastly for urban to rural movements, in that order. Females seem to prefer urban to urban, rural to urban, rural to rural and urban to rural movement in that order. As compared to 1961, increases in the percentages are seen for both the sexes under urban to rural and urban to urban inter-state movements and lower percentage in the other two types of movement.

It is significant that intra-district migration is the predominant one for all types of movement except urban to urban migration for both the sexes. Next in importance is the inter-district migration except urban to urban movement for both males and females. In the case of urban to urban movement, inter-district migration takes precedence over intra-district migration. Inter-State migration takes the third rank in all types of movement. Comparison of the 1961 and 1971 figures indicate (1) a declining trend in intra-district migration except in urban to rural type of movement for both the sexes in 1971, (2) static condition for both males and females in all the types except urban to urban movement, (3) inter-district migration shows increased percentages in 1971 for both the sexes in all types except urban to rural. In the excepted case, males show lower percentage while a slight increase is shown by females and (4) male inter-state migrants have shown decreases in 1971 in all types except urban to urban and among females, increased percentages in 1971 is noticed in all types of movement except urban to rural where a slightly lower percentage is seen.

Analysis of the figures of out-migrants from various districts indicate that such out-migrants are mostly absorbed in the neighbouring districts. However, a sizable percentage of out-migrants from other districts also get absorbed in the metropolitan Madras, where greater facilities for education, medical amenities and employment are available.

MGIPCRE—81—1 Census TN & P/79—3-6-81—300.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-1976

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
AGRA	1	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	(Reg.)
	2	Wedhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines	(Reg.)
	3	Barwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra	(Rest.)
	4	Asha Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur	(Rest.)
	5	Jeevan Book Depot, Raja Mandi	(Rest.)
AHMEDABAD	6	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road	(Rest.)
	7	Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vohra, 57-2, Gandhi Road, P.B. No. 163	(Reg.)
	8	New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge	(Reg.)
	9	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kava Relief Road	(Reg.)
	10	Gujrat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath	(Rest.)
	11	Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement, Ashram Road, Navrangpura	(Rest.)
	12	Himanshu Book Co., 10, Mission Market, Nr. Gujrat College	(Rest.)
	13	Academic Book Centre, Bisket Gali	(Rest.)
	14	Dinesh Book House, Madalpur	(Rest.)
AHMEDNAGAR	15	V.T. Jorwekar Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path	(Rest.)
AJMER	16	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate	(Reg.)
	17	Rajputana Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
ALIGARH	18	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market	(Reg.)
	19	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market	(Rest.)
	20	Shalig Ram & Sons, 12, Madar Gate	(Rest.)
ALLAHABAD	21	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamala Nehru Road	(Reg.)
	22	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. 4	(Reg.)
	23	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2A, Katra Road	(Reg.)
	24	Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	25	University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road	(Reg.)
ALLAHABAD —*Contd.*	26	Bharat Law House, 15 Mahatma Gandhi Marg	(Rest.)
	27	Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhenga Colony	(Rest.)
	28	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road	(Rest.)
	29	S/s A.H. Wheeler & Co., Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop	(Rest.)
	30	New Book House, 32 Tashkent Road	(Reg.)
	31	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg	(Rest.)
AMBALA CANTT.	32	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt	(Reg.)
AMRITSAR	33	Amarnath & Sons, Near P.O., Majith Mandi	(Reg.)
	34	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh	(Reg.)
	35	The Book Lovers, Retreat, Hall Bazar	(Reg.)
ANAND	36	Vijaya Stores, Station Road	(Rest.)
ANANTAPUR	37	Sri Vani Stores, Kamala Nagar	(Rest.)
AURANGABAD	38	Marathwada Book Distributors, Aurangabad	(Rest.)
BALLABGARH	39	Om Trade Well, Uchagaon Gate	(Rest.)
BADEOGARH	40	Bhakat Brothers, S.B.Roy Road	(Rest.)
BANGALORE	41	Bangalore Ptg. & Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 88, Mysore Road, P.O. B. No. 1807	(Reg.)
	42	International Book House, P. Ltd., 4F, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	43	M.P.P. House, 87, First Cross, Gandhinagar	(Reg.)
	44	Balajee Book Co. No. 2, East Tank Bank Road, Ramakrishnapura	(Rest.)
	45	S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar	(Reg.)
	46	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Reg.)
	47	Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet	(Reg.)
	48	Atma Stores, 5th Cross, Malleswaram	(Rest.)
	49	Coming Man, Residency Road, Bangalore	(Rest.)
BANSDRONI	50	S/s. Manoj Book Corner, B-20, Niranjan Pally, 24 Parganas	(Reg.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
BAREILLY	51	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
	52	Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narain Park	(Rest.)
BARODA	53	New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road	(Rest.)
	54	Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini Ambegaokars Wada, Raopura	(Rest.
	55	Baroda Productivity Council (Book Div.) Baroda	(Rest.)
	56	Hemdip Agencies, Madanzampa Road	(Rest.)
BHAGALPUR	57	Paper Stationery Store, D.N. Singh Road	(Reg.)
BHOPAL	58	Lyall Book Depot, Moh. Din. Bldg., Sultania Road	(Reg.)
	59	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Book sellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road	(Rest.)
BHUBANESHWAR	60	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg	(Rest.)
BHAVANAGAR	61	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
BOLPUR	62	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindara Sarai, P.O., Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.)	(Rest.)
BIJAPUR	63	Sh. D.V. Deshpane, Recognised Law Book Sellers: Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk	(Rest.)
BELGHARIA	64	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambika Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, W.B.	(Rest.)
BIKANER	65	Bhadaoi Bros., Goga Gate	(Rest.)
	66	Gadodia Pustak Bhandar, Fed Bazar	(Rest.)
BOMBAY	67	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	68	Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building Dadar	(Reg.)
	69	Current Book House, Marati Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street	(Reg.)
	70	Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor	(Reg.)
	71	C. Jamanadas & Co., Booksellers, 146/C, Princess Street	(Reg.)
	72	International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	73	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road	(Reg.)
	74	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum	(Reg.)
BOMBAY —*Contd.*	75	Minerva Book Shop, 10 Kailash Darsan, 3rd Floor Nava Chowk	(Reg.)
	76	N.M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess Street	(Reg.)
	77	Lok Vhangmaya Griha Pvt. Ltd., 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road	(Reg.)
	78	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road	(Rest.)
	79	69-A, International Subscription Agency, Police Court Lane, Bombay-1	(Rest.)
	80	Swastik Sales Co., Scientific & Technical Booksellers, P.B. 6007	(Rest.)
	81	M. & J. Services, 2-A, Bahri Building,	(Reg.)
	82	Popular Book Depot, Lamington, Road,	(Reg.)
	83	Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaon Road, near Princess Street	(Reg.)
	84	Thacker & Co., Rawpart Row	(Reg.)
	85	All India Book Supply Co., 342, Kalbadevi Road	(Reg.)
	86	Amalgamated Press, 41, Hamam Street	(Rest.)
	87	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Mirabalee P.M. 1505	(Rest.)
	88	Secretary, Salestax Practitioners Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road	(Rest.)
	89	Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazar	(Reg.)
	90	S/s. Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea Gull Apartment, 4-A Bhula Bhai Desai Road	(Rest.)
	91	Indian Book House Subscription Agency, Dr. D.N. Road	(Rest.)
	92	Dhan Lal Brothers, S. Gandhi-Road	(Reg.)
	93	International Publications, P. B. 7179, Kurla	(Rest.)
	94	International Book Links, Marine Lines	(Rest.)
	95	Bhavani Book Depot, 150, Princess Street	(Reg.)
	96	National Book Centre, Tardeo Air Condition Market	(Rest.)
	97	Universal Book Corpn., Dhobi Talao	(Rest.)
	98	Subscribers Subscription Services, India, 190, Bazar Gate Street	(Rest.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
CALCUTTA	99	Current Literature Co., 208, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
	100	Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/2, College Street	(Reg.)
	101	Firma K.L. Mukhopadhya, 6/1A, Banchharma Akrur Lane	(Reg.)
	102	Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17, Park Street	(Reg.)
	103	R. Chambrary & Co., Ltd., Kant House, P-33, Mission Row Extension	(Reg.)
	104	S.C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., I.C. College	(Reg.)
	105	S.K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street	(Reg.)
	106	W. Newman & Co., Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street	(Reg.)
	107	Indian Book Dist. Co., C-52, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
	108	K.K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P.B. No. 10210	(Rest.)
	109	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street	(Reg.)
	110	Modern Book Depot, 78, Chowringhee Centres	(Reg.)
	111	New Script, 172/3, Rash Beheri Avenue	(Reg.)
	112	Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane	(Rest.)
	113	S. Bhattacharya & Co., 49, Dharmatalla Street	(Rest.)
	114	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subash Rd.	(Rest.)
	115	P.D. Upadhyay, 15, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane	(Reg.)
	116	Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street	(Rest.)
	117	N.M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
	118	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3-B, Bankim Chatterji Street	(Rest.)
	119	Sushanta Kr. De, 32/C, Gopal Boral Street	(Rest.)
	120	K.P. Bagchi, 285, B.B. Ganguli Street	(Reg.)
	121	Overseas Publications, 5/1-B, Gope Lane	(Rest.)
	122	A.G. Law Book Stall, 5/1-B, Gope Lane	Rest.)
	123	Das Book Agency, 4, Seth Bagan Road	
	124	Book Corporation, 1-Mangore Lane, Calcutta	(Rest.)
CHANDIGARH	125	Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22D	(Reg.)
	126	Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22-B	(Reg.)
	127	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector 22	(Reg.)
	128	Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D	(Reg.)
	129	English Book Shop 34, Sector 22-D	(Reg.)
	130	Jain General House, Sector No. 70-72 (2), Sector 17-D	(Reg.)
	131	Jain & Co., 1165, Sector 18-C	(Rest.)
	132	Manik Book Shop, 70-72, 5, Sec. 17-D	
	133	Naveen Book Agency, 80-82, Sec. 17-D	(Rest.)
	134	Chandigarh Law House, 1002, Sec. 22-B	(Rest.)
CALICUT	135	Touring Book Stall, Court Road	(Rest.)
CUTTACK	136	Cuttack Law Time, Cuttack	
	137	D.P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad	(Rest.)
	138	New Students Store	(Rest.)
COIMBATORE	139	Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhale Street	(Reg.)
	140	Dina Mani Stores, 8/1, Old Post Office Road	(Rest.)
	141	Continental Agencies, 4/A, Sakthi Vihar	(Rest.)
	142	Radha Mani Stores, 60/A, Raja Street	(Rest.)
DEHRADUN	143	Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala	(Reg.)
	144	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
	145	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar	(Reg.)
	146	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market	(Rest.)
	147	Universal Book House, 39-A, Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
	148	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
DELHI	149	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	(Reg.)
	150	Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg.)
	151	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi, (Vijaya General Agency), Delhi, Ahata Kedara Chamallian Rd.	(Reg.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
LHI—*Contd.*	152	Bookwells, 85, Sant Nirankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-110009	(Reg.)
	153	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg.)
	154	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate	(Reg.)
	155	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj	(Reg.)
	156	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj	(Reg.)
	157	J.M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate	(Reg.)
	158	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) Pvt. Ltd., 23, Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)
	159	K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial & Technical Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura	
	160	Metropoliton Book Co., I, Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)
	161	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills	(Reg.)
	162	Sat Narain & Sons, 2, Shivaji Stadium, Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi	(Reg.)
	163	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg	(Reg.)
	164	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market	(Reg.)
	165	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	166	Amar Hind Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	167	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
	168	B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar)	(Rest.)
	169	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	170	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1543, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	171	Law Literature House, 2646, Ballimaran	(Rest.)
	172	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	173	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	174	Overseas Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Darya Ganj-110006	(Reg.)
	175	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
DELHI—*Contd.*	176	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmere Gate	(Rest.)
	177	Saini Law Publishing Co., Daryaganj	(Reg.)
	178	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Reg.)
	179	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony	(Reg.)
	180	Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines	(Rest.)
	181	University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
	182	Om Law Book House, Civil Court Compound	(Reg.)
	183	Ashoka Book Agency, 2/29, Roop Nagar	(Reg.)
	184	Educational Book Agency (India), 5-D, Kamla Nagar	(Rest.)
	185	D.K. Book Organisation, 74-D, Anand Nagar	(Reg.)
	186	Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17-UB, Kawjar Nagar	(Rest.)
	187	Eagle Book Service, Ganeshpura	(Rest.)
	188	Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari	(Reg.)
	189	Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shivpuri	(Reg.)
	190	Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road	(Rest.)
	191	Kaushik Stationery, Padam Nagar	(Rest.)
	192	Standard Book Sellers, 402, Kucha (Chandni Chowk) Balaqui, Dariba Kalan	(Reg.)
	193	Modern Book Centre, Municipal F.No. 8, Bangalow Marg, Delhi	(Rest.)
	194	Delhi Law House, Tis Hazari Court, Civil Wings	(Rest.)
	195	Capital Law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahdra	(Rest.)
DHANBAD	196	New Sketch Press, Post Box-26	(Rest.)
DHARWAR	197	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road	(Rest.)
	198	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road	(Rest.)
ERNAKULAM	199	Pai & Co., Broadway	(Rest.)
ERODE	200	Kumaran Book Depot	(Rest.)
FEROZEPUR CANTT	201	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road	(Reg.)
GAUHATI	202	United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road	(Rest.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
GAUHATI	203	Ashok Publishing House, Murlidhar Sharma Road	(Rest.)
GAYA	204	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budh Marg	(Reg.)
	205	Bookmans, Nagmatia Garrage, Swarajpur Road	(Rest.)
GOA	206	Singhal's Book House, P.O. B. No. 70, Near the Church	(Rest.)
GURGAON	207	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi	(Rest.)
GUNTUR	208	Book Lovers Pvt. Ltd., Arundelpet, Chowrasta	(Reg.)
GWALIOR	209	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar	(Reg.)
	210	Titer Bros., Sarafa	(Rest.)
	211	Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar	(Reg.)
	212	M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar	(Rest.)
	213	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali	(Rest.)
	214	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road	(Rest.)
	215	Adarash Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhau Va Bazar	(Reg.)
GHAZIABAD	216	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter College, G.T. Road	(Rest.)
	217	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar	(Reg.)
HYDERABAD	218	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapur	(Reg.)
	219	Bhasha Prakasan 22-5-69, Gharkaman	(Rest.)
	220	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank	(Reg.)
DEORIA*	221	Madanlal Radhakrishna, Deoria (U.P.)	(Rest.)
HYDERABAD	222	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar	(Reg.)
	223	Asia Law House, Opp. High Court	(Reg.)
	224	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagade	(Reg.)
HARDWAR	225	Seva Kunj, Kaushal Bhawan Bra Hampuri	(Rest.)
HATHRAS	226	Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohra, Agra Road	(Rest.)
	227	Sri Ram Prakash Sharma, Hatras	(Rest.)
HUBLI	228	Pervaje's Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
INDORE	229	Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
INDORE —*Contd.*	230	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura	(Rest.)
	231	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas House	(Reg.)
	232	Swarup Bors. Khajuri Bazar	(Reg.)
	233	Vinay Pustak Bhandar	(Rest.)
JAIPUR CITY	234	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema	(Reg.)
	235	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Reg.)
	236	Vani Mandir, Swami Mansingh Highway	(Reg.)
	237	Raj Books & Subs. Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar	(Rest.)
	238	Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Rest.)
	239	Best Book Co., S.M.S. Highway	(Rest.)
	240	Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg	(Rest.)
	241	Rastogi Brothers, Tripatia Bazar, Jaipur	(Rest.)
JAIPUR	242	India Book House, Fatehpurika Darwaza	(Rest.)
	243	Dominion Law Depot, Shah Bldg., S.M. Highway, P.B.No. 23	(Rest.)
	244	Piteliya Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Pajajika Rasta	(Rest.)
	245	University Book House, Choura Rasta	(Rest.)
JAMMU TAWI	246	Rainas News Agency, Dak Bungalow	(Reg.)
JAMSHEDPUR	247	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. No. 78	(Reg.)
	248	Gupta Stores, Dha Kidith	(Reg.)
	249	Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road	(Rest.)
	250	Sokhey Trading Co., Diagonal Road	(Rest.)
JAMNAGAR	251	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road	(Reg.)
JEYPORE	252	Bhagawati Pustak Bhandar, Main Road	(Rest.)
JHANSI	253	Universal Law House, 186, Chandar Shekhar Azad	(Rest.)
JODHPUR	254	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar	(Reg.)
	255	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents	(Reg.)
	256	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate	(Reg.)
	257	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road,	(Rest.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
JABALPUR	258	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	(Reg.)
	259	Popular Law House, Nr. Omti P.O.	(Rest.)
	260	Paras Book Depot, 129, Cantt.	(Rest.)
JULLUNDUR CITY	261	Hazoorina Bros., Main Gate	(Rest.)
	262	University Publishers, Railway Road	(Rest.)
	263	Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G.T. Road	(Rest.)
JHUNJHUNU (RA)	264	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra	(Reg.)
KANPUR	265	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall	(Reg.)
	266	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park	(Reg.)
	267	Universal Book Stall, The Mall	(Reg.)
	268	Gandhi Shanti Pratisthan Kendra, Civil Lines	(Rest.)
	269	Law Book Emporium., 16/60, Civil Lines	(Rest.)
KAPSAN	270	Prakashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas, Azad Marg	(Reg.)
KHURDA	271	Kitab Mahal, Kurda (Dist. Puri)	(Rest.)
KOLHAPUR	272	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road	(Rest.)
KUMTA	273	S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanura)	(Reg.)
KURSEONG	274	Ashoke Brothers, Darjeeling	(Rest.)
LUCKNOW	275	Balkrishna Book Co., B-12-A, Nirala Nagar	(Reg.)
	276	British Book Depot, 84-Hazratganj	(Reg.)
	277	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbag Road	(Reg.)
	278	Ram Advani Hazaratganj, P.B. 154	(Reg.)
	279	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road	(Rest.)
	280	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar	(Rest.)
LUDHIANA	280A	Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar	(Reg.)
	281	Mohindra Bros., Katcheri Road	(Rest.)
	282	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar	(Reg.)
	283	The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street	(Rest.)
MADRAS	284	Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Egmore	(Reg.)
MADRAS —*Contd.*	285	C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., 62, Big Street, Triplicane	(Reg.)
	286	K. Krishnamurty, P.B. 384	(Reg.)
	287	P. Varadhachary & Co., 8 Linghi Chetty Street	(Reg.)
	288	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettah High Road	(Rest.)
	289	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14, Sanjurama Chetty Street	(Rest.)
	290	Madras Book Agency, 42, Tirumangalam Road	(Rest.)
	291	The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 111, Pedariar Koil Street	(Rest.)
	292	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts Triplicane	(Rest.)
	293	Swamy Publishers, P.B. No. 2468	(Rest.)
	294	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore	(Rest.)
	295	Sangam Publishers, 11, S.C. Street	(Rest.)
MANIPUR	296	P. C. Jain & Co., Imphal	(Rest.)
MANGALORE	297	K. Bhoja Rao & Co., Kodial Bail	(Rest.)
MADURAI	298	Ezhil Enterprises, 116, Palace Road	(Rest.)
MEERUT	299	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank	(Reg.)
	300	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar	(Reg.)
	301	Bharat Educational Stores (Regd.) Chhipi Tank	(Reg.)
	302	Nand Traders, Tyagi Market	(Rest.)
MORADABAD	303	Rama Book Depot, Station Road	(Rest.)
MHOW CANTT.	304	Oxford Book Depot, Main Street	(Rest.)
MUZAFFAR NAGAR	305	B.S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura	(Reg.)
	306	Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market	(Rest.)
MUZAFFARPUR	307	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate	(Rest.)
MYSORE	308	H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnarajendra Circle	(Reg.)
	309	People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace	(Reg.)
	310	Geeta Book House, New Statue Circle	(Reg.)
MANDSAUR	311	Nahata Bros., Booksellers & Stationers	(Rest.)
MUSSOURI	312	Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road	(Rest.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
NAGPUR	313	Western Book Depot, Residency Road	(Reg.)
	314	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square	(Reg.)
NAINITAL	315	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
NADIAD	316	R. S. Desai, Station Road	(Rest.)
NEW DELHI	317	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	318	Bhawani & Sons, 8, F, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	319	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	320	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P. B. No. 328	(Reg.)
	321	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
	322	Jayana Book Depot, P.B. No. 2505, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
	323	Laxmi Book Store, 72, Janpat, P. B. 553	(Reg.)
	324	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19	(Reg.)
	325	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev. Nagar	(Reg.)
	326	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty., P.B. No. 96, Connaught Place	
	327	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House	(Reg.)
	328	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road	(Reg.)
	329	Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
	330	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
	331	Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar	(Reg.)
	332	The Secretary, India Met. Society, Lodi Road	(Reg.)
	333	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
	334	United Book Agency, 29/1557, Naiwala, Karol Bagh	(Rest.)
	335	Hind Book House, 82, Janpath	(Reg.)
	336	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh	(Rest.)
	337	N. C. Kansil & Co., 40, Model Basti, P. O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi	(Rest.)
	338	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/59, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar	(Reg.)
	339	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony	(Rest.)
	340	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri	(Rest.)
	341	The Secretary, Federation of association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road	(Rest.)
	342	Educational & Commercial Agencies, 5/151, Subhash Nagar	(Rest.)
	343	Delhi Book Company, M/12, Connaught Circus	(Rest.)
	344	Navrang, R.B-7, Inderpuri	(Rest.)
	345	Commercial Contacts (India), Subhas Nagar	(Rest.)
	346	A. Khosla & Co., Anand Niketan	(Rest.)
	347	Books India Corporation, New Rohtak Road	(Reg.)
	348	S. Chand & Co., Pvt. Ltd., Ram Nagar	(Rest.)
	349	Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East	(Rest.)
	350	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajendra Nagar	(Rest.)
	351	Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
	352	Hukan Chand & Sons, 3226, Ranjit Nagar	(Rest.)
	353	Star Publications Pvt. Ltd., 4/5-B, Asaf Ali Road	(Rest.)
	354	India Publications Trading Corporation, A-7, Nizamuddin East	(Rest.)
	355	Sheel Trading Corporation, 5/5777, Sant Nari Dass Marg	(Rest.)
	356	Supreme Trading Corporation, Harrison Chamber	(Rest.)
	357	Jain Brothers, New Delhi	(Rest.)
PALGHAT	358	Educational Supplies Depot, Sultanpet	(Rest.)
PATNA	359	Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Rest.)
	360	J.N. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
	361	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)

NEW DELHI —*Contd.*

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
PATNA —*Contd.*	362	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath	(Rest.)
	363	Books & Books, Ashok Rajpath	(Rest.)
POONA	364	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gyamkhana	(Reg.)
	365	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	366	Saraswat, 1321/1, J.M. Road, Opp. Modern High School, Bombay Poona Road	(Reg.)
	367	International Book Service, Deccan Ghym Khana	(Reg.)
	368	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Nathu's Chawi, Near Appa Balwant Chowk	(Reg.)
	369	Verma Book Centre, 649, Narayan Path	(Rest.)
	370	Secretary, Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Path	
	371	Vidya Commerce House, 379-A, Shanwar Path	(Rest.)
PRAYAG	372	Om. Publishing House, 842 Daraganj	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY	373	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix	(Rest.)
PUDUKKOTTAI	374	Meenakshi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main Street	(Rest.)
	375	P.N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street, Main Rd	(Reg.)
PUNALUR	376	M.I. Abraham (Kerala)	(Rest.)
RAJKOT	377	Mohal Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent	(Reg.)
	378	Bhupatrai Parasram Shah & Bros., B.B. Street	(Rest.)
	379	Vinay Book Depot, Govt. Qr. No. I, behind S.B.I.	(Rest.)
RAIPUR	380	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar	(Rest.)
RAJAHMUNDRY	381	Panchayat Aids, 10-7-40, Fort Gate	(Rest.)
RANCHI	382	Grown Book Depot, Upper Bazar	(Reg.)
ROHTAK	383	National Book House, Civil Road	(Rest.)
ROORKEE	384	Yashpal & Brothers, Station Road	(Rest.)
REWARI	335	Tika Ram Singh Lal	(Rest.)
SANGRUR	386	Punjab Educational Emporium, Dhurigate	(Rest.)
	387	Gandhi Marg Darshan Pustakalaya, Sangrur (Pb.)	(Rest.)
SAUGAR	388	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers	(Reg.)
SECONDERABAD	389	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street	(Reg.)
	390	Minerva Book Centre, 8/78, New Alwal	(Rest.)
SIMLA	391	Minerva Book House, 46, The Mall	(Rest.)
SILIGURI	392	N.B. Modern Agencies, Hill Court Road	(Rest.)
SIVAKASI	393	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street	(Rest.)
SHOLAPUR	394	Gajanan Book Stores, Main Road	(Rest.)
SURAT	395	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road	(Reg.)
	396	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Atwa Lines	(Rest.)
	397	B. P. Traders, Ghasia Building	(Rest.)
SOLAN	398	Jain Magazine Agency, Ward 4/218 Rajgarh Road	(Reg.)
SHILLONG	399	Allied Publications, 13, Oak lands	(Rest.)
TIRUPATI	400	Ravindra Book Centre, Balaji Colony	(Rest.)
TUTICORIN	401	K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road	(Rest.)
	402	Arasan Book Centre, 462, V.E. Road	(Rest.)
TRICHINOPOLLY	403	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35 Subhas Chandra Bose Road	(Reg.)
TRIPURA	404	G.R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers	(Rest.)
TIRUCHIRAPPALLY	405	Sri Vidya	(Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM	406	International Book Depot, Main Road	(Rest.)
	407	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4	(Rest.)
	408	Bhagya Enterprises, M. G. Road	(Rest.)
	409	Sree Devi Book House, Chenthitta, Trivandrum	(Rest.)
TEZPUR	410	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam	(Rest.)
UDAIPUR	411	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College	(Rest.)
	412	Shri Jagdish & Co.	(Rest.)
UJJAIN	413	Rama Bros., 41, Mallipura	(Rest.)
ULHASNAGAR	414	Raj Book Service	(Rest.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
VARANASI	415	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8	(Reg.)
	416	Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka	(Reg.)
	417	Viswavidyalaya Prakashan, Chowk	(Reg.)
	418	Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindu University	(Rest.)
	419	Chaukhamba Visva Bharati, Chowk	(Rest.)
VIJAYAWADA	420	Visalaandhra Publishing House	(Rest.)
VIZEGAPATAM	421	Gupta Bros. (Books), Vizia Building, Main Road	(Rest.)
	422	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co., Opp. Stores	(Rest.)
VELLORE	423	A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers	(Reg.)
WARDHA	424	Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market	(Reg.)

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2 The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18

3 The Assistant Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I., Ministry of C & I Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum

4 The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt.(A.P.)

5 The Assistant Director Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur

6 The Assistant Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Guj.)

7 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi

8 The Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn., Goa, Panaji

9 The Director, Govt. Press, Hyderabad

10 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Minis try of Steel Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.

11 The Director, S.I.S.I., Industrial Extension Centre, Udhne-Surat

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13 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhawan, Morena.

14 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabuo

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16 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona

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20 The O.I./C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad

21 The O.I./C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda

22 The O.I./C., S.I.S.I. Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Parganas

23 The O.I./C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow

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29 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg., 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras

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31 The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1

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33 The Registrar Companies, Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay

34 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Bldg. Ahmedabad

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46 Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot), Lucknow

47 Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press, Patiala

48 Superintendent, Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur

49 Superintendent of Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras

50 Superintendent, Govt. State, Stores and Pubs. P.O. Gulzarbagh, Patna

51 Superintendent, Printing and Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City

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61 Superintendent, Govt. Press, Trivandrum

62 Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar

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67 The Director of Supplies and Disposal, Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2

68 Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I.C. Bldg., New Delhi

69 The Controller of Imports and Exports, Rajkot

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74 The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Boatwalla Chambers, Sri P.M. Road, Bombay

75 Controller of Imports & Exports, I.B., 14-P, Pondicherry

76 Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., Sahakar Bhawan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot

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114 Controller of Aerodromes, Calcutta

115 Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay

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124 The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6

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180 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Patna, C/o Collectorate of Central Excise & Customs, Patna

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