

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

PART-X B

SERIES-20

TAMIL NADU

TOWN SURVEY REPORT
NEYVELI TOWN

Drafted by : T. S. Rajaram
Investigator

N. Sukumar Nandagopal
Investigator

A. R. Narayanan
Investigator

Edited by : K. V. Ramaswami
Deputy Director

Directorate of Census Operations
TAMIL NADU

FOREWORD

Apart from the decennial enumeration of population, the Indian Census is steeped in the tradition of undertaking a variety of studies of topical interest. In fact, the publications brought out in connection with the earlier censuses contained veritable mines of information on racial, cultural, linguistic and a number of other aspects of life of the people of this country. With the advent of freedom, however, the scope and dimension of these special studies had to be restructured in a manner that would provide the basic feedbacks on the processes of development taking place in different spheres of life of the people especially under planned development.

Thus, in connection with the 1961 Census, a massive programme was launched inter-alia to conduct socio-economic survey of about 500 villages selected from different parts of the country. The main objective of this study was to know the way of life of the people living in Indian villages which accounted for 82 per cent of the total population as per the 1961 Census. There was, however, an imperative need to extend the area of the study to urban centres as well, to provide a complete coverage of the people living in diverse socio-economic conditions. It was with this objective in view ancillary studies on towns were launched as part of the social studies programme in connection with the 1971 Census.

The programme of social studies taken up in connection with the 1971 Census was continued without any major change at the 1981 Census as well. A study on traditional rural based handicrafts was, however, added as a new item under the social study projects of the 1981 Census. For the conduct of urban study, 64 small and medium towns were selected from different parts of the country following the criteria such as (a) size, (b) demographic features, (c) functional characteristics, (d) specific industry or occupation dominating the economy, (e) location, (f) concentration of different castes and communities and (g) other social and cultural phenomenon like temple town, health resort etc.

The research design, tools for data collection and formats for data tabulation and report writing required for urban studies were originally formulated by Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, the then Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies Division. His successor, Dr. N. G. Nag took considerable pains to revise all the formats to make them more comprehensive. Dr. K. P. Ittaman, the present Deputy

Registrar General heading Social Studies Division, co-ordinated these studies at different levels as well as rendered necessary guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for their successful consummation. Shri M. K. Jain, Senior Research Officer and Smt. Suman Prashar, Assistant Director with the able assistance of Investigators, Smt. R. Sabharwal and Shri Sudesh Madan did a commendable job in scrutinising the reports and communicating the comments thereon to the Directorates. I am grateful to all of them.

The present report is the outcome of a study on Neyveli town undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu. I am indebted to Shri M. Thangaraju, Deputy Director and his colleagues in the Census Directorate for their painstaking efforts in bringing out this report.

New Delhi,
1st June, 1988.

V. S. VERMA,
Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

Neyveli is one of the three urban centres viz. Neyveli, Kallakkudi and Madurai selected for town study as ancillary to 1981 Census. This volume deals with the growth history, economic and social life, ethnic and socio-demographic characteristics of the inhabitants of Neyveli town. Besides, it also gives certain basic details regarding migration, settlement and neighbourhood pattern and related matters.

The report is based on data collected through a socio-economic survey conducted in selected households as also by contacting various educational, medical, religious and other institutions, trade and commercial establishments, govt. and semi-govt. offices as well as by meeting a few eminent persons in the town. We have also made extensive use of census data pertaining to this town.

The survey and tabulation of survey data were done by Shri A. V. Raman, Investigator with the help of S/Shri P. G. Sankaran and M. R. V. Krishna Rao, Statistical Assistants and R. Balasubramanian, K. Sundaram and S. Suveeharan, Computors. Shri A. Guruswamy, Statistical Assistant and Smt. Manimekalai Kadhirvel, Computor helped them in consolidating the tables. Both the field survey and tabulation were guided by Shri M. Nagappan, the then Deputy Director.

The chapters of this report were drafted by S/Shri T. S. Rajaram, N. Sukumar Nandagopal and A. R. Narayanan, Investigators. Shri A. V. Raman Investigator extended able assistance to the above Investigators by collecting and supplying very useful details from various sources to enrich the chapters. The report was edited and finalised by Shri K. V. Ramaswami, Deputy Director.

We are grateful to Dr. K. P. Ittaman, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies) and Shri M. K. Jain, Senior Research Officer for their guidance in bringing out the report in the present form and to Shri B. P. Jain, Deputy Director (Printing) for arranging the printing of this report.

We also record our deepest sense of gratitude to Shri V. S. Verma, former Registrar General, India and Shri A. R. Nanda, the present Registrar General, India for their inspiration and encouragement in bringing out this report.

Shri M. P. Narayanan, the then Chairman and Shri Mahip Singh, the present Chairman and the management of N.L.C. in general and S/Shri T. S. Vasagam, Director (Personnel) in-charge, R. Nandakumar, Deputy General Manager (Personnel) and P. Sampath Naik, General Manager (Admn.) in particular, extended full co-operation and assistance to the officers and staff of this Directorate who visited Neyveli in connection with the survey. They deserve our sincere thanks.

The typing of this report was done by Smt. M. S. Shantha, Junior Stenographer, Smt. S. Uma and Smt. M. Usharani, Lower Division Clerks. The maps and charts were prepared by S/Shri A. Rajamani, Senior Artist and N. Chandran, Artist. The photographs for the report were taken by Shri E. S. Jayamohan apart from designing the cover. The services of all the above officials are acknowledged with immense pleasure. Our thanks are also due to all unnamed assistants in various grades who have contributed in the finalisation and printing of this report.

Madras,
November, 1989.

M. THANGARAJU,
Joint Director of Census Operations.

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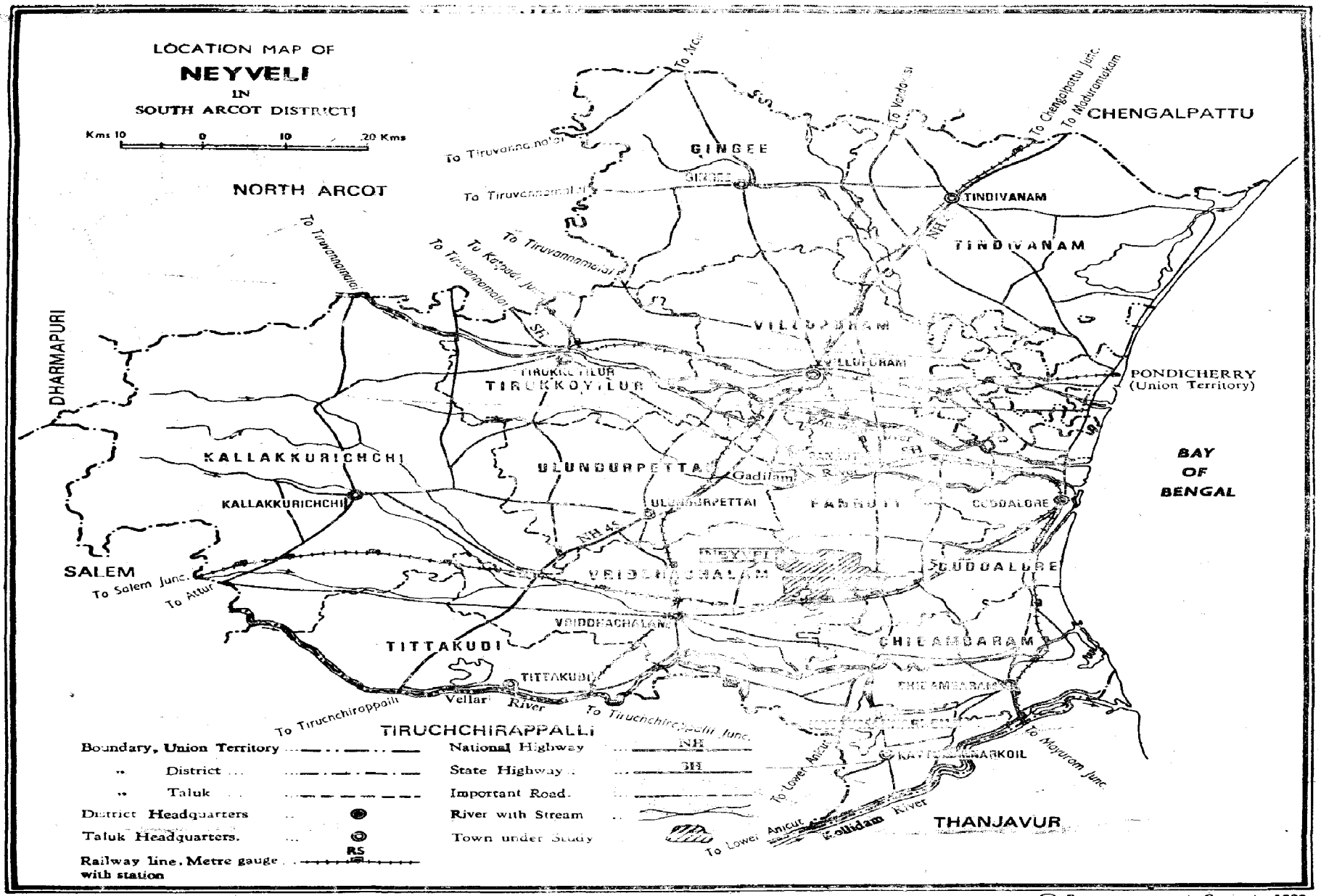
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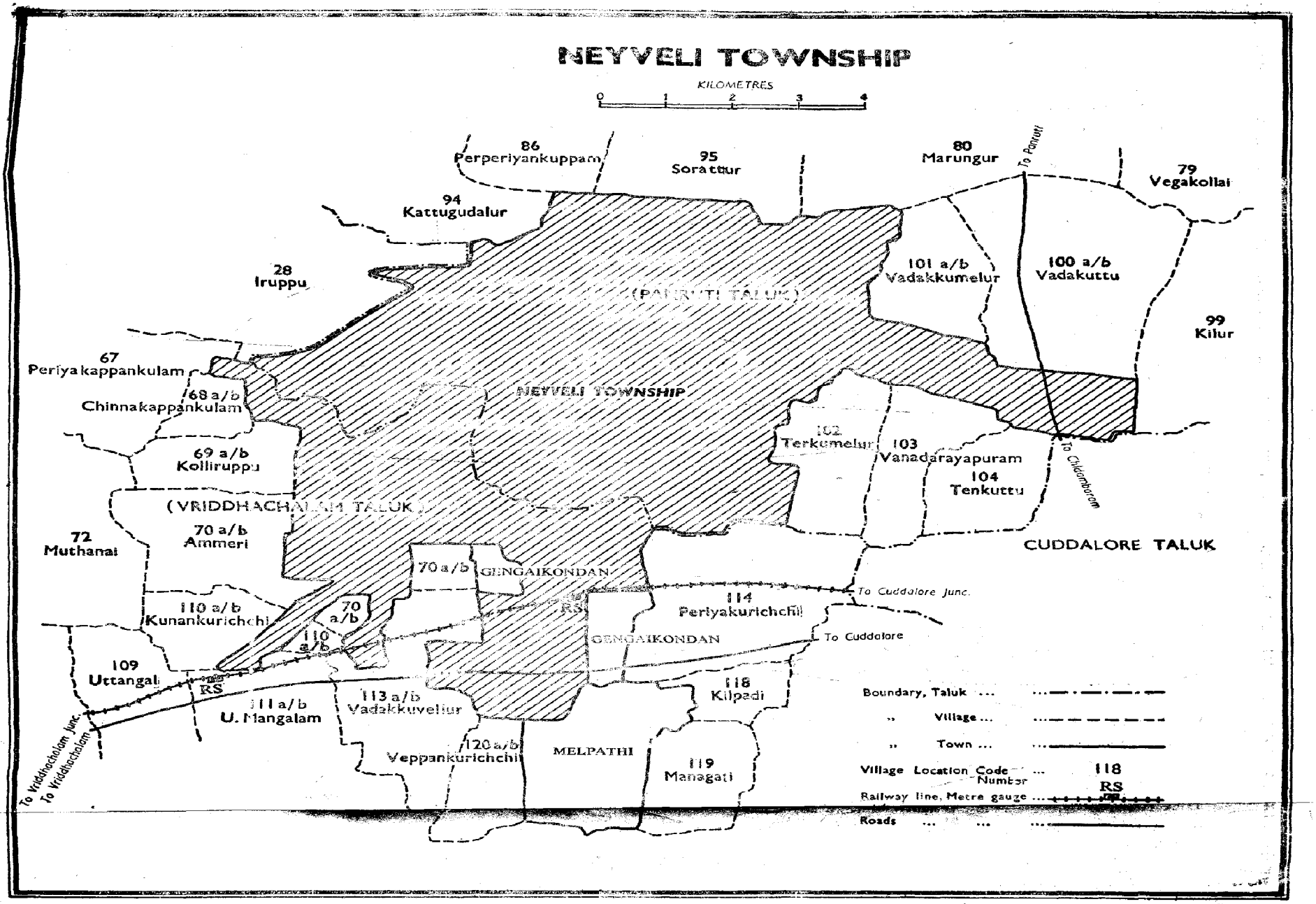
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Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

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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NEYVELI TOWNSHIP
KILOMETRES
0 1 2 3 4
86 Perperiyankuppam
95 Sorattur
80 Marungur
To Panruti
79 Vegakollai
94 Kattugudalur
28 Iruppu
(PANRUTI TALUK)
101 a/b Vadakkumelur
100 a/b Vadakuttu
99 Kilur
67 Periyakappankulam
68 a/b Chinnakappankulam
NEYVELI TOWNSHIP
102 Terkumelur
103 Vanadarayapuram
104 Tenkuttu
To Chidambaram
69 a/b Kolliruppu
(VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK)
72 Muthanai
70 a/b Ammeri
CUDDALORE TALUK
70 a/b
GENGAIKONDAN
To Cuddalore Junc.
110 a/b Kunankurichchi
70 a/b
110 a/b
RS
114 Periyakurichchil
GENGAIKONDAN
To Cuddalore
109 Uttangal
RS
111 a/b U. Mangalam
113 a/b Vadakkuveliur
118 Kilpadi
120 a/b Veppankurichchi
MELPATHI
119 Managati
To Vriddhachalam Junc.
To Vriddhachalam
Boundary, Taluk ...
,, Village ...
,, Town ...
Village Location Code Number ... 118
Railway line, Metre gauge ... RS
Roads ... ...

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The process of urbanisation is now more rapid and massive and affects a greater part of the world than ever before mainly because it is now rampant in the developing countries which embrace the large chunk of the world's population. India, which is a developing country, is no exception to this phenomenon.

From the demographic point of view, it could be seen that India is going through the process of urban growth. The 1981 Census figures reveal that 23.31 per cent of the population in the country live in urban areas. This is indeed a remarkable growth compared to the corresponding position in the earlier decades. In 1901 and 1911 only 10.83 per cent and 10.29 per cent respectively of the population were reported to be living in urban areas. In the successive decades, this has increased to 11.81 per cent in 1921, 12 per cent in 1931, 13.86 per cent in 1941, 17.30 per cent in 1951, 17.98 per cent in 1961, 19.91 per cent in 1971 and 23.31 per cent in 1981.

Tamil Nadu had the largest number of towns among Indian states in 1971. 30.26 per cent of its population lived in its 434 towns and it has slightly gone down to 27.98 per cent in 1981. To examine the different aspects of urban growth, certain towns were studied as an ancillary to the 1971 Census. As a continuation of that and to have further indepth studies, some more towns were selected for special studies during 1981 Census. Neyveli in Tamil Nadu, a Class II town, is one of the towns thus selected for such a special study.

Neyveli in South Arcot district of Tamil Nadu is one of the important towns in the industrial map of India and is known for Asia's biggest opencast mine —the Neyveli Lignite mine. Neyveli is often called the mini-edition of India, as the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has drawn its employees from all over the country. Most of the languages are represented here and one is happy to find the confluence of customs and cultures also.

Location

Neyveli which was an unknown hamlet in the early part of the 20th century has developed into an industrial centre pulsating with activity on the discovery of the hidden treasure of lignite and the subsequent formation of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation in the year 1957. For those who have seen parched Neyveli a quarter century ago, the present lush look is surprisingly beyond reckoning. Neyveli, home of NLC is to-day India's energy bridge to the 21st century and a throbing realisation of Nehru's vision. A network of rail and road connects Neyveli with other important centres in the state. It is 200 km. south of Madras, the capital city of Tamil Nadu. Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation and Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation express bus services are available frequently to reach Neyveli from different parts of the state. From Madras, it takes five hours by bus to reach Neyveli. Cuddalore, the headquarters town of South Arcot district, having a beautiful sea-shore, a port and a hoary past associated with Robert Clive and East India Company, is at a distance of about 50 km. from Neyveli. Panruti, the nearest town as well as the headquarters of Panruti taluk and very much known for cashew nuts and jack fruits is 19 km. away from Neyveli. Vadalur, which was hallowed by the presence of Saint Ramalingar, otherwise known as 'Arutjothi Vallalar' and famous for the annual 'Thai Poosam' festival is at a distance of about 12 km. from Neyveli. At the 15th km. from Panruti on the national highway (NH 45 Madras-Thanjavur) an imposing welcome arch invites the visitors for a rewarding experience in Neyveli. Travelling upto Panruti on the main line Villupuram-Tiruchchirappalli by train, one can make use of frequent bus services from Panruti to reach Neyveli town. The town is accessible from Vriddhachalam on the chord line Villupuram-Tiruchchirapalli. Neyveli town is situated at a distance of 30 km. from Vriddhachalam by road. Chidambaram, famous for the temple of the cosmic dance of Lord Siva, is at a distance of 40 km. southeast of Neyveli. Thanjavur, the citadel of the Chola kings of the days of yore, lies only 120 km. away and is connected with Neyveli by regular bus services.

Most important characteristics of the town

Neyveli is the major industrial town of South Arcot district in Tamil Nadu with an integrated mining and industrial complex with lignite and other down stream units namely thermal power station, fertilizer plant, briquetting and carbonising plant, clay washing plant etc. The town is humming with activity mainly connected with NLC. Neyveli can be categorised as a mining and quarrying town as per functional classification of census towns. The town is now sprawled over an area of 72.69 square kilometres with a population of 88,000 according to 1981 Census as against the erstwhile Neyveli village with an area of 1.20 square miles (3.11 square kilometres) with a population of 192 persons according to 1951 Census. It is needless to say that the present Neyveli town encompasses the earlier Neyveli village and the surrounding areas.

Population of the town

According to 1981 Census, Neyveli town is classified as a class II town, having a population of 88,000 (44,963 males and 43,037 females). The density of

population works out to 1,211 persons per square kilometre. It could be seen from the following table that the population has increased tremendously during the last two decades.

The convincing progress made by the lignite corporation and the consequent increase in the demand for labour have resulted in large scale inmigration into the industrial town, thus causing a remarkable spurt in the town's population.

The population particulars of Neyveli town for the decades from 1951-1981 as per the census records are given below:

TABLE 1.1

Population of Neyveli during different decades

Year	Area in Square kilo-metres	Houses	House-holds	Population	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	3.11	36	46	192	113	79
1961	54.76	2,466	2,691	10,296	6,138	4,158
1971	41.23	12,616	12,762	58,285	29,941	28,344
1981	72.69	17,123	17,505	88,000	44,963	43,037

It could be observed from the above figures that Neyveli which was a silent or sleepy village in 1951 underwent a tremendous change during 1951-1961 and has risen to the status of one of the major industrial towns in the country. Access to the rich mineral deposits in and around the town has boosted the growth of this once unknown place.

Topography and physical environment

Neyveli falls under the category of coastal plain with dynamic resources. It is at an elevation of 155 feet from the sea level.

The area of Neyveli town is bounded on the east by Vadakuttu, Vadakkumelur and Vanadarayapuram villages of Panruti taluk; on the south by Periyakurichchi village, Gangaikondan and Melpathi Town Panchayats, Veppankurichi, Vadakkuvellur and U. Mangalam villages of Vriddhachalam taluk; on the west by Kunankurichchi, Ammeri, Kolliruppu and Chinnakappankulam villages of Vriddhachalam taluk; on the northwest by Iruppu village of Vriddhachalam taluk and Kattugudalur village of Panruti taluk and on the north by Perperiyankuppam, Sorattur and Marungur villages of Panruti taluk.

Geological features

"The general geological formation of the district is simple. The greater part of it is covered with metamorphic rocks belonging to the gneiss family. Resting on these are the three great groups of sedimentary rocks belonging to different geological periods and overlaying each other in regular succession from the coast on the east to the hills on the west. The lowest of these groups is the fossil bearing cretaceous limestones round about Pondicherry and Vriddhachalam. About this comes a younger group of sandstones which are called "the Cuddalore (Gudalur) sandstones" and which form the Red hills near Pondicherry and the Mount Capper hills southwest of Cuddalore (Gudalur)."[1] Neyveli lies in the Cuddalore sandstone beds of Miocene—Pliocene age period.

"There is good artesian basin in the district occupying a few square miles around Neyveli, Aziz Nagar and Kavanur near Vriddhachalam. There are apparently three or four distinct water bearing horizons here, all in the Cuddalore (Gudalur) sandstones and there are a number of flowing wells in this area."[2]

Soils

"The soils of the district can be divided into three main classes, namely, the black or regar, the red ferruginous and the arenaceous. They are distributed in the proportion of 35, 61 and 3 per cent respectively in the total arable area. The remaining one per cent represents the lands assessed at special rates during the resettlement and forms an exceptional series."[3]

The soil of Neyveli is shallow black, brown and alluvial soil of southern region (sandy soil). As classified by the National Bureau of Soil Survey (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) the soil of Neyveli is called as Psamments—Tropets (Psamments—Sandy soil; Tropets—Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of southern region).

1. Madras District Gazetteers, South Arcot by Dr. B.S. Baliga, B.A. (Hons.), Ph. D. (Lond.), late Curator, Madras Record Office published by the Government of Madras, 1962– pp. 8-9.
2. Madras District Gazetteers, South Arcot by Dr. B.S. Baliga, B.A. (Hons.) Ph. D. (Lond.), Late Curator, Madras Record Office, published by the Government of Madras, 1962p. 1—2.
3. *Ibid.* p. 15.

Flora and fauna

To an aerial surveyor Neyveli presents a grotesque view of exhuberant vegetation dotted with residential clusters. Spotted with standing groves of coconuts and palmyrahs along the stream bunds or isles amidst the fields like sentinels watching over these cornladden fields. Residential clusters have common species of plain-grown trees. The common trees found in and around Neyveli area are coconut (Cocos nucifera), 'vagai' (Albizzia lebbeck), peepul (Ficus religiosa), banyan (Ficus banghalemsis), tamarind (Tamarindus indica), Margosa (Melia azadirachta) and 'poovarasu' (Tehspesia populnea). In gardens mango (Magnifera indica), sappotta (Acharas sapota), jack (Artocarpus integritolia) and plain-grown fruit trees are found with no exception.

In 1981, the NLC started an ambitious programme of reclaiming mined land and putting it to profitable use. Despite innumerable problems encountered, the corporation by its intensive efforts, made it possible to successfully afforest the reclaimable mined areas and to restore nature and maintain ecological balance. As the mine advanced, the reclaimed land is planted with tress like eucalyptus. At the foot of the spoil bank, goat-foot creepers (Ipomeabiloba) are planted luxuriously to prevent rain water from carrying away silt to the storm water drain. Bamboo (Dendrocalemus strictus) is grown in the inside spoil bank and along the canal bank. The bamboo can be used for construction purposes and as temporary transmission lines and help establishing rural industries like basket making. A sizeable revenue is expected from these bamboo plantation in the coming years. Along the slopes of the dumping yards, agave is grown lusciously to prevent soil erosion. The fibres of this plant can later pave way for establishing cottage industries for rope making. Thus the environs of Neyveli today is pleasant green and the trend is to keep it evergreen. The NLC has so far planted over 75 lakhs of saplings. Against the national slogan of 'one tree—one family' the NLC's achievement is 365 trees per family.[1]

There is nothing remarkable in the fauna of the town. The cattle that one comes across are of indegenous breed and non-descriptive type. Cows, bullocks, buffaloes, goats and sheep are in the list of common domestic animals. Bullocks and he-buffaloes are yoked to plough. These are reared locally or purchased from the cattle shandies organised periodically. The nearest cattle shandy is held at Mylam during the 'Panguni Uthiram' festival (March-April) where a brisk sale of cattle occurs annually. The cattle are fed on fodder crops and grass. Stalks of threshed paddy is the common fodder. Nutritious and vitaminised cattle feed are rare, if not totally absent. However certain enterprising farmers feed their cattle with rice bran, cotton seeds and oil cakes with kitchen wash of rice and vegetables. In certain cases, factory produced cattle feed is also used. Their number is meagre. The sheep found in the town are of two types viz. 'semmari' and 'kurumba'. 'Semmari' the long legged red variety is useful for its flesh and also as a manuring agent. 'Kurumba' the more compact kind has a woolly face and is black, white or brown in colour. Goats found in the town are of common variety and present no particular point of interest.

Poultry is commonly found reared in small numbers in many households especially among the non-vegetarians. The idea of modern poultry rearing on farm level has not gained much ground among the town dwellers. The common birds we come across in the town are crow, sparrow, parrot, mina and such other birds normally found in the plains. Moreover, being surrounded by paddy fields and waterlogged areas and tanks, one may come across the smaller water-ducks and red beaked florican varieties. Along with them can be listed the teas, patridges, peafowls etc. Here there are two lakes, one small and one large. These lakes are being turned into a bird sanctuary. At present there are wild fowls and blue long tailed ducks. It is expected that other varieties of migratory birds may also come here in due course.

Climate

The climate of the town is temperate and healthy. The data for the years 1981 to 1985 collected at the nearest meteorological centre at Cuddalore on temperature are furnished in the table given below.

TABLE 1.2

Temperature recorded at Cuddalore during 1981—85 (Mean reading)

Year	Months											
	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1981	28.7	19.3	29.6	19.1	31.5	22.5	32.0	25.3	35.9	25.8	36.7	25.8
1982	28.4	19.9	29.8	20.3	31.7	22.8	33.9	25.9	35.2	26.9	37.6	27.3
1983	28.8	19.2	30.9	22.1	32.4	22.3	33.4	25.2	36.3	27.5	37.7	27.5
1984	28.6	21.7	28.5	22.6	30.9	23.1	33.3	23.5	36.0	27.0	37.4	26.9
1985	28.4	20.8	30.1	20.7	32.2	23.5	35.0	26.2	36.1	27.2	36.0	26.3

1. Brown coal—A house journal of NLC Ltd. Nov. —Dec. 86.

TABLE I.2—*contd.*

Year	Months											
	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1981	34.9	24.4	34.6	23.7	32.5	24.5	31.2	24.3	29.4	22.7	28.1	20.8
1982	35.5	25.9	36.5	26.3	34.3	25.0	31.7	24.2	29.7	23.3	28.3	20.9
1983	36.1	26.3	34.6	25.5	33.0	24.6	32.1	24.3	29.9	22.0	27.7	21.9
1984	34.0	24.6	34.3	24.7	32.2	24.1	31.9	23.5	28.8	22.2	29.0	20.3
1985	34.0	25.2	34.3	25.1	33.3	24.5	31.9	24.2	28.3	21.7	28.4	21.5

The highest temperature of 37.7°C recorded was in June 1983 and the lowest of 19.1°C recorded was in February 1981. The hottest months are April to June and the coolest are December to February. Neyveli being close to the Bay of Bengal enjoys mitigated climate.

The rainfall statistics pertaining to the town collected from the nearest meteorological station at Cuddalore is furnished in the table below.

TABLE I.3

Rainfall statistics recorded at Cuddalore during 1981-85

Months	1981			1982			1983			1984			1985		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
January	2	062.5	039.1	3	003.0	001.0	1	000.2	000.2	2	010.7	010.1	6	210.6	126.0
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	033.6	014.0	..	..	..
March	1	000.2	000.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	062.3	020.7	..	..	..
April	1	000.2	000.2	2	020.1	019.8	..	..	..	7	039.0	014.7	1	000.3	000.3
May	2	077.8	077.6	1	000.6	000.6	3	38.7	4.4	5	034.1	029.6	1	1.0	1.0
June	5	045.0	031.3	8	016.4	006.8	5	000.9	002.8	12	021.2	005.5	7	102.6	56.4
July	11	149.7	071.5	14	081.1	042.4	17	124.3	045.1	11	017.2	004.0	11	129.4	075.5
August	15	120.8	052.8	8	023.1	004.1	16	69.5	017.6	4	002.1	000.9	11	222.5	20.3
September	11	111.1	029.6	9	117.7	070.6	9	118.1	67.0	9	61.4	025.0	12	154.9	37.9
October	13	437.6	084.4	10	192.5	047.2	11	212.1	057.7	11	332.1	80.5	10	268.7	143.9
November	17	233.7	163.9	14	333.4	110.4	8	204.1	124.6	5	49.5	024.4	15	673.4	177.2
December	12	094.9	045.7	6	121.4	038.8	23	508.8	151.0	2	037.7	037.1	14	174.9	066.0

The heaviest monthly rainfall recorded during 1981-85 was 673.4 mm. in the month of November 1985. The lowest rainfall recorded was in the months of March and April in 1981. There was no rainfall at all during February 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1985. During March also there was no rainfall in the years 1982, 1983 and 1985. In the year 1983 there was no rain during April also. The town receives maximum rainfall during the northeast monsoon in the months of October to December.

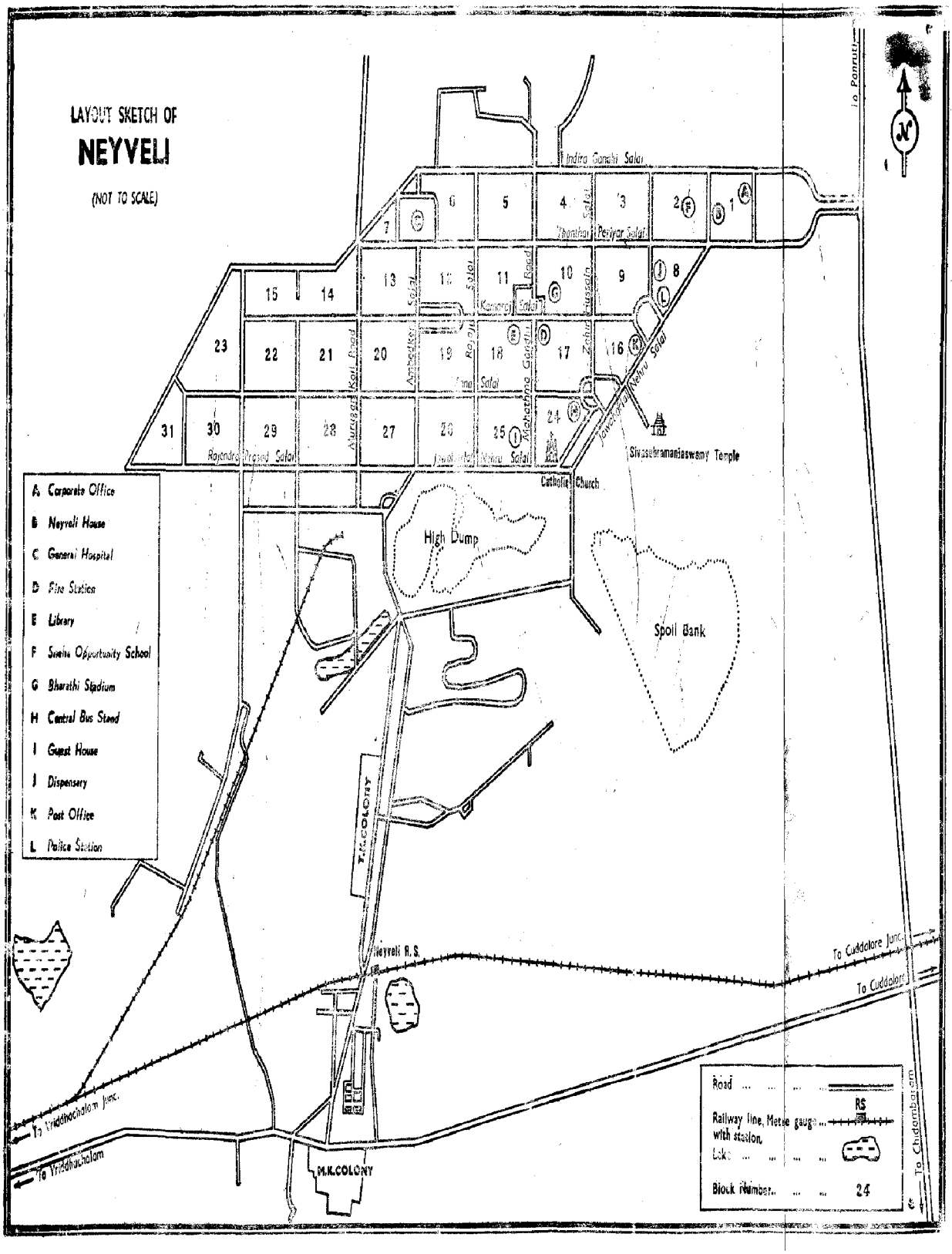
In general, the physiographic conditions of the town are such that chances for natural calamities like flood and famine are not frequent but a rare phenomenon.

Communication with other places

Neyveli town has adequate post and telegraph and telephone facilities. It is also well connected with other places both by rail and road and recently by air. The town lies on the Madras-Thanjavur highway with a network of feeder roads connecting it with the nearby towns and villages. The town is served by a number of approved bus routes connecting important towns like Pondicherry, Tindivanam, Vriddhachalam, Villupuram, Salem, Thanjavur, Mayuram, Nagapattinam, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanniyakumari etc. apart from Madras, the state capital. Long route express buses are operated by the government owned transport corporations like Tiruvalluvar, Pattukkottai Azhagiri, Thanthai Periyar, Anna etc.

In addition to the above, a number of private buses plying between the nearby towns and villages pass through this town. The important places within the town like the corporate office, fertilizer plant, thermal power station, mines I & II, B & C plant, Mandara-

A denotes 'number of rainy days'. B denotes 'monthly rainfall in mm.' C denotes 'heaviest rainfall in mm. in 24 hours'.


LAYOUT SKETCH OF
NEYVELI
(NOT TO SCALE)
To Panruti
Indira Gandhi Salai
Periyar Salai
Kamaraj Salai
Rajaji Salai
Nehru Salai
Rajendra Prasad Salai
Ambedkar Salai
Anuvagal Kari Road
Mahatma Gandhi Road
Jawaharlal Nehru Salai
Sivasubramaniaswamy Temple
Catholic Church
High Dump
Spoil Bank
T.S. COLONY
Neyveli R.S.
To Cuddalore Junc.
To Cuddalore
To Chidambaram
To Vriddhachalam Junc.
To Vriddhachalam
M.K.COLONY
A Corporate Office
B Neyveli House
C General Hospital
D Fire Station
E Library
F Smile Opportunity School
G Bharathi Stadium
H Central Bus Stand
I Guest House
J Dispensary
K Post Office
L Police Station
Road
Railway line, Metre gauge with station
RS
Lake
Block Number
24

kuppam, Gangaikondan and Thandavankuppam are connected by town bus services operated by the NLC.

Neyveli can be called a town of cycles as every household invariably owns a cycle and some households have as many cycles as the number of male adults in the household. On 14-8-85 the transport department opened an office manned by a Motor Vehicles Inspector (Grade I) and his staff in Mandarakuppam. After the opening of this office, 893 scooters/motorcycles and 69 autorickshaws were registered during the last quarter of 1985 whereas 2,860 scooters/motorcycles and 67 autorickshaws were registered during the first quarter of 1986.

To reach Neyveli one has to travel on the main line Villupuram-Tiruchirappali by train upto Panrutti and take a bus from there. Frequent bus services are available to Neyveli from Panrutti, which is 19 km. away. Alternatively, on the Villupuram-Tiruchirappalli chord line, one has to travel upto Vriddhachalam and to take a bus to reach Neyveli which is 30 km. away from Vriddhachalam.

In fact there is a railway station at Mandarakuppam in Neyveli town itself at a distance of 8 km. from the heart of the town. But only one train viz. Nagore-Bangalore fast passenger makes one up and down trip through this station.

Tiruchirappalli is the nearest airport 150 km. away from Neyveli. However, airborne travellers are not much. Generally sophisticated airborne passengers prefer to disembark at Madras and resort to cab travel or comfort travel to reach Neyveli. On 8th June 1987 the Vayudoot service included Neyveli also in its network of air service stations.

The nearest sea port Nagapattinam is 76 Km. south of Neyveli. The nearest radio transmission centre is at Pondicherry which is at a distance of 70 km. north of Neyveli.

In tune with government's ambitious programme of mass visual communication coverage a low power T.V. (Doordharshan) relay transmission centre has been commissioned on 8-6-1985 in block 12 of the town. Thereby we can say that Neyveli has all facilities of the mass media coverage of all types.

In the line of communication the post offices do a lot of service to the people. The first post office in Neyveli was established on 1-9-1960 in block 16 (Neyveli-I) and the subsequent one in block 18 on 1-12-1960. Thereafter the increase in the number of post offices as rhythemic in tune with the growing demand consequent on the phenomenal increase of population in Neyveli. Today as many as 13 post offices are functioning in different localities covering the entire town linking it with the outside world.

The telephone exchanges functioning in the town are presently under the Sub-divisional Officer, Telegraphs, Neyveli. This sub-divisional office was established on 13-11-1978 and it has jurisdiction over the exchanges in Kullanchavadi, Kurinjipadi, Vadalur, Neyveli-2, Neyveli town, Panrutti, Kadampulyur, Anathur and Ammeri. The office of the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs is at Cuddalore. A telephone exchange in Neyveli has recently been modernised by introducing electronic microwave telecom system. Thus Neyveli is linked up with all major cities and towns in India and abroad through telex and telephone.

Morphology

Neyveli town extends over an area of 72.69 square kilometres. From 1959 onwards the NLC has acquired 19,074.73 acres (7,719.29 hectares) of land, out of which it has surrendered 1975.11 acres (799.30 hectares) to Tamil Nadu government at Rs. 650/- per acre and sold out 72.53 acres (29.35 hectares) to other government departments like postal, telegraphs and Power Engineers Training Society at Rs. 7,400/- per acre.

The town has been divided into thirtyone blocks excluding the mines, thermal power plants, fertiliser plant and other such areas. All the blocks are symmetrical in shape with the exception of the corner blocks viz., blocks 7, 8, 16, 23, 24 and 31.

The town provides a panoramic view with well laid straight roads having avenue trees on both sides. The houses are surrounded by gardens of flowers and greenery. Sufficient supply of protected drinking water and well maintained sewage system are also provided in this town which is administered by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC). There is 100 per cent coverage of electricity with street lights.

The town is a thoughtfully planned one and the roads, streets and lanes are laid straight and perpendicular between the blocks. The planners and administrators of the town have far-sightedly named the roads and streets to inculcate the spirit of national and international integration even from the mere names. Following are a few illustrations. Some of the roads are named after the places in the state as well as in other states of the country like Madras Road, Imphal Road, Bhopal Road, Alwaye Road, Coimbatore Road, Kerala Road, Kashmir Road, Bokara Road etc. These symbolize national integration. Going a step further some of the roads here are named after some foreign countries viz. Australian Road, Danish Road, Italian Avenue, Japanese Street, German Road, French Street, Moscow Road, North/South Island Street, Swedish Road etc. Of course it is common to name the roads after national leaders and here also it is not an exception. Some of the roads are named after the saints, reformists, freedom fighters and national leaders like Thiruvalluvar, Pattinathar, Appar, Kambar, Ramalingar, V.O.C. Bharati, Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi, Rajaji, Kamarajar, Anna, Indira Gandhi, Nethaji, Tagore etc. The veins and nerves of the country are remembered when one comes across the names of some of the roads which are named after the important rivers like Ganga, Cauvery, Tapti,

Thungabadra, Brahmaputra etc. One may be interested to know that some of the roads are named after professionals like sailor, soldier, engineer, doctor, carpenter, goldsmith, tinsmith, weaver, mason, milkman, fisherman, writer, teacher, magician, accountant etc.

It may look funny but it is a fact that some of the streets carry names like pen lane, scale lane, boiler road, bulldozer street, conveyor street, hook lane, screw lane, bolt lane, arrow street, sword lane, needle lane, thread lane, bench street, cot lane, mat lane, pillow lane, umbrella street, cup lane, spoon street, fan lane etc.

The following names of the roads and streets are ample proof of the love of Neyveli people towards nature, trees, fruits, birds, and animals viz. peacock street, myna street, parrot lane, quilt lane, foul lane, bee lane, rabbit lane, hare lane, deer lane, moon street, earth street, casurina street, palmirah street plantain tree street, orange street, tamarind street, banyan square, sandalwood street, rose lane, pinapple lane, red gram lane, black gram lane, cotton seed lane, corriander lane, etc. To touch everything that come across, some of the streets are named as alkali lane, ammonia lane, hydrogen lane, oxygen lane, magnet street, copper street, chemistry street, mica lane etc.

Land use pattern

It is an accidental providence that a town was formed here by the exploratory man to tap the nature's gift for his benefits. As almost the entire Neyveli town is under the control of NLC, the question of land value or land speculation in any part of the town does not arise. It is exclusively an industrial town pertaining to a particular major industry and its subsidiaries. The NLC has acquired a total of 7,719.29 hectares of land. Out of this the NLC sold to state and central government departments 828.65 hectares of land within the town for certain specific public utility purposes keeping the remaining 6,890.64 hectares of land under its possession. Of the total area of the town the major portion covering 4,769.43 hectares (828.65 hectares under the central and state government departments and 3,940.78 hectares under the NLC) representing 61.79 percent is used for residential, administrative and commercial purposes. The area apportioned for mines and mines expansion scheme comes to 1,938.21 hectares which is 25.11 per cent of the total area. The unique feature of this town is the garden around it and this occupies an extent of 433.58 hectares of land which comes to 5.62 per cent of the total area. For an aerial viewer the garden will look like a garland on the town. The various factories occupy 155.92 hectares and it forms 2.02 per cent of the total area. The remaining 422.15 hectares (5.47 per cent) are used for corridor, railway siding, shandy and stadium of which the major portion (378.38 hectares) comes under the corridor for the high tension transmission lines. It is needless to mention that Neyveli is the major supplier of electricity to Tamil Nadu and also to the southern states of the country.

Though the different functional areas of the town cannot be precisely demarcated, an attempt has been made to give below the broad classification of the different functional areas based on the clustering of administrative offices, business establishments, industrial establishments, residential houses etc. in particular localities.

Administrative areas

The town is administered by a township committee constituted by the NLC and the administrative office is situated in block 10. The corporate office and central technical offices of the NLC are functioning in blocks 1 and 2. A number of State government offices are functioning in Mandarakuppam. Hence the above areas can be classified as administrative areas.

Commercial areas

The important commercial area of the town is known as main bazaar on Kamaraj salai in block 12, almost in the centre of the residential area. Nearly half-a-dozen branches of nationalised banks are functioning in the main bazaar apart from restaurants, lodges and shops. The important commercial establishments are located on either side of Kamaraj salai, which passes through the middle of the town from west to east touching blocks 9 to 22 covering nearly half of the 31 blocks of the town. The weekly shandies are held in blocks 3, 13 and 30 on different days of the week apart from a pay-day-bazaar held from 5th to 10th of every month near Thermal power station-I.

Residential areas

Out of the 31 blocks in the town, the NLC has constructed more than 16,000 quarters in 23 blocks viz. block 1 to 6, 8 to 13, 16 to 21 and 24 to 29 for residential accommodation of its officers and staff. The maximum number of residential quarters (1,576) are in block 5, followed by block 6 (1,038) and the minimum number of 10 quarters are in block 1. Mandarakuppam, Thandavankuppam and Gangaikondan colony are the other residential areas of the town. Blocks 21 and 30 have been divided into plots and allotted to the workers of NLC, their contractors and others for the construction of temporary sheds for residential accommodation and for other purposes.

Educational areas

There are 32 schools in this town spread over almost all the blocks. Mandarakuppam and Thandavankuppam and hence any particular area could not be classified as educational area. The Institute of Engineers, Neyveli chapter is in block 17 and a big training complex of NLC is in block 20 of this town.

Industrial areas

Neyveli is essentially an industrial town and there are a number of downstream industries connected to the lignite mines. The important industrial units

like Thermal power station I & II, Fertilizer plant, B & C plant and Clay washing plant are sandwiched between the residential blocks and the mining areas.

Mining areas

More than 25 per cent of the total area of the town comes under the mining area, viz. mines I, II and III. Mine I is located on the southeastern side of the residential blocks and just north of the railway line. Mines II and III are located on the southern tip of the town.

Important public place

The most important public place of Neyveli town is the corporate office of NLC which is situated in block 1 at the entrance to the town form the national highway. The corporate office is the main controlling point of NLC. The Central technical offices and the main guest house called the Neyveli House are also located in block 1. The information centre is functioning in block 2 and the State Bank of India is also situated in this block. The Neyveli General Hospital is situated in block 6 which is doing yeoman's service to the sick people of Neyveli town and its neighbourhood. The town administrative office located in block 10 is the nerve centre of Neyveli town. All the important offices connected with town administration are located here. The Bharathi stadium, named after the great poet-patriot of pre-independence era is located in this block which also happens to be the biggest of the two stadia in the town. The Institute of Engineers -a Government of India undertaking, the Town Club, a fire service station and a swimming pool are some of the important landmarks in block 17. The NLC is maintaining two libraries in block 13, of which one is exclusively for children. The Neyveli training complex which moulds the personnel of the NLC to meet the challenges in their task is an important landmark in block 20. The central bus stand is located in block 24 at the southeastern part of the town. Another bus stand for mofussil buses is located in Mandarakuppam on the southern tip of the first mine and on the northern head of second mine and is on the national highway. The guest house in block 25 is the biggest among the two guest houses run by NLC. The prestigious club called the Park Club is also located in this block. Two hostels viz., the trainees hostel and the executives hostel are situated in block 27.

Apart from the above mentioned institutions there are shopping centres, community halls, co-operative institutions, auditorium, cinema theatres, sports and recreation centres, private lodges and restaurants, places of worship, cultural clubs and commercial institutions spreading throughout the town.

The Neyveli Health Promotion and Social Welfare Society is running two rehabilitation centres, one Vaigai Ladies Club in block 9 and another at Thandavankuppam.

Residential pattern with reference to ethnic groups

Neyveli town was developed consequent on the establishment of the lignite corportation and most of the residents in the town have been drawn from various parts of the country to work in the lignite corporation. They are found scattered and intermixed in all parts of the town and hence no areas of the town can be identified as the residential area of a particular caste or ethnic group.

The population of the town is mainly composed of the three major religions viz. Hindus, Christians and Muslims. Jains and Sikhs are also represented, though small in number. People belonging to other religions and persuasions are also present in this town due to the influx of people from various parts of the country to work in the lignite corporation. The religious distribution of the population of the town as per 1981 Census is Hindus 84.73 per cent, Christians 10.77 per cent, Muslims 4.35 per cent, Jains 0.02 per cent, Sikhs 0.01 per cent, other religious and persuasions 0.11 per cent and religion not stated 0.01 per cent. For finding the distribution of population in the town according to different castes, the data collected during the survey among the 250 households selected for the purpose alone is to be depended. The details are as follows.

TABLE 1.4

Distribution of households and population by locality, caste or tribe or community and sex

Locality	Name of caste/tribe/community	No. of house-holds	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Block No. 1	1. Mudaliar	1	1	1	..
Block No. 2	1. Brahmin	2	10	4	6
	2. Mudaliar	1	5	3	2
	3. Naidu	1	3	1	2
	4. Sourashtra	1	4	3	1
	5. Adi-dravida (SC)	1	4	2	2
	6. Pallan (SC)	1	8	6	2
	7. Muslim	1	6	4	2
	8. Christian	2	15	7	8
		10	55	30	25

TABLE I.4—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Block No. 3	1. Brahmin	2	9	6	3
	2. Mudaliar	1	1	1	..
	3. Nadar	1	6	4	2
	4. Naidu	1	4	2	2
	5. Pillai	1	2	1	1
	6. Pallan (SC)	3	8	5	3
	7. Christian	1	2	1	1
		10	32	20	12
Block No. 4	1. Mudaliar	4	17	12	5
	2. Pillai	1	8	1	7
	3. Vanniyar	1	8	3	5
	4. Pallan (SC)	2	3	2	1
	5. Christian	1	5	2	3
		9	41	20	21
Block No. 5	1. Brahmin	7	22	11	11
	2. Konar	1	3	2	1
	3. Mudaliar	2	8	3	5
	4. Nadar	1	2	1	1
	5. Naidu	1	4	2	2
	6. Nayanar	1	4	1	3
	7. Vanniyar	1	2	1	1
	8. Adi-dravida (SC)	2	9	4	5
	9. Pallan (SC)	2	9	6	3
	10. Christian	2	9	6	3
		20	72	37	35
Block No. 6	1. Brahmin	3	13	8	5
	2. Chettiar	1	5	1	4
	3. Mudaliar	1	4	2	2
	4. Pillai	3	5	3	2
	5. Vanniayar	1	4	3	1
	6. Adi-dravida (SC)	3	14	8	6
	7. Pallan (SC)	1	2	1	1
		13	47	26	21
Block No. 8	1. Brahmin	1	3	1	2
	2. Konar	1	3	2	1
	3. Naidu	1	5	1	4
		3	11	4	7
Block No. 9	1. Asari	1	11	6	5
	2. Brahmin	2	10	3	7
	3. Chettiar	1	6	4	2
	4. Naidu	1	2	1	1
	5. Vanniyar	1	4	3	1
	6. Christian	2	9	5	4
		8	42	22	20

TABLE I.4—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Block No. 10	1. Brahmin	1	5	2	3
	2. Chettiar	1	6	3	3
	3. Nair	1	3	2	1
	4. Pillai	2	7	5	2
	5. Christian	1	4	2	2
		6	25	14	11
Block No. 11	1. Brahmin	2	11	5	6
	2. Kallar	1	5	3	2
	3. Pillai	3	18	9	9
	4. Christian	2	8	5	3
		8	42	22	20
Block No. 12	1. Brahmin	1	3	2	1
	2. Pillai	1	7	4	3
	3. Udayar	1	5	1	4
	4. Vysya	1	10	6	4
	5. Adi-dravida (SC)	2	15	5	10
	6. Pallan (SC)	1	7	4	3
	7. Christian	1	4	3	1
		8	51	25	26
Block No. 13	1. Brahmin	1	7	3	4
	2. Naidu	1	5	2	3
	3. Pillai	1	5	3	2
	4. Vanniyar	3	17	9	8
	5. Pallan (SC)	1	5	4	1
		7	39	21	18
Block No. 16	1. Brahmin	2	7	2	5
	2. Pillai	1	4	2	2
		3	11	4	7
Block No. 17	1. Brahmin	3	9	4	5
	2. Naidu	1	6	4	2
	3. Nair	1	2	1	1
	4. Christian	1	3	2	1
		6	20	11	9
Block No. 18	1. Chettiar	1	3	2	1
	2. Mudaliar	1	3	1	2
	3. Nadar	1	3	2	1
	4. Naidu	1	4	2	2
	5. Pillai	2	14	7	7
	6. Christian	1	2	1	1
		7	29	15	14

TABLE I.4—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Block No. 19	1. Brahmin	3	12	6	6
	2. Naidu	1	4	3	1
	3. Vanniyar	2	8	3	5
	4. Muslim	1	8	5	3
	5. Christian	1	5	1	4
		8	37	18	19
Block No. 20	1. Brahmin	1	5	2	3
	2. Mudaliar	1	3	2	1
	3. Thevar	1	5	3	2
	4. Unspecified	1	3	1	2
		4	16	8	8
Block No. 21	1. Naidu	1	7	4	3
	2. Ottar	1	3	2	1
	3. Pillai	2	11	6	5
	4. Reddiar	1	5	2	3
	5. Thevar	1	3	2	1
	6. Udayar	1	6	3	3
	7. Vanniyar	2	15	11	4
	8. Muslim	1	7	4	3
	9. Christian	4	25	16	9
		14	82	50	32
Block No. 24	1. Asari	2	10	6	4
	2. Brahmin	1	3	2	1
	3. Mudaliar	1	4	3	1
	4. Okkaliga	1	3	1	2
	5. Reddiar	1	4	2	2
	6. Muslim	2	7	5	2
	7. Christian	1	5	2	3
		9	36	21	15
Block No. 25	1. Asari	1	6	3	3
	2. Brahmin	1	2	1	1
	3. Vanniyar	2	10	5	5
	4. Pallan (SC)	1	3	2	1
	5. Thandan (SC)	1	11	5	6
	6. Christian	4	20	12	8
		10	52	28	24
Block No. 26	1. Asari	1	7	2	5
	2. Brahmin	2	9	3	6
	3. Gounder	1	5	2	3
	4. Kannadiar	1	7	4	3
	5. Naidu	1	4	3	1
	6. Pillai	2	10	6	4
	7. Thiyya	1	4	1	3
	8. Pallan (SC)	1	3	1	2
	9. Valluvan (SC)	1	4	2	2
	10. Christian	1	5	2	3
		12	58	26	32

TABLE I.4—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Block No. 27	1. Brahmin	1	4	1	3
	2. Chettiar	1	3	1	2
	3. Nadar	1	4	2	2
	4. Naidu	1	6	3	3
	5. Muslim	1	2	1	1
	6. Christian	2	14	8	6
		7	33	16	17
Block No. 28	1. Chettiar	1	4	2	2
	2. Naidu	1	6	4	2
	3. Ottar	1	5	4	1
	4. Vanniyar	1	6	3	3
	5. Vysya	1	4	2	2
	6. Pallan (SC)	1	4	3	1
		6	29	18	11
Block No. 29	1. Naidu	1	5	2	3
	2. Ottar	1	5	2	3
	3. Thevar	1	5	4	1
	4. Vanniyar	1	6	5	1
	5. Muslim	2	12	8	4
		6	33	21	12
Block No. 30	1. Asari	3	24	14	10
	2. Karnigar	1	4	2	2
	3. Mudaliar	2	7	3	4
	4. Naidu	1	5	3	2
	5. Ottar	1	6	2	4
	6. Thevar	1	6	5	1
	7. Vanniyar	2	15	7	8
	8. Muslim	1	5	1	4
	9. Christian	1	3	1	2
	10. Unspecified	1	5	2	3
		14	80	40	40
Mandarakuppam	1. Asari	1	4	3	1
	2. Chettiar	2	10	6	4
	3. Kallar	1	7	4	3
	4. Naicker	1	4	3	1
	5. Naidu	3	10	5	5
	6. Vanniyar	3	10	5	5
	7. Adi-dravida (SC)	2	12	9	3
	8. Pallan (SC)	1	8	4	4
	9. Kattunayakkan (ST)	1	2	1	1
		15	67	40	27

TABLE I.4—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gangaikondan colony	1. Asari	1	3	1	2
	2. Konar	1	5	1	4
	3. Muthuraja	1	2	1	1
	4. Nadar	1	4	2	2
	5. Sevar	1	5	4	1
	6. Thevar	1	3	2	1
	7. Vanniyar	2	17	8	9
	8. Adi-dravida (SC)	1	5	4	1
	9. Arunthathiyar (SC)	1	5	3	2
	10. Chakkiliyan (SC)	1	6	3	3
	11. Christian	1	3	2	1
		12	58	31	27
Thandavankuppam	1. Chettiar	2	10	8	2
	2. Karnigar	1	8	4	4
	3. Naidu	2	9	6	3
	4. Thevar	1	5	1	4
	5. Udayar	1	3	2	1
	6. Vanniyar	2	6	4	2
	7. Malayali (ST)	1	4	2	2
	8. Muslim	1	5	2	3
	9. Christian	2	6	2	4
	10. Unspecified	1	3	2	1
		14	59	33	26
	Grand Total	250	1,158	622	536

Apart from the fact that people belonging to various religions and ethnic groups in the town are found and intermixed, most of them are staying in the residential quarters provided by the NLC. Hence the different ethnic groups have no bearing on the residential pattern in the different localities in the town. However the details on the residential patterns provided by the NLC to its employees in various localities will be of interest and these aspects are discussed below.

The NLC has constructed houses for its employees and workers from 1958 onwards. The proliferation of the residential quarters has been in tune with the development of NLC. It was initially proposed to construct about 15,000 residential quarters in the town including the temporary colony for the employees and workers of the first mine, first thermal station and the other plants of the NLC. The first phase of construction of quarters was completed in 1965. At present there are more than 16,000 residential quarters in the town. In addition to NLC quarters some vacant plots have been allotted to the employees and traders for construction of temporary structures on licence fee basis.

The number of residential quarters under various types with their plinth area constructed by the NLC are as detailed below.

Type of accommodation	Plinth area in m^2	Total numbers
1	2	3
Z	23.04	290
LCH (Low cost houses)	21.33	500
A	28.43	1,397
B	35.13	2,112
C	51.57	4,834
D	59.19	1,291
E	79.36	585
F	120.38	159
G	205.69	22
H	235.00	10
J	254.00	3
K	364.50	1

1	2	3
Flats Old type	39.92	408
Type I	36.00	1,544
II	56.00	1,112
III	84.00	140
IV	176.00	40
W	36.00	200
Flyash quarters	35.60	120
Others X, Y, Z quarters (X-14, Y-182, Z-44)		240
Sainik quarters (for security personnel)		98
Hostel type quarters		90
Bachelors hostel		896

The 'Z' type and 'E' type houses are constructed with solid sand cement block masonry floors and Madras terrace roof. The low cost houses (LCH) and A, B, C and D type houses are made up of solid sand cement block masonry floors and asbestos corrugated sheet roofs. The F, G, H, J and K type houses and the flats of types I, II, III, IV, W, X, Y, Z and the self contained hostels are of modern type buildings with cement floors and RCC roofs. The flyash quarters are made up of solid cement block masonry floors and RCC roofs whereas the sainik barracks are with cement floors and asbestos roofs.

The maximum accommodation is available in C type followed by B type and the least number of accommodation is under the types G, H, J and K which are meant for the top executives of the NLC.

The various types of quarters mentioned above are spread all over the blocks except blocks 7, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 30 and 31 with all necessary modern facilities. The details of concentration of residential houses excluding sainik quarters and hostels under the Neyveli Lignite Corporation in different blocks are furnished below.

Block number	Total number of residential houses
1	10
2	593
3	730
4	524
5	1,576
6	1,038
8	234
9	567
10	447
11	556
12	623
13	490
16	267
17	441
18	539
19	630
20	296
24	630
25	851
26	853
27	547
28	400
29	420
Temporary colony	1,526

Hutment areas

Neyveli is an exemption from most other towns of the country in that most of the residential houses in the town have been constructed and maintained by the NLC. However some 5,698 plots have been allotted to its workers, contractors and private parties for construction of temporary structures for an annual licence fee. The hutment areas are concentrated in blocks 21 and 30, Mandarakuppam and Thandavankuppam. The details of the plots allotted to different agencies as obtained from the NLC are furnished below.

TABLE I.5

Particulars of plots allotted to different agencies

Locality	No. of plots allotted to					Plots vacant	Plots unauthorisedly occupied	Total no. of plots
	workers	licencees	contractors	private parties	manrams (cultural associations)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Block 21	541	73	366	146	..	29	71	1,245
Block 30	557	49	351	..	..	77	184	1,218
Mandarakuppam	633	39	39	14	6	27	334	1,092
Thandavankuppam	1,363	106	412	23	22	56	151	2,143
Total	3,094	267	1,168	183	28	189	740	5,698

More than 50 per cent of the plots are allotted to the workers of the NLC and about 28 per cent to the contractors and the rest to the licensees, private parties, 'manrams' (cultural associations) etc. leaving some plots in the earmarked hutment areas still vacant.

Location of slums

It is evident from what have been described above that the NLC is not allowing the settlement or growth of slums in the town. So far none of the areas of the town has been declared as slums or blighted areas in Neyveli by the district or local authorities. However in spite of good sanitary arrangements and better health facilities the town has certain areas like Mandarakuppam, Thandavankuppam and Gangaikondan colony where people of low economic strata reside in clusters without adequate basic facilities when compared to the other parts of the town. Though the conditions prevailing in these areas are not like these of slums, still these can be described as sub-standard areas.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Legend

Some 50 years ago, Neyveli was a tiny and sleepy village unknown outside its precincts. Elderly people belonging to the present generation are still with fresh memories of the state of affairs of Neyveli in the late fifties and they narrate that it was a barren land with shrubs, jack trees and also cashew groves. Rain water was the only source for their cultivation of groundnut, chillies, tobacco etc. According to the elders in the old colony Mandarakuppam, the area was so barren and desolate that cheetahs made their occasional appearance in the shrubs around the village. The poor farmers of this area longing for water to quench their thirst as also for agricultural needs approached the government for solving their problems in this matter.

The then government of Madras in the year 1937 had right earnestly undertaken digging of artesian bore-wells upto a depth of 150 to 250 feet and found out the existence of sub-soil water (water springs) in this area. When they used pipes with six inches diameter, water gushed out upto a height of 10 feet from ground level. The water from each such bore-wells was enough to do cultivation in 125 to 175 acres. The expenditure to dig such bore-wells varied from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 10,000 and in order to realise the expenditure the government collected a cess of Rs. 22 per acre from the farmers.

In addition to the government efforts, some well-to-do farmers also dug such bore-wells in their area. It is said that when one Mr. Jambulinga Mudaliar, an enterprising farmer-mirasdar of Neyveli village dug a deep bore-well, water gushed out like a big fountain and he had noticed that some pieces of grey-black substance also came out along with the water. The curious Mudaliar invited some geologists who were engaged in some investigation at that time in Vriddhachalam area, and upon their advice, he sent the coal like substance for further investigation to the government. Finally it was found out to be the fossil fuel called 'lignite'. During the period 1943-46 the Geological Survey of India, through many tests, found out the availability of 500 million tons of lignite in this area. In the year 1947 the Government had deputed the renowned geologist-cum-engineer H. K. Gosh and after so many investigations he confirmed in the year 1951 that around Neyveli there was a deposit of about 2000 million tons of lignite.

In the introductory chapter to 1951 Census Handbook of South Arcot district it is mentioned as follows.

"Investigation for lignite mining is being carried on around Neyveli railway station. The presence of lignite was discovered during the sinking of artesian bore-wells. Lignite is found at a depth of 150 feet to 250 feet between layers of water. Further investigation is going on. There are great possibilities in the industrial and economic field if the scheme is successful."

To commemorate the initiative taken by Shri Jambulinga Mudaliar to locate the lignite deposit in Neyveli a road has been named after him as Jambulinga Mudaliar Salai.

Chronological events led to the discovery of lignite and consequent establishment of NLC are given below as narrated by Shri Somaley in his Tamil book "Neyveli" published by Inba Nilayam, Madras during the year 1960 (pages 142 to 146).

1937: The Industrial department of the Madras Government happened to locate the presence of lignite in and around Neyveli while digging bore-wells in these areas.

1942: Madras Government requested Government of India to conduct investigation about the availability of lignite in South Arcot district.

1943-46: Government of India carried out its operation in this part in great vigour under Dr. M. S. Krishnan of the Department of Mineral Research. It was declared that 40 crore tons of lignite would be available in about 23 sq. miles.

1947: Lignite was dug in a place to the north of Neyveli railway station. Dr. C.V.S. Rathinam was sponsored by Govt. of Madras to go to America for further study in this regard.

1948-51: After digging 75 bore-wells in different places, the availability of about 200 crore tons of lignite in about 100 sq. miles was confirmed.

1951: The following developments took place towards the success of Neyveli project. Dr. Stanford, who belonged to the Department of Mines of America Government, arrived. Consequently the American Embassy in India invited Mr. Paul Iric to India. Lurki & Co. of Germany and Electro Chemicals of Norway published reports in favour of the Neyveli lignite. 150 tons of lignite for the current year was dug. Some committees were set up to give useful suggestions to develop this project.

1953: On March 5th the work to dig lignite was commenced in a small place. Law was passed by the Madras Govt. to the effect that the same land

prices as prevailing on 28-4-1947 were to prevail at Cuddalore, Vriddhachalam and Chidambaram taluks.

1954 : Government of India summoned some mining experts under the Colombo project. In the month of April the Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru visited Neyveli.

1955 : The entire expenditure incurred from January 1st was borne by the Government of India. On September 15th the responsibility of adopting the project was accepted by the Government of India.

1956 : In November, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Pvt. Ltd. was registered.

1957 : From 10-5-57 onwards a British Commercial establishment by name Power Turbine Technical Services was appointed as advisor for the project for a period of 3½ years. On May 20th the Neyveli Integrated Project was dedicated to the nation by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India.

1960 : On March 23rd Sri R. N. Dutt was appointed as advisor to explore the possibility of utilising the lignite from Neyveli in the proposed steel plant at Salem.

Pre-urbanisation history

As per the census records of 1961, Neyveli was a small village having an area of 1.2 sq. miles (3.11 sq. km.) with a population of 192 comprising of 113 males and 79 females. Out of this population only 45 males and 4 females were literates which means that 75 per cent of the village population was illiterate. Almost the entire population of the village were depending upon agriculture for their livelihood. The 1951 Census records reveal that 46 males and 40 females were cultivators owning land of their own and 34 males and 37 females were cultivators but without their own land. Only 4 males were returned as agricultural labourers at that period. Thus 161 persons out of a population of 192 were engaged in agricultural activities. There were no small scale industrial establishments in Neyveli during 1950s or prior to that.

The confirmation of deposit of about two thousand million tons of lignite (presently estimated upto 3,300 million tons) and its commercial viability brought boon to Neyveli and subsequently to the whole of south India.

The light of Asia, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, had paid a visit to Neyveli in 1954 along with the then Chief Minister of Madras Shri Kamaraj and his able Ministers Shri R. Venkataraman (presently Hon'ble President of India) and Shri C. Subramanian and given the green signal to go ahead with the project. On November 14, 1956 (incidentally it happened to be the birth day of Nehruji) Neyveli lignite corporation came into existence as a sponsored establishment of the Government of India with Mr. T.M.S. Mani as its Managing Director. On 20th May, 1957 Nehruji himself inaugurated the first mine in Neyveli and from then on the NLC soared high in achievements and prosperity. When Nehruji paid his third visit in 1963, the NLC's first thermal plant started production of electricity and also work of fertiliser plant, B & C plant etc. were fast progressing. Though the NLC formally came into existence during 1956-57, the process of formation of the town was slow but steady. During 1961 Census, Neyveli was declared as a class IV town as it satisfied the tests for eligibility of places to be treated as towns viz. (a) density of not less than 1000 persons per sq. mile; (b) a population of 5000; and (c) three fourths of the male working population working outside agriculture. Thus an unknown tiny agricultural village Neyveli has zoomed into a bustling town within a short span of 4-5 years.

Jurisdictional changes

During the Censuses of 1951 and 1961 Neyveli was under the jurisdiction of Vriddhachalam taluk. It was a constituent part of Melpathi village panchayat (formed on 1-11-60) in Kammapuram panchayat union of Vriddhachalam taluk. The township was formed in the early 1960s by carving out some villages from Vriddhachalam taluk as well as from Cuddalore taluk and it formed part of Cuddalore taluk during 1961 and 1971 Censuses. During the month of March 1975, Cuddalore taluk was bifurcated into Cuddalore and Panruti taluks and in the same month, Panruti was upgraded as a full-fledged taluk. Consequently Neyveli town came under the jurisdiction of the newly formed Panruti taluk.

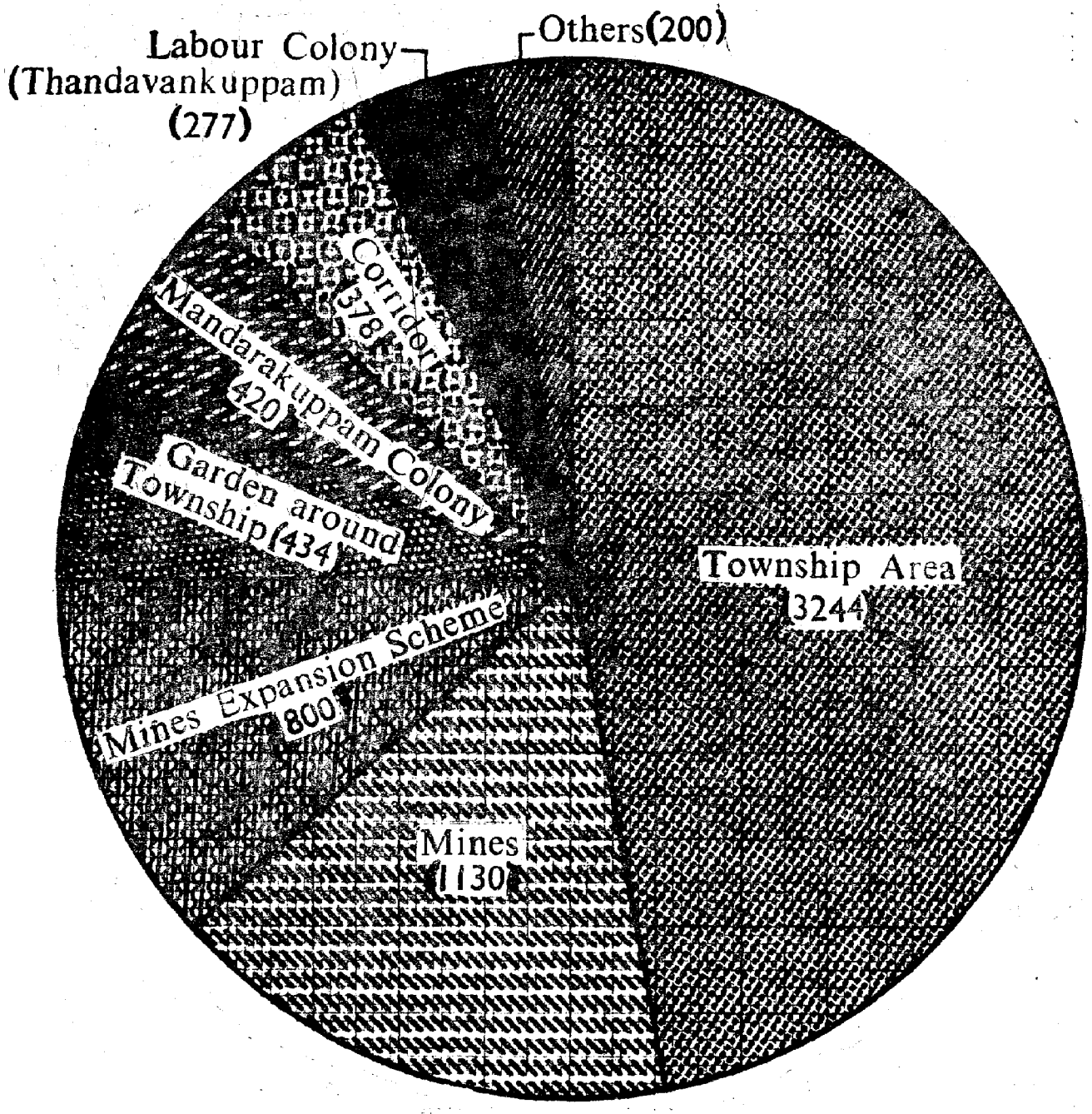
Neyveli town was expanded of acquiring lands from the adjoining villages as shown in the table below.

TABLE II.1

Extent of land acquired for the expansion of Neyveli

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Extent of land acquired (in hectares)
1	2	3
1.	Vadakkumelur (part)	321.47
2.	Vadakuttu (Part)	189.02
3.	Athipattu (Full)	398.17
4.	Koorapettai (Full)	237.98
5.	Perumathur (Full)	1,040.60
6.	Veludayanpattu (Full)	1,143.65
7.	Vellayankuppam (Full)	331.07
8.	Elavarasampattu (Full)	578.34
9.	Vilangulam (Full)	1,050.13
10.	Alandarkollai (Full)	315.44
11.	Kovilkuppam (Full)	63.91
12.	Ammeri (Part)	252.64
13.	Kollerippu (Part)	140.70
14.	Chinnakkappankulam (Part)	12.63
15.	Vadakkuvellore (Part)	29.84

LAND USE PATTERN



(The extent of land in hectares are shown in brackets)

TABLE II.1—*Contd.*

1	2	3
16.	Veppankurichi (Part)	32.74
17.	Koonankurichi (Part)	18.62
18.	Neyveli (Part)	20.28
19.	U' Mangalam (Part)	2.84
20.	Gangaikondan (Part)	734.52
21.	Vanadarayapuram (Part)	154.46
22.	Therkumelur (Part)	424.82
23.	Periakurichchi (Part)	225.42
	Total	7,719.29

The entire land was acquired by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and there is no private ownership of land by any individual within this town. Of the above total of 7,719.29 hectares of land acquired by the NLC an extent of 799.30 hectares were sold to the Tamil Nadu Government and another 92.35 hectares were sold to Central Government departments for certain specific public utility purposes retaining the balance of 6,890.64 hectares of land for the expansion of the town and the mines.

The details of the land use pattern of the above land are as follows:

TABLE II.2

Land use pattern

Units	Extent of land (hectares)
1	2
1. Mines	1,129.82
2. Thermal power station	39.13
3. Fertiliser plant	50.18

TABLE II.2—*Contd.*

1	2
4. B & C plant	39.09
5. Clay washing plant	27.52
6. Township area	3,243.51
7. Corridor	378.38
8. Mandarakuppam colony	420.06
9. Labour colony (Thandavankuppam)	277.21
10. Railway siding	31.16
11. Shandy	4.05
12. Garden around township	433.58
13. Stadium	6.07
14. Others	2.49
15. Mines expansion scheme	808.39
Total area	6,890.64

Population characteristics of the town

The population and its characteristics are the basic factors that decide the characteristics of a place. The discovery of the fossil fuel and the subsequent establishment of a public enterprise for its commercial exploitation have necessitated the consequential formation of the town named Neyveli Lignite Corporation Township during the year 1961. Initially twenty three villages were clubbed together to form this town. All these villages were predominantly agricultural villages and the characteristics of the people were naturally rural oriented pinning to agriculture. The establishment of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has caused sea change in the erstwhile Neyveli and its neighbourhood that form part of the present town. The explosion type of increase in population of Neyveli during the last two decades itself will tell the magnitude of the growth of the town. The population of Neyveli town and its decadal growth as per the last three censuses are furnished below.

TABLE II.3

Decadal variation of population

Year	Status of town	Area in km²	Persons	Decadal variation	Percentage of decadal variation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	Non-panchayat	54.76	10,296	..	..
1971	Township	41.23	58,285	+47,989	+466.09
1981	Township	72.69	88,000	+29,715	+50.98

The population of Neyveli town which was only 10,296 in 1961 had tremendously increased to 58,285 i.e. an increase of more than 466 per cent within a period of just one decade. This has again abnormally increased to 88,000 according to 1981 Census registering more than 50 per cent increase over the 1971 population and an astonishing 755 per cent increase over the 1961 population. Neyveli which was a non-panchayat in 1961 had attained the status of a Class II town during 1971 Census and retained it in the 1981 Census also. Without an iota of doubt one can say that such an increase in the town's population was possible only due to large scale migration from other parts of the country. The migratory particulars and history of settlement of families have been dealt with in detail in a separate chapter. The majority of people migrated into Neyveli on account of employment in the NLC or its contractor firms are from the districts of Tamil Nadu and from the adjoining southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Karna-

taka and Kerala. People from other states like Bengal. Punjab, Maharashtra and Rajasthan are also present. The scenery of once barren land solely depending upon rain water for cultivation surrounded by forest shrubs and pockets of residential clusters here and there is the past history of Neyveli and the adjoining villages. The establishment of Neyveli Lignite Corporation was a watershed in the development of the area. Now Neyveli is termed as one of the proud model industrial towns in the country. The big factory buildings, a cluster of tall cable towers, stereotyped residential quarters with gardens, neat and well maintained roads, beautiful gardens and play grounds, nice picnic spots, the praise worthy greenaries on account of afforestation in the midst of the ever zooming mining activity are all the present day topography of the town.

It will be apt to extract here the relevant portions from the District Census Handbook of 1961 about the early state of affairs of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation around which the town is entangled.

"That the Neyveli region has got rich lignite potentialities was established by the Geological Survey of India which conducted a survey in 1943-1944. The Government of Madras followed this up with a series of surveys which revealed the existence of about 2,000 million tons of lignite in an area of over 100 square miles. With a view to explore the possibilities of economic exploitation of lignite, many investigations were carried out. With the assistance received from the Technical Co-operation Mission of the United States, excavations were made in a pilot quarry which proved that open cast mining could be undertaken. Further work could not be continued since water beneath the ground pose a serious problem. The Government of India secured the services of the Powell Duffrwn Technical Services Limited (Consulting Engineers) to prepare a detailed project report on economic exploitation of lignite in Neyveli regions. The company submitted its report in 1954, and in 1955 the Government of India assumed full financial responsibility. Soon after this, the Government of India took over full administrative responsibility as well.

In November 1956, the NLC was incorporated under the Factories Act of India, 1950. This Corporation started functioning only from 6th December, 1956".

In the subsequent years the NLC steadily improved its performance and reached new heights in 1984-85 in the removal of over-burden lignite production, power generation, export of power to Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and coke production. The performance in mine-I touched a new high, over-burden removal and lignite extraction during this period was the highest ever recorded since inception. In the thermal power station the first unit was commissioned in May, 1962 and the last unit (unit IX) in September, 1970.

During 1984-85 the thermal power station achieved the highest plant load factor of 77.17 per cent against the national average of 50.10 per cent. During the same year the fertilizer plant achieved the second best production since inception and recorded 99 per cent capacity utilization based on achievable capacity. Mine II also made good progress and the development work has completed by mid June 1985. The complete lignite system including the external lignite handling system was commissioned during the last week of March 1985 and so far about 71,000 tonnes of lignite have been excavated.

In the recent past, Neyveli Lignite Corporation has widened its horizon by involving itself for the development of lignite sources in Rajasthan by completing a feasibility report both for mines and power station.

It is a well known fact that NLC has exceeded the earlier expectations and kept its head high all the time till now. The development of the Town also keeps pace with the fast expansion of the NLC.

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES—HISTORY OF GROWTH AND THE PRESENT POSITION

Administrative offices, Municipal and other Statutory bodies of local self-government

As has been mentioned in Chapter I, Neyveli was a little known hamlet having a population of 192 with an area of 3.11 square kilometres in the year 1951. A providential discovery of large reserves of lignite, a low calorific fossil fuel, at Neyveli led eventually to the establishment of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation in the late fifties. The mining of lignite at Neyveli virtually underwrote an economic boom for Tamil Nadu and also the southern region. The once tiny hamlet of Neyveli has been transformed into a town with all infrastructural facilities and it is now full of din and bustle of the clanking machines and equipment that work all through the day, right round the year. The town with the mining area now encompasses the adjoining villages in Vridhachalam and Panruti taluks. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation was established on 14th November, 1956, the birthday of the first Prime Minister of independent India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of public sector in India who symbolised the aspirations of the developing nations. Fortunately Neyveli Lignite Corporation has his golden touch in its formal inauguration on 20th May, 1957. The corporation has expanded by leaps and bounds and along with it the town. It is administered by a township committee formed by Neyveli Lignite Corporation. A separate administrative office is functioning in block 10 for the administration of the town in order to provide all basic amenities, effective maintenance and upkeep of various assets and services. This office has been broadly divided into six branches to look after specific functions as follows :

1. Estate administration;
2. Roads, water supply and drainage;
3. Building maintenance;
4. Electrical maintenance;
5. Transport (buses) and telephones;
6. Health services.

Estate administration

The Neyveli town planned as a garden town, consists of 31 blocks, of which 25 have been fully developed with all infrastructural facilities. The approximate area of each block is 914.4. m × 731.5 m. (3000′ × 2400′). There are well laid out quarters numbering more than 16,000 for the employees of NLC along with a number of convenient shopping centres at various blocks in addition to a central main bazaar. Maintenance of lands, buildings, allotment of quarters to the employees, allotment of sites for construction of temporary structures and collection of rent from them, re-habilitation, running of library and reading rooms, licencing of stalls etc. are the primary functions of the Estate Administration wing. As the town was formed on an extensive area with a low density of population, capital cost of providing services and also the recurring maintenance charges are rather very high. According to the norms fixed by the public works department of the government of Tamil Nadu, 1.5 per cent of the captial cost is to be incurred on routine maintenance. However, the cost of maintenance of buildings in Neyveli could not be restricted within this limit because of the development of cracks and cleavages due to the impact of blasting operations in the mines.

To provide temporary accommodation, house sites are allotted to workers to enable them to construct their own houses. Many of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation employees are residents from nearby villages around Neyveli. Neyveli Lignite Corporation has plan to develop model satellite villages to discourage overcrowding and slum growth in the posh town. In addition to the employees of the corporation, contractors and their labourers, petty stall holders etc., are also given plots to construct temporary structures. For the hutment areas, basic amenities like protected water supply, street lighting, roads and public latrines are provided.

Roads and road lighting

The roads, streets and lanes in Neyveli are well laid out to be straight and parallel to one another. The total length of roads in the town is 360 km. of which 214 km. are black topped; 30 km. water bound macadam and 116 km. of laterite. The capital investment on roads was around rupees three crores. Laying of black topped roads has now been taken up in the main bus routes based on availability of funds in a phased manner. The norm prescribed by the town administration for the maintenance of black topped roads is 2.3 per cent and water bound macadam roads is 4.9 per cent of the capital cost. During the last few years laying of black topped roads has been done as special maintenance work.

All the important 120′ wide roads and 80′ roads have been provided with 4′ long fluorescent tube lights at present. The streets and lanes inside the blocks are provided with 2′ long tube lights. There is a proposal to change 4′ long tube lights with 125 W mercury vapour lamps and important road junctions with 250 W sodium vapour lamps. The 2′ long tubes are to be replaced by 4′ long tube lights. There

are 4,342 road light points in Neyveli town which consume an average of 85,000 units of power in a month.

Water supply

Compared with other industrial towns, the people of Neyveli could proudly claim that they are blessed with copious supply of water, not only enough for their daily needs, but also for the surrounding villages and agricultural farms. With the third mine cut in the off, Neyveli can cater partly to the drinking water needs of the great city of Madras. The town administration has pumped more than five crore rupees in the water supply project of the town. The primary source of water is a lake, 3 km. away from the town area, and also some 25 tube wells sunk in the town. The water from the lake is chlorinated before supply and the water from the tube wells is directly supplied without any treatment but samples drawn from different tapping points are tested periodically to ensure purity of the potable water. The water pumped out from the lake and tube wells are stored in 16 service reservoirs of different capacities varying from 5000 litres to 3.40 lakh litres. A net work of 220 km. length of E.I., P.V.C. and G.I. pipelines are laid through which water is supplied to the entire town. Nearly 58.8 million litres of water is supplied in a day which roughly works out to 150-200 gallons (675-900 litres) per head per day. It caters to the needs of water required for gardening and horticultural purposes also. Supply of water is ensured for nine hours a day intermittently, four hours in the morning, 2½ hours in mid-day and 2½ hours in the evening. Regarding the water resources in Neyveli it is worthwhile to give the following extract from the souvenir titled 'Nehru's Vision' published by NLC and dedicated to Nehru on his 100th birth anniversary.

"Believe it or not, even while there have been successive years of drought elsewhere in the country, Neyveli has never been short of water. Here lignite and water have some kind of primordial link. Lignite was first struck here while a borewell was being dug, in search of water. Perennial sources of water were rediscovered during later prospecting operation.

Now it is known that Neyveli is one of the few places in the world where underground water occurs just below the lignite deposits, exerting a high upward thrust of 10 kilograms per square centimeter. But a technology of depressurising this aquifer, using optimum pumpage, was developed successfully. As a result, for every tonne of lignite, mined, around 15 tonnes of water is pumped out. Just imagine how much water is made available as 30,000 tonnes of lignite is mined daily. It means that about 4,50,000 tonnes of water is also 'mined' every day. While 70 per cent of the water is consumed for the plants and services the remaining is diverted for use by the community. For them it is the "water of life". Villages as far as 25 to 30 kilometers from Neyveli receive irrigation water to quench the thirst of once thirsty and arid land, almost 30 million gallons a day. So, the problem of underground, high pressure water, which could have been a curse, has become a boon. It has also become the trigger for the development of a sophisticated aquifer management technology."

Conservancy and health services

There is a public health wing to take care of the environmental sanitation and health care of the town, functioning under a Sanitary Officer assisted by a Chief Health Inspector and Health Inspectors. The roads, streets and public places like markets, shandies etc. are swept and cleaned daily. Water closets and public latrines are maintained in different parts of the town. Stray dogs are exterminated to prevent the spread of rabbies and only pet animals and heads of cattle like cows and buffaloes are allowed to be reared in the town.

At present there are 253 persons comprising of 47 males and 206 females engaged as permanent conservancy workers. The monthly remuneration of a conservancy worker comes to Rs. 1,300. Most of the male conservancy workers are provided with quarters. The general sanitation of industrial complexes and anti-mosquito measures are taken care of by the public health wing.

In the town the domestic sewage is collected adopting water carriage system by the underground sewage net work. But in the temporary colony, septic tanks are provided. The sewage from various blocks is conveyed by gravity flow system to the pump house in block 24. The sewage after scientific treatment is passed through grit removal chambers and discharged to the sewage farm by sub-surface irrigation method. Nearly 6,500 litres of sewage per hour is discharged to the sewage farm.

The sewage farm spreads over an area of 40 hectares (97 acres). Grass is cultivated in this sewage farm using the sewage disposal. The grass thus grown is used as a nutritious natural animal fodder. The average annual revenue received by selling the grass is Rs. 3,50,000. In short, Neyveli is conspicuous for its neat and tidy civic environment and its spic and span up keep by the health wing of the administration.

Power

Neyveli, a vital source of electrical energy in this region, is south east Asia's first and only lignite fired thermal power station. Its ability to generate sustained power is its spectacular advantage. Even if the monsoons fail, the Neyveli power station won't, but will curtail power cuts. Neyveli is the prime supplier of power to the state. Its power station, the "power behind power" is the first pit head thermal power station in the country. There is full coverage of power for consumption in the town from thermal power station-I through two 33 KV feeders. Power is supplied through three 33/11 KV sub-stations installed in the southeastern corner, south-

western corner and northwestern corner of the town, the details of which are indicated below :

(i) Southeastern corner sub-station :—

33/11 KV transformer 2 numbers of 3 MVA each 100 KVA, 11/400 V station transformer 3 feeders of 11 KV outgoing.

(ii) Southwestern corner sub-station :—

33/11 KV transformer one 6.3 MVA, one 3 MVA 100 KVA 11/400 V station transformer 3 feeders of 11 KV outgoing.

(iii) Northwestern corner sub-station :—

33/11 KV transformer two 5 MVA, 33/400 V 100 KVA, one 3 MVA, 5 feeders of 11 KV outgoing.

From the above sub-stations, 11 KV feeder underground cables have been laid to the distribution kiosk type transformer of 11 KV/400 volts capacity. In each block, two to four distribution transformer kiosks are located with four feeders in each kiosk. Alternate arrangements have also been made to maintain uninterrupted supply of power. All the residential quarters in the developed blocks and temporary colony have been provided with electricity.

Power for consumption in the town is tapped from the thermal power station I through 33 KV feeders. There are 13,076 domestic connections in Neyveli town which consume an average of 16,50,000 units per month. The tariff varies for different types of consumers. Power for the domestic needs of employees of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation is provided at a concessional rate of 10 paise per unit. For other domestic consumers the rate is 55 paise per unit plus 10 per cent tax subject to a monthly minimum of Rs. 4. For non-domestic consumers the rates vary from 80 paise to Rs. 1.10 per unit. The charges for the electric power supplied to the public places and public utility services are met by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Transport and communication

To cope with the transportation needs of the workers of various plants and factories and other residents of this sprawling industrial township, it was found necessary by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation to operate its own bus services. With the expansion programmes of Neyveli Lignite Corporation like the second mine, second thermal power station etc., the number of bus routes and frequency were gradually increased from 7 routes with 18 buses in 1973 to 10 routes with 25 buses in 82-83. At present there are 46 buses operating in 29 different routes. Details of the number of buses operated by NLC, frequency and number of passengers travelled during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given below. Besides the transportation facilities provided by the NLC, a number of private and government owned transport corporation buses are also plying through the town connecting it with different important places of the state. Tables showing the various long distance bus services passing through Neyveli with the route length and frequency of service are given below.

TABLE III.1

Details of bus services in different routes during different periods

City bus services	1981-82	1982-83
(i) Fleet strength	22	25
(ii) Effective strength	17	19

(iii) Routes

Name of the Route	Length in km.	Number of trips	Number of buses plying	Number of passengers during the year
1	2	3	4	5
1981-82				
3 — Store road junction to Mandarakuppam	17.7	16	4	11,98,320
3B — Store road junction to B & C plant	15.9	8	2	5,99,170
5 — Store road junction to B & C plant	9.7	9	1	8,78,525
6 — Store road junction to Mandarakuppam	18.3	9	2	8,24,448
7 — Store road junction to Mandarakuppam	15.7	8	2	8,38,004
8 — Store road junction to Mandarakuppam	18.2	12	2	10,18,188
8B — Store road junction to B & C plant	18.6	9	2	4,39,547
10 — Mandarakuppam to central bus stand	21.0	7	2	3,45,215

TABLE III.1—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
1982-83				
1 — Mandarakuppam to thermal station I	13.8	4	1	3,46,904
2 — Store road junction to B & C plant	16.0	8	2	7,28,280
3 — Store road junction to Mandarakuppam	17.7	16	4	12,58,328
5 — Store road junction to B & C plant	9.7	9	1	8,68,715
5B — Store road junction to thermal power station II	16.4	6	1	3,50,847
6 — Store road junction to Mandarakuppam	18.3	10	2	7,24,448
7 — Store road junction to Mandarakuppam	15.7	8	2	8,54,956
8 — Store road junction to Mandarakuppam	18.2	9	2	7,20,254
8B — Store road junction to B & C plant	18.6	9	2	5,07,175
10 — Mandarakuppam to central bus stand	21.0	7	2	5,15,193

Besides the transportation facilities provided by the NLC, a number of private and Government owned transport corporation buses are also plying through the town connecting it with different important places of the state. Tables showing the various long distance bus services passing through Neyveli with the route length and frequency of service are given below.

TABLE III.2

Long distance bus services of Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation passing through Neyveli

Route No.	Routes	Route length in km.
1	2	3
522	Pondicherry—Tiruchendur Via Neyveli, Mandarakuppam	531
550	Pondicherry—Nagercoil Via Neyveli, Mandarakuppam	586
628	Kanniyakumari—Neyveli Via Nagercoil, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Sethiathope	542
502	Madras—Mudukulathur Via Panruti, Neyveli	539
558	Madras—Thanjavur Via Panruti, Neyveli	321
558A	Madras—Kumbakonam Via Panruti, Neyveli	280
558B	Madras—Pattukottai Via Panruti, Neyveli	360
566	Madras—Chidambaram Via Panruti, Neyveli	251
571	Madras—Kumbakonam Via Panruti, Neyveli	289
602	Madras—Mannargudi Via Panruti, Neyveli	319
606	Madras—Adiramapattinam Via Panruti, Neyveli	365
643	Madras—Keezhakarai Via Panruti, Neyveli	539
531	Pondicherry—Palani Via Panruti, Neyveli	370
567	Coimbatore—Cuddalore Via Avinashi, Erode, Salem, Vriddhachalam, Mandarakuppam, Neyveli	369
640	Pondicherry—Erode Via Cuddalore, Neyveli, Mandarakuppam	290
623	Nagapattinam—Bangalore Via Thiruvarur, Mayiladuthurai, Neyveli, Panruti	455

TABLE III.3

Private bus services passing through Neyveli

Sl. No.	Name of the route	Length in Km.	No. of trips	Agency running the service
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cuddalore to Chidambaram	83	4	J.M. Chelliah, Cuddalore.
2.	Mahendrapalli to Neyveli (via) Chidambaram and Vadalur	72	10	R.K. Dhanakotti Mudaliar, Sri Dhanalakshmi Bus Service, Tirukoilur.
3.	Neyveli to Sirkazhi (via) Chidambaram	68	6	—Do.—
4.	Chidambaram to Neyveli	53	6	A. Madhava Reddy, S.S.L.M.S., Srimushnam.
5.	Neyveli to Puthur (via) Chidambaram	60	8	R. Natarajan, Chidambaram.
6.	Chidambaram to Neyveli	38	8	Public Passenger Service Ltd. Chidambaram.
7.	Neyveli to Chidambaram (via) Alapakkam	70	8	R. Rajan, Cuddalore.
8.	Chidambaram to Cuddalore (via) Neyveli	83	6	V.E.A. Vairavan Chettiar Chidambaram.

A number of taxies and auto-rickshaws are also available in the town. Neyveli could be termed as a town of cycles as every household owns atleast one cycle. There is a railway station also at Mandarakuppam in Neyveli.

The Neyveli railway station (at Mandarakuppam) is situated between Vridhachalam and Cuddalore junctions on the metre gauge line of southern railway. The passenger train No. 273 up and No. 274 down between Bangalore and Nagore passes through this station daily. The passenger traffic to and from Neyveli by this train is not much and the average number of outgoing and incoming passengers is around 30 per day. According to the Station Master of Neyveli, 700 tonnes of raw lignite (leco) per month are transported by rail to the cement factories in Ariyalur in Tiruchchirappalli district and Talayuthu in Tirunelveli district and to the paper mill in Pallipalayam Periyar district. Also 300 tonnes of oil products from Madras and 180 tonnes of cement from Ariyalur and Dalmiapuram (Kallakkudi) are brought to this town through rail every month. This apart, road transport also plays an important role in the movement of goods to and from Neyveli. The details showing the important commodities despatched to out stations during 85-86 and 86-87 from Neyveli and the commodities received during 86-87 in Neyveli as collected from the NLC are given in the following tables.

TABLE III.4

Transport of commodities from Neyveli by rail/road during 1985-86 and 1986-87

Name of commodity	Destination	Mode of transport and quantity in tonnes through	
		rail	road
1	2	3	4
	1985-86		
1. Urea	Various places in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry	6,963	1,19,280
2. Leco	Various places in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Karnataka, Kerala and Rajasthan.	9,530	1,08,668
3. Lecofines	Various places in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Karnataka, Kerala and Rajasthan.	1,213	70,858

TABLE III.4—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
4. Raw briquette chips	Various places in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Karnataka, Kerala and Rajasthan.	Nil	34,316
5. Chemicals	Delhi, Bombay, Gujarat, Calcutta, etc. in North India and various places in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Kerala and Karnataka in South India.	Nil	1,430
	1986-87		
1. Urea	Various places in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry	11,237	1,20,168
2. Leco	Various places in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Karnataka, Kerala and Rajasthan.	7,440	1,06,013
3. Lecofines	Various places in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Karnataka, Kerala and Rajasthan.	1,168	75,680
4. Raw briquette chips	Various places in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Karnataka, Kerala and Rajasthan	NIL	37,609
5. Chemicals	Delhi, Bombay, Gujarat, Calcutta etc. in north India and various places in Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala in South India	NIL	1,891

TABLE III.5

Transport of commodities to Neyveli by rail/road during 1986-87

Name of commodity	Mode of transport and quantity in tonnes through	
	rail	road
1	2	3
1. Steel & structures	25,444	16,994
2. Other items	16,104	21,735

It could be seen from the above tables that the utility of road transport is more when compared to the rail transport in the movement of goods from the town. In the case of transportation of raw briquette chips and chemicals road transport is preferred to ensure safe and quick movement of the consignment. Neyveli is connected with the rest of the country by air with the introduction of vayudoot service. The maiden flight from Madras, which took about 35 minutes, landed successfully at the airstrip in Neyveli on 26th April 1987.

The first post office in Neyveli started functioning in block 16 on 1-9-1960 and today there are 13 post offices in the town manned by 99 persons. The details of the post offices in the town are given below.

TABLE III.6

Details of the post offices in Neyveli

Location	When established	Functions	No. of employees
1	2	3	4
1. Neyveli-I	1-9-60	Delivery post office	33
2. Neyveli-III	8-1-65	—Do—	30
3. Block 1	16-1-64	No delivery office	4
4. Block 3	1-11-76	—Do—	3
5. Block 5	12-1-84	—Do—	2
6. Block 10	29-2-80	—Do—	2
7. Block 18	1-12-60	—Do—	3
8. Block 24	7-7-77	—Do—	3
9. Block 26	16-7-82	—Do—	2
10. Block 27	1-1-62	—Do—	3
11. Block 29	14-11-83	Delivery post office	9
12. Neyveli General Hospital	26-7-82	No delivery office	2
13. Neyveli thermal bus stand	29-2-80	—Do—	3

Neyveli has a good network of telecommunication services. Formerly there were eight telephone exchanges (of which three were automatic exchanges) connecting various places within the town. Recently the telephone communication system in Neyveli has been modernised by introducing electronic microwaves telecom system at an aproximate expenditure of rupees one crore. Neyveli has been linked up with major cities of India under telex system. The Telegraph Divisional Office in the town looks after the functioning of the telephone exchanges, of new phone connections and maintenance of lines and all telecom net work. A total of 183 persons are engaged in this task under this Divisional office.

Fire fighting

A well trained and efficient group of fire fighting personnel are available in the town to tackle fire hazards in any part of the town and industrial units. In the year 1958 the first central fire station was opened in the town. For each of the industrial units separate fire fighting squads and equipments are kept ever ready to meet any eventuality at any time.

There are 6 fire stations in Neyveli situated in different locations, to attend to any emergency call, within minutes. The details regarding the location of the fire stations, year of establishment, number of employees in each unit and the jurisdiction of each are furnished below. Other than the fire stations in the Neyveli town the nearest fire brigade is located in Panruti.

During the year 1985 the fire stations collectively had attended to 153 fire calls in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and 2 outside the corporation limit. They have also attended to 1,707 ambulance calls during that year.

TABLE III.7

Details regarding the fire stations in Neyveli

Name	Location	Year of establishment	Jurisdiction	Number of employees
1	2	3	4	5
Central fire station	Mines sub-store	1958	Mines I & II, mines sub-store, belt re-conditioning yard, Neyveli bazaar, Mandarakuppam, Gangaikondan Colony, Thandavankuppam, railway station etc.	25
Fertilizer plant fire station	Fertilizer plant	1959	B & C plant, clay washing plant and centre for applied research and development	25
B & C fire station	B & C plant	1959	B & C plan	8
Thermal station I fire station	Thermal plant I	1972	Thermal plant I, permanent central store, local shed and township area	28
Thermal station II fire station	Thermal plant II	1984	Thermal plant II	40
Township fire station (Ambulance service only)	Neyveli towaship	N.A.	NLC	13

Environs and ecology management

The green revolution is greener at Neyveli today the man-made oasis of Tamil Nadu. When the mining project began there was a solitary coconut tree in the NLC complex. Now, the number of cocount trees alone is about 70,000.

The salubrious and healthy environs of Neyveli inspite of its bustling with industrial activity will attract the attention of any one who visits this town. A massive tree planting programme was launched here in the year 1981-82. The moment a mining patch is exhausted of lignite, operations start to turn it into a green area. Despite innumerable problems encountered, the corporation has overcome all hurdles by its intensive efforts, making it possible to successfully afforest the reclaimable mined areas and restore nature. A timber treatment plant has also been established to improve the quality of timber. Against the national slogan 'one tree per family' the Neyveli Lignite Corporation's achievement is 365 trees per family at present and it is likely to go up in the years to come. The ratio of tree population in Neyveli is the highest in any of the towns in the country. The management of ecology in this aspect is such that it not only improves the ecological condition but also has made strides that are socially useful, remunerative and also recreational. The roads, lakes and picnic spots formed in the afforestation areas of the mines have converted the dreary and barren lands into one of lush greenery and an enhanting scenery. The entire landscape of the town has been changed into one of greenary by planting trees along the road sides and in the open spaces. A green belt of 10-12 trees deep has been planted all around the town and in the cor-

ridors between the thermal stations and mines. "Since 1981 Neyveli has spent about Rs. 6.5 million on the afforestation schemes. In 1985-86 it planted over 2.1 million saplings at an expenditure of about Rs. 3 million. In 1986-87 the outlay provided is about Rs. 4 million to include hydro seeding operation and soil studies."[1]

In about 10 years from now there will be an abundance of forest wealth in this area which would not only yield sizeable revenue to the corporation but also help development of several cottage industries in and around the complex.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation was the proud recipient of Indira Priyadarshini Vriksamitra award, in the year 1986 by the Government of India, National Waste Lands Development, Ministry of Environments and Forest for its outstanding work in afforestation.

"One has to see to believe the extent of greenery in Neyveli. An astounding number of 74,33,293 trees as on date, accounting for one family: 365 trees, as against the national norm of 'one family: one tree'.

This massive afforestation has ushered in a salubrious climate condition in Neyveli. Prior to this ecological revolution, the average temperature on higher spurts of mercury was 42°C and on the lower 18°C. Rainfall was 1,190 mm per annum. What a change now! The maximum temperatures' average has dropped to 39°C and the minimum 18.9°C. Average rainfall has been 1,500 mm in the last few years. This aspect is being continuously monitored, even as tree planting remains an on-going process."[2]

To have an idea about the impact of the afforestation scheme in Neyveli an account of the distribution of tree species there at the end of 1986 as published in the house journal of NLC 'Brown Coal', Nov.-Dec. 1986 issue is given below:

Accacia Auricuci Furmis	4,11,343
Bamboo	2,31,413
Casuarina Equisetifolia	9,40,385
Agavemeicona	8,33,460
Luceane Leucocepholea (Fodder) (Subabal)	6,25,030
Eucalyptus	35,54,449
Cashew, Jack and other fruit trees	8,604
Teak, other timber trees	3,39,077
Avenue—shade trees	35,395
Miscellaneous trees	4,54,131
Total	74,33,287

A thing of beauty is a joy forever, and when beauty bears utility too, the joy knows no bounds, that is NLC's refreshing and rewarding ecological scenerio.

Educational facilities

Neyveli town spreading over an area of more than 70 sq. km. is having a total of 32 schools for the benefit of its children in the cause of education. During 1981 Census, 65,104 persons among the total population of 88,000 were returned as literates. This works out to 73.98 per cent which is very high when compared to the state literacy rate of 46.76 per cent and the all India rate of 36.23 percent. During 1971 Census, the literacy rate in Neyveli was only 58.28 per cent and hence it is evident that there is a remarkable progress in the field of education in the town. No college is functioning in this town. However, the renowned Annamalai University is easily accessible to the people of Neyveli.

Of the 32 schools in total in the town, 18 are managed by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and 14 by private parties. The types of schools and the student population in them during the year 1985-86 are as follows:

TABLE III. 8

Details of schools and student strength during 1985-86

Type of school	Managed by		Student strength in	
	NLC	Private	NLC schools	private schools
1	2	3	4	5
Higher secondary schools	3	3	2,204	829
High schools	2	2	4,855	999
Middle schools	6	4	6,441	2,925
Elementary schools	7	5	4,657	9,955
Total	18	14	18,157	14,708

The details regarding the location, medium of instruction and strength of students in the NLC schools as well as the private schools as on 1-8-86 are given in the table below.

1. A report titled "A model mining organisation for Occupational Health Services, Social Welfare and Housing" by Dr. G. Jayaraj, Industrial Medical Officer of NLC, submitted to ILO Coal Mines Committee, Twelfth Session, Geneva, 1988—Page 22.

2. 'Brown Coal'— a house journal of Neyveli Lignite Corporation—Nov.—Dec. 1986 issue.

TABLE III.9

Details regarding location, medium of instruction and student strength in the schools in Neyveli as on 1-8-86

Type of school	Location Block number/area	Medium of instruction	Strength of students		
			Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
NLC schools					
Ele. school	2	Tamil	126	127	253
Ele. school	3	,,	109	165	274
Ele. school	5	,,	242	289	531
Ele. school	25	,,	104	189	293
Ele. school	26	,,	97	126	223
Ele. school	28	,,	235	236	471
Ele. school	Mandarakuppam	,,	390	395	785
Middle school	9	,,	611	515	1,126
Middle school	12	,,	665	439	1,104
Middle school	18	,,	216	188	404
Middle school	20	,,	444	377	821
Middle school	24	,,	299	288	587
Middle school	Thandavankuppam	,,	582	544	1,126
High school	26	,,	983	757	1,740
Girl's high school	Mandarakuppam	,,	..	1,181	1,181
Boy's higher secondary school	10	Both English and Tamil-English from standards VI-XII-Tamil from standards IX-XII	2,191	..	2,191
Girls' higher secondary school	11	—Do—	..	2,856	2,856
Higher sec. school	Mandarakuppam	—Do—	1,910	281	2,191
Private schools					
Jawahar higher sec. school	..	English	3,195	1,534	4,729
St. Joseph of Cluny school	25	,,	..	1,495	1,495
St. Pauls matriculation school	4	,,	1,778	..	1,778
St. Joseph middle school	4	Tamil	319	276	595
Seventh day adventists school	13	English	848	408	1,256
Tagore matriculation school	30	,,	288	135	423
Tolkapiyanar school	16	Tamil	91	77	168
Danish mission middle school	19	,,	254	179	433
Danish mission ele. school	Mandarakuppam	,,	358	356	714
Danish mission ele. school	Thandavankuppam	,,	234	222	456
Aurobindo vidyalaya	19	English	389	129	518
Aurobindo vidyalaya	Thandavankuppam	,,	185	71	256
Kamarajar aided ele. school	30	Tamil	287	255	542
Dr. Ambedkar school	Mandarakuppam	,,	732	613	1,345

The student community forms about 37 per cent of the total population of the town. The composition of the student strength of 32,865 is made up of 21,018 boys and 11,847 girls. It clearly shows that the people of this town are well aware of the importance of womens' education also. During the above said academic year there were 561 teachers in the NLC schools and 810 teachers in the private schools, working out a teacher pupil ratio of 1: 42 in the former and 1:28 in the latter. The medium of instruction is mainly Tamil while some schools have both Tamil and English. Some others are English medium schools. Education in CBSE system. Tamil Nadu state higher secondary system and Matriculation system are followed in these schools. There are two higher secondary schools for boys and two higher secondary schools for girls and one high school for girls and all others are co-education schools. The achievements of all the educational institutions in the town in general and the Jawahar higher secondary school in particular are commendable. The said higher secondary school has been creating new records year after year. During the year 1986-87 in the CBSE X and XII standards public examinations it registered 100% pass, all securing first class. In the Tamil Nadu higher secondary school examination (XII std.) also the above school secured cent per cent pass with 176 students out of 182 getting distinction. First three ranks in English and first rank in both mathematics and biology were bagged by this school in the above year. Two other schools in the town also secured 99 per cent pass in XII std. examination.

The gross expenditure on education in Neyveli was Rs. 110.49 lakhs in 1984-85 which was raised to Rs. 122 lakhs in 1985-86. The government grants received during the above mentioned academic years were Rs. 69.23 lakhs and Rs. 63 lakhs respectively. The expenditure on education is shared by the government of Tamil Nadu and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation in the ratio 63:37.

The Neyveli Lignite Corporation is implementing a number of socio-economic programmes in the field of education for its employees' children viz. reimbursement of tution fee, scholarship, cash award to meritorious students as well as teachers, free supply of uniforms etc. The following accounts will be helpful to get an insight into the interest and care evinced by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation in the field of education of our future citizens.

Concessions/scholarship

Tution fee is reimbursed to the all India state rank holders upto the completion of graduation level. In the year 1983-84, 21 students have been benefited under this scheme. In the year 1985-86, three students from the Jawahar Higher Secondary School secured the first, fifth and seventh ranks in the state in the XII std. public examination conducted by the State Board in April '86. They have been awarded gold and silver medals by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. There is one time cash award system to the students who score 80% and above marks in the aggregate in the public examinations. There were 290 beneficiaries on this account in the year 1983-84. Apart from the above monetary benefits all the students who are the wards of NLC employees are supplied with uniform free of cost or at half cost upto std. V, depending on the salary drawn by their parents. Two sets of uniform are supplied free of cost to children of employees drawing basic pay upto Rs. 870/- p.m. and at half rate to the children of employees who draw basic pay between Rs. 870-1,120 p.m. During the year 1985-86 alone the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has supplied 2,880 sets of uniform free of cost and 1,188 sets at half rate. Almost all the Neyveli Lignite Corporation schools are provided with all necessary equipments including television sets, band sets etc.

NSS, NCC and Scout activities

The NSS troups are available in all the three higher secondary schools. NCC training programme is implemented in the Boys' higher secondary school and in the Girls' higher secondary school. Scout troups are maintained in all the six NLC middle schools and also in St. Paul's matriculation higher secondary school.

Award/memento to teachers

The teaching community is highly respected and regarded in Neyveli. To recognise the efforts put by the teachers in moulding the younger citizens and also to encourage them, a system of presenting awards to the best teachers was introduced by the NLC in the year 1982. The best teachers are selected on the basis of their punctuality, teaching ability to improve the students' performance, length of service, character and conduct etc. A total of 68 teachers have been benefited under this scheme from 1982 to 1986. The details regarding the number of best teacher award winners and the cash awards presented to the winners during the last 5 years are given below.

TABLE III.10

Number of teachers honoured by NLC for best performance from 1982 to 86

Academic year	No. of recipients	Cash award (Rupees)
1	2	3
1981-82	13	7,600
1982-83	4	3,750
1983-84	17	8,250
1984-85	16	9,300
1985-86	18	7,450

It will be worth mentioning here that two teachers viz. S/Shri D. Pavadai, Tamil Pandit of Boys' higher secondary school in Block 10 and N.S. Sowrirajan, Headmaster middle school, Thandavankuppam were the recipients of the Tamil Nadu Govt. best teacher award during the years 1985 and 1986 respectively.

A system of presenting memontos by the NLC to the teachers every year has also been introduced. The NLC celebrates the teachers day every year and it meets the entire expenditure for the function.

Medical facilities

Neyveli has got excellent medical facilities. Besides the general hospital, there are five peripheral hospitals and seven first aid centres run for the benefit of the population of Neyveli and its surrounding areas. The locations of the peripheral hospitals and the first aid centres are as follows:

Peripheral hospitals

1. Block 8	Hospital with 5 emergency beds functioning since 1960
2. Block 27	Hospital with 5 emergency beds functioning since 1974
3. Block 29	Hospital with 5 emergency beds functioning since 1984
4. Project Hospital at Mandarakuppam	Hospital with 5 emergency beds. The date of commencement is not readily available.
5. Thandavankuppam hospital	Hospital with 10 beds functioning since 1979

(The hospital in block 29 has physiotherapy and Siddha units and the hospital in block 8 has an ayurvedic unit which is very popular.)

First Aid Centres

1. Mine I
2. Mine II
3. Thermal Power station I
4. Thermal power Station II
5. Briquetting and carbonisation plant
6. Fertilizer plant
7. Central workshop

The general hospital of NLC equipped with almost all medical specialities is doing yeoman's service to the people of Neyveli and the nearby areas. This hospital with an initial strength of 100 beds was inaugurated by Shri K. Kamaraj, Hon'ble Chief Minister of erstwhile Madras State in the year 1962. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru paid a visit to this hospital on June 13, 1963. From then on till today this hospital is working truely to the words of Pandit Nehru "We are little men serving a great cause, but because the cause is great something of that greatness falls upon us also". The strength of the hospital beds which was 150 in the late sixties had increased to 250 by 1980 and to 350 by 1984. The growth of the NLC general hospital and the services rendered by it for intermittant periods during the first 25 years are given below in a nutshell.

	1961-70 average/ year	1971-80 average/ year	1981-84 average/ year
1	2	3	4
Number of beds	150	250	350
Population covered	75,000	1,25,000	2,00,000
Bed : population	2:1,000	2:1,000	1.25:1,000
Number of doctors	25	35	49
Doctor : population	1:3,000	1:3,000	1:2,000
Number of outpatients treated	6,75,000	8,42,000	17,18,000
Number of inpatients treated	7,200	8,500	12,000
Number of specialities	8	10	18
Number of operations	75	380	2,250
Number of dispensaries	2	4	5
Per capita medical expenditure per employee	Rs.86.87	Rs. 340.57	Rs. 643.15

This hospital has developed by leaps and bounds. The following data pertaining to 1985-86 as collected from the hospital sources will give the reader an idea about the stupendous growth of the hospital in the recent years.

Bed strength	350
Population covered	2,50,000
Outpatients treated	13,31,000
Inpatients treated	12,612
Major operations	832
Minor operations	2,354
Vasectomy	167
Tubectomy	477
ECGs taken	3,024
X-rays taken	15,050
Clinical tests	1,55,103

The NLC general hospital has the following facilities and specialities for rendering medical treatment to the patients.

1. Medicine
2. Surgery
3. E.N.T.
4. Gynaecology & obstetrics
5. Dental
6. Cardio-thoracic
7. Dermatology
8. Opthalmology
9. Paediatrics
10. Industrial medicine
11. Anaesthesiology
12. Pathology

13. Orthopaedics
14. Radiology
15. Casualty
16. Ayurvedic system of medicine
17. Psychiatry

This hospital has acquired sophisticated modern equipments. These equipments are handled by well trained medical officers, nurses and technicians. The following modern equipments are now in use in the hospital.

Surgical

1. Endoscope (Fibre optic)
2. Basket for ureteric stones
3. Stone crusher
4. Resectoscope
5. Bronchoscope—rigid and flxible
6. Gastroscope—fuginon fibre optic
7. Colonoscope—fuginon fibre optic
8. Siemen's diathermy with automatic cutter
9. Cryo surgery for piles and polyps
10. Mannal D. Ventilator
11. Emerson ventilator
12. Eschmann diathermy with under water cutting
13. Eschmann remote control operation table with battery
14. Blood gas analyser

Dental

1. Dental units
2. Dental chairs
3. Tontophonetic-cum-neuro exciter
4. Hot air sterilizer

Gynaecology & Obstetrics

Laproscopic kit

ENT

1. Audiometre—machine to test hearing
2. Direo varyngoscopy
3. Oesophagoscopy
4. Bronchoscopy
5. Cryo surgery instruments

Industrial Medicine

1. Pneumoscreen
2. Audiogram
3. Dust sampler
4. Air pollution monitoring kit
5. Heat stress monitor
6. Noise level and vibration meter
7. Dynograph
8. Mini computer

Very recently the hospital has acquired a dialyser. The addition of this dialyser is a succour to the patients with acute renal failure from among the NLC employees and from surrounding villages and such patients to make trips to Vellore or Madras to get this facility is now an event of the past.

Pathology department

A histopathology section is also functioning under the direct control of a pathologist and all histopathology examinations of the specimens are carried out in this hospital. Previously the Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai had to be depended upon for this purpose.

Occupational health services

Industrial workers constitute a vital segment of the general population of Neyveli and factors that influence the health of the general public apply equally to the industrial workers.

In addition to these factors, the industrial workers are exposed to the risk of health hazards due to the conditions in their work spot. To minimise this risk occupational health services ensure the safety of the occupational environment and provide medical care wherever necessary. For this purpose the NLC has a separate industrial medical cell. The functions devolving on this cell are:

Surveillance of health.	Pre-employment, periodic medical examination and health survey
Monitoring of working conditions	Providing industrial hygiene and toxicology
Health education	Increasing the level of awareness and the general level of occupational health

A standing medical board is functioning to solve the disputes arising from medical fitness, industrial accidents, workmen's compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act etc. Some additional functions carried out by the industrial medical cell are work physiology, audiology, lung functions and maintenance of computerised health records.

A system of periodic medical examination is in vogue in the corporation. All the employees in the mines are medically examined under the Mines Act and relevant rules. Other employees in the whole of the corporation, whether they work in the industrial units or in the administrative/corporate office, are also subjected to periodical medical examination. Employees found to be suffering from chronic illnesses like diabetes, hypertension, heart and chest diseases etc. are being given an intensive care/treat-

ment with proper follow up. Periodic medical examination is also done to the senior executives of the corporation, who are exposed to more stress and strain in their day-to-day functions. The health care programme of the NLC hospital and its performance in the field of industrial hygiene have earned it "The Best Occupational Health Centre Award" from the Indian Organisation of Occupational Health.

Hospital library

A hospital library containing a good collection of books and journals in various disciplines is functioning under the charge of a medical officer. This library has been organised on the model of a general library. Medical officers are permitted to borrow books for reading at home to enrich their professional knowledge. Latest books in various specialities are being added periodically on the suggestions of the respective specialists.

General

1. This hospital has been recognised by the University of Madras and the Indian Medical Council for training house surgeons (senior) in the specialities of medicine, surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics and public health.
2. It has also been recognised by the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for purpose of under graduate compulsory rotating internship training.
3. This hospital has also been recognised for training doctors desirous of appearing for M.N.A.M.S. examination in the specialities of medicine, surgery and gynaecology and obstetrics by the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi.
4. It has also been recognised by the Tamil Nadu government for undertaking medical termination of pregnancy.
5. The Rajah Muthiah Dental College, Annamalainagar, has been affiliated to this hospital for purpose of clinical training to the B.D.S. students in the specialities of medicine, surgery, pathology, anaesthesiology etc. Medical officers of the NLC have been appointed as professors/tutors by the Annamalai University for this purpose. The NLC hospital has also been approved by the Annamalai University as a centre for examination for the B.D.S. students in clinical subjects.

Expansion programme of the hospital

The current social policy is to re-orient and restructure the medical care service towards the objective of 'health care for all' as its central function and main focus. The expert committee of World Health Organisation has summed up the functions of a modern hospital as (1) promotive, preventive and curative services (2) educational and research and (3) introduction of advanced medical technology.

The Neyveli Lignite Corporation today is a gigantic organisation growing from strength to strength. Fast expanding into a net work of mines and other industrial units, NLC is a citadel of countless hopes and aspirations dedicated to the service to humanity in which the health care services forms one of the important components. The health and development of any organisation are closely related. Hence the logical approach will be that any expansion in the organisation should also be applicable to hospital to meet the needs of the growing population.

With this end in view, a master plan has been drawn for increasing the bed strength in this hospital from 350 to 500 and for providing certain super specialities/facilities and necessary funds have also been provided.

Some of the specialist services/facilities proposed in the expansion programme are as follows:—

1. Cardiology—Cardio-thoracic unit
2. Urology unit
3. Dermatology and S.T.D., leprosy unit
4. Occupational health services
5. Nuclear medicine
6. Rehabilitation & artificial limb centre
7. Family welfare programme
8. Disaster plan
9. Medical records department
10. Medical social service
11. First aid service
12. Centralised ambulance service
13. House keeping service
14. Central information service
15. Dietetic service
16. Central sterile supply department
17. Electro diagnostic service
18. Plant maintenance and engineering department
19. Disposal of waste and control system
20. Auxilliary service
21. Training programmes on interns, residents, nursing, health worker and plus two nursing
22. Such other programmes that may be advantageous all-round

It is the intention to make this hospital a model one for preventive and curative services and for providing the best medical treatment to the Neyveli community and others in and around Neyveli, which other hospitals could emulate. The incidence of various diseases treated in the hospital during the period between April '85 and March '86 as obtained from the statistical wing of the hospital are furnished in the table below:

TABLE III.11

Incidence of diseases treated between April '85 and March '86

Category of diseases	Total number treated (in percentage to total patients)
1	2
1. Infective & parasitic diseases	4.4
2. Neoplasms	0.4
3. Endocrine, nutritional	5.8
4. Diseases of the blood	0.8
5. Mental disorders	3.1
6. Diseases of the nervous system	31.1
7. Diseases of the circulatory system	15.3
8. Diseases of the digestive system	10.4
9. Diseases of the respiratory system	10.6
10. Diseases of the genito urinary system	5.9
11. Complications of pregnancy	N.A.
12. Diseases of skin	2.2
13. Diseases of the muscoloskeletal system	0.1
14. Congenital anomalies	1.0
15. Causes of prenatal morbidity	Negligible
16. Ill defined conditions	,,
17. Accident, poisoning and violence	,,

It could be observed from the above table that diseases of the nervous system are the highest followed by diseases of the circulatory system, respiratory system and digestive system. The causes for the highest occurrence of this type of diseases may, perhaps be, due to the occupational hazards of the mining activity and the existence of various chemical factories like urea plant etc.

The data relating to the number of patients treated in the general hospital and the five peripheral hospitals during the year 85-86 are given in the table below:

TABLE III.12

Number of patients treated during 1985-86

Description of hospitals	No. of beds	Number of outpatients from			Number of inpatients from			No. of doctors	No. of nurses	No. of other para medical staff
		within town	outside town	total	within town	outside town	total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
General hospital and Peripheral hospitals	350	N.A.	N.A.	13,31,000	9,081	3,531	12,612	54	66	332

Nearly one fourth of the hospital beneficiaries are from outside the town which is an ample proof of the best attention given to the patients in the Neyveli hospitals. A look at the doctor-patient ratio will suggest the need for more doctors to attend to the growing demand on the hospital services of both outpatients and inpatients.

The hospitals in Neyveli now cover roughly two lakh population in Neyveli town and the surrounding villages. For a pure statistical purpose the vital events recorded in Neyveli hospitals during the last two decades (1965—1985) are given in the table below:

TABLE III.13

Vital statistics recorded in Neyveli hospitals for the years 1965—1985

Year	Birth	Death	Still birth	Infant death	Maternal death
1	2	3	4	5	6
1965	2,091	334	144	N.A.	N.A.
1966	2,133	358	95	,,	,,
1967	2,095	324	80	,,	,,
1968	2,158	259	75	N.A.	N.A.
1969	2,379	284	72	,,	,,
1970	2,220	295	51	,,	,,
1971	2,564	262	41	,,	,,
1972	2,815	370	48	,,	,,
1973	2,489	354	64	,,	,,
1974	2,382	367	34	,,	,,
1975	2,505	408	58	100	10
1976	2,299	380	38	89	3
1977	1,546	445	35	55	..
1978	1,456	336	25	41	4
1979	1,568	356	29	46	4
1980	1,603	363	25	48	..
1981	1,884	445	41	63	2
1982	1,996	422	51	63	1
1983	1,938	449	39	49	..
1984	2,093	527	62	43	..
1985	2,385	452	47	57	1

In the absence of data relating to the actual population covered by the hospitals in the respective years,

we could not come to any conclusion regarding the rate of birth and death occurred in the hospitals. However we could observe from the figures that events like still birth and infant deaths have come down considerably and maternity death are very rare, thanks to the advancement in medical science and availability of adequate facilities in the hospitals.

The major causes of death occurred during the year 1986 are as follows.

TABLE III.14

Major causes of death during the year 1986

Causes of death	Number of deaths		
	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
Fever	24	32	56
Dysentry & diarrhoea	20	30	50
Respiratory diseases	33	24	57
Maternal death	..	1	1
Suicide	8	6	14
Wounds and accidents	21	14	35
Snake bites and killed by wild animals	..	2	2
Other causes	178	102	280
Total	284	211	495

The above table reveals that respiratory diseases is the major cause of death followed by fever. As has been mentioned earlier, these causes of death could be traced to the nature of industry in Neyveli town. The untreated water used for consumption may perhaps be the main reason for the third major cause of death by dysentry and diarrhoea. In industries like mining there should normally be high incidence of death due to wounds and accidents. However, in Neyveli the incidence of death due to the above reasons is not very high and it takes only the fourth place.

Family welfare programme

The residents of Neyveli, most of whom are employees of NLC, are very well aware of the family welfare programmes pursued by the government and vigorously implemented by the NLC. The details of the attractive incentives and gifts offered by the NLC to its employees and others in the implementation of family welfare scheme are furnished below in a nutshell.

Family welfare scheme—incentives at a glance (effective from 28-01-1985)

Incentives offered to eligible acceptors of family planning under family welfare scheme who are corporation employes including executives:

1. For eligible acceptors having two living children:

(i) Cash compensation of Rs. 250/-

(ii) one special increment in the form of personal pay for their entire period of service.

(iii) One more special increment to all eligible acceptors irrespective of their scales of pay or a lump sum payment of Rs. 2.500/- in lieu of second increment.

(iv) In addition to the cash compensation and additional increments as above a gift article worth Rs. 600/- to Rs. 700/- such as cycle/HMT watch/sewing machine/radio/pressure cooker/transistor etc. is given.

2. For eligible acceptors having three living children:

(i) Cash compensation of Rs. 200/-

(ii) One special increment in the form of personal pay for the entire period of service

(iii) One more special increment to all eligible acceptors irrespective of their scale of pay or a lump sum payment of Rs. 2,500/- in lieu of second increment.

3. For eligible acceptors having more than three living children:

Cash compensation of Rs. 500/- only

4. Prize awards to family planning acceptors:

Prize awards to all acceptors drawn by lots for every 500 cases irrespective of the number of children they have.

(i) First prize—one . . Rs. 2,000/-

(ii) Second prize—two . Rs. 500/-each

(iii) Consolation prizes—twenty Rs. 100/-each

Private cases (other than N.L.C. employees):

(Villagers in the surrounding areas of Vriddhachalam, Kammapuram, Panruti and Kurinjipadi)

Vasectomy—Rs. 175/-

Tubectomy—Rs. 185/-

There is no doubt that the incentives offered by the NLC are very attractive to achieve the goal of small family norm and consequent welfare of the employees' families.

From the inception of the family planning scheme the Neyveli hospital has conducted various types of operations. The details of such operations and the number of beneficiaries till May 87 are as follows:

Vasectomy	8,605
Tubectomy	3,298
Laproscopic sterilisation	4,563
	16,466

The above achievement is really impressive and this could not have been achieved but for the earnestness in the implementation of the programme and the co-operation extended by the people.

For the feat of bringing down the birth rate in the town from 7 per thousand in 1978 to 5 per thousand in 1980, the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry had presented an award. The birth rate has further come down to 4.04 per thousand in 1984.

The details of the number of persons availed the family welfare programme during 85-86 with male, female break-up are given in the table below:

TABLE III.15

Number of beneficiaries under family welfare scheme from April 85 to March 86

Type of institution	Type of service	No. of persons availed the services during 85-86		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Hospital	Family planning	167	477	644
	Well baby clinic	N.A.	N.A.	6,691

The above table indicates that there were 6,691 beneficiaries under well baby clinic (post-natal care). The well baby clinic is a wing of the family welfare programme which advises mothers in the welfare of babies and also take necessary follow up action like immunisation etc.

The general hospital is arranging a week's programme every month to encourage more active involvement of families in health matters like care of sick children and aged persons at home, family planning, first aid etc. This programme enables medical specialists and housewives to directly interact and discuss health problems in class rooms instead of consulting chambers.

As part of health promotion activities, in order to control mosquitoes, a field station of the vector control research centre, a unit of the Indian Council of Medical Research, was inaugurated very recently in Tamarind Street in block 16.

Veterinary dispensary

A veterinary dispensary has been functioning from 10-3-1971 in block 24. This dispensary is under the control of the Regional Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Cuddalore and is manned by four employees including one veterinary doctor. During the periods 1981-82 and 1982-83, an average of 2,500 heads of cattle were treated for ruminitrs and 1,800 heads of cattle and 200 dogs were treated for bronchitis. Since Neyveli is an industrial town, incidence of bronchitis is common among cattle and pet animals.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

The economic life of the town is an index of the economic well-being of the people residing there. The data relating to economic activities of the people are of immense help to study the economic life as well as the social conditions of an area. The economic life of Neyveli town does not portray any special features. In this chapter, an attempt has been made to study the economic life of the people of Neyveli town in detail. Based on one's activity, the population of a country is generally divided into those who are economically active and those who are not. Those who are economically active are generally termed as workers and the others who are economically not active are considered as non-workers. According to 1981 Census, the whole population was divided into three categories viz. main workers, marginal workers and non-workers.

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. This 'work' concept of 1961 and 1971 Censuses as against the 'income' or 'economic Independence' concept of the earlier census was adopted for 1981 Census also. But, the criteria for classification of persons as workers have changed. While in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses different approaches namely, usual status and current status were adopted with references to period of one week and one year for regular and for seasonal work respectively, at the 1981 Census, the usual status approach is adopted uniformly for all work. At the 1971 Census, a person was treated as a worker only if he spent his time mainly in work or if he worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding week. The dichotomy of worker/non-worker of 1971 Census was discarded at the 1981 Census and instead a trichotomy as main workers, marginal workers and non-workers was adopted. For main worker, the time criterion of engagement in work for the major part of the year, i.e. at least 183 days in a year, was adopted, while those who worked for some time during the last year but not for the major part were treated as marginal workers. Those, who had never worked during the last year were classified as non-workers. This trichotomy permits a comparability of 1981 Census economic data with that of 1971 only partially. The main workers of 1981 Census can be expected to correspond to the workers of 1971.

In the 1981 Census, in the primary census abstract which gives economic data at town level, the data for main workers are presented only for four categories, viz. cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industrial workers and other workers. Here 'other workers' include the following categories which were classified separately and data presented during the 1971 Census.

1. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities
2. Mining and quarrying
3. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (other than household industry)
4. Construction
5. Trade and Commerce
6. Transport, storage and communication
7. Other services

Of the total population of 88,000 persons in Neyveli town, 22,010 persons were workers and the remaining 65,990 were non-workers during 1981 Census. The percentages of workers and non-workers to the total population were 25.01 and 74.99 respectively, as against 27.08 and 72.92 respectively in 1971 Census.

In 1981 Census, the percentage of male workers was much more than that of female workers. Of the total working population, 19,851 were males and 2,159 were females. The percentage of male and female workers were 90.19 and 9.81 respectively to the total working population of the town. Thus the bulk of the working population was males with only a very small representation for the females. Among the total males, 44·14 per cent were workers, whereas the corresponding percentage of female workers was only 5.02.

According to the survey data, out of the total population of 1,158 in the 250 households, 310 persons are returned as workers and 848 persons as non-workers. The working force thus constitutes only 26.77 per cent of the total surveyed population. Out of the total 310 workers, 283 are males and 27 are females. Their percentages being 91.29 and 8.71 respectively to the total working population. Among the non-workers, 339 are males and 509 are females. Their percentages being 39.98 and 60·02 respectively to the total non-workers.

The following table shows the sex-wise distribution of workers and non-workers as per survey data along with 1971 and 1981 Census data.

TABLE IV.1

Sex-wise distribution of workers and non-workers

Period	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1971 Census	15,781 (100.00)	14,795 (93.75)	986 (6.25)	42,504 (100.00)	15,146 (35.63)	27,358 (64.37)
1981 Census	22,010 (100.00)	19,851 (90.19)	2,159 (9.81)	65,990 (100.00)	25,112 (38.05)	40,878 (61.95)
1986 survey data	310 (100.00)	283 (91.29)	27 (8.71)	848 (100.00)	339 (39.98)	509 (60.02)

The figures within brackets denote percentages.

The table above depicts that majority of the workers in the town are males. Only a small percentage of female workers are found in 1971 and 1981 Censuses, as well as during the present survey. The percentage of male workers to the total workers as per 1971 Census, 1981 Census and the survey data are 93.75, 90.19 and 91.29 respectively. Similarly, the percentages of female workers as per 1971 and 1981 Censuses and the survey data are 6.25, 9.81 and 8.71 respectively. The disparity in the participation rates of males and females is not a unique feature of Neyveli town alone, as the other towns of Tamil Nadu also register almost a similar proportion of male and female workers.

In order to have an idea of the economic activities of the population of the town, the industrial classification of population into various categories of workers and non-workers as per 1971 and 1981 Censuses are given below.

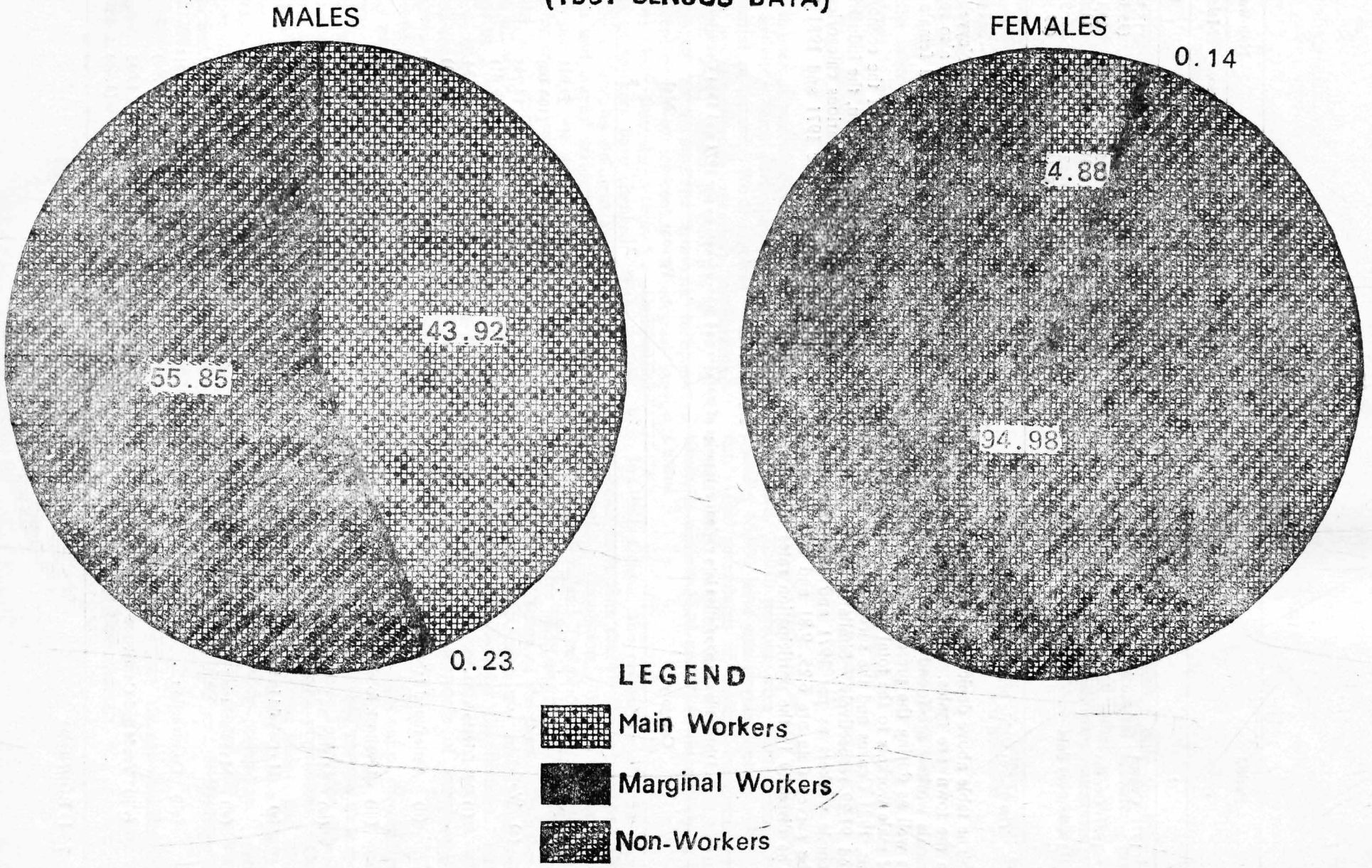
TABLE IV.2

Distribution of population into various categories of workers and non-workers as per 1971 and 1981 Censuses

Category	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1971 Census			
Total population	58,285 (100.00)	29,941 (100.00)	28,344 (100.00)
(a) Workers	15,781 (27.08)	14,795 (49.41)	986 (3.48)
(i) Cultivators	36 (0.06)	34 (0.11)	2 (0.01)
(ii) Agricultural labourers	42 (0.07)	39 (0.13)	3 (0.01)
(iii) Livestock, forestry etc.	53 (0.09)	45 (0.15)	8 (0.03)
(iv) Mining and quarrying	7,712 (13.23)	7,590 (25.35)	122 (0.43)
(v) Household industry	27 (0.05)	23 (0.08)	4 (0.01)
(vi) Manufacturing other than household industry	2,163 (3.71)	2,147 (7.17)	16 (0.06)
(vii) Construction	505 (0.87)	421 (1.40)	84 (0.30)
(viii) Trade and Commerce	1,086 (1.86)	1,035 (3.46)	51 (0.18)

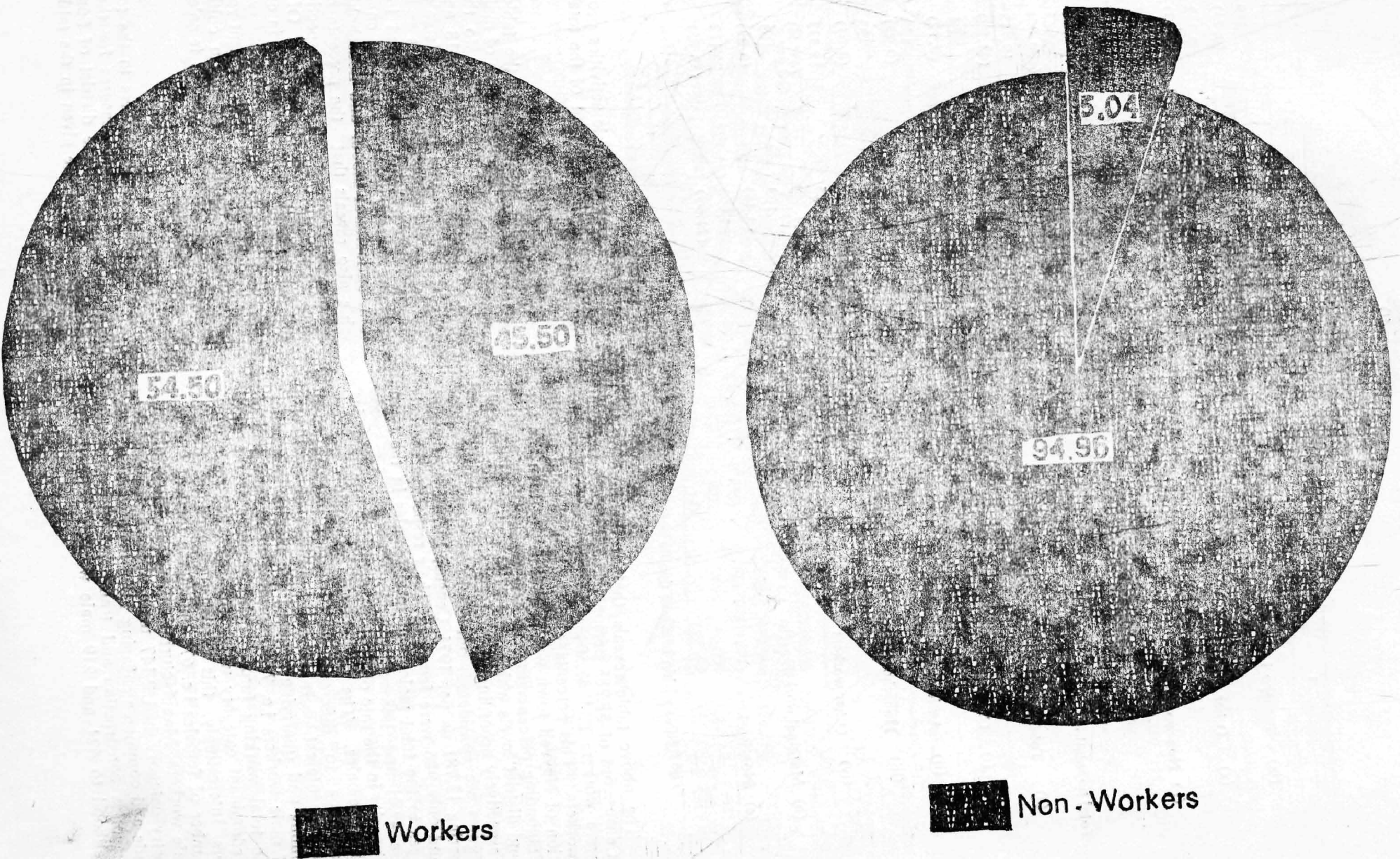
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

(1981 CENSUS DATA)



WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

(SAMPLE SURVEY DATA)



WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

(SAMPLE SURVEY DATA)



TABLE IV.2—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
(ix) Transport	242	219	23
	(0.42)	(0.73)	(0.08)
(x) Other services	3,915	3,242	673
	(6.72)	(10.83)	(2.37)
(b) Non-workers	42,504	15,146	27,358
	(72.92)	(50.59)	(96.52)
1981 Census			
Total population	88,000	44,963	43,037
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
(a) Total main workers	21,847	19,748	2,099
	(24.83)	(43.92)	(4.88)
(i) Cultivators	54	52	2
	(0.06)	(0.12)	(0.00)
(ii) Agricultural labourers	206	130	76
	(0.23)	(0.29)	(0.18)
(iii) Household industry	62	33	29
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
(iv) Other workers	21,525	19,533	1,992
	(24.46)	(43.44)	(4.63)
(b) Marginal workers	163	103	60
	(0.18)	(0.23)	(0.14)
(c) Non-workers	65,990	25,112	40,878
	(74.99)	(55.85)	(94.98)

The figures within brackets denote percentages.

The above table reveals that at the time of 1971 Census, out of 58,285 persons, 15,781 (27.08 per cent) were workers and 42,504 (72.92 per cent) were non-workers. This percentage of workers to total population of Neyveli town was slightly lower than the corresponding percentages of urban workers both at taluk and district levels which were 27.61 and 27.34 per cent respectively according to 1971 Census. If the sex-wise figures are considered, out of the total workers numbering 15,781 as per 1971 Census, 14,795 were males and only 986 were females. Their respective percentages to the total males and total females in the town are 49.41 and 3.48 respectively. These show a wide disparity in the rate of work participation among males and females. The participation of male workers according to different categories of workers will be of interest. In terms of number of workers, mining and quarrying engaged the maximum number of male workers i.e. 7,590 forming more than half of the total working force. Other services is the next predominant category which engaged 3,242 male workers. Interestingly, this category engaged the highest number of females i.e. 673 out of the total of 986 female workers. Manufacturing other than household industry category had 2,147 male workers, followed by trade and commerce engaging 1,035 male workers. The categories construction and transport also provided livelihood to 421 and 219 male workers respectively. The remaining economic activities provided job to less than even half a per cent of the total working population in the town.

It may also be seen from the table that according to 1981 Census, the percentages of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to the total population of the town were 24.83, 0.18 and 74.99 respectively. Of the total male and female main workers 98.91 per cent male main workers and 94.90 per cent female main workers were engaged in other works, meaning thereby that they are not engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour and household industry. The table also reveals that the percentages of male and female main workers to their respective population were 43.92 and 4.88 respectively. Of the toal male and female workers, those engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour and household industry were 0.06 per cent, 0.23 per cent and 0.07 per cent respectively. The proportion of females engaged in cultivation is very negligible, as there were only 2 female cultivators as per 1981 Census.

The percentages of workers to the total population in the three decennial censuses for the urban areas in Tamil Nadu and the district of South Arcot and the referrent town are given in the table below.

TABLE IV.3

Percentage of workers and non-workers to total population

State/district/town	1961						1971		
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu-State-Urban	3,093,683	2,434,435	659,248	5,896,845	2,144,957	3,751,888	3,768,685	3,213,103	555,582
	(34.41)	(53.16)	(14.95)	(65.59)	(46.84)	(85.05)	(30.23)	(50.29)	(9.14)
South Arcot district-urban	125,919	104,608	21,311	266,403	94,190	172,213	140,249	126,395	13,854
	(32.10)	(52.62)	(11.01)	(67.90)	(47.38)	(88.99)	(27.34)	48.13)	(5.53)
Neyveli town	4,378	4,230	148	5,918	1,908	4,010	15,781	14,795	986
	(42.52)	(68.91)	(3.56)	(57.48)	(31.09)	(96.44)	(27.08)	(49.41)	(3.48)

1971			1981								
Non-workers			Main workers			Marginal workers			Non-workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
8,696,149	3,176,191	5,519,958	5,004,118	4,115,423	858,695	108,458	33,563	74,895	10,839,299	3,974,407	6,864,892
(69.77)	(49.71)	(90.86)	(31.37)	(50.84)	(11.01)	(0.68)	(0.41)	(0.96)	(67.95)	(48.75)	(88.03)
372,748	136,207	236,541	182,614	159,992	22,622	4,015	1,166	2,849	472,994	174,870	298,124
(72.66)	(51.87)	(94.47)	(27.68)	(47.61)	(6.99)	(0.61)	(0.35)	(0.88)	(71.71)	(52.04)	(92.13)
42,504	15,146	27,358	21,847	19,748	2,099	163	103	60	65,990	25,112	40,878
(72.92)	(50.59)	(96.52)	(24.83)	(43.92)	(4.88)	(0.18)	(0.23)	(0.14)	(74.99)	(55.85)	(94.98)

The figures within brackets denote percentages.

It may be noticed from the table that according to 1981 Census, the proportion of workers in the town is lower than that of the urban areas of the district as well as the state. The percentage of main workers in the town is 24.83, whereas the corresponding figures for the urban areas in the state of Tamil Nadu and the district of South Arcot are 31.37 per cent and 27.68 per cent respectively. In 1961, the percentage of workers to the total population of the town was higher than that of the urban areas in the state and the district of South Arcot. In 1971, the workers percentage in the town was slightly lower than that of the urban areas of the district and rather much lower than that of the urban areas of the state. One important thing noticeable is that the workers percentage in the population of the town has gone down from one census to another census. Actually it has gone down from 42.52 per cent in 1961 to 27.08 per cent in 1971 and again to 24.83 per cent in 1981. It may be observed that in 1981 Census, the concept of main worker and marginal worker was introduced for the first time. A marginal worker is one who has worked at any time in the year preceding the enumeration but has not worked for the major part of the year. The percentage of such workers in Neyveli town was 0.18. Even if the main workers and marginal workers are combined together the percentage of such workers in the population of the town would be 25.01 per cent, which is still far lower than that of the 1971 and 1961 Censuses. The reason for such a decline may be attributed to the conceptual changes in the definitions of workers in every census. The concept in 1961, was 'work oriented', instead of 'income oriented'. Thus in 1961, much stress was laid on work, so that all people who worked including family workers who were not in receipt of any income and or who could not earn enough for their maintenance, were included as workers. The definition of workers as adopted in 1961 Census, however, resulted in inflating the number of workers, because even if a person such as a housewife, or a full-time student helped in the economic activity of the family in the spare time was treated as a worker in 1961. In 1971 Census, a full-time student or a housewife helping in the economic activity of the family in the spare time was treated as a non-worker. In 1971, a person was categorised as a worker or a non-worker on the basis of his main activity in which he engaged himself most. This may be the reason for the steep fall in percentages of workers from 1961 to 1971. In 1971 Census, a person's main activity was ascertained with reference to his participation in work on any one of the days during the week prior to enumeration in case of regular work. In the case of persons employed on seasonal work,

the reference period in 1971 was the year preceding the actual enumeration and he was treated as a main worker even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. In 1981 Census, however, a person was required to be treated as a main worker only if he worked for at least 183 days in a year. Thus the change in the time span of reference period may be the reason for slight fall in the participation rate.

As regards the participation of women in economic activities, it is found that in 1981, the percentage of female workers in its population was only 4.88. This is quite low when the same is compared with the male workers percentage of 43.92. This disparity in the participation rate of males and females in the economic activity of the town may perhaps be due to the fact that the very existence of the town is depending on the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, where the nature of work demands mainly the participation of males. Besides, lack of suitable avenues where females can work may also be the reason for the low participation rate among females.

Working force in sample households

In order to study the social and economic conditions of the people, it is imperative to study the employment aspects of the selected households. This will facilitate the analysis of the number of workers with regard to age-group, caste and educational standards. For the survey 250 households covering a population of 1,158 (622 males and 536 females) were selected.

The following table gives the distribution of workers and non-workers in the selected households by broad age-groups and sex.

TABLE IV.4

Distribution of workers and non workers by broad age-groups and sex among the surveyed households

Age-group	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-14	..	..	..	311	175	136
15-59	304	278	26	484	140	344
60+	6	5	1	53	24	29
Total	310	283	27	848	339	509

The above table shows that out of 1,158 persons covered by the survey, 310 i.e. 26.7 per cent are workers, while the remaining 848 (73.23 per cent) are non-workers. Of the total workers, 304 are in the age-group 15-59, and only 6 in the age-group 60+, while there are no workers in the age-group 0-14. This shows that the number of children in the working force of the surveyed households is practically nil. The total number of persons aged 60+ was 59, and only 6 out of them i.e. about one tenth of them are still working.

If the population in the age-group 15-59 is considered to constitute the main working force, it will be seen that out of 788 persons in this age-group, only 304 are workers. In other words, the actual participation of the main working force in economic activities is only 38.58 per cent i.e. less than even two fifth. If the males and females are considered separately, the position is quite different. In the case of males, out of 418 persons falling in the age-group 15-59, as many as 278 are workers. But among females, the number of workers is only 26 out of the total 370 females in the age-group 15-59. It is thus observed that the participation rate of males in the economic activities is 66.51 per cent, while the participation rate of females is very little i.e. 7.03 per cent only.

Workers/non-workers by religion and caste

During the field investigation economic questions were asked to establish correlation, if any, among the workers and non-workers of different religions and castes.

The following table furnishes the distribution of male and female workers and non-workers by religion and caste in the selected households.

TABLE IV.5

Distribution of workers and non-workers by religion, caste and sex

Religion/Caste	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
1. Asari	17	16	1	48	19	29
2. Brahmin	41	33	8	103	33	70

TABLE IV. 5—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Chettiar	13	11	2	34	16	18
4. Gounder	1	1	..	4	1	3
5. Kallar	3	3	..	9	4	5
6. Kannadiar	1	1	..	6	3	3
7. Karnigar	3	3	..	9	3	6
8. Konar	3	3	..	8	2	6
9. Mudaliar	18	17	1	35	14	21
10. Muthuraja	2	1	1	..	..	..
11. Nadar	5	5	..	14	6	8
12. Naicker	1	1	..	3	2	1
13. Naidu	23	23	..	66	25	41
14. Nair	2	2	..	3	1	2
15. Nayanar	1	1	..	3	..	3
16. Okkaliga	1	1	..	2	..	2
17. Ottar	5	5	..	14	5	9
18. Pillai	21	21	..	70	26	44
19. Reddiar	2	2	..	7	2	5
20. Sevar	2	2	..	3	2	1
21. Sourashtra	1	1	..	3	2	1
22. Thevar	7	7	..	20	10	10
23. Thiyya	1	1	..	3	..	3
24. Udayar	4	4	..	10	2	8
25. Vanniar	28	27	1	100	43	57
26. Vysya	2	2	..	12	6	6
27. Adi-dravida (S.C.)	15	13	2	44	19	25
28. Arunthathiyar (S.C.)	2	1	1	3	2	1
29. Chakkiliyan (S.C.)	1	1	..	5	2	3
30. Pallan (S.C.)	19	17	2	41	21	20
31. Thandan (S.C.)	4	4	..	7	1	6
32. Valluvan (S.C.)	1	1	..	3	1	2
33. Kattunaicken (S.T.)	1	1	..	1	..	1
34. Malayalee (S.T.)	1	1	..	3	1	2
Christian	43	35	8	104	45	59
Muslim	13	13	..	39	17	22
Unspecified	2	2	..	9	3	6
Total	310	283	27	848	339	509

The table shows that 26·77 per cent of the population surveyed are workers. From the table it appears that religion and caste have no bearing on the economic activities of the population. However, the percentages of workers among Hindus, Christians and Muslims to the total population of the respective religion are 26.49, 29.25 and 25.00 respectively. The castes under Hindu religion having higher percentage when compared to the percentage of workers of all categories in the surveyed area are Brahmin (28.47 per cent), Chettiar (27.66 per cent), Konar (27.27 per cent), Mudaliar (33.96 per cent), Muthuraja (100.00 per cent), Nair (40.00 per cent), Okkaliga (33.33 per cent), Sevar (40.00 per cent), Udayar (28·57 per cent), Arunthathiyar (40.00 per cent), Pallan (31.67 per cent), Thandar (36.36 per cent) and Kattunaicken (50.00 per cent).

It has already been mentioned that the number of female workers is very small, both according to census data and the survey data. According to the survey data, there are only 27 female workers among the 536 females covered by the survey. Of these 27 working females, 8 each belong to Brahmin caste and Christian religion respectively, 2 each belong to Chettiar, Adi-dravida and Pallan castes respectively and 1 each belongs to Asari, Mudaliar, Muthuraja, Vanniar and Arunthathiyar communities. Thus all the female workers belong to Hindu and Christian religions and there is no female worker belonging to Muslim religion. Among Hindus, out of as many as 34 castes covered in the survey, there are female workers belonging to only 9 castes mentioned above and there is not even a single female worker in the remaining 25 castes. The low percentage or absence of female

workers in most of the castes indicates that women in the working age-groups are generally engaged in household duties. The social attitude in regard to female employment is also responsible for their low participation in the active working force. They are mainly in charge of the running of the household, which is no doubt a whole-time job. However, this is not considered as economically productive work and all the females engaged in household duties are considered as non-workers.

The following table gives the details of non-workers by age, sex and type of activities based on survey data.

TABLE IV.6

Non-workers by age, sex and type of activity

Age-group	Non-workers			Full-time student			Household duty		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-14	311	175	136	224	132	92	3	..	3
15-59	484	140	344	122	74	48	262	..	262
60+	53	24	29	..	..	..	7	..	7
Total	848	339	509	346	206	140	272	..	272

Dependent			Infant			Retired persons			Others		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
40	20	20	43	22	21	..	..	..	1	1	..
25	8	17	..	..	..	3	3	..	72	55	17
33	11	22	..	..	..	12	12	..	1	1	..
98	39	59	43	22	21	15	15	..	74	57	17

The non-workers in this table are classified intc six types of activities viz. (1) full-time students, (2) engaged in household duties, (3) dependents, (4) infants, (5) retired persons and (6) others which will include persons seeking employment, disabled, rentiers etc. The table shows that out of 848 non-workers, 346 (40.80 per cent) are full-time students, 272 (32.07 per cent) are engaged in household duties, 98 (11.56 per cent) are dependents, 43 (5.07 per cent) are infants, 15 (1.77 per cent) are leading retired life and the remaining 74 persons (8.73 per cent) belong to other categories such as seeking employment etc. It may be seen from the table that the maximum percentage of on-workers are full-time students, followed by non-workers engaged in household duties. The third position is occupied by dependents and the infants come in the fourth place. Thus, these four categories of non-workers alone constitute nearly 90 per cent of the total non-workers.

Among non-workers, females predominantly fall under the category household duties, while males are practically absent in this category. The percentage of females engaged in household duties is found to be as much as 54.03. The percentage of male students to total male non-workers works out to 60.77, while the similar percentage for the females works out to only 27.50. The combined percentage of male dependents and infants to total male non-workers is 19.17 and that in respect of female non-workers is 15.72. It is further observed that the bulk of non-worker population comes from the age-group 15-59 years. In the age-group 0-14 years, it is found that most of the non-workers are full-time students, while in the age-group 15-59 years, they are mostly engaged in household duties or students. Of the total 484 non-workers in the age-group 15-59 years, only 140 are males, whereas as many as 344 are females. This is natural because males are the bread winners of the family, whereas the females generally settle in life engaged in household duties.

Migrant workers and non-workers

A sizeable number of people have migrated to the town for economic gains. The following table showing the distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status, with reference to last residence, broad age-groups and sex reveals that the percentage of workers among the migrants is higher by 23.62 per cent over the workers among the non-migrants of the town, the percentage of migrant workers to total migrants being 34.68 and the percentage of non-migrant workers to total non-migrants being 11.06.

TABLE IV.7

Distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status with reference to place of last residence broad age-groups and sex

Migration status	0 –14						15– 19					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	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
Born in the town (non-migrant)	..	..	..	209	118	91	45	42	3	151	83	68
Migrant	..	..	..	102	57	45	259	236	23	333	57	276

Migration status	60+						All ages					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Born in the town (Non-migrant)	..	..	..	2	1	1	45	42	3	362	202	160
Migrant	6	5	1	51	23	28	265	241	24	486	137	349

It may also be seen from the above table that the percentage of workers among the males of non-migrants is quite less, when compared to the percentage of workers among the migrant males. 63.02 per cent of the male migrants are found to be workers, whereas the percentage of workers among the male non-migrants is only 17.21. This shows that the town attracts many male workers from outside for jobs mostly in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. In the case of females also, it is found that the percentage of workers is higher among the migrant females than the non-migrant females. 5.49 per cent of the migrant females are found to be workers, whereas only 1.84 per cent of the non-migrant females are workers.

Workers and employment status

According to census, the workers can be classified as employer, employee, single worker and family worker according to their employment status. An employer is one, who besides working himself, employs other persons to work for him. An employee is a person who works under someone in return for payment. A single worker is a person who works for himself and neither works under anybody's supervision nor engages anybody under him. A family worker is one who is doing his work in a family enterprise along with other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind.

The following table shows the employment status of workers by locality and sex and their percentage distribution for the town.

TABLE IV.8

Employment status of Workers by locality and sex

Locality	Employment status by sex														
	Total workers			Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Block															
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	14	13	1	..	..	..	13	12	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
3	11	11	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV.8—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Block 4	12	11	1	..	..	..	12	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	21	18	3	..	..	..	21	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	13	13	..	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	14	11	3	..	..	..	14	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	9	8	1	..	..	..	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	10	9	1	..	..	..	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	7	7	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	7	6	1	..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	7	6	1	..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	7	5	..	..	..	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	5	4	1	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	19	19	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
24	11	10	1	..	..	..	11	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	16	14	2	..	..	..	15	13	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
26	15	14	1	..	..	..	15	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	8	8	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
28	8	7	1	..	..	..	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	18	18	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
Mandarakuppam	18	18	..	1	1	..	15	15	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Gangaikondan colony	19	16	3	..	..	..	15	12	3	2	2	..	2	2	..
Thandavankuppam	17	16	1	..	..	..	16	15	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total	310	283	27	1	1	..	288	261	27	17	17	..	4	4	4
	(100.00)	(91.29)	(8.79)	(0.32)	(0.32)	..	(92.90)	(84.19)	(8.71)	(5.49)	(5.49)	..	(1.29)	(1.29)	(1.29)

The figures within brackets denote percentages.

Employment status is a relevant factor in the case of workers engaged in non-agricultural activities. Out of 283 male and 27 female workers, there is not even a single worker on either sex who is engaged in any agricultural activity in any of the localities of the town. There is only one male employer in Mandarakuppam locality and there are only four male family workers in the town belonging to the localities block 21 and Gangaikondan colony, with 2 male family workers in each locality.

It may be seen from the table that 92.90 per cent are employees, 5.49 per cent are single workers, 1.29 per cent are family workers and only 0.32 per cent are employers. The proportions of employers and family workers are found to be low. It may be noted that there is only a single employer among male workers, while among the female workers there is no employer or single worker or a family worker. The female participation is only in the capacity of employees and their percentage to the total workers is also as low as 8.71.

Employment depth

The concept of employment depth is based on the number of workers in the households. If there are more workers in the household, the employment depth is high and if there are less workers in the household, it is considered to be low.

The distribution of sample households according to the number of workers in each household is shown in the following table.

TABLE IV.9

Distribution of households by employment depth, i.e. number of workers in the households

Number of workers in each household	Number of such households
1	2
NIL	2
1	198
2	43
3	3
4	3
5	1
Total	250

The above table shows that out of 250 households covered in the survey, the presence of workers has been reported in 248 households and there is not even a single worker in the remaining two households. The maximum number of households viz. 198 have only one worker each. In 43 households there are 2 workers in each household. There are 3 workers each in 3 households and 4 workers each in another 3 households. The maximum number of 5 workers is found only in a single household. Thus, nearly 80 per cent of the 250 surveyed households have only one worker each and nearly 17 per cent of the households have 2 workers each. Number of households having more than 2 workers each are quite less.

Unemployment depth

The distribution of sample households according to the number of unemployed persons who are seeking employment in each household is shown in the following table.

TABLE IV.10

Distribution of households by unemployment depth (i.e. number of unemployed in the household who are seeking employment)

Number of unemployed who are seeking employment in each household	Number of such households
1	2
NIL	197
1	32
2	19
3	2
Total	250

An unemployed may be briefly defined as a person who wants to work for economic gain but could not do so due to non-availability of jobs. There are as many as 197 households out of 250 households surveyed, which have not even a single unemployed person seeking employment. All the remaining 53 households are having unemployed persons seeking employment. The maximum number of households viz. 32 have a single unemployed person in each, followed by 19 households having 2 unemployed persons each, and only 2 households having 3 unemployed persons each seeking employment.

The following table shows the localitywise number of households with unemployed persons who are seeking employment by age-group and sex.

TABLE IV.11

Locality, number of households with unemployed persons seeking employment by age-group and sex

Block No.	Total households	Total population			No. of households with at least one unemployed	Persons seeking employment by age-group											
						0—14			15—24			25—34			Total		
		P	M	F		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	10	55	30	25	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
3	10	32	20	12	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
4	9	41	20	21	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
5	20	72	37	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	13	47	26	21	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
8	3	11	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	8	42	22	20	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	3	3	..
10	6	25	14	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
11	8	42	22	20	4	..	..	..	5	1	4	1	1	..	6	2	4
12	8	51	25	26	8	..	..	..	10	6	4	3	2	1	13	8	5
13	7	39	21	18	3	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
16	3	11	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	6	20	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	7	29	15	14	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
19	8	37	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	4	16	8	8	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
21	14	82	50	32	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	4	4	..
24	9	36	21	15	4	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	5	4	1
25	10	52	28	24	2	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	1	..	4	2	2
26	12	58	26	32	5	1	1	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	5	4	1
27	7	33	16	17	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
28	6	29	18	11	3	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	4	3	1
29	6	33	21	12	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	3	3	..
30	14	80	40	40	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Gangaikondan colony	12	58	31	27	3	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	..	1	4	1	3
Mandarakuppam	15	67	40	27	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	3	3	..
Thandavankuppam	14	59	33	26	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Total	250	1158	622	536	53	1	1	..	65	48	17	10	8	2	76	57	19

It may be seen from the above table that out of 76 persons seeking employment, 57 are males and 19 are females. Such persons are 65 in the age-group 15-24, 10 in the age-group 25-34 and only one in the age-group 0-14. Out of the 76 unemployed persons seeking employment, 50 persons (41 males and 9 females) have registered their names in the employment exchange, while the remaining 26 persons (16 males and 10 females) have not done so. The educational levels of these 76 persons are as follows.

TABLE IV.12

Educational levels of unemployed persons seeking employment by sex

Educational levels	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Primary	13	12	1
Matriculation . . .	46	34	12
Technical diploma or certificate	7	5	2
Degree	10	6	4
Total . . .	76	57	19

Among the 76 unemployed persons seeking employment (57 males and 19 females), 46 persons i.e. 34 males and 12 females have the educational qualification of matriculation while 13 persons (12 males and 1 female) have read only upto primary level. There are as many as 10 degree holders (6 males and 4 females) and 7 others (5 males and 2 females) are technical diploma or certificate holders.

Occupational classification of workers

To know the occupational affiliations of the households, intensive enquiries were carried out in all the sample households. The table given below shows the distribution of surveyed households, as per major groups of national classification of occupations of the heads of the households.

It may be seen from the table that out of the total 250 households, the heads of 12 households (4.80 per cent) are non-workers. They may be pensioners, rentiers etc. Of the remaining 95.20 per cent of the households, the maximum percentage of (19.20 per cent) the heads of households are miners, quarrymen, well drillers and related workers. The next 10.40 per cent heads of the households are architects, engineers, technologists and surveyors, followed by 8.40 per cent clerical and related workers, 6.80 per cent chemical processors and related workers, 6.40 per cent machinery fitters, machine assemblers and precision instrument makers (except electrical), 4.80 per cent protective service workers, 4.00 per cent clerical and other supervisors, 3.60 per cent electrical fitters and related electrical and electronic workers, 3.20 per cent transport equipment operators, 2.80 per cent blacksmiths, tool makers and machine tool operators, 2.40 per cent material handling and related equipment operators. The heads of the remaining 24 per cent of the and legislative officials and another 2.00 per cent stenographers, typists and card and tape punching operators. The heads of the remaining 24 per cent of the households are engaged in 26 different types of occupations, as shown in the table. The table also shows that of the sample households surveyed, 48.80 per cent belong to major divisions 7, 8 and 9 i.e. production and related workers, 16.40 per cent belongs to major division 3 clerical and related workers, another 16.40 per cent belongs to major divisions 0 and 1 viz. professional, technical and related workers, 6.80 per cent belongs to major division 5 i.e. farmers, fisherman, hunters, loggers and related workers, 4.00 per cent belongs to major division 2 viz. administrative, executive and managerial workers, 2.40 per cent belongs to major division 4, sales workers and only 0.40 per cent belongs to major division 6 viz. service workers. This means that 65.20 per cent of the heads of households are production and related workers and also professional, technical, administrative, executive, and managerial workers in the NLC having industry as their main occupation or/and related with allied industrial activities. Neyveli is thus basically an industrial town.

TABLE IV.13

Distribution of households as per the major division and group of occupation of the head of the household

Division	No. of households	Percentage	Group	No. of households	Percentage	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	34	13.60	02	26	10.40	Architects, engineers, technologists, and surveyors
			03	2	0.80	Engineering technicians
			07	2	0.80	Physicians and surgeons (including dental and veterinary surgeons)
			08	3	1.20	Nursing and other medical and health technicians
			09	1	0.40	Scientific, medical and technical persons
1	7	2.80	12	3	1.20	Accountants, auditors and related workers
			15	3	1.20	Teachers
			19	1	0.40	Professional workers, n.e.c.
2	10	4.00	20	5	2.00	Elected and legislative officials
			21	1	0.40	Administrative and executive officials, government and local bodies

TABLE IV.13 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			22	1	0.40	Working proprietors, directors and managers, wholesale and retail traders
			24	1	0.40	Working proprietors, directors and managers, mining, construction, manufacturing and related concerns.
			25	1	0.40	Working proprietors, directors, managers and related executives, transport, storage and communication
			26	1	0.40	Working proprietors, directors and managers other services
3	41	16.40	30	10	4.00	Clerical and other supervisors
			32	5	2.00	Stenographers, typists and card and tape punching operators
			33	3	1.20	Bookkeepers, cashiers and related workers
			35	21	8.40	Clerical and related workers
			36	1	0.40	Transport and communication supervisors
			37	1	0.40	Transport conductors and guards
4	6	2.40	40	3	1.20	Merchants and shopkeepers, wholesale and retail traders
			41	1	0.40	Manufacturers, agents
			43	1	0.40	Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers
			45	1	0.40	Money lenders and pawn brokers
5	17	6.80	52	2	0.80	Cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (Domestic and institutional)
			54	3	1.20	Building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers
			57	12	4.80	Protective service workers
6	1	0.40	64	1	0.40	Plantation labourers and related workers
7	65	26.00	71	48	19.20	Miners, quarrymen, well drillers and related workers
			74	17	6.80	Chemical processors and related workers
8	38	15.20	80	1	0.40	Shoe makers and leather goods makers
			83	7	2.80	Blacksmiths, tool makers and machine tool operators
			84	16	6.40	Machinery fitters, machine assemblers and precision instrument makers (except electrical)
			85	9	3.60	Electrical fitters and related electrical and electronic workers
			87	5	2.00	Plumbers, welders, sheet metal and structural metal preparers and erectors
9	19	7.60	95	2	0.80	Brick layers and other construction workers
			96	1	0.40	Stationary engines and related equipment operators oilers and greasors
			97	6	2.40	Material handling and related equipment operators, loaders and unloaders
			98	8	3.20	Transport equipment operators
			99	2	0.80	Labourers n.e.c.
Non-workers	12	4.80		12	4.80	
Total	250	100.00		250	100.00	

Occupational diversity

When different members of a household follow different occupations, it is termed as occupational diversity. Out of 250 households under study, only 2 households are found to have only non-workers. Among the remaining 248 households, 203 households have workers with the same type of occupations and as many as 45 households have workers with more than one type of occupation followed by different members.

The following table shows the distribution of sample households by occupational diversity i.e. different members having different occupations and the number of workers with diverse occupations in each household.

TABLE IV.14

Distribution of sample households by occupational diversity i.e. different members having different occupation and number of workers with diverse occupations in each household

Description of occupational diversity	Number of workers with diverse occupations in each household
1	2
Husband-wife	
Mechanic-Teacher	5
Machinist-Sweeper	5
Head Assistant-Teacher	4
Executive Engineer-Assistant LIC	5
Post Master-Junior Assistant	3
Personal Assistant-Teacher	3
Diploma Engineer-Junior Assistant	5
Junior personal Officer-Teacher	3
Technician II-Typist	3
Blacksmith-Wireman	11
Blacksmith-Tailor	11
Mechanic Special Grade-Asst. (Contract Agency)	5
Junior operator-Security	5
Leco agent-Canteen Contractor	6
Technician Grade II-Conductor	5
Purohit-Carpenter	8
Father-son	
Pump Attendant-Tailor	8
Pump attendant-Boiler Attendant	8
Pump Attendant-Contract casual labourer	8
Senior Assistant-Junior Engineer	6
Technician-Canteen Servant	5
Technician-Contract labourer	8
storekeeper-Electrician	8
Industrial Worker-Carpenter	
Contractor-Welder	5
Mechanic-Cable jointer	4
Construction contractor-Hotel servant	7
IME Operator-Shop maintenance	10
Electric operator-Provision shop salesman	8
Unskilled labourer-contract labourer	3
Industrial worker-Cycle shop Assistant	6
Industrial worker-Unclassified worker	5
Brother and Brother	
Junoir Plant Manager-Tailor	8
Wireman-Tailor	11
Welder-Driver	11
Tailor-Boiler Attendant	8
Boiler Attendant-Contract casual labourer	8
Contract casual labourer-Tailor	8
Son-Son's wife	
Driver-Sweeper	4
Father-Daughter	
Senior Operator-Bank Clerk	7
Father-in-law-Son-in law	
Storekeeper-Bus Driver	7
Mother-Son	
Teacher-Executive Engineer	5
Mother-in-law—Daughter-in-law	
Teacher-Asst. in L.I.C.	5
Head's wife-Brothers's son	
Industrial worker-Office Peon	5
Head's wife-Sister's son	
Lorry Transport Company Owner-Shop keeper	7

It may be seen from the above table that 15 households have 5 workers each with different occupations. Among the remaining households with occupational diversity, 12 households have 8 workers each, 5 have 3 workers each, 4 have as many as 11 workers each, 3 households each have 4, 6 and 7 workers respectively. Thus, the maximum number of workers with diverse occupations found in any single household is 11 and there are 4 such households here. The diversification of occupation among them is so wide that the same combination of occupations found in a particular household is not repeated in any other household.

Distance to place of work

The following table shows the average distance to be covered by workers of different occupations in reaching their respective places of work.

TABLE IV. 15

Type of occupation and distance from place of work

Type of occupation	Average distance from place of work (km.)									
	Bl. 1	Bl. 2	Bl. 3	Bl. 4	Bl. 5	Bl. 6	Bl. 8	Bl. 9	Bl. 10	Bl. 11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Unskilled manual	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Skilled manual	1.0	7.0	5.5	6.5	7.6	..	..	14.0	7.0	8.0
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g.) primary teachers	..	6.7	5.0	9.0	4.0	..	6.0	..	..	..
4. Small business	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	..	6.0	..	..	9.5	24.3	12.0	15.0	5.0	5.0
6. Clerks and shop assistants	..	5.3	6.5	8.0	5.5	..	..	2.0	..	12.0
7. Intermediate professional related posts, secondary teachers etc	..	5.0	5.5	..	5.0	..	..	..	5.0	..
8. Medium business	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	..	..	5.0	..	..	18.0	2.0	42.0	..	..

TABLE IV 15 — *Contd.*

Type of occupation	Average distance from place of work (km.)									
	Bl. 12	Bl. 13	Bl. 16	Bl. 17	Bl. 18	Bl. 19	Bl. 20	Bl. 21	Bl. 24	Bl. 25
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Unskilled manual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Skilled manual	6.0	6.0	..	5.0	8.0	12.0	..	12	7.5	10.42
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g.) primary teacher	1.0	8.0	..	..	0.50	3.00	..	6	2	3.0
4. Small business	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	..	..	7.5	3.5	..	8.7	7.5	..	12.00	8.7
6. Clerks and shop assistants	10.67	..	..	1.0	7.5	1.25	..	4.5	8.00	..
7. Intermediate professional related posts, secondary teachers etc	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	6.0	..	2.0	6.0
8. Medium business	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	5.0	..	5.0	10.0	1.0	8.0	..	..	..	..

Bl. means Block

TABLE IV.15—*contd.*

Type of occupation	Average distance from place of work (km.)							
	Bl. 26	Bl. 27	Bl. 28	Bl. 29	Bl. 30	Mandara-kuppam	Ganga-kondan Colony	Thanda-van-kuppam
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Unskilled manual	..	..	..	..	4.0	..	10.0	3.5
2. Skilled manual	5.0	7.0	2.8	9.5	8.3	44.3	13.7	9.0
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g.) primary teacher	9.0	3.0	12.0	1.0	5.0	0.5	4.5	10.25
4. Small business	..	14.0	..	..	0.25	10.0	2.0	..
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	9.5	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Clerks and shop assistants	5.0	5.0	..	..	1.0	..	35.0	4.0
7. Intermediate professional related posts, secondary teachers etc.	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Medium business	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foot Note : 9 Persons have no particular place of work.

It may be seen from the table that the longest distance to be covered to reach the place of work is 44.3 km. from Mandarakuppam locality. The next longer distance is 42 km. from block 9, followed by 35.0 km. from Gangaikondan colony and 24.3 km. from block 6.

Means of conveyance or transport to place of work and time taken

The main means of conveyance to the place of work are bicycles and buses. A number of workers also go by two wheelers viz. scooter, motor cycle or moped, while a few others also use four wheelers viz. car or jeep to reach their place of work.

The following table shows the distribution of workers according to the means of conveyance used by them and the time taken to reach the place of work.

TABLE IV.16

Type of occupation, Mode of transport to place of work and time taken to reach the place of work

Type of occupation	Mode of transport to place of work and time taken to reach											
	On foot		Cycle			Bus				Motor bike/ Moped	Jeep Car/	Remarks
	30 mts. or less	31 mts.- 1 hour	30 mts. or less	31 mts.- 1 hour	1 hour- 1½ hour	30 mts.- or less	31 mts.- 1 hour	One hour- 1½ hour	More than 1½ hours	30 mts. or less	30 mts. or less	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Unskilled manual	4	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Skilled manual	7	..	95	7	1	14	1	1	1	7	1	9 persons have no particular place of work
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g.) primary teacher	6	..	14	1	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	
4. Small business	5	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	..	..	8	..	..	9	1	..	..	13	11	
6. Clerks and shop assistants	5	..	22	..	1	5	1	1	..	5	..	1 person going by two mode of transport i.e. cycle and bus
7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	
8. Medium business	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	2	
Total	31	2	153	9	2	42	10	4	1	32	14	

The above table depicts that out of 310 workers, 153 workers constituting 49.35 per cent go to their place of work by bicycle and they take less than 30 minutes to reach the place of work. Another 9 workers or 2.90 per cent of workers go to their place of work by bicycle taking 31 minutes to one hour, while two others or 0.65 per cent about an hour and a half by the same mode of conveyance. 42 workers or 13.55 per cent go by bus taking less than 30 minutes, 10 others or 3.23 per cent taking 31 minutes to one hour, 4 workers or 1.29 per cent taking one to one and a half hours and a single worker or 0.32 per cent takes more than an hour and a half to reach the place of work by bus. As many as 32 workers or 10.32 per cent go by two wheelers such as scooters, motor bikes or mopeds taking less than 30 minutes to reach their place of work. Again 14 persons or 4.52 per cent go to their place of work by car or jeep taking a maximum of 30 minutes. 9 workers or 2.90 per cent have stated that they have no particular or fixed place of work, while a single worker forming 0.32 per cent is going partly by bus and partly by bicycle to his place of work. Thus the minimum and maximum time taken by these workers using different modes of conveyance or transport to reach their places of work are between less than 30 minutes to 90 minutes, with the exception of a single worker, who goes by bus to his place of work, taking more than 90 minutes.

Livestock

The livestock wealth of Neyveli town is not very impressive for altogether there are only 57 households, out of 250 which rear livestock. The details of these households rearing livestock and poultry by different communities/scheduled caste/scheduled tribe are given in the following table.

TABLE IV.17

Households rearing live-stock by caste/tribe/community

Description of live-stock and poultry	Total number of households rearing	Total number reared	Name and number of households of the caste/tribe/community rearing livestock/poultry with number reared in brackets
1	2	3	4
1. Cow	24	39	6 Christrian household (13)
			3 Pillai household (4)
			3 Vanniar household (3)
			3 Mudaliar household (3)
			2 Naidu household (4)
			1 Asari household (1)
			1 Nadar household (1)
			1 Chettiar household (1)
			1 Kallar household (5)
			1 Konar household (1)
			1 Thandan household (S.C.) (1) and
			1 Adi-dravida household (S.C.) (2)
2. Buffalo	4	6	2 Mudaliar household (3)
			1 Thandan household (S.C.) (1) and
			1 Muthuraja household (2)
3. Goat	3	4	2 Asari household (3) and
			1 Naidu household (1)
4. Poultry	23	66	5 Christian household (17)
			2 Asari household (5)
			2 Naidu household (8)
			2 Thandan household (S.C.) (6)
			1 Pillai household (2)
			1 Nadar household (1)
			1 Mudaliar household (2)
			1 Chettiar household (2)
			1 Thandan household (S.C.) (5)
			1 Muslim household (4)
			1 Naidu household (1)
			1 Chakkiliayan household (S.C.) (3)
			1 Pallan household (S.C.) (5)
			1 Valluvan household (S.C.) (2)
			1 Nair household (2)
			1 Sevar household (1)
5. Cock	2	2	1 Chettiar household (1) and
			1 Nair household (1)
6. Pigeon	1	6	1 Christian household (6)

An analysis of these 57 households shows that 24 households are rearing as many as 39 cows. Of these, the notable are the 6 Christian households rearing 13 cows, 3 Pillai families rearing 4 cows and 3 Vanniar and Mudaliar households rearing 3 cows each. Besides cows, 2 Mudaliar households rear 3 buffaloes and 1 Thandan and 1 Muthuraja households rear 1 and 2 buffaloes respectively. On an enquiry it has been found that most of the households rearing cows and she-buffaloes sell the excess milk after meeting their requirements. There are 2 Asari households rearing 3 goats apart from a Naidu household rearing a single goat.

There are 26 households here which rear poultry viz. hen (23 households), cock (2 households) and pigeon (1 household). Of the 23 households rearing hen, the notable are 5 Christian households rearing 17 hens and 2 Asari, Naidu and Thandan households each rearing 5, 8 and 6 hens respectively. Apart from hen, a Chettiar family is rearing a cock, while a Nair household also rears a cock. There is a single Christian household, which rears as many as 6 pigeons here.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd

Neyveli Lignite Corporation, NLC in short, is the nucleus of Neyveli town. By its judicious and meticulous management and the wholehearted commitment and involvement of its workers, the corporation proudly claims to be one of the model public sector enterprises of the country today. The Neyveli scenario as presented by the NLC in their October, 1986 issue 'Neyveliscope' which serves as a peep into the current status of NLC is as follows:

"The Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited is a Government of India Enterprise engaged in commercial exploitation of Lignite. Together with lignite mining in Mine-I and Mine-II, it has got integrated production units viz., Thermal Power Station-I (600 MW), Thermal Power Station-II (630 MW), a Fertilizer Plant producing urea, a Briquetting and low temperature Carbonisation Plant and Clay Beneficiation Plant. Second Mine is already producing lignite. Construction of Second Thermal Power Station 630 MW (3 × 210 MW) is in an advanced stage and first unit was commissioned on 5th April, 1986. Erection of 400/230 kV Transmission lines between Neyveli-Salem, Neyveli-Red Hills and Neyveli-Pondicherry are in progress. Ordering of main equipment is almost over in respect of expansion of second mine from 4.7 to 10.5 MT of lignite and second Thermal Power Station from 630 to 1470 MW which have been sanctioned by the Government. The details of the on going schemes and the construction projects, the expansion schemes and the future plans are indicated in the "PROJECT PANORAMA" Annexure-I. The capital outlay of the ongoing projects is Rs. 391.74 crores; the projects under construction is sanctioned for Rs. 841.76 crores and the expansion projects of second mine and Second Thermal Power Station Rs. 1224.43 crores. When the new projects and expansion schemes on the anvil come to fruition towards the end of the century, the lignite mining will register a 5 fold increase and Thermal power generation 6 fold with 32 MT per annum of lignite and 3990 MW of power."

"The most striking aspect of the power scenario in the country is the development and growing importance of lignite. The contribution of power to Tamil Nadu has grown into an extremely valuable asset. The export of power to TNEB was 1,060 Million Units in 1964-65 and in two decades it has registered a three fold increase. A significant growth in production, sales and financial performance has been achieved.

The financial growth has influenced the profitability of the organisation very favourably. The present growth trend and the experience has infused new confidence in the scope for making greater use of lignite, the only fossil fuel to be found in this region so far and to be a leading light in this sector, underwriting a new era of prosperity."

"Improvement in capacity utilisation in all the production units has been sustained in 1985-86. Mine and Coke Plant achieved the highest capacity utilisation for any year since inception. Thermal Power Station and Fertilizer Plant achieved the second highest level. The Mine has been working at over cent per cent capacity for the last 3 years continuously while Thermal Power Station for the 4th year in succession achieved more than 100 per cent capacity. It has generated in the order of 6500 KW Hr./KW for the past 3 years".

The project panorama presented as Annexure I in the above issue is reproduced below as table IV. 18.

TABLE IV.18

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited

Project Panorama

Capacity (per annum)

Unit	Capacity (per annum)	Capacity outlay (Rs. in crores) 31-3-1985
1	2	3
(a)	**Ongoing units**	
1.	First Mine 6.5 M.T. of lignite	220.93
2.	First Thermal Power Station 600 M.W.	85.48
3.	a. Fertilizer plant 1,29,200 tonnes of urea	45.40
	b. Process steam plant 15,84,000 tonnes of steam	8.98
4.	B & C Plant 2,62,000 tonnes of coke	30.76
5.	Clay Beneficiation plant 6,000 tonnes of washed clay	0.19
	Total	391.74

TABLE IV. 18—*contd.*

1	2	3
(b)	**Projects under construction: Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crores)**	
	1. II-Mine stage -I 4.7 Million tonnes of lignite	270.79
	2. II-Thermal Power Stn. Stage-I 630 M.W.	483.42
	3. 400/230 KV Transmission Lines	87.55
	Total	841.76
(c)	**Schemes approved by Government** (Procurement procees on)	
	1. II-Mine stage-II 4.7 to 10.5 M.T. of lignite	334.77
	2. II-TPS Stage-II 630 M.W. to 1470 M.W.	638.95
	3. 400 K.V. Transmission lines for TPS-II Stage-II	250.71
	Total	1224.43

TABLE IV. 18—*concld.*

1	2	3
(d)	**Schemes under investigation**	
	Unit	Capacity
1.	Mine-I Expansion	6.3 to 10.5 M.T. of lignite per annum
2.	Thermal Power station Expansion	By adding two 210 M.W. units to raise the capacity to 1020 M.W.
3.	Mine-III	11.00 M.T. of lignite per annum
4.	Thermal Power Station-III	1500 M.W. (3×500 M.W.)
5.	400 K.V. Transmission lines	For Thermal power stations-III

The details of growth in production perfomance of NLC in VIth plan period as furnished in the issue 'Neyveli Scope' referred to supra are given below.

TABLE IV. 19

Growth in production performance in VI Plan period

Description	1979-80 (end of V Plan)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
		VI Plan Period				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. MINE-I						
(a) Overburden (LT)	456.80	705.49	646.24	643.40	712.02	775.42
(b) Lignite production (LT)	28.97	48.01	58.76	64.01	66.35	71.09
(c) Total Excavation	485.77	753.41	705.30	707.41	778.37	846.52
(d) Capacity Utilisation (%)	67.00	103.90	97.28	97.57	107.36	116.76
(e) Percentage of increase over 1979-80	..	55.09	45.19	45.62	60.23	71.26
B. THERMAL POWER STATION-I						
(a) Gross Generation (Million units)	2370	3175	3391	3933	3909	4056
(b) Capacity Utilisation (%)	69.4	92.9	99.3	115.2	114.37	118.67
(c) Percentage of increase over 1979-80	..	34.0	43.1	61.7	64.94	71.14
(d) Load Factor (%)	45.0	60.4	64.52	73.0	74.17	77.17
(e) National average	44.7	44.6	46.8	49.8	47.9	about 50.0
(f) T.N.E.B.	31.1	34.5	37.8	41.0	39.4 (upto January)	48.0
C. FERTILISER PLANT						
(a) Production (T)	104908	134334	98640	101211	124447	127960
(b) Capacity utilisation	69.0	88.4	64.9	66.6	82.0	99.04
(c) Percentage of increase over 1979-80	..	28.0	..	..	18.62	21.97
D. B & C PLANT						
(a) Production (T)	42948	119411	188419	172111	173603	191190
(b) Capacity utilisation (%)	8.9	26.5	43.2	39.5	39.8	71.97
(c) Percentage increase over 1979-80	..	178.0	338.7	300.74	304.22	345.17
E. NET PROFIT (Rs. in lakhs)	558.55	1706.62	3792.04	4744.39	6297.33	

Almost all the V.I.Ps of India and also some foreign dignitaries from USSR, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Japan etc. have paid glowing tributes on the performance and achievements of NLC. His excellency the President of India, Shri R. Venkataraman has called Neyveli the SHOWPIECE OF INDIA. The Prime Minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has said "Neyveli has shown that public sector management can be efficient, can give return on the investment that has been made and can work profitably for the development of the country." The chairman of the NLC Shri M.P. Narayanan and his dedicated teams of engineers, workers and managers always assert that the 'Brown revolution' at Neyveli

has been possible through the dedicated team work, sweat and toil of the magnificent men behind the giant machines in the mines and plants of Neyveli, fired by the vision of Nehru. In token of the magnificent performance the NLC has bagged a number of awards and prizes, the details of which are as follows.

TABLE IV.20

Awards and prizes Received by N.L.C.

Sl. No.	Award/Prize	Years of awards	Name of the Institution giving the award	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Import Substitution Award	1969	Govt. of India	For substituting imported teeth for bucket wheel excavator
2.	National Safety Award	1970, 71, 73 to 75, 77 & 1978	Govt. of India	Safety for TPS-I
3.	Safety Award	1970 to 1977	Govt. of Tamil Nadu	To TPS for lowest frequency rate of accident free period.
4.	State Safety Award	1973 & 1976	Govt. of Tamil Nadu	To B & C Plant for safety
5.	Safety Shield	1970, 72, 73, 75, 76, 80 & 1981	Govt. of Tamil Nadu	To Central Workshop in recognition of lowest frequency rate of accidents
6.	FICCI Award	1981	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry	To the Corpn. for its cafeteria approach in popularising small family norm and bringing down the birth rate to 5 per thousand.
7.	Small Savings Award	1981	National Savings Organisation	For excellent performance in southern region
8.	First Prize	1981	All India Tourist & Industrial Trade Fair '81 held at Madras	Best pavilion among the public sector undertaking
9.	First Prize	1981	Tamil Nadu Govt. Exhibition held at Trichy	Best pavilion among the public sector undertaking
10.	First Prize	1981	SIA-EXPO-81 organised by Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries	Best among the public sector enterprises
11.	Productivity Award	1982	National Productivitiy Council	To Neyveli Thermal Power Station for its best performance among all thermal power station of capacity 500 MW and above
12.	Safety Shield and Cash Award of Rs. 1000/-	1982	Govt. of Tamil Nadu	To Central workshop for safety
13.	Merit Shield	1982	Central Board of workers education	For best performance in workers' education
14.	First Prize	1982	All India Tourist and Trade Fair 1982 held at Madras	Best pavilion among public sector enterprises
15.	Silver Medal	1982	India-International Trade Fair 1982 held at New Delhi	Second best pavilion among public sector Enterprises
16.	Shield and Memento	1983	Govt of Tamilnadu	To the Corporation for successful organisation of Laparoscopic Camps
17.	Outstanding prize	1983	Tourist Trade Fair Authorities Govt of Tamil Nadu	Best pavilion in the Exhibition
18.	Meritorious productivity awards in all three categories (cash award Rs. 291.5 lakhs)	1984	Dept. of Power, Govt. of India	To Neyveli Thermal Power Station-I for its meritorious performance in 83-84
19.	Lion Humanitarian award & for the sake of Honour Award	1984	Lions Club & Rotary Club	In recognition of the N.L.C's. Services to the handicapped and downtrodden and its contribution to the nation

TABLE IV.20—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Udyograttan Award	1984	Institute of Econoimic Studies	Managerial and administrative excellence
21.	Second Prize	1984	Exhibition on Prime Minister's new 20 point programme held at Pondicherry	Second best among the Public Sector Enterprises
22.	First Prize	1984	Exhibition on Chithirai Festival held at Madurai	Best stall in the Exhibition
23.	Best Performance Award	1984	Dept. of Power, GOI	For achieving highest plant Load Factor of 74.17% among the Electricity Boards and Corporations in the country
24.	Best Performance Award	1983	National Productivity Council	To Neyveli Thermal Power Station-I for the best performance
25.	Best Performance Award	1983	—do.—	To Neyveli Lignite Mine-I, for best performance
26.	Certificate of Merit	1983	—do.—	To Neyveli Fertilizer plant
27.	First, Second Prize and a gold medal	1982	Min. of Labour & Rehabilitation	To Neyveli Lignite Mine-I, under National Safety Awards "Mines Scheme"
28.	Medal and Scroll of Honour	1984	Society of Toxicology, India, Madras	To NLC in recognition of invaluable and outstanding contribution to the field of Energy Source Development
29.	Award for Best occupational Health Centre		Indian Assn. of Occupational Health	To NLC for the Best occupational Health Centre in the State
30.	AIOE Award on Industrial Relations	1984	All India Organisation of employees (FICCI Jury)	To NLC for Industrial Relations
31.	Best Pavilion for the Govt. section in India International Trade Fair, New Delhi	1984	Institute of Economic Studies New Delhi	To NLC for Trade promotion through Trade Fairs and Exhibitions
32.	First Prize	1984	All India Tourist and Industrial Trade Fair 1984 at Madras	First Prize among Public Sector Enterprises

On NLC, which is on the threshold of all-round growth covering welfare amenities, medical services, education, sports and games, family welfare, environmental improvement, ecology, social service etc., putting one and all immensely pleased with the bygone years signal achievement, volumes can be written about its multifaced activities, a glimpse of which is given in the foregoing pages.

Trade and commerce

Trading and commercial activities also did not make any spectacular change in Neyveli town. Most of the shops here still mostly follow the old system of selling articles and there is hardly any impact of new methods of improving sales and attracting customers as being adopted in very big towns or cities. This may, perhaps be due to the purchasing power of the town population, which has not improved considerably. Naturally trading community will hesitate to invest much, unless there are prospective buyers of their goods in large quantities. The number of workers engaged in trade and commerce during the 1971 Census was only 1,086 (i.e. 1,035 males and 51 females) and the increase in the number of persons engaged in trade and commerce at present seems to be not substantial.

Financial institutions

The financial institutions including commercial banks play a pivotal role in the development of any industrial or commercial establishment. Neyveli, which is booming with industrial and consequential commercial activity, has caused the establishment of a number of banking institutions there. In addition to the commercial banks, two co-operative societies and a branch of the district co-operative bank are also functioning in Neyveli town. The branches of the banks, co-operative societies and their locations are given below:

TABLE IV.21

List of Banks and Co-operative societies

Sl. No.	Name	Location
1	2	3
1.	State Bank of India	Main Bazaar
2.	State Bank of India (With extension centre)	Block 2
3.	Indian Bank	Main Bazaar
4.	Indian Bank	Block 17
5.	Indian Overseas Bank	Main Bazaar
6.	Canara Bank	Block 6
7.	Bank of Madura	Main Bazaar
8.	Bank of Madura	Mandarakuppam
9.	South Arcot Central Co- operative Bank	Main Bazaar
10.	NLC Employees Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd.,	—do.—
11.	Nirmala Co-operative society	—do.—

The existence of the above listed banks and co-operative societies itself speaks the volume of economic activity in a town having a population of less than one lakh.

The following table furnishes various particulars of the different banks functioning in Neyveli town.

TABLE IV.22

Particulars about various banks functioning in Neyveli town

Period	Number of Depositors								Name of the banks included
	FIXED		SAVINGS		CURRENT		OTHERS		
	Number	Amount in thousands	Number	Amount in thousands	Number	Amount in thousands	Number	Amount in thousands	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31-12-84	16,995	5,18,034	42,012	54,511	1,002	42,442	1,800	2,418	State Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank, Canara Bank and South Arcot Central Co-op. Bank.
31-12-85	14,905	3,55,284	52,854	67,228	2,706	19,129	2,651	3,665	State Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank, Canara Bank and Bank of Madura.
31-12-86	13,995	2,08,428	52,272	63,826	2,868	58,203	3,189	2,410	State Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank, Bank of Madura and South Arcot Central Co-op. Bank.

All the banks, credit co-operative societies and other financial institutions accept deposits under various categories such as fixed, current, savings, recurring and also other types of deposits viz. thrift, cumulative etc. Besides, they also issue loans and advances for various purposes to industrialists, merchants, agriculturalists etc. thereby catering to the financial needs of the population in the town. There are no registered money lenders found in the town, except a few unregistered money lenders, who lend their money at a high rate of interest.

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Nationality and Religion

Neyveli is a town, where people belonging to various religions in India drawn from various parts of the nation live side by side. However, the 250 households selected for intensive study fall under the three major religions viz. Hindu, Christian and Muslim. Among the selected households, there is an isolated case of one household of Ceylonese origin. Even this single household may be overseas migrant of Indian origin settled in Neyveli after repatriation. In the Indian Censuses, the practice of caste-wise data collection of population was discontinued from 1951 except in the case of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who enjoy certain safeguards as per the Indian Constitution. The religion-wise composition of the households and the town's population as per the latest 1981 Census count are as follows.

TABLE V.1

Household population by religion of head of household (1981 Census data)

Religion	No. of households	Percentage to total households	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus	14,935	85.32	74,562	37,978	36,584	84.73
Christians	1,848	10.56	9,477	4,956	4,521	10.77
Muslims	694	3.96	3,827	1,951	1,876	4.35
Jains	7	0.04	20	15	5	0.02
Sikhs	1	0.01	7	5	2	0.01
Other religions and persuasions	18	0.10	94	50	44	0.11
Religion not stated	2	0.01	13	8	5	0.01
Total	17,505	100.00	88,000	44,963	43,037	100.00

Though Neyveli presents a population which is a conglomeration of almost all the major religions in India, Hindus, Muslims and Christians form the three major religions as in the case of most of the south Indian towns. The Hindus and Christians have been the residents of the town since long past and the Muslims are said to be inmigrants who have come in search of employment.

It may be observed that Hindus have the highest percentage of population and account for 84.73 per cent of the total population of the town. Christians with 10.77 per cent and Muslims with 4.35 per cent occupy the second and third places respectively. The fourth place is occupied by households belonging to 'other religions and persuasions'. Jains, Sikhs and households falling in the category of 'religion not stated' are very negligible viz. 0.02, 0.01 and 0.01 per cent respectively.

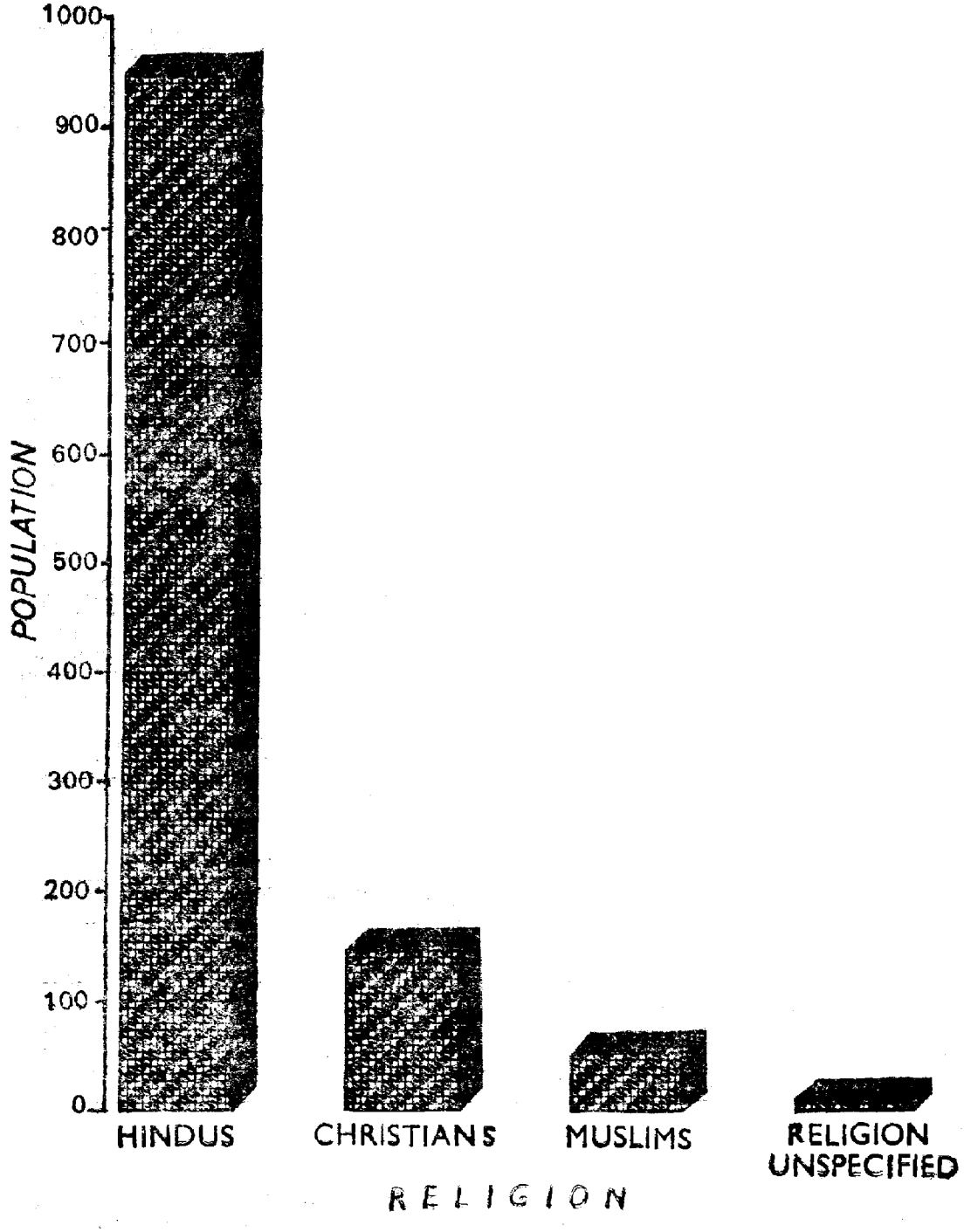
Among the selected households also the representation of the three major religious groups are more or less the same as above, as may be seen from the following table.

TABLE V.2

Religionwise composition of households and population among the selected households

Religion	No. of households	Percentage to total households	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus	206	82.4	948	507	441	81.87
Christians	31	12.4	147	80	67	12.69
Muslims	10	4.0	52	30	22	4.49
Unspecified	3	1.2	11	5	6	0.95
Total	250	100.0	1,158	622	536	100.00

RELIGIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
(Survey Data)



The above table is an indicator to show that the population of Neyveli town consists mainly of Hindus, Christians and Muslims; the Hindus forming the vast majority of 81.87 per cent of the total population. Christians form 12.69 per cent of the population and takes the second place. Muslim population is comparatively small with only 4.49 per cent.

Mother tongue

Tamil is the mother tongue of 81.65 per cent of the total population of the town. Next come Telugu and Malayalam in the above order with 9.74 and 4.58 per cent respectively. The percentages of Urdu and Kannada speaking population are 1.51 and 0.97 respectively and the percentage of Marathi and Gujarati speaking people are only 0.37 and 0.28 respectively. The percentage of people speaking other languages with only 0.90 is not significant. The distribution of households and population classified by their mother tongue, as per 1981 Census is given below.

TABLE V.3

Distribution of households and population classified by mother tongue (1981 Census data)

Mother Tongue	No. of households	Total speakers			Percentage of speakers to total population
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil	14,117	71,850	36,493	35,357	81.65
Telugu	1,693	8,568	4,347	4,221	9.74
Malayalam	922	4,031	2,107	1,924	4.58
Urdu	230	1,329	663	666	1.51
Kannada	182	855	438	417	0.97
Marathi	69	328	165	163	0.37
Gujarati	50	242	113	129	0.28
Other languages	242	797	637	160	0.90
Total	17,505	88,000	44,963	43,037	100.00

The sample population of Neyveli town on the basis of the survey conducted in the 250 households is multilingual in its composition and consists of speakers of the languages Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Urdu, Marathi, Hindi, Kannada and Sourashtra as their mother tongues. The following table gives the distribution of sample population of the town by mother tongue.

TABLE V.4

Classification of the Sample population by mother tongue

Mother tongue	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Tamil	958	517	441	82.73
Telugu	93	48	45	8.03
Malayalam	57	29	28	4.92
Urdu	30	18	12	2.59
Marathi	7	3	4	0.60
Kannada	5	3	2	0.43
Hindi	4	1	3	0.35
Sourashtra	4	3	1	0.35
Total	1,158	622	536	100.00

Tamil is the mother tongue of 82.73 per cent of the sample population. Among the other languages spoken, next to Tamil, Telugu is spoken by 8.03 per cent, Malayalam by 4.92 per cent and Urdu by 2.59 per cent. Speakers of other languages are very small in number. According to the 1981 Census data, ther are no households speaking Hindi and Sourashtra, whereas in the sample households there are speakers of these languages. These people might have been immigrants to Neyveli after 1981 Census and employed in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

It may also be noted that the sample households more or less reflect the characteristics of the entire town as far as mother tongue is concerned indicating that the pattern of distribution of households speaking different languages in the entire town and in the surveyed area is almost the same.

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Others

Neyveli town started taking shape only during 1950-1960 and the first census after the formation of the town was taken during 1961. According to 1961 Census, there was a small representation of scheduled caste population while there was no scheduled tribe population at all in the town. During the next census, the scheduled caste population improved their position a little, while the scheduled tribe population was represented very nominally. However, according to 1981 Census, both scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population improved their position considerably. The following table gives the sex-wise distribution of the total population of Neyveli town, as well as the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population during 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censeus.

TABLE V.5

Sex-wise distribution of total population and scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population as per 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses

Year	Total population			Scheduled caste population			Scheduled tribe population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961	10,296	6,138	4,158	292	168	124	..	..	..
1971	58,285	29,941	28,344	2,101	1,082	1,019	3	2	1
1981	88,000	44,963	43,037	7,964	4,148	3,816	216	114	102

It may be seen from the above table that as per 1961 Census the strength of scheduled caste population in Neyveli town was 292 representing 2.84 per cent of the total population, whereas there was no scheduled tribe population at all. As per 1971 Census the strength of scheduled caste population was 2,101 persons, representing 3.60 per cent of the total population. They had considerably improved their position as per 1981 Census by raising their strength to 7,964 representing 9.05 per cent of the total population, thus registering an increase of 5.45 per cent. The strength of scheduled tribe population of the town as per 1971 Census was a mere 3, representing negligible per cent of the total population. However they improved their position and raised their number to 216 as per 1981 Census figures. This works out to 0.25 per cent of the total population.

The details of castewise population of the town according to 1981 census are not available. However, a general idea of the relative strength of the various castes under Hindu religion of the town can be had from the sample survey conducted for this special study. The following is the distribution of households and population by different religion, caste/tribe/community and sex.

TABLE V.6

Distribution of households and population by caste/tribe/community and sex

Sl. No.	Caste/tribe/community	Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
1.	Asari	10	65	35	30
2.	Brahmin	36	144	66	78
3.	Chettiar	10	47	27	20
4.	Gounder	1	5	2	3
5.	Kallar	2	12	7	5
6.	Kannadiar	1	7	4	3
7.	Karnigar	2	12	6	6
8.	Konar	3	11	5	6
9.	Mudaliar	15	53	31	22
10.	Muthuraja	1	2	1	1
11.	Nadar	5	19	11	8
12.	Naicker	1	4	3	1
13.	Naidu	20	89	48	41

TABLE V. 6 contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Nair	2	5	3	2
15.	Nayanar	1	4	1	3
16.	Okkaliga	1	3	1	2
17.	Ottar	4	19	10	9
18.	Pillai	19	91	47	44
19.	Reddiar	2	9	4	5
20.	Sevar	1	5	4	1
21.	Sourashtra	1	4	3	1
22.	Thevar	6	27	17	10
23.	Thiyya	1	4	1	3
24.	Udayar	3	14	6	8
25.	Vanniyar	24	128	70	58
26.	Vysya	2	14	8	6
27.	Adi-dravida (S.C.)	11	59	32	27
28.	Arunthathiyar (S.C.)	1	5	3	2
29.	Chakkiliyan (S.C.)	1	6	3	3
30.	Pallan (S.C.)	15	60	38	22
31.	Thandan (S.C.)	1	11	5	6
32.	Valluvan (S.C.)	1	4	2	2
33.	Kattunayakan (S.T.)	1	2	1	1
34.	Malayali (S.T.)	1	4	2	2
Muslim		10	52	30	22
Christian		31	147	80	67
Unspecified		3	11	5	6
	Total	250	1,158	622	536

From the above table, it may be seen that the town's population in castewise analysis is heterogeneous. According to this survey, people belonging to a number of castes among Hindus are living in the town. The predominant castes among Hindus found in the town are Brahmin, Vanniyar, Pillai, Naidu, Asari, Mudaliar and Chettiar. Even in the selected 206 Hindu households, there are people belonging to as many as 34 castes. The majority of the scheduled caste members belongs to Adi-dravida and Pallan, though there are a few households belonging to Chakkiliyan, Arunthathiyar and Thandan. There are only two households belonging to scheduled tribes representing Kattunayakan and Malayali at the rate of one household in each tribe. Out of the total population of 1,158 in the 250 selected households, 145 belong to scheduled caste and 6 belong to scheduled tribe. These work out to 12.52 per cent and 0.52 per cent respectively of the total population. These percentages indicate a definite increase in the

population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes when compared to the 1981 Census figures given earlier in this chapter. Among the Christians, the majority is Roman Catholics, besides a few Protestants. In addition to a few Muslim households there are three households who do not claim to belong to any religion or caste.

Houseless and institutional population

Houseless population are those living on the road side under the trees, on pavements or in the open platforms etc. Institutional households are those households where unrelated persons are staying together in places like boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue houses, jails, ashrams etc. The following table furnishes details of houseless and institutional population by sex recorded during 1981 Census in Neyveli town.

In Neyveli, during 1981 Census, 38 houseless households with a population of 140 persons consisting of 76 males and 64 females have been recorded. There are 178 institutional households with a population of 514 persons consisting of 491 males and 23 females. The percentage of houseless population to total population of the town works out to only 0.16, while that of the institutional population to 0.58. The state urban population according to 1981 Census is 15,951,875. Of these 26,163 are houseless population and 214,620 are institutional population. The percentages of urban houseless and institutional population at state level work out to 0.16 and 1.35 respectively. At district level the urban population of Souh Arcot district in which Neyveli falls is 659,623 of which 1,127 are houseless population and 7,240 institutional population. Their percentages are respectively 0.17 and 1.10. It may be seen from the above that the percentage of houseless population in Neyveli is the same as the percentage of houseless population of the state and district urban areas. However, the percentage of institutional population is much less than the percentage of institutional population at state and district urban levels. The reason for this may be that most of the residents of this town are the employees of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and their families and the corporation has provided adequate housing facilities to their employees. There are only some stray cases where persons from outside come and stay in institutions only for short duration to acquire training in the corporation.

TABLE V.7

Houseless and Institutional Population

Year	Houseless population				Institutional population			
	No. of house-holds	P	M	F	No. of house-holds	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1981	38	140	76	64	178	514	491	23

Disabled population by type of disability

Data on disabled population has been gathered during 1981 Census, after a lapse of almost five decades since 1931. Data on three types of disabilities viz. totally crippled, totally dumb and totally blind were collected.

The following table furnishes the classification of disabled population by types of disability in the state urban, district urban and Neyveli town, as per 1981 Census.

TABLE V.8

Classification of disabled population by types of disability

Area	Total disabled population	Type of disability			
		Totally crippled	Totally dumb	Totally blind	Prcentage of disabled population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
State urban	21,341	8,115	6,115	7,111	0.13
South Arcot district urban	921	318	252	351	0.14
Neyveli town	83	34	32	17	0.09

In Neyveli town, the total disabled population returned was 83, which formed only 0.09 per cent of the total population of the town. Of these 83 persons, 34 have been returned as totally crippled, 32 as totally dumb and the remaining 17 persons as suffering from total blindness.

In respect of person ssuffering from more than one of the three disabilities, they have been recorded under the greater disability. Blindness is considered as a greater disability than either being crippled or dumbness and being crippled is treated as a greater disability than being a dumb. In such cases, where a person suffers from all the three disabilities he is treated only as blind, since blindness is being considered as the most unfortunate disability. The same person is not counted under more than one disability, even if he suffers from more than one disability. The percentage of disabled population in Neyveli is only 0.09 which is much less than the percentage of similar population in the urban areas of the state and district.

Age, sex and marital status

The sociological structural analysis of the composition of the town has been discussed. An analysis of the demographic structure and its reaction in determining the process of urbanisation occurring in the town will be of interest. The inferences on the demographic structure of the population are mainly based on the data of the sample survey.

The sex-wise distribution of the sample population of the town in the broad age-groups is furnished in the following table:

TABLE V.9

Distribution of population by broad age-groups and sex

Broad age-groups	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0–14	311	175	136
15–59	788	418	370
60+	59	29	30
All ages	1,158	622	536

Classifying the sample population of the town into children, adults and aged, the proportion under each category works out to 26.86 per cent, 68.05 per cent, and 5.09 per cent respectively. It may be noticed that the concentration of population is in the age-group 15-59. This is due to the fact that the residents in the town are migrants from other areas who have come and settled here with their families for employment in the Lignite Corporation.

The classification of the sample population into small age-groups will be of interest.

TABLE V.10

Classification of population in small age-groups by sex

Age-groups	Total population			Percentage to total population
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
All ages	1,158	622	536	100.00
0–14	311	175	136	26.86
15–19	177	100	77	15.28
20–24	106	59	47	9.15
25–29	79	39	40	6.82
30–34	61	32	29	5.27
35–49	270	121	149	23.32
50–59	95	67	28	8.20
60–69	36	18	18	3.11
70+	23	11	12	1.99

It may be seen from the above table that the infants and children are more and they form more than one fourth of the total population (26.86%). This is followed by persons in the age-group 35-49. They are a little less than one fourth of the total population (23.32%). Those in the age-group 15—19 take the third place with 15.28 per cent of the total population. Those in the remaining age-groups range form 9.15 per cent to 1.99 per cent to the total population. The least representation is by those in the age-group 70+. The trend of the urban population of the State as per 1981 Census is also almost the same with slight variations, as may be seen from the following table.

TABLE V.11

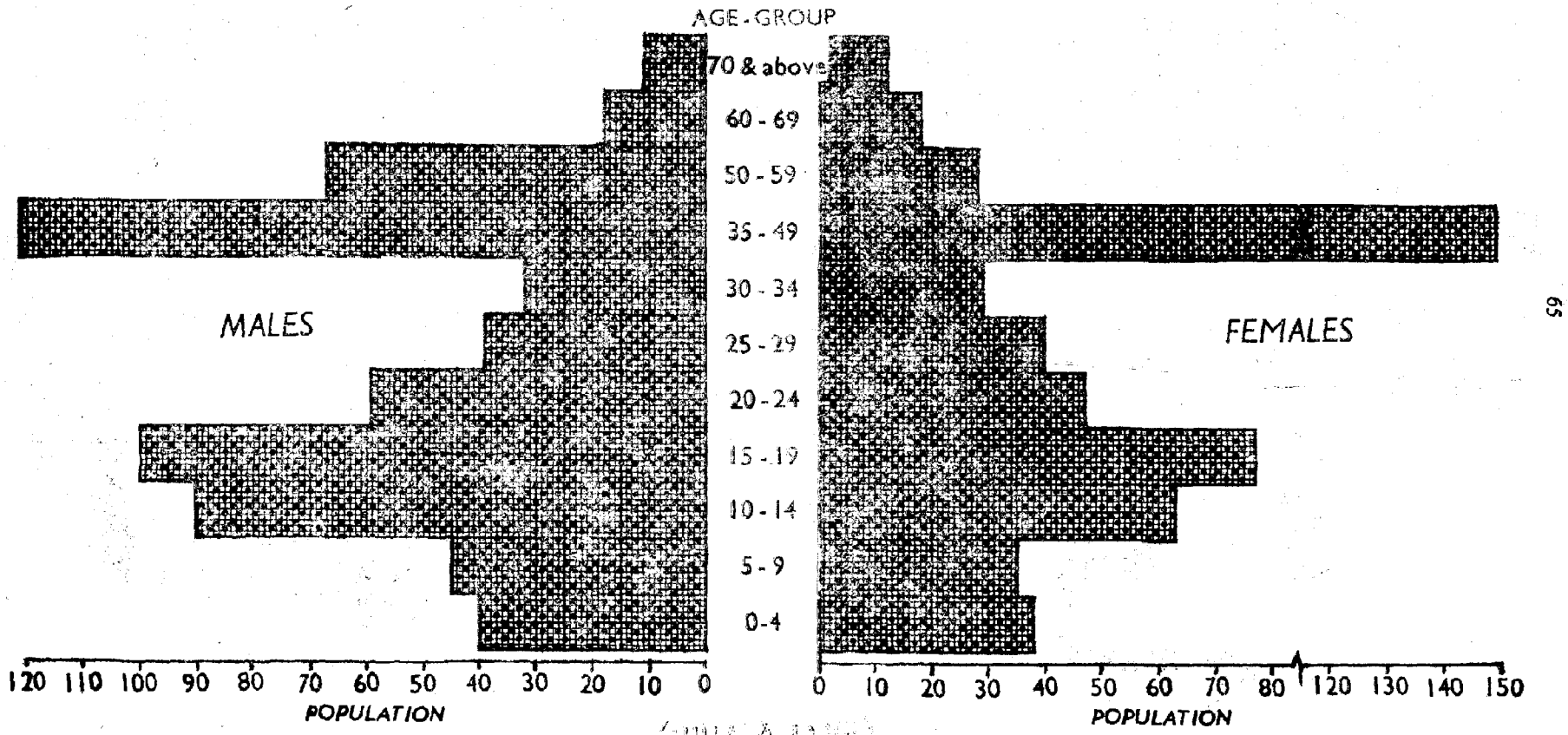
Classification of urban population of the State as per 1981 Census according to small age-groups

Age-groups	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
0–14	5,466,529	34.27
15–19	1,720,164	10.79
20–24	1,582,784	9.92
25–29	1,427,230	8.95
30–34	1,110,650	6.96
35–49	2,675,575	16.77
50–59	1,044,623	6.55
60–69	607,686	3.81
70+	316,355	1.98
Total	15,951,596	100.00

The sex ratio of the town works out to 861 females for 1000 males. This is less than the urban sex ratio of the state according to 1981 Census data, which works out to 956 females for 1000 males.

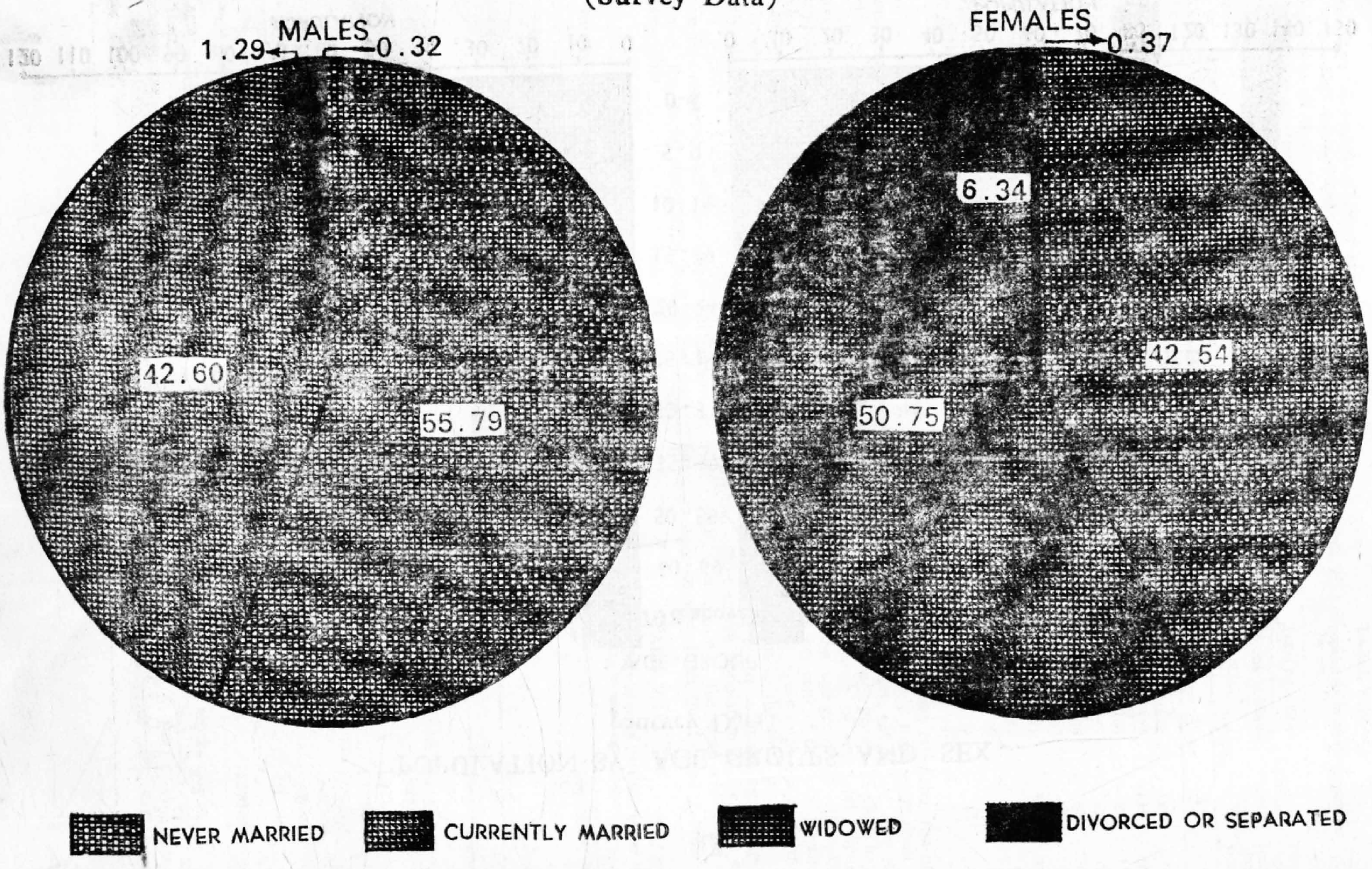
POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS AND SEX

(Survey Data)



MARITAL STATUS

(Survey Data)



The following table furnishes the percentages of never married, currently married, widowed and divorced or separated persons in the sample households surveyed.

TABLE V.12

Percentage distribution of population by marital status and sex

Marital status	Percentage distribution of population	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
Never married	55.79 (347)	42.54 (228)
Currently married	42.60 (265)	50.75 (272)
Widowed	1.29 (8)	6.34 (34)
Divorced or separated	0.32 (2)	0.37 (2)
Total	100.00 (622)	100.00 (536)

(The entries within brackets denote absolute figures)

The population of the sample households of Neyveli comprises of 1,158 persons, consisting of 622 males and 536 females. The distribution of the sample population by marital status shows that 55.79 per cent of the total males are not married, 42.60 per cent are married, 1.29 per cent are widowed and the remaining 0.32 per cent are divorced or separated. The corresponding percentages in respect of the female population are 42.54, 50.75, 6.34 and 0.37 respectively.

The following table furnishes the distribution of sample population of the town by age-groups, marital status and sex.

It may be seen from the table below that there is no child marriage at all and in the age-group 15-19 both unmarried males and females are more. In the age-group 20-24 unmarried males are more, and the number of married females exceeds the number of never married females. In the age-group 25-29 both the married males and females are more than the never married males and females. Above the age of 30, there are only 4 never married males, while there are no never married females. Marriage of males below the age of 19 is very rare and there is only a unique case, whereas more females below the age of 19 are married. Marriage of females commonly takes place in the age-group 20-24 whereas the marriage of males commonly takes place in the age-group 25-29. In the age-group 20-24, more than 59.50 per cent of the

TABLE V.13

Distribution of population by age, sex and marital status

Age-group	Marital status and sex									
	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—4	40	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	38
5—9	45	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	35
10—14	90	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	63
15—19	99	69	1	8	..	..	..	..	100	77
20—24	53	19	6	28	..	..	..	..	59	47
25—29	16	4	23	36	..	..	..	..	39	40
30—34	2	..	30	27	..	1	..	1	32	29
35—49	..	..	119	142	..	7	2	..	121	149
50—59	2	..	62	23	3	4	..	1	67	28
60—69	..	..	17	6	1	12	..	..	18	18
70+	..	..	7	2	4	10	..	..	11	12
Total	347	228	265	272	8	34	2	2	622	536

females are married, while in the same age-group the married males are small in number with 10.17 per cent. The modern trend among the males is to postpone their marriages as long as they can. Thus the table indicates that the minimum marriageable age in the town is some-where near 15-19 for females and 20-24 for males. The advancement of marriageable age for girls over boys is due to certain sociological factors with an universal application to the country as a whole. It is common for an Indian parent to

settle the marriage of the daughter first before the son, as delayed marriage of a girl is found to bring ignominy to the family. However, in contrast to the practice observed in rural areas, where girls past their normal marriageable age hardly remain unmarried for long years, in Neyveli such prolonged celibacy even upto 29 years in the case of females is not uncommon. There are 4 never married females here in the age-group 25-29. Educational pursuit, unfavourable familial or service conditions or financial problems are mostly the major contributing factors for such enforced celibacy. But such prolonged celibacy among males is tolerable and our sample survey reveals of two silver haired males past 50 years who are still never married. Among the currently married, the proportion of females slightly out number the males. This may be due to the restriction in the widow remarriage.

In the case of widowhood, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. As against only 8 widowers, there are 34 widows. At the death of the bread winner, the urban family gets disintegrated, its configuration is altered resulting in a broken family. As seen already, widows are more than widowers, which means either men predecease women or men get remarried. An important reason to be considered is that men marry at a latter age than women and age differential between the partners is more and thus chances are more for the husband to die earlier than the wife. Another reason for the excess of widows is the social stigma on widow remarriages. In the town, widow remarriages are tolerable among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes only and most of the Hindus do not approve widow remarriages. In Neyveli, the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population is very little. It also has to be admitted that widow past 35 years remain single in the interest of their children and on other family circumstances. In Neyveli, out of 34 widows, 33 belong to the age-group of 35+ with the sole exception of a single widow in the age group of 30-34.

Our sample study reveals four cases of divorce or separation, shared equally by both the sexes. This represents a negligible portion of the population surveyed i.e. 1.6 per cent. There are 2 males in the age-group 35-49 under the category divorced or separated. Among females, one divorced or separated is in the age-group 30-34 and another in the age-group 50-59. It is an accepted fact that divorces are comparatively more in urban areas than in rural areas, since it is the urban areas which provide more employment opportunities to such desparate women

Age, sex and education

The literates in the town as per 1981 Census numbered 65,104 as against 33,967 in 1971. It is heartening to see that the town has attained a substantial progress in the field of education during the last decade. The literacy rate has increased from 58.28 per cent in 1971 to 73.98 per cent in 1981. An appreciable feature noted is the growth of education among both the sexes during the last decade. The percentage of male literacy has increased from 65.49 to 81.32, while that of female literacy from 50.66 to 66.31. The following table shows the total number of literate persons and percentage of literates by sex in the town during 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

TABLE V.14

Literate and educated persons as per 1971 and 1981 Censuses

Year	Total Population			Literate and educated persons		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1971	58,285	29,941	28,344	33,967	19,608	14,359
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(58.28)	(65.49)	(50.66)
1981	88,000	44,963	43,037	65,104	36,565	28,539
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(73.98)	(81.32)	(66.31)

The figures within brackets denote percentages.

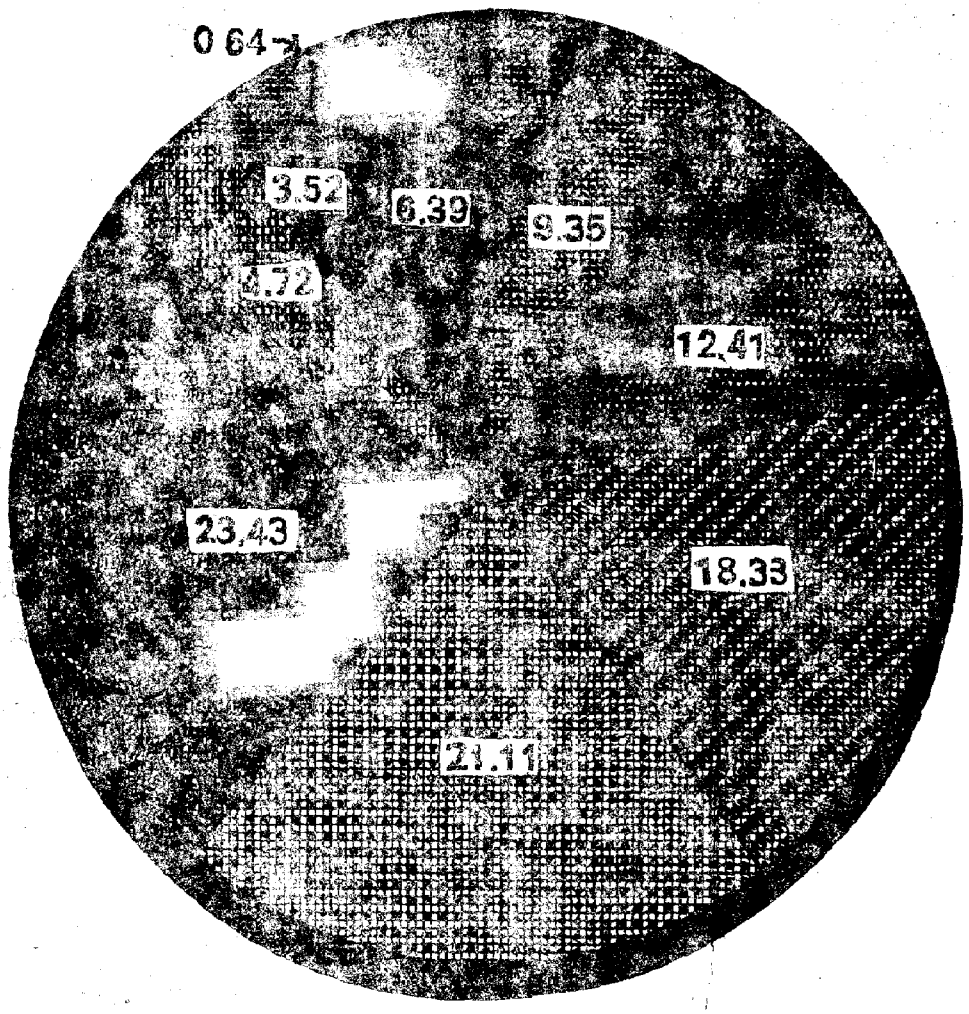
An intensive analysis of the educational level was made during the survey with reference to 250 selected sample households in the town. The distribution of the aggregate population in the sample units by age, sex and educational level is given in the following table.

TABLE V.15

Distribution of population by age, sex and educational level

Educational level	Age and Sex													
	5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—49		50+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Illiterate	8	5	..	..	..	6	..	2	1	8	4	37	6	24
Literate without educational level . .	36	30	14	8	..	..	1	3	..	9	4	14	5	10
Primary	1	..	48	34	7	8	4	5	4	11	13	31	19	13
Middle	..	..	28	21	43	23	12	6	16	10	18	24	20	7

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
(SURVEY DATA)



LEGEND

- Illiterate
- Literate without educational level
- Primary
- Middle
- Matriculation
- Higher Secondary
- Graduate
- Post-Graduate
- Technical and Non-Technical Diploma Holders

TABLE V—15— *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Matriculation/Secondary	..	..	..	..	41	27	19	10	20	22	47	31	28	3
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University	..	..	..	..	5	11	12	9	1	2	6	2	3	..
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	7	..	14	3	4	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	3	5	9	3	5	..
Post graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	..	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree														
Engineering and technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	3	..	5	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Agriculture and dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	1
Others	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	45	35	90	63	100	77	59	47	71	69	121	149	96	58

Of the total 1,080 persons aged 5 years and above in the sample households surveyed, 101 (9.35%) are illiterates, 134 (12.41%) are literates without educational level, 198 (18.33%) are at primary level, 228 (21.11%) at middle school level, 248 (22.96%) at matriculation level, 51 (4.72%) at higher secondary level, 38 (3.52%) at degree level and 7 at post-graduate degree level and the rest are holders of technical and non-technical diploma equal or not equal to a degree. Neyveli has a large number of literates. Even among illiterates, the number is comparatively less in the younger age-groups of below 24 years. This is due to the greater educational facilities available in the town and the awareness among the parents to provide education to their children. It is also striking to note that illiteracy among the females is in greater degree than among males. The practice of keeping female children as baby-sitters is one of the main reasons for the poor literacy level among the females. However, it is consoling to note that this trend is slowly waning and during the last decade, there has been a striking increase in female literacy in the town i.e. from 50.66 per cent during 1971 to 66.31 per cent in 1981.

Religion and age at marriage and trend

According to the sample population, there are altogether 308 ever married women in the town, of which 259 are Hindus, 37 are Christians and 12 are Muslims. Age at marriage and total number of married women by religion and their percentages are furnished in the following table.

TABLE V.16

Age at marriage and total number of married women by religion, age groups and their percentages

Age at marriage	Number of married women among							
	All religions	Hindus	Christians	Muslims	Percentage of married women to total females among			
					All religions	Hindus	Christians	Muslims
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All ages	308	259	37	12	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 14	14	13	..	1	4.55	5.02	..	8.33
14—19	198	173	17	8	64.29	66.80	45.95	66.67
20—24	85	63	19	3	27.60	24.32	51.35	25.00
25—29	7	7	..	..	2.27	2.70	..	..
30—34	3	2	1	..	0.97	0.77	2.70	..
35—39	1	1	..	..	0.32	0.39	..	..

It may be seen from the table that there are 13 Hindu women and a single Muslim woman who were married before the age of 14, but among Christians there is no woman who was married before attaining the age of 14. Among Hindus and Muslims, the females generally get married at an early age. It may be seen from columns 7 to 9 in the table that the incidence of marriage of females before the age of 14 is more common, among Muslims than among Hindus. 66.80 per cent of the Hindu females and 66.67 per cent of Muslim females have got married between 14 to 19 years of age, whereas only 45.95 per cent of the Christian females have got married when they were in this age-group. Majority of the Christian women viz. 51.35 per cent got married when they were in the age-group 20-24. It shows that the age at marriage of majority of Christian females is higher when compared to Hindus and Muslims. This may be due to the fact that the Christians attach more importance to the education of their girls than their early marriage. For Hindus and Muslims, the most favoured age for marriage is between 14 and 19. Though Hindus are anxious about the marriage of the girls and get them married as early as possible, the Muslims are much more particular about it. It may be seen that the entire married Muslim women got married before the age of 24, while among Hindus only 96.14 per cent have got married before the age of 24.

The special study reveals that early marriage is gradually declining in the case of both males and females. However, it is comparatively high among females than males. Out of 308 married women, only 14 or 4.55 per cent got themselves married when they were below the age of 14. Among the Hindus, early marriages are more prevalent among Asari, Brahmin, Chettiar, Mudaliar, Naidu, Udayar, Vanniyar and the scheduled castes Adi-dravida and Pallan. The average age for marriage among women in the town is 19 and that among men is 27.

Education, age at marriage and trend

According to the information on education, age at marriage and trend, it is found that the average age at marriage of educated women is much higher than that of uneducated women. Till recent times, the women had no voice in the selection of their life partners. It was an unquestionable decision of the parents who wanted to have their daughters married as early as possible. Now due to the revolutionary change in the educational and economic standards, there is vast change in the social status of women and the outlook of domestic life etc. Economic and social pressures against early marriage compel parents to provide better education and economic, self sufficiency for their daughters.

The emphasis to be given is to the fact that majority of the illiterates and those having educational qualification below matriculation have got married before attaining the age of 19, whereas those with educational qualification of matriculation and above generally marry at the age of 20-24. The following table shows the distribution of married women by education and age at marriage.

TABLE V.17

Distribution of married women by education and age at marriage

Age at marriage	Total married women	Illiterate	Literate below matriculation	Matriculation and above	Graduate	Percentage to total married women			
						Illiterate	Literate below matriculation	Matriculation and above	Graduate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All ages	308	76	211	2	19	24.67	68.51	0.65	6.17
Less than 14	14	8	6	..	..	57.14	42.86	..	..
14—19	198	56	139	..	3	28.28	70.20	..	1.52
20—24	85	8	62	2	13	9.41	72.94	2.35	15.30
25—29	7	2	2	..	3	28.57	28.57	..	42.86
30—34	3	1	2	..	..	33.33	66.67	..	..
35—39	1	1	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..

Age at marriage, mostly depends upon economic and social status of the households. Almost all the marriages are arranged by the parents in the town and their daughters have no identity of their own and most of the females have no freedom to select their life partners. Under these circumstances, the low level education (below matriculation) does have some effect on the age of a woman at marriage. This may be seen from the table which indicates that most of the literates below matriculation got married within the ages 14 to 19 and 20 to 24. The two matriculate females have got married between the ages of 20 to 24. Of the 19 graduates, three have got married within the age 14 to 19 years, 13 between 20 to 24 years and the remaining three between 25 to 29 years of age. Thus, the low level education below matriculation and the higher level of education (matriculation and above) does have a slight impact in the advancement

or postponement, as the case may be, of the average age at marriage.

On the whole, it is however noted that irrespective of the literacy standard of the unmarried females, their parents are keen to get them married as early as possible. Not doing so may mean, according to them, gross negligence of parental duty towards their daughters. Besides they are also afraid that it may be difficult to find out a suitable partner to their daughter, if she is overaged, which according to them is 20 and above. An important humanitarian aspect attached to the early marriage of daughters is that while the elder brother in the family or a female of equal age in the neighbourhood leads a married life, their daughter, if remains unmarried, will tend to feel desolate and despondent. Another factor leading to early marriage is the petty urge of the parents to fondle their grand children by getting their children, male or female, married early.

Inter-religious or inter-caste marriage

The sample study has not recorded any case of inter-religious or even any inter-caste marriage in the town. The people of the town still follow the traditional customs and beliefs. Marriage alliance among all castes are subject to certain traditional restrictions based on caste. Generally the higher castes do not enter into marriage alliance with the lower castes. Though inter-caste marriages between scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and higher castes have been encouraged by some organisations and also by the government by offering a number of incentives like financial help and other facilities to such couples, it has not been welcomed yet by the people as expected.

Widow remarriage

Among the sample households studied, there are 34 widows as against 8 widowers. Of these 34 widows, 7 are between the age of 25 and 34 and the remaining 27 are 35 and above. None of these 34 widows has remarried again. Among the 18 widowers, one is below 25, 6 are between 25 and 34 and the remaining 11 are above 35 years of age. Of the 6 widowers in the age group of 25 to 34, as many as 4 have got married again, and out of 11 widowers who are above 35, 6 are remarried. This means that out of 18 widowers in total, 10 have married again. This shows that widower remarriage is a generally accepted practice, while widow remarriage is viewed with disfavour and it is almost a social taboo. However widow remarriage is tolerable among the scheduled castes and tribes.

Divorce and remarriage

Three males, 2 in the age-group 25-34 and one above 35 years of age have reported to have become divorced, of which both in the age-group 25-34 have got remarried leaving the third as divorcee even now. Among the females, one below the age of 25 of the Pillai caste and a Christian woman above 35 years of age are reported to have become divorced.

Education by religion

The following table furnishes the details of persons studying in educational institutions in the town by religion, age and sex.

As regards education of the persons by religion, the sample study reveals that out of 1,080 persons above the age of five, 347 consisting of 207 males and 140 females are undergoing various courses of studies. Out of 207 males, 174 are Hindus, 24 are Christians and 9 are Muslims. The corresponding figures among females are 120 Hindus, 16 Christians and 4 Muslims. 94.20 per cent of the total persons

TABLE V.18

Age and sex of persons studying in educational institutions by religion

Religion	Age-group	Total		Studying		Not Studying	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu	5—9	36	33	35	30	1	3
	10—14	74	54	73	51	1	3
	15—19	86	62	59	34	27	28
	20—24	44	40	7	5	37	35
	25+	236	230	..	..	236	230
	Total	476	419	174	120	302	299
Muslim	5—9	4	2	4	2	..	..
	10—14	3	1	3	1	..	..
	15—19	4	3	1	1	3	2
	20—24	3	1	1	..	2	1
	25+	14	11	..	..	14	11
	Total	28	18	9	4	19	14
Christian	5—9	5	..	5	..	..	..
	10—14	13	8	13	8	..	..
	15—19	10	12	4	8	6	4
	20—24	12	6	2	..	10	6
	25+	38	35	..	..	38	35
	Total	78	61	24	16	54	45

in the age-group 5-9, 96.88 per cent in the age-group 10-14, 62.84 per cent in the age-group 15-19 and 14.29 per cent in the age-group 20-24 are studying in the town. Among Hindus, 110 males and 87 females are in the age-group 5-14, of whom 108 males and 81 females are studying. In other words among Hindus, 94.74 per cent among males and 93.10 per cent aong females in the age-group 5-14 are studying. All the 18 males and 8 females among the Christians in the age-group 5-14 and all the 7 males and 3 females among the Muslims in the age-group 5-14 are studying. 62.84 per cent of the Hindus, 54.55 per cent of the Christians and 28.57 per cent of the Muslims in the age-group 15-19 are studying in the town. Among those in the age-group 20 and above, 15 members are studying of which 12 are Hindus, 2 are Christians and the remaining one is a Muslim. In the age of above 20 there are 5 female students among Hindus while there is no female student among the Christians and Muslims. It may be seen that there is a vast difference between Hindu and Muslim students in the age-group 15-19. Even among females, there is a difference in educational level based on religion. While 54.84 per cent Hindu females in the age-group 15-19 are studying, among Muslims, it is only 28.57 per cent. It means that the proportion of Muslim females going for higher education is less when compared to Hindus in the town. This would also show that in the field of higher education muslim women are still lagging behind. The reason is not so much the financial condition as the religious custom.

Education of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and others

When compared to other states in India, Tamil Nadu has a reasonably high rate of literacy. Within Tamil Nadu, the literacy rate varies from district to district, town to town and village to village. It is heartening to note that Neyveli has attained a steady increase in the field of education during the last decade, as already discussed. Within the town, the literacy rate varies from caste to caste and it will be of interest to analyse the same. More information was collected to find out the literacy level among the different castes of the town. Among the Hindus more percentage of literate persons are found in the castes Asari, Brahmin, Chettiar, Mudaliar, Naidu, Pillai and Vanniyar. Most of the persons above the age of 5 years are literates in these castes. The percentage of literacy among Asari, Brahmin, Mudaliar and Naidu ranges between 80 to 90. There is no community in this town in which all the members are illiterates. So also, there is no community here, which has a literacy rate below 50 per cent. Among the scheduled castes, 100 per cent of literates are found among Valluvan and Thandan. The second place is occupied by Pallan with a literacy rate of 93.33 per cent and they are followed by Adi-dravida with 91.35 per cent. Among the scheduled tribes also none has recorded a literacy rate below 50 per cent. Among the scheduled tribes, 100 per cent literacy has been recordded by the Kattunayakan tribe. Among the various castes numbering 34 living in Neyveli, besides Christians and Muslims, only 12 castes viz. Brahmin, Chettiar, Konar, Mudaliar, Naidu, Pillai, Thiyya, Udayar, Vanniar, Vysya, Adi-dravida and Pallan have acquired the educational level of graduate or post-graduate degree. The members belonging to the castes Muthuraja, Arunthathiyar and Kattunayakan have got education below matriculation only.

Educational score

In order to study the intensity of attainments of educational levels in the town, a system known as educational score was adopted. The method of calculation of educational score is as follows. Under this system, different points to each individual with reference to different educational levels attained has been assigned. The points assigned to each of the educational levels are as under:

Illiterate	0
Literate without educational level	1
Primary or Junior basic	2
Middle	2
Matriculation higher secondary, pre-university etc.	3
Technical diploma not equal to degree	4
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	4
Graduate degree other than technical degree	5
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree	5
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	5
Post-graduate technical degree	5
Ph. D. or equivalent and higher	6

The cumulative score of all individuals, thus assigned, is divided by total number of individuals, aged 5+ to obtain the average educational score per head. The average educational scores for males and females are also obtained separately by applying the above principle *mutatis mutandis*.

On the basis of the above system the educational score of between 2 and 3 is found among Sourashtra (3.00), Thiyya (3.00), Brahmin (2.99), Vysya (2.82), Nair (2.60), Valluvan (S.C.) (2.50), Kallar (2.45), Adi-dravida (S.C.) (2.41), Christian (2.40), Gounder (2.40), Nadar (2.37), Mudaliar (2.35), Reddiar (2.33), Naidu (2.25), Udayar (2.21), Chettiar (2.20), Pillai (2.19), Konar (2.18), Pallan (S.C.) and Thandan (S.C.) (2.10) and Kattunayakan (S.T.) (2.00). Average educational score of 1 and 2 is found among Muslim (1.96), Karnigar (1.90), Vanniar (1.88), Asari (1.86), Kannadiar (1.83), Malayali (S.T.) (1.75), Thevar (1.63), Ottar (1.44), Arunthathiyar (S.C.) (1.12) and Chakkiliyan (S.C.) (1.17). The Muthuraja caste has an educational score of below 1 only. Further enquiry into the matter as regards the educational score by sex shows that the educational score among males is high in almost all the communities except Karnigar (males 1.80, females 2.00), Konar (males 2.00, females 2.33), and Udayar (males 1.67, females 2.63). The distribution of sample households of the town by caste/tribe/community and average educational score is given in the following table.

TABLE V.19

Distribution of households by caste/tribe/community and average educational score

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of households	Population			Average educational score					
					Per head			Per household		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu										
Asari	10	57	32	25	1.86	2.13	1.52	10.60	6.80	3.80
Brahmin	36	136	63	73	2.99	3.51	2.55	11.31	6.14	5.17
Chettiar	10	44	25	19	2.20	2.52	1.79	9.70	6.30	3.40
Gounder	1	5	2	3	2.40	3.00	2.00	12.00	6.00	6.00
Kallar	2	11	7	4	2.45	2.71	2.00	13.50	9.50	4.00
Kannadiar	1	6	3	3	1.83	2.33	1.33	11.00	7.00	4.00
Karnigar	2	10	5	5	1.90	1.80	2.00	9.50	4.50	5.00
Konar	3	11	5	6	2.18	2.00	2.33	8.00	3.30	4.67
Mudaliar	15	48	28	20	2.35	2.54	2.10	7.53	4.73	2.80
Muthuraja	1	2	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
Nadar	5	19	11	8	2.37	2.54	2.13	9.00	5.60	3.40
Nair	2	5	3	2	2.60	2.67	2.50	6.50	4.00	2.50
Naicker	1	4	3	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	8.00	6.00	2.00
Naidu	20	84	46	38	2.25	2.59	1.84	9.45	5.95	3.50
Nayanar	1	4	1	3	2.00	3.00	1.67	8.00	3.00	5.00
Okkaliga	1	3	1	2	2.00	4.00	1.00	6.00	4.00	2.00
Ottar	4	18	10	8	1.44	2.00	0.75	6.50	5.00	1.50
Pillai	19	88	44	44	2.19	2.48	1.91	10.16	5.74	4.42
Reddiar	2	9	4	5	2.33	2.75	2.00	10.50	5.50	5.00
Sevar	1	3	2	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	6.00	4.00	2.00
Sourashtra	1	4	3	1	3.00	3.00	3.00	12.00	9.00	3.00
Thevar	6	25	15	10	1.68	2.07	1.10	7.00	5.17	1.83
Thiyya	1	4	1	3	3.00	4.00	2.67	12.00	4.00	8.00
Udayar	3	14	6	8	2.21	1.67	2.63	10.33	3.33	7.00
Vanniyar	24	117	62	55	1.88	2.24	1.47	9.17	5.79	3.38
Vysya	2	11	7	4	2.82	3.14	2.25	15.50	11.00	4.50
Scheduled caste										
Adi-dravida	11	51	27	24	2.41	2.63	2.17	11.18	6.45	4.73
Arunthathiyar	1	5	3	2	1.20	1.33	1.00	6.00	4.00	2.00
Chakkiliyan	1	6	3	3	1.17	1.67	0.67	7.00	5.00	2.00
Pallan	15	60	38	22	2.10	2.34	1.68	8.40	5.93	2.47
Thandan	1	10	5	5	2.10	2.20	2.00	21.00	11.00	10.00
Valluvan	1	4	2	2	2.50	3.00	2.00	10.00	6.00	4.00
Scheduled tribe										
Kattunayakan	1	2	1	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.00
Malayali	1	4	2	2	1.75	2.50	1.00	7.00	5.00	2.00
Muslim	10	46	28	18	1.96	2.29	1.44	9.00	6.40	2.60
Christian	31	139	78	61	2.40	2.51	2.25	10.74	6.32	4.42
Unspecified	3	11	5	6	2.09	2.80	1.50	7.67	4.67	3.00
Total	250	1,080	582	498						

Mother tongue, knowledge of subsidiary language and educational score

An attempt has been made to analyse the educational attainment of the speakers of various subsidiary languages by their mother tongue. The following table furnishes the average educational score by language groups i.e. mother tongue and knowledge of subsidiary languages.

TABLE V.20

Knowledge of subsidiary language and average educational score

Mother tongue	Total speakers of mother tongue			Speakers of subsidiary languages					
				Subsidiary language — English					
				Number			Average educational score		
	Persons	Male	Female	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil	958	517	441	206	206	141	2.66	2.87	2.35
Telugu	93	48	45	5	1	4	4.20	5.00	4.00
Malayalam	57	29	28	3	1	2	2.00	3.00	1.50
Kannada	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urdu	30	18	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindi	4	1	3	1	..	1	1.00	..	1.00
Marati	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sourashtra	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Speakers of subsidiary languages									Mother tongue
Subsidiary language — Malayalam						Subsidiary language — Telugu			
Number			Average educational score			Number			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
17	3	14	0.76	0.67	0.79	43	15	28	Tamil
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Telugu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malayalam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urdu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hindi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Marati
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sourashtra

Mother tongue	Speakers of subsidiary language								
	Subsidiary language — Telugu (*contd.*)			Subsidiary language— Kannada					
	Average educational score			Number			Average educational score		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Tamil	1.26	1.93	0.89	9	3	6	0.78	0.67	0.83
Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sourashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE V.20

Knowledge of subsidiary language and average educational score

Speakers of subsidiary language									Mother tongue
Subsidiary language — Hindi						Subsidiary language — Tamil			
Number			Average educational score			Number			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	1
7	7	..	0.71	0.71	..	..	..	..	Tamil
..	..	..	..	..	..	41	16	25	Telugu
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	11	13	Malayalam
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	Kannada
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	8	Urdu
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	Hindi
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	Marati
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	Sourashtra

Mother tongue	Speakers of subsidiary language								
	Subsidiary language Tamil—(*contd.*)			Subsidiary language — Telugu & Kannada					
	Average educational score			Number			Average educational score		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Tamil	..	..	..	1	..	1	2.00	..	2.00
Telugu	2.10	2.25	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malayalam	1.67	2.00	1.38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kannada	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urdu	1.36	2.00	0.87	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindi	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sourashtra	2.50	3.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

Speakers of subsidiary language												Mother tongue
Subsidiary language — Hindi & Tamil						Subsidiary language — Tamil & English						
Number			Average educational score			Number			Average educational score			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	0.63	0.63	..	Tamil
..	..	..	..	..	..	35	25	10	3.17	2.96	3.70	Telugu
2	1	1	3.00	4.00	2.00	12	8	4	2.58	2.63	2.50	Malayalam
4	3	1	..	..	..	4	3	1	4.75	4.67	5.00	Kannada
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	2	3.00	3.20	2.50	Urdu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hindi
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	3	2.50	2.33	2.67	Marati
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4.00	4.00	..	Sourashtra

TABLE V.20—*contd.*

Mother tongue	Speakers of subsidiary language								
	Subsidiary language — Telugu & English						Subsidiary language — Hindi & English		
	Number			Average educational score			Number		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
Tamil	28	22	6	3.00	3.05	2.83	60	40	20
Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1
Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sourashtra	..	..		..	..	..	1	1	..

Speakers of subsidiary language												
Subsidiary language Hindi & English			Subsidiary language — Kannada & English						Subsidiary language — Malayalam & English			Mother tongue
Average educational score			Number			Average educational score			Number			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	1
2.02	2.15	1.75	6	5	1	3.83	4.00	3.00	10	9	1	Tamil
2.75	1.67	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Telugu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malayalam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urdu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hindi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Marati
4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sourashtra

Mother tongue	Speakers of subsidiary languages								
	Subsidiary language—Malayalam and English — *contd.*			Subsidiary language—English, Hindi & Tamil					
	Average educational score			Number			Average educational score		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
Tamil	1.40	1.22	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malayalam	..	..	..	13	6	7	3.23	3.67	2.86
Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urdu	..	..	..	4	3	1	2.25	2.33	2.0
Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sourashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE V.20—*contd.*

Speakers of subsidiary languages													Mother tongue
Subsidiary language — Telugu, Kannada & English						Subsidiary language — Malayalam, Hindi & English						
Number			Average educational score			Number			Average educational score			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	1
1	1	..	5.00	5.00	..	1	1	..	4.00	4.00	..	Tamil
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Telugu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malayalam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urdu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hindi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Marati
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sourashtra

Mother tongue	Speakers of subsidiary language								
	Subsidiary language —Sanskrit, Hindi & English						Subsidiary language— English, Hindi & Bengali		
	Numbers			Average educational score			Number		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
Tamil	1	1	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..
Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Malayalam	1	..	1	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..
Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sourashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Speakers of subsidiary language												Mother tongue
Subsidiary language — English, Hindi & Bengali			Subsidiary language — English, Hindi & Telugu						Subsidiary language— Hindi, Telugu & Malayalam			
Average educational score			Number			Average educational score			Number			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	1
..	..	..	6	6	..	2.17	2.17	..	1	..	1	Tamil
4.00	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Telugu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malayalam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urdu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hindi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Marati
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sourashtra

TABLE V.20—*contd.*

Mother tongue	Speakers of subsidiary languages								
	Subsidiary language — Hindi & Telugu, Malayalam—*contd.*			Subsidiary language — Telugu & Hindi					
	Average educational score			Number			Average educational score		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
Tamil	5.00	..	5.00	5	..	5	0.60	..	0.60
Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.
Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sourashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Speakers of subsidiary language												Mother tongue
Subsidiary language — Hindi, English, Tamil and Bengali						Subsidiary language — Tamil, Kannada, Telugu & English						
Number			Average educational score			Number			Average educational score			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tamil
1	1	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Telugu
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2.00	2.00	..	Malayalam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urdu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hindi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Marati
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sourashtra

Mother tongue	Speakers of subsidiary language								
	Subsidiary language — English, Bengali, Gujarati, and Marati						Subsidiary language — English, Hindi & French		
	Number			Average educational score			Number		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151
Tamil	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1
Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindi	2	1	1	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	..
Marati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sourashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE V.20—*contd.*

Speakers of subsidiary language												
Subsidiary language — English, Hindi & French			Subsidiary language — Baduga & Telugu						Subsidiary language — English & French			Mother tongue
Average educational score			Number			Average educational score			Number			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	1
0.83	1.00	..	1	..	1	3.00	..	3.00	1	..	1	Tamil
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Telugu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malayalam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urdu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hindi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Marati
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sourashtra

Mother tongue	Speakers of subsidiary language									Remarks
	Subsidiary language — English & French (*contd.*)			Subsidiary language — English, Hindi, French & German						
	Average educational score			Number			Average educational score			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173
Tamil	5.00	..	5.00	5	5	..	1.00	1.00	..	
Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Marati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sourashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

It may be seen from the table that among all other subsidiary languages spoken, the educational attainment of those who speak English as subsidiary language is comparatively higher than that of other language speakers such as Malayalam, Telugu, Kannada, Hindi etc. The knowledge of English is more institution oriented when compared to other languages and only the highly educated speak it as a subsidiary language.

Non-enrolment in school and discontinuation of study

During the sample study, attendance in schools by children of different age-groups was also studied. Among the 250 households surveyed there is not even a single instance where a child of school going age has not been enrolled in school. However, there are instances of discontinuation of study by children of school going age. A table showing the households defaulting in sending their children in school going age by caste or tribe or community of head of household is given below.

TABLE V.21

Household defaulting in enrolling children in school going age by caste or tribe or community of Head of Household

Religion/caste/tribe/community of head of household	Number of households not having any child of school going age	Number of households having children of school-going age (5—14)			Number of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send some of them to school	Number of households with only female children of school going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households with only female children of school going age and failing to send some of them to school	Number of households having both male and female children of school going age and failing to send both to school
		Male only	Female only	Male and female					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu	..								
Asari	4	1	1	4	..	..	1	..	..
Brahmin	22	2	8	4	..	..	..	..	..
Chettiar	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gounder	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kallar	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kannadiar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnigar	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Konar	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mudaliar	9	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Muthuraja	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nadar	2	2	..	1	..		..	..	..
Naicker	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naidu	13	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Nair	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nayanar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Okkaliga	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ottar	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Pillai	9	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
Reddiar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sevar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sourashtra	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thevar	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thiyya	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udayar	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Vanniyar	7	7	6	4	..	..	1	1	..
Vysya	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adi-dravida (S.C.)	4	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Arunthathiyar (S.C.)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chakkiliyan (S.C.)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pallan (S.C.)	8	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Thandan (S.C.)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Valluvan (S.C.)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kattunayakan (S.T.)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malayali (S.T.)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Christian	15	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	114	59	39	38	..	..	2	2	..

Out of 250 households covered by sample study, 136 households have children of school going age of 5 to 14. Among them, 2 households i.e. about 1.5 per cent of the total households, do not send their children to school at all and two other households send only some of their children to school.

Out of the 136 households with children of school going age, 59 have only boys, 39 have only girls and 38 have both boys and girls. Out of 59 households having male children only, not even a single household has failed to send its children to school. Out of 39 households who have only female children, 2 households failed to send their children to school, while two other households have not sent some of their children to school. Of these, 50 per cent i.e. among these 4 households, 2 households could not send their children to school because of the illness of their children while two other households have not sent their female children to school, due to the girls having attained puberty as shown below:

TABLE V.22

Non-enrolment of school going children by households

Sl. No.	Reason for non-enrolment	No. of households
1	2	3
1.	Ill health	2
2.	Due to attaining puberty	2
	Total	4

The occupation of the heads of the households defaulting in enrolling their children in school is shown in the following table:

TABLE V.23

Occupation of the head of households defaulting in enrolling their children in school

Sl. No.	Occupation	No. of households
1	2	3
1.	Unskilled labourer	1
2.	Compressor Operator	1
3.	Technician, NLC, Grade II	1
4.	Technician, NLC, Grade I	1
	Total	4

It may be seen from the above details that poverty and lack of interest are not the reasons for not sending their children to school. Circumstances beyond their control such as ill health of children and social restriction in the movement of girls who have attained puberty are returned as the reasons for not sending them to school.

According to the data collected from the sample households covered under this study, altogether four female children only have discontinued their studies. Almost all of them have discontinued, after their secondary classes, either due to their illness or certain social restrictions. Further all the children who have discontinued their studies are girls. The educational attainment and employment status of the parents of children who have discontinued their studies are also not high.

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES IN THE TOWN

Migration is a major component of urbanisation. Out-migration registers a fall and inmigration registers a rise. While impact on population in the natural course is caused by the fertility and mortality rates of the area concerned, the contribution of migration is rather artificial. Today towns have alarming growth due to migration. Rural to urban migration causes imbalance in the economy of both. Migration from rural areas is a drain to the villagers while migration to urban areas creates problems like sprout of slums, scarcity of water, etc.

Migration can be caused due to various reasons like employment, education, marriage, consequent on family movement etc. As far as Neyveli is concerned migration due to employment plays an important role.

Migration data has been analysed on the basis of 250 households selected in the town for intensive study. 18 of these 250 households are original settlers of the town. Among the remaining 232 migrant households, 65 are from rural areas of South Arcot district and 22 from its urban parts. Another 121 migrant households are from other parts of the state and 22 migrant households are from other states within India. The remaining two households are from other countries beyond India. The following table shows the distribution of households by number of members, migration status and place of birth of head of households.

TABLE VI.1

Households by number of members, migration status and place of birth of head of household

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Number of households having members				
		Single	2—5	6—9	10 and above	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-migrant (born in the town)		2	9	6	1	18
B. Migrant						
I. Born outside the town in the district	R	1	48	14	2	65
	U	2	12	8	..	22
II. Born within the state but outside the district						
Madras	U	..	2	1	..	3
Chengalpattu	R	..	..	1	..	1
	U	..	2	1	..	3
North Arcot	R	..	3	2	..	5
	U	..	..	1	1	2
Dharmapuri	R	..	2	..	..	2
	U	..	1	..	..	1
Salem	R	..	6	..	..	6
	U	1	2	1	..	4
Periyar	R	..	1	..	..	1
	U	..	..	2	..	2
Coimbatore	R	..	3	1	..	4
	U	..	2	1	..	3
Madurai	R	..	2	1	1	4
	U	..	4	..	..	4
Tiruchchirappalli	R	..	9	4	..	13
	U	..	4	1	..	5
Thanjavur	R	..	13	8	..	21
	U	2	8	2	..	12

TABLE VI·1—*contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6
Pudukkottai	R	..	1	..	..	1
	U	..	1	..	..	1
Ramanathapuram	R	..	3	..	..	3
	U	..	2	2	..	4
Tirunelveli	R	..	8	..	1	9
	U	..	3	..	..	3
Kanniyakumari	R		2	..	..	2
	U	..	2	..	..	2
III. Born in other States						
Andhra Pradesh	R	..	2	..	..	2
	U	..	1	..	..	1
Kerala	R	..	8	..	1	9
	U	..	4	..	..	4
Karnataka	R	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	3	1	..	4
Bihar	R	..	..	..	..	..
	U		1	..	..	1
Pondicherry	R		..	..	..	..
	U		1	..	..	1
IV. Born in other country						
Ceylon		.	2	.	..	2
V. Unspecified		..	..	..	..	..
Total		8	177	58	7	250

Among the 250 households, eight are single member families and 6 among them are migrants and 2 are non-migrants. Among the 6 migrants single member households, 3 were born within South Arcot district while the other 3 outside the district but within the state. Among the 177 families having 2-5 members, 9 heads of households were born in the referrent town and 168 outside. Among them, 60 households, 48 from rural areas and 12 from urban areas have migrated from South Arcot district, 86 from other districts within Tamil Nadu, 20 from other states in India and 2 from Ceylon.

58 families have 6-9 members. Among them 6 were born in Neyveli. 22 heads of households were born outside Neyveli but within South Arcot district and the remaining heads of 29 households were born in other districts within the state. Households having large size families with 10 and more members number 7. Among them the head of 1 household was born in Neyveli and the heads of 2 households in outside Neyveli but within South Arcot district. The heads of 3 households were born in other districts of Tamil Nadu while the head of 1 household was born in other state viz. Kerala.

The details of migration status of households by number of members and last residence of head of household are given in the following table.

TABLE VI.2

Migration status of households by number of members and last residence of head of household

Migration status and last residence of head of household		Single	2—5	6—9	10 and above	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)		2	8	5	1	16
B. Migrant						
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district	R	..	38	11	2	51
	U	3	17	10	1	31
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state						
Madras	U	..	12	4	..	16
Chengalpattu	R	..	..	1	..	1
	U	..	1	..	..	1

TABLE VI.2—*contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6
North Arcot	R	..	1	2	..	3
	U	..	1	1	1	3
Dharmapuri	R	..	1	..	..	1
	U	..	1	..	..	1
Salem	R	..	5	..	..	5
	U	..	3	3	..	6
Periyar	R	..	1	..	..	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	R	..	1	1	..	2
	U	1	2	..	..	3
Nilgiri	R	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	1	..	..	1
Madurai	R	..	2	1	..	3
	U	..	7	..	..	7
Tiruchchirappalli	R	..	7	3	..	10
	U	..	9	2	1	12
Thanjavur	R	..	7	7	..	14
	U	2	7	4	..	13
Pudukkottai	R	..	1	..	..	1
	U	..	1	..	..	1
Ramanathapuram	R	..	1	..	..	1
	U	..	3	2	..	5
Tirunelveli	R	..	6	..	1	7
	U	..	2	..	..	2
Kanniyakumari	R	..	2	..	..	2
	U	..	1	..	..	1
III. Last residence in other States						
Andhra Pradesh	R	..	1	..	..	1
	U	..	5	..	..	5
Kerala	R	..	4	..	..	4
	U	..	6	1	..	7
Karnataka	R	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	3	..	..	3
West Bengal	R	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	2	..	..	2
Pondicherry	R	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	1	..	..	1
Delhi	U	..	1	..	..	1
Punjab	U	..	1	..	..	1
Bihar	U	..	1	..	..	1
Madhya Pradesh	U	..	1	..	..	1
IV. Last residence in other country						
Ceylon	R	..	1	..	..	1
Hungary	U	..	1	..	..	1
V. Unspecified		..	..	..	..	..
Total		8	177	58	7	250

It may be seen from the table that by the place of last residence of the head of the household, 108 households have come from rural areas and 126 households from urban areas, of which the place of last residence of 51 households from rural areas and 31 households from urban areas was outside the town but within the district, 51 households from rural areas and 72 households from urban areas was outside the district but within the state, 5 households from rural areas and 22 households from urban areas was other states and one each from rural area and urban area was other country.

Out of 1,158 persons in the 250 selected households, 60.36 per cent are migrants. These migrants consist of 55.79 per cent males and 65.67 per cent females. Migrants have come to the town from all parts of the country, but more specifically from other districts of Tamil Nadu followed by the district in which the town falls.

Most of the migrants are found to be from rural areas. The number of persons who migrated from rural areas are 404 as against 295 from urban areas. The same trend is noticed in the case of migrants both from the district in which the town falls as well from the other districts of the state. On the other hand more urban population of other states within India as also from other countries beyond India have migrated to the town than the rural population. The following table shows the distribution of population by place of birth.

TABLE VI.3

Population classified by place of birth

Sl. No.	Place of birth	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Born in the town	275	184	..	..	275	184
2.	Born in the same district	112	111	81	81	31	30
3.	Born in other districts of the state	193	193	105	95	88	98
4.	Born in other states of India	40	45	21	19	19	26
5.	Born in countries beyond India	2	3	1	1	1	2
6.	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	622	536	208	196	414	340

Out of the total of 1,158 persons consisting of 622 males and 536 females in the surveyed households 44.21 per cent males and 34.33 per cent females belong to Neyveli town, while 18.01 per cent males and 20.71 per cent females have South Arcot district as their place of birth. 31.03 per cent males and 36.01 per cent females were born in other districts of Tamil Nadu. Representation from other states in India and other countries beyond India is very small. While 6.43 per cent males and 8.39 per cent females came from other states in India only 0.32 per cent males and 0.56 per cent females came from other countries.

Among the 1,158 persons covered by the survey, 305 persons have their place of last residence different from their place of birth and they include 52 persons who were born in Neyveli but resided elsewhere and again came back to Neyveli.

Among the 223 migrants from the same district, 78 persons moved to other places before coming to Neyveli. Similarly among 386 migrants who migrated from other districts, 258 migrated to the town directly from their place of birth and others have migrated from places other than their birth place. Out of 85 persons who migrated from other states 36 have moved elsewhere before reaching Neyveli and 49 have migrated directly from their birth place. Among 5 migrants who migrated from other countries only one person migrated to the town directly from place of birth and others have migrated from places other than their place of birth. Details are given in the following table.

TABLE VI.4

Place of last residence of members of households as related to place of birth

Place of birth	Place of last residence								
	Same as place of birth			Different from place of birth			Total		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	853	468	385	305	154	151	1,158	622	536
Same place	400	238	162	59	37	22	459	275	184
Same district	145	78	67	78	34	44	223	112	111
Other districts of the state	258	128	130	128	65	63	386	193	193
Other states	49	23	26	36	17	19	85	40	45
Other countries	1	1	..	4	1	3	5	2	3

Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of stay in the town.

Migrants based on last residence may be classified into two groups viz. those who born outside the town and subsequently came and settled in the town and those who actually born in the town but stayed in other places for long or short duration before finally settling in the town. The number of migrants according to place of last residence is found to be 751 while there are 699 migrants based on place of birth. This means that 52 members who were born in the town had stayed in other places for some period and again returned to the town. Details of migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in Neyveli are given in the following table.

TABLE VI.5

Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in Neyveli

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		Duration of residence in the town																	
		Less than 1 year			1—4 years			5—9 years			10—19 years			20+ years			All duration		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Outside the town but in the district	R	2	..	2	18	6	12	23	13	10	22	10	12	74	41	33	139	70	69
	U	1	..	1	9	4	5	9	5	4	28	11	17	39	22	17	86	42	44
Outside the district but within the state	R	6	3	3	14	4	10	20	9	11	58	28	30	91	54	37	189	98	91
	U	3	1	2	37	16	21	31	16	15	59	25	34	104	60	44	234	118	116
Other states in India . .	R	1	..	1	3	3	..	1	1	..	6	2	4	8	6	2	19	12	7
	U	1	..	1	18	7	11	7	3	4	18	7	11	38	20	18	82	37	45
Other country (Sri Lanka) .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
Total . . .		14	4	10	99	40	59	91	47	44	193	84	109	354	203	151	751	378	373

The urbanisation of Neyveli started in the year 1957 consequent on the establishment of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation there during that year. The table above shows that a greater proportion of migrants forming 47.14 per cent of the total migrants have migrated to the town more than 20 years ago. This period covers the initial stages and the early stages of urbanisation of the town. The rate of migration gradually records almost a decreasing trend as is evident from the fact that the percentages of migrants staying in the town for a period of 10-19 years, 5-9 years, 1-4 years and less than 1 year are 25.70, 12.12, 13.18 and 1.86 respectively. Thus the urbanisation of Neyveli town has followed the proposition that the process of urbanisation normally exhibits a pattern in which the rate of change is slow in the initial stages, then rises steeply as the early stages of industrialization are reached and tapers off gradually when the process of urbanisation begins to reach saturation point.

Economic activity of the Migrants

35.29 per cent of the inmigrants are found to be economically active. This proportion of economically active population among migrants is very high as compared to 11.06 per cent among the non-migrants. In the following table migrants are classified according to the place of last residence and economic activity.

TABLE VI.6

Distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status with reference to place of last residence

Migration status with reference to place of last residence	Total			Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Non-migrant . . .	407	244	163	45	42	3	362	202	160
2. Outside the town but in the district	225	112	113	82	75	7	143	37	106
3. Outside the district but within the state	423	216	207	143	132	11	280	84	196
4. Other states in India . .	101	49	52	38	33	5	63	16	47
5. Other country . . .	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
Total . . .	1,158	622	536	310	283	27	848	339	509

Among the migrant workers males constitute 90.94 per cent whereas female participation is very low.

The largest number of migrant workers are contributed by the group which came from outside the district but within the state followed by those migrated from within the district (South Arcot). The third place is occupied by migrant workers from other states.

Distribution of migrant workers by employment status is given in the table below.

TABLE VI.7

Employment status of workers by migration with reference to place of last residence

Place of last residence	Total workers			Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Non-migrant	45	42	3	..	..	..	36	33	3	7	7	..	2	2	..
2. Outside the town but in the district.	82	75	7	..	..	..	77	70	7	5	5	..	..	..	..
3. Outside the district but within the state	143	132	11	1	1	..	135	124	11	5	5	..	2	2	..
4. Other states in India	38	33	5	..	..	..	38	33	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Other country	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	310	283	27	1	1	..	288	261	27	17	17	..	4	4	..

Neyveli being an industrial town, the highest proportion of the inmigrant workers are employees.

Migration stages of households

The following table gives an account of migration stages of the 234 migrant households among the 250 selected households.

The table reveals that out of 234 migrant households, 172 migrated to Neyveli town before 1966, 14 households between 1966-70, 13 households between 1971-75 and the remaining 35 households migrated after 1975.

Among the 172 households migrated to the town before 1966, 38.95 per cent came from different parts

TABLE VI.8

Migration stages of households

Place from where the household hails	Total No. of households	No. of households migrated prior to 1966	Number of households migrated between												
			1966-70				1971-75				1976 and later				
			Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four or more stages	Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four or more stages	Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four or more stages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Other towns of the district														
Cuddalore	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Chidambaram	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panruti	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tindivanam	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melpathi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Villupuram	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tirukkoilur	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellikuppam	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kallakurichchi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vridhachalam	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural areas of the district	65	50	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	5	2	..	..

TABLE VI.8—*contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Other districts of the state															
Madras	U	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chengalpattu . . .	R	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	R	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	U	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmapuri	R	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Salem	R	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	U	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Periyar	R	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coimbatore . . .	R	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	U	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai	R	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchchirappalli . . .	R	15	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..
	U	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Thanjavur	R	24	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
	U	12	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Pudukkottai	R	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram . . .	R	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	U	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	R	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	U	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanniyakumari . . .	R	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other States															
Andhra Pradesh . . .	R	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Karnataka	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	R	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	U	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Country															
Ceylon	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total		234	172	8	6	..	..	5	6	2	..	22	7	3	3

of the district, 51.17 per cent from other districts of the state and the remaining 9.88 per cent from other states. It is also seen that out of 172 households, as many as 65.81 per cent migrated from rural areas.

Characteristics of the place from where the households hail and time of migration.

Broad characteristics of the place of origin of the households and time of migration are given in the following table.

TABLE VI.9

Broad characteristics of the place from where the households hail and time of migration

Broad characteristics of the place from where the households hail	Time of migration	Number of households
1	2	3
Village	Prior to 1966	112
	1966-70	10
	1971-75	9
	1976 & later	23
Small town	Prior to 1966	13
	1966-70	..
	1971-75	..
	1976 & later	1
Medium sized town	Prior to 1966	20
	1966-70	2
	1971-75	3
	1976 & later	4
City	Prior to 1966	27
	1966-70	2
	1971-75	1
	1976 & later	7
Total		234

Industrialisation normally attracts migrants from surrounding rural areas in search of employment and betterment of life. Neyveli is no exception to this. Out of 234 migrant households, an overwhelming majority constituting 154 households (65.81 per cent) hail from villages. Among the remaining 80 households who have migrated from urban areas, maximum number of 37 households (46.25 per cent) hail from cities, followed by 29 (36.25 per cent) from medium sized towns and 14 (17.50 per cent) from small towns.

The correlation of migration with time shows that majority of 172 households (73.50 per cent) have settled in the town prior to 1966 of whom 112 (65.11 per cent) hail from village, 13 (7.56 per cent) from small towns, 20 (11.63 per cent) from medium sized towns and 27 (15.70 per cent) from cities. During 1966-70, 14 households (5.98 per cent) are reported to have migrated to the town. Bulk of these (i.e.) 10 households (71.42 per cent) belong to villages and 2 (14.29 per cent) each to medium sized towns and cities respectively. During 1971-75, 13 households (5.56 per cent) have migrated to Neyveli town. Of these 9 households (69.23 percent) originate from villages, 3 (23.08 per cent) from medium sized towns and 1 (7.69 per cent) from city. In 1976 and later period out of 35 (14.96 per cent) migrant households, as many as 23 (65.71 per cent) hail from villages, 1 (2.86 per cent) from small town, 4 (11.43 per cent) from medium sized towns and 7 (20.00 per cent) from cities. It is evident from the table that a majority of the households hail from villages which is common to all the four periods viz. prior to 1966, 1966-70, 1971-75 and 1976 and later.

TABLE VI.10

Broad category of place from where the households hail, time and reasons for migration

Broad category of place from where the households hail	Time of migration	Number of households migrated due to								
		Employment	marriage	family shift	training	business	family dispute	transfer	repatriation	land acquisition by NLC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Village	Prior to 1966	104	2	5	..	..	1	..	..	..
	1966—70	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	1971—75	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	1976 & later	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Small town	Prior to 1966	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1966—70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971—75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1976 & later	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VI.10— *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Medium sized town	Prior to 1966	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	1966—70	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	1971—75	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1976 & later	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
City	Prior to 1966	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1966—70	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971—75	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1976 & later	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		217	3	6	1	3	1	1	1	1

Repatriation : Under Srimavo-Shastri pact many families were repatriated to India.

Land acquisition by NLC : The land possessed by this household was acquired by NLC for expansion of its project. As compensation, the household was given the present site.

Opportunity for employment seems to be the main attraction of the town to the migrant households. 92.73 per cent of the total migrant households came here in connection with employment, 2.56 per cent due to shifting of family, 1.28 per cent each for marriage and business respectively and 0.43 per cent each for reasons like training, family dispute, tranfser, repatriation and land acquisition by NLC.

Property at the place from where migrated

62 out of 234 migrant households forming about 36 per cent own some property at the place from where they have migrated. The proportion of property owning households differs according to the broad category of the place of origin, duration of stay and distance between the town and the place of origin. Relevant details are furnished in the following table.

TABLE VI.11

Property at place from where migrated and distance and duration of stay at present residence

Place from where migrated	Distance in k.m. of the place from where migrated	Number of households having property at the place from where migrated and who are residing in the present place for the last				
		Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Within the district	10 or less	..	..	..	..	1
	11—20	..	..	..	..	1
	21—50	..	..	2	1	4
	51—100	..	1	..	1	5
	101—200	..	..	..	..	1
	201—500	..	..	..	..	..
	500+	..	..	..	..	..
Other districts	10 or less	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20	..	..	..	..	..
	21—50	..	..	..	..	..
	51—100	..	1	..	1	4
	101—200	..	..	1	2	16
	201—500	..	..	1	1	11
	500+	..	..	..	..	1
Other states	10 or less	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20	..	..	..	..	..
	21—50	..	..	..	..	..
	51—100	..	..	..	..	..
	101—200	..	..	..	..	..
	201—500	..	..	..	..	1
	500+	..	1	..	1	3
Total		..	3	4	7	48

Of these 62 households owning property in the place from where they have migrated, 27.42 per cent, 62.90 per cent and 9.68 per cent respectively hail from the same district, other districts of the State and other states of India.

A distribution of the above 62 households according to duration of stay shows that 77.42 per cent, 11.29 per cent, 6.45 per cent and 4.84 per cent, respectively have been in the town for a period of 20 years or more, 10-19 years, 5-9 years and 1-4 years.

Among the 62 property owning migrant households, 1.61 per cent each hail from palces which are at a distance of 10 km. or less and 11-20 km. respectively and 11.29 per cent, 20.97 per cent, 32.26 per cent, 22.58 per cent and 9.68 per cent respectively hail from places in the distance range of 21-50 km., 51-100 km., 101-200 km., 201-500 km. and more than 500 km., from the referent town. These percentages point out the absence of any consistent trends. There is neither an inverse nor a direct relationship between range and the tendency to own property at the place of origin.

Unit of migration

Whenever an occasion arises for a household to move from one place to another it is likely that the earning member shifts to the new place and sets up a house as soon as possible so that the dependent members may join him. The unit of migration conveys the idea of the migration of the members of the household in different stages of time, that is to say, whether only the male working member migrated or the whole household migrated together, or the male working member migrated first and then the rest of the family members followed. The following table furnishes castewise information on this aspect according to the broad category of the place of last residence.

TABLE VI. 12

Unit of migration as related to place of last residence, religion, caste or tribe or community

Religion and caste/tribe/community	No. of households	Migrated from																			
		Other places of the district				Other districts of the state				Other states of the country				Other country				Total			
		Male working members only	All at a time	Male working member first others follow	Others	Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members first others follow	Others	Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members first others follow	Others	Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members first others follow	Others	Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members first others follow	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hindu																					
Asari	10	2	3	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..
Brahmin	36	1	2	3	..	8	3	10	1	3	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	12	7	16	1
Chettiar	9	1	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	..
Gounder	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kallar	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Kannadiar	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Karnigar	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Konar	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Mudaliar	14	5	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	5	..
Muthuraja	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Nadar	5	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..
Naicker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Naidu	19	3	3	1	..	6	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	4	..
Nair	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Nayanar	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Okkaliga	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ottars	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Pillai	19	1	2	..	..	7	1	5	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	5	..
Reddiar	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE VI.12—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sevar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sourashtra	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Thevar	6	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
Thiyya	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Udayar	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Vanniar	20	5	8	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	1	..
Vaisya	2	..	1	..	.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Scheduled Caste																					
Adi-dravida	10	..	3	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	1
Chakkiliyan	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pallan	13	2	2	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	7	..
Thandan	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Valluvan	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Scheduled Tribe																					
Malayali	1	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	1	.	..	..
Muslim	9	1	..	1	.	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..
Christian	27	1	3	..	1	5	4	3	2	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	8	7	8	4
Unspecified	3	.	.	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Total	234	24	36	19	2	47	31	41	5	8	5	13	1	..	1	1	..	79	73	74	8

Help received from various sources during migration

109 out of the 234 migrant households have acknowledged that they received some help from one source or the other at the time of their migration to the town. Of these, 38 hail from the same district, 58 from other districts of the state and 13 from other states in India. Following table shows the particulars of help received by the households from various sources at the time of settlement in Neyveli town.

TABLE VI.13

Help Received from various sources by religion, caste/tribe/community and State/district from which the households hail

Religion/caste/tribe/community/of the head of the household	Total No. of households	No. of households hailing from within the district that received help during settlement				No. of households hailing from outside the district but within the state that received help during settlement				No. of households hailing from other states that received help during settlement			
		Co-villagers	Relatives	Employing agency	Friends	Co-villagers	Relatives	Employing agency	Friends	Co-villagers	Relatives	Employing agency	Friends
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hindu													
Asari	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	14	..	1	2	..	..	2	3	2	..	1	3	..
Chettiar	6	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
Kallar	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Karnigar	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Konar	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mudaliar	6	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Nadar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Naidu	10	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	..
Nair	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pillai	8	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	1
Reddiar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VI.13—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sevar . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thevar . .	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Udayar . .	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanniayar .	15	..	1	5	4	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
Scheduled caste													
Adi-dravida .	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Chakkiliyan .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pallan . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Thandan .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scheduled tribe													
Malayali . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Muslim . .	5	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
Christian . .	14	1	2	1	1	1	..	4	2	..	..	1	1
Unspecified . .	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total . .	109	1	9	15	13	3	16	19	20	2	2	6	3

Of the 109 households which received help, 87 belong to Hindu religion, 5 Muslim, 14 Christian and the remaining 3 households did not specify any religion.

The table shows that majority have received help from employing agency closely followed by friends, their numbers being 40 and 36 respectively out of the total of 109 households. In 27 cases relatives extended a helping hand and in the remaining 6 instances co-villagers helped the heads of the households at the time of their settlement in the town.

In most of the cases the nature of help received relates to getting accommodation facility and only in a few cases financial help was extended to the migrated households. The nature of help received by these households and the duration of help as well as the manner of repayment are indicated in the following tables.

TABLE VI.14

Particulars of help received from co-villagers by place from where the households hail

Place to which the household belong	Total number of households	Particulars of help				Repayment of help	
		Nature of help	No. of households received help for			Repaid	Not repaid
			less than 1 month	1-3 months	4 months and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Born outside the town in the district South Arcot . .	1	Provided accommodation	..	1	..	..	..
II. Born within the state in the district of							
Madurai . . .	1	—Do.—	..	1	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram . .	1	Provided accommodation and financial help		1	..	1	..
Tirunelveli . . .	1	Provided accommodation	..	1	..	..	1
III. Born in other states							
Andhra Pradesh . .	1	Provided accommodation and financial help	..	1	..	1	..
Karnataka . . .	1	Helped to find accommodation	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE VI.15

Particulars of help received from relatives at the time of settlement by place where the households hail

Place to which the households belong	Total No. of house-holds	Particulars of help				Repayment of help	
		Nature of help	Number of households received help for			Repaid	Not repaid
			less than one month	1-3 months	4 months and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Born outside the town in the district South Arcot . .	9	Provided accommodation	3	3	2	..	..
		Accommodation and financial help	..	..	1	..	1
II. Born within the state in the district of							
Madras	1	Helped in getting job	1	..	..	..	..
North Arcot . . .	2	Provided accommodation	..	2	..	..	..
Salem	3	Provided accommodation	..	2	1	..	..
Coimbatore	2	—Do.—	..	1	1	..	..
Madurai	2	—Do.—	1	1	..	..	..
Tiruchchirappalli . . .	2	—Do.—	..	1	..	..	..
		In getting accommodation	1	..	..	..	..
Thanjavur	2	Provided accommodation	..	1	1	..	..
Ramanathapuram . .	2	Provided accommodation	1	1	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	1	In getting accommodation	1	..	..	..	..
III. Born in other State							
Kerala	2	Provided accommodation	..	1	..	..	..
	1	Accommodation and financial help	..	..	1	..	1

TABLE VI.16

Particulars of help received from employing agency at the time of settlement by place where the households hail

Place to which the households belong	Total No. of house-holds	Particulars of help				Repayment of help	
		Nature of help	Number of households received help for			Repaid	Not repaid
			Less than 1 month	1-3 months	4 months and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Born outside the town in the district South Arcot . .	15	Provided accommodation	..	1	14	..	..
II. Born within the state in the district of							
Chengalpattu . . .	1	Allotted house	..	..	1	..	..
Salem	1	Accommodation	..	..	1	..	..
Coimbatore	1	—Do.—	..	..	1	..	..
Madurai	2	Allotted house	..	..	2	..	..
Tiruchchirappalli . .	4	By allotting quarters for accommodation	..	..	4	..	..
Thanjavur	6	—Do.—	..	..	6	..	..
Tirunelveli	4	By allotting quarters for accommodation	..	..	4	..	..
III. Born in other states							
Andhra Pradesh . . .	1	—Do.—	..	..	1	..	..
Bihar	1	NLC provided accommodation	..	..	1		..
Karnataka	1	Allotted house	..	..	1	..	..
Kerala	2	—Do.—	..	..	2	..	..
Pondicherry . . .	1	—Do.—	..	..	1	..	..

TABLE VI.17

Particulars of help received from friends by place from where the household hails

Place of which the households belong	Total No. of house-holds	Particulars of help				Repayment of help	
		Nature of help	Number of households received help for			Repaid	Not repaid
			Less than 1 month	1-3 months	4 months and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Born outside the town in the district South Arcot . .	12	Provided accommodation	7	4	1	..	..
II. Born within the state in the district of							
North Arcot. . . .	2	Provided accommodation	1	1	..	..	..
Salem	1	—Do.—	..	1	..	..	..
Thanjavur	6	—Do.—	3	3	..	..	..
Tiruchchirappalli . . .	9	—Do.—	6	3	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram . .	1	—Do.—	..	1	..	..	..
Kanniyakumari . . .	1	—Do.—	1	..	..	..	..
III. Other States							
Karnataka	1	—Do.—	..	1	..	..	..
Kerala	3	—Do.—	..	3	..	..	..

Problems faced during or after migration

It is interesting to note that only 91 out of the 234 migrant households have replied in the affirmative when questioned about the problems faced by them either during or after migration. The following table furnishes information on this aspect according to the place from where the households hail.

TABLE VI.18

Problems faced during or after migration by place from where the households hail

Place from where the households hail	Total number of house-holds	Nature of problem
1	2	3
Same district .	32	Transportation, water, accommodation, education, recreation, medical, electricity and hotel
Madras . .	1	Transportation, medical and shopping
Chengalpattu .	1	Transportation, water and medical
North Arcot .	3	Transportation, water and medical
Salem . . .	7	Transportation, medical, hotel, recreation, water and accommodation
Periyar . .	3	Climate
Coimbatore . .	2	Transportation, education, hotel, and recreation
Madurai . .	3	Transportation, medical recreation, hotel, water and education
Tiruchchirappalli .	10	Transportation and hotel
Thanjavur . .	14	Water, accommodation, transportation, hotel, shopping, recreation and medical
Pudukkottai .	1	Accommodation
Ramanathapuram	1	Transportation and accommodation
Tirunelveli . .	2	Transportation, medical and water
Kanniyakumari .	2	Accommodation
Other states		
Andhra Pradesh	1	Language
Karnataka .	2	Shopping
Kerala . .	6	Accommodation, transportation, shopping, education, hotel, recreation, place of worship (church) and medical

It is natural that migrating families would encounter some sort of problems at their initial stage of settling in the new place. The same is true with Neyveli also. The major problems faced by the migrants to Neyveli were transportation and accommodation followed by educational and medical facilities. However, all these problems were solved subsequently and none of the households has reported during the survey that the problem it faced at the initial stage still persists.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

Though the concept of neighbourhood of a town is difficult to explain in the strict sense of the term, it may generally be defined as the relation of different groups of persons living in close physical proximity with a sense of social and moral entity. The group of persons can consist of more than one ethnic group, each representing distinct social and religious custom of life. A neighbourhood is never constituted if the persons living in close proximity do not recognise any social and moral binding on them to look after one another. Many people think that due to sophistication in urban life the fellow feeling among neighbours in towns do not go beyond a polite expression of goodwill and any aid given to others is channelised through organisations which lack the personal touch of human relationship found in a rural community. The lack of personal relationship in urban areas may be true to some extent, but neighbourhood as a sociological entity is still a very meaningful concept which can be used for studying the pattern of life in a town. Geographically, neighbourhood is a distinct part of the town having known boundaries and distinguished from other neighbourhoods by similarity of housing and more practically by a certain homogenity of social class within the area. But it is not to be conceived as a physical entity alone, the social and moral entity may be considered as well. Geographical and social elements may not go together, but to discuss neighbourhood of a town, both may be taken into account.

In the light of the above formulations, neighbourhood pattern in Neyveli town is discussed in the following paragraphs.

The town covers an area of 72.69 sq. km. housing a population of 88,000 belonging to 17,505 households of various religions, castes and communities. The town is administratively divided into 31 blocks. Each of these blocks can also be considered to constitute a neighbourhood but these are not homogenous in their composition. Inside these blocks, there are named areas which seem to be more significant units of social action. Five such localities selected to conduct the study on neighbourhood pattern are as under:

1. Neyveli bazaar area;
2. Neyveli bus stand area;
3. Thandavankuppam;
4. Gangaikondan colony;
5. Mandarakuppam.

Main characteristics of these selected areas such as ethnic composition, amenities available etc. are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Ethnic association of localities

The locality-wise data on ethnic composition are given in the table below.

TABLE VII.1

Distribution of households and population by locality and religion

Name of locality	Hindu		Muslim		Christian	
	No. of households	Population	No. of households	Population	No. of households	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Neyveli bazaar area (Bl.12 & 19)	8	45	1	8	1	4
Neyveli bus stand area (Bl.16 & 24)	7	26	2	7	1	5
Thandavankuppam	8	38	1	5	1	4
Gangaikondan colony	9	46	1	3	..	..
Mandarakuppam	10	49	..	..	..	..

The table reveals the dominance of Hindus in all the localities. Mandarakuppam is the locality where the representation of only Hindu community is found. In Gangaikondan colony there is a mix up of only Hindus and Muslims. In all other localities representations of all the three major religions are found.

Concentration of scheduled caste population is found in Neyveli bazaar area, Gangaikondan colony and Mandarakuppam. Scheduled tribe population is quite negligible and is found only in Mandarakuppam locality. Locality-wise distribution of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population is given in the following table.

TABLE VII.2

Distribution of Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe population by locality

Name of locality	Category	Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Neyveli bazaar area (Bl.12 & 19)	S.C.	22	9	13
	S.T.	..	..	..
Neyveli bus stand area (Bl.16 & 24)	S.C.	..	..	..
	S.T.	..	..	..
Thandavankuppam	S.C.	..	..	..
	S.T.	..	..	..
Gangaikondan colony	S.C.	16	10	6
	S.T.	..	..	..
Mandarakuppam	S.C.	20	13	7
	S.T.	2	1	1

During the intensive survey, neighbourhood schedules were canvassed in which particulars of purchase of commodities in and outside the neighbourhood were collected. The details are shown in the following table.

TABLE VII.3

Purchase of commodities in and outside the neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Total number of inter-viewers	Number purchasing commodities				Remarks
		Entirely within the neigh-bour-hood	Partly inside the neighbour-hood and partly outside either within or outside the town	Entirely outside the neighbourhood		
				Within the town	In the town as well as outside the town	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Neyveli bazaar area (Bl.12 &19)	10	10	..	..	..	
Neyveli bus stand area (Bl. 16 & 24)	10	4	..	5	1	Due to non-availability of sufficient shops purchases are made outside
Thandavankuppam	10	2	1	6	1	Due to low cost, purchases are made outside
Gangaikondan colony	10	..	..	10	..	No shops are available in this locality
Mandarakuppam	10	10	..	..	..	The major items purchased are rice, provisions, vegetables, textiles etc.

The table reveals that purchase of essential commodities are made by the respondents both within and outside the neighbourhood. A few have reported as having made purchases even outside the town according to their tastes and convenience. The number of persons who make their purchases within the neighbourhood is slightly more than those who make their purchases entirely outside the neighbourhood but within the town.

Neyveli bazaar area and Mandarakuppam are the main shopping centres of the town having all important shops and naturally all the respondents of these two areas make their purchases within the neighbourhood. While in Neyveli bus stand area and in Thandavankuppam purchases are made both within and outside the neighbourhood, the residents in Gangaikondan colony are compelled to move outside the neighbourhood to make the purchases of basic items as there are no marketing facilities in this area.

Educational Facilities

As discussed above various localities constitute self-contained social neighbourhoods. In spite of this, all services and amenities essential to each neighbourhood are not available separately in them. Location of educational institutions only at certain places makes it necessary for the inhabitants of one neighbourhood to depend on another. The following table shows the inter-dependence of neighbourhoods for availing educational facilities. Educational facilities upto primary level are available in all the localities except Gangaikondan colony. Two households each in Thandavankuppam and Mandarakuppam require and also avail this facility in their neighbourhoods. However, four households (1 in Thandavankuppam, 2 in Gangaikondan Colony, and 1 in Mandarakuppam) avail this facility in other units. Institutions for middle school level education are available in all the localities selected for intensive study. 11 households require this facility and avail it in their neighbourhoods while 3 households avail this facility in other units. Institutions for secondary and higher secondary education are available only in Neyveli bazaar area and in Mandarakuppam in the neighbourhoods. 5 households in Neyveli bazaar area and 3 households in Mandarakuppam require this facility and avail it in the neighbourhood itself. None of the households in the above neighbourhoods avails this facility from other units.

TABLE VII.4

Educational Facility and its enjoyment in and outside the neighbourhood

Territorial unit under consideration	Number of neighbourhoods/ other units	Institution for education											
		Primary				Middle				Secondary and higher secondary			
		Number of NH/ OU where institution exist	No. of HHs requiring the institutional facility	No. of HHs availing the facility in the referrent territorial unit	Number of HHs availing of the facility otherwise	No. of NH/OU where institution exists	No. of HHs requiring the institutional facility	No. of HHs availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit	No. of HHs availing of the facility otherwise	No. of NH/OU where institution exists	No. of HHs requiring the institutional facility	No. of HHs availing of the facility in referrent territorial unit	No. of HHs availing of the facility otherwise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Neyveli bazaar area (Bl. 12 & 19)	NH	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	5	5	..
	OU	11	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Neyveli bus stand area (Bl.16 & 24)	NH	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	OU	11	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	10	8	8	..
Thandavankuppam	NH	1	2	2	..	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
	OU	11	1	1	..	9	..	..	..	10	4	4	..
Gangaikondan colony	NH	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	OU	12	2	2	..	9	2	2	..	..	2	2	..
Mandarakuppam	NH	2	2	2	..	1	3	3	..	2	3	3	..
	OU	10	1	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Foot Note : NH—represents 'Neighbourhood'
OU—represents 'Other unit'
HH—represents 'Household'

Medical facility and its enjoyment

Medicinal facilities available are allopathic, ayurvedic and siddha systems. Enquiries regarding availability of medical facilities and their enjoyment reveal that many prefer allopathic treatment. The following table gives the details of medical facilities and their enjoyment in and outside the neighbourhoods.

TABLE VII.5

Medical facilities and their enjoyment in and outside the neighbourhood

Territorial unit under consideration	No. of neighbour hoods/ other units	Institution for allopathic				Institution for ayurvedic				Institution for siddha			
		Number of NH/ OU where institution exists	No. of HHs requiring the institutional facility	No. of HHs availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit	No. of HHs availing of the facility otherwise	No. of NH/OU where institution exists	No. of HHs requiring the institutional facility	No. of HHs availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit	No. of HHs availing of the facility otherwise	No. of NH/OU where institution exists	No. of HHs requiring the institutional facility	No. of HHs availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit	No. of HHs availing of the facility otherwise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Neyveli bazaaca (Bl. 12 & 19)	NH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	OU	6	10	10	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Neyveli bus stand area (Bl. 16 & 24)	NH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	OU	6	10	10	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Thandavankuppam	NH	1	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	OU	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Gangaikondan colony	NH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	OU	6	10	10	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mandarakuppam	NH	1	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	OU	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

Foot Note: NH—represents 'Neighbourhood'
OU—represents 'Other Unit'
HH—represents 'Household'

Particulars of cultural and social activities

The relation among all sections of the people, irrespective of caste and creed, being cordial all the cultural and religious activities typical to each ethnic group are still surviving without any hindrance.

All persons interviewed from the neighbourhoods have stated that they used to participate in the annual festivals of the religious institutions celebrated in their localities. 'Panguni Uthiram' is an important religious festival of the town. This annual festival is celebrated in the Lord Murugan temple in Villudaiyanpatti with pomp and grandeur and people from all walks of life participate in the celebrations. Apart from this, the Hindus of the town participate in the other Hindu festivals celebrated in the neighbourhood. There are also churches and mosques where the Muslims and Christians celebrate their festivals.

Sports and games are regularly held in Bharathy Stadium and people from all over the town witness these tournaments.

There are 5 cinema theatres in the town and 5 touring theatres in its periphery. All the interviewed persons, irrespective of their religious affiliations, said that most of their family members are regular visitors to these theatres. The public library, reading room, recreation clubs, parks etc. located in different localities of the town are utilised by most of the people irrespective of their place of stay.

All the five areas which have been studied for the neighbourhood pattern cannot be considered as independent neighbourhoods. They are inter-dependent for economic opportunities and their educational, medical, purchase requirements etc.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

In this chapter the family life in Neyveli town and how far Neyveli has undergone changes in the changing circumstances due to urbanisation have been brought out by an analysis of its family composition, the nature of relationship and interaction among its members and with those, who have gone out of their homes to distant places in search of employment, education and the like. Besides, rural linkage in frequency of visits paid to households in the town by friends and relatives living in rural areas, categories of persons, purposes of visits etc. is also dealt with. All these factors together portray a vivid picture of family life in the town.

In the 1981 Census, a household has been defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be one member households, 2 member households or multimember households. For the purpose of this study, 250 households with a population of 1,158 consisting of 622 males and 536 females were surveyed. Among them, 206 were Hindu households, 31 were Christian households, 10 were Muslim households and the remaining three had not stated their religion. As regards the size of the surveyed households, it is seen that the average number of persons in a household is only 4.63. This is much lower than the average obtained for Neyveli town as per 1981 Census figures. According to 1981 Census, the total number of households in Neyveli was 17,505 with a total population of 88,000. The average number of persons in a household as per the above figure works out to 5.03. The state urban average as per 1981 Census was 7.12, the total number of urban households being 2,239,322 and the total urban population being 15,951 875. It may be seen from the above that the average number of persons in a household as per the 250 selected households is not only lower than the average for Neyveli town but also very much lower than that of the urban areas in the state according to 1981 Census figures. If the households are considered religion-wise, the average number of persons in a household is maximum among the Muslims with 5.20, followed by Christians with 4.74. Among the Hindus, it is the minimum with 4.60. A caste-wise distribution of the size-group of households reveals that larger households having six numbers or more are among Asari (6.50), Kallar (6.00), Kannadian (7.00), Karnigar (6.00), Vysya (7.00), Chakkiliyan (6.00) and Thandan (11.00). The smaller households with a maximum of 5 members are found among Brahmin, Chettiar, Konar, Mudaliar, Muthuraja, Nadar, Naicker, Okkaliga, Sourashtra and Pallan. Out of the surveyed 250 households, 8 households have only one member each, 66 have 2 to 3 members, 111 have 4 to 5 members, 41 have 6 to 7 members, 17 have 8 to 9 members and 7 have 10 to 12 members. It may be seen from the above that 74 per cent of the 250 households falls in the category of households having a maximum of 5 members and 44.40 per cent of the total households have 4 to 5 members.

The average household size in South Arcot district, as revealed in 1981 Census is 4.88. The following table gives the average household size for the district of South Arcot as per 1981 Census.

TABLE VIII.1

Average household size

(1981 Census data)

District/taluk	Average size of household		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
South Arcot district . .	4.88	4.84	5.09
1. Gingee taluk . . .	4.80	4.80	..
2. Tindivanam taluk . .	5.09	5.06	5.35
3. Villupuram taluk . .	5.01	4.99	5.09
4. Tirukkoyilur taluk .	5.06	5.05	5.22
5. Kallakkurichi taluk .	4.80	4.80	4.89
6. Ulundurpettai taluk .	4.89	4.89	..
7. Panruti taluk . .	5.08	5.05	5.11
8. Cuddalore taluk . .	4.99	4.92	5.11
9. Vriddhachalam taluk .	4.60	4.58	4.69
10. Tittakkudi taluk . .	4.51	4.51	..
11. Chidambaram taluk .	4.68	4.53	5.10
12. Kattumannarkoil taluk .	4.73	4.73	..

Among the towns in South Arcot district, the average household size is highest in Portonovo followed by Tindivanam town with 5.66 and 5.35 respectively, whereas the average household size in Cuddalore, the district headquarters, is 5.15. The following table gives the average household size of the towns of South Arcot district as per 1981 Census.

TABLE VIII.2

Average household size of towns

(1981 Census data)

Sl. No.	Town	Average size of household
1	2	3
1.	Annamalai Nagar	5.03
2.	Bhuvanagiri	4.86
3.	Chidambaram	5.00

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TABLE VIII.2—*contd.*

1	2	3
4.	Cuddalore	5.15
5.	Gangaikondan	4.43
6.	Kallakkurichi	4.89
7.	Kurinjipadi	4.86
8.	Melpathi	4.21
9.	Nellikuppam	5.26
10.	Neyveli	5.03
11.	Panruti	5.15

TABLE VIII·2—*concld.*

1	2	3
12.	Portonovo	5.66
13.	Thorapadi	5.11
14.	Tindivanam	5.35
15.	Tirukkoyilur	5.22
16.	Villupuram	5.09
17.	Vriddhachalam	4.78

The composition of households by number of persons in the surveyed area of Neyveli town is given below:

TABLE VIII.3

Composition of households by number of members

Age of head of household	Number of households having members								
	Total	Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-29	21	3	4	1	6	2	4	1	..	..
30-39	46	..	3	11	11	15	4	2	..	..
40-49	103	..	6	15	20	26	25	10	1	..
50-59	67	4	10	13	14	12	7	3	4	..
60 and above	12	.	1	2	..	5	1	1	2	..
Total	250	8	24	42	51	60	41	17	7	..

It may be seen from the table that the majority of heads of households fall in the age-groups 40-49 and 50-59, with 103 and 67 respectively. These are followed by the age-group 30-39 with 46 persons, the age-group 20-29 with 21 persons and the age-group 60 and above with 12 persons. There is a single head of household below the age of 20 and he is a single member household.

Nature of relation of members to head of the household

The details on the composition of the households with reference to the nature of relation of members to the head of the respective household and migration status of the head of the household were collected during the survey and the data so collected are given in the following table.

TABLE VIII.4

Distribution of households by nature of relation of members to head of household and migration status of head of household

Sl. No.	Nature of relation of members to head of household	Number of households where migration status of head of household is		
		Non-migrant	Migrant	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Self	2	6	8
2.	Self and spouse	1	18	19
3.	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	7	136	143
4.	Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughter	1	9	10
5.	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife with/without unmarried sons and daughters	..	..	..

TABLE VIII.4—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife with/without unmarried son and /or daughters	..	..	..
7.	Self (male), unmarried son/daughter	..	1	1
8.	Self (female), unmarried son/daughter	1	3	4
9.	Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	..	5	5
10.	Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	..	15	15
11.	Self (male), unmarried brother/sister	..	..	..
12.	Others	4	41	45
	Total	16	234	250

The above table reveals that a very large proportion namely 57.20 per cent corresponds to biological simple family unit, as these consist of the head of the household, spouse and unmarried sons and daughters. 8 of the 250 households (3.20%) being unimember in composition, contain none other than the head of the households, while another 19 (7.60%) comprised of husband and wife. 10 households (4%) comprised of self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters. The number of households consisting of the close relations of the head of the households like brother, brother's wife in addition to his wife and children is nil. 5 households (2%) comprised of the head of the household (male or female) without spouse and with unmarried son/daughter. It may be noted that among the above 5 households, 4 have female member of the family as the head of the household. These may include households where youngmen, though married, return their widowed mother as the head of the household perhaps in view of the reverent attitude they entertain towards their mothers.

To evaluate fully the parameters in the family composition, the households have been classified into twelve types as suggested by Kolenda Pauline. These classifications of household types with their definitions are given in the Appendix to this report.

The distribution of sample households by the above types is given below:

TABLE VIII.5

Distribution of the sample households by types

Type of household	Total number of households
1	2
Nuclear family	162
Supplemented nuclear family	26
Sub-nuclear family	11
Single person family	8
Supplemented sub-nuclear family	1
Collateral joint family	..
Supplemented collateral joint family	1
Lineal joint family	28
Supplemented lineal joint family	3
Lineal collateral joint family	1
Supplemented lineal collateral joint family	1
Others	8
Total	250

The table shows that out of the total 250 households in which the study was conducted, 162 belong to the nuclear, followed by lineal joint and supplemented nuclear families with 28 and 26 of the total households respectively. Sub-nuclear families rank fourth with 11 households, followed by 8 single person families, while supplemented lineal joint with 3 households comes next to single person households. Joint families are found among Hindus, Christians and Muslims in the town but significant difference in their number is noticeable among them. 30 per cent of the total Muslim households are joint families, whereas among Hindus it is 28.30 per cent, while among the Christian households it is only 6.45 per cent. Joint families are found in many communities, irrespective of their literacy and occupation. In summing up, it may be observed that in Neyveli the nuclear family is predominant forming 64.80 per cent, followed by lineal joint family forming 11.20 per cent and supplemented nuclear family forming 10.40 per cent.

Type of household and correlation

Majority of households covered under the sample study are nuclear in structure consisting of a single married couple and unmarried children. Nearly 64.80 per cent of the total households belong to this nuclear type. The youngsters after marriage prefer to lead an

independent life. 15.20 per cent of the total households fall in the supplemented nuclear, sub-nuclear and supplemented sub-nuclear types of households, where a married couple live together with a group of unmarried, widowed or divorced relatives i.e. brothers, sisters, children of the parents etc. Joint family was once the Predominant system of family life among the Hindus. 13.60 per cent of the total households falling under lineal joint, supplemented lineal joint, supplemented collateral joint and lineal collateral joint types which shows that this system is being followed in Neyveli even today. 3.20 per cent are single member households, while the remaining 3.20 per cent of the total households belong to 'others'. The details of the distribution of households by type and educational level of head of household are given below.

TABLE VIII.6

Distribution of households by type and educational level of head of household

Type of household	Number of households where educational level of head of household is							
	Total	illiterate	education with literate level	primary	middle	matriculation	diploma or certificate	degree and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Nuclear	162	4	1	4	47	64	12	30
2. Supplemented nuclear	26	2	..	..	5	12	4	3
3. Sub-nuclear	11	1	..	..	3	6	..	1
4. Single person	8	..	..	..	2	5	..	1
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
6. Collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Supplemented collateral joint	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8. Lineal joint	28	3	..	..	10	11	1	3
9. Supplemented lineal joint	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
10. Lineal collateral joint	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
12. Others	8	..	1	1	1	..	2	3
Total	250	10	2	5	72	99	19	43

It may be seen from the above table that heads of only 10 households (4.00 per cent) are illiterates. Among the remaining 240 heads of households who are literates, 5 heads of households (2.00 per cent) have educational level upto primary, 99 heads of households (39.60 per cent) upto matric, 72 heads of households (28.80 per cent) upto middle standard, 43 heads of households (17.20 per cent) are upto graduate level and some holding even higher degrees, 19 heads of households (7.60 per cent) possessing diploma or certificate and only 2 heads of households (0.80 per cent) are literates without educational level.

Two households covered during this study among the 250 households contain persons from other country viz. Ceylon. All other households either belong to town or inmigrants from the state of Tamil Nadu or from other states. The heads of the households belonging to the town under study are comparatively very small in number. Only 18 heads of households representing 7.20 per cent of the total number of households surveyed belong to the town under study, while the remaining households representing 92.80 per cent of the total number of households surveyed are immigrants.

TABLE VIII.7

Distribution of heads of households by place of birth

Place of birth of heads of households	Rural/ Urban	Total households
1	2	3
Non-migrant		18
Born outside the town but inside the district	R	65
	U	22
Born in other districts of the state		
Madras	U	3
Chengalpattu	R	1
	U	3
North Arcot	R	5
	U	2
Dharmapuri	R	2
	U	1
Salem	R	6
	U	4

TABLE VIII.7—*contd.*

1	2	3
Periyar	R	1
	U	2
Coimbatore	R	4
	U	3
Madurai	R	4
	U	4
Tiruchchirappalli	R	13
	U	5
Thanjavur	R	21
	U	12
Pudukkottai	R	1
	U	1
Ramanathapuram	R	3
	U	4
Tirunelveli	R	9
	U	3
Kanniyakumari	R	2
	U	2
Born in other States/Union Territories		
Andhra Pradesh	R	2
	U	1
Kerala	R	9
	U	4
Karnataka	R	..
	U	4
Bihar	R	..
	U	1
Pondicherry	U	1
Born in other Country		
Ceylon		2
Total		250

Generally all the members of the households claim to belong to the state of which the respective head of the household belongs. Regarding the place of birth of heads of households, it is noted that heads of 87 households, were born in the same district viz. South Arcot. Of this, 65 were born in rural areas and the remaining 22 in urban areas. Heads of 121 households were born in other districts of the state, in which 72 were born in rural areas, while 49 in urban areas. Of the 22 households born in other states and union territories, 11 were born in rural areas and the remaining 11 in urban areas. There are only 2 heads of households, who were born in other country viz. Ceylon and they claimed to have born in urban areas.

Composition of households by country, state, religion, caste and language

The following table shows the households, whose close family members are staying outside, on the basis of religion and caste/tribe/community.

TABLE VIII.8

Households whose close family members are staying outside by religion/caste/tribe/community and state of belonging of head of household

Sl.No.	Religion and caste/tribe/community	Total No. of households	Number of households whose family members are staying outside and where head of household belongs to				
			Same State (Tamil Nadu)	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Bihar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	**Hindu**						
1.	Asari	5	5	..	..	..	..
2.	Brahmin	24	20	2	1	..	1
3.	Chettiar	7	7	..	..	..	..
4.	Gounder	1	1	..	..	..	..
5.	Kallar	1	1	..	..	..	..
6.	Kannadiar	1	1	..	..	..	..
7.	Konar	1	1	..	..	..	..
8.	Mudaliar	10	10	..	..	..	..
9.	Nadar	3	3	..	..	..	..
10.	Naicker	1	1	..	..	..	..
11.	Naidu	10	10	..	.	.	..
12.	Nair	2	..	..	..	2	..

TABLE VIII.8—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Nayanar	1	1	..	..	..	..
14.	Okkaliga	1	1	..	..	..	..
15.	Ottars	1	1		..	..	..
16.	Pillai	13	12		..	1	..
17.	Reddiar	2	2	..	..	..	..
18.	Sevar	1	1	..		..	..
19.	Sourashtra	1	1	..	..	..	..
20.	Thevar	5	5	..	..	..	..
21.	Udayar	1	1	..	..	..	..
22.	Vanniyar	7	7	..	..	..	..
23.	Vysya	1	1	..	..	..	..
Scheduled castes							
1.	Adi-dravida	7	7	..	..	..	..
2.	Pallan	10	10	..	..	..	..
3.	Thandan	1	..	..	..	1	..
4.	Valluvan	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	119	111	2	1	4	1
II.	Christian	15	10	1	1	3	..
III.	Muslim	3	2	..	..	1	..
IV.	Unspecified	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total	138	124	3	2	8	1

It may be seen from the above table that out of the 250 households covered by the special study, close family members of as many as 138 households are staying outside the town for various reasons. Of these 138 households, 119 are Hindus, 15 are Christians, 3 are Muslims and a single household under religion 'unspecified'. Out of 119 Hindu households, 111 households belong to Tamil Nadu, 2 belong to Andhra Pradesh, one belongs to Karnataka, 4 belong to Kerala and one belongs to Bihar. Of the 15 Christian households, 10 households belong to Tamil Nadu, one each belongs to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka respectively and three other households belong to Kerala. Of the 3 Muslim households, 2 belong to Tamil Nadu and one to Kerala. The lone household under the category religion unspecified belongs to Tamil Nadu.

According to classification based on castes, 9.60 per cent of the total households, whose family members are staying outside are Brahmins, followed by 5.20 per cent of Pillai, 4.00 per cent of Mudaliar, Naidu and Adi-dravida respectively, 2.00 per cent each of Asari and Thevar and the remaining 8.80 per cent of the Hindu households belong to the remaining minor communities. 6.00 per cent are Christian households and 1.20 per cent are Muslim households. The following table gives the religion-wise break up of the households, whose family members are staying outside, with distance of place of last residence of the head of the household.

TABLE VIII.9

Households whose family members are staying outside by religion with distance of place of last residence of head of household

Religion	Total No. of households	No. of households whose family members are staying outside and where distance (in kms.) of place of last residence of head of household is					
		Same town	50 or less	51-100	101-200	201-500	500+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu	119	5	25	21	31	23	14
Christian	15	..	2	1	2	5	5
Muslim	3	..	1	..	1	..	1
Unspecified	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	138	5	28	22	35	28	20

Place of last residence of the heads of the households and more so the distance to it from the referrent town is an important factor associated with the incidence of staying outside. It may be seen from the above table that of the 138 households from which people have gone outside, the heads of 5 households are natives of the town itself. 28 have come to stay in the town from places within a distance of 50 km., 22 from places between 51-100 km., 35 between 101-200 km., 28 between 201-500 km. and 20 from above 500 km. The place of last residence of only 5 heads of Hindu households of the 119 Hindu families, who have sent their people outside is the town itself, while of the 15 Christian households and 3 Muslim households who have sent their family members outside the town, no one belongs to Neyveli, the place of all their last residences being outside the town. The place of last residence of the lone household, whose religion is unspecified, is also outside the town.

In all the above cases it is usually the referrent household that has left its parent unit and has not broken off its contacts with the place where it resided formerly. In many of these cases it is generally the parents or siblings of the head of the household that have stayed back in their original place. The fact as to whether the head of the household is a worker or non-worker is also a relevant factor and these details are furnished in the following table.

TABLE VIII.10

Households whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste/tribe/community and whose heads of households are workers/non-workers

Name of Religion/caste	Total no. of households	Workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4
Hindu			
1. Asari	5	5	..
2. Brahmin	24	22	2
3. Chettiar	7	7	..
4. Gounder	1	1	..
5. Kallar	1	1	..
6. Kannadiar	1	1	..

TABLE VIII·10—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
7. Karnigar	..	..	..
8. Konar	1	1	..
9. Mudaliar	10	10	..
10. Muthuraja	..	..	..
11. Nadar	3	3	..
12. Naidu	10	10	..
13. Naicker	1	1	..
14. Nair	2	2	..
15. Nayanar	1	1	..
16. Okkaliga	1	1	..
17. Ottar	1	1	..
18. Pillai	13	13	..
19. Reddiar	2	2	..
20. Sevar	1	1	..
21. Sourashtra	1	1	..
22. Thevar	5	5	..
23. Thiyya	..	..	..
24. Udayar	1	1	..
25. Vanniar	7	7	..
26. Vysya	1	1	..
27. Adi-dravida (S.C.)	7	7	..
28. Arunthathiyar (S.C.)	..	..	..
29. Chakkiliyan (S.C.)	..	..	..
30. Pallan (S.C.)	10	10	..
31. Thandan (S.C.)	1	..	1
32. Valluvan (S.C.)	1	1	..
33. Kattunayakan (S.T.)	..	..	..
34. Malayali (S.T.)	..	..	..
Muslim	3	3	..
Christian	15	14	1
Unspecified	1	1	..
Total	138	134	4

As regards the working status of the heads of the 138 households, whose family members are staying outside the town, the above table shows that 134 are workers and only 4 are non-workers. Among the latter 2 are Brahmins, 1 Thandan and the other Christian.

Particulars of family members, that is, close relatives, staying outside according to the relationship with reference to the head of the households are presented in the following table.

TABLE VIII.11

Particulars of family members staying outside by age and relation to head of household

Age-group	Number staying outside who are related to head of household as									
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Son's wife	Husband	Wife	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
10—14	..	..	4	4	1	3	..	..	..	12
15—24	..	..	38	16	15	8	1	..	..	78
25—34	..	..	18	1	12	1	..	..	..	32
35—59	13	22	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	40
60+	52	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Total	65	62	61	21	29	14	1	1	1	255

It may be seen from the above table that of the 255 persons living outside, 65 are fathers of heads of households, 62 are mothers, 61 are sons, 29 are brothers, 21 are daughters, 14 are sisters, one is husband, one is wife and one other is son's wife. They include members of both the native households which are a few in number and the inmigrant families. Of the 255 persons, 92 persons (36.08%) belong to the age of 60 and above and they are father and mother of the head of the households. They may represent the parents of the persons who have come to Neyveli seeking employment and have settled here. The parents might have been left in their native places to look after their ancestral properties.

The following table shows the distribution of the 255 members of the town staying outside, classified by age-groups into workers and non-workers.

TABLE VIII.12

Particulars of family members staying outside by workers and non-workers according to age-groups

Age-group	Workers	Non-workers	Total
1	2	3	4
0—9	..	1	1
10—14	..	12	12
15—24	19	59	78
25—34	27	5	32
35—59	14	26	40
60+	12	80	92
Total	72	183	255

Of the 255 persons staying outside, the persons in the age-group 60+ are more and they form 36.08 per cent of the total number of persons who are staying out. Most among them (80.96 per cent) are non-workers also. This is followed by persons in the age-group 15-24 and they form 30.59 per cent of the total number of persons staying out. The number of non-workers in this category is also more and this works out to 75.64 per cent. The least number of persons staying out falls in the age-groups 10-14 and 0-9 and all of them are non-workers also.

Details of the family members staying outside by nature of occupation and relationship with heads of households are given in the following table.

TABLE VIII.13

Particulars of members staying outside by nature of occupation

Occupational divisions (NCO)	Total No. of house-holds	Relationship to head of household							
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other kin	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-1 Professional, technical and related workers	12	3	1	4	..	2	2	1	13
2 Administrative, executive and managerial workers	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
3 Clerical and related workers	12	2	..	10	..	2	..	..	14

TABLE VIII.13—*contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Sales workers	6	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	7
5	Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
6	Service workers	10	4	3	2	..	4	..	..	12
7-8-9	Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	17	3	1	9	1	5	1	..	20
X	Workers not classified by occupation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	61	17	5	27	1	18	3	1	72

Majority of the total 72 workers staying outside are related to head of household as son (27), followed by those as brother (18), as father (17), as mother (5), as sister (3), as daughter and as other kin (one each). They are all engaged in almost all types of occupations. Majority of the family members (20) are working as production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers; followed by those as clerical and related workers (14); as professional, technical and related workers (13); and as sales workers (13). A few of them are also engaged as service workers (7), as farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers (3) and as administrative executive and managerial workers (2).

The following table depicts the educational particulars of the family members, staying outside according to the relationship with reference to the head of the households.

TABLE VIII.14

Particulars of the family members staying outside by educational level and relation to head of household

Sl. No.	Educational level	Total	Number of persons staying outside who are related to head of household								
			Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Son's wife	Husband	Wife
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Illiterate	49	12	33	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
2.	Literate without educational level	22	11	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
3.	Below primary	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Primary	67	24	12	8	6	11	6	..	..	..
5.	Matric/higher secondary/PUC	79	11	4	39	12	9	3	1	..	..
6.	Diploma/certificate	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
7.	Degree and above	31	7	1	13	2	4	3	..	1	..
	Total	255	65	62	61	21	29	14	1	1	1

A study of the above table on the educational levels of the persons staying outside the town reveals that out of 255 persons, 49 are illiterates, 22 are literates without educational level, 4 have studied below primary level, 67 studied upto primary level, 79 upto matric/higher secondary/PUC level, 3 with diploma or certificate and 31 are graduates with degree and above. Out of them, 65 persons are related to the heads of households as father, 62 as mother, 61 as son, 21 as daughter, 29 as brother, 14 as sister and one each as son's wife, as husband and as wife respectively. In the highest level of education i.e. degree and above, there are as many as 31 persons qualified in arts, science, engineering and technology. The literacy rate of Neyveli town (73.98 per cent) when compared to the average literacy rate of South Arcot district urban area i.e. 61.57 per cent, is higher by 12.41 per cent.

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

Generally the study of housing conditions and material culture provides ample indice to gauge the degree of urbanisation of a town. Most of the houses in Neyveli have been planned and constructed by NLC and in that respect it excels most of the other industrial towns in India. It can well be said that Neyveli is one of the model industrial towns in India both in the layout and maintenance. The houses in the town are well planned and are by and large single-storeyed, separate or independent structures with proper ventilation.

The Township Administration department constituted in the year 1963 has been looking after the provision of residential facilities to the employees of NLC. To meet the housing requirement the NLC started constructing 15,000 residential quarters in 1958 marking the coming up of the township, and the first phase was completed in 1965. The town has been planned as a garden town consisting of 31 blocks in a total area of 72.69 sq.km. in a neat and tidy civic environ with spic and span upkeep. Each house is surrounded by lush gardens.

The 1971 Census has recorded 12,616 houses with 12,762 households living in them, in the town. During 1981 Census the number of houses and households increased to 17,123 and 17,505 respectively. The household congestion index i.e. number of households per house as per 1971 and 1981 Census data work out to 1.012 and 1.022 respectively. The negligible decadal variation in congestion index indicates more or less equal construction activities during the period commensurate with the growth of population. The decadal percentage increase in houses and households are 35.72 and 37.17 respectively. It is evident from the above figures that the growth rates of houses and households are keeping pace with each other. In the pages to follow an attempt to highlight the pattern of houses, their relation to adjoining houses, the intricacies of housing problems with reference to health and sanitation etc. is made.

Houses in relation to adjoining houses and amenities

A study of the pattern of houses and the relation of each with the adjoining houses in the sample show that all the 250 households have been accommodated in independent houses, big or small, pucca or kutcha, mostly single storeyed. The following table presents the details of selected houses in relation to adjoining houses.

TABLE IX.1

Details of selected houses in relation to adjoining houses

No. of households studied	No. of independent houses		Floors in the building				No. of households whose houses are in			
	With compound	Without compound	Single	Two	Three	Four	Ground floor	First floor	Second floor	Third floor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
250 . . .	50	200	186	19	31	14	212	22	11	5

80 per cent of households occupy houses which have no compounds and only 20 per cent households live in houses with compounds. Again 74.40 per cent of the households live in single storeyed houses, 7.60 per cent in two storeyed houses, 12.40 per cent in three storeyed houses and the remaining 5.60 per cent in four storeyed houses. In response to the enquiries on the problems faced by these households either ethnically or religiously the informants replied in negation indicating that the town has no such problem and the people there live in harmony and amity.

Houses by predominant material used for floor, wall and roof

Data in respect of the predominant materials used for floor, wall, roof, door and window collected during the field study are given in the following table.

TABLE IX.2

Predominant materials of floor, wall, roof, door and window

Total No. of houses	Predominant material of floor			Predominant material of wall			Predominant material of roof			Predominan material of door and window		
	Mud	Cement	Mosaic	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Thatch	Tile	Concrete	asbestos	wood	Zinc
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
250	33	216	1	54	1	195	60	5	184	1	243	7

The majority of the houses numbering 216 have cement flooring while only one has mosaic flooring. Completely mud flooring was found in 33 houses. For walls burnt bricks are commonly used. A total of 196 houses have cement plastered brick walls and the remaining 54 have mud walls.

Cement concrete is the predominant material used for roof. Among 250 houses surveyed, 184 have cement concrete roof, 5 houses have country tiles and one house has asbestos cement sheet. Thatched roofs are seen in the case of 60 houses. For doors and windows, wood is commonly used. Most of the windows have iron bars as barricades and modern houses have grills.

The living conditions of the surveyed households can be well understood from the number of rooms occupied and the availability of living space. The following table shows the surveyed households classified by the number of members and the number of rooms occupied.

TABLE IX.3

Households classified by number of members and number of rooms occupied

Total No. of households	Total No. of members		Total No. of rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
	M	F		No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members	
					M	F		M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
250	622	536	602	42	93	72	98	270	224

TABLE IX.3—*contd.*

Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms		
No. of households	Number of members		No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	Number of members	
	M	F		M	F		M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
83	208	191	21	41	37	6	10	12

The 250 sample households occupy 602 rooms in total i.e. on an average 2.41 room per household. Among the surveyed households 16.80 per cent are living in single roomed houses, 39.20 per cent in two roomed dwellings and 33.20 per cent of the households live in three roomed houses. The remaining 10.80 per cent of households are reported as having spacious houses with four or five rooms.

Floor space

Data on per capita floor space are given in the following table.

TABLE IX.4

Households by per capita floor space

No. of households	No. of members	Per capita floor space in sq. metres									
		2-3		4-5		6-9		10-15		16+	
		No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
250	1158	31	185	39	207	76	340	29	129	75	297

The above table reveals that 28.00 per cent among the surveyed households avail the facility of having per capita floor space upto 5 sq. metres in their houses and 33.85 per cent of the surveyed population have this facility. The per capita space of 6-9 sq. metres is enjoyed by 30.40 per cent households with 29.36 per cent of the surveyed population. Households availing the facility of per capita floor space of 10-15 sq. metres in their houses are 11.60 per cent with 11.14 per cent of the surveyed population. 30.00 per cent households having about 25.65 per cent members enjoy more than 16 sq. metres of per capita floor space in their houses. It can be inferred from the above that generally the households have sufficient space in their residential quarters. It cannot be otherwise for the reason that most of the residential houses surveyed have been provided by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation according to well thought out plan.

During the survey, enquiries were also made about the amenities available in the sample households. Among 250 households, 243 are reported as having separate kitchen facilities. Separate bathrooms are available in 217 households while one household has common bathroom shared with the co-tenant. 32 households have no bathroom. Independent lavatory facilities are available only for 189 households, while 16 households share this facility with their co-tenants. As many as 45 households do not have lavatory facilities at all. It is needless to say that they answer their calls of nature elsewhere. Separate water tap facility is found available in 187 households while 63 share water with the adjoining houses. Separate electric connections are available for 215 households while 35 households do not have their houses electrified. Details of amenities enjoyed by the households are shown in the following table.

TABLE IX.5

Households classified by availability of amenities

Availability	No. of households by amenities and their availability					
	Kitchen	bathroom	lavatory	Water for		Electricity
				drinking	washing	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Available independently	243	217	189	187	187	215
Shares with other households	2	1	16	63	63	..
Not available	5	32	45	..	..	35

Tenural status

The details of tenural status of the sampled households are given in the following table.

TABLE IX.6

Households classified by duration of stay in the present residence and tenural status

Duration of stay in the present residence	Total No. of households	No. of households living in houses which are		
		Owned	rented	allotted by N.L.C
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 1 year .	1	..	1	..
1—4 years . .	17	..	1	16
5—9 years . .	23	..	1	22
10 years and above	209	2	22	185
Total .	250	2	25	223

It may be seen from the above that among the 250 surveyed households, 89.20 per cent of households live in allotted houses, 10.00 per cent in rented houses and the remaining 0.80 per cent in owned houses. Among the allottee households 7.17 per cent represent those whose duration of stay in the above type of houses is for a period of 1-4 years. This is followed by those households which are living in the allotted houses for 5-9 years and their representation among the allottee households is 9.87 per cent. 82.96 per cent households are staying in allotted houses over 10 years. As far as households staying in rented accommodation, 88.00 per cent of them have been staying there over 10 years and the remaining 12.00 per cent are equally distributed among those who are staying in rented houses for less than 1 year, 1-4 years and 5-9 years. Only 2 among the 250 households have the ownership status of their houses where they live and they are in these houses for over 10 years.

Material possession and luxury goods

The data on material possession such as furniture, wooden articles etc. are given in the following table.

TABLE IX.7

Furnitures used by the Households

Duration of stay in the present residence	No. of house-holds	No. of households having												No. of house-holds having no furniture
		chair	table	cot	cup-board	sofa	stool	dining-table	bench	tea-poy	wood-en box	easy chair	diwan	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Less than 1 year . .	1	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1-4 years . . .	17	16	14	15	4	2	6	2	2	1	..	..	1	1
years and above . .	232	206	177	214	95	41	96	13	37	10	1			8
	250	222	191	229	99	43	102	15	39	11	1	6	4	10

Majority of the surveyed households comprising 96.00 per cent of them possess furniture while only 4.00 per cent reported as not having any item of furniture. It may be seen from the table that the material possession of a majority of the households is rich by normal standard though the modern articles of furniture like sofa, dining table, teapoy and diwan are the luxury of a few well-to-do.

The details of the material possession in the shape of cooking vessels and utensils possessed by various castes among the sampled households are given below in the table.

TABLE IX.8

Cooking vessels and utensils possessed by various castes.

Religion/caste/tribe/community	Total number of households	No. of households where cooking utensils are made of				No. of households where utensils for serving food are made of	
		aluminium	stainless steel	brass	earthern ware	aluminium	stainless steel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Asari	10	7	4	..	..	1	9
Brahmin	36	25	23	..	..	8	36
Chettiar	10	7	3	1	..	..	10
Gounder	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Kallar	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Kannadiar	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Karnigar	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
Konar	3	3	1	..	..	1	3
Mudaliar	15	15	8	..	..	5	16
Muthuraja	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Nadar	5	4	3	..	..	2	5
Naicker	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Naidu	20	15	9	..	..	2	20
Nair	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
Nayanar	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Okkaliga	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ottar	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
Pillai	19	12	9	..	..	2	17

TABLE IX.8—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Reddiar	2	1	1	..	..	..	2
Sevar	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Sourashtra	1	1	1	..	..	1	1
Thevar	6	5	1	..	..	..	6
Thiyya	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Udayar	3	2	1	..	..	..	2
Vanniyar	24	20	6	..	..	4	22
Vaisya	2	1	1	..	..	..	2
Adi-dravida (S.C.)	11	9	5	..	..	2	11
Arunthathiyar (S.C.)	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Chakkiliyan (S.C.)	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Pallan (S.C.)	15	14	8	1	..	6	15
Thandan (S.C.)	1		1	..	..	..	1
Valluvan (S.C.)	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Kattunaicken (S.T.)	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Malayali (S.T.)	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Christian	31	26	11	..	1	9	28
Muslim	10	8	2	..	1	1	10
Unspecified	3	3	..	..	..	2	3

Though the use of aluminium utensils, both for cooking food and serving it, is still in vogue these vessels are more preferred for cooking purposes than for serving food as is evident from the fact that more than 78 per cent of the sample households are using aluminium vessels as cooking utensils while a little more than 17 per cent of the households alone are using this for serving food. The position is quite contrary in the case of stainless steel wares. While nearly 41 per cent of the households alone are using these for cooking purposes more than 96 per cent of the households are using stainless steel vessels for serving food. Copper utensils are totally absent in the households and brass utensils and earthern wares are rarities. Only 0.80 per cent of the households are using these items. Another conspicuous point is that no Christian or Muslim household among the surveyed households has brass utensils while none of the Hindu households has earthern wares. The overall picture that is obtained from the table is that the households in general have a rich possession of utensils.

Fuel and light

The pattern of consumption of fuel and light by the surveyed households is presented in the following table.

TABLE IX.9

Consumption of fuel for cooking and lighting by surveyed households

Total Households	Households using fuel for cooking				Households using fuel for lighting		
	Gas	Kerosene	Electricity	Firewood	Coal	Electricity	Kerosene
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
250	110 (44.00)	25 (10.00)	39 (15.60)	73 (29.20)	3 (1.20)	215 (86.00)	35 (14.00)

The figures in brackets indicate the percentages.

Among 250 households 44.00 per cent of households use liquified petroleum as fuel for cooking, while 29.20 per cent use firewood. Only 10.00 per cent and 1.20 per cent respectively use kerosene stoves and coal. Electric heaters are the luxury of 15.60 per cent affluent households.

Electricity brightens 215 sampled houses while kerosene lamps combat to drive away darkness from 35 homes.

Luxury goods

Possession of luxury items by the households is an index to gauge the degree of urbanization. A detailed statement of luxury items possessed by the households, belonging to various religions and castes among the selected household is given below which is self-explanatory.

TABLE IX.10

Presence of luxury and costly goods by sampled households classified by religion/caste/tribe/community

Religion/caste/tribe/community	No. of households	Number of households possessing								
		wrist watch	table clock	radio	tele-vision	tape re-corder	mixie	grinder	refrige-rator	washing machine
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu										
Asari	10	9	7	6	.	1	2	4	..	..
Brahmin	36	36	33	31	18	21	24	18	11	1
Chettiar	10	8	6	6	..	3	2	3	..	..
Gounder	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Kallar	2	2	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	..
Kannadiar	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Karnigar	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Konar	3	3	2	3	..	1	1	2	..	..
Mudaliar	15	15	12	15	6	6	7	4	..	..
Muthuraja	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nadar	5	5	3	4	1	2	2	3	..	..
Naicker	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Naidu	20	18	14	16	3	8	6	9	1	..
Nair	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Nayanar	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Okkaliga	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
Ottar	4	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pillai	19	19	16	16	6	11	7	11	1	..
Reddiar	2	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
Sevar	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sourashtra	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Thevar	6	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
Thiyya	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Udayar	3	3	3	2	..	1	..	2	..	..
Vanniyar	24	20	16	19	2	8	5	4	1	..
Vaisya	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Adi-dravida (S.C.)	11	11	8	6	2	4	2	3	..	..
Arunthathiyar (S.C.)	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chakkiliyan (S.C.)	1	1	..	1	..	.	..	..	..	..
Pallan (S.C.)	15	15	14	13	..	2	4	2	..	..
Thandan (S.C.)	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
Valluvan (S.C.)	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kattunaicken (S.T.)	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Malayali (S.T.)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christian	31	30	24	22	7	11	8	7	3	1
Muslim	10	8	6	5	1	1	1	3	..	..
Unspecified	3	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..

Articles like wrist watch, table clock, radio, transistor and ceiling fan are the common luxury items possessed by various households. Cycle is one of the most common means of conveyance of the inhabitants to reach the workspot and it is possessed by nearly 46.40 per cent of households, 8.40 per cent of

TABLE IX. 10—*contd.*

Presence of luxury and costly goods by sampled households classified by religion/caste/tribe/community

Number of households possessing												Religion/caste/tribe/community
sewing machine	V.C.R.	Wall clock	transistor	two-in-one	cycle	motor cycle/scooter/moped	stereo speaker	record player	table fan	grama-phone	tele-phone	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
												Hindu
2	..	2	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	Asari
6	2	10	5	2	11	4	1	..	..	2	1	Brahmin
1	..	2	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	Chettiar
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	Gounder
..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	Kallar
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Kannadiar
..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karnigar
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Konar
..	..	2	1	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	Mudaliar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Muthuraja
..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nadar
..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Naicker
4	..	8	1	3	12	4	..	..	2	..	..	Naidu
1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nair
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nayanar
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Okkaliga
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ottars
4	..	7	1	1	10	2	..	2	1	1	1	Pillai
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Reddiar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sevar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sourashtra
1	..	2	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	Thevar
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Thiyya
1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Udayar
3	..	2	2	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	Vanniyar
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vaisya
2	..	3	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Adi-dravida (S.C.)
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arunthathiyar (S.C.)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chakkiliyan (S.C.)
1	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pallan (S.C.)
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Thandan (S.C.)
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Valluvan (S.C.)
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kattunaicken (S.T.)
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malayali (S.T.)
5	..	9	3	2	14	4	..	..	..	1	..	Christian
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Muslim
2	..	7	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified

households are reported as owning motor cycle, scooter, moped, etc. Considerable number of households possess costly luxury items like television, tape recorder, mixie, grinder, refrigerator, sewing machine etc. Only economically advanced communities like Brahmin, Mudaliar, Pillai etc.. possess costly luxury

CHAPTER X

SLUMS, BLIGHTED AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUB-STANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

Normally, the unhygienic localities infected by health hazards, unsanitary environments and other sub-standard living conditions are considered as slums. In fact, when we speak of a slum, the picture that comes to our mind is a mixture of congested improvised huts and heaps of dirt and rubbish. Thus, slums are characterised as dirty area having hazardous and unhygienic and injurious living conditions with inadequate housing, lack of essential amenities, congestion and poor sanitation. Blighted areas tend to express more or less similar conditions. They also represent inferior standard of living with poor sanitation and wretched housing conditions. The slums and blighted areas are found in almost all the towns and in big cities. They are as a result of a number of characteristics all pointing towards inadequate or sub-standard living conditions and unsatisfactory way of life. The slum is more than an economic condition of the area. It is a social phenomenon in which attitudes, ideas and practices play an important role.

There are, however, no slums or blighted areas in Neyveli town. In fact none of the areas of the town has been declared as slums or blighted areas by the district or local authorities. The town is well planned and has better sanitary arrangements in comparison with other towns of the district. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation with the help of its health wing keeps the town clean. There is a network of sewer lines spread over the blocks of the town to drain the waste water. Besides, there is a topographical advantage to the town, which also prevents stagnation of water anywhere in the town. However, in spite of good sanitary arrangements and better health facilities, the town has certain areas, where people of low economic strata reside in clusters, lacking adequate facilities of water, electricity and open space. Though the conditions prevailing in these areas are not like those of slum or blighted areas, still they can be described to be sub-standard when compared with other parts of the town. These sub-standard areas have been found in Mandarakuppam, Gangaikondan colony and Thandavankuppam in Neyveli town. These areas are the oldest in the town and people belonging to low economic strata reside in these areas, in rather old type of houses, built in an unplanned manner, made up of palm leaves, wood and mud. As the people of these localities belong to economically weaker section, they are not in a position to improve their living conditions without outside help.

The residents of these areas are predominantly manual labourers. They are mostly the natives of the town or drawn from the rural areas of the adjacent places in the district. They do not pay much importance to personal hygiene. These areas are connected with narrow streets. The housing condition is not good. There is much congestion. Mud, burnt bricks, wood and palm leaves are the materials used in the construction of these houses. The following table furnishes the distribution of sample houses studied in these areas by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof, doors and windows.

TABLE X.1

Distribution of sample houses studied by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof, doors and windows

Areas	No. of houses	Predominant materials used for floor		Predominant materials used for wall		Predominant materials used for roof			Predominant materials used for doors and windows	
		Mud	Cement	Mud	Burnt bricks	Thatched (Palm leaves)	Tile	Asbestos	Wood	Zinc
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mandarakuppam	15	7	8	10	5	12	3	..	13	2
Gangaikondan colony	12	6	6	8	4	10	1	1	11	1
Thandavankuppam	14	8	6	13	1	14	..	..	13	1
Total	41	21	20	31	10	36	4	1	37	4

17—19 RGI/ND/90

It may be seen from the above table that in most of the houses in these areas, the predominant materials used for floor, wall, roof and doors and windows are mud, mud and burnt bricks, palm leaves and wood respectively. Most of the dwellers living here have no separate kitchen or bathroom, while a few of them have no latrines even and they either share with other households or use public latrines, as may be seen from the following table.

TABLE X.2

Availability of kitchen, bathroom, latrine and electricity in the sample households

Areas	No. of house-holds	No. of houses with the facility of							
		kitchen		bathroom		latrine		electricity	
		A	NA	A	NA	A	NA	A	NA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mandarakuppam	15	11	4	11	4	2	13	10	5
Gangaikondan colony	12	10	2	8	4	4	8	5	7
Thandavankuppam	14	11	3	6	8	..	14	8	6
Total	41	32	9	25	16	6	35	23	18

Foot Note 'A' denotes 'Available'.
'NA' denotes 'Not Available'.

It may be seen from the above table that 13 households in Mandarakuppam, 8 in Gangaikondan colony and all the 14 households in Thandavankuppam have no latrine facility, while 5 households in Mandarakuppam, 7 in Gangaikondan colony and 6 in Thandavankuppam have no electricity too.

All these areas are rather congested. In the absence of proper drainage facilities, water stagnates in these areas during rainy season. The living standard of the people of these areas is very low. These areas appear to be rather unhygienic and unhealthy, as the sanitation work provided by the township committee is inadequate, presenting a look similar to that of a slum area. Though these areas are backward and somewhat akin to the slums and blighted areas, they do not pose serious problems regarding crime and deviant behaviour, which are considered to be characteristics of the slums and blighted areas.

The residents of these areas are predominantly manual labourers. They are mostly the natives of the town or drawn from the rural areas of the adjacent places in the district. They do not pay much importance to personal hygiene. These areas are connected with narrow streets.

CHAPTER XI

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

It is quite natural that the political life of an industrial town will be dominated by various trade unions which are in fact the labour wings of various national and regional political parties. The trade unions exist with the patronage and leadership of the political parties to which these are attached. Neyveli, which is an out-and-out industrial town is no exception and the trade union movement is very strong in Neyveli town and there are several trade unions functioning here. The increased social and political awareness among the industrial labourers is mainly due to the functioning of these trade unions. The trade unions have been able to obtain many benefits for the labourers.

The Neyveli Lignite Corporation has in its rolls nearly 22,000 employees. The employees/workers have associations/unions affiliated to the All India Trade Unions. These trade unions in turn have the patronage of political parties and have gained better bargaining strength while negotiating with the management. Five major trade unions have been in existence in Neyveli for over a decade, forming themselves as joint council of trade unions, representing the employees/workers having different political faiths. On day-to-day matters and on major policy matters, this joint council of trade unions deals with the management, negotiates and arrives at settlements on all disputes and also enter into wage agreements etc., thus bringing about a cordial climate of industrial relations within the industrial complex.

The joint council comprises of the following five major trade unions:

1. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Workers Progressive Union (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—D.M.K.)
2. Anna Workers And Staff Union (All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—A.I.A.D.M.K.)
3. Neyveli National Workers Union (Congress-I)
4. Neyveli National Trade Union (Janata)
5. NLC Employees Union (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—D.M.K.)

The following table furnishes the details of the major trade unions functioning in NLC:

TABLE XI.1

Trade unions and their organisations and operational aspects

Name	Industry to which related	Factory to which related	Category of workers to which related	When established	Whether affiliated to any all India/ regional organisation	Whether under influence of any political party	Number and categories of office bearers who are not employees of the establishment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N.L.C. Workers Progressive Union	All Industries in N.L.C.	All Factories in N.L.C.	Below the grade of Junior Officers	1963	Yes, Regional organisation, Tamil Nadu	Yes-DMK	All office bearers are employees of the Corpn.
Anna Workers & Staff Union	—Do—	— Do—	— Do —	1971	Yes, Regional organisation, Tamil Nadu	Yes-AIDMK	—Do.
Neyveli National Workers Union	— Do—	—Do —	— Do—	1957	Yes-All India organisation (Indian National Trade Union Congress)	Yes-Congress (I)	— Do.
Neyveli National Trade Union	—Do —	— Do —	—Do —	1977	Yes-Regional Organisation (Tamil Nadu Trade Union Congress)	Yes-Janatha Party	—Do.
NLC Employees Union	—Do	— Do	Only Ministerial staff Organisation	Not available	Yes-Regional Organisation Tamil Nadu	Yes-DMK	— Do.

TABLE XI.1—*Contd.*

Name	Members						
	Number	Whether mainly belong to any caste or community/ operational group other interest group	Basis of membership and subscription	Approximate percentage of workers of the industry who are members of the		Issues and Problems being currently dealt with and method of dealing with the same	History of conciliation, arbitration, gherao, strike, or lock out, if any, in which workers of the industry/factory or plant / operational unit was involved during last three years
				referrent union	other rival union or unions		
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
N.L.C. Workers Progressive Union Anna Workers & Staff Union Neyveli National Workers Union Neyveli National Trade Union N.L.C. Employees Union	Not assessed	Workers/ employees working in the mines and various factories	Workers/ employees should be borne on the rolls of the NLC	Not assessable	Not assessable	a) Revison of Wages: By forming a committee cosisting of representatives of management and joint council of Unions (b) Industrial Relation: by negotiating with unions on important issues periodically	There were no conciliation, arbitration, strike, etc. on common issues/demands during last three years

These trade unions have formed a joint council which is currently dealing with the revision of wages by forming a committee consisting of representatives of the management and the joint council of unions. During the last three years there were no conciliation, arbitration, strike etc.

In addition to the above, there are also units of other All India Unions and unions representing the workers and employees of specific categories in the NLC which are also affiliated to one political party or the other.

They are the following:

1. Centre of India Trade Unions—C.I.T.U.
2. All India Trade Union Congress—A.I.T.U.C.
3. Hindu Mazdoor Sabha Union—H.M.S.U. (NLC United workers and staff union—Old "Makkal Mandram")
4. N.L.C. Security Staff Association
5. N.L.C. Fire Service Association
6. United Staff Union
7. N.L.C. Graduate Engineers Association
8. N.L.C. Engineers Association
9. N.L.C. Foremen's Association
10. N.L.C. SC/ST Welfare Association
11. N.L.C. Drivers Association
12. N.L.C. Hospital Staff Association
13. N.L.C. Officers' Association

It may be mentioned that the NLC Workers Progressive Union (DMK) and Anna Workers and Staff Union (AIADMK) have more followers and thus have an edge over other associations. The associations

other than those mentioned in table XI.1 do have membership, consisting of different categories of workers, but they do not form part of the joint council. However, the management takes care to enlist their co-operation and obtain their views on all major issuses, so as to have better interaction between the management and the workers and to maintain good industrial relations within the complex. This policy of the management has paid rich dividend during the past decade.

The particulars of actual membership position in the various unions in Neyveli are difficult to gather. There are also instances, where a number of workers have membership in more than one union.

Membership is by subscription and the representatives and office bearers are elected on the basis of secret ballot. In general, elections are conducted once in 2 to 3 years. Nevertheless, it can be said that the NLC Workers Progressive Union (DMK) and the Anna Workers and Staff Union (AIADMK) have sizeable number of members, while the other unions have only limited subscribers.

It may also be mentioned that generally political, linguistic, regional and caste considerations contribute to the strength of the different unions. However, on matters of common interest pertaining to workers as a whole, like wage revision, incentives etc. they form themselves as a single group under the joint council for purpose of bargaining.

The following table gives a statistical abstract of the various disputes settled and unsettled.

TABLE XI.2

Statistical Abstract of disputes

Nature of dispute	Number settled during one year (latest available year—1987-88)	Number remaining unsettled during one year (latest available year—1987-88)
1	2	3
1. Securing re-employment	2	2
2. Gratuity cases	11	1
Total	13	3

It may be seen from the above table that the disputes relate mainly to securing reemployment and payment of gratuity to workers. As many as 13 disputes were settled in a single year during 1987-88 and only 3 cases remain unsettled and no disputes on change of date of birth, exgratia payment or recruitment policy were reported.

Political parties

In a town like Neyveli, where the majority of the people are factory workers, the political parties not only look after the social and economic welfare of the local people but also enlighten them about their rights and duties as factory workers and extend helping hand when any attempt to infringe their rights is made by the management.

The following table contains the details of the various political parties presently functioning in Neyveli town and their objectives and activities.

TABLE XI.3

Political parties and their objectives

Sl. No.	Name	Since when functioning in the place	Number of sympathisers as claimed by the party	Number of members enrolled	Whether mainly associated with particular caste or community/ occupation group/interest group	Aims and objectives	Nature of activity as given by the party	Number of seats held by the party in local constituencies of Lok Sabha and Assembly	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	DMK	Since 1958	20,000	5,000	All caste groups	Political & welfare of public	To carry out the decisions of the party high command	..	It is influential among the workers
2	AIADMK (Jayalalitha)	1988	30,000	7,000	—Do—	—Do—	—Do—	1 M.L.A.	

TABLE IX.3 - *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Dravida Kazhagam	1962	250	200	All castes except Brahmins	All caste groups	Political & welfare of public	..	Preaches atheism and opposes brahminism and imposition of Hindi
4.	Congress (I)	1957	10,000	5,000	All caste groups	—Do—	—Do—	1 M.P. 1 M.L.A.	..
5.	Marxist Communist Party	1963	2,000	1,000	All caste groups	—Do—	To carry out the decisions of party high command and politburo	..	..
6.	Communist Party of India	1960	200	50	—Do—	—Do—	—Do—	..	..
7.	Janmorcha	1987	20	20	—Do—	To alleviate the grievances of the public	To carryout the decisions of party high command	..	To support cause of workers and agriculturists
8.	Thamilaga Munnetra Munnani	1988	1,000	1,000	—Do—	Supported AIADMK (Janaki group)	—Do—	..	..
9.	AIADMK (Janaki group)	1988	1,500	..	Political policy	Uplift of Dravidians	To carry out the instructions of their high command	..	..
10.	Janatha	1977	1,000	..	All India political party	To reform the govt. for the benefit of people	—Do—	..	..
11.	"Ambedkar Makkal Iyakkam" (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)	1970	2,600	2,400	SC &ST alone	Community welfare	—Do—	..	One M.P. in the reserved seat
12.	"Vanniar Sangam"	1971	3,000	3,000	Vanniar caste	Community welfare	—Do—	..	..

It may be seen from the above table that as many as twelve political parties are at present functioning in Neyveli, of which the Congress (I) started in 1957, is the oldest with about 5,000 members in it. The political party with largest membership is the AIADMK (J) with 7,000 members. The main objectives and activities of all these political parties except the 'Ambedkar Makkal Iyekkam' and the 'Vanniar Sangam' are to support the cause and welfare of workers and public, by taking part in organised agitations, while the 'Ambedkar Makkal Iyekkam' strives for the welfare of the people belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities and the 'Vanniar Sangam', a party launched by the people belonging to Vanniar community is to strive for achieving the benefit of 20 per cent job reservation in state and central government services exclusively for their community.

These organisations take part directly in the general elections or exert their influence by supporting one party or the other. In the political field, the Congress (I), the DMK and the AIADMK are the dominating forces in Neyveli town, since more than twenty years. The results of the general elections held during 1977, 1980 and 1984 for the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly amply support the above statement. In all the three general elections held to the State Assembly as well as to the Lok Sabha, Neyveli town area as such was not a separate constituency, as it only formed part of a much larger unit. It may still be possible to gain an insight into the political affiliation of the people, as also their voting trend from these results.

Neyveli was under Chidambaram (SC) Parliamentary constituency. The following tables show the voting behaviour and the number of votes polled by the candidates belonging to different political parties, during the Lok Sabha elections held in 1977, 1980 and 1984.

TABLE XI.4

Lok Sabha election results during 1977 and 1980 in Chidambaram (SC) Parliamentary Constituency

1977		1980	
1. Number of Voters	6,63,634	1. Number of Voters	6,94,357
2. Number of polling stations	735	2. Number of polling stations	814
3. Total votes polled	4,59,817 (69.29%)	3. Total votes polled	4,87,049 (70.14%)
4. Total valid votes polled	4,47,578 (97.34%)	4. Total valid votes polled	4,75,735 (97.68%)
5. Rejected votes	12,239 (2.66%)	5. Rejected votes	11,314 (2.32%)

Name of candidates	Party	Votes secured	Name of candidates	Party	Votes secured
1	2	3	1	2	3
1. Murugesan, A.	AIADMK	2,78,406	1. Kulandaivelu Dr. V	DMK	3,02,523
2. Rajangam, N.	DMK	1,69,172	2. Mahalingam, S.	CPM	1,63,798
			3. Duraiswamy, R.N.	IND	5,984
			4. Duraivelavan, D.	IND	3,430

Note : CHIDAMBARAM (SC) Parliamentary Constituency comprises of—
Kurinjipadi*
Bhuvanagiri
Kattumannar Koil (SC)
Chidambaram
Vridhachalam and
Mangalore (SC) Assembly Constituencies.

* Neyveli Town falls under Kurinjipadi assembly constituency.

TABLE IX.5

Lok Sabha election results 1984 Chidambaram (SC) Parliamentary Constituency

1. Number of Voters	7,34,012	1. Date of polling	24-12-1984
2. Number of polling stations	934	2. Date of counting	28-12-1984
3. Total votes polled	5,65,913 (77.10%)	3. Date of result	28-12-1984
4. Total valid votes polled	5,38,893 (95.23%)	4. Name and address of the elected candidates	Dr. P. Vallal Peruman 1, South Street Chidambaram South Arcot District
5. Rejected votes	27,020 (4.77%)		

Name of the District : South Arcot							Postal ballet papers	Total
Number and name of Assembly Segments	Kurinji-padi	Bhuvana-giri	Kattu-mannar Koil (SC)	Chidam-baram	Vriddha-chalam	Mangalore		
Voters	1,24,612	1,22,059	1,09,718	1,14,039	1,26,745	1,36,839		7,34,012
Name of the candidate: Party-wise								
1. Vallalperuman Dr. P. Cong. (I)	55,099	58,966	43,796	50,859	61,455	59,445	272	3,29,892 (61.22%)
2. Kannapiran, S. DMK	35,816	33,019	41,056	35,138	32,907	30,642	423	2,09,001 (38.78%)
3. Total valid votes	90,915	91,985	84,852	85,997	94,362	90,087	695	5,38,983
Total rejected votes	5,250	5,071	2,563	3,987	3,792	6,356	1	27,020
Total votes polled	96,165	97,056	87,415	89,984	98,154	96,443	696	5,65,913
Percentage of polling	(77.17)	(79.52)	(79.67)	(78.91)	(77.44)	(70.48)		(77.10)

It may be seen from the above tables that during the 1977 elections, there was a straight contest between the then AIADMK party and the DMK party, in which Sri A. Murugesan of AIADMK party had won comfortably by securing 2,78,406 votes, as against Sri N Rajangam of DMK with only 1,69,172 votes polled. During the 1980 elections, the DMK party had wrested the seat from the AIADMK party, when its candidate Dr. V. Kulandaivelu had secured 3,02,523 votes, as against his rival Sri G. Mahalingam of C.P.M., who polled 1,63,798 votes. There were also two other independents, who lost their deposits. During the 1984 Lok Sabha elections, the Congress (I) candidate Mr. Vallaiperuman had won the seat from the DMK party, by polling 3,29,892 votes, as against 2,09,001 votes polled by Sri S. Kannapiran of DMK party Neyveli town was part of Kurinjipadi Assembly constituency. The following tables show the voting behaviour and the number of votes polled by each political party during the Assembly elections held in 1977, 1980 and 1984.

TABLE XI.6

Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Election Results 1977 and 1980

Kurinjipadi Assembly Constituency

1977		**1980**	
Voter	1,11,346	Voters	1,16,509
No. of polling stations	110	No. of polling stations	124
Date of Poll	12-6-1977	Date of Poll	31-5-1980

Name of the Candidate	Party	Votes secured	Name of the Candidate	Party	Votes secured
1	2	3	1	2	3
1. Selvaraja M.	DMK	19,523	1. Thangarasu A.	AIADMK	38,349
2. Natarajan S.	CPM	16,997	2. Selvarasu M.	DMK	35,390
3. Radhakrishnan P.	Cong (I)	14,663	3. Elumalai P.	RPI (Republican Party of India)	2,083
4. Balasubramanian P.M.	JANATHA	13,088	4. Dhayalan P.	IND	929
5. Ramaswami S.	IND	1818	5. Palaniapa Nadar K.T.P.	IND	246
6. Dhanagopal K.	IND	1,620	6. Palanivelu R.	IND	118
7. Muthupattusamy	IND	127	7. Muthu Pattusamy	IND	116

TABLE XI.7

Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Election Results 1984

Kurinjipadi Assembly Constituency

Voters	Total number of votes polled & per cent	Total No. of valid votes polled & per cent	Total No. of rejected votes & per cent	Name of the candidate	Party affiliation	No. of valid votes secured	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1,24,62	96,256 (77.24)	90,981 (94.52)	5,275 (5.48)	1. Thangarasu A.	AIADMK	45,400	49.90
				2. Kuppusami C.	DMK	34,434	37.85
				3. Pandarinathan N.	IND	10,908	11.99
				4. Muthupattusamy	IND	239	0.26

It may be seen from the above tables that during 1977 Assembly elections, four political parties viz., the DMK, the CPM, the Cong (I) and the Janata party, besides three other independents had contested and Sri M. Selvaraja of DMK had won the seat by polling 19,523 votes. During the 1980 Assembly elections, the three political parties viz., the AIADMK, DMK and Republican Party of India (RPI) besides four independents had contested and the AIADMK candidate Sri A. Thangarasu had won the constituency by polling 38,349 votes. During the 1984 assembly elections, there was a straight contest between the

AIADMK and DMK parties, besides two other independents and the AIADMK candidate Sri A. Thangarasu had retained his seat by polling 45,400 votes, as against his main DMK rival Sri C. Kuppuswamy, who had polled 34,434 votes.

It may be noted that during the last three general elections in 1977, 1980 and 1984 held for both the Lok Sabha and Assembly either the AIADMK or the DMK had won alternately, except in 1984 for the Lok Sabha, in which the Cong. (I) with AIADMK's support and alliance had won the Lok Sabha seat.

In any organisation or society, it is the enlightened few with public support, economic status and or intellectual supremacy that are counted. They, therefore, represent the elite of the town, who can influence the various decisions affecting the social uplift and economic well-being. Invariably, therefore, it is this group of a limited few, in which by usage and tradition, the authority and power get concentrated. These selected persons enjoy a respectable place among the masses due to various considerations. These considerations may be due to their learning and scholarship or their economic position, or due to the influence flowing from their advanced age and vast experience accumulated by them throughout the life. Like various other places, sociopolitical power and prestige in this town seems to be concentrated in some individuals, who have some how been able to come out with special position for themselves in their respective localities in the town as a whole. With a view to find out, as to how these persons have come to acquire such a prestige and position, certain persons under the study of neighbourhood were approached and the responses as returned by them with regard to their choice of the most respected and influential persons of their localities have been compiled. The following table shows the particulars of the most respected persons in selected blocks of Neyveli town.

TABLE XI.8

Particulars of the most respected persons for the neighbourhood or locality

Name of the neighbourhood	Name of the person	Age	Sex	Religion/Caste	Educational qualification	Occupation and occupational address
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Block 2	Shri M. Sahadevan	45	M	Hindu/Brahmin	Under graduate	Junior Personal Officer, N.L.C.
Block 5	Shri P. Subramanian	52	M	Hindu	B.E.	Member, Trust Board, Astrologer
Block 6	Shri Murugappan	29	M	Hindu/Nattukottai Chettiar	B.E.	Engineer, Mine I, N.L.C.
Block 9	Shri Sivaraman	51	M	Hindu/Padayachi	S.S.L.C.	INTUC President
Block 10	Shri Sakthivel	48	M	Hindu	S.S.L.C.	Worker, Thermal I, N.L.C.
Block 11	Shri D. Narasu Rajan	45	M	Hindu	B.Pharm	Pharmacist
Block 13	Shri T. Kasinathan	51	M	Hindu/Senguntha Mudaliar	Diploma holder	Foreman, NLC, Trade Unionist
Block 18	Smt. Parimala Rangarajan	51	F	Hindu/Brahmin	Graduate	Junior Personal Officer, NLC
Block 19	Shri S. Narayanaswamy	52	M	Hindu/Gounder	B.E.	Deputy Chief Engineer, NLC
Block 21	Shri Paramasivam	52	M	Hindu/Kannadian	..	Contractor, NLC
Block 24	Shri Sudalaimuthu	45	M	Hindu	B.E.	Asst. Executive Engineer, NLC Mine I.
Block 27	Shri Balbir Singh	52	M	Sikh	Graduate	Residential Manager, Garrman India
Block 28	Shri Jothi	30	M	Hindu	S.S.L.C.	Typist, NLC
Block 30	Shri K. Kottilingam	44	M	Hindu	S.S.L.C.	Worker, Mines, NLC
Mandara-kuppam	Shri Gnanasambandam	52	M	Hindu/Pillai	B.E.	Chief Engineer, NLC
Thandavan-kuppam	Shri S. Irudayaraj	30	M	Christian	VIII Std.	Attender, NLC

The table shows that except a single female, all the 15 respected persons in the selected blocks of the town are males. The lone most respected female who belongs to block 18, is a graduate, working as a Junior Personal Officer in the NLC. Of the 16 respected persons, 14 belong to Hindu religion, one is a Christian and the other is a Sikh. It is interesting to note that the educational qualifications attained by these respected persons in the selected neighbourhoods vary widely. They include persons with no educational level as well as persons who had studied upto various stages like Standard VIII, S.S.L.C., diploma and technical and non-technical degree courses.

The table also shows the occupations of all the 16 respected persons in different localities. It is seen that their occupational status also varies from attender to chief engineer. There are also pharmacist, contractor and astrologer among them.

It can be said that educational achievement and occupational and financial status alone are not the determinant factors of one's social status. It is the close association with the general public, understanding of their problems and doing the bit in a spirit of social service for the betterment of the lot of the people which earns a person a position of pride and prestige in the society as is evident from the fact that even ordinary workers and attenders in the NLC find their places among the most respected persons.

An attempt has also been made to find out the most influential persons in the neighbourhood. For this purpose, a table showing the particulars of the most influential persons in the selected blocks of the neighbourhood of Neyveli town is prepared and reproduced below.

TABLE XI.9

Particulars of the most influential persons in the neighbourhood

Name of the neighbourhood	Name of the person	Age	Sex	Religion/caste	Eductional qualification	Occupation and occupational address
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Block 2	Shri R.K. Azhwar	50	Male	Hindu	Graduate	Deputy Finance Controller, NLC
Block 3	Shri S. Krishnamoorthy	54	,,	Hindu/Vanniar	Graduate	Asst. Personal Manager, NLC Convener, Township Welfare Committee.
Block 4	Shri Pakkiriswamy	45	,,	Hindu	Under-graduate	Active member of Cong (I)
Block 6	Smt. Santhi Natarajan	25	Female	Hindu/Brahmin	Graduate	Social Welfare Officer
Block 8	Shri S. Andiswamy	52	Male	Hindu/Thevar	B.E.	Chief Township Administrator
Block 9	Shri S. Sivappillai	52	,,	Hindu/Pillai	Graduate	Asst. Personal Manager, NLC, Convener, Township Welfare Committee
Block 10	Shri Muthukrishnan	52	,,	Hindu/Yadava	S.S.L.C.	President, Workers Progressive Union, DMK affiliation
Block 11	Shri Kanakasabapathy	45	,,	Hindu/Gowda	B.E.	Deputy Superintending Engineer, NLC (Foreign returned)
Block 16	Shri S. Thiagarajan	47	,,	Hindu/Mudaliar	Graduate	Special Officer to Chairman and Managing Director.
Block 17	Shri M.S. Mani	52	,,	Hindu/Reddiar	Graduate	Employees Union General Secretary.
Block 17	Shri M.A. Kamal	53	,,	Hindu	M.A.	Asst. Township Administrator
Block 25	Shri H.S. Thakkar	54	,,	Hindu	B.E.	Deputy General Manager, NLC
Block 25	Shri Nagalingam	50	,,	Hindu/Nadar	S.S.L.C.	D.M.K. Township Secretary
Block 25	Shri M Balasubramanian	45	,,	Hindu/Pillai	Graduate	Junior Personal Officer, General Hospital
Block 30	Shri S. umaraswamy	42	,,	Hindu	S.S.L.C.	Worker--Mines, NLC Social worker.

From the table, it is observed that all the 15 most influential persons in the town are Hindus belonging to different communities. The educational level of the influential persons vary. There are matriculates, under graduates, graduates, post graduates and engineering graduates. The age of these influential persons ranges between 42 to 54 with the exception of a single female who is 25 years old. The only female influential person in Block 6 is a graduate and she is the social welfare officer in the NLC. Majority of these influential persons (10) occupy high official position. Among the rest 2 are politicians, 2 are office bearers of trade unions and 1 is a social worker.

A person is most respected and held in high esteem by virtue of his good qualities and service to the society. In the present day society, an influential person is considered as one, who casts influence over the people by virtue of his social status, economic position or his political influence due to his active participation in political parties and other organisations

The following table furnishes the names and details of the most respected persons in the entire town considering it as a single unit.

TABLE XI.10

Particulars of the most respected persons in the town

Name of the neighbourhood	Name of the person	Age	Sex	Religion/Caste	Educational qualification	Occupation and occupational address
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Block 4	Shri Kaliaperumal	50	Male	Hindu/Vanniar	M.Com.	Technician Grade-I, NLC
Block 5	Shri P. Ravichandran	31	,,	Hindu	B.E.	Engineer, Thermal II, NLC
Block 7	Shri A. Prahaladhan	53	,,	Hindu/Brahmin	B.E.	Chief Material Controller, NLC
Block 8	Shri P.V. Bhoopathy	44	,,	Hindu/Chettiar	B.E.	Deputy General Manager, (Mines I) NLC
Block 11	Shri A. Natarajan	50	,,	Hindu/Pillai	M.A. (Tamil) M.O.L.	Asst. Manager (Public) NLC
Block 13	Dr. Murugesan	35	,,	Hindu/Senguntha Mudaliar	M.B.B.S.	Doctor, General Hospital, NLC
Block 16	Shri M. Shenbaganathan	52	,,	Hindu/Pillai	B.E.	Chief Engineer, Warden Township Welfare Committee, NLC
Block 19	Shri K. Balakrishnan Nair	50	,,	Hindu/Nair	S.S.L.C.	Worker, NLC
Block 20	Shri K. Ramadoss	47	,,	Hindu	S.S.L.C.	Building Inspector, NLC
Block 21	Shri Ramachandran	50	,,	Hindu/Kannadiar	..	Contractor, NLC
Block 24	Shri P.K. Sahadevan	50	,,	Hindu	B.E.	Chief Engineer, NLC, Mines I
Block 27	Shri Sivanandhan	41	,,	Hindu	..	Driver, NLC
Block 29	Shri Gunasekhar	32	M	Hindu	B.E.	Engineer, NLC, Grade II
Mandarakuppam	Shri Saranagapani	45	M	Hindu/Naidu	S.S.L.C.	Security Inspector, NLC
Thandavankuppam	Shri R.S. Pandian	32	M	Hindu	S.S.L.C.	Stenographer, NLC

The table shows that all the 15 most respected persons in the town are males, ranging from 31 to 53 years of age and belong to different communities of Hindu religion. Wide variations in the attainment of their education may also be seen, ranging from SSLC to post graduate degree and professional degree. Even there are a couple of persons without any educational qualification. It may also be noted that these most respected persons are engaged in a large variety of occupations in the NLC such as driver, casual labourer, building inspector, stenographer, chief engineer, doctor etc.

CHAPTER XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

Cultural and recreational centres

Recreation is a part of life style of the human society from time immemorial and is as necessary to man as food and drink. Even as far back as stone age, we have discovered traces of recreation clubs with which soldiers and men of martial disposition contended in tournaments whenever there was no chances of a serious fight to engage them agreeably. It has been scientifically proved and accepted that recreational activities during leisure time rejuvenate ones mind and body. The leisure time available to an individual varies according to sex, age, economic activity, personal inclination and domestic circumstances. Also the concept of recreation differs from individual to individual considerably. In the modern style of living recreation in leisure time plays an important role. It takes care of the much needed national integration, developing sense of discipline, tolerance and responsibility.

Neyveli, a well planned town formed in the recent past provides ample scope and facilities for recreational activities for both sexes of all ages. The employees and workmen of one of the biggest integrated projects of India, hailing from different parts of the country, and the management of the NLC as the administrator of the town are all well aware of the dire need for cultural harmony and exchange of cultural activities. Even though the employees of different ethnic groups have formed separate sanghs, samithies and dramatic groups, the programmes are mostly conducted in a common stage and participated by all sections of the town's population.

All types of modern recreational facilities, like parks, playgrounds, stadia, clubs, townhall, cinema theatres, libraries, reading rooms, radio, television, religious places of worship etc. etc. are available to suit the tastes of all types of people of Neyveli. Thanks to the farsightedness of the planners of the town, ultimately the NLC. One of the giants among the public enterprises understood it pretty well that more than the machine it was the man behind the machine that was more important and hence he should have healthy physique, sound mind, alert and vigil to obtain the desired result from him. Leisure and recreational activities provide such an opportunity. Some of the important recreational facilities available in the town are given in the following paragraphs.

Parks

A number of well maintained beautiful parks adorn the town. Important among them are Nehru Centenary Park, Amaravathi Park, Thiruvalluvar Park, and the Zoological Park in various parts of the town. These parks garland the NLC complex giving nature a face lift. The moment a mining patch is exhausted of lignite, operations start to turn it into a green area. The pleasantness in spending the evening hours in the midst of ornamental plants and flower bedecked plants in the parks of Neyveli town can only be experienced and cannot be explained.

Recently children's parks with all facilities for the recreation of small children have also been provided in most of the residential blocks and in Thandavankuppam.

Playgrounds

The vacant plots available in various blocks are being utilised by the residents as playgrounds for children as well as the grown ups. The town's residents playing volley ball, badminton, basket ball, cricket etc. in these open grounds converted playgrounds is a regular sight one could see. Notable among the public playgrounds are Thiru-vi-ka-thidal in block 13 and the open play ground near Krishna temple in block 10. Besides these all the schools in the town have their own separate playgrounds. The residents of Neyveli are also very much interested in indoor games like chess, table tennis, bridge etc. It is worthmentioning that Neyveli has the pride in presenting a few sports starts of national and international repute. NLC is having a sports control board. The special officer to the Chairman-cum-Managing Director is also functioning as the general secretary of the sports control board and this itself is sufficient proof for the importance the NLC has given for sports activities. The national days viz., Gandhi Jayanthi, Republic day, Childrens' day, Teachers' day etc. are celebrated in Neyveli by conducting cultural and sports events, thus providing opportunities for the budding sports stars from Neyveli schools to exhibit their talents. The result is that at present there are a number of state level junior champions in Neyveli in various athletics, acquatic and games fields. Their names and photos are promienently published in the house journals of NLC.

Stadia

Apart from the numerous playgrounds, there is a big stadium which stands as a pride of the town. The Bharathi stadium in block 10 is aptly named after the

great patriotic poet of Tamil Nadu, whose main stress was national integration. This stadium was constructed at a cost of more than one crore rupees then, with a capacity to accommodate 30,000 spectators at a time. Proposals are there to convert this stadium to suit to international standards. This stadium has been recently illuminated very elegantly. there is also a smaller stadium in block 3 known as Thiru-vi-ka-thidal. Plans are afoot to construct an indoor stadium also in the town.

The table given below illustrates how best the stadium and various playgrounds in the town were used to conduct various major sports events during 85-86. Conducting of such sports events are a regular affair in Neyveli. A well laid swimming pool, a rare facility in small towns, is also available in block 17 for the exclusive use of the employees and the members of their family. An acquatic club is formed for the benefit of the young swimmers who are fully exploiting this facility.

TABLE XII.1

Details of sports events conducted during 1985-'86

Sl.No.	Sports events	Venue	Dates	Organisers	Main participants
1.	Police Public tournament	Bharathi stadium	June 1985	NLC Sports Central Board	Employees and police personnels
2.	All India public sector chess tournament	Park club	17th Nov. to 21st Nov. '85	—Do.—	Employees (Men)
3.	Bridge Festival	Park club	Nov. '85	—Do.—	Employees (Men)
4.	All India public sector hockey tournament	Security grounds	3-12-85 to 8-12-85	—Do.—	Employees (Men)
5.	Basketball exhibition tournament between Russia & Tamil Nadu State team	Town club grounds	March '86	—Do.—	Russian team & Tamil Nadu State team
6.	VI Champian Club football tournament	Bharathi stadium	14-4-86 to 4-5-86	—Do.—	Employees (Men)
7.	All India NLC cup basket ball tournament	Townclub grounds	4-5-86 to 8-5-86	—Do.—	Employees (Men)
8.	37th Jr. National basketball tournament	Basketball stadium	2-6-86 to 8-6-86	—Do.—	Tamil Nadu team Men & Women (Jr.)
9.	First NLC Cup Invitation Swimming Competition	Swimming pool Block 17	9-8-86 to 10-9-86	—Do.—	Employees (Men & Women)
10.	Kabadi Tournament	Bharathi stadium	2-10-86 to 5-10-86	—Do.	Employees (Men)

Note: All these sports events were financed by the NLC.

Town hall

Indira Gandhi Kalai Arangam in block 24 is the town hall-cum-main auditorium where important cultural functions are held. The auditorium has both outdoor and indoor facilities for conducting cultural programmes. Various ethnic associations, cultural and sangeetha sabhas etc. are making use of this town hall (auditorium) for staging dramas, conducting cultural meetings etc. Dramas in different languages are staged in the auditorium by different groups during the days of national importance like Independence day, Republic day, Gandhi Jayanthi day and also during the local festivals like Tamil new year day, Tiruvalluvar day, Yugadhi, Onam, Ramzan, Christmas etc. In the year 1986 alone some 22 Tamil dramas, 2 Telugu dramas, 2 Malayalam dramas and 2 Kannada dramas, all of social type, were staged in the Indira Gandhi Kalai Arangam. Each of these cultural programmes draws an average crowd of 1000-2000 persons of the town.

Apart from the Kalai Arangam, the NLC training complex and the Neyveli Sangeetha Sabha and almost all the high schools are having their own auditorium to conduct seminars and cultural shows.

Clubs

Three major clubs viz., Neyveli Ladies Club in block 25, Town Club in block 17 and Park Club in block 25 are functioning in the town for more than twenty five years now. They are doing yeoman's social service to the poor and the needy. The main activities of these clubs include providing magazines and periodicals arranging indoor and outdoor games, screening popular films once in a week, arranging picnic to places of historical importance and other similar recreational activities. Apart from the several social and cultural activities, the ladies club in particular, takes active part in the welfare of the handicapped and destitutes. More detailed particulars of these clubs as obtained from the Senior Sports Officer of NLC Sports Control Board are furnished in the table given below.

TABLE XII.2

Particulars about important voluntary organisations including clubs

Name	Location	When established	Number of employees	Number of members	Basis of membership	Aims and objectives	Nature of activity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town club	Block 17	1962	3	400 (appx.)	Should be employee of NLC/or employee of quasi Govt. organisation	Provide recreational activities for the NLC employees	Sports, outdoor and indoor games tetevision & radio
Park club	Block 25	1962	7 (full-time) 3 (part-time)	540	Residents of Neyveli	To provide recreational facilities	Indoor games, cut door games 16 mm film shows
Ladies club	Block 26	1956	2	N.A.	Only ladies	1. Social welfare 2. Stitching centre 3. Recreation	Group activities

TABLE XII·2—*contd.*

	Quantitative Index of various types of activities (e.g. number of schools started)	Working hours for various	If there is an attached library	
			Type of book other journals by categories	Approximate number
1	9	10	11	12
Town club	..	16.40 to 21.30 hours on week days and 9.30 to 13.00 & 15.00 to 21.30 hours on Saturdays and Sundays	Reading room attached dailies and periodicals only	Dailies 6 periodicals 11
Park club	..	Weekdays : 17.00 to 21.00 hours Holidays : 16.00 to 21.00 hours	Only reading room (provided with newspapers & magazines)	..
Ladies club	1. Jawahar Higher Secondary school 2. Health promotion centre 3. Typewriting Instt. 4. Physically handicapped society	Games 16.00 to 18.00 hours demonstration Video picture 17.00 to 19.00 hours	Magazines in different languages	150

TABLE XII·2—*contd.*

	Average number of readers per day	Rate of subscription or/and other payment of various services	Finance by main sources	Expenditure by main items	If affiliated to any social, political and cultural, religious or other types of organisations particulars of the same
1	13	14	15	16	17
Town club	About 50	Rs. 4.00 per month per member	The club is managed by the NLC. The office bearers are nominated by NLC management. The building and all assets belong to the NLC.	Running expenses for magazines, power supply, club boys salary etc. are met from subscriptions.	Affiliated to district sports organisation in certain games
Park club	About 50 persons	First week of every month	Members subsn.	1. Sports activities 2. Entertainment	
Ladies club	Weekly twice the library will be opened from 5 PM to 6 PM	Rs. 3/- per month	NLC finances occasionally and members subscription	Entertainments & annual family drives	No

Library

The NLC is running an excellent library in block 18, which has been located in the heart of the town to cater to the needs of all the residents. As on March 1987, there were 7,300 adults and 2,075 children as members of the library. No subscription is collected from any member. However, the membership is classified into four classes as A, B, C and D and a caution deposit is collected from them which will be returned at the time of withdrawal of their membership.

The classification of membership, their caution deposit and the facility they could avail of are detailed in the table given below:

TABLE XII.3

Membership details in the library

Class of member	Caution deposit Rs.	Facility
1	2	3
A	20	3 tickets. The member can borrow three books of any language at a time
B	15	2 tickets. The member can borrow two books of any language at a time
C	5	2 tickets. The member is entitled borrow two books other than in English language at a time
D (Children)	5	1 ticket. The member can borrow only one book at a time

The library building has been provided by the NLC and is maintained under the charge of a librarian. There are 50,000 books relating to fine arts, biography, fiction, economics, history, politics, poetry, mysticism, adventures etc. Books in four major south Indian languages and in Hindi and English are available in the library.

The details of the number of books and journals available in the library as on April '87 in each language as accounted by the librarian are furnished in the table below:

TABLE XII.4

Number of books, journals etc, in the NLC library as on April 1987

Language	Number of books for adults	Number of books for children
1	2	3
Books		
English	20,756	2,286
Tamil	19,012	1,684
Telugu	2,497	..
Malayalam	1,962	..
Kannada	1,388	..
Hindi	592	..
Total	46,207	3,970
Journals		
English	60	10
Tamil	16	6
Telugu	2	..
Malayalam	2	..
Kannada	2	..
Hindi	2	..
Total	84	16

Leading national and some international newspapers, magazines, periodicals etc. are purchased by the library for the benefit of the NLC employees and the residents of the town. Apart from the above, reading rooms are located in some of the residential areas like blocks 5, 6, 8, 25, 26, 27 etc. Some leading English and Tamil dailies are kept in these reading rooms.

Neyveli library can boast itself to be equal in standards to any similar libraries in big towns and cities. Apart from the leading newspapers and periodicals published in the country, some foreign periodicals are also subscribed by the library. A list of such periodicals and magazines are furnished below which will help the reader to gauge the standard maintained by the library.

List of periodicals subscribed Inland—English

1. Astrological magazine,
2. Aside
3. Bhavans Journal
4. Caravan
5. Carrier's Digest
6. Competition Success Review
7. Detective Digest
8. Economic and Political Weekly
9. Eve's Weekly
10. Employment News
11. Future
12. Illustrated Weekly of India
13. Imprint
14. India Today
15. Indian Management
16. Junior Science Digest
17. Loka Udyog
18. Mirror
19. Onlooker
20. Probe

21. Readers Digest
22. Science Master
23. Science Reporter
24. Science Today
25. Seminar
26. Social Welfare
27. Sports World
28. Sports Star
29. Sports Week
30. Sunday
31. Suriya
32. Vivekananda Kendra Patrika
33. Yuva Bharathi

Tamil

34. Anudha Surabi
35. Deepam
36. Kalaimagal
37. Mangai
38. Tamil Arasu
39. Gnana Bhoomi
40. Courier
41. Kalaikathir
42. Manjari
43. Nalvazhi
44. Masajothidam
45. Mangaiyarmalar

Kannada

46. Prajamatha
47. Kasthuri

Malayalam

48. Malayala Manorama
49. Mathru Bhoomi

Hindi

50. Raviwar
51. Dharmayug

Telugu

52. Andhra Patrika
53. Andhra Prabha

Foreign

54. Life
55. News Week
56. Science Digest
57. Sputnik Digest
58. Women and Home
59. National Geographic
60. Popular Science
61. Science 83
62. Time

The NLC is publishing the following house journals also for the benefit of its employees.

(i) Minmalar, a Tamil monthly 16,000

(ii) Brown coal, an English monthly 5,500 copies

NLC has started operating a mobile library, a novel scheme, for the benefit of the large number of its employees. A new 'F' class membership exclusively for this purpose on a caution deposit of Rs. 10/- has been introduced which is not valid for the main library. These members can borrow two books in any language at a time. The luxurious library coach goes round the town and halts for two hours in each pre-determined spots for this purpose.

During our field study we have interviewed a number of households belonging to different cross sections of the population of the town and enquired about their leisure time activity. Most of those interviewed, irrespective of their age, have reported that their leisure time engagement is not confined to one but a combination of activities. The low income group among them have ventured in growing kitchen gardens, rearing of milch animals etc. to increase their income marginally. Listening to radio, viewing of T.V., reading periodicals, going to movies and sabhas and also devoting to social services are the common leisure time activities among the majority of the town's population. They could very well afford to such things since they are in receipt of good income from their employer, the NLC.

Neyveli health promotion and Social Welfare Society

It is a voluntary organisation which has been aptly described as 'Paradise for the poor handicapped'. The powerful innerdrive and motivation among the members of Neyveli ladies club crystallised into the establishment of Neyveli Health Promotion and Social Welfare Society (NHP & SWS). Drawing inspiration from the declaration of 1981 as the International year of the disabled by the U.N.O. the above society was established in 1982 with the main objective of observing every year as the year of the handicapped.

The moral strength behind the social welfare activities is the dynamic Chairman-cum-Managing Director of NLC, Shri M. P. Narayanan, who takes personal interst in the continuous growth of this social welfare society. His involvemeint as the chief patron of this society itself indicates the affection and commitment he has for the handicapped in and around Neyveli. Dr. K. Soundara Pandian, General Superintendent Medical Services, NLC, a dedicated surgeon by profession, rightly occupies the post of the president of the society and renders services to the handicapped. Dr. G. Jayaraj, Industrial Medical Officer, NLC. is the honorary general secretary and is the real captain in the NHP & SWS.

For the handicapped, widows, destitudes and distressed, this society is an asylum. The society works in close association with the NLC, District Social Welfare Board and other voluntary organisations in extending services ranging from prevention and detection of disabilities, re-constructive surgery, fitting calipers and artificial limbs, vocational training, immunisation programme, health education, distribution of clean and unadulterated food provisions etc., thus covering a wide spectrum of services. This society in collaboration with Bhagvan Shri Sathya Sai Samithy organises polio re-constructive surgery at the general hospital, in which multiphasic screening is done and surgical treatment is given wherever necessary. This society is assisting disabled persons by donating hearing aids, motorised wheel chairs, calipers etc. The NHP & SWS is running two rehabilitation centres for the handicapped and destitudes, one at Thandavankuppam and another in the town. In the rehabilitation centre at Thandavankuppam, book binding, soap manufacturing, etc. are carried out. In the town centre grains, pulses, cereals and condiments are purchased in wholesale and cleaned, powdered and sold in packets. Thus the society is continuing its laudable work in ameliorating the ambitions of the handicapped in and around Neyveli. During 1984 His Excellency the Vice President of India opened the Artificial Limb Workshop manufacturing calipers and artificial legs, put up by the society. From these, one honestly gets the feeling that the service rendered by the NHP & SWS for the handicapped, widows and destitudes is a penance and not a pastime.

As the activities of the society keep developing, members also assume greater responsibility. These challenging tasks are being carried out by the ladies club members and officers and staff of NLC, who are the active voluntary members of this society.

Sneha Opportunity School

Sneha Opportunity School, a voluntary social welfare organisation for mentally retarded children, is a silver jubilee venture of the Neyveli Ladies Club. With the NLC management's support and encouragement this programme was launched in early 1987. The NLC has donated one lakh rupees and gifted a bus for this noble cause. In this town, there are more than one hundred mentally retarded children. "Today 'Sneha' is the only school of its kind in the entire South Arcot district, where it is estimated that approximately 9,000 children are mentally retarded, of which 3,000 fall in the category of mild and moderately retarded, who can be trained with special efforts and interwoven into the fabric of our society."[1]

Sneha Opportunity School currently has twenty children of different age groups and their parents are all corporation employees. The curriculum includes academic skills, yoga, physiotherapy, music, games, self-help skills, gardening, eye-hand co-ordination activities, developing communicative skills etc. The children are under constant supervision of teachers with the help of teaching aids. Medical check-ups are part of the programme. The parents are advised on training at home and to accept and cope with the reality that faces them.

Places of worship

Temples managed by a committee nominated by NLC

1.	Sivasubramaniaswamy temple	Villudayanpattu
2.	Ayyanar temple	Villudayanpattu
3.	Vishnu temple	Block 28
4.	Mariamman temple	Block 28
5.	Murugan temple	Block 28

Temples managed by elected representatives of workers and employees of NLC

6.	Murugan temple	Block 3
7.	Puthumariamman temple	Block 3
8.	Ayyappan temple	Block 3
9.	Veeran temple	Opposite to CTO
10.	Murugan temple	Block 6
11.	Mariamman temple	General Hospital
12.	Kaliamman temple	Block 8
13.	Aadiparasakthi temple	Block 9
14.	Krisnnan temple	Block 10
15.	Vinayagar temple	Block 11
16.	Vinayagar temple	Mines I
17.	Muniyan temple	Mines II
18.	Bhuvaneswari temple	Mines II
19.	Jayadurga temple	Mines II
20.	Vinayagar temple	Thermal Power Station II
21.	Aapathu Vinayagar temple	Opp. Fertiliser Plant
22.	Murugan temple	Block 12
23.	Murugan temple	Block 16
24.	Vinayagar temple	Block 18
25.	Veera Anjaneya temple	Block 18
26.	Mariamman temple	Block 20
27.	Mariamman temple	Block 29
28.	Vinayagar temple	Block 30
29.	Mariamman temple	Block 30
30.	Murugan temple	Thandavankuppam
31.	Mariamman temple	Thandavankuppam
32.	Vinayagar temple	Mandarakuppam

1. A report titled 'A model mining organisation for occupational health services, social welfare and housing by Dr. G. Jayaraj Industrial Medical Officer of NLC submitted to ILO, Coal Mines Committee, Twelfth session, Geneva, 1988-Page 205.

Churches managed by representatives of workers and employees of NLC

1.	Assembly of God	Block 5
2.	Church of South India	Block 9
3.	Orthodox Cyrian Church	Block 12
4.	India Pentacostal Mission	Block 13
5.	Ceylon Pentacostal Church	Block 19
6.	Church of South India	Block 19
7.	R.C. Church	Block 20
8.	Catholic Church	Block 24
9.	Church of South India	Thandavankuppam
10.	Catholic Church	Thandavankuppam
11.	Arcot Lutheran Church	Mandarakuppam
12.	Catholic Church (Railway feeder Road)	Mandarakuppam

Mosques managed by representatives of workers and employees of NLC

1.	Mosque	Block 12
2.	Mosque	Block 18

All the above mentioned places of worship are well maintained and patronised by the respective religious communities. Mutual respect, tolerance and religious harmony are the watchwords of the people of different religions in Neyveli. Of all the temples, Sivasubramaniaswamy temple in Villudayanpattu is the oldest and the most important one. This temple and four other temples were acquired under the land acquisition act on behalf of Neyveli Lignite Corporation and are being maintained by the Corporation. The temple is said to be built some 700 years ago by Pallava kings whose descendants, now called the "Village Samuttiar" get precedence in temple honours. The special feature of the temple is that Lord Subramaniya who generally appears with 'Vel' (spear) has a bow and arrow here. The main deity with his consorts 'Valli' and 'Deivanai' on either side is stated to be carved out of a single stone. This ancient temple was renovated by the NLC and 'Kumbabhishekam' was performed in 1966. The temple attracts large concourse of devotees from far and near during the 'Panguni Uthiram' festival in March-April. More than a lakh of devotees congregate here during this particular festival. Festivals like 'Kirthigai', 'Thaipoosam' etc. are also celebrated here. In other temples also festivals like 'Chithra Pournami' (April-May), 'Vaikunta ekadasi' (December-January), 'Vinayaga Chathurthi' (September), 'Vaikasi visagam' (May-June), 'Adi sedal' (August) etc. are celebrated. Of late Independence day and Gandhi Jayanthi are also celebrated in temples by organising 'Samapandi bhojanam' (community feeding) where people of different strata mingle together and take food from a common place without any consideration of caste and creed.

The Neyveli Muslim Jamaath (Jamia Masjid) was organised in the year 1957 and recognised by the NLC in 1966 and they constructed a mosque at a site allotted by the NLC in block 12. The affairs of the NMJ are managed by an elected committee consisting of 9 office bearers including the president, 25 executive committee members, 35 advisory committee members and 20 block representatives. Running of of Arabic madrassas, celebrating religious festivals like ramzan, bakrid, muharram etc. are carried out under the auspices of NMJ.

Among the churches, it is believed that the Catholic church in block 24 is the oldest, being established in the year 1680 in a thatched shed which was subsequently developed into a pucca building measuring 120′×50′ with a dome over the sanctorum and facade facing south with two towers. The management and other affairs of this and other Catholic churches are controlled by the South Arcot Diocesan Corporation whose Director General is the Archbishop of Pondicherry-Cuddalore. The church and parish house belong to NLC All the major feasts celebrated by the Catholic Churches all over the world are celebrated here also. The Arcot Lutheran church is patronised by about 450 families of the area. One primary school and a middle school are run by this church.

Apart from the numerous places of worship as detailed in the foregoing paragraphs, the religious minded and pious people of Neyveli have established a dozen registered religious associations. These associations are managed by elected representatives, a lost of which is furnished below indicating their locations.

1.	Manidweepam	Block 2
2.	Sathya Sai Samithi	Block 6
3.	Sathya Sai Seva Mandali	Block 6
4.	Raghavendra Brindavan	Block 9
5.	Vaidheeha Samajam	Block 13
6.	Thapovanam	Block 17
7.	Sathya Sai Seva Mandali	Block 19
8.	Arulneri Sangham	Block 24
9.	Sanmargha Sangham	Block 25
10.	Gokulam	Block 26
11.	Srimad Andavan Ashram	Block 27
12.	Padmalayam	Mandarakuppam

Prominent religious personalities like Jagathguru Sri Sankaracharya of Kanchi Kamakoti peetam, Jagathguru Sri Sankaracharya of Sringeri Sri Saradhapeetam, Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba, Sri Chinmayananda, Srimad Andavan Swamigal, Jeer of Vanamamalai mutt, Thirumuruga Kripananda Wariar, Melmaruvathur Bangaru Adigalar and Mylai Mamunivar Thangal Swamigal were invited to Neyveli and their religious discourses were arranged under the auspices of various religious associations. On auspicious days kirtans, bhajans and poojas are performed and 'annadanam' (distribution of food) to the poor is arranged.

A yoga meditation centre is also functioning actively in Neyveli.

These religious institutions and associations provide ample scope to the people of Neyveli for usefully utilising the leisure time for their betterment. It may now become clear the reason for the cordial and peaceful atmosphere that exists in this exclusive industrial town.

Crime statistics and institutions dealing with criminal and deviant behaviour

Neyveli town having a population of 88,000 has three police stations within the town and one police station in the neighbouring village U. Mangalam to ensure maintenance of law and order. These police stations are under the control of one Deputy Superintendent of Police stationed at Neyveli. The combined strength of the police force in all the police stations is 149 consisting of one D.S.P., two inspectors, nine Sub-Inspectors (including one each for law and order and crime) 12 head constables, 13 grade I constables and 112 constables. The three police stations in Neyveli are the Township Police Station, Thermal Power Police Station, Mandarakuppam (Neyveli-2) Police Station and the fourth one under the same DSP is located at U. Mangalam village in the periphery of the town. The particulars in respect of law and order, crime and deviant behaviour reported in the Neyveli police circle during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the statistics of criminal cases filed in the courts are furnished in the table given below:

TABLE XII.6

Particulars in respect of law and order, crime and deviant behaviour during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 in Neyveli police circle

Name	Jurisdiction	Type and number of criminal cases charged		Number of cases of breach of law and order on communal, political, industrial relations and other grounds	Number of cases of deviant behaviour, (e.g. suicide, alchoholism etc.)	
					type	number
1	2	3		4	5	6
Neyveli Police Circle	Township P.S.	**1981-1982**				
	Mandarakuppam P.S.	House breaking-day	2	92	Suicide by hanging	3
	Thermal Power P.S.	House breaking-night	36		Fire accident	4
	U. Mangalam P.S.	Major theft	203		Poison	5
		Minor theft	4			
		Cattle theft	5			
			250			12
		1982-1983				
		House breaking-day	9	76	Suicide by hanging	5
		House breaking-night	31		Fire accident	8
		Major theft	197		Poison	6
		Minor theft	...			
		Cattle theft	1			
			238			19

The above table reveals that during these years no major cases like murder for gain, decoity or robbery has been reported in the town.

Right from the commencement of the project a security branch has been established which keeps vigil on the estates and properties of NLC. The NLC security force has been provided with modern equipment required for performing their duties. Security units have been stationed at all entry and exit points of the project and all the industrial units of the integrated project. Instances of theft and crimes are first reported to the security branch which refers the cases to the state police for further action. A battalion of homeguards has also been raised from among the citizens of Neyveli. The homeguards help the police whenever their services are required. Recently arrangements have been made for introducing a dog squad for helping security in the detection of crime.

Major incidents of arson and looting have not been reported in Neyveli. Generally, the citizens of Neyveli are peace loving people, living in religious harmony and amity.

CHAPTER XIII

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

The economic activity of Indian towns has been increasing considerably due to planned developmental programmes. A number of factories have been constructed in various towns resulting in the increased industrial and commercial activities. These have necessitated the construction of new houses in the peripheries of the concerned towns and the rapid expansion of bus services into the surrounding country side. It seems reasonable to suppose that such towns' increased activity effects a regional transformation economically, socially and culturally. Thus the towns act as catalysts in introducing changes in surrounding rural areas, perhaps more slowly, but nonetheless inevitably. This is evident from the fact that the inhabitants of the surrounding areas or villages find it imperative to go to the nearby town in search of jobs and other economic activities. A good number of villagers may also ultimately like to settle down in the town. Villagers may like to send their children to the town for higher educaion and to get them trained for various urban jobs. Even for recreation they have to depend upon the nearby town. Linkage and continua means that part of the contiguously surrounding areas which are thus linked economically, socially and culturally with the town as a centre.

South Arcot district has 2,371 villages and 17 towns as per 1981 Census. The number of urban centres per 100 villages comes to 0.72. Neyveli is the largest town in size among the 17 towns of the district having an area of 72.69 sq.km. With a population of 88,000 Neyveli is the second populous town among the 17 towns of South Arcot district, the first being Cuddalore municipality with a population of 1,27,625.

Communication

Neyveli is well connected with other parts of the district and other districts in the state by road. Apart from the state owned transport corporation buses which connect the town with other important places throughout the state, private buses also ply regularly beween Neyveli town and the nearby places. In addition to these the NLC also operates its own fleet of town buses to benefit the people of the town. The town is connected by rail though not adequately. The town has enough post and telegraph and telephone facilities also.

The relation of the town and its surrounding areas is of mutual dependence for certain products and services. So both supply and dispersal can be studied through various links viz. economic, social and cultural links. The economic links include the supply of labour, milk, vegetables, grain etc. The social linkages are education and medical services and under the cultural category cinema, fairs and festivals and other cultural activities may be mentioned.

Special economic, social and cultural relation of Neyveli town with other towns of the region

Cuddalore municipal town, where the taluk and district headquarters are located, is only 30 km. away from Neyveli town and there is frequent bus service between these two towns. People of Neyveli town fully depend on Panruti (10 km.), Vriddhachalam (20 km.), Cuddalore (30 km.), Chidambaram (40 km.) and other areas for their requirements, especially for foodstuffs and other essential items of daily use.

The revenue divisional office at Chidambaram and taluk office at Panruti are at a distance of 40 km. and 10 km. respectively. The employment exchange, district collector's office, munsiff court, etc. are located in Cuddalore. So people from Neyveli town have to visit those places for all matters connected with the offices there. Institutions of higher education especially colleges are not available in Neyveli and so boys and girls from the town have to go to Annamalai Nagar and Vriddhachalam for this purpose. For technical educational facilities, the nearest medical college is available in Pondicherry Union Territory at a distance of 70 km., and engineering, polytechnic and agriculture colleges in Annamalai Nagar (40 km.)

There is a railway station at Mandarakuppam in Neyveli town itself and through this station such important commodities as chillies and tamarind from Chidambaram; urea, potash and di-ammonium phosphate from Cuddalore; red gram and oil from Kallakurichi; yarn for lungies from Thorapadi; cloth and red gram from Tindivanam; Soyabean oil and palm oil from Villupuram and black gram, Bengal gram and red gram from Vriddhachalam are brought in.

The industries located in the town employ many persons who are living outside the town. People from neighbouring villages also come here for purchase of day-to-day requirements. Many excursionists and foreign tourists also visit this town to see the Neyveli thermal station, fertiliser, coal and mining units etc.

Besides, there are mutual visits of persons living in the town and those living outside on religious festivals and social celebrations. On such occasions, people from the town go to other neighbouring places and people from other places do come to this town.

Travel index of the population

The people of the town visit other places-villages, towns, cities etc. to fulfil some sort of social obligations, viz. making courtesy calls on relatives, to observe certain social customs, on account of having some economic activities like supervising lands, buildings and

other properties or on account of business transactions etc. It is seen that the district and sub-divisional headquarters are the often visited places by the town dwellers. They also go to Madras, the capital city, and Cuddalore municipality for business and other purposes. They also go to places of religious importance, native places etc. On the basis of the details collected on the maximum distance travelled by persons belonging to various religions/castes in the sample households their travel indices have been worked out and given in the following table. For determining the travel index, the maximum distances travelled by all persons aged 5 and above are added up and then this total is divided by the number of persons aged 5 and above.

TABLE XIII.1

Travel index of persons, males and females in the surveyed households

Religion/caste	Travel index of (in km.)		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All religions	709.04	782.07	623.46
Hindu			
Asari	309.98	324.26	289.86
Brahmin	1,277.27	1,346.43	1,217.00
Chettiar	402.75	474.76	301.93
Gounder	520.00	520.00	520.00
Kallar	574.71	855.75	200.00
Kannadiar	277.50	280.00	275.00
Konar	297.73	305.00	291.67
Karnigar	316.50	326.00	307.00
Mudaliar	935.43	1,176.11	593.42
Muthuraja	50.00	50.00	50.00
Nadar	967.89	860.00	1,116.25
Naicker	375.00	375.00	375.00
Naidu	724.33	732.61	714.32
Nair	1,480.00	1,480.00	1,480.00
Nayanar	200.00	200.00	200.00
Okkaliga	1,060.00	830.00	1,175.00
Ottar	140.31	138.00	144.17
Pillai	641.57	820.57	462.57
Reddiar	727.78	823.75	651.00
Sevar	385.00	425.00	345.00
Sourashtra	1,400.00	1,450.00	1,350.00
Thevar	392.50	376.92	411.20
Thiyya	550.00	550.00	550.00
Udayar	443.21	521.67	384.38
Vanniar	581.68	626.96	533.68
Scheduled castes			
Adi-dravida	539.94	672.80	395.96
Arunthathiyar	285.00	285.00	285.00
Chakkiliyan	262.67	509.33	16.00
Pallan	719.77	769.37	640.86
Thandan	1,303.50	2,357.00	250.00
Valluvan	397.50	397.50	397.50
Scheduled tribes			
Kattunayakan	345.00	345.00	..
Malayali	290.00	290.00	..
Other religions			
Muslim	443.91	494.63	363.35
Christian	785.59	897.97	632.76
Unspecified	1,358.33	1,930.00	215.00

The travel index of the persons in the sample households of all religions and castes is found to be 709.04 km. for persons, 782.07 km. for males and 623.46 km. for females. The castewise travel index shows that persons of Nair community have travelled the longest distance (1,480 km.), whereas persons from Muthuraja community have travelled the shortest distance (50 km.). The travel indices of Christians and Muslims are found to be 785.59 km. and 443.91 km. respectively.

The travel indices of persons, males and females by occupational category are given in the following table.

TABLE XIII.2

Travel index of persons, males and females by occupational category

Occupation (Description as per NCO 3 digit)		Persons			Travel index		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Civil Engineer	021	6	6	..	2,062	2,062	..
Electrical and Electronic Engineer	022	8	7	1	1,837	1,894	1,440
Mechanical Engineer	023	14	14	..	1,647	1,647	..
Asst. Executive Engineer	024	2	2	..	1,938	1,938	..
Executive Engineer	026	1	1	..	1,880	1,880	..
Junior Plant Manager	029	1	1	..	558	558	..
Technician, Electrical Engineer	032	1	1	..	1,480	1,480	..

TABLE XIII. 2—*contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Technician, Chemical Engineer	034	1	1	..	2,420	2,420	..
Doctor	070	1	1	..	2,420	2,420	..
Pharmacist	076	1	1	..	425	425	..
Assistant-Nurse	084	1	1	..	580	580	..
Anti-Malaria Mustrol	089	2	2	..	1,538	1,538	..
Asst. Scientist	090	1	..	1	1,440	..	1,440
Accountant and Auditor	120	2	2	..	1,310	1,310	..
Asst. Accounts Manager	129	1	1	..	2,395	2,395	..
Teacher—University and Colleges	150	3	1	2	1718	500	828
Higher Secondary and Secondary School Teacher	151	5	1	4	891	2,395	515
Teacher—Middle School	152	2	..	2	400	..	400
Teacher—Pre-Primary	154	1	..	1	280	..	280
Purohit	191	1	1	..	455	455	..
Sub-Registrar	211	1	1	..	1,480	1,480	..
Working Proprietor, Director and Manager, Wholesale Trader	220	1	1	..	1,440	1,440	..
Working Proprietor, Director & Manager Construction	241	1	1	..	200	200	..
Plant Manager	243	1	1	..	2,420	2,420	..
Working Proprietor, Director, Manager and Related Executive—Transport	250	1	1	..	1,863	1,863	..
Working Proprietor, Director, Manager and Related Executive—Other Services	269	1	1	..	896	896	..
Clerical Supervisor, Headclerk, and Section Head (OS)	300	10	10	..	1,125	1,125	..
Ministerial and Office Assistant	302	1	1	..	2,395	2,395	..
Stenographer, Typist, Personal Assistant	320	2	2	..	448	448	..
Typist	321	4	1	3	1,288	3,400	583
Stenographer	329	1	1	..	210	210	..
Bookkeeper and Accounts Clerk	330	6	5	1	1,762	2,011	519
Junior Assistant/Clerk—General	350	6	2	4	1,619	1,000	1,928
Store keeper	351	8	8	..	807	807	..
Time keeper	354	4	4	..	345	345	..
Peon/Attender	358	3	3	..	307	307	.
Post Master, Telegraph Master and Other Supervisor	361	1	1	..	260	260	..
Conductor, Transport	371	1	1	..	85	85	..
Merchant & Shopkeeper Retail Trade	401	1	1	..	365	365	..
Merchant and Shopkeeper Small Business	409	2	2	..	690	690	..
Selling Agent	412	1	1	..	375	375	..
Salesman, Shop Assistant	430	4	4	..	448	448	..
Salesman	439	2	2	..	413	413	..
Money Lender	450	1	1	..	200	200	..
Hotel and Restaurant Keeper	500	1	1	..	375	375	..
Cook	520	2	2	..	1,650	1,650	..
Butler, Bearer and Waiter	521	1	1	..	210	210	..
Domestic Servant	531	3	2	1	220	280	100

TABLE XIII.2 *contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Sweeper	541	4	1	3	311	285	320
Fireman	570	3	3	..	458	458	..
Policeman	571	5	5	..	866	866	..
Chief Security Officer/Home Guard and Security worker	573	5	5	..	1,110	1,110	..
Plantation Labourer	640	2	1	1	50	50	50
Foreman and Supervisor, Mining	710	1	1	..	558	558	..
Miner	711	52	52	..	751	751	..
Crusher, Grinder and Mixer	741	1	1	..	1,440	1,440	..
Operator, Workers (Fertilizer)	749	15	15	..	752	752	..
Tailor and Dress Maker	791	4	4	..	415	415	..
Shoe Maker	801	1	1	..	48	48	..
Carpenter	811	2	2	..	263	263	..
Blacksmith, Hammersmith and Forging Press Operator	831	1	1	..	558	558	..
Machine Tool Operators	835	5	5	..	879	879	..
Supervisor and Foreman, Machinery Fitting	840	2	2	..	548	548	..
Machinery Fitter and Machine Assemble	842	2	2	..	548	548	..
Motor Vehicle Mechanic	843	10	10	..	671	671	..
Mechanical Special Grade	845	3	3	..	630	630	..
Foreman, Electrical Technician	850	6	6	..	1,576	1,576	..
Electrician	851	3	3	..	1,433	1,433	..
Electrical Wireman	855	5	5	..	310	310	..
Electric Lineman and Cable Jointers	857	1	1	..	210	210	..
Plumber and Pipe Fitter	871	3	3	..	1,773	1,773	..
Welder and Flame Cutter	872	6	6	..	973	973	..
Bricklayer, store mason and Tile settler	951	2	2	..	300	300	..
Stationary Engine and related Equipment operator	961	1	1	..	375	375	..
Cycle Operator	973	5	5	..	565	565	..
Motor Vehicle driver	986	15	15	..	1,133	1,133	..
Bus Conductor	989	1	1	..	560	560	..
Labourers—NEC	999	4	4	..	368	368	..

When the occupational status of the people is considered, the travel index is highest (2,420 km.) in the case of technicians, chemical engineers, doctors and plant managers and it is the lowest (85 km. and below) in the case of transport conductors, plantation labourers and shoe makers.

In order to ascertain the nature and extent of rural linkage, information has been gathered about the frequency and purpose of visits to rural areas by members of the sample households of Neyveli town during the year preceding the date of enquiry. Similarly visits to sample households by relatives, friends and economically connected normal residents of rural areas have also been covered. With a view to high light the relationship between rural linkage and some of the important variables, the results of the survey are presented in the following table.

TABLE XIII.3

Distribution of households reporting visits to rural areas by frequency of visits and distance of the place visited

Distance range	Frequency of visits					
	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times or more	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Upto 10 km.	1	3	..	..	1	5
2. 11—20 km.	5	1	..	..	1	7
3. 21—50 km.	12	3	2	1	3	21
4. 51—100 km.	7	2	1	2	5	17
5. 101- 200 km.	19	3	4	..	3	29
6. 201+km.	22	6	2	1	1	32
Total	66	18	9	4	14	111

Visits to rural areas have been reported in 111 out of the 250 households, that is in 44.4 per cent of the sample households.

The intensity of linkage is considerably high in the case of 12.61 per cent (frequency of five times or more), medium in the case of 27.93 per cent (frequency of two to four times) and low in the case of 59.46 per cent (unit frequency) of households. In respect of households with unit frequency and highest frequency, those visiting nearby places are comparatively less in number. If the distance factor is examined, it is seen that 10.81 per cent of households visit places at a distance upto 20 km., 18.92 per cent visit places at the distance range of 21-50 km., 15.32 per cent visit places at the distance range of 51-100 km., 26.13 per cent visit places at the distance range of 101-200 km. and only 28.83 per cent visit places beyond 200 km. It is interesting to note that more households have visited places at the highest distance range.

The following table gives the information about the visit to rural areas by members of the surveyed households classified by locality, distance of places visited and purpose of their visit.

TABLE XIII.4

Visit to rural areas by members classified by locality of the household, distance of places visited and purpose

Block/locality of the household	Total number of households	Number of households whose members visited rural areas	Distance of place visited (in km.)	Purpose of visit		
				Casual visit	Social and religious functions	Business
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	10	2	21—50	2	..	..
3	10	4	11—20	1	..	..
			21—50	1	..	..
			101—200	1	..	..
			201+	1	..	..
4	9	3	21—50	2	..	..
			101—200	1	..	..
5	20	5	Upto 10	1	..	..
			101—200	2	..	..
			201+	2	..	..
6	13	2	Upto 10	1	..	..
			51—100	1	..	..
8	3	2	21—50	1	..	..
			201+	1	..	..
9	8	3	51—100	2	..	..
			101—200	..	1	..
10	6	4	201+	1	3	..
11	7	3	101—200	..	2	..
			201+	1	..	..
12	9	4	11—20	..	..	1
			51—100	1	2	..
13	7	5	Upto 10	..	1	..
			21—50	..	..	..
			101—200	..	2	..
			201+	1	..	..
16	3	..	..	..	..	..
17	6	1	201+	1	..	..

TABLE XIII. 4—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	7	2	21—50	1	..	..
			201+	1	..	..
19	8	4	21—50	2	..	..
			51—100	..	1	..
			101—200	..	1	..
20	4	1	101—200	1	..	..
21	14	6	11—20	..	1	..
			21—50	2	..	..
			101—200	1	..	..
			201+	..	1	1
24	9	5	51—100	1	..	1
			101—200	1	..	..
			201+	1	1	..
25	10	8	Upto 10	..	..	1
			21—50	2	..	1
			101—200	1	..	..
			201+	1	1	1
26	12	8	101—200	2	1	..
			201+	1	3	1
27	7	4	51—100	..	..	1
			101—200	1	..	..
			201+	1	..	1
28	6	5	21—50	1	..	..
			51—100	..	1	1
			101—200	1	..	1
29	6	5	11—20	1	..	..
			51—100	1	..	..
			101—200	2	..	..
			201+	..	1	..
30	14	8	11—20	1	..	..
			21—50	1	1	..
			51—100	2	..	..
			101—200	1	1	..
			201+	1	..	..
Mandarakuppam	15	6	21—50	1	..	..
			101—200	2	2	..
			201+	..	1	..
Gangaicondan colony	12	7	Upto 10	..	1	..
			11—20	1	1	..
			21—50	1	1	..
			51—100	1	..	..
			201+	1	..	..
Thandavankuppam	14	4	51—100	..	..	1
			101—200	..	1	..
			201+	2	..	..
Total	250	111		66	32	13

A locality-wise analysis shows that a high percentage of households whose members have visited rural areas at the far off places is in block 26, where members of 5 households forming 4.50 per cent of the total 111 households have reported as having visited places at a distance of more than 201 km. This locality is immediately followed by blocks 10 and 25.

It is clear from the above table that out of 111 households whose members have visited rural areas, 66 households forming 59.46 per cent have made casual visits to meet their kith and kin and perhaps to strengthen their social contact, 32 households forming 28.83 per cent to attend social and religious functions and only 13 households forming 11.71 per cent on business purposes. It may be noted that more visits to rural areas were made to meet their relatives.

The following table gives the frequency of visits to rural areas by members, migration status with reference to place of last residence of head of household and categories of places visited.

TABLE XIII.5

Frequency of visit to rural areas by members, migration status with reference to place of last residence of head of household and categories of places visited

Migration status and place of last residence of head of household	Categories of places visited and frequency																Total no. of visits
	Rural areas in same district						Rural area in other districts of state					Rural area in other states					
	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times and above		Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times and above	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Non-migrant (born in the town)	3	1	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
B. Migrant																	
I Last residence outside the town but within the district	18	6	3	2	7		4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	41
II Last residence outside the district but within the state	3	2	..	..	2		29	7	6	2		2	1	..	..	..	59
III Last residence in other states	..	..	..	..	..		1	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	7
Total	24	9	3	2	9		34	7	6	2	5	8	2	..	..	..	111

The above table reveals that greater mobility is found among migrants whose last residence was outside the district but within the state and this is followed by migrants whose last residence was outside the town but within the district. In the cases of the former more visits are seen made to rural areas in other districts of the state and in respect of the latter more households have made visits to rural areas in the same district. The inference is that the migrated households are making more visits to the places of last residence of the heads of households presumably to visit their kith and kin and to attend to social and religious functions. The above presumption is confirmed by the following table containing information about the visit to rural areas by members, migration status with reference to place of last residence of head of household, categories of places visited and purpose of their visits.

TABLE XIII.6

Visit to rural areas by member, migration status with reference to place of last residence of head of household and categories of places visited and purpose

Migration status and place of last residence of head of household	Categories of place visited and purpose									Frequency of visits
	Rural areas in same district			Rural areas in other districts of the state			Rural areas in other states			
	Casual visit	Social and religious functions	Business	Casual visit	Social and religious functions	Business	Casual visit	Social and religious functions	Business	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Non-migrant (born in the town)	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
B. Migrant										
I. Last residence outside the town but within the district	20	10	6	2	1	1	1	—	—	41
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state	4	2	1	31	15	3	1	1	1	59
III. Last residence in other states	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	1	7
Total	27	13	7	34	16	4	5	3	2	111

Particulars of places from/to where people commute for earning livelihood.

Neyveli being an industrial centre, it provides employment to several persons from outside. On the other hand, the number of persons of the town going outside it to earn their livelihood is not much. NLC provides regular employment to a large number of persons drawn from various parts of the country in their mines, B & C plant, thermal station, fertiliser plant, clay beneficiation plant etc. Of the total number of workers employed in the industrial establishments of the town, the workers from the nearby areas are especially from Vadakuttu, Vadakkumelur, Vanadarayapuram, Terkumelur, Periakurichchi, Veppankurichchi, Vadakkuvellur, U. Mangalam, Kunankurichchi, Ammeri, Kolliruppu, Chinnakappankulam, Sorattur, Perperiyankuppam and Kattugudalur villages and from the towns of Panruti and Vriddhachalam. Transport facilities, especially bus services are easily available at all times to persons who are coming for work to the town from outside. The workers from the neighbouring villages are coming either by walk or by bicycle. The persons going out of the town in connection with employment and business mainly go to Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Panruti and Vriddhachalam.

Marketing of commodities like milk, vegetables etc.

Neyveli town is not a big marketing centre but the daily requirements of the people can, however, be had from the shops and the small markets there. Most of the requirements of the people such as grocery, stationery, textiles and certain vegetables and fruits are brought from other areas. Most of the households in Neyveli are cultivating vegetables and plantains for their requirements in the backyards of their houses. Weekly shandies are regularly held in block 3 on Thursdays, in block 13 on Tuesdays and in block 30 on Sundays. Near thermal station I, from 5th to 10th of every month, the pay day bazaar is being held. People of the town are going regularly to the above places to buy their requirements. For wholesale purchases, the merchants of the town go to Cuddalore, the most important business centre in South Arcot district.

There is a milk society in the town to meet the entire demand for milk. The milk society brings milk in van daily and distributes it to the residents, teashops and hotels through depots at various centres. The society issues cards to the members to collect milk from the nearest depot.

Participation in cinema and other entertainments

There are two cinema theatres viz. the Amaravathi theatre at block 16 and another one at Mandarakuppam. Besides, within the periphery of Neyveli town, there are 5 touring theatres. An AC theatre in block 12 is also fastly coming up. The people of the town also visit Vriddhachalam and Panruti towns for seeing movies. There are 3 recreation clubs viz. a townclub in block 17,2 park clubs—one in block 25 and another in Mandarakuppam and a ladies club in block 26 functioning here, besides cultural clubs viz. sangitha sabha, dramatic societies, Telugu samithi and Kerala samaj. There are 2 stadia, one in block 10 and another one in block 24. A swimming pool is also available in block 17. The library at block 18 and the reading room of the town are also made use of by persons of the town and those from nearby villages.

Medical and other facilities

The NLC hospital serves the town dwellers as well as the rural population of the neighbouring villages. Even for serious ailments, patients from the town and from the neighbouring villages are admitted in this hospital itself, since advanced medical facilities are available here.

Taxi, cars and auto-rickshaws are available in plenty at any time in the town.

Hinterlands of the town

A brief account of the 12 selected villages for the study of linkages and continua with Neyveli town is essential before commencing the actual discussion on various hypothesis of urban influence in the hinterlands. The demographic and other characteristics of these villages selected at different distances and on different routes are discussed below.

Demographic and other characteristics of the hinterland villages

Twelve villages at different distances ranging from 1 to 10 km. and at different directions from Neyveli were studied to find out the penetration of urbanisation. The details of these villages are given in the following table.

TABLE XIII.7

Hinterland villages

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from the town in km.	Approach to village
1	2	3	4
1.	Terkumelur	1 km.	Kutcha road
2.	Vanadarayapuram	2 km.	Do.
3.	Sorattur	3 km.	Do.
4.	Tenkuttu	3 km.	Do.
5.	Perperiyankuppam	3 km.	Pucca road
6.	Chinnakappankulam	4 km.	Kutcha road
7.	Vadakkumelur	5 km.	Do.
8.	Vadakuttu	5 km.	Pucca road
9.	Ammeri	6 km.	Kutcha road
10.	Aziz Nagar	7 km.	Pucca road
11.	Kolliruppu	10 km.	Kutcha road
12.	Kattugudalur	10 km.	Pucca road

The villages Tenkuttu, Terkumelur, Vadakkumelur, Vadakuttu and Vanadarayapuram are located on the eastern side of Neyveli, while the villages Ammeri, Aziz Nagar, Chinnakappankulam and Kolliruppu are located on the western side. The villages Kattugudalur, Perperiyankuppam and Sorattur are found on the northern side of the town. Transport services are freely available from the town to all these villages.

In most of these villages, either sub-post office or branch post office is functioning, catering to the needs of the people in postal transactions, such as acceptance of saving deposits, issue and payment of money orders etc. Telephone facilities are available only in Ammeri village. For telegraph facilities, all the villagers are depending on either Panruti municipal town or Vriddhachalam municipal town. There is a primary health service centre only at Aziz Nagar.

The selected villages are all electrified. However, the number of connections vary from village to village. All the selected villages use electricity for domestic, as well as for agricultural purposes. The village people use, firewood, dried twigs, coconut husks etc., as fuel for cooking purposes.

People from these villages go to Neyveli town almost daily either for work or business. So, these surrounding villages are benefitted directly or indirectly by the industries located in Neyveli. Almost all the villages have varying number of persons employed in the industrial establishments and govt. offices or schools located in Neyveli. However, the people of Terkumelur, Vanadarayapuram, Sorattur, Tenkuttu, Perperiyankuppam and Chinnakappankulam villages, located nearer to Neyveli town, have a larger participation, when compared to the other villages.

As regards certain demographic characteristics and economic conditions, though there are 9 hypothesis, due to non-availability of data, the analysis is restricted only to the hypothesis with regard to population and density, ratio of households to census houses and literacy rate. The hypothesis on ratio of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors, presence of market, availability of amenities and services, uses of land, distribution of amenities and services and sale and

purchase of commodities could not be tested due to non-availability of data.

(i) Normally villages with high urban influence tend to have larger population and greater density compared to other villages of the region.

The following table shows the area, population and density of population of the selected villages.

TABLE XIII.8

Area, population and density of population in selected villages

Name of village	Distance from Neyveli	Area in sq. km.	Population	Density of population
1	2	3	4	5
1. Terkumelur	1 km.	0.6	1,814	3,023
2. Vanadarayapuram	2 km.	3.79	1,554	410
3. Sorattur	3 km.	5.44	1,788	329
4. Tenkuttu	3 km.	4.33	1,585	366
5. Perperiyankuppam	3 km.	7.69	4,623	601
6. Chinnakappankulam	4 km.	1.66	522	314
7. Vadakkumelur	5 km.	4.06	2,254	555
8. Vadakuttu	5 km.	12.80	4,667	365
9. Ammeri	6 km.	13.18	4,342	329
10. Aziz Nagar	7 km.	5.71	1,691	296
11. Kolliruppu	10 km.	5.14	1,836	357
12. Kattugudalur	10 km.	12.08	3,574	296

It may be seen from the table that Terkumelur and Perperiyankuppam villages located very close to Neyveli town have the greatest density of population with 3,023 and 601 respectively. The village Vadakkumelur located 5 km. away from the town occupies the third rank, while Vanadarayapuram, Tenkuttu, Vadakuttu, Kolliruppu, Ammeri and Chinnakappankulam villages located at a distance of 2, 3, 5, 10, 6 and 4 km. respectively from Neyveli occupy the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th ranks. The villages Aziz Nagar and Kattugudalur located rather away from the town, have the lowest density of population of only 296 per sq. km. each. Thus the hypothesis that villages which have urban influence will tend to have larger population and greater density compared to other villages of the region holds good as far as Neyveli town is concerned.

(ii) Villages with high urban influence will have comparatively higher ratio of households to census houses in selected villages.

The following table indicates the ratio of households to census houses in selected villages.

TABLE XIII.9

Number of households per census house in selected villages

Name of village	Distance from Neyveli (in km.)	No. of occupied census houses	No. of households	No. of households to census houses
1	2	3	4	5
1. Terkumelur	1	365	365	1.00
2. Vanadarayapuram	2	342	342	1.00
3. Sorattur	3	274	326	1.19
4. Tenkuttu	3	325	326	1.00
5. Perperiyankuppam	3	773	840	1.09
6. Chinnakappankulam	4	100	112	1.12
7. Vadakkumelur	5	407	434	1.07
8. Vadakuttu	5	917	978	1.07
9. Ammeri	6	869	924	1.06
10. Aziz Nagar	7	329	360	1.09
11. Kolliruppu	10	340	374	1.10
12. Kattugudalur	10	705	705	1.00

As the ratio of households to census house is concerned, no large variation between them is noticed in the villages under review. The highest ratio of households to census houses is found in Sorattur, Chinnakappankulam and Kolliruppu villages with 1.19, 1.12 and 1.10 respectively, which are 3, 4 and 10 km. away from Neyveli town. These are followed by Perperiyankuppam and Aziz Nagar villages at a distance of 3 and 7 km. away from Neyveli with the ratio of 1.09 each and by Vadakkumelur and Vadakkuttu, both at a distance of 5 km. from Neyveli with a ratio of 1.07 each. The village Ammeri which is at a distance of 6 km. from Neyveli has a ratio of 1.06 and the remaining villages viz. Terkumelur, Vanadarayapuram, Tenkuttu and Kattugudalur at a distance of 1, 2, 3 and 10 km. respectively from Neyveli have the ratio of 1.00 for households and occupied residential houses. Thus the hypothesis that the villages with more urban influence will tend to have

comparatively higher ratio of households to census houses does not hold good in most f the selected villages.

(iii) Villages with high urban influence will tend to have higher level of literacy.

The literacy rates in the selected villages are given in the following table:

TABLE XIII.10

Literacy rate in selected villages

Name of village	Distance from Neyveli (in km.)	Total population	Literates	Literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1. Terkumelur	1	1,814	804	44.32
2. Vanadarayapuram	2	1554	559	35.97
3. Sorattur	3	1,788	641	35.85
4. Tenkuttu	3	1,585	548	34.57
5. Perperiyankuppam	3	4,623	1,855	40.13
6. Chinnakappankulam	4	522	217	41.57
7. Vadakkumelur	5	2,254	727	32.25
8. Vadakuttu	5	4,667	1,283	27.49
9. Ammeri	6	4,342	1,477	34.02
10. Aziz Nagar	7	1,691	1,245	73.63
11. Kolliruppu	10	1,836	431	23.47
12. Kattugudalur	10	3,547	1,153	32.51

It may be seen from the table that there is no significant difference in the literacy rate of the selected villages with the exceptin of Aziz Nagar which has a literacy rate of 73.63 which is far higher when compared to the literacy rates of other villages which are situated very close to Neyveli town. The village Aziz Nagar, although away from Neyveli town, is located on the border of Panruti Municipal town. As such, this village is subject to more urban influence of Panruti municipal town than that of Neyveli town. The literacy rate of all the 12 villages, except Aziz Nagar with 73.63 are lower than that of Neyveli town (73.98). As such the hypothesis that villages with high urban influence will tend to have higher level of literacy cannot be considered to hold true as far as Neyveli town and the nearby villages are concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSION

The foregoing chapters of this report present a fairly comprehensive account of the various social, economic and cultural aspects of the life in Neyveli town. The main aim of this study is not only to examine the ecology of the town with reference to mutual adaptation to environment, population, social organisation and technology but also to explain the changes that have taken place during the last three decades. The concluding chapter aims at assembling the loose ends of the various changes that have taken place and the impact of urbanisation these changes have brought in the town.

The towns of Tamil Nadu do not exhibit a uniform socio-economic pattern. There are bound to be differences in the size and composition of the population, occupational status, literacy rate, standard of living etc. Besides, there are great variations in area, climate, topography, land use pattern and the like. And so, any of the towns in Tamil Nadu cannot be said as cent per cent urban or a village as cent per cent rural in characteristics.

Neyveli is one of the 17 towns of South Arcot district. It is a class II town with a population of 88,000 as per 1981 Census. It was only a silent sleeping village with an area of 3.11 sq. km. and a population of only 192 persons as per 1951 Census. It was recognised as a class IV town only in 1961 Census and became a class II town when its population rose to 58,285. The town underwent a tremendous change during 1951 to 1981 and its population rose from 192 in 1951 to 10,296 in 1961, then to 58,285 in 1971 and finally to 88.00 during the latest 1961 Census. The population of the town has increased very fast since 1961. There has been 466.09 per cent rise in its population during the period 1961-71, but during the last decade 1971-81, the percentage of growth of population was 50.98 per cent. Access to the rich mineral deposits in and around Neyveli really has boosted its growth rapidly. In fact, the town was categorised right from 1961 Census till today as a mining town, as nearly 48.8 per cent of its population as per 1981 Census are employed or connected with the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. With an area of 72.69 sq. km. and a density of 1,123 persons per sq. km., it is the biggest urban centre of the district. The town is predominantly inhabited by persons belonging to middle, lower middle and lower class strata.

The social structure of the town is the same as prevailing in the state, district and taluk. The town's population is a good mixture of different castes living in the state. There are many castes but the cluster of these castes has not been observed. Hindus are in majority. They are followed by Christians and Muslims, while the population of Jains, Sikhs and other religions are not very significant. No castewise or ethnic groupwise cluster is found in the town.

Neyveli being a compact town, the town finds no difficulty in providing better civic amenities. However, there is considerable scope for improvement in the drainage system and general level of cleanliness in the congested parts of the town like Mandarakkupam and Thandavankuppam. The town has not attained self sufficiency in education. Though better educational facilities are available upto higher secondary level, the town lacks higher educational facilities, as there are no colleges here. An arts/science college and an engineering institution are the crying need of the people.

The social structure of the town is heterogeneous in composition. The orthodoxy and social awareness of the so-called higher castes have decreased to a great extent and the intermixing of the people of different castes and creeds, expansion of education and adaptation of new ways of life have undoubtedly contributed to the change in social as well as economic structure of the town. The economic structure of a town is the most important factor in dermining its urban characteristics. Economically, there are several deviations for several persons in each caste as they have shed their traditional occupations and have entered into all sorts of new professions. No special segregation nor restricted social mobility is found in the town. Intercaste living in residential set up is prevalent. Caste cohesion by marrying within the caste and tolerance among people belonging to different castes by interliving and interdining are maintained. Inter-caste marriages are generally not encouraged. The general atmosphere of the town is quite calm. The crime rate is very low. From the police report, it is observed that the people are peace loving and law abiding.

Political awareness is quite mature in the town and the people have knowledge about the socio-economic developments and political transformation taking place in the country. Neyveli is not only a centre of marketing for the people of the surrounding villages but also a centre for social concourse. Another important factor promoting rural urban linkage is the role of the recreational and religious centres and the public utility institutions like hospitals, nursing homes, banks, telegraph office and schools.

The town has undoubtedly showed several trends of development in various fields. The NLC's contribution to the 20 point programme is really outstanding.

By project expansion, the NLC has created more new job opportunities to hundreds of workers. In the agricultural sector under the scheme of better use of irrigation water, 89.79 million kilo litres of surplus water from mines I and II is diverted to nearby irrigation tanks, channels and lakes. Under the scheme of provision of clean drinking water to the town people, NLC has provided clean drinking water even to nearby villages by sinking bore wells, besides diverting surplus water from mines I and II to nearby lakes and channels. The workers colonies are served with clean drinking water supply system by the NLC benefiting nearly 1.5 lakhs of people. As regards the health of the workers of the NLC, complete medical check up is provided for each and every employee. Medical facilities are extended to the people of the surrounding villages also at the general hospital, which is being expanded to 500 beds. Besides, all facilities are being extended to a social welfare organisation which looks after the handicapped and destitutes.

As regards family planning, special incentives are offered for adopting small family norms. "Well Baby Clinic" looks after the welfare of infants. The seventh laporoscope camp was held in the NLC general hospital in December 1986 and 492 cases of sterilisations were undertaken. In the field of education several scholarships and financial grants have been instituted to encourage students. Adequate support has been extended to adult education programme in the various community welfare centres.

Under the housing scheme, necessary infrastructure like land, road, water, electricity and civic amenities are provided for colonies, where weaker sections reside. With the assistance of national building association, the NLC is constructing low cost houses using fly-ash. In areas where weaker sections of the town reside, six community welfare centres with such facilities as parks, radio, television sets etc. have been opened. Essential commodities are supplied to the people through public distribution system. For scheduled caste and scheduled tribe employees of the NLC, preference in allotment of quarters and many scholarships for their wards are some of the benefits extended. A number of women employees have been recruited in the NLC for the past two years. All help and assistance are given to Neyveli Health Promotion and Social Welfare Society run mostly by women for the care of handicapped and destitutes. New opportunities have been afforded for the young in the field of sports. A special scheme under "catch them young" programme has been introduced to give special training to the youth.

The NLC has taken special care in the design of the second thermal power station and second mine for the protection of environment. Afforestation and management of affluents provide necessary protection. Afforestation programme is under implementation on short as well as on long term basis. The tree population of the town rose to over 96 lakhs and trees per family range works out to about 400. Afforestation programme has been taken up in the mined out area as also on the overburden dump to avoid sliding of soil. The maximum power generation at 75 per cent load factor helps to bridge the energy gap and increased power availability to rural areas.

To sum up, the town has been undergoing rapid changes during the past decade and a half and is responding favourably by registering a tendency towards higher growth rate, diversification of economic activity as well as development in its material culture. With the rapid expansion of the NLC, persons in the NLC service are migrating to the town along with their dependants in increasing numbers. At the same time, there is out migration also, especially of young men and women in quest of better economic prospects, higher education etc. Thus the population of the town is no longer a static entity. Provision of educational, civic, medical and other facilities and provision of more and more urban amenities to the town dwellers by the NLC, have facilitated the growth of the town at a relatively higher rate. The impact of industrial growth is being felt in this town, which envisages very good prospects of this town registering a further large and speedy growth and it will be no wonder if Neyveli becomes a great industrial city of Tamil Nadu, during the ensuing 1991 Census.

APPENDIX

Classification of household by house types and their definitions

1. Nuclear family	A couple with or without unmarried children
2. Supplemented nuclear family	A nuclear family plus one or more unmarried, separated or widowed relatives of the parents other than their unmarried children
3. Sub-nuclear family	A fragment of a former nuclear family. Typical examples are the widow with unmarried children or the widower with unmarried children or siblings whether unmarried or widowed, separated, divorced living together.
4. Single person family	Single member household.
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear family	A group of relatives, members of a formerly complete nuclear family plus some other unmarried divorced or widowed relative who was not a member of the nuclear family. Example: a widow and her unmarried children plus her widowed mother-in-law.
6. Collateral joint family	Two or more married couples between whom there is a sibling bond usually a brother-brother relationship plus unmarried children.
7. Supplemented collateral joint family.	A collateral joint family plus unmarried, divorced or widowed relatives. Typically, such supplemented relatives are the widowed mother of the unmarried brothers, or the widower father, or an unmarried sibling.
8. Lineal joint family	Two couples between whom there is a lineal link usually between parents and married son, sometimes between parents and married daughter.
9. Supplemented lineal joint family	A lineal joint family plus unmarried, divorced or widowed relatives who do not belong to either of the lineally linked nuclear families; for example, the father's widower brother or the son's wife's unmarried brother.
10. Lineal collateral joint family	Three or more couples linked lineally and collaterally. Typically, parents and their two or more married sons plus unmarried children of three or more couples.
11 Supplemented lineal collateral joint family	A lineal collateral joint family plus unmarried, widowed or separated relatives who belong to none of the nuclear families lineally and collaterally linked; for example, the father's widowed sister or brothers, or an unmarried nephew of the father.
12. Others	Those not covered above.

MGIPCBE—S1—19 RGI/ND/90—30-8-91—300.

NEYVELI

A PICTORIAL DEPICTION

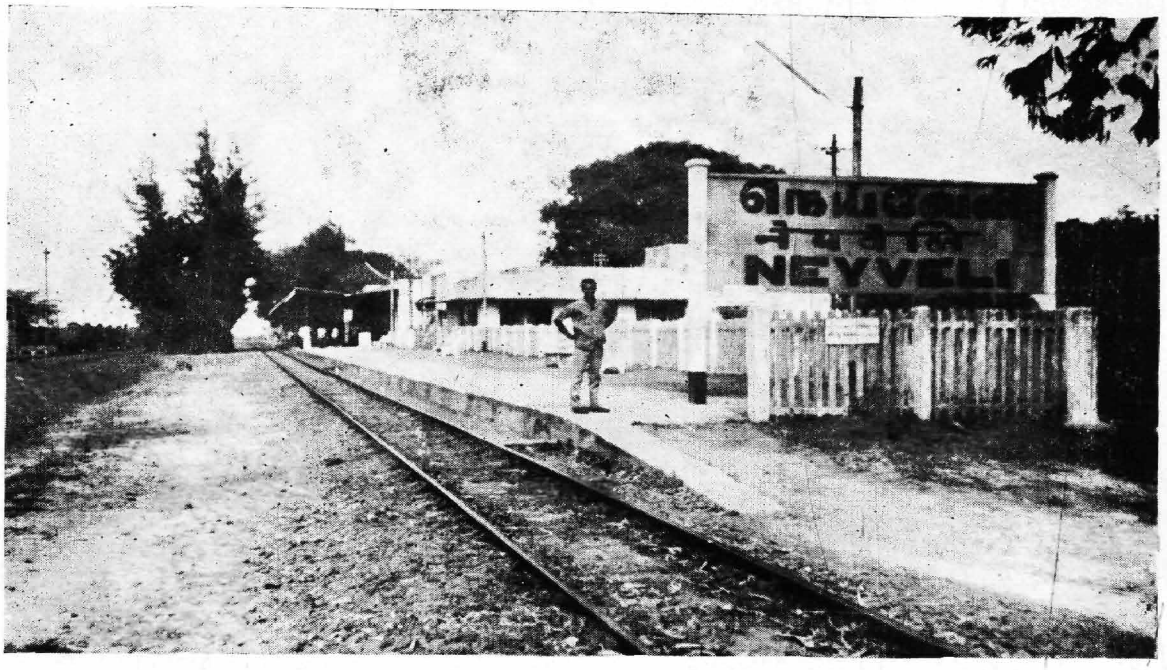
22—19 BOI/ND/90



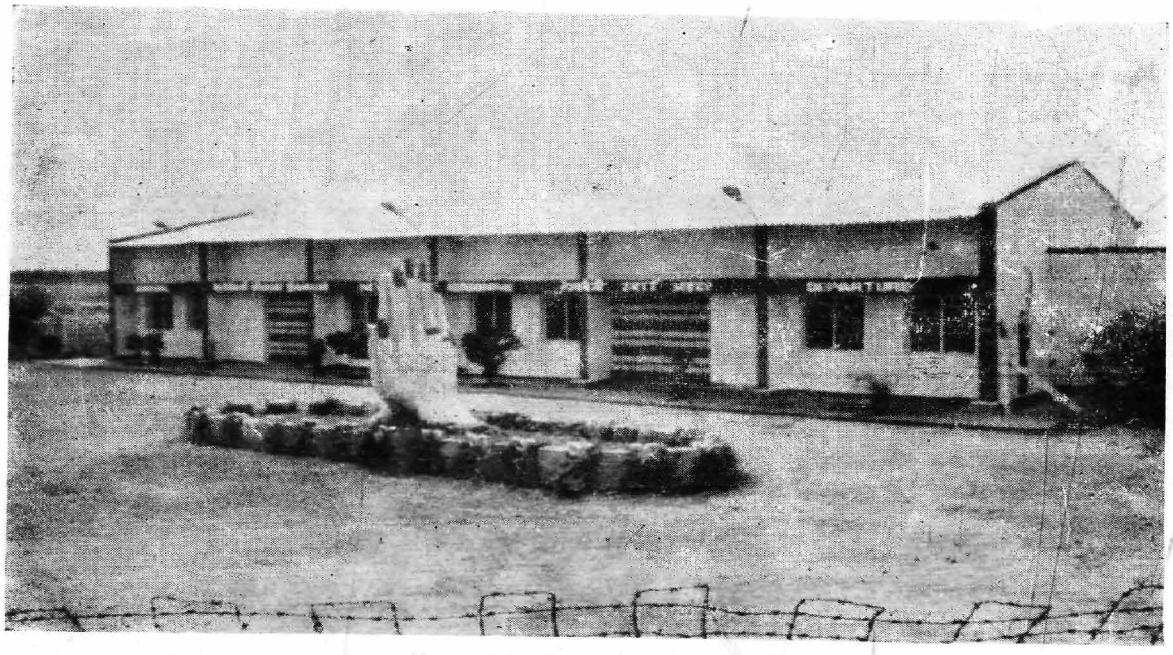
The imposing welcome arch in the National highway, Madras-Thanjavur invites visitors for a rewarding experience in Neyveli



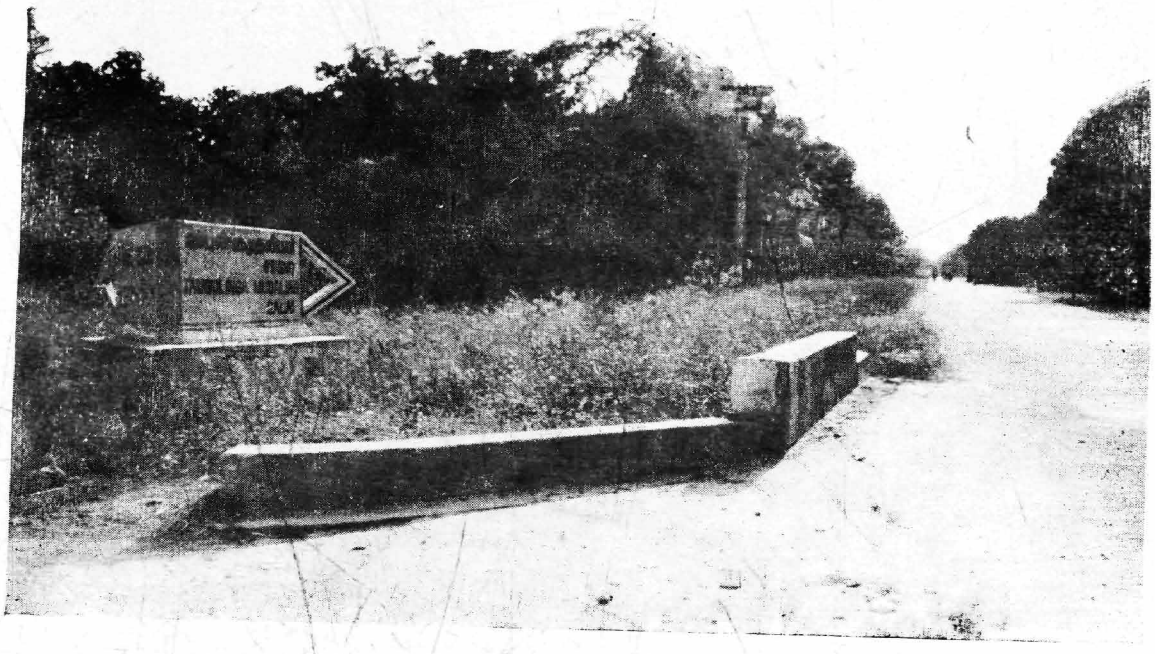
Bus terminus in Neyveli



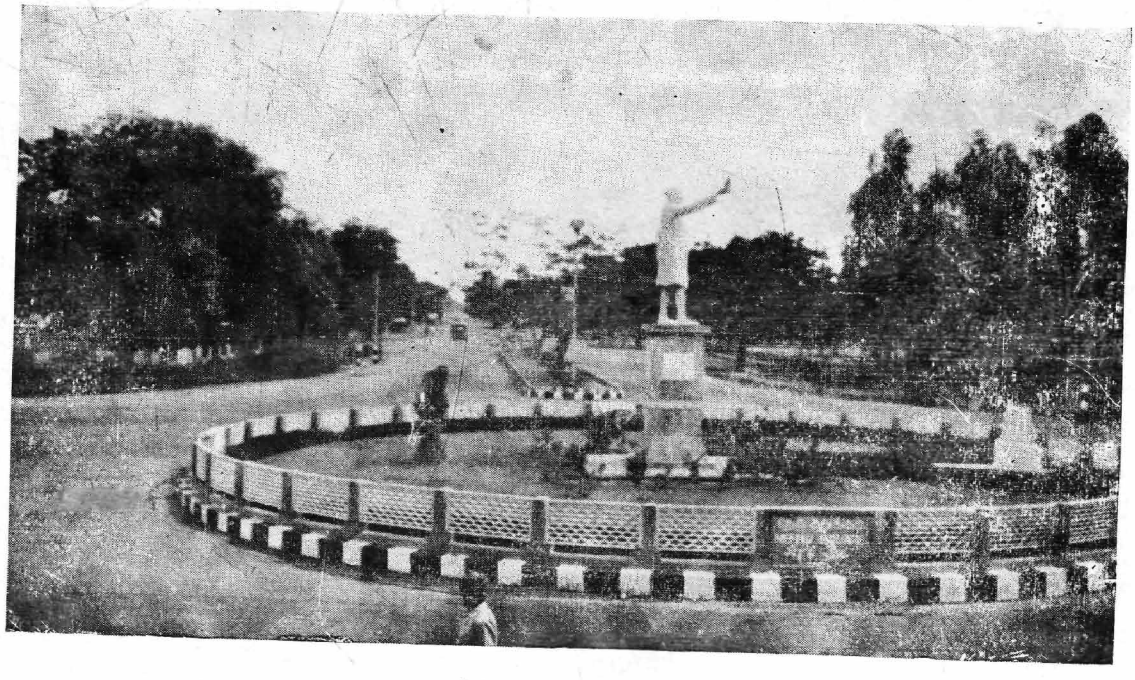
Neyveli Railway Station



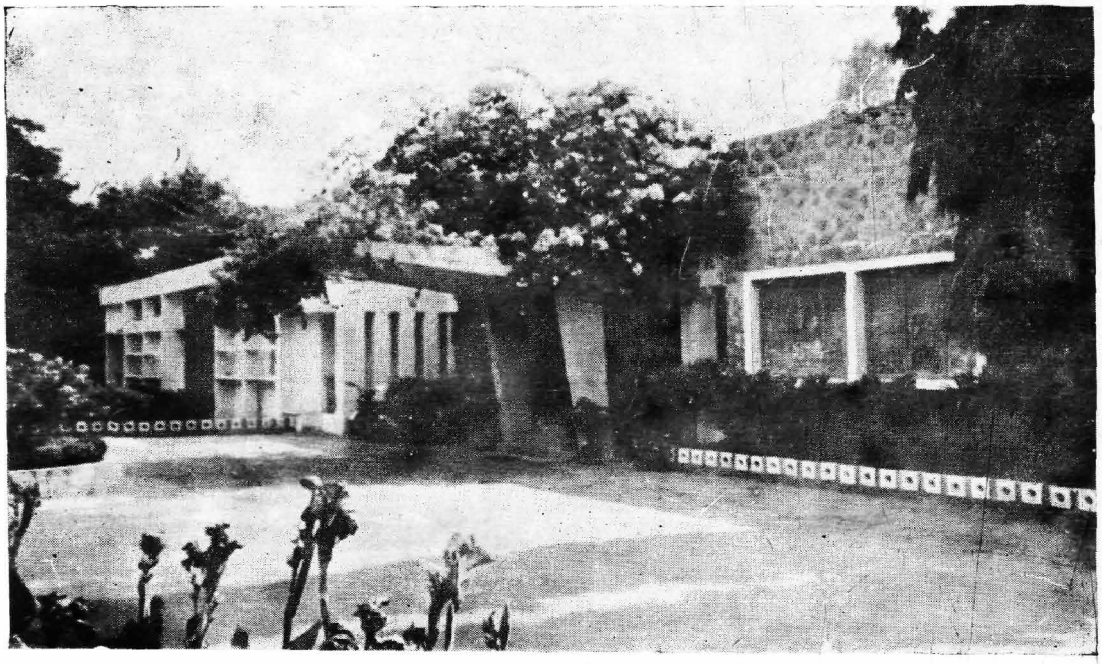
Aerodrome in Neyveli



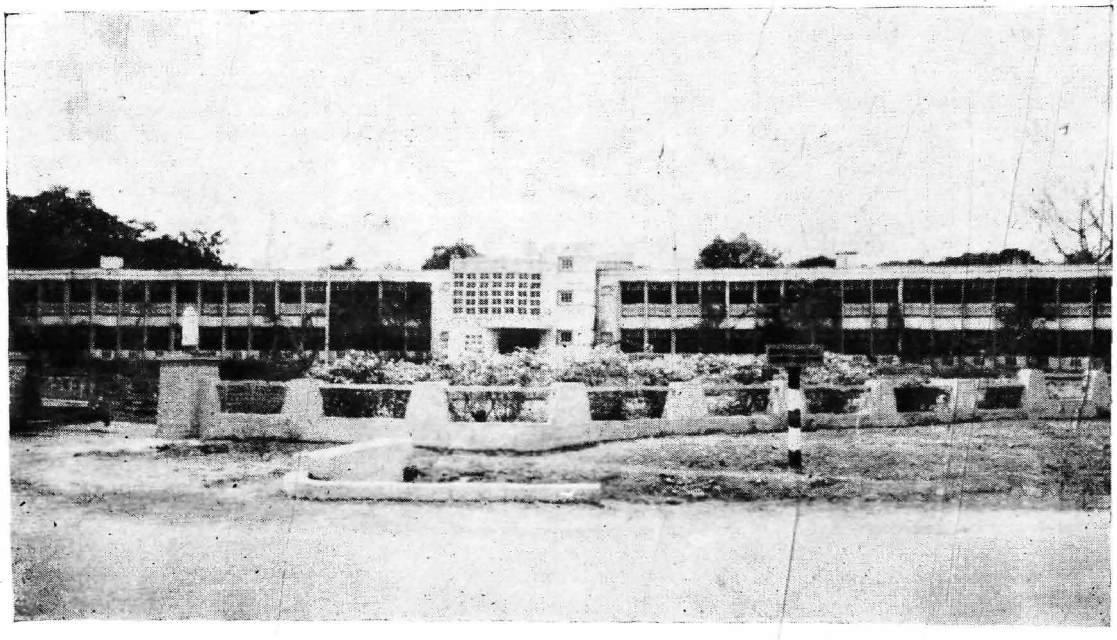
Jambulinga Mudaliar Salai



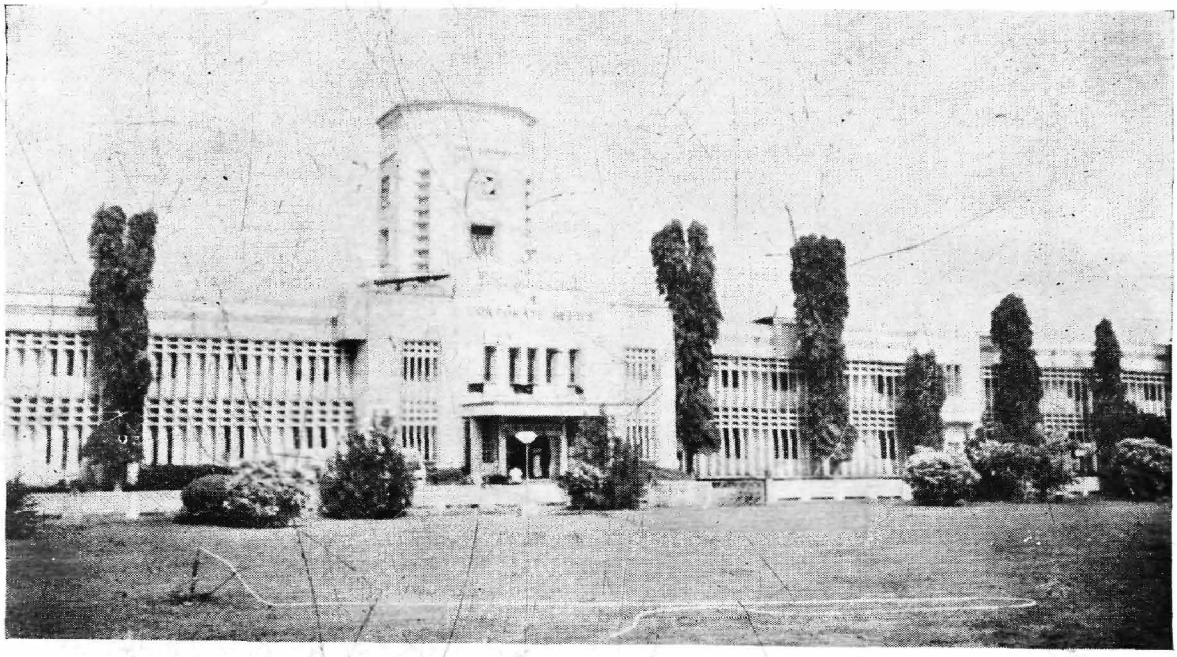
Nehru Square



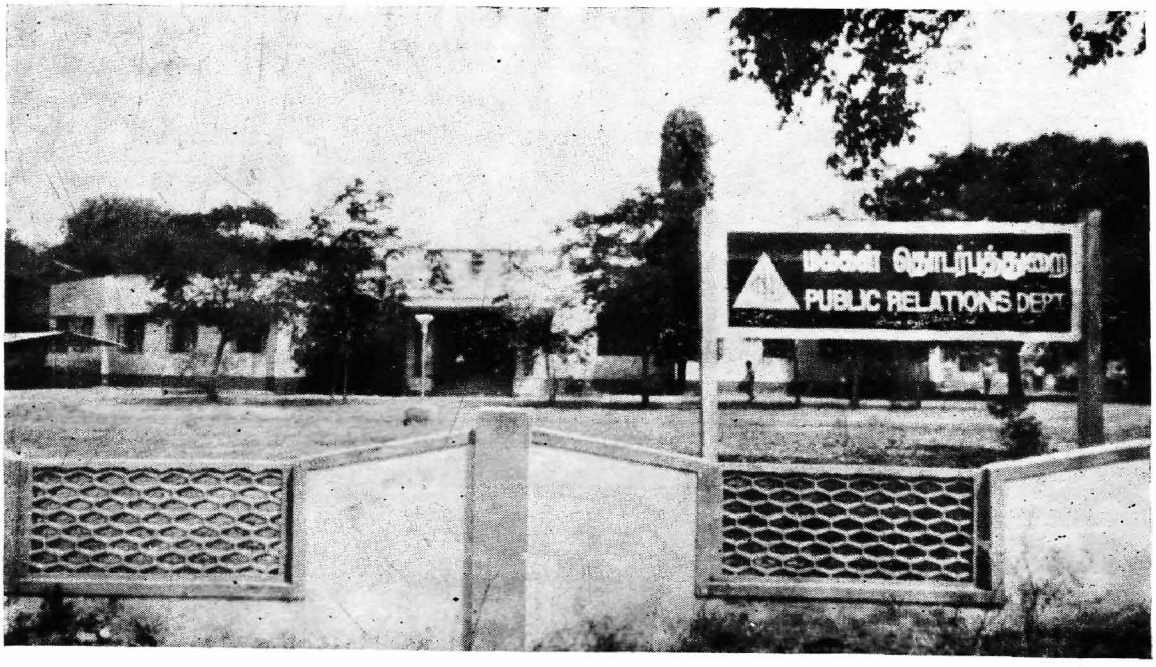
Neyveli House



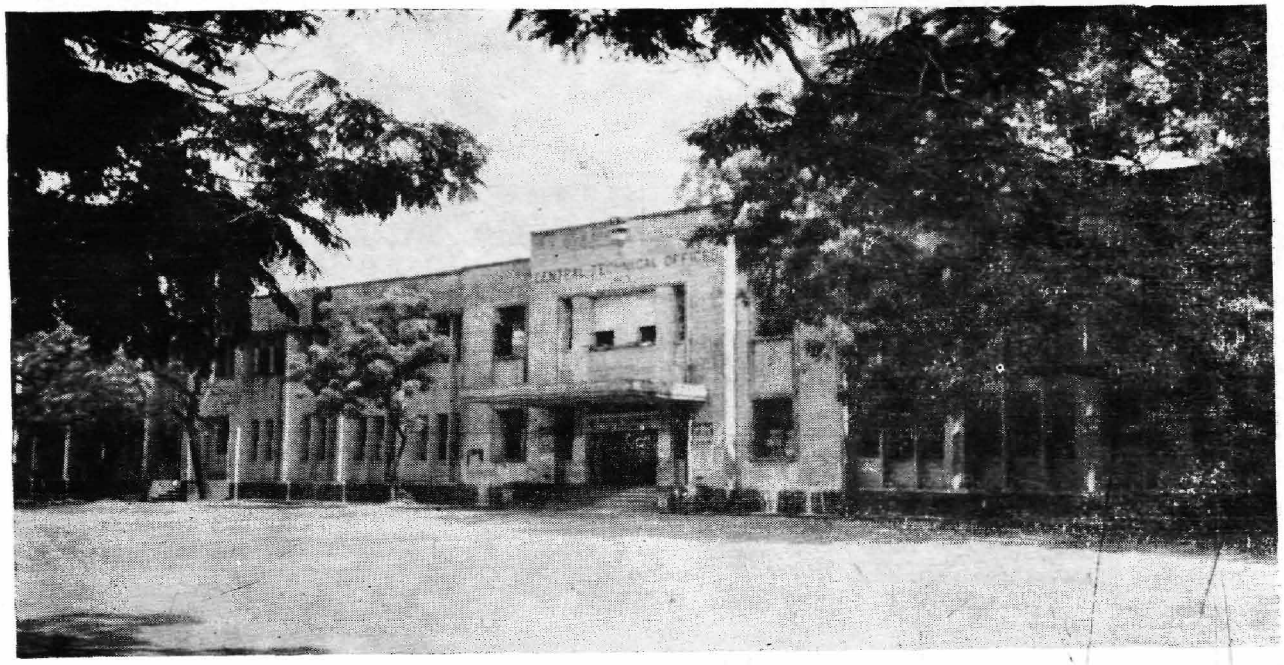
Guest House



Corporate Office



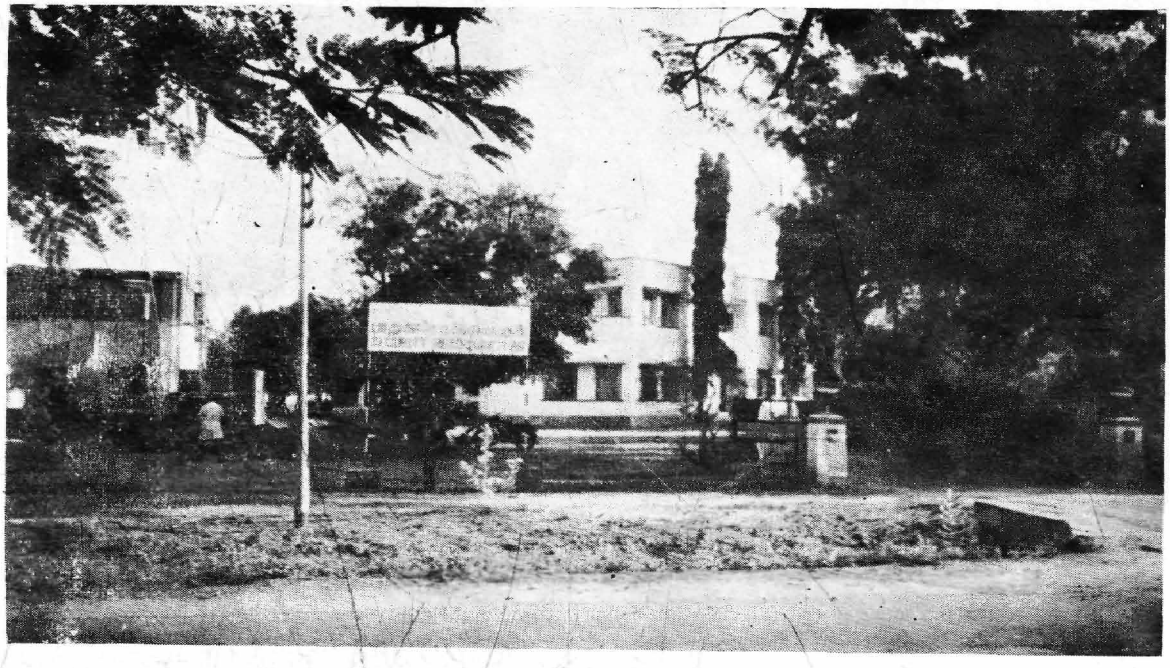
Public Relations Department of NLC



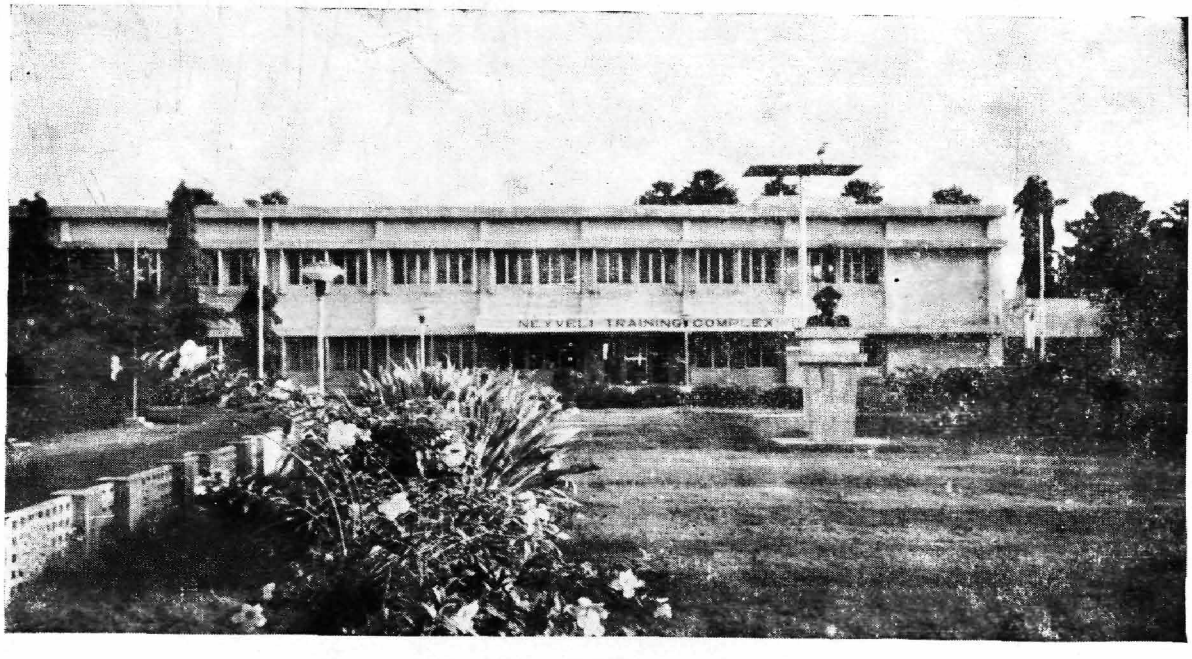
The Central Technical Offices of NLC



Township Administrative Office



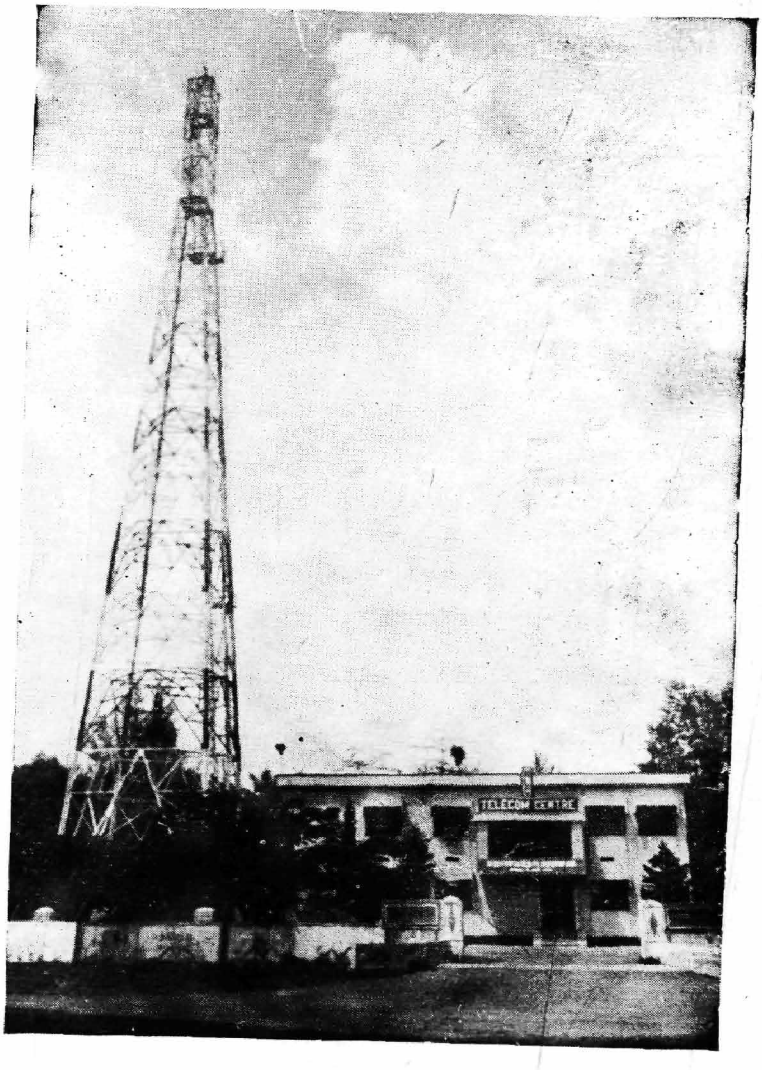
The Security Headquarters



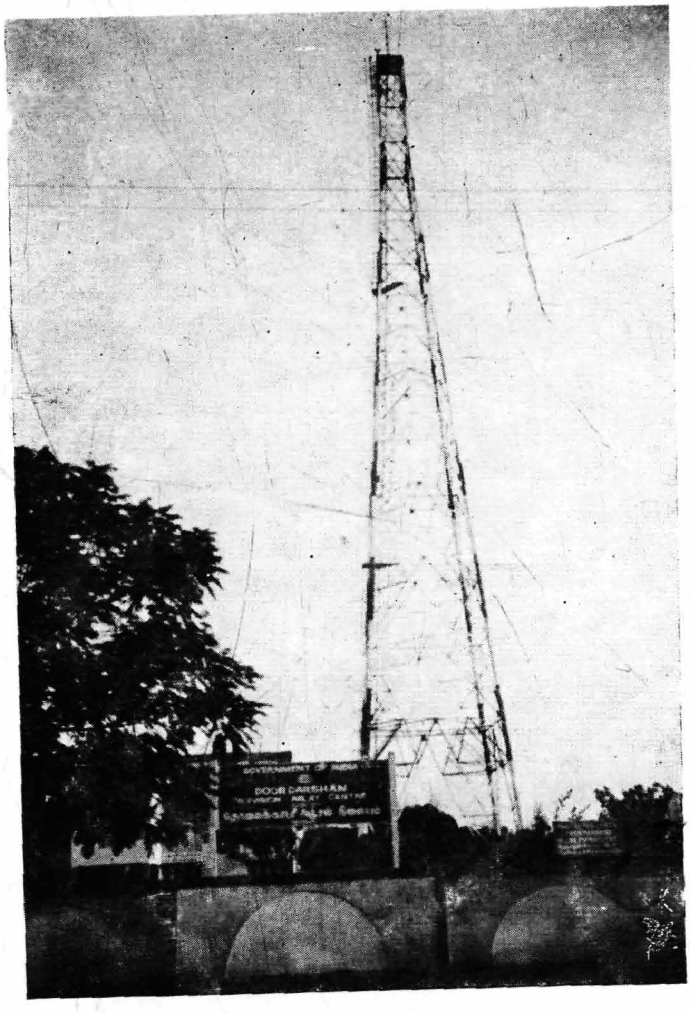
Neyveli Training Complex



Sub-post Office



Telecom Centre

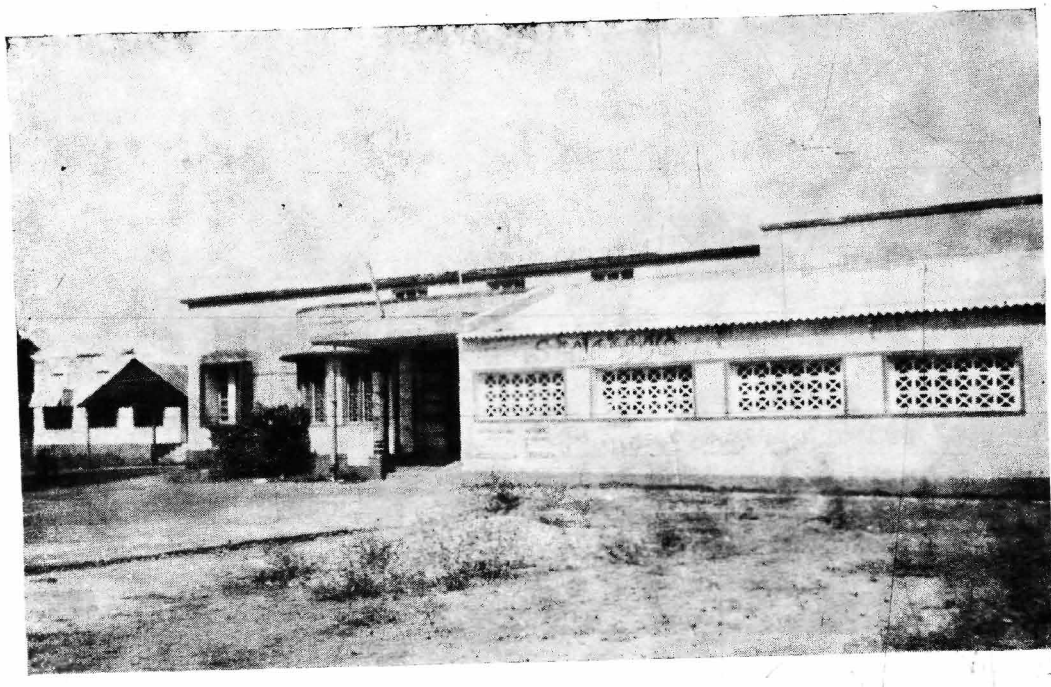


Doordharshan



Office of the Chief Fire Services, Neyveli

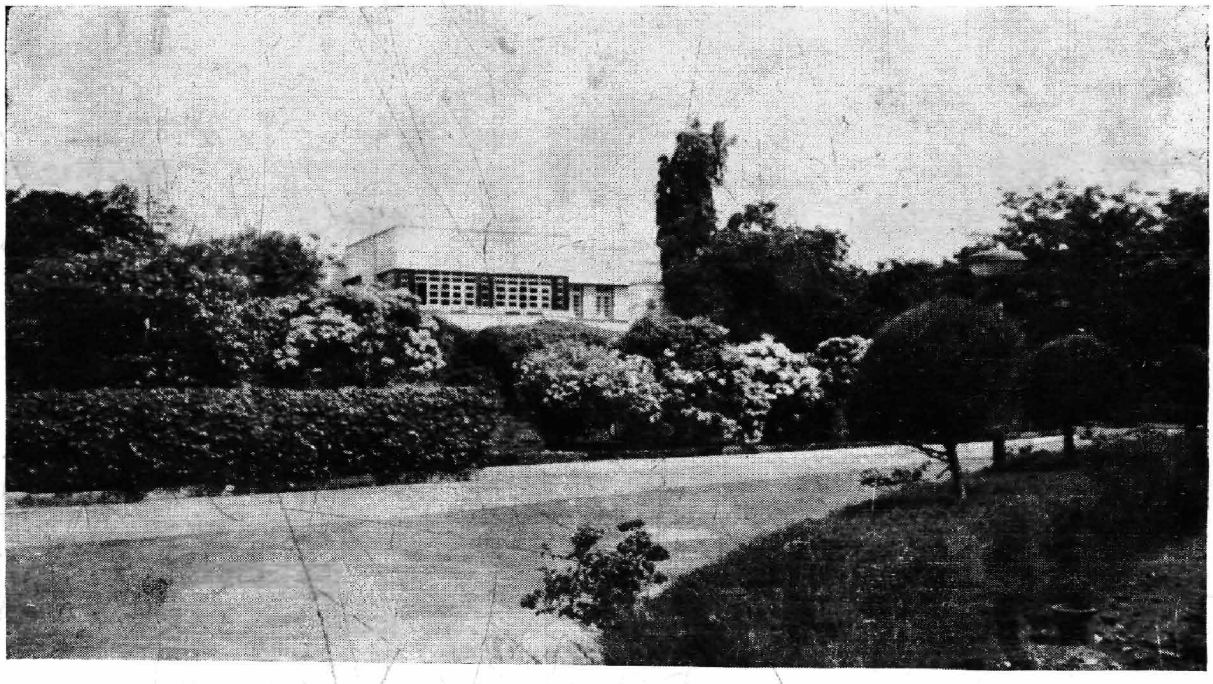
24—19 RGI/ND/90



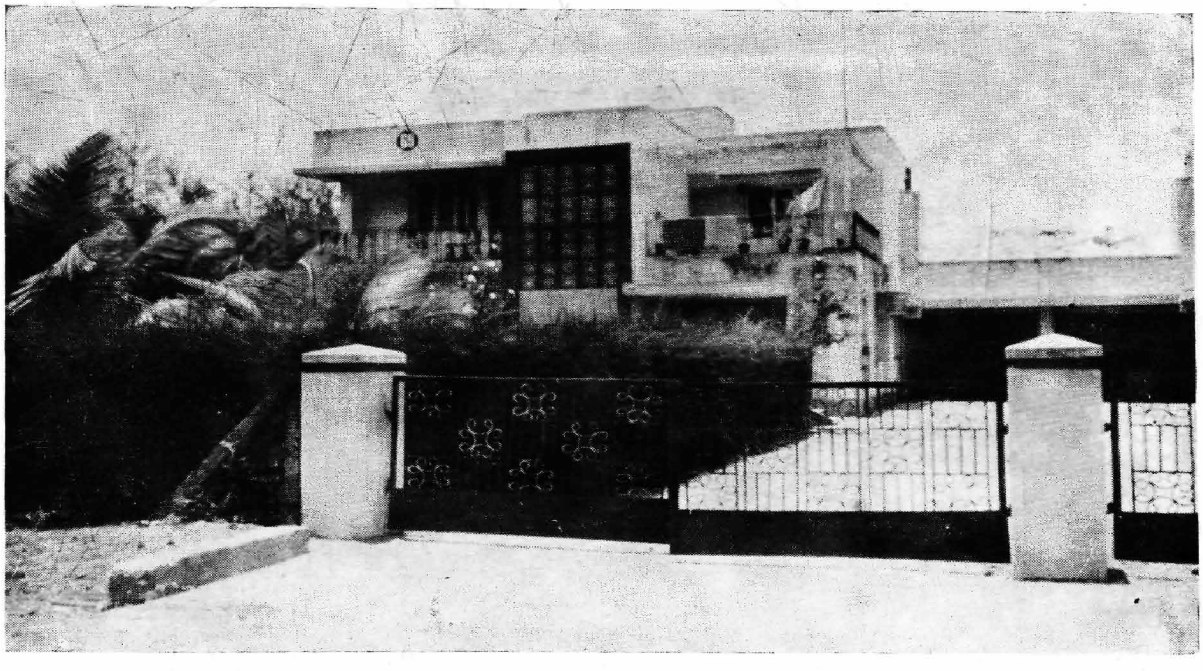
Provident Fund Office



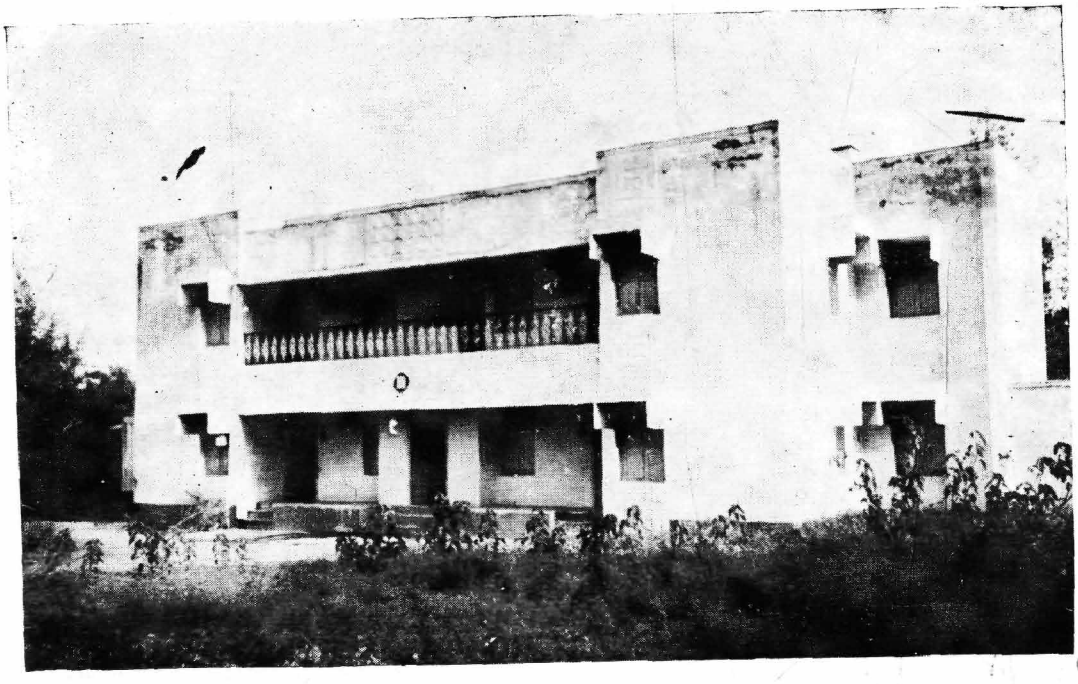
Police Station



Type 'K' Quarters
Residence of the Chairman of NLC



Type IV-Officers Quarters



Type III-Staff Quarters



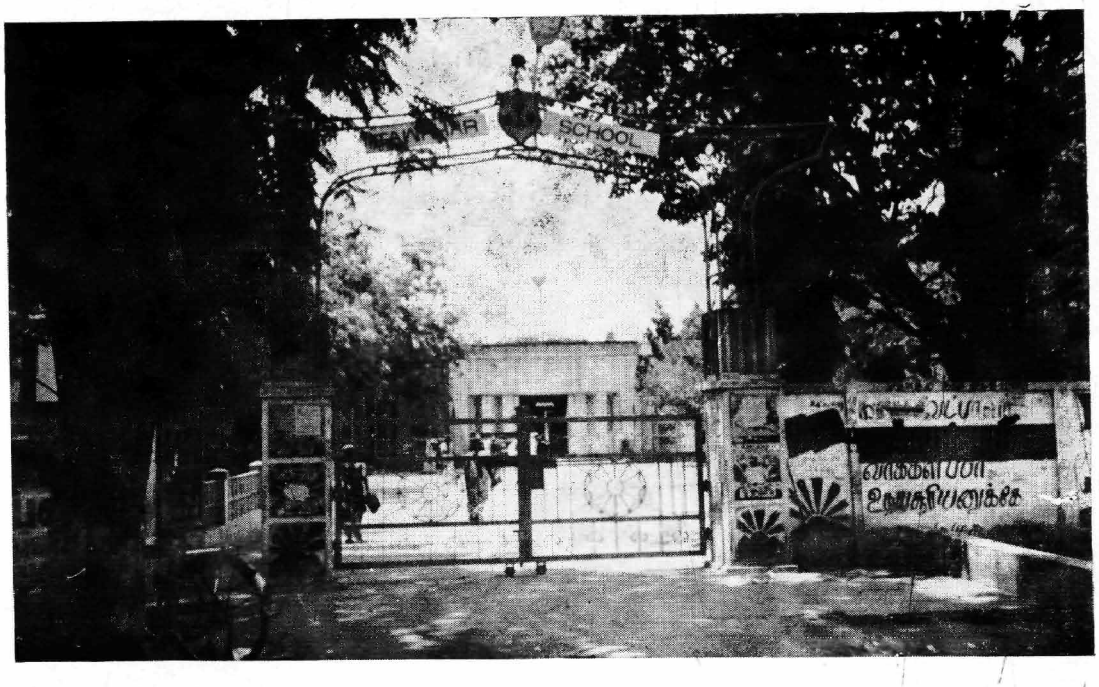
Type II-Staff Quarters



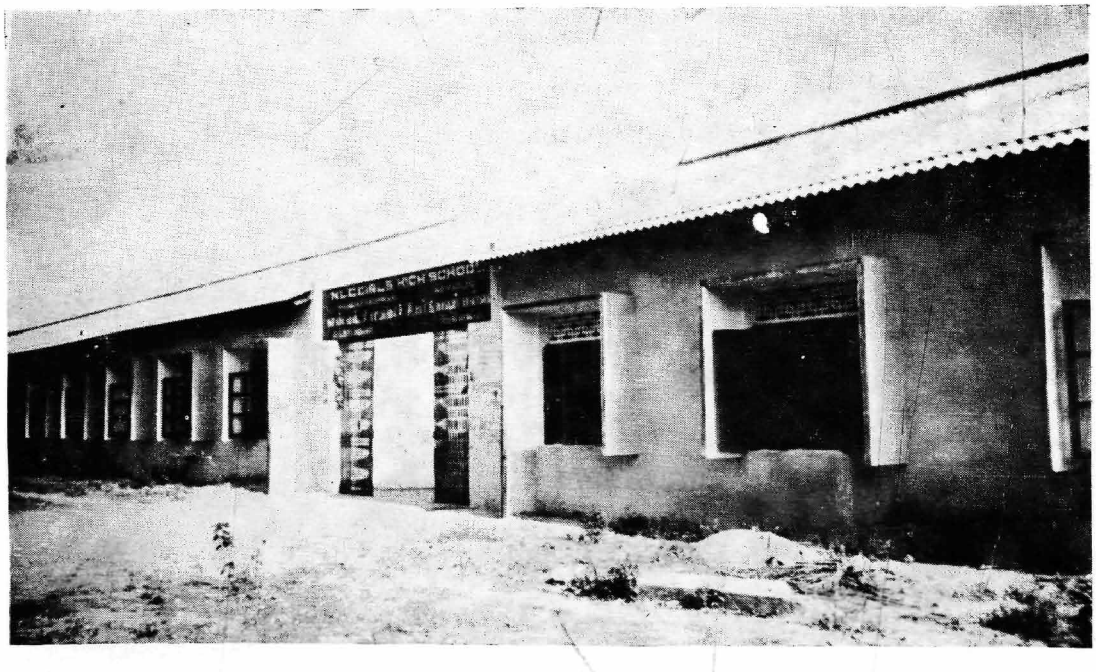
Type I-Staff Quarters



Hutment Area in Thandavan Kuppam



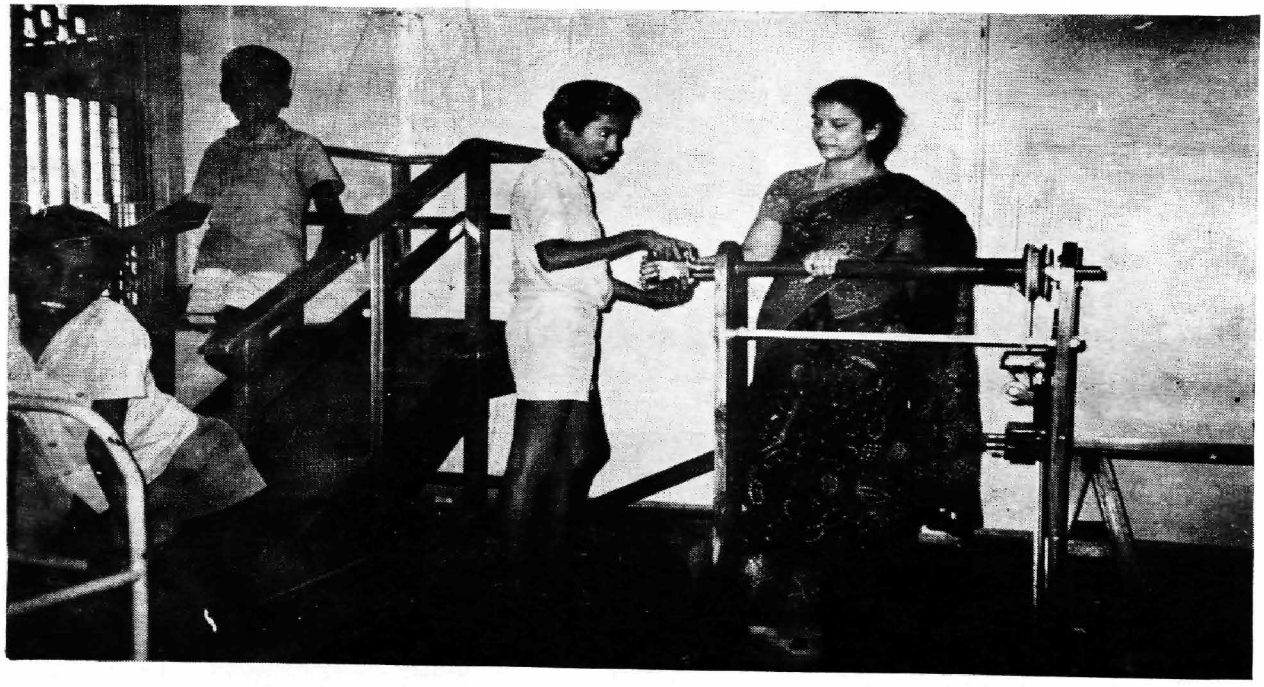
Jawahar Higher Secondary School



N.L.C. Girl's High School at Mandarakuppam



Sneha Opportunity School



The mentally handicapped are doing exercises, using different equipments like step-landing, walking-board etc.



Mentally handicapped are being taught embroidery work



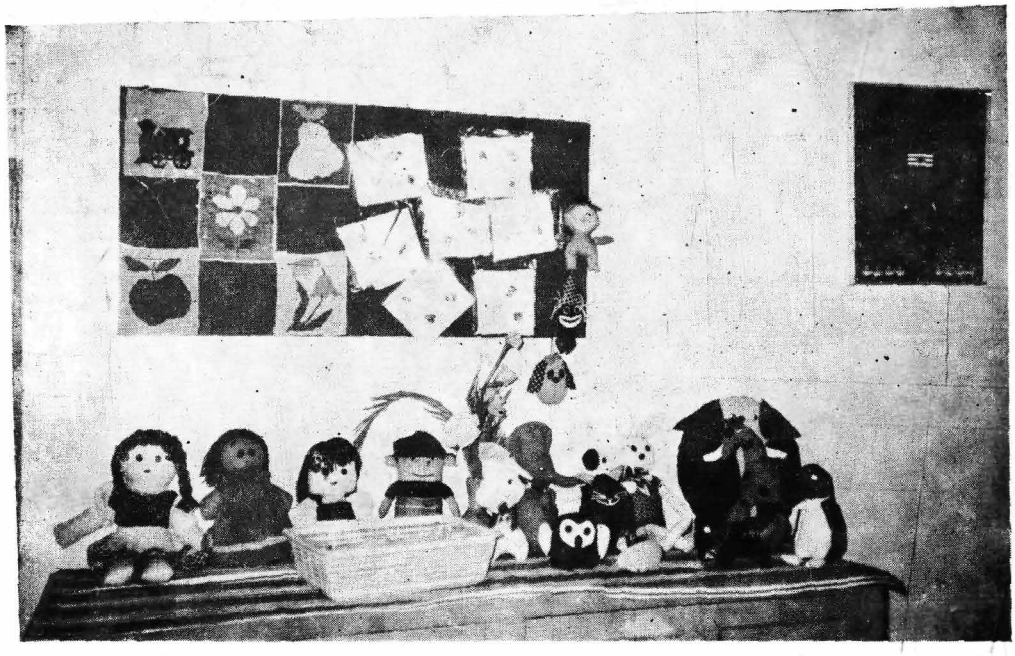
The mentally handicapped are being taught eye-hand coordination



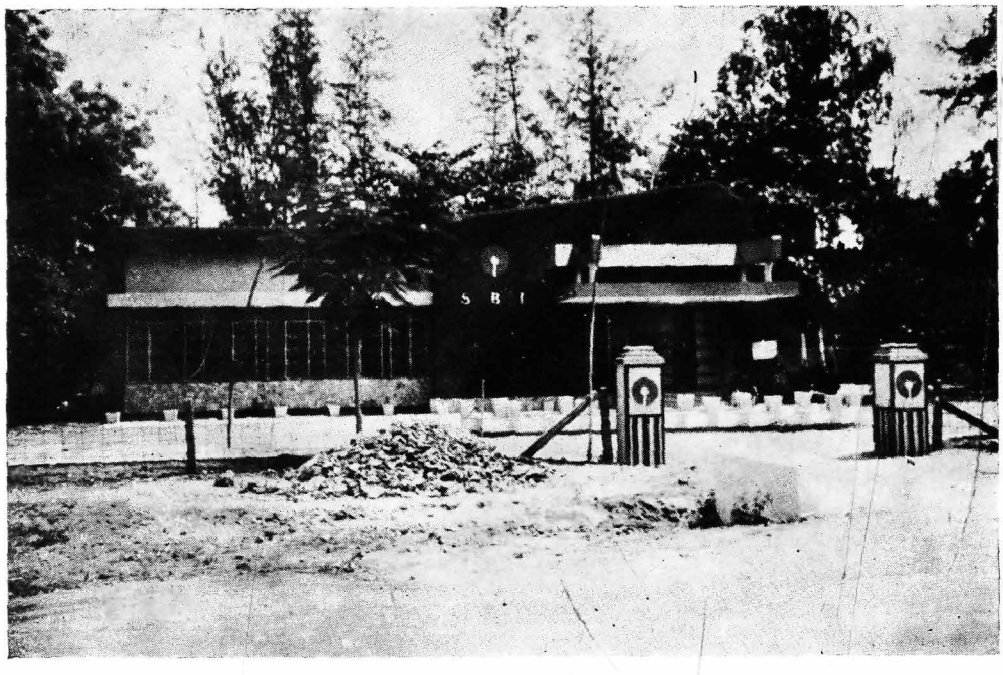
The mentally handicapped are doing carpentary work



The mentally handicapped are making envelopes on commercial basis



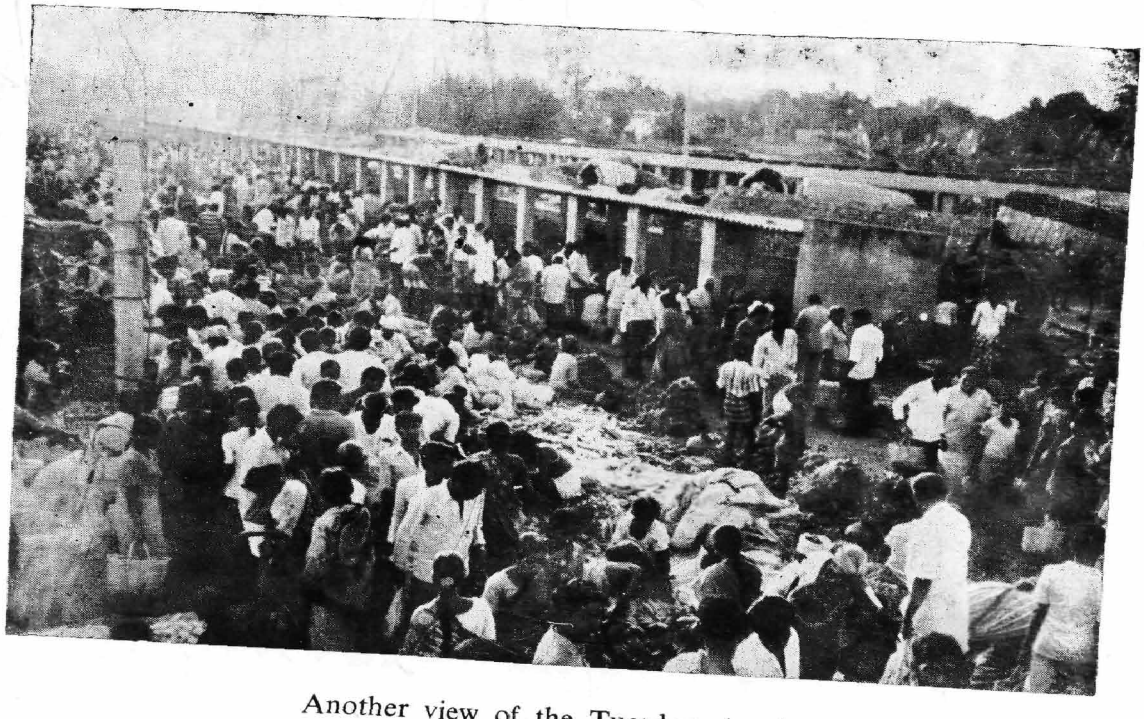
The finished handicraft products made by the mentally handicapped at the Seneha School. An authentic proof to show that the mentally handicapped can be trained with special efforts and interwoven into the fabric of our society



State Bank of India



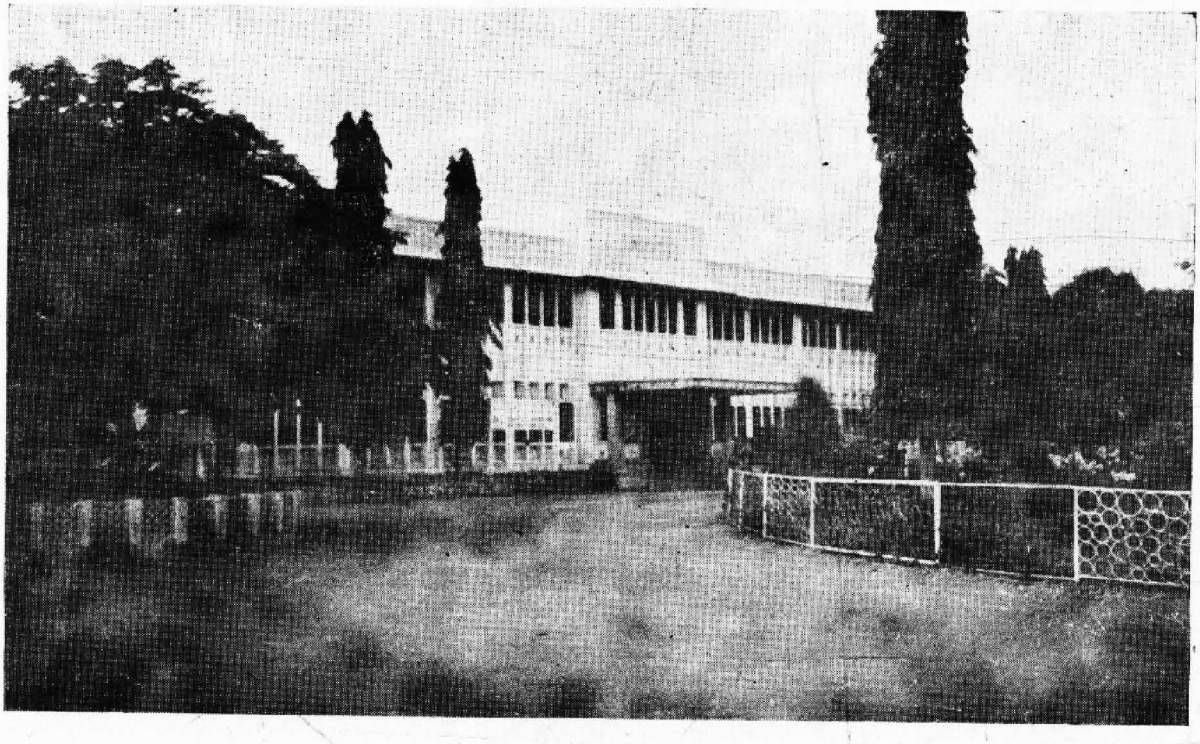
A view of the Tuesday shandy at Neyveli in block 10



Another view of the Tuesday shandy



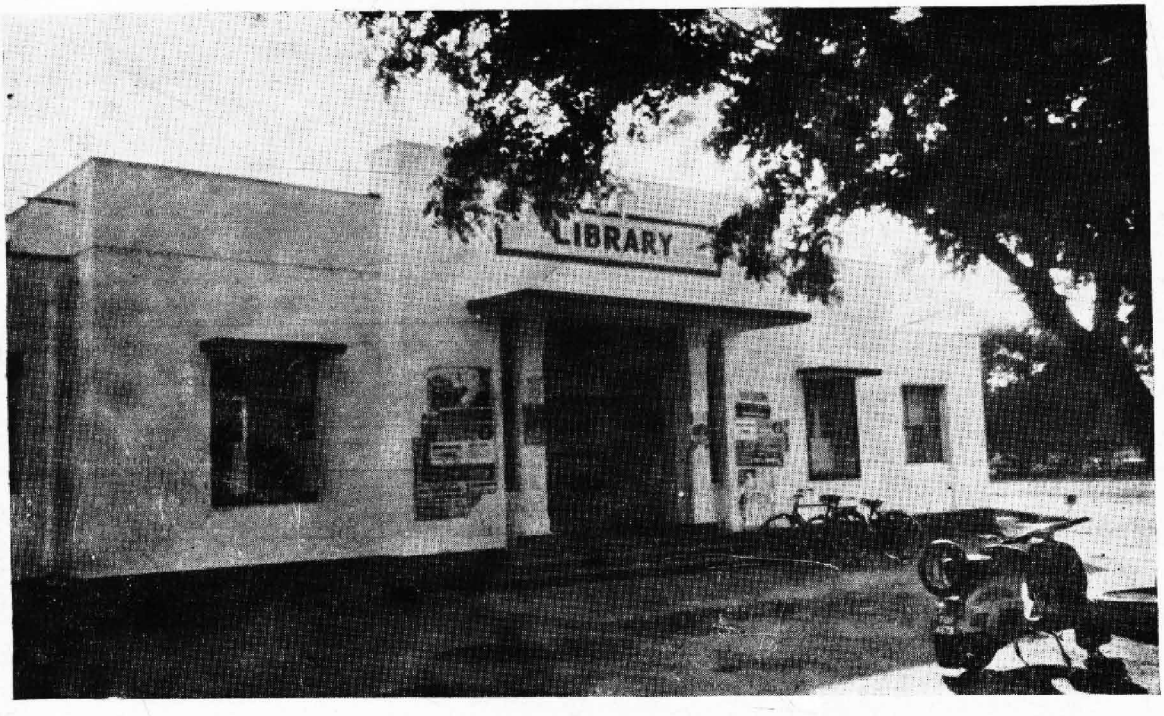
Evening Bazaar



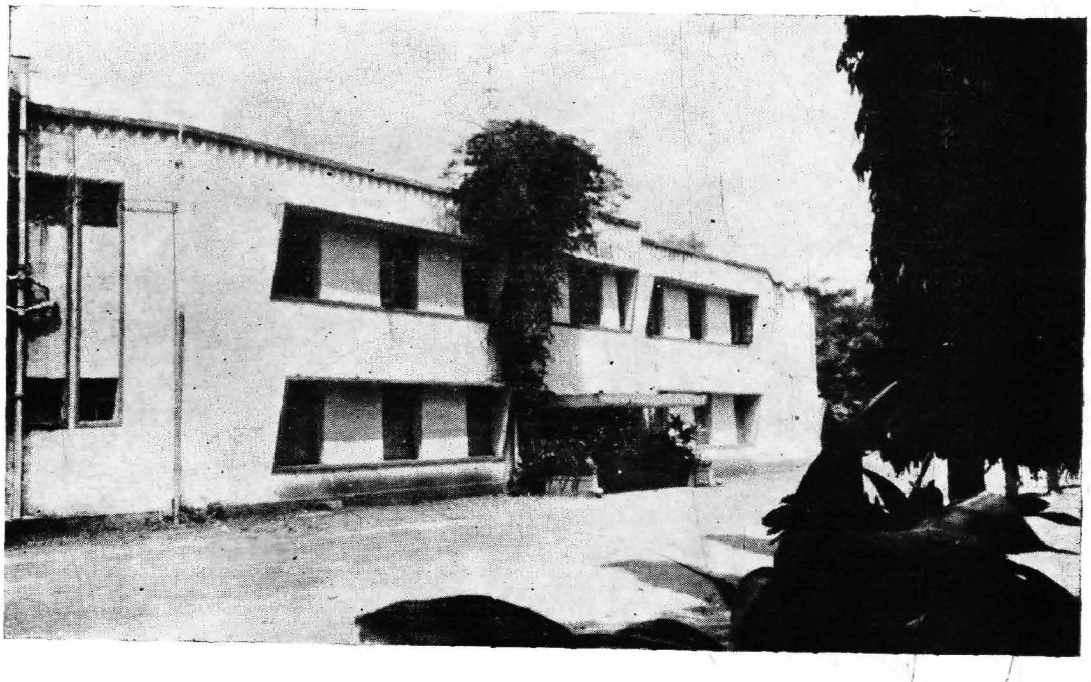
Neyveli General Hospital



A drive-in-restaurant



The excellent library run by the N.L.C.



Park Club



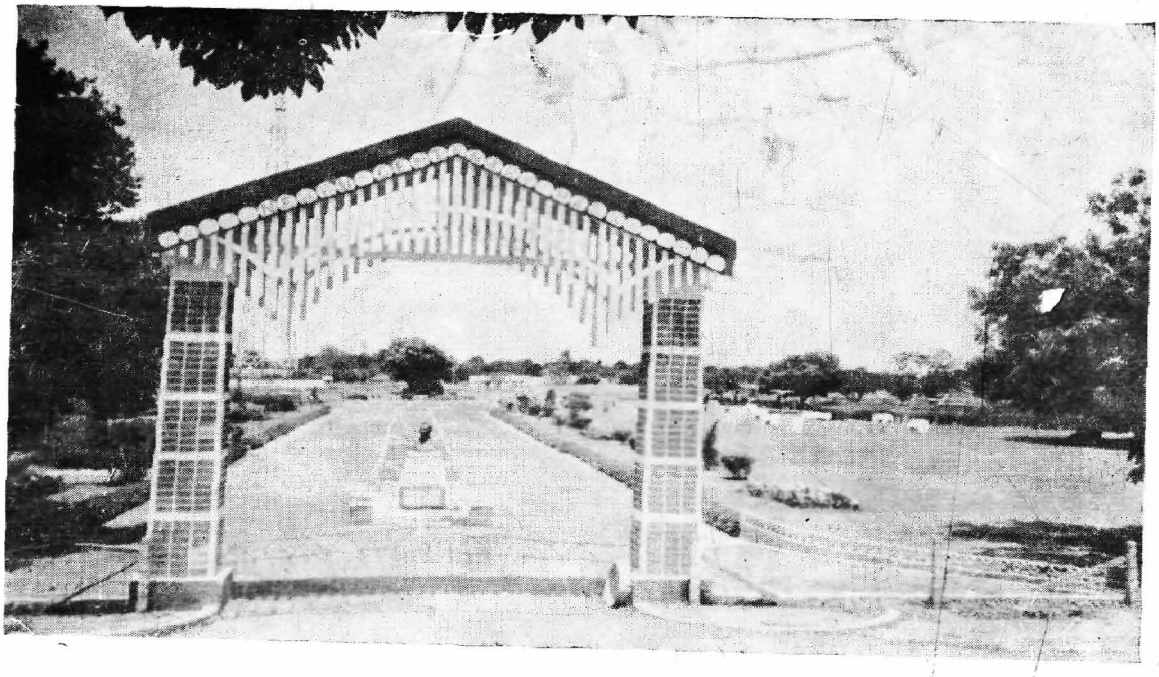
Swimming Pool



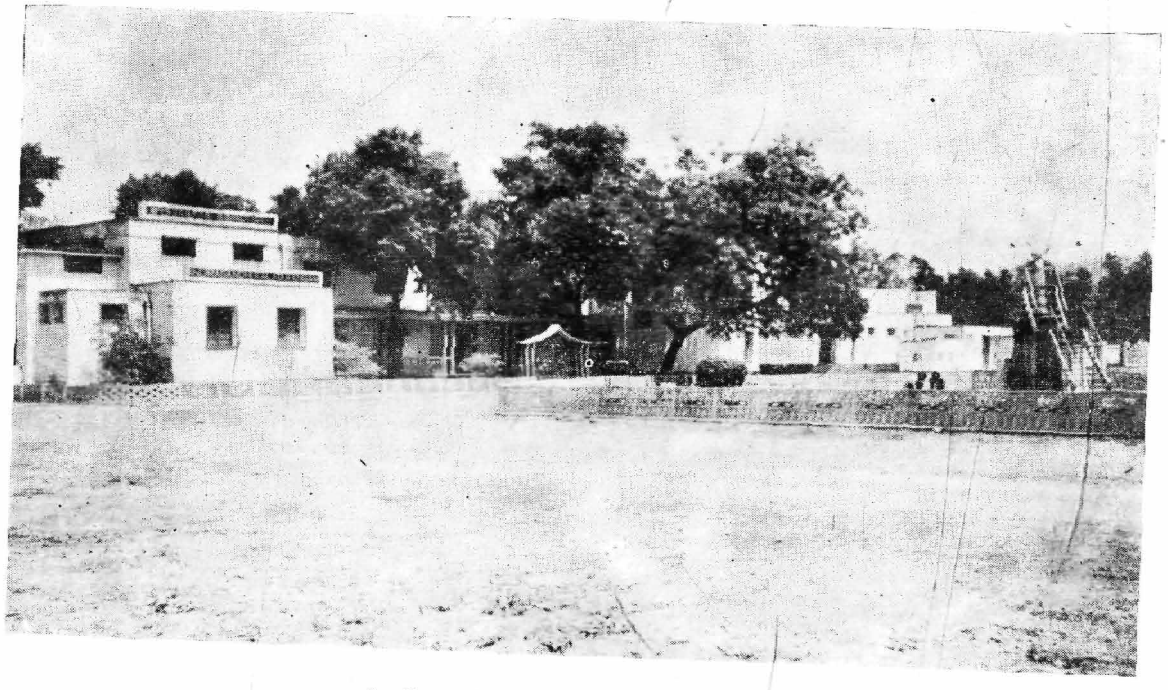
Bharathy Stadium



Community Hall



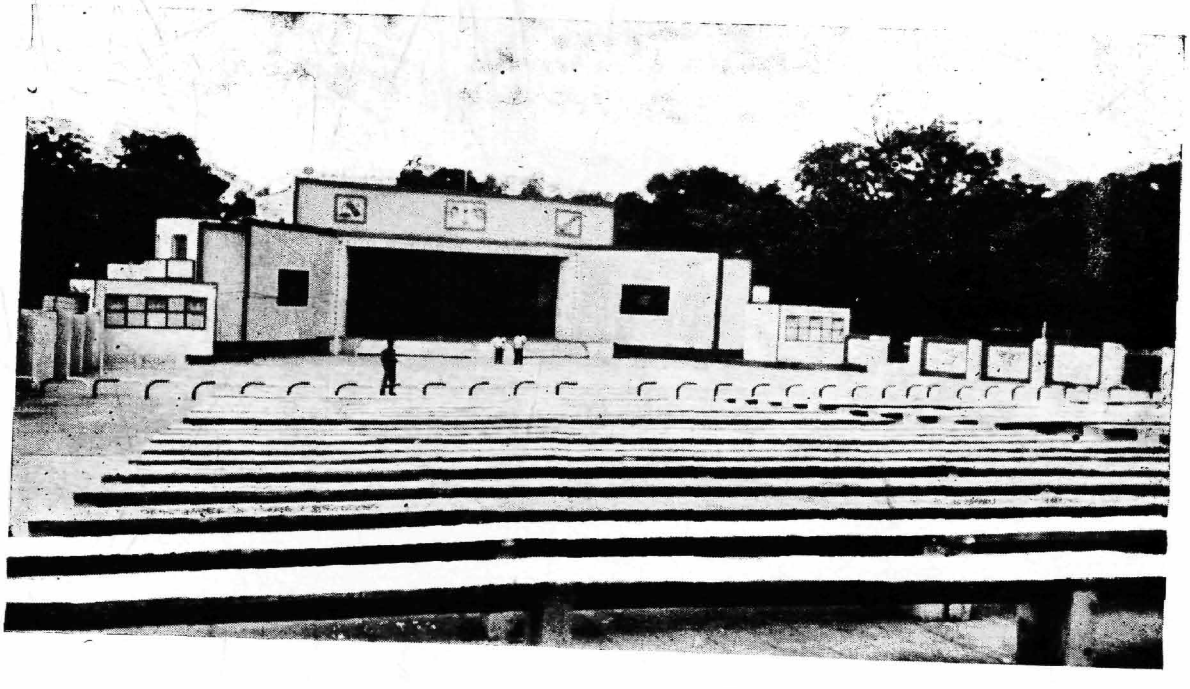
Nehru Centenary Park



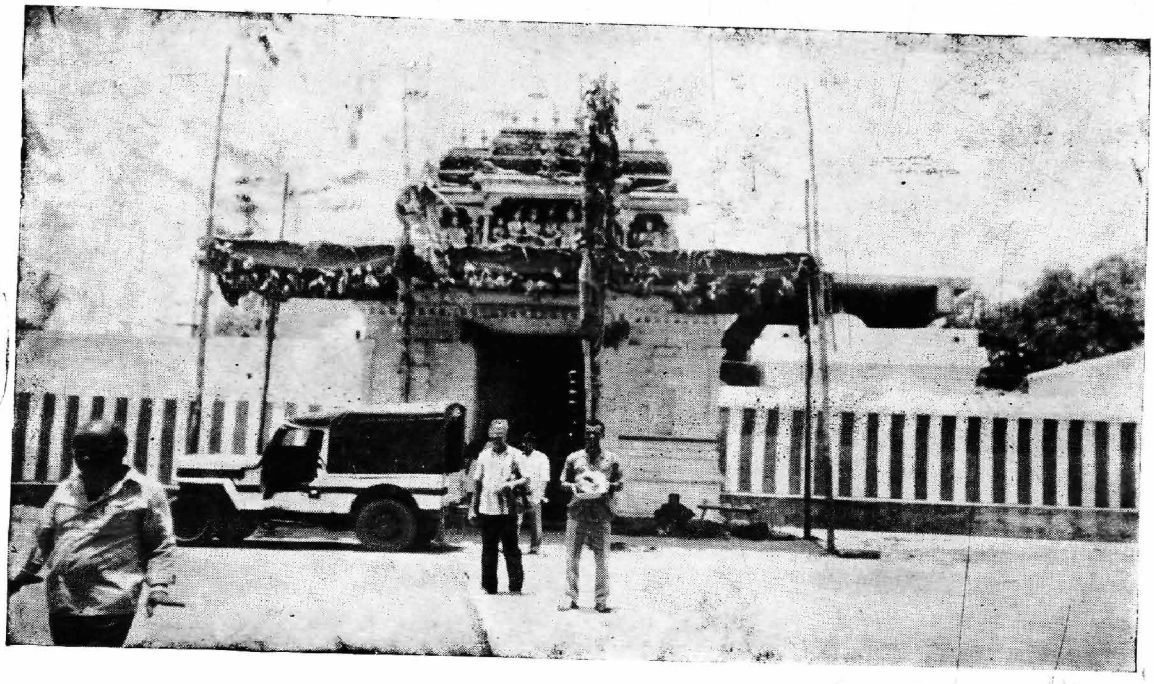
Indira Gandhi Kalai Arangam



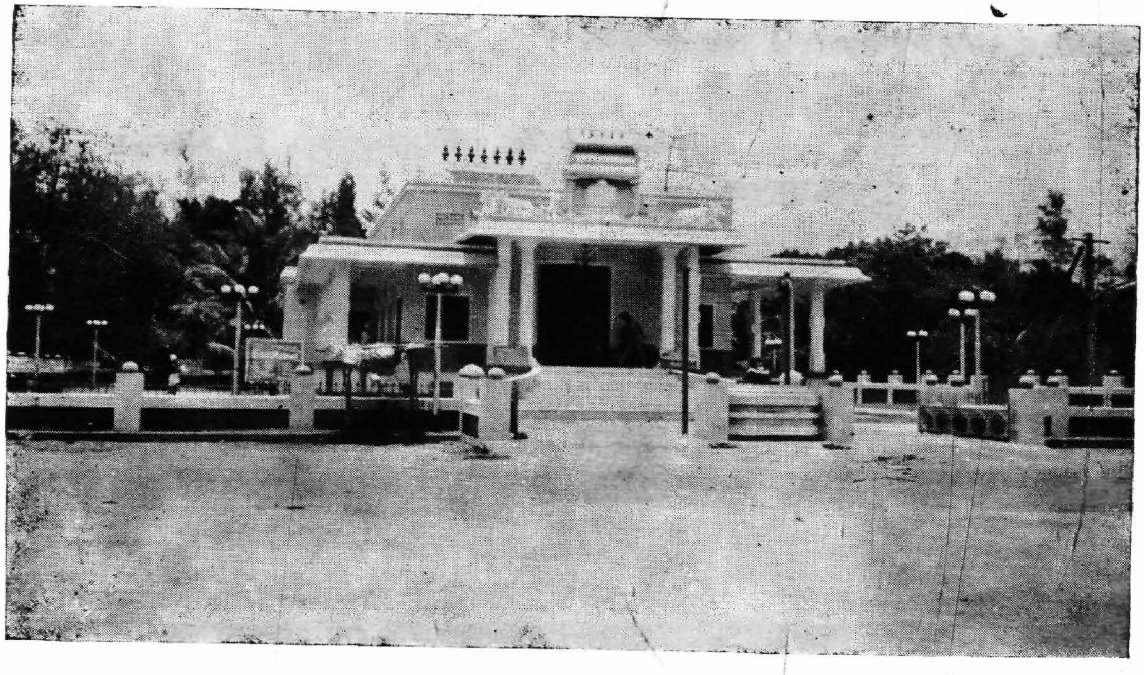
Indira Gandhi Kalai Arangam (out door facility in the auditorium for conducting cultural programmes)



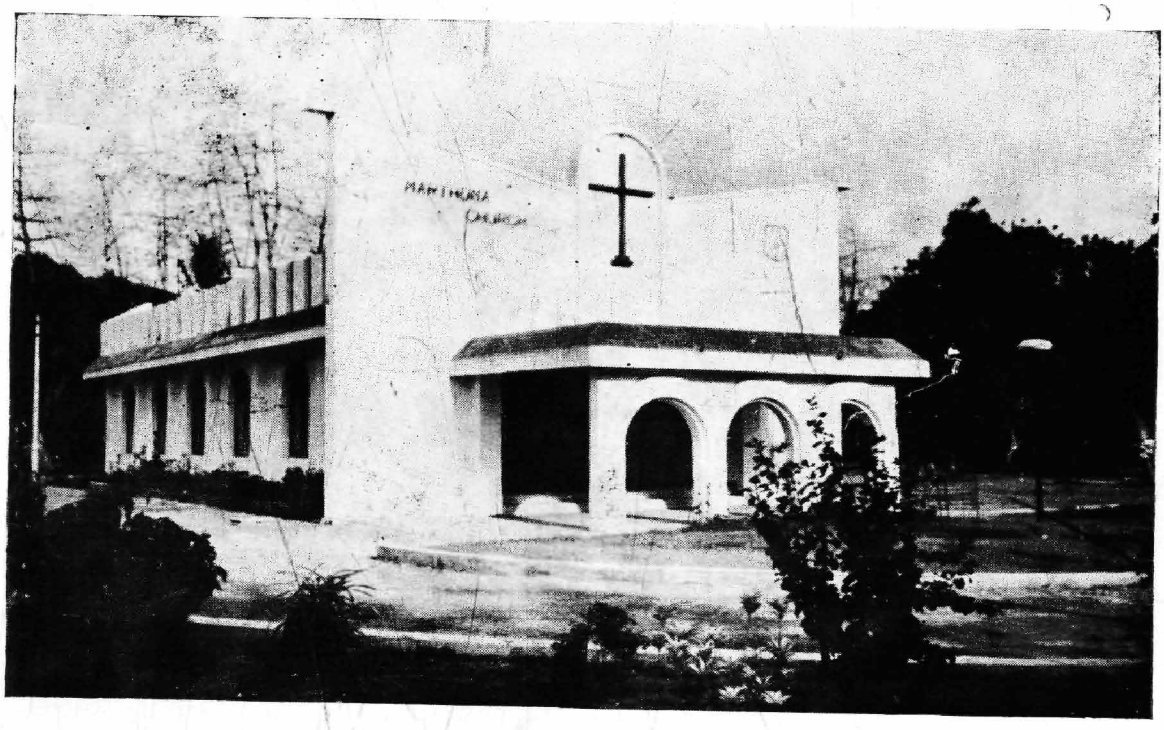
Modern Cinema Theatre



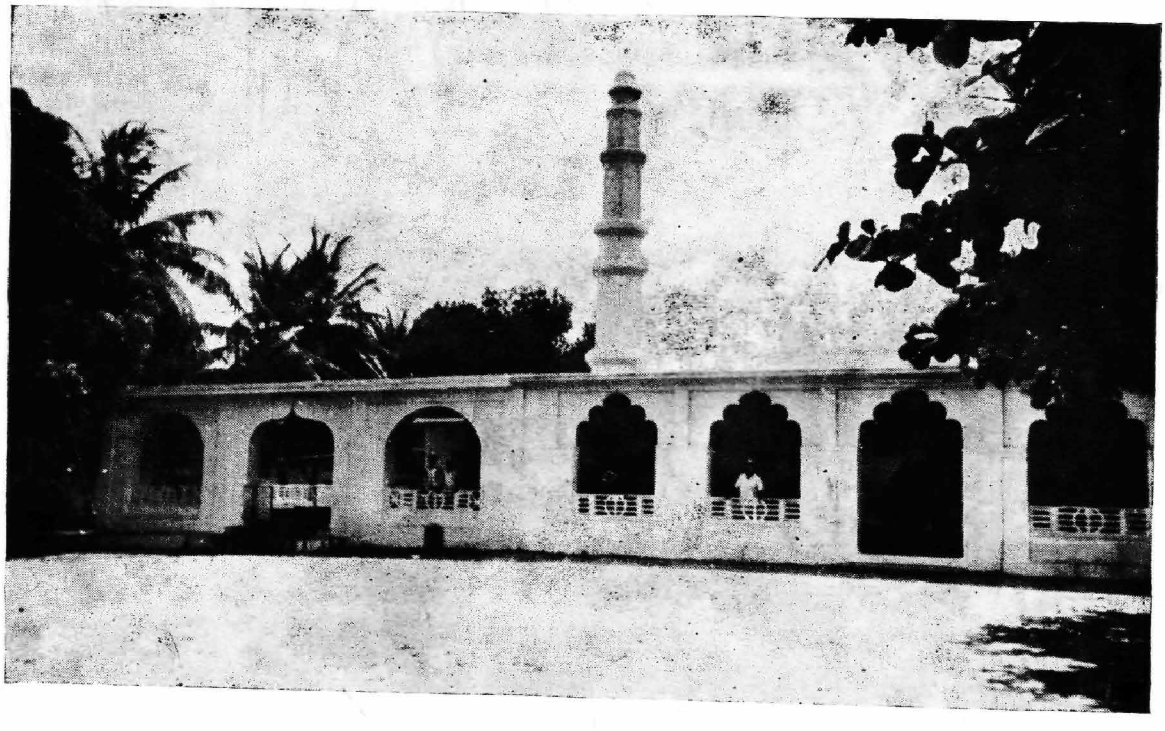
Sivasubramaniasamy Temple, Villudayanpattu



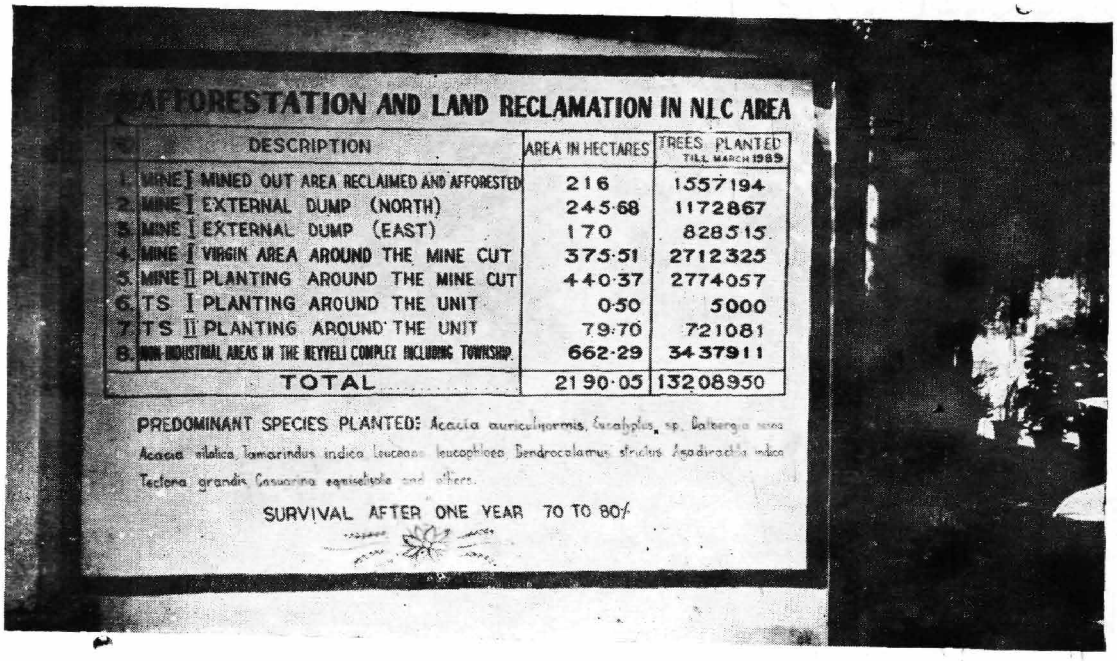
Prayer Hall



Marthoma Church



Jamia Masjid



Details of afforestation and land reclamation in N.L.C.



Rows of coconut trees



Bamboo



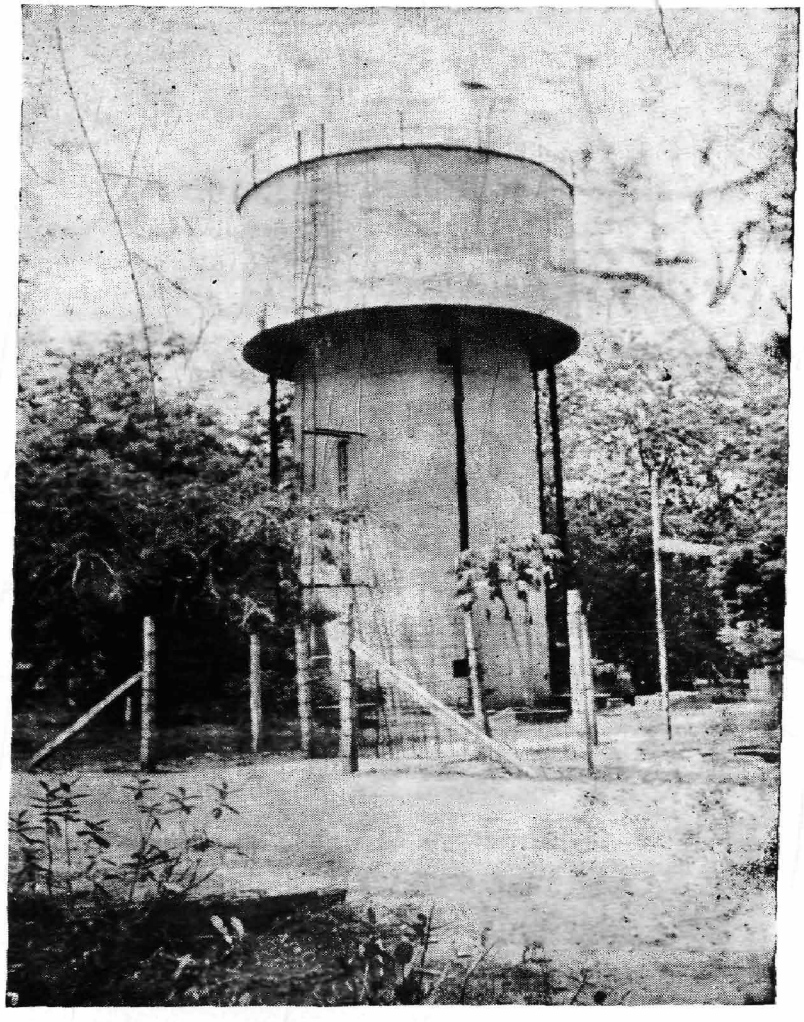
Against the national slogan 'One Tree-One Family' NLC's achievement is 365 trees per family



Rose and jasmine with eucalyptus in the background



Nilgiris? Kodaikanal? No. Neyveli



A huge water tank in block 24 exclusively for the people of that block