



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

**SERIES - 32
PONDICHERRY**

PART XII

CENSUS ATLAS

P.L. SAMY

of the Indian Administrative Service

Director of Census Operations

Pondicherry

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- Maps in this atlas are based on 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.
 - The boundary of Meghalaya shown on the map of India is as interpreted from the North-eastern areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. but has yet to be verified.
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FOREWORD

The Indian Census enjoys the reputation of being the richest single source for giving information about the people of the country. The Census Organisation furnishes information regarding distribution of population, sex, age, working population and several other dimensions of data on castes and tribes. The Census of India also to some extent undertakes the collection of non-census statistics on useful variables, such as land uses at tahsil and taluk levels, basic amenities in rural and urban areas, distances of settlements with reference to nearest urban areas which are published in various publications in conjunction with census data. It was three decades ago that the 1961 Census for the first time organised a special programme of the Census Atlas mapping and a series of Census Atlases of States/Union Territories and for the nation as a whole were brought out. This programme was appreciated by the scholars, data users and the academicians and hence it became one of the regular features of the post censal research programme of the Census Organisation. The volumes under this programme were published as Part IX(A) of various series during 1961 and 1971 censuses and stand included as Part XII of the general census publication plan for the 1981 Census.

During these decades, the Census has not confined itself to the producing of mere stray maps for various publications but has undertaken much detailed mapping of the local and regional areas having relevant to the production of specific tables and special studies. This has added to the usefulness of census statistics besides making them more appealing and contributive to the assessment of the distribution of population at various levels. Special maps like urban land uses of towns and urban agglomerations and standard urban area maps enriched the State Volumes namely part II(A) dealing with population and area figures, town directories etc. Such publications are well known as source materials produced by the Census for the people and the country. Besides these, the district census handbooks dealing with detailed village and town wise population characteristics, contain basic maps of Districts/Tahsils/Taluks and equivalent administrative areas of the various parts of the country showing boundaries, locations of villages and urban spread. In addition, these important basic maps contain information, such as, population sizes of each census village and town with the Census Location Codes, amenities like post and telegraph offices, family health programme centres (Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres), Schools and other educational institutions, important village markets etc. Infrastructural facilities like roads duly classified and including important cart-tracts and railways are also shown. Thus, the Census Organisation has been striving to furnish a variety of cartographic information directly concerned with the Census activities and even beyond.

The Census Atlas programme has been formulated to record through maps the demographic characteristics to project a holistic approach to measure and assess population patterns. The mapping is conducted for atlas maps embracing more or less

the entire 1981 Census tables at Tahsil/Taluk/Town/UA level, through districts and states. The population situation is changing from decade to decade due to various economic developments and one may glean through these maps the contemporary human problems and patterns for spatial planning and related purposes.

This programme has been worked out at two levels, viz., (i) State/Union Territory Atlas Volumes and (ii) the National Volume. The techniques of presentation should be versatile and thought provoking and, therefore, the technical planning of the Atlas has been undertaken in a manner so that the maps dealing with the patterns of population *distribution, characteristics and dispersals portray contemporary trends and issues*. The Atlases include a few general maps on administrative and physical aspects to introduce the region, followed by detailed maps on demographic, economics and socio-cultural aspects consisting of distribution, density and growth of population, age and sex, urban trends, census industrial categories, migration, literacy, religion, physical handicapped, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, education and health. In all the programme envisages to publish 31 volumes for the country. The leading volume is the all-India one in the series. A standard list of themes has been generated for presentation of maps according to census data for each State/Union Territory and by-cross-classification of data, the number of maps in these Atlases are kept at a minimum to make each volume handy. The Atlas volumes of the major states of the country may contain 114 maps, such as in the volumes of Uttar Pradesh, while for smaller States/Union Territories there will be a minimum of 50 sheets as in the case of Pondicherry. The all-India (National) volume contains 93 map plates and interpretations with diagrams and short statistical tables.

This Atlas programme has been executed under the planning and direction of Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map). Well knit teams worked in the Map Division in my office and the Map Units of the offices of the Directors of Census Operations of States and Union Territories in the implementation of the programme. A list of all those who have contributed to the completion of the work is given separately in this volume. I congratulate the members of all teams and officers associated with the project on their excellent work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture. I hope the volumes will answer the needs and get approval of scholars, planners, administrators, travellers and the general readers.

NEW DELHI

V.S. VERMA
Registrar General
Census Commissioner, INDIA

PREFACE

Atlas, as it is generally understood, is a book of maps showing the geographical and physiographic features of a country. The Census Organisation of India has completely changed the complexion of this concept and brings out Atlas bearing maps on not only the geographic features but the demographic, socio-economic and cultural aspects of the people and the region in which they live. It is to be noted that the Census of India is the largest single producer of maps of the Indian Sub-Continent apart from the Survey of India & the Geological Survey of India. The first attempt in this direction was made after the 1961 Census was taken and the first volume of Census Atlas was brought out, whereafter at the end of every Census an atlas bearing very important data thrown up by the Census is brought out by the Census Directorates and the Registrar General, India. The present volume is the third in this series.

The Pondicherry Census Atlas is a modest attempt in presenting very essential data in cartographic form. In view of the smallness of this Union Territory, the size and contents of the volume are also in conformity with the size of the Territory. However, all data necessary to highlight the important facets-demographic, socio-economic & cultural – are presented in an easily understandable form in the various maps. It is hoped that this volume will be of value and use to the data users.

Shri P.L. Samy, I.A.S., the Director of Census Operations, Pondicherry had demitted office as early as June 1983 and I took over as Deputy Director in July, 1987, after about four years. When I joined this Directorate, not much headway had been made in this direction though Dr. M. Vidyasagar, Assistant Director of Census Operations (Technical) had initiated the work on the atlas volume. This was purely due to lack of cartographic facilities. The cartographic section consisted of only one Draughtsman and the magnitude of the work was so huge that I had no other alternative than to requisition the services of the Cartographer & Artist of Tamil Nadu Directorate to attend to this work in my Directorate on loan basis. The Registrar General, India and the Deputy Registrar General, India (Map) were kind enough to agree to my request and the services of the cartographic staff of Tamil Nadu were made available to me in December, 1988. The work was speeded up and I can record with reasonable satisfaction that this work was completed in a record time of about six months.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express my most sincere gratitude to Shri V.S. Verma, I.A.S., Registrar General, India for the keen interest he showed in this work and granting the temporary transfer of the cartographic staff from Tamil Nadu Directorate. I cannot adequately thank him. I record my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) for all the technical help, guidance and encouragement

which he readily extended to me in completing this project. I am also indebted to Smt. Minati Ghosh, Assistant Registrar General (Map) for personally scrutinizing these maps and ensuring precision in the presentation of data. I thank my colleague Shri M. Thangaraju, Deputy Director of Census Operation, Tamil Nadu for readily agreeing to spare the services of his staff for nearly six months. I should also thank Shri B.P. Jain, Deputy Director incharge of printing in the office of the Registrar General, India for getting this volume printed in a nice way.

In my own office I received excellent cooperation from my staff, whose names are given separately. I record my particular appreciation of the work turned out by Shri R. Joseph, Cartographer & Shri E.S. Jayamohan, Artist of Tamil Nadu Directorate who showed great sense of dedication and worked even extra-hours to complete the work in time. The lack of facilities in this Directorate never deterred them in putting an all out effort to bring out excellent results.

I hope this volume will serve as a useful cartographic guide to one and all.

Pondicherry
22nd June, 1989.

G. BRITTO
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Pondicherry

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ORIENTATION

MAP 1

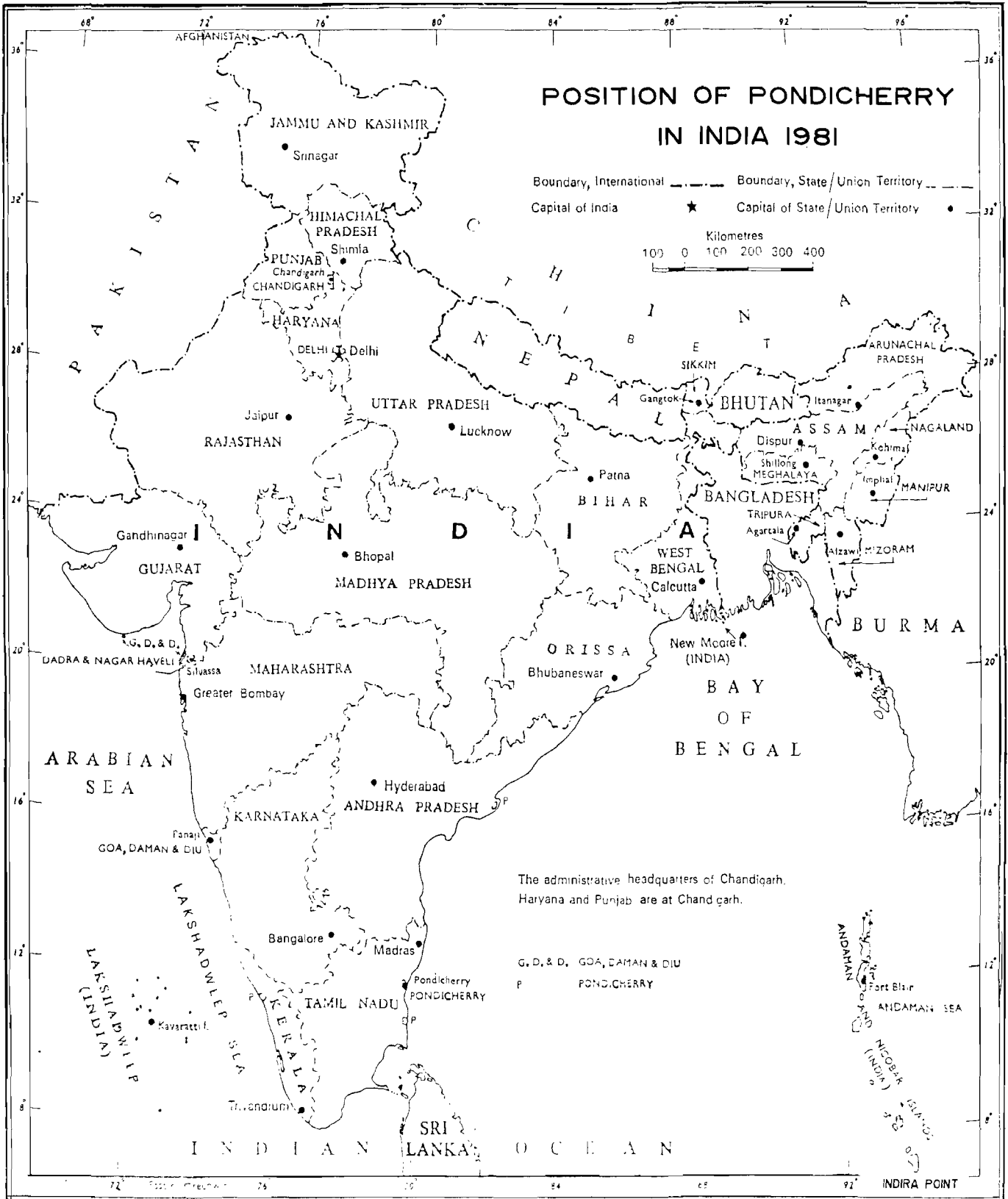
POSITION OF PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY IN INDIA

The map shows the geographical position of Pondicherry union territory in India as well as the latest boundaries of all the states and union territories alongwith their headquarters as per the 1981 Census. The area comprising Pondicherry union territory is shown by hatching. Pondicherry union territory consists of four 'districts' (Census districts), viz., Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, each isolated from the other. The term 'district' represents each 'area' or 'region' even though it does not enjoy the same administrative status of 'district' in the other states. The whole of the union territory is one revenue district with a Collector-cum-Revenue Secretary stationed at Pondicherry. Pondicherry and Karaikal districts are on the east coast encircled by the districts of South Arcot and Thanjavur respectively of Tamil Nadu. Mahe lies on the west coast of Kerala state, bordering the two districts of Kozhikode and Cannanore. Yanam, the smallest of the four districts is on the east coast as a pocket in the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. Pondicherry dis-

trict lies between 11°46' and 12°03' North latitudes and 79°36' and 79°52' East longitudes; Karaikal district between 10°51' and 11° North latitudes and 79°43' and 79°52' East longitudes; Mahe district between 11°41' and 11°46' North latitudes and 75°31' and 75°54' East longitudes and Yanam district between 16°41' and 16°46' North latitudes and 82°11' and 82°19' East longitudes.

Pondicherry union territory has an area of 492 Km² which is 0.01 per cent of the total area of India. It has a population of 604,471 as per the 1981 Census which is 0.09 per cent of the total population of our country. Pondicherry district has the largest area as well as population in the union territory. Pondicherry district is 293 Km² in area with 444,417 persons as its population; Karaikal district is 160 Km² in area with 120,010 persons; Mahe district is only 9 Km² in area with 28,413 persons; and Yanam district is 30 Km² in area with 11,631 persons.

MAP I



MAP 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981

This map shows the administrative divisions of the Pondicherry union territory, the four districts and the 14 communes alongwith their headquarters.

The boundaries of the union territory and communes are clearly shown in the map as indicated in the legend of the map. The union territory's capital and headquarters of the districts and communes are shown by different symbols as given in the legend. The Pondicherry union territory has four districts and 14 communes. The districts are Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. Though these districts do not enjoy the same administrative status as the revenue districts of other states, they are referred as 'districts' for Census purposes. Out of 14 communes, six each are in Pondicherry and Karaikal, one each in Mahe and Yanam districts. The communes bear the names of their respective headquarters. The lower units below the communes are

villages. Of the four districts, Yanam is treated as entirely urban. The remaining three districts comprise both rural and urban areas.

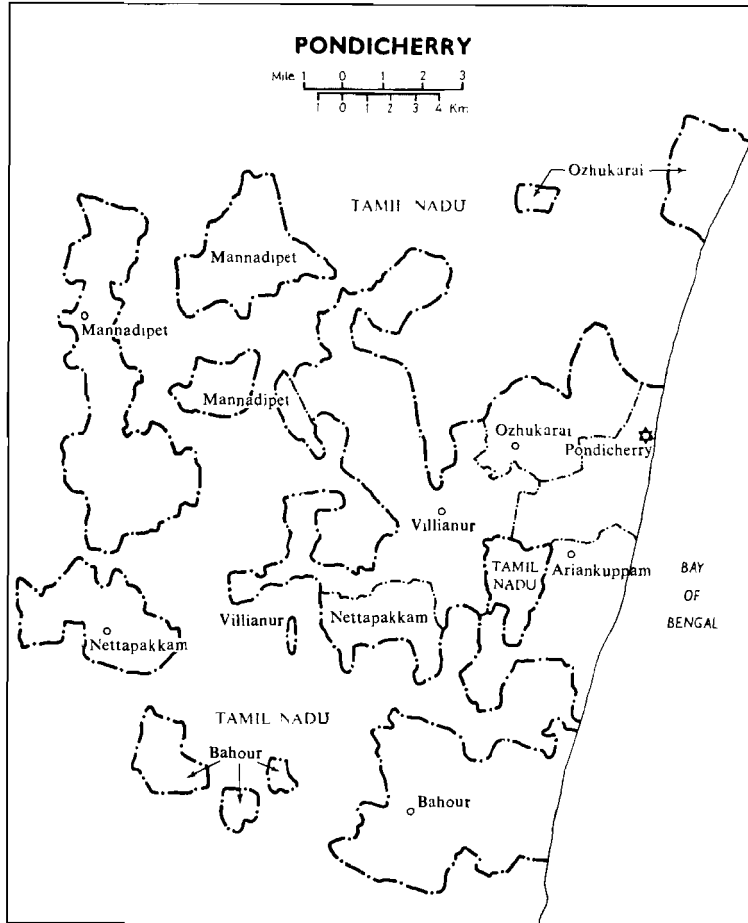
Among the six communes of Pondicherry district, four are entirely rural and two have an admixture of rural and urban characteristics. Out of total 6 communes of Karaikal district one commune (Karaikal commune) is entirely urban and the rest are rural.

Pondicherry union territory has six towns, i.e., Pondicherry, Ozhukarai, Karaikal, Kurumbapet, Mahe and Yanam. The number of inhabited villages in Pondicherry union territory is 291 of which 179 are in Pondicherry district, 109 are in Karaikal district and three are in Mahe district. The following table gives the district/commune wise area and population of the union territory.

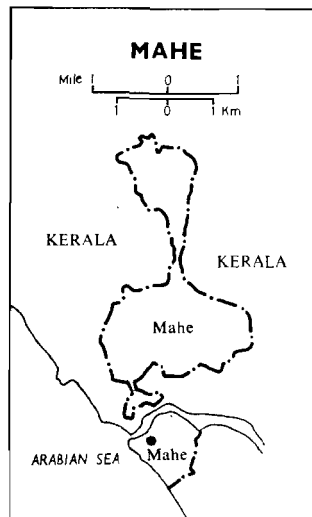
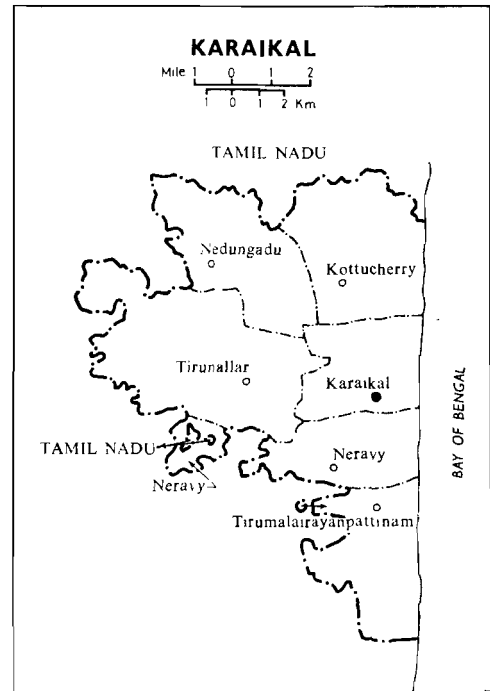
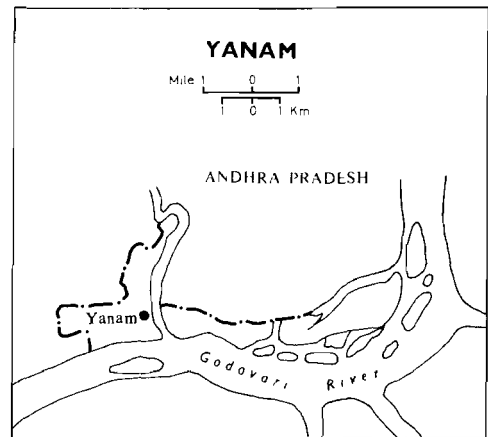
Name of U.T./District	Name of Commune	Area in Km ²	Population
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry Union Territory		492.00	604471
Pondicherry	Pondicherry (M)	293.00	444417
	(i) Ariankuppam	19.46	162639
	(ii) Ozhukarai	24.40	34107
	(iii) Mannadipet	36.70	95491
	(iv) Villianur	64.40	39321
	(v) Bahour	65.90	50836
	(vi) Nettareppam	54.80	37289
Karaikal		30.20	24734
	(viii) Karaikal	160.00	120010
	(ix) Tirunallar	19.00	43408
	(x) Neravy	45.80	24751
	(xi) Nedungadu	20.10	12587
	(xii) Kottucherry	25.90	11580
	(xiii) T.R. Pattinam	27.50	13703
Mahe	(xiv) Mahe	21.10	13981
Yanam	(xv) Yanam	9.00	28413
		30.00	11631

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981



BOUNDARIES :-
 STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -
 COMMUNE - - - - -



U. T. Headquarters ☆
 District Headquarters.. ●
 Commune Headquarters ○

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

MAP 3

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

The map shows the normal monthly and annual rainfall for each district in the union territory.

The average annual rainfall for each district is calculated and the values thus obtained are grouped into 4 categories and accordingly the districts are hatched from dark to light shades as per the legend of the map. The rainfall graphs showing monthly rainfall in millimetres are drawn for each district.

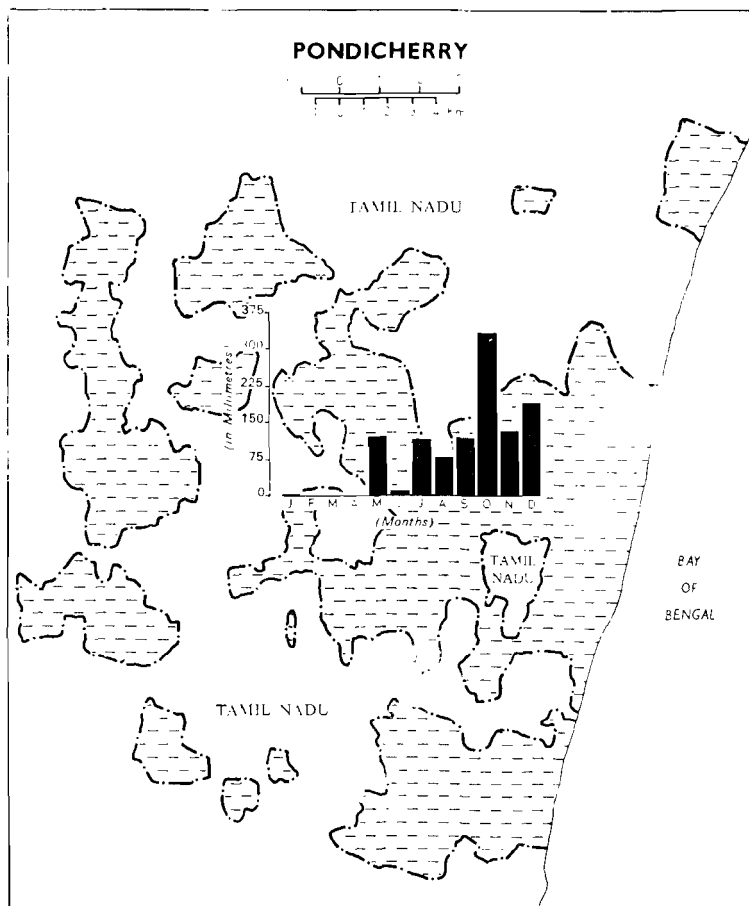
The average annual rainfall is the highest in Mahe district in the union territory. It received 4981 mm. of rainfall. Karaikal district received a rainfall of about 1615 mm which comes in the second range 1601-2100 mm. Yanam district received 1250 mm of rainfall and Pondicherry district received the lowest amount of rainfall as

compared to the other districts in union territory, i.e., 1097 mm.

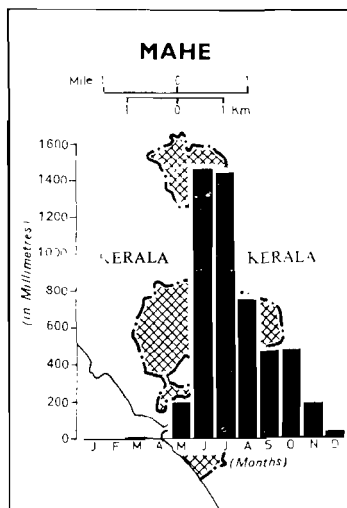
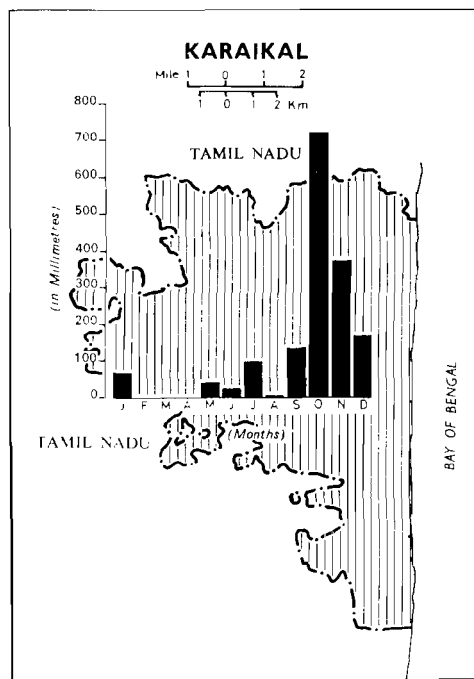
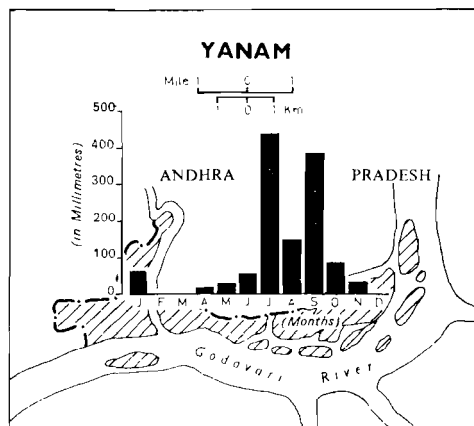
Rainfall of the union territory mainly depends upon the monsoonal winds, Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam districts receive most of their rainfall during north-east monsoon and Mahe district receives mainly during south-west monsoon period. Pondicherry and Karaikal districts receive the maximum rainfall during October to December while Yanam district receives the maximum rainfall in July and September and Mahe district has the maximum rainfall during June, July and August. Rainfall does not occur between February and April in all the four districts of the union territory. During January a very little amount of rainfall occurs in Karaikal and Yanam districts only.

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL



BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - -



MAP 4

NORMAL ANNUAL TEMPERATURE

The map shows the distribution of average annual temperature. The average maximum and minimum temperature in centigrades (celsius) are shown in each district by bar diagrams. The average temperature for each district is calculated and the values thus obtained are grouped into four categories and accordingly hatching is given to all the districts as shown in the legend of the map.

The average annual temperature is the highest in Yanam district which comes in the first range 35.01 and above degree celsius. The second range 32.01–35.00 degree celsius comprises Karaikal district, the third range 29.01-32.00 degree celsius consists of Pondicherry district and the third range 29.00 and below consists of Mahe district.

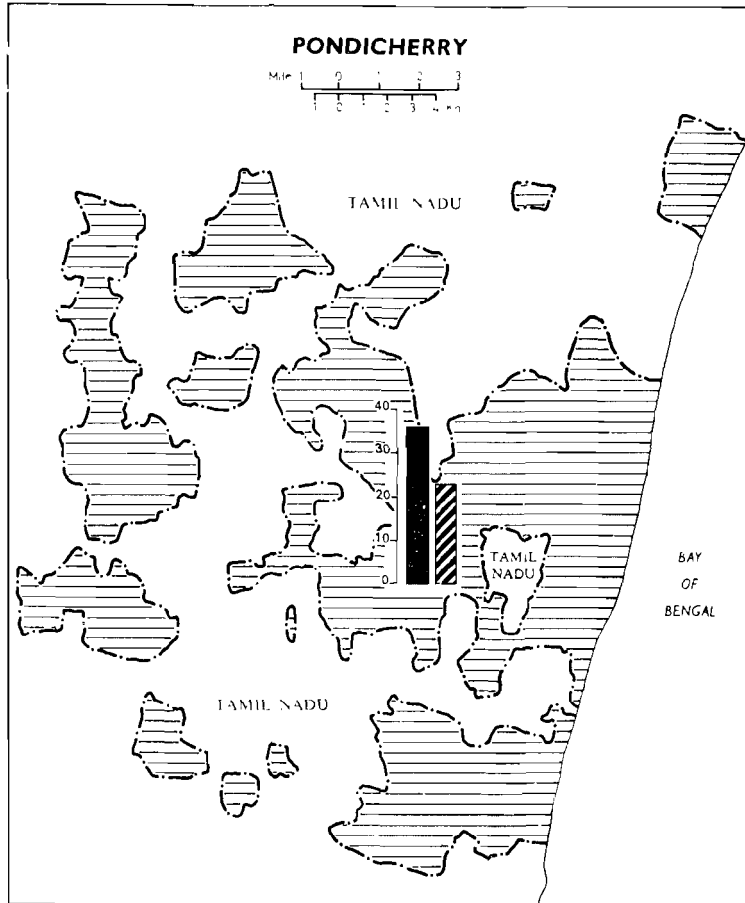
The temperature condition for Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe districts is more or less same. The temperature starts increasing from end of February and it

decreases from mid-June. The average maximum temperature is 36.0 C and average minimum temperature is 22.9°C for Pondicherry district; 36.8°C and 28.3°C for Karaikal district; 34.0°C and 21.2°C for Mahe district. The maximum temperature for Pondicherry and Karaikal districts may even rise up to 43°C during mid-May. The diurnal range of temperature is low. The months of December and January form the coolest part of the year. Mahe district is comparatively cooler than the other districts of the union territory. During South-West monsoon season, from June to September the average maximum temperature is about 29°C and minimum is 24°C. April and May constitute the hottest period when the maximum temperature goes to 37°C.

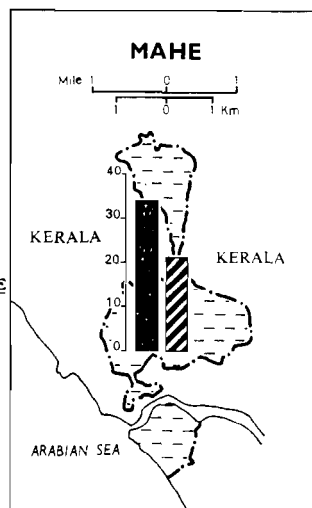
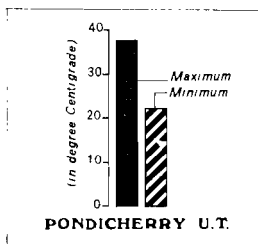
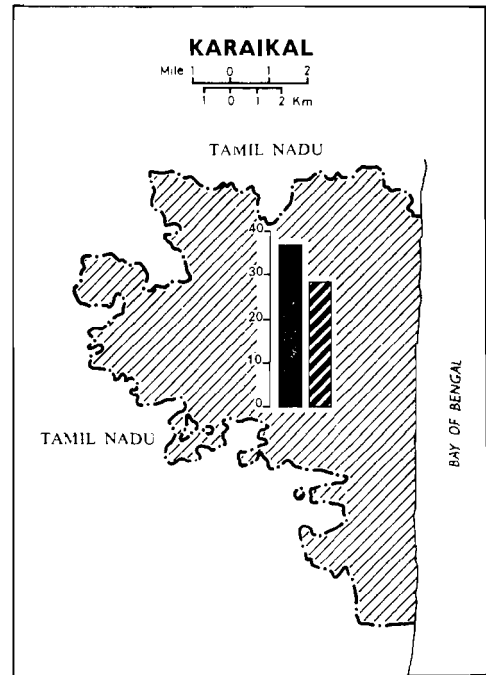
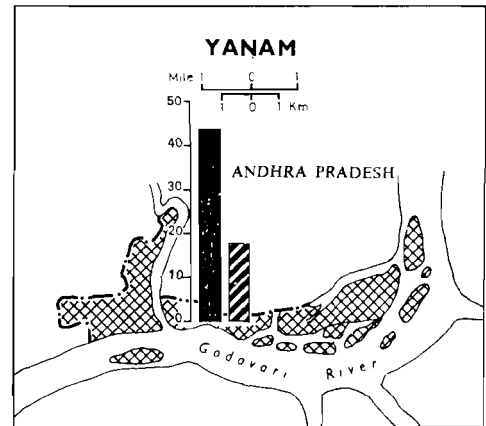
Yanam district is the hottest district compared to the other districts in Pondicherry union territory during summer season. The average maximum temperature is 43.7°C and the minimum temperature is 17.7°C.

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY





NORMAL ANNUAL TEMPERATURE



BOUNDARY -
STATE / UNION TERRITORY .. - - - -



TEMPERATURE IN DEGREE CENTIGRADE

-  35.01 & above
-  32.01 - 35.00
-  29.01 - 32.00
-  29.00 & below

MAP 5

SOILS

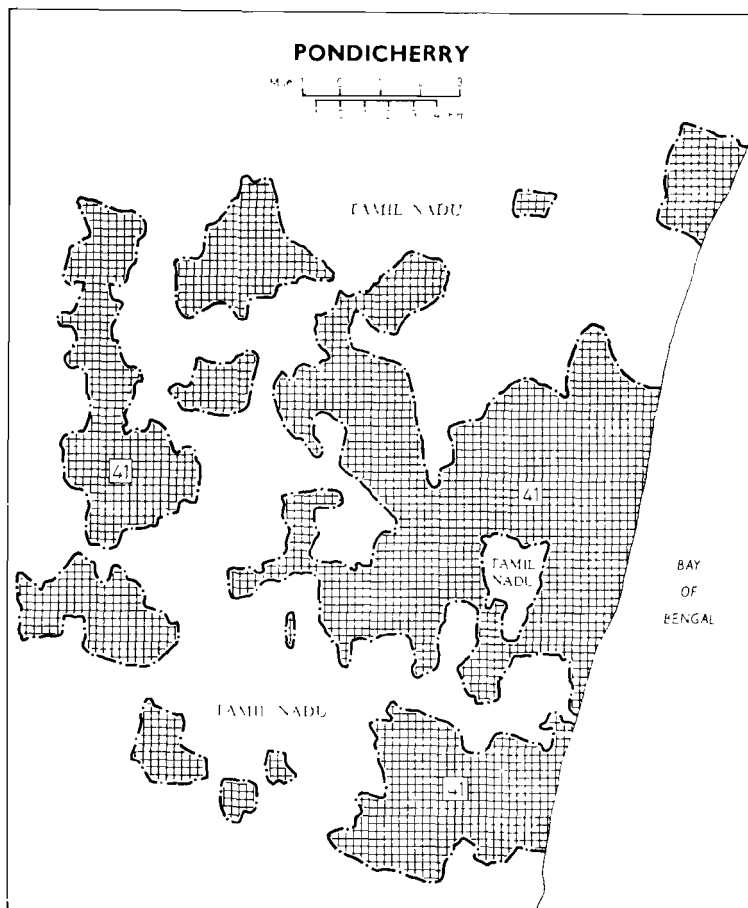
This map depicts the distribution of soil sub-order associations in the union territory and is based on the soil map of India, published by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (I.C.A.R), Nagpur. The map shows the traditional nomenclature of the soils in the index alongwith the sub-order associations of soil characteristics which are shown by numbers (according to the original map) for reference.

In the Pondicherry union territory each district has different type of sub-order association of soils. Pon-

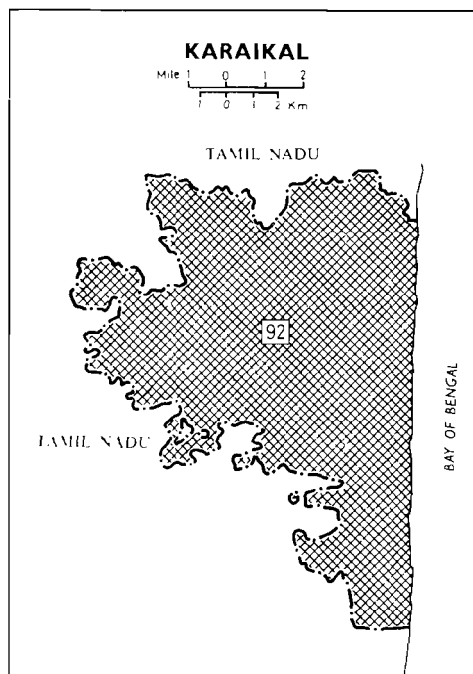
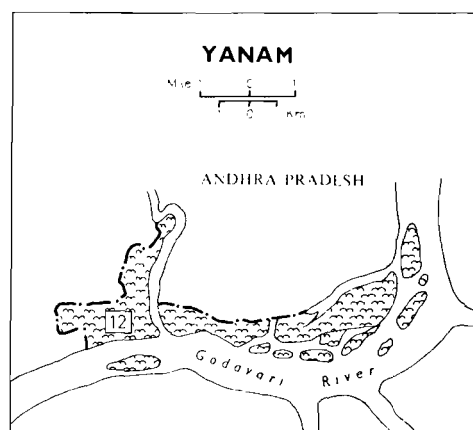
dicherry district has Psammments-Tropepts (41) soils which means sandy soil of recent origin and shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of southern region. Usterts (92) soils is found in Karaikal district. These are deep black soils. Mahe district has Orthents-Psamments-Aquents (54) type of soils. These are recently formed sandy soils; hydromorphic and coastal alluvial soils, Yanam district has Ustalfs-Tropepts (12) which implies that there are high base status of red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils.

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

SOILS



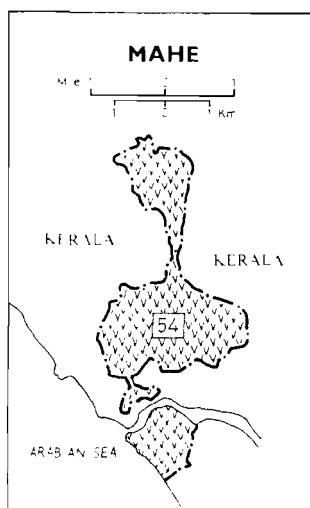
No.	SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
12	USTALFS-TROPEPTS
41	PSAMMENTS-TROPEPTS
54	ORTHEPTS-PSAMMENTS-AQUENTS
92	USTERTS



BOUNDARY -
STATE / UNION TERRITORY

APPROXIMATE TRADITIONAL NOMENCLATURE

- USTALFS - High base status red loamy, red sandy and alluvial Soils
- PSAMMENTS - Sandy Soils (Recent)
- TROPEPTS - Shallow black, brown and alluvial Soils of Southern Region
- ORTHEPTS - Recently formed Soils
- AQUENTS - Recently formed Hydromorphic Soils, Coastal alluvial Soils
- USTERTS - Deep black Soils



**DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE
AND TRENDS**

MAP 6

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1981

The map depicts the distribution pattern of rural and urban population in Pondicherry union territory as per the 1981 Census.

The rural population has been indicated by black dots, each representing 1,000 persons and urban population by red circles proportionate to the size class of towns as classified by 1981 Census. The important rivers are shown in blue.

The concentration of rural population depends mostly

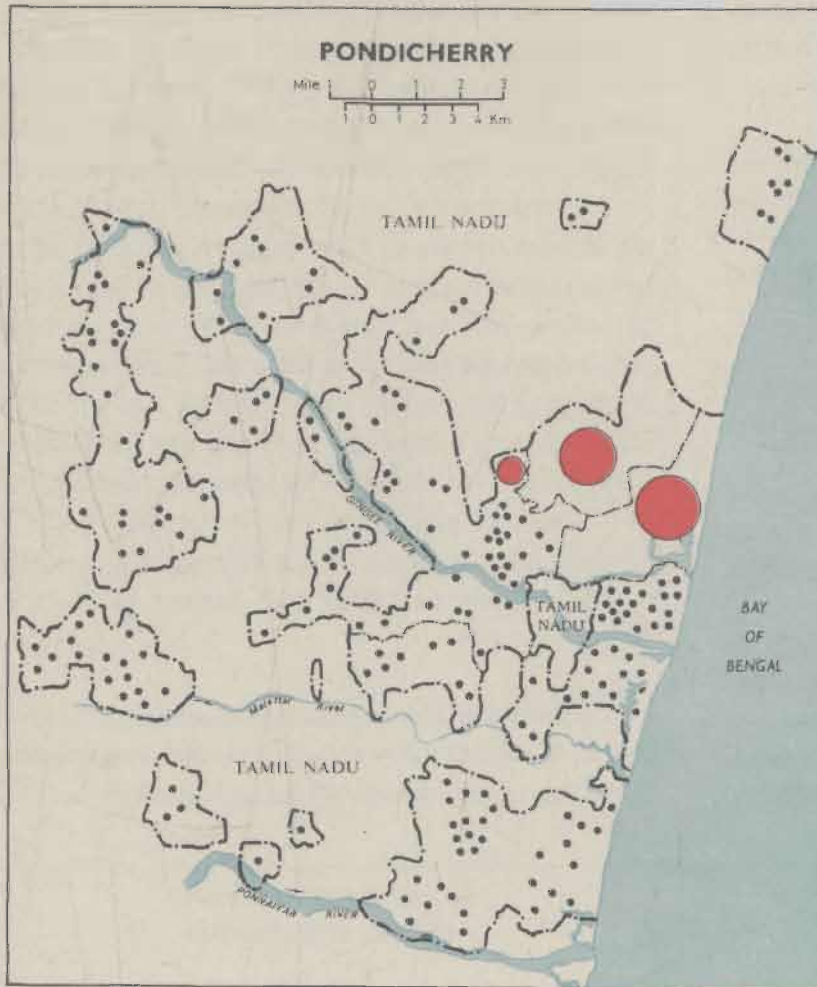
on the productivity of soils. The eastern section of Pondicherry district and the southern portion of Karaikal and Mahe districts are having more concentration of population.

The total population of union territory is 6,04,471 of which 3,16,047 (52.28 per cent) persons reside in urban and 2,88,424 (47.71 per cent) persons are in rural areas. Districtwise break-up of Rural/Urban population is given in the following statement:

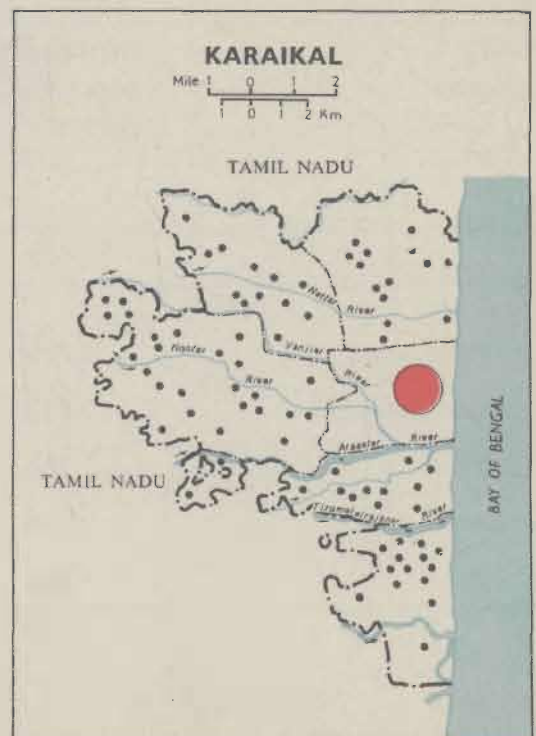
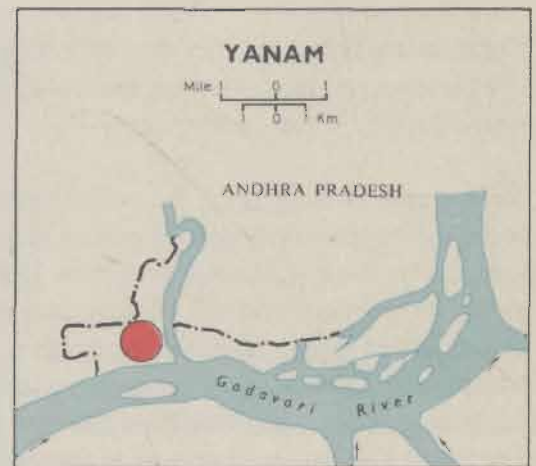
U.T./District	Rural percentage to Total Population	Urban Percentage to total Population	Total Population
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry Union Territory	288,424 (47.72)	316,047 (52.28)	604,471
Pondicherry	192,997 (43.43)	251,420 (56.57)	444,417
Karaikal	76,602 (63.83)	43,408 (36.17)	120,010
Mahe	18,825 (66.25)	9,588 (33.75)	28,413
Yanam	—	11,631 (100.00)	11,631

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1981



BOUNDARIES:-
 STATE / UNION TERRITORY --- ---
 COMMUNE --- ---
 RIVER --- ---



SIZE / POPULATION OF TOWNS 1981

- CLASS I 100 000 & above
- CLASS II 50 000 - 99 999
- CLASS III 20 000 - 49 999
- CLASS IV 10 000 - 19 999
- CLASS V 5 000 - 9 999
- CLASS VI Less than 5 000

● EACH DOT REPRESENTS 1000 RURAL POPULATION



MAP 7

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

The map shows the communewise density of population (per Km²) in the union territory as per the 1981 Census.

Density is calculated for each commune and these values are grouped into four categories as shown in the legend of the map. The communes are hatched by choropleth method from dark to light shades indicating high to low density.

Pondicherry union territory has very high density of 1,229 persons per Km² which is much higher than the average density of the country (216).

As the establishments of the union territory are located in 4 different and isolated pockets, their density is influenced by the neighbouring regions. The density of population is influenced by various factors such as productivity of soils, climate, topography, industrial development, urbanisation, irrigational facilities and other factors of the economic development of the area. Accordingly, the density is uneven in the union territory.

Among the districts, Mahe has the highest density of population, i.e., 3,157 persons per Km² followed by Pondicherry district with 1,517 persons per Km². Karaikal district has 750 persons per Km². The lowest density is in Yanam district, i.e., 388 persons per Km². Among the communes, Pondicherry Municipality has the highest density of 8,358 persons per Km² followed by Mahe commune with 3,157 persons per Km². Karaikal commune (wholly urban) 2,285 persons and Ariankuppam commune has 1,398 persons. These communes are having the density of population higher than the union territory's average as these are industrially or agriculturally developed. The other communes having low density of population are Nedungadu (447), Kottucherry (498), Tirunallar (540), Neravy (626) in Karaikal district, Mannadipet (611) and Bahour (819) in Pondicherry district.

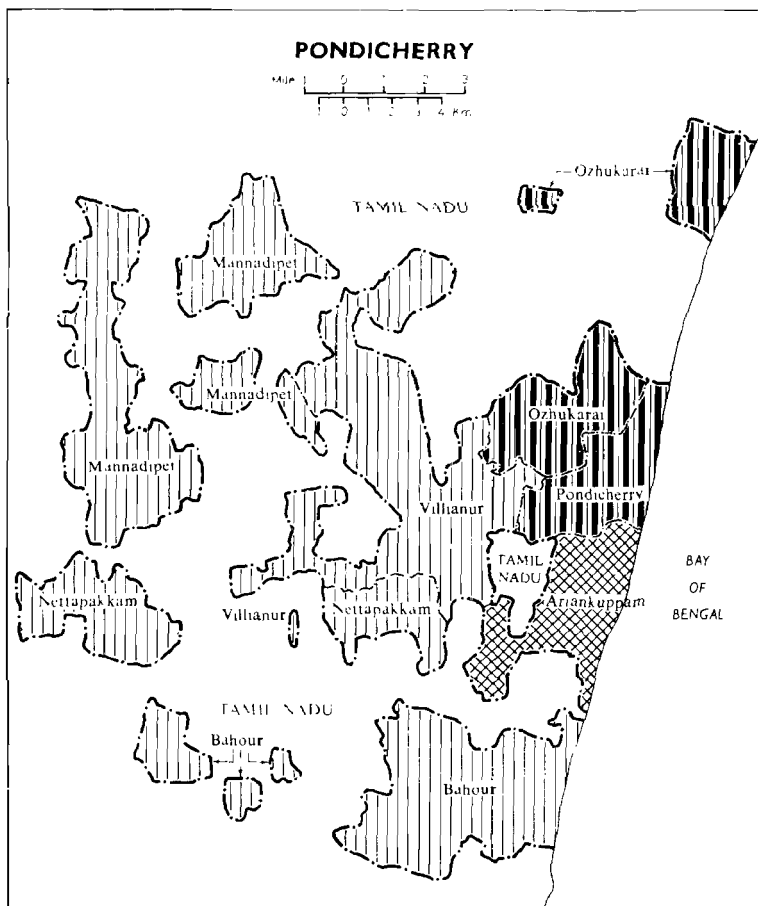
The following table shows the density of population at district level and the number of communes above and below the union territory's average density: —

U.T./ District	Density of population per km ²	No. of communes with density of population	
		Above the U.T. average	Below the U.T. average
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry U.T.	1,229	5	10
Pondicherry	1,517	3	4
Karaikal	750	1	5
Mahe	3,157	1	-
Yanam	388	-	1

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

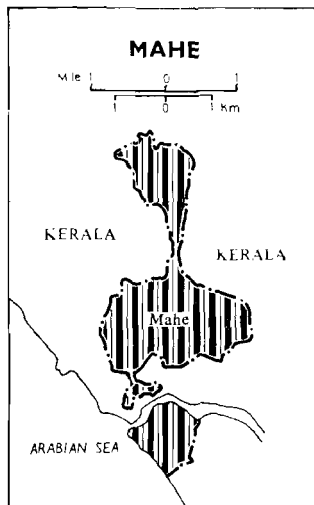
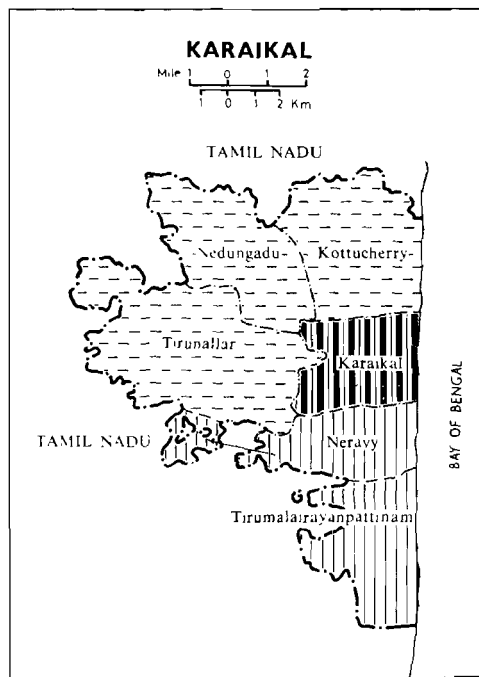
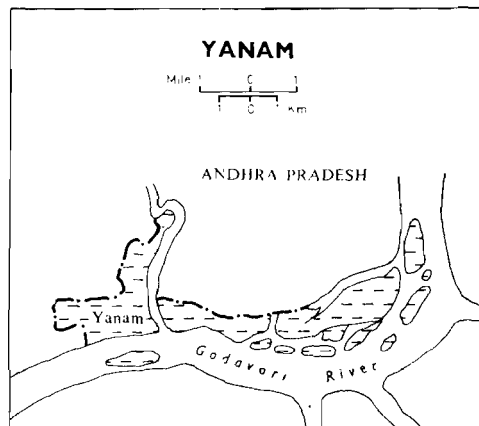
(BY COMMUNES)



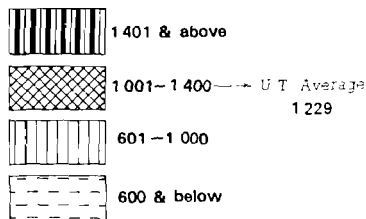
BOUNDARIES:-

STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -

COMMUNE



PERSONS PER Km.²



MAP 8

INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1971-81

The map intends to reflect the percentage change in population at commune level in Pondicherry union territory during the decade 1971-81.

The percentage change in population during 1971-81 is worked out for each commune and the figures thus obtained are grouped into four categories. The communes falling in each range are shaded in dark to light according to the values as per the legend of the map.

The population of the union territory has increased from 471,707 in 1971 to 604,471 in 1981 which shows a net increase of 132,764 persons 28.15 per cent in 1981. Among the districts, Yanam has the highest increase of 40.28 per cent while Karaikal has the lowest increase, i.e., 19.96 per cent. Pondicherry district has the percentage increase of about 30.62 and Mahe 22.82.

Among the communes Karaikal has the highest percentage increase of 66.44 per cent followed by Ozhukarai (65.25 per cent) and Yanam (40.28 per cent). The range 25.01-30.00 per cent increase consists of Villianpur and Ariankuppam Communes of Pondicherry district and Kottucherry of Karaikal district. The range 20.01-25.00 per cent increase consists of Mannadipet, Bahour and Nettareppakkam of Pondicherry district, Mahe commune and Tirunallar and Tirumalairayanpattinam communes of Karaikal district. The lowest range of 20.00 and below comprises Pondicherry Municipality in Pondicherry district, Nedungadu and Neravy communes in Karaikal district in which Neravy commune has the

lowest percentage increase of about 13.22.

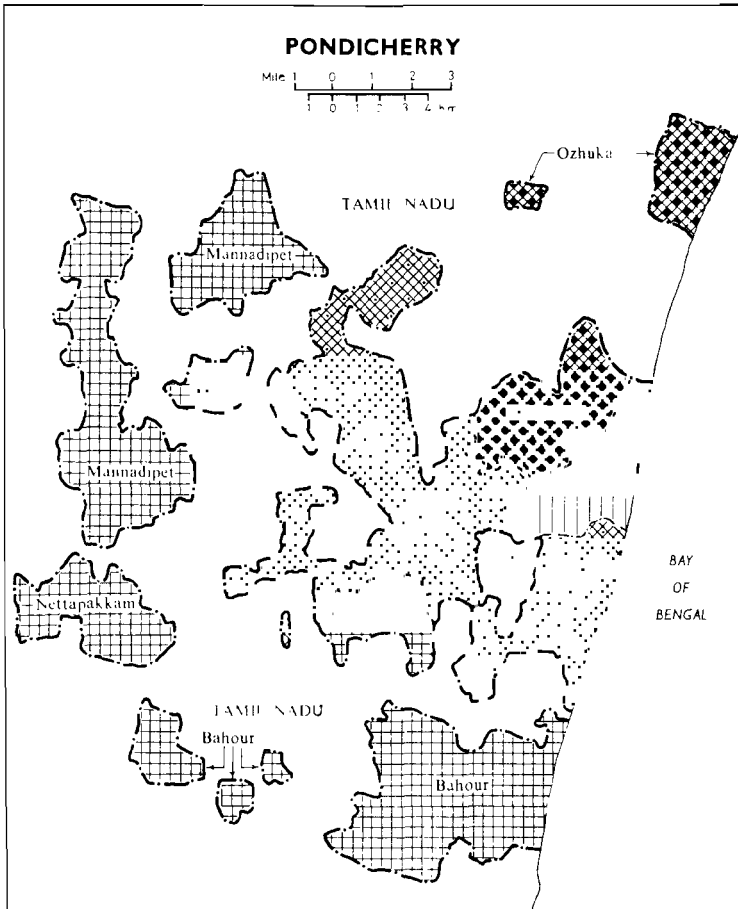
The following table shows commune wise percentage variation of Inter-Censal change in population between 1971 and 1981.

Sl. No.	Commune	Percentage Variation
1	2	3
1.	Pondicherry Municipality	17.87
2.	Ariankuppam Commune	29.84
3.	Ozhukarai "	65.25
4.	Mannadipet "	22.37
5.	Villianur "	29.90
6.	Bahour "	23.02
7.	Nettareppakkam "	21.33
8.	Karaikal "	66.44
9.	Tirunallar "	21.06
10.	Neravy "	13.22
11.	Nedungadu "	17.61
12.	Kottucherry "	25.15
13.	Tirumalairayanpattinam "	21.23
14.	Mahe "	22.82
15.	Yanam "	40.28

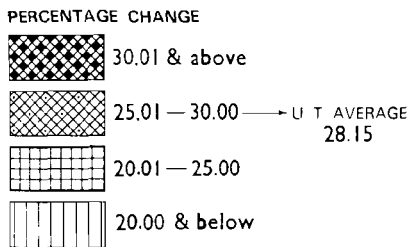
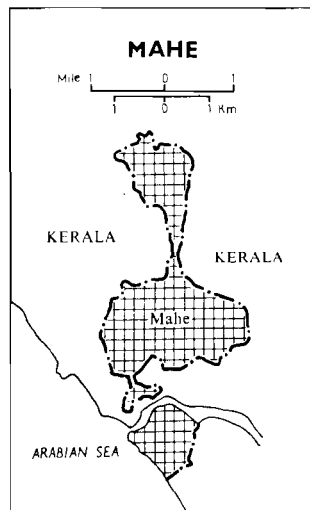
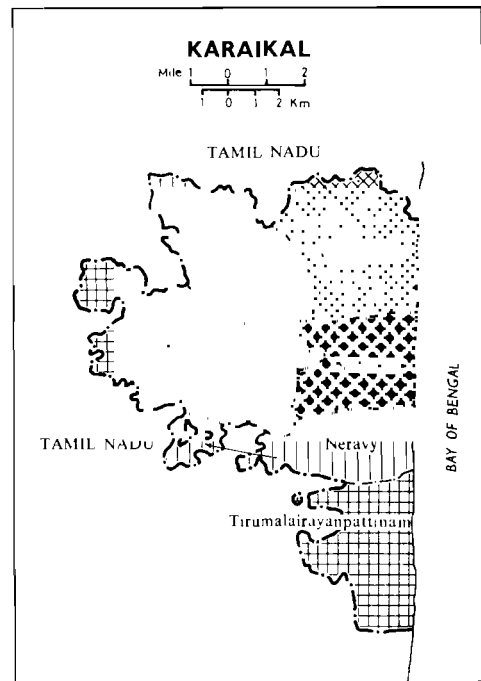
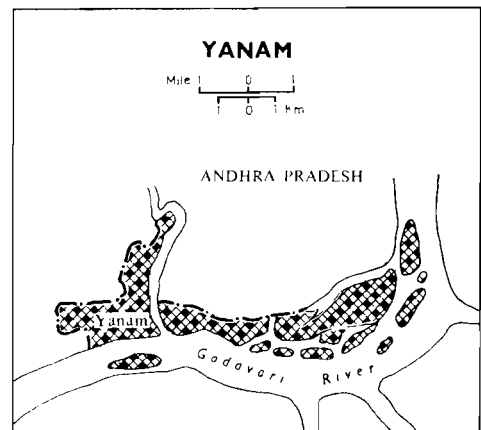
PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION

1971-81



BOUNDARIES :-
 STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -
 COMMUNE ... - - - - -



MAP 9

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1961-1981

This map represents the growth of population for each district in rural and urban areas for males and females from 1961-1981.

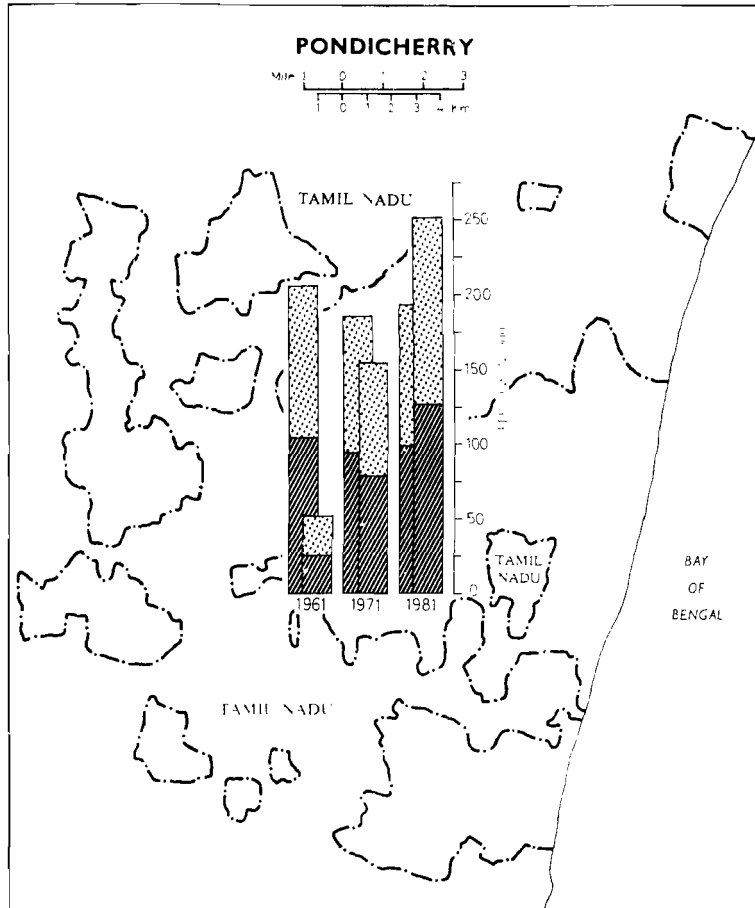
Two bars proportionate to rural and urban population overlapping each other are drawn for each decade. The bars are divided proportionately into males and females. The bars on the left represent rural population and on the right urban population. The absolute scale is drawn on the right side of the histograms.

The growth rate of union territory as a whole is more during 1961-71 than 1971-81. The growth rate of urban population of the urban territory was 129.09 per cent and 116.83 per cent for males and females respectively during 1961-71. The corresponding figures for 1971-81 are 59.71 and 59.06 per cent. Pondicherry district recorded the highest growth rate of urban population of

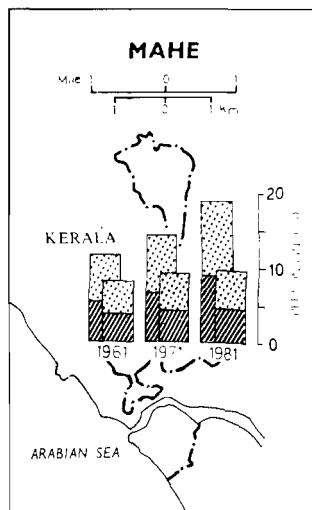
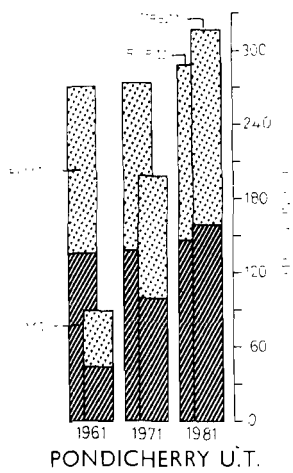
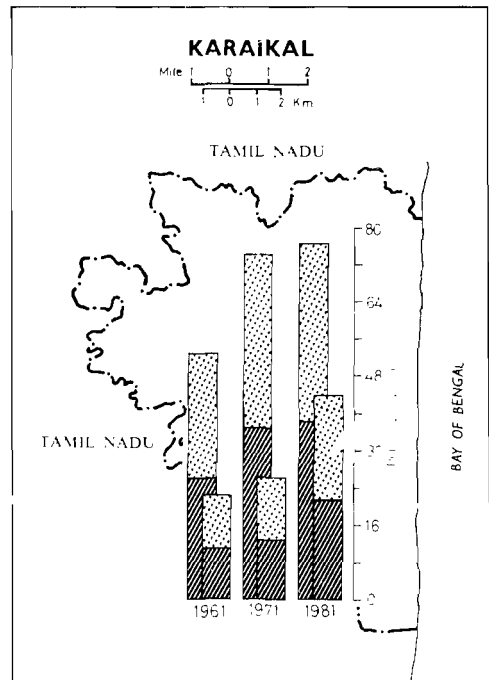
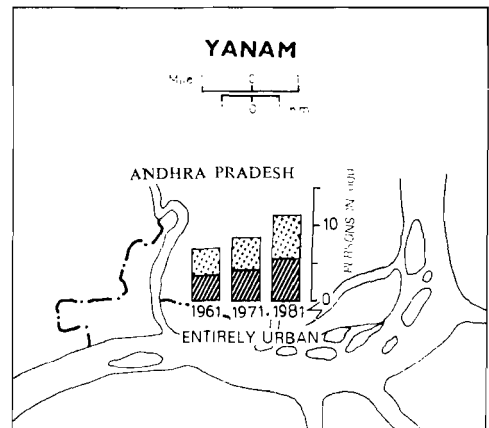
206.64 per cent for males and 192.22 per cent for females during 1961-71 due to the inclusion of more area under urban and also due to the migration of people from rural to urban areas, whereas the negative growth rate was recorded for rural population during the same period i.e., -9.55 per cent and -11.27 per cent for males and females respectively. Karaikal district recorded the highest growth rate for rural population during 1961-71, i.e., 43.42 per cent and 38.35 per cent for males and females respectively. But the growth rate of rural population between 1971 and 1981 is below only 5 per cent for both males and females for Pondicherry and Karaikal districts. For Mahe district the growth rate of rural population was 35.47 per cent and 30.78 per cent for males and females during 1971-81. The whole of Yanam district is urban. The highest growth rate for Yanam was recorded during 1971-81. i.e., 43.87 per cent for males and 36.78 per cent for females.

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1961-81



BOUNDARY -
STATE / UNION TERRITORY - - - - -



MAP 10

SEX RATIO 1981

The map shows number of females per 1,000 males at commune level in the union territory as per the 1981 Census.

The number of females per 1,000 males has been calculated for each commune and figures of sex ratio thus obtained are grouped into 5 categories. The communes are then shaded in different grades of hatching according to their values from high to low as per legend of the map.

In Pondicherry union territory, the sex ratio, as a whole comes to 985 females per 1,000 males. Of the 15 communes, 7 communes show the number of females per 1000 males above the union territory average while in the remaining communes it is below the union territory average.

The highest range of above 1,025 females per 1,000 males is recorded in 3 communes, viz; Mahe, Karaikal and Tirumalairayanpattinam of which Mahe has the highest ratio of 1,143 females per 1,000 males in the union territory. The second range 1,001-1,025 females per 1,000 males comprises 2 communes namely Tirunallar and Neravy in Karaikal district. The next range 976-1,000 consists of 2 communes namely Nedungadu and Kottucherry. Pondicherry Municipality also lies in this range. In four communes, the sex ratio ranges between 951-975. They are Villianur, Bahour, Nedungadu

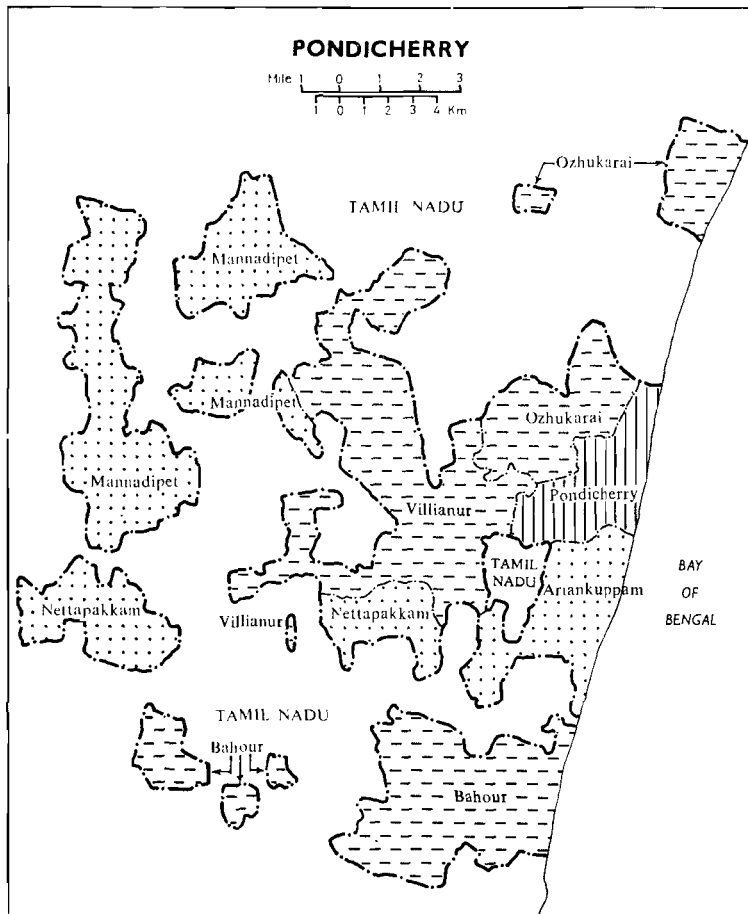
and Yanam. The lowest range 950 females per 1,000 males and below comprises 3 communes which are all in Pondicherry district, namely, Mannadipet, Ariankuppam and Nettapakkam of which Nettapakkam commune has the lowest ratio in the union territory, i.e., 945 females per 1,000 males.

The following table shows the Communewise sex ratio in 1981.

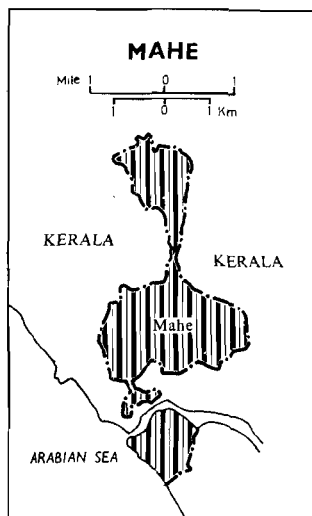
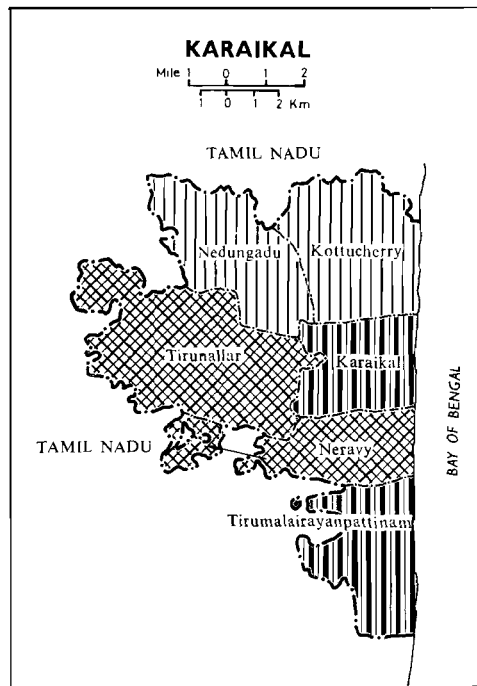
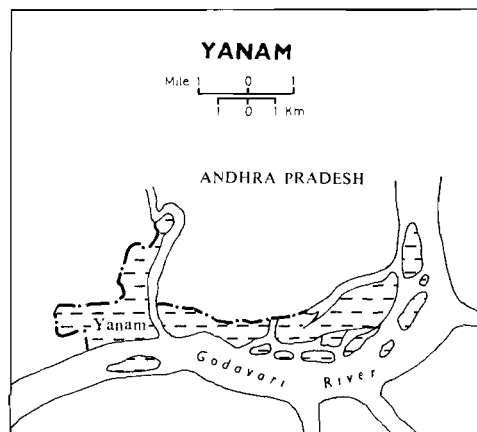
Sl No.	Commune	Sex ratio
1.	Pondicherry (M)	992
2.	Ariankuppam	946
3.	Ozhukarai	957
4.	Mannadipet	950
5.	Villianur	951
6.	Bahour	953
7.	Nettapakkam	945
8.	Karaikal (M)	1,040
9.	Tirunallur	1,022
10.	Neravy	1,017
11.	Nedungadu	979
12.	Kottucherry	999
13.	Tirumalairayanpattinam	1,026
14.	Mahe	1,143
15.	Yanam	974

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY

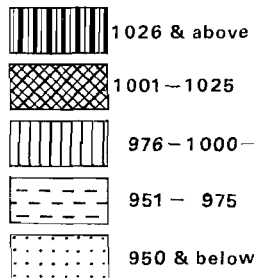
SEX RATIO 1981



BOUNDARIES -
 STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - -
 COMMUNE ... - - - -



FEMALES PER 1000 MALES



MAP 11

RURAL AND URBAN SEX RATIO 1981

The map shows the regional variations in the pattern of sex ratio in rural and urban areas at commune level in Pondicherry union territory in 1981. The number of rural females per 1,000 rural males is calculated for each commune and figures of sex ratio thus obtained are arranged into four ranges as displayed in the legend or the map. Communes falling in each range are shaded by choropleth technique by different grades of hatching as per the legend. In the same way, sex ratio for urban areas in each commune is calculated and they are grouped into three categories which are shown by different colours from dark to light according to the high to low values.

The rural sex ratio of Pondicherry union territory is 977. The first range 1,001 and above consists of four communes, namely, Mahe, Tirunallar, Neravy and Tirumalairayanpattinam of which Mahe has highest rural sex ratio of 1,142. The second range 976–1,000 comprises of two communes Nedungadu, Kottucherry both lie in Karaikal District. All the communes in Karaikal

district have the rural sex ratio above the union territory's average 977. The third range 951–975 consists of only one commune, i.e., Bahour and the lowest range 950 and below has five communes, all in Pondicherry district. Ozhukarai commune has the lowest rural sex ratio of 943.

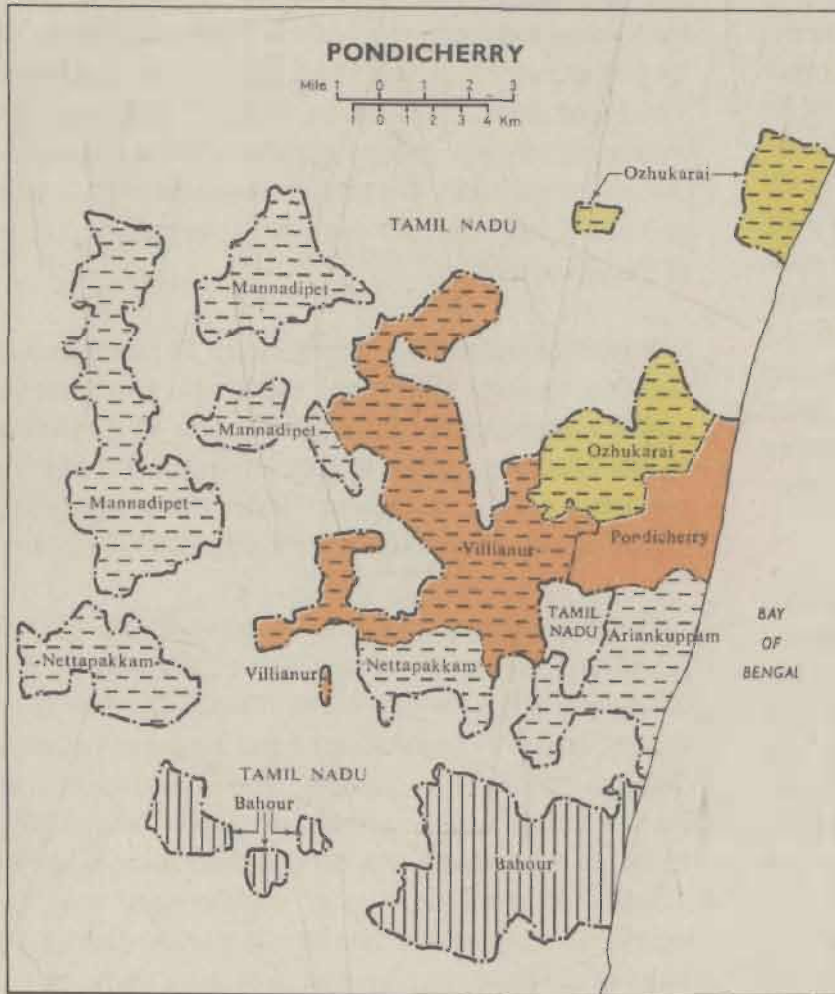
Regarding the urban sex ratio; Pondicherry union territory has 992 of the total urban units, the highest urban sex ratio is in Mahe commune, i.e., 1,144. The lowest urban sex ratio is in Ozhukarai commune i.e. 958. Mahe and Karaikal communes are the two communes which have the urban sex ratio above the union territory average while Pondicherry Municipality has the same sex ratio of the union territory's average and Yanam, Ozhukarai and Villianur are the other three communes having the sex ratio below the union territory's average.

The following table shows the rural and urban sex ratio for each communes in U.T. in 1981

Sl. No.	Commune	Rural Sex ratio	Urban sex ratio
1.	Pondicherry Union Territory	977	992
2.	Pondicherry Municipality	—	992
3.	Ariankuppam Commune	946	—
4.	Ozhukarai "	943	958
5.	Mannadipet "	950	—
6.	Villianur "	949	986
7.	Bahour "	953	—
8.	Nettapakkam "	945	—
9.	Karaikal (M) "	1040	—
10.	Tirunallur "	1022	—
11.	Neravy "	1017	—
12.	Nedungadu "	979	—
13.	Kottucherry "	999	—
14.	Tirimalairayanpattinam "	1026	—
15.	Mahe "	1142	1144
16.	Yanam "	—	974

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

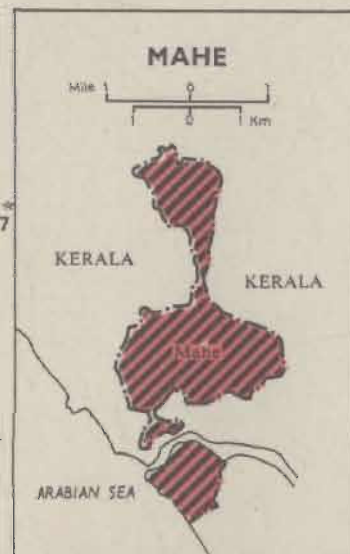
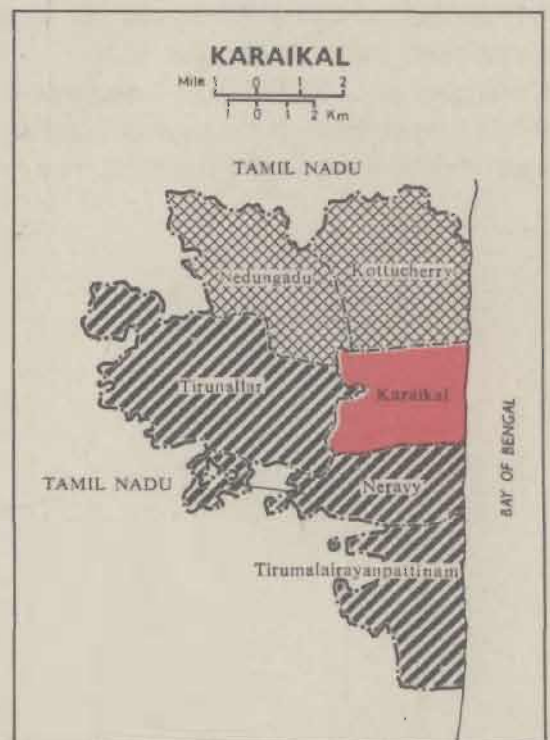
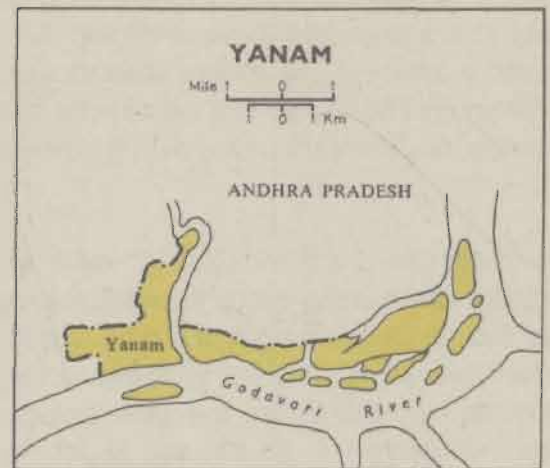
RURAL AND URBAN SEX RATIO 1981



BOUNDARIES:-

STATE / UNION TERRITORY - - - - -

COMMUNE - - - - -



FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

URBAN RURAL

1001 & above		1001 & above	
992*	976-1000	976-1000	977*
975 & below		951-975	
		850 & below	

* - U. T. AVERAGE

MAP 12

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1981

This map depicts the sex and age structure of the population of the districts in Pondicherry union territory. Age pyramids have been drawn for each district according to the ratio of males/females composition of its population in each five year age-group from 0-4 to 55-59 and 60+ levels. Age pyramids have been drawn with horizontal bars on both sides of the vertical central axis, representing the males and females population in each five year age-group. The male and female population has been categorised according to the age groups as infants (0-4 age-group), boys and girls (5-14), young men and women (15-34), middle aged men and women (35-59) and old aged men and women (60+) and these five categories are distinctly shown by different hatchings.

According to the 1981 Census, male and female population of the union territory constitutes respectively 50.38 and 49.62 per cent of the total population. It is noticed that male population is more than female population in most of the five year age-groups, the exceptions being 5-9, 25-29, and 35-39 age-groups. Among the union territory's total population, infants (0-4) form 11.60 per cent in which males are slightly more (5.84 per cent) than the females (5.76 per cent). The boys and girls (0-14 age -group) constitute nearly one fourth (24.94 per cent) of the total population in which boys are slightly more (12.61 per cent) than girls (12.33

per cent) young men and women (15-34 age-group) form more than one third of the total population, i.e., 34.48 per cent) in which 17.25 per cent are males and 17.23 per cent are females. Middle aged men and women (35-59 age-group) constitute 22.28 per cent of the total population. Old men and women of 60+ years and over constitute 6.71 per cent of the total population of the union territory.






It is to be noted that children upto 14 years and old persons of sixty years and over, who are generally considered as 'dependents' account for 43.25 per cent to the total population. This clearly reveals a high dependency ratio of population under these age-groups on the working population belonging to other ages.

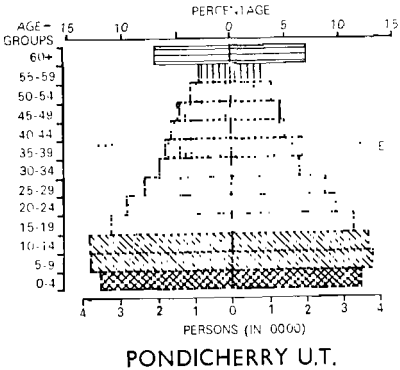
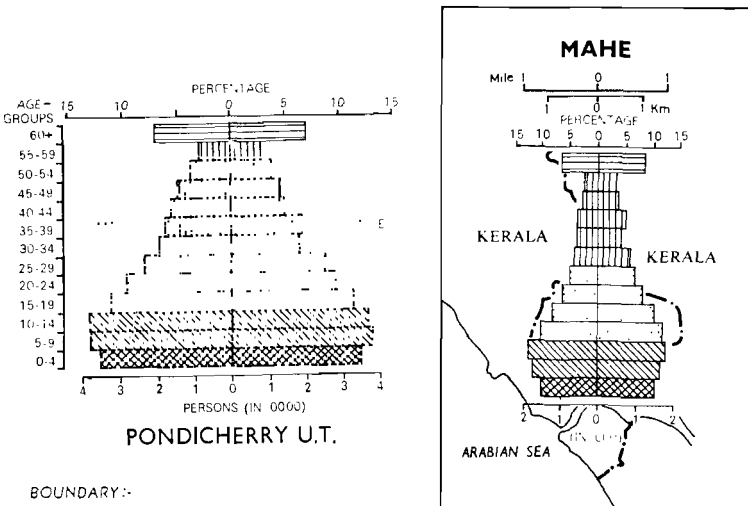
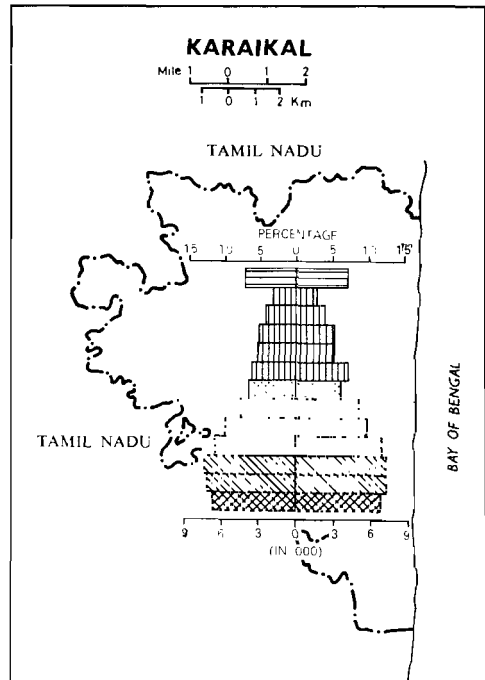
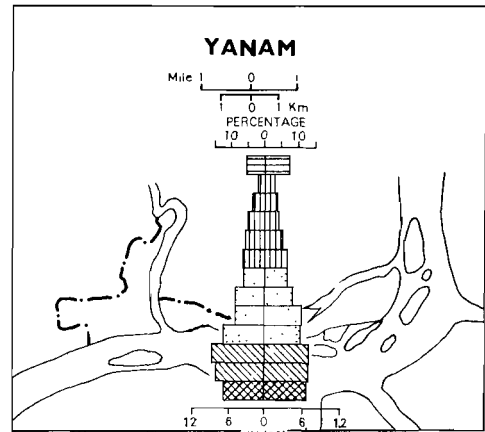
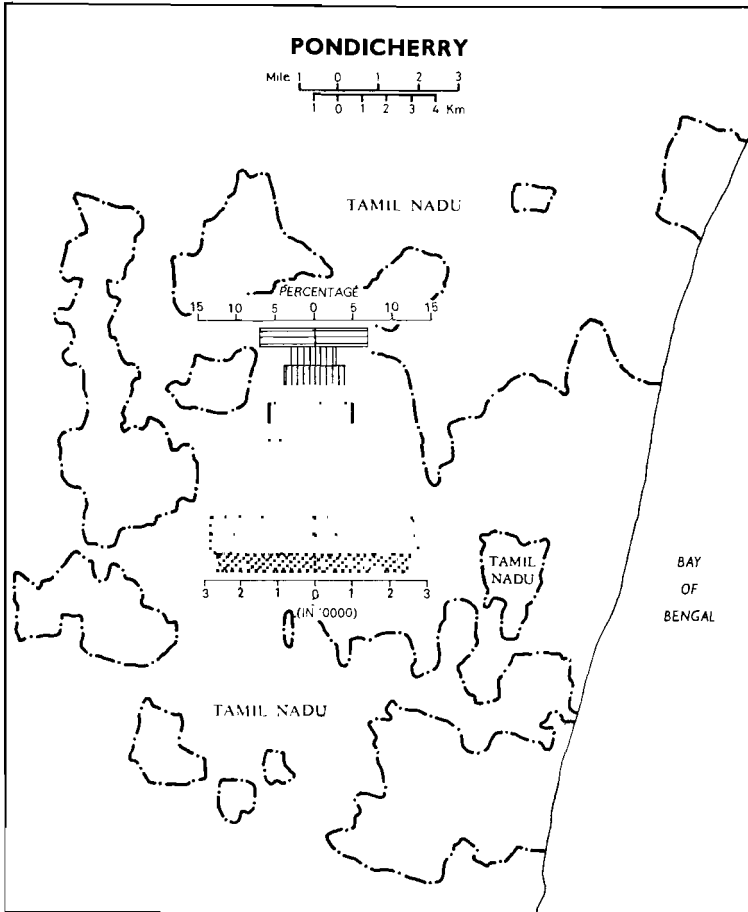
The percentage of infants of age-group 0-4 to total population is high in Yanam district followed by Pondicherry and it is lower in Mahe district. Children (5-14) are also higher in Yanam district and it is lower in Karaikal district. Among the districts, Mahe district has the highest ratio of young men and women in the age group 15-34, to the total population and the lowest is in Pondicherry district. The ratio of middle aged men and women to the population is high in Yanam district. The ratio of old men and women is high in Mahe district and lowest in Yanam district.

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1981

AGE - GROUPS

- 60 +  OLD MEN AND WOMEN
- 35 - 59  MIDDLE AGED MEN AND WOMEN
- 15 - 34  YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
- 5 - 14  BOYS AND GIRLS
- 0 - 4  INFANTS



BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - -

MAP 13

MARITAL STATUS 1981

The map depicts the marital status of male and female population in each district of Pondicherry union territory as per the 1981 Census.

The marital status of male and female population is categorised as (i) never married (ii) married (iii) widowed and (iv) others have been shown by the bars drawn according to the absolute number for all the districts of Pondicherry union territory. The bars for males and females are drawn and two type of hatchings are used to differentiate one from the other. Further each category of marital status has been given codes, viz., 1,2,3 & 4 which appear at the bottom of bars. Absolute scale is also given on the left side of the bars as shown in the legend of the map.

The males are more in the category 'Never married' than females. While females are more in the categories, married, widowed and others than males. In Pondicherry

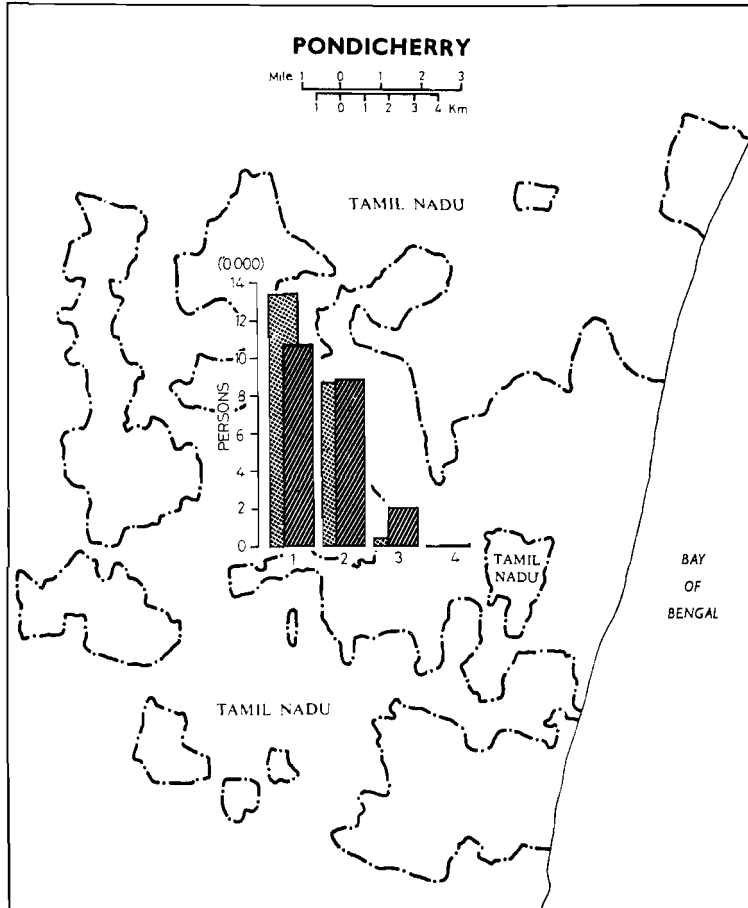
union territory, 1,81,495 males and 1,46,300 females are never married while 1,16,391 males and 1,21,922 females are married. Widows are more than widowers throughout union territory in their absolute numbers. This may be due to differing attitudes regarding re-marriage among widows and widowers. Re-marriage of widowers are common in the union territory. There are 30,287 widows and 6,030 widowers in the union territory. Widows are more in Pondicherry district than widowers in their number. There are 21,065 widows and 4,363 widowers in Pondicherry district. Likewise in Mahe district widows are 13 times bigger in number than widowers. There are 1,815 widows and 133 widowers in Mahe district. The other category shows that the absolute number of females (1,401) is more than that of males (645) in the union territory.

The following table shows the marital status of males and females in districts of Pondicherry union territory.

U.T./ District			Never married	Married	Widowed	Others
1			2	3	4	5
I	Pondicherry union territory	M	181,495	116,391	6,030	645
		F	146,300	121,922	30,287	1,401
1.	Pondicherry	M	134,131	87,078	4,363	444
		F	107,054	89,323	21,065	934
2.	Karaikal	M	35,081	22,755	1,403	128
		F	29,087	24,516	6,761	279
3.	Mahe	M	8,864	4,225	133	38
		F	7,589	5,598	1,815	151
4.	Yanam	M	3,419	2,332	131	12
		F	2,571	2,485	646	36

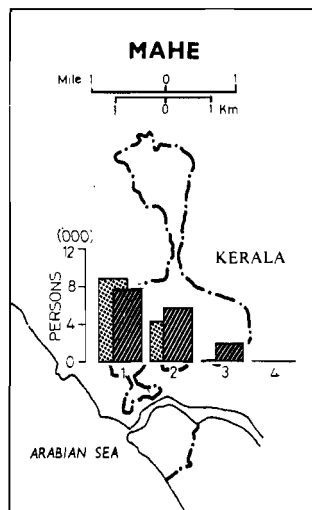
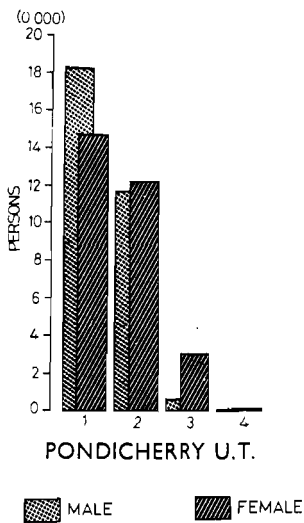
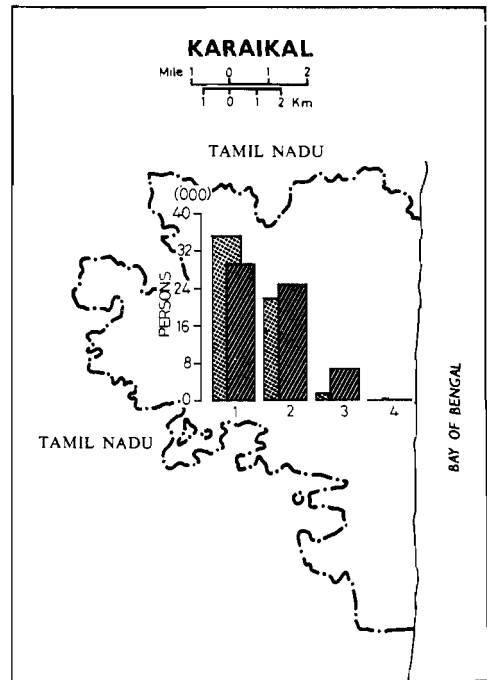
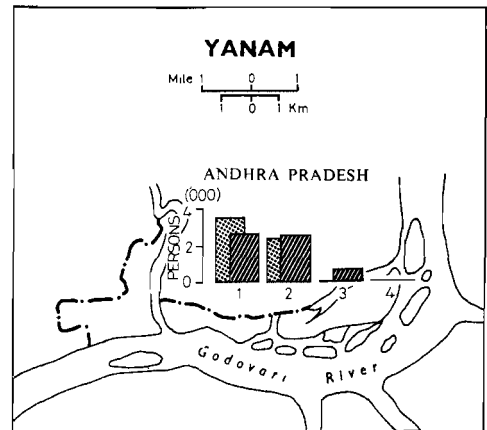
PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

MARITAL STATUS 1981



BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -

- 1 NEVER MARRIED
- 2 MARRIED
- 3 WIDOWED
- 4 OTHERS



MAP 14

DEPENDENCY RATIO 1981

This map shows the districtwise distribution of dependency ratio in Pondicherry union territory as per the 1981 Census.

The dependency ratio is expressed as proportion of population in age-group 0-14 and 60+ (excluding age not stated) to the total population in age-group 15-59. This proportion is calculated per 1,000 of population for all districts of the union territory. The ratio thus obtained are grouped into three ranges as displayed in the legend of the map. The districts are hatched deep to light shading in order of high to low values.

The dependency ratio of Pondicherry union territory is 762. The dependency ratio is generally low in the union territory. Among the districts, Yanam has the highest dependency ratio, i.e., 796 followed by Mahe district with 785. The lowest dependency ratio is in Karaikal district (732). Pondicherry district has the dependency ratio of

768.

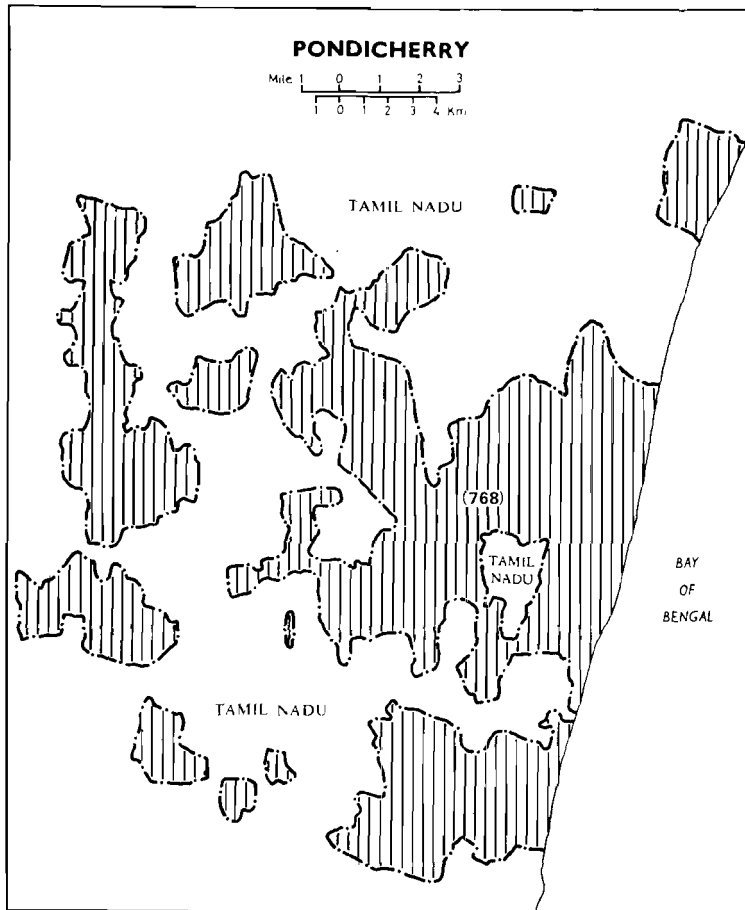
Total population in age-group 15-59, which is treated as working force, is more in Pondicherry district, i.e. 2,51,368 whereas the population in age-group 0-14 and 60+ which is treated as dependent population is 1,93,049. For Karaikal district the working force is 69,299 and the dependent population is 50,711. For Mahe district the working force is 15,922 persons while the dependents are 12,491 persons. In Yanam district 6,476 persons are in the age-groups of 15-59 and 5,155 are in the age-groups of 0-14 and 60+. In Pondicherry union territory the working force is 3,43,066 persons whereas dependent population is 2,61,405.

The following statement shows the proportion of dependent population in age-groups 0-14 and 60+ to total population in age-group 15-59.

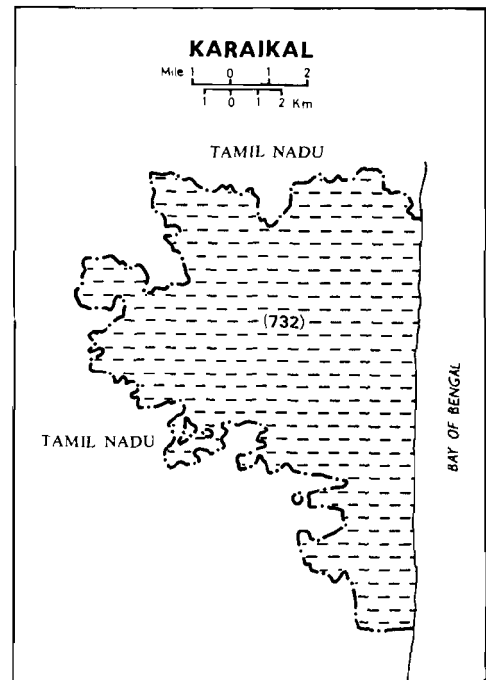
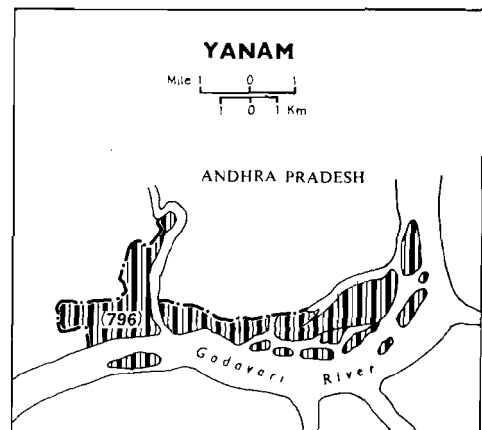
U.T./District	Dependency ratio(per 1000) in age-groups 0-14 and 60+ to the total population in age-group 15-59, 1981
Pondicherry U.T.	762
Pondicherry	768
Karaikal	732
Mahe	785
Yanam	796

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY


DEPENDENCY RATIO 1981





BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -

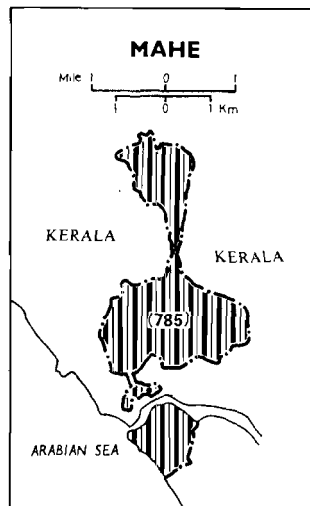


DEPENDENCY RATIO PER 1000 PERSONS

 776 & above

 751 - 775 → U. T. AVERAGE 762

 750 & below



MAP 15

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

The map exhibits the proportion of males in the age-group of 15-59 to total male population as per the 1981 Census.

The percentage of males in age-group 15-59 to total male population has been calculated for each district and the figures thus obtained are grouped into three ranges as shown in the legend of the map. In each district, the circles proportionate to total male population are drawn and the shaded sectors there in show the percentage of males in working age-group 15-59 of that district. The total male population figures are given at the top of each circle. The districts are then shaded from high to low grades of hatchings corresponding to high to low values.

In Pondicherry union territory the proportion of males

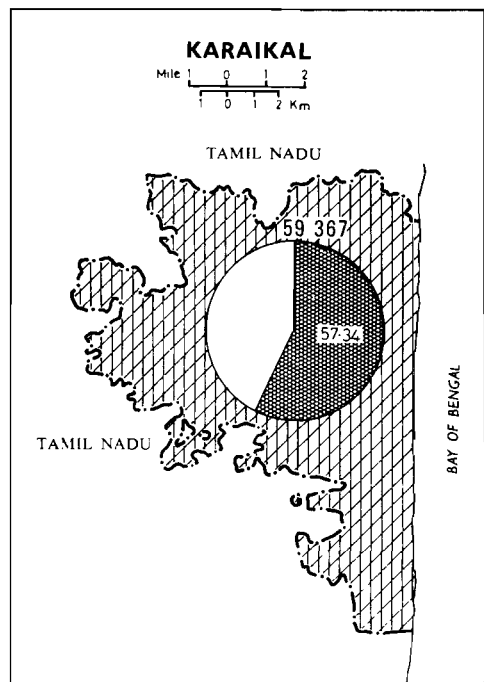
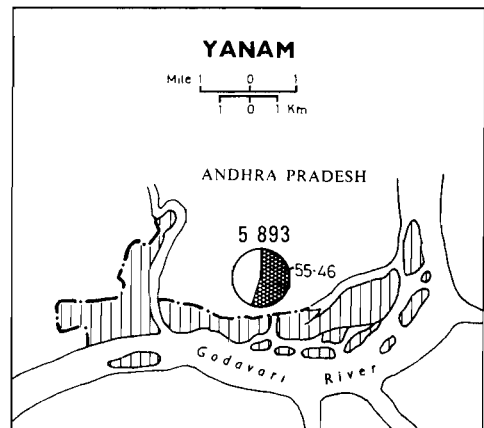
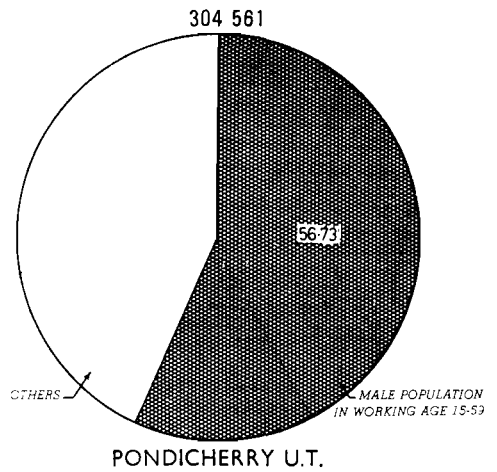
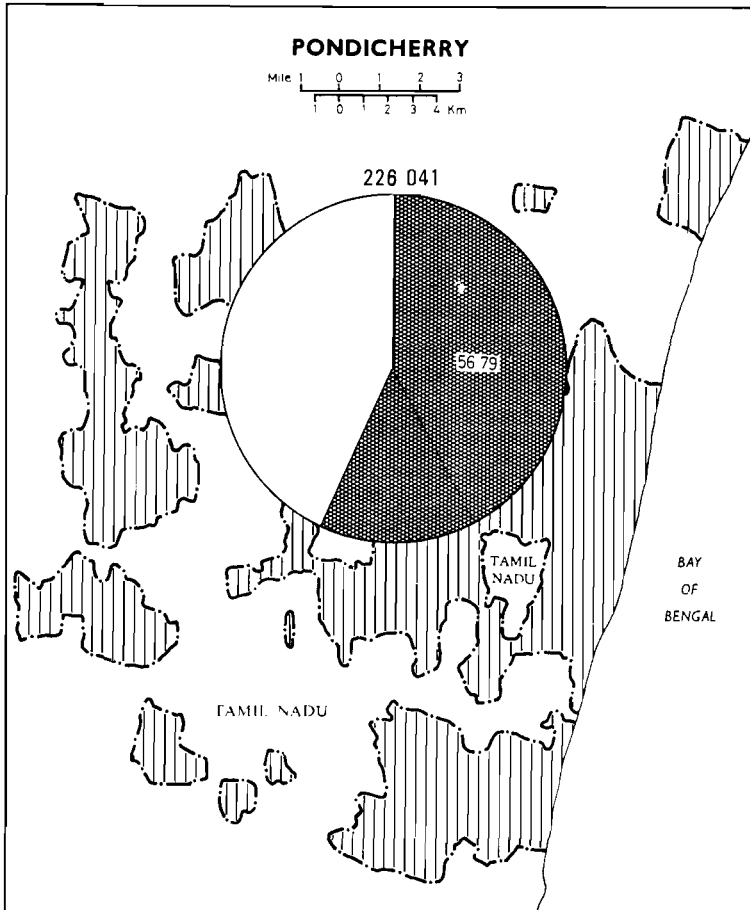
in the working age 15-59 is 56.737. Karaikal district has the highest percentage of males in age-group 15-59 to its total male population, i.e., 57.34 and Mahe has the lowest percentage i.e., 53.67. The highest percentage range of 57.01 and above contains only Karaikal district. The second range 55.01-57.00 consists of two districts, viz., Pondicherry (56.79 per cent) and Yanam (55.46%). Only Mahe falls in the lowest range 55.00 and below.

Regarding the absolute number of male population in age-group 15-59, Pondicherry union territory has 172,789 persons of which 128,365 persons are in Pondicherry district; 34,040 persons in Karaikal district; 7,116 persons in Mahe district and 3,268 persons in Yanam district.

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY




MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59

1981

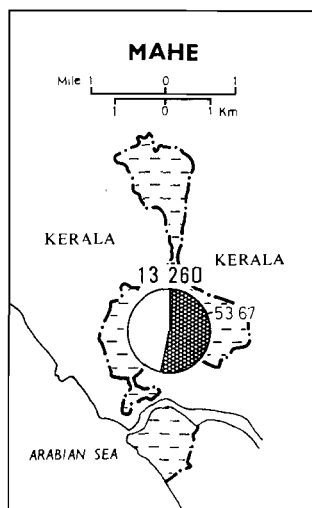


BOUNDARY - - - - -
STATE/UNION TERRITORY - - - - -

PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION

-  57.01 & above
-  55.01 - 57.00 → U. T. AVERAGE 56.73
-  55.00 & below

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL MALE POPULATION
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59



MAP 16

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

The map depicts district-wise proportion of females in the age-group 15-59 to total female population in the union territory as per the 1981 Census.

The percentage of females in age-group 15-59 to total female population for each district has been calculated and the values thus obtained are arranged into three categories as shown in the legend of the map. The districts are then shaded from high to low grades of hatchings corresponding to high to low values. For each district a pie-diagram proportionate to total female population is drawn and the shaded sectors therein indicate the percentage of females in working age 15-59 in that district. Figures at the top of each circle indicate

total female population.

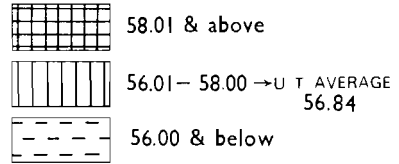
In Pondicherry union territory the proportion of females in the working age 15-59 is 56.84 per cent. Karaikal district has the highest percentage of females in age-groups 15-59 to its total female population i.e. 58.15, followed by Mahe with 58.11 per cent. The lowest percentage of 55.91 of females in working age 15-59 is recorded in Yanam district. The corresponding figure for Pondicherry district is 56.37 per cent. The highest range 58.01 and above comprise in two districts, viz., Karaikal and Mahe. The second range (56.01-58.00) consists of Pondicherry district and the lowest range (56.00 & below) comprises Yanam districts.

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

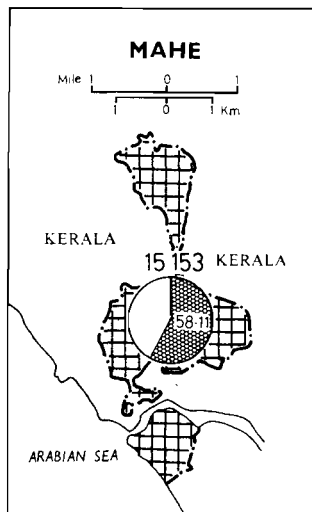
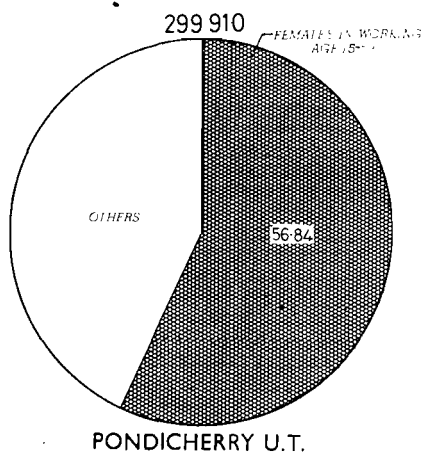
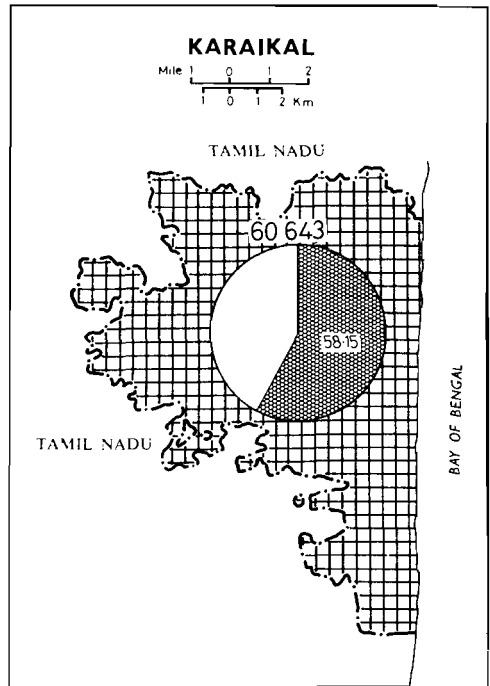
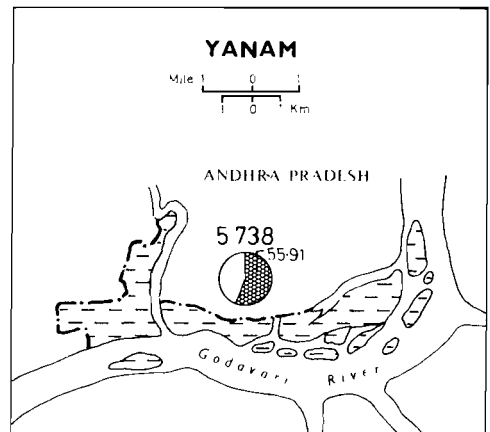
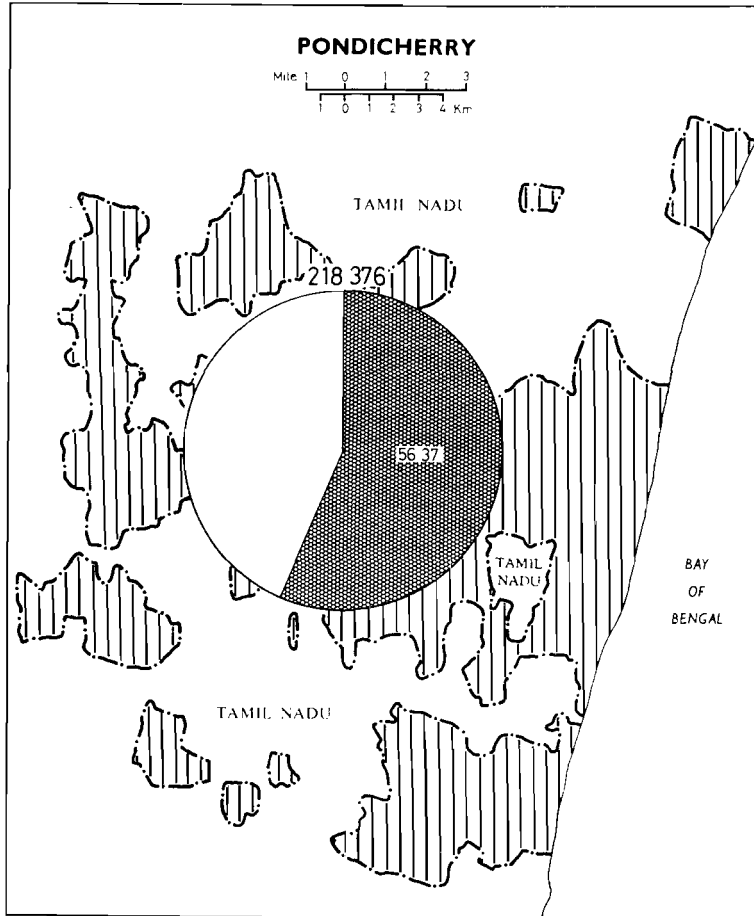
FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59

1981

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION



FIGURES 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.



BOUNDARY -
STATE / UNION TERRITORY - - - - -

MAP 17

URBAN POPULATION 1981

This map exhibits the proportion of urban population at commune level in the union territory as per the 1981 Census.

The percentage of urban population to the total population has been calculated for each commune of the union territory. The percentage values of urban population thus obtained are grouped into three categories and communes falling under each category are shown by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map. The communes are shaded according to these groups from high to low values. The entirely rural communes are left blank with the remark 'ER' on the map. The entirely urban communes are shaded by thick hatchings as per the legend.

In Pondicherry union territory 316,047 out of 604,471 persons are living in urban areas which gives the proportion of urban population 52.28 per cent. Out of the total urban population 158,639 are males and 157,408 are

females. Pondicherry union territory records high percentage of urban population to total population as compared to the other states union territories in the country. This high rate of urbanisation may be due to favourable location of the union territory which provides great stimulus to individual growth, commercial and agricultural development and its own cultural heritage.

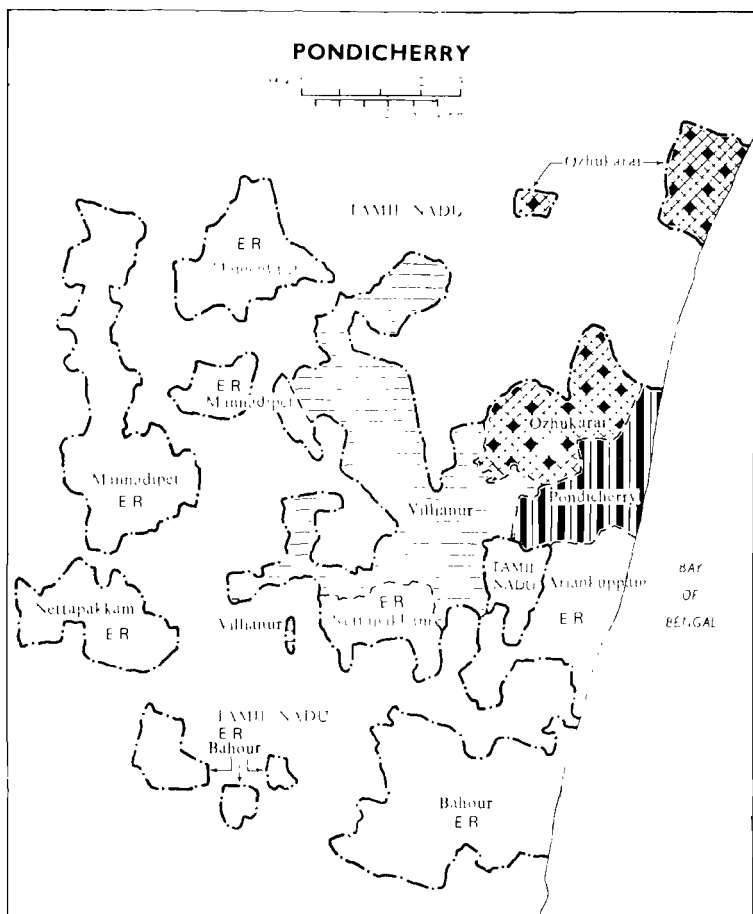
In Pondicherry union territory out of the 14 communes, only five are having urban population in which 2 communes are wholly urban viz., Karaikal and Yanam. Apart from these two communes, Ozhukarai commune has a very high percentage of 91.10 per cent of urban population. The lowest percentage is seen in Villianur commune, it has only 3.53 per cent of Urban population to its total population. Mahe commune has 33.75 per cent of urban population.

The following statement shows urban population and the percentage to total population by commune wise.

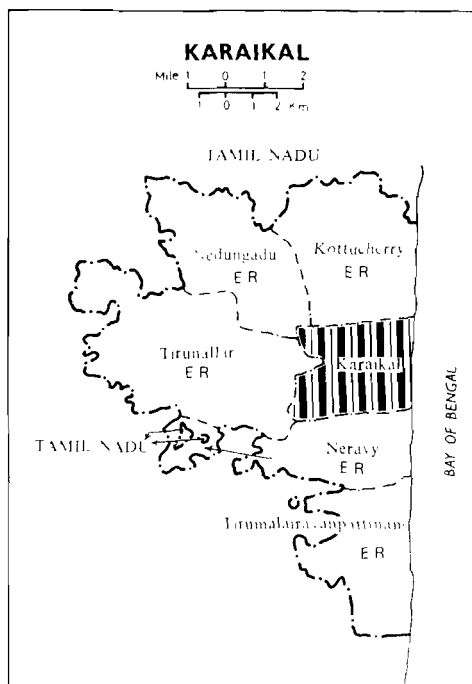
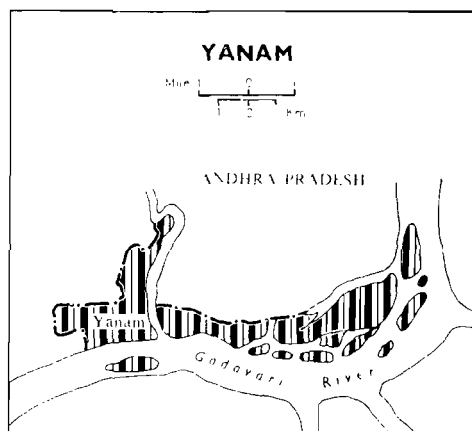
U.T./Communes	Total urban population	Percentage of Urban population to total population
Pondicherry U.T.	3,16,047	52.28
Pondicherry (M)	1,62,639	100.00
Ozhukara.	86,988	91.10
Villianur	1,793	3.53
Karaikal (M)	43,408	100.00
Mahe	98,58	33.75
Yanam	11,631	100.00

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

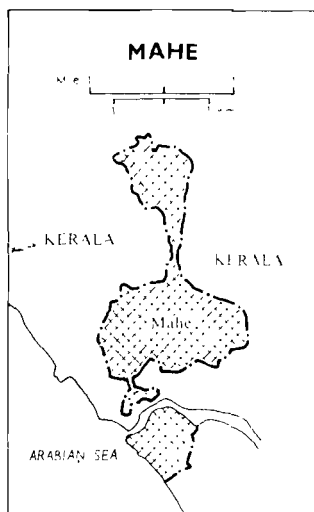
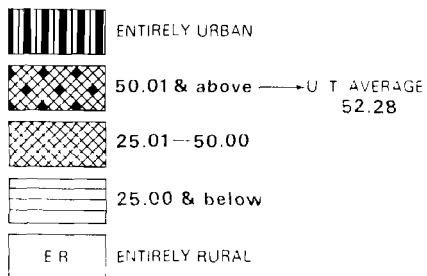
URBAN POPULATION 1981



BOUNDARIES :-
 STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - -
 COMMUNE



PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION



MAP 18

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1971-81

This map exhibits the percentage change in the urban population during 1971-81 for each commune in Pondicherry union territory. The percentage increase or decrease is calculated as below:

$$\text{Percentage increase/decrease} = \frac{A-B}{B} \times 100$$

Where 'A' stands for urban population in 1981 and 'B' stands for urban population in 1971. In Pondicherry union territory all the values are showing percentage increase. These percentage increases are grouped into three ranges and shown by choropleth technique as indicated in the legend of the map. The communes which are entirely rural are indicated by the remark 'E.R'. One town has been newly added in one commune in 1981 census which is shown by the symbol 'N.T.' on the map.

The Pondicherry union territory as a whole has 316,047 urban population in 1981 as compared to 198,288 in 1971 resulting in 59.39 per cent increase.

There are six urban centres in 1981 in which, Pondicherry Municipality is the only class I town. The highest percentage increase in urban population between 1971-1981 is recorded in Ozhukarai commune which accounts for 306.96 per cent followed by Karaikal commune with 66.44 per cent. The lowest percentage increase is found in Mahe commune which accounts for 6.87 per cent.

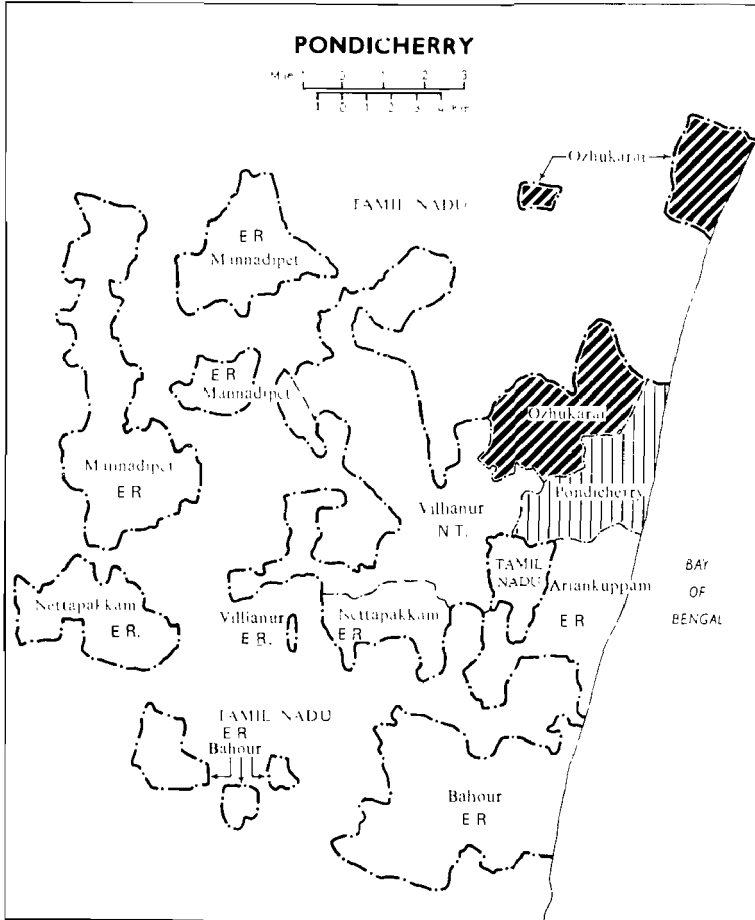
Pondicherry Commune which has 162,639 persons in 1981 compared to 133,570 in 1971 recorded 21.76 per cent increase between 1971-81. The Yanam commune which is also wholly treated as urban like Pondicherry and Karaikal has the percentage increase of population about 40.28 per cent.

The following table shows variation of urban population between 1971-81 and the percentage increase in urban population.

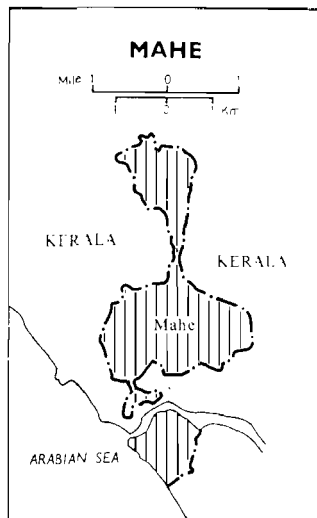
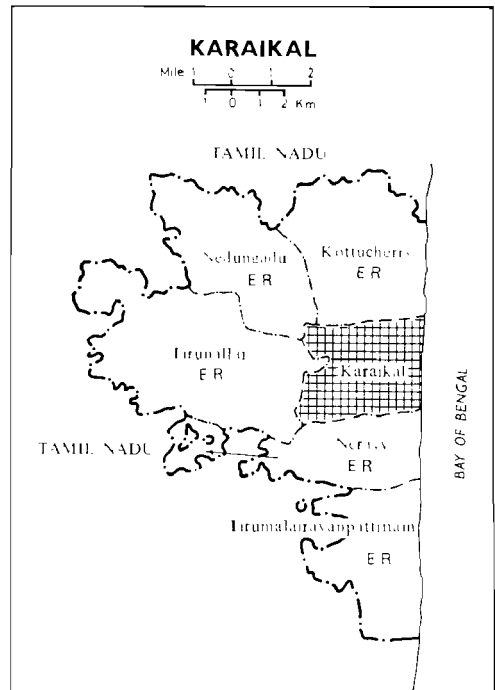
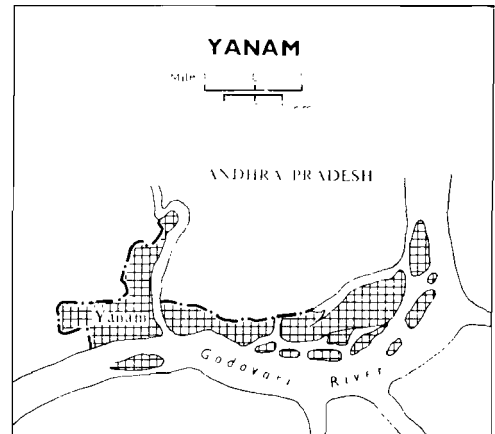
Union Territory/ Commune	Variation of Urban Population between 1971-81	Percentage increase in urban population between 1971 and 1981
1	2	3
Pondicherry Union Territory	1,17,759	59.39
Pondicherry (M)	29069	21.76
Ozhukarai	65,613	306.96
Karaikal	17328	66.44
Mahe	616	6.87
Yanam	3340	40.28

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY




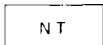
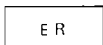
CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1971-81



BOUNDARIES -
 STATE / UNION TERRITORY .. - - - -
 COMMUNE - - - -



PERCENTAGE INCREASE

-  80.01 & above
-  40.01 - 80.00 → U T AVERAGE 59.39
-  40.00 & below
-  NT NEW TOWN ADDED IN 1981
-  ER ENTIRELY RURAL

MAP 19

IN-MIGRANTS 1981

This map represents the percentage of in-migrants to total population. In addition it gives districtwise distribution of rural-urban in-migrants with male and female break-up as per the 1981 Census.

Pie diagrams are drawn proportionate to the total in-migrants of each district and are divided into two sectors representing rural and urban in-migrants with male and female divisions. The shaded sector represents rural in-migrants. The percentage values of male and female in-migrants are shown within the sector and the total in-migrants figures are given at the top of the pie diagrams. The districtwise percentages of in-migrants to total population are calculated and grouped into three ranges and are shown by different grades of hatching as indicated in the legend of the map.

In Pondicherry union territory 146,264 persons (24.20 per cent) of the total population are in-migrants. Yanam district has the highest percentage of in-migrants to total

population i.e., 43.28 per cent. It has 5,034 persons as in-migrants in 1981. Out of them 41.84 per cent are males and 58.16 per cent are females. The percentage of in-migrants to total population is lowest i.e., 23.07 per cent in Pondicherry district which falls in the lowest range 25.00 and below. It has 102,518 persons as in-migrants of which 35,499 are in rural and 67,019 are in urban areas. Pondicherry district recorded the lowest percentage of male in-migrants in rural areas i.e., 9.50 per cent. Among females in-migrants in urban areas it occupies the second highest place (37.07 per cent) next to Yanam. Karaikal district has the highest female in-migrants in rural areas i.e., 40.99 per cent. The percentages of in-migrants to total population for Karaikal district is 25.74 and for Mahe district is 27.51 per cent.

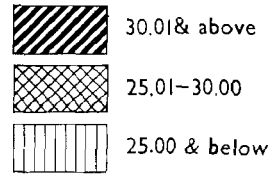
The following statement shows district-wise total number of in-migrants and in percentage to total population 1981: —

U.T./ District	In-migrants	Percentage of inmigrants to total Population
1	2	3
Pondicherry Union Territory	146,264	24.20
Pondicherry	102,518	23.07
Karaikal	30,893	25.74
Mahe	7,815	27.51
Yanam	5,034	43.28

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

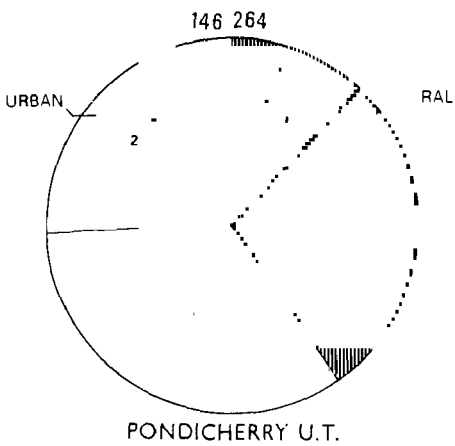
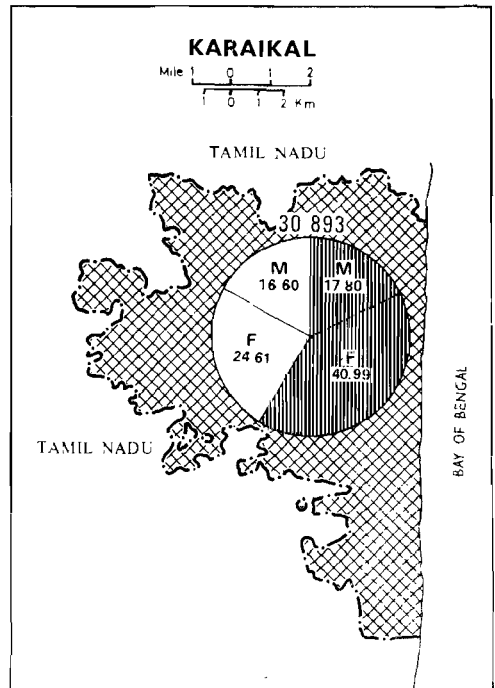
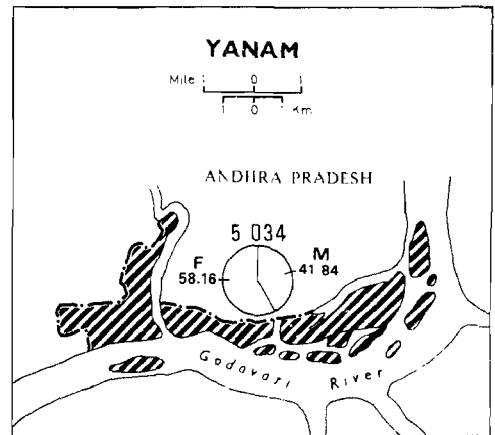
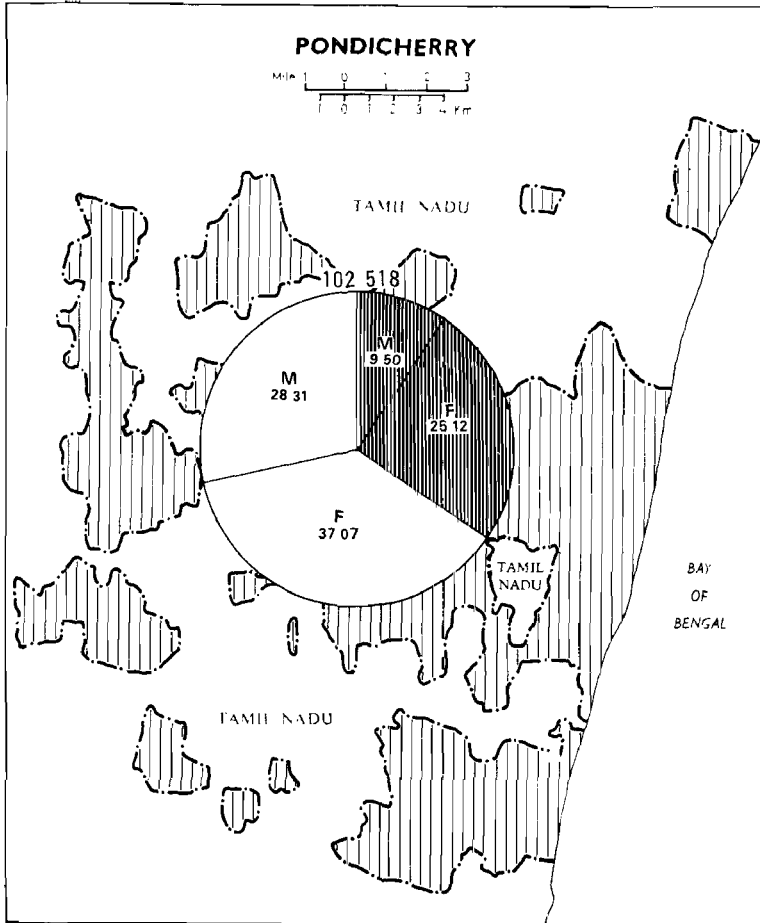
IN-MIGRANTS 1981

PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION

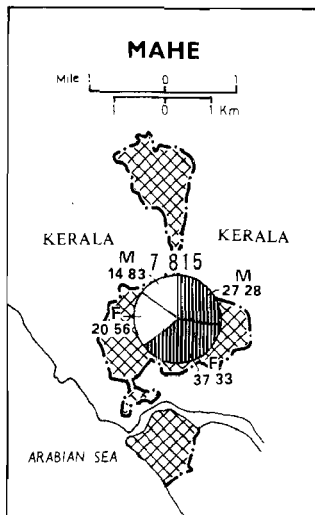


FIGURES AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES

M - MALE F - FEMALE



BOUNDARY :-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY ...



ECONOMIC ASPECTS

MAP 20

MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN TOTAL POPULATION 1981

This map shows the male and female population classified its main workers and non-workers in the different age-groups as per 1981 census for the Union Territory and districts. Pyramids proportionate to total population with male and female demarcation on either side for each age-group with distinguished hatches for workers and non-workers are drawn for each district. As the proportionate data on marginal workers in the different age-groups are insignificant as district level, they are not shown in the map.

persons, 74.41 per cent are in Pondicherry district, 20.14 per cent in Karaikal district, 3.22 per cent in Mahe and 2.23 per cent in Yanam district. Pondicherry Union Territory has 420,639 persons as non-workers of which 73.12 per cent are in Pondicherry district, 19.46 per cent in Karaikal district, 5.48 per cent in Mahe district and 1.94 per cent in Yanam district.

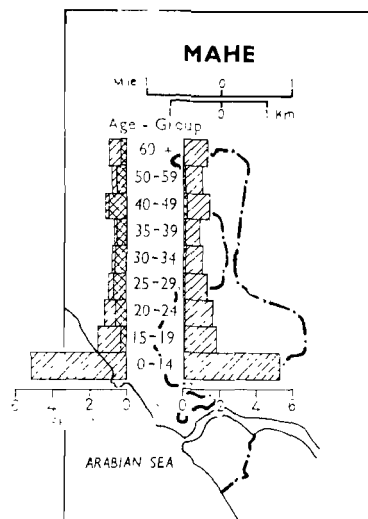
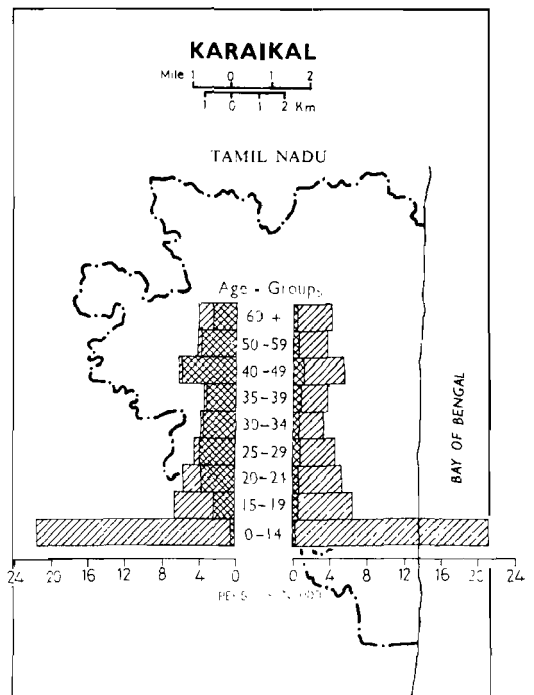
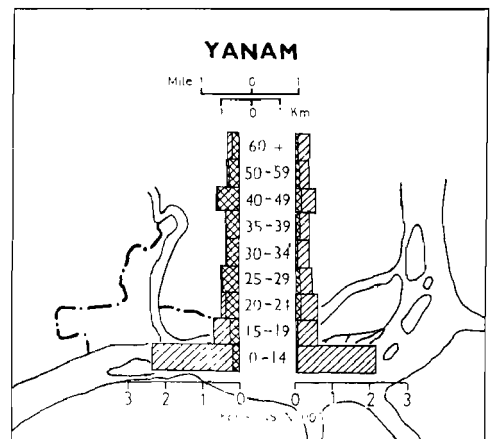
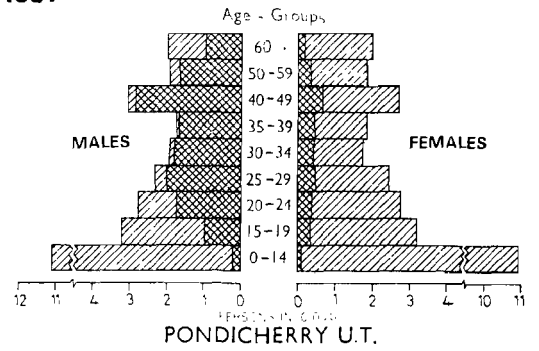
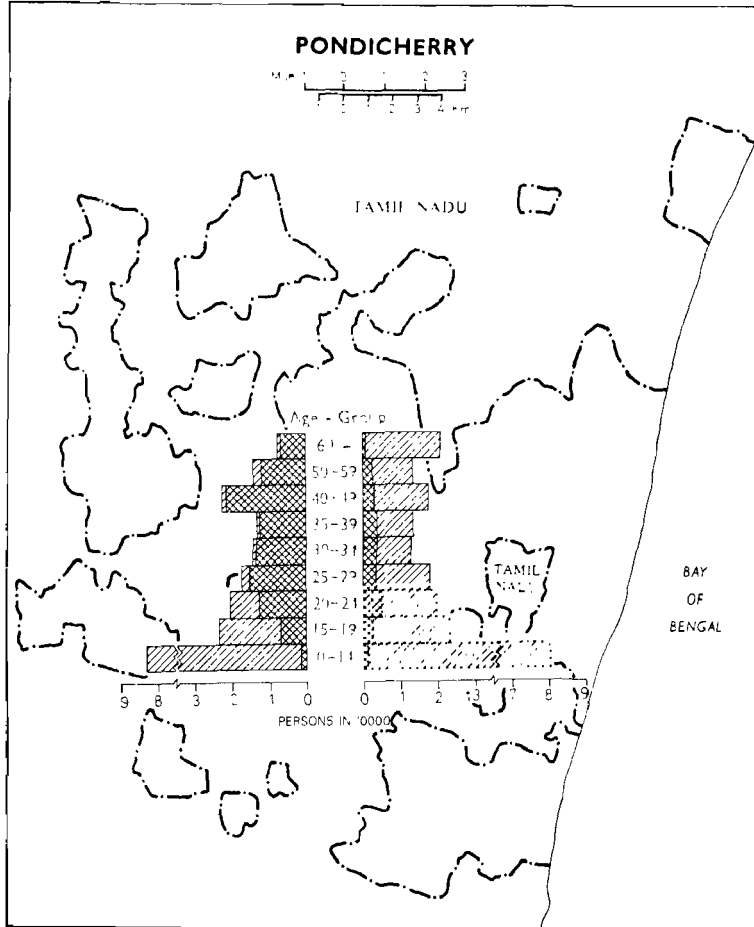
The following table shows the percentage share of each age-group in total main workers/non-workers of Pondicherry union territory

Of Union Territory's total main workers i.e., 173,247

Age-groups	Main workers in per cent	Non-workers in per cent
1	2	3
0-14	1.83	51.66
15-19	7.59	12.05
20-24	12.34	7.95
25-29	14.35	5.36
30-34	12.97	3.37
35-39	12.44	3.43
40-49	20.35	5.24
50-59	11.53	4.19
60 +	6.60	6.75
Total	100.00	100.00

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN TOTAL POPULATION 1981



BOUNDARY ———
STATE / UNION TERRITORY - - - - -

MAIN WORKERS
 NON - WORKERS

MAP 21

RURAL MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

This map depicts districtwise male and female population in rural areas classified into main workers and non-workers in the different age-groups as per the 1981 Census. This map is drawn by following the same technique used in map No. 20. Pyramid diagram is drawn for each district in which the vertical axis represents different age-groups and the horizontal axis represents male and female population. Main workers and Non-workers are differentiated by distinguished hatchings in each age-group. As the proportionate data of marginal workers in the different age-groups are insignificant at district level, they are not shown in the map.

The total rural main workers in Pondicherry union territory is 91,222 persons of which 70.32 per cent are in Pondicherry district, 25.78 per cent are in Karaikal district, and 3.90 per cent are in Mahe district. Among the age-groups, the age-group 40-49 constitutes the highest percentage (20.25 per cent) of rural main workers, followed by the age-group 25-59 i.e., 13.30 per cent and by

the age-group 20-24 i.e., 12.60 per cent. The lowest percentage is recorded in the age-group of 0-14 i.e., 5.89 per cent followed by the age-group 60 and above i.e., 7.45 per cent and in the age-group 15-19 it is 8.79 per cent.

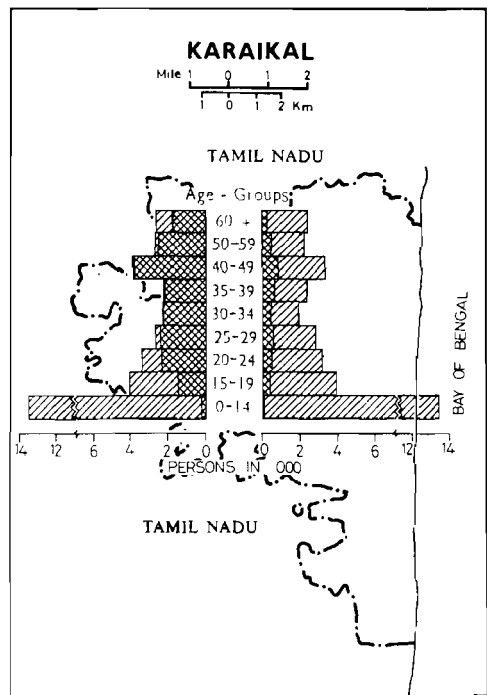
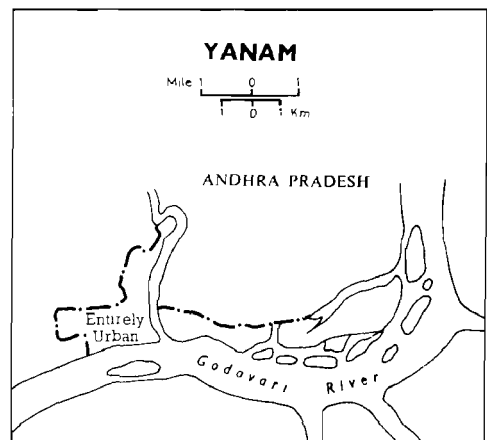
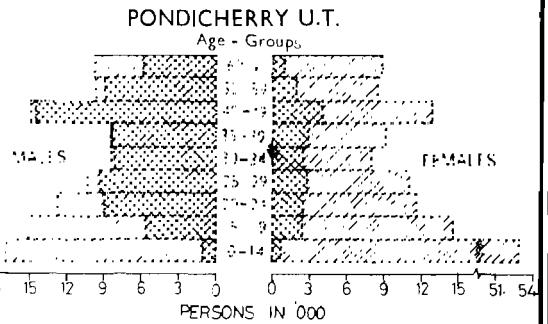
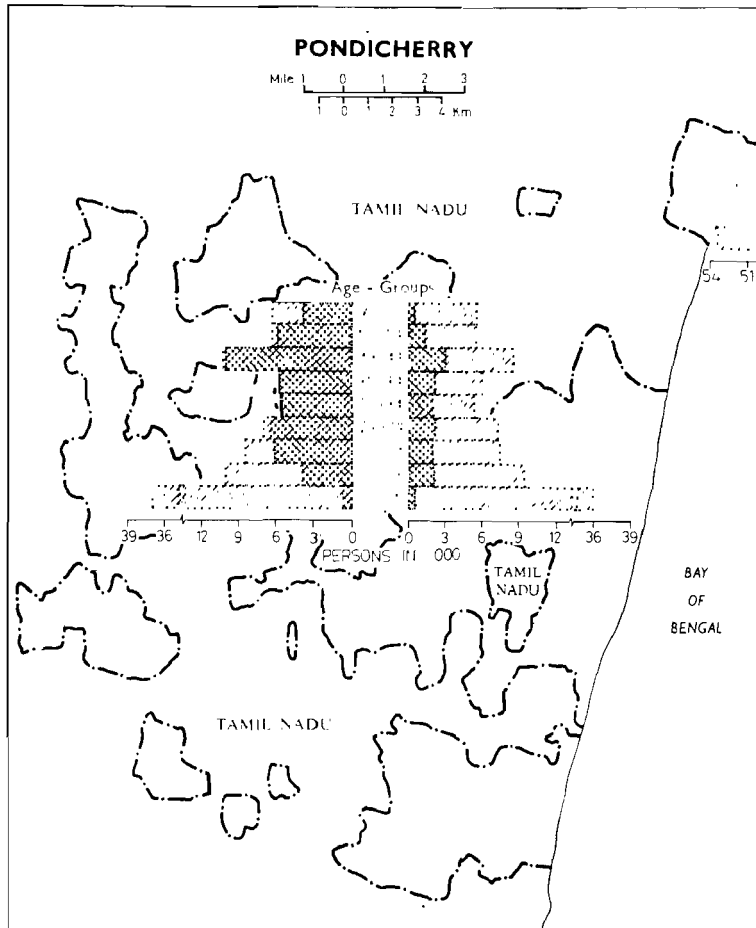
The total rural non-workers are 190,067 persons in Pondicherry union territory of which 65.74 per cent are in Pondicherry district; 26.32 per cent are in Karaikal district and 7.97 per cent are in Mahe district. Among the age-groups in rural non-workers, the age-group 0-14 constitutes 55.21 per cent, the age-group 15-19 constitutes 11.42 per cent and the age-group 60 and above has 6.16 per cent. The lowest percentage share in the age-groups is 30-34 i.e., 3.55 per cent followed by the age-group 35-39, i.e., 3.38 per cent in the Pondicherry union territory.

The Following table shows the percentage share of each age-groups in total Rural main workers non-workers of pondicherry union territory


Age-groups	Main workers in per cent	Non-workers in per cent
0-14	1.89	55.20
15-19	8.79	11.42
20-24	12.60	6.80
25-29	13.30	4.89
30-34	11.64	3.35
35-39	12.24	3.38
40-49	20.25	4.94
50-59	11.84	3.86
60 +	7.45	6.16
Total	100.00	100.00


PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

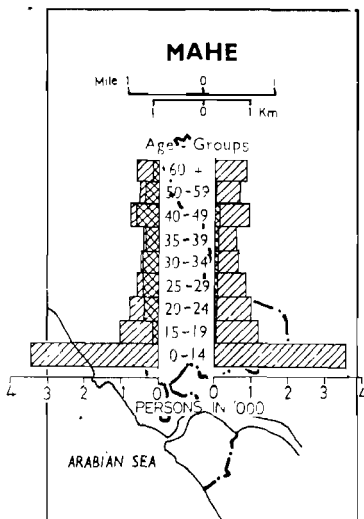
RURAL MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981



BOUNDARY -
STATE/UNION TERRITORY - - - - -

 MAIN WORKERS

 NON-WORKERS



MAP 22

URBAN MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981

This map shows the males and females wise urban population classified into main workers in different age-groups as per the 1981 Census for the union territory and districts. The map is drawn by using the same technique as used in Map No. 20. Pyramids proportionate to total population with the male and female demarcation on either side for each age-group with distinguished hatchings for workers and non-workers are drawn for each district. As the proportionate data on marginal workers in the different age-groups are insignificant at district level, they are not shown in the map.

The total urban main workers in Pondicherry union territory is 82,026 persons of which 78.96 per cent are in Pondicherry district, 13.87 per cent are in Karaikal district, 2.46 per cent are in Mahe district and 4.71 per cent are in Yanam district. The main workers are more in number in the age-group of 40-49 (20.45 per cent), followed by the age-group 25-29 (15.57 per cent), and

by the age-group 30-34 (14.41 per cent) and it is lower in age-group 0-14 (1.77 per cent). The age-group 60 and above constitutes only 5.65 per cent and by age-group 15-19 it is 6.25 per cent.

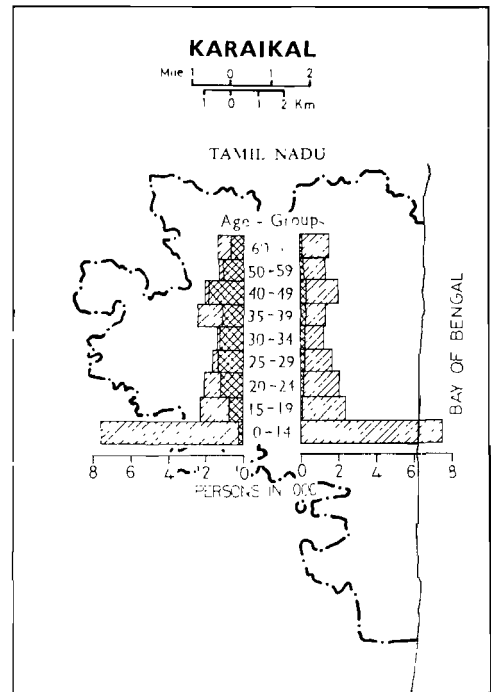
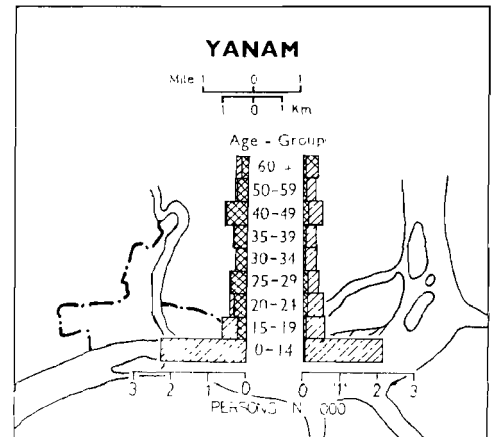
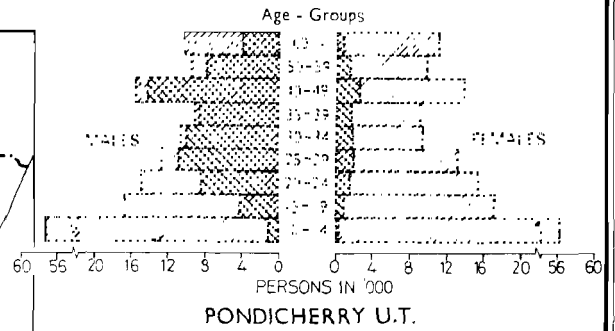
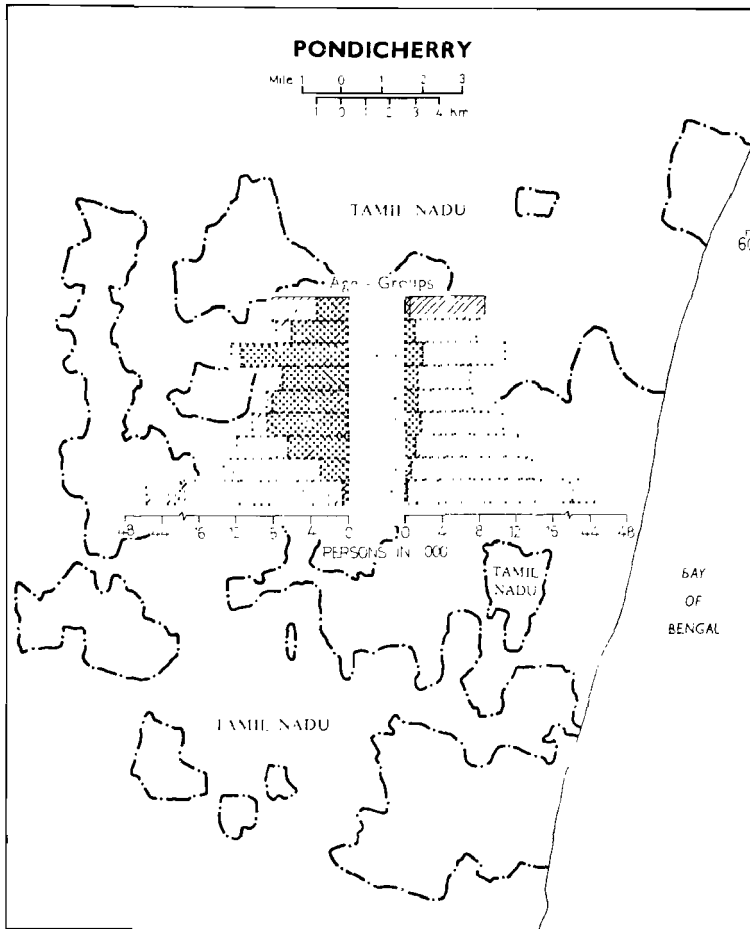
The total urban non-workers in Pondicherry union territory is 230,273 persons of which 79.64 per cent are in Pondicherry district; 13.96 per cent in Karaikal district; 3.16 per cent in Mahe district and 3.24 per cent in Yanam district. The non-workers are more in percentage in the age-group of 0-14 i.e., 48.59 per cent followed by the age-group 15-19 i.e., 12.52 per cent. The low percentage of non-workers found in the age-group 30-34 i.e., 3.60 per cent followed by the age-group 50-59 i.e., 4.47 per cent in the Pondicherry union territory.

The following table shows the percentage of share of each age-group in total urban main workers non-workers of pondicherry union territory

Age-group	Main workers in per cent	Non-workers in per cent
0-14	1.77	48.59
15-19	6.25	12.52
20-24	12.06	8.88
25-29	15.57	5.75
30-34	14.41	3.60
35-39	12.66	3.46
40-49	20.45	5.48
50-59	11.18	4.47
60 +	5.65	7.25
Total	100.00	100.00

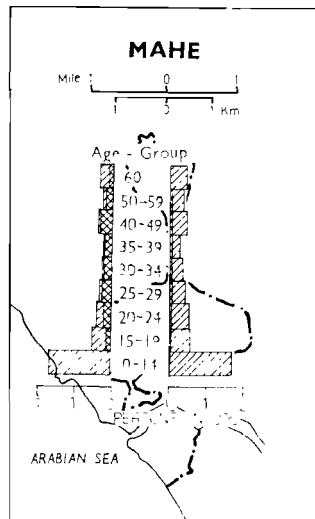
PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

URBAN MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981



BOUNDARY -
STATE, UNION TERRITORY

MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS



MAP 23

MAIN WORKERS 1981

This map represents district-wise proportion of main workers in age-group 15-59 to total population in age-group 15-59 as per the 1981 Census.

Pie diagrams shown on each district represent total main workers in age-group 15-59. These proportionate circles have been divided into two components i.e., rural and urban main workers in which the shaded sector represents rural main workers. The percentage of main workers in age-group 15-59 to total population in age-group 15-59 has been calculated for each district and these are grouped into three categories and shows by three different grades of hatchings as given in the legend of the map.

The proportion of main workers in age-group 15-59 to total population in age-group 15-59 for Pondicherry union territory is 46.52 per cent. Among the total main workers 52.43% are rural and 47.57 per cent are urban. In urban main workers Yanam district has the highest

percentage (52.22) of main workers in age-group 15-59 in the union territory. Pondicherry comes next to Yanam with 47.28 per cent whereas Mahe district has the lowest percentage (32.59) of main workers. Karaikal district has main workers below the union territory's average. It has 45.29 per cent of main workers to total population in age-group 15-59.

In Pondicherry district the urban main workers are slightly more in number than rural main workers. The urban main workers are 50.86% and rural main workers are 49.14%. In the other three districts, main workers are more in rural than in urban. Among the total main workers of 158,741 in union territory, Pondicherry district has 118,836, Karaikal district 31,344, Mahe district 5,179 and Yanam district 3,382 main workers in age-group 15-59.

The following statement shows the percentage of rural and urban main workers to total main workers: –

U.T./ District	Percentage of rural/urban main workers in age-group 15-59 to total main workers in age-group 15-59		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry U.T	100	52.43	47.57
Pondicherry	100	49.14	50.86
Karaikal	100	67.21	32.79
Mahe	100	64.39	35.61
Yanam	100	-	100

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

MAIN WORKERS 1981

PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59.

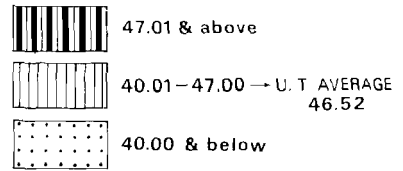
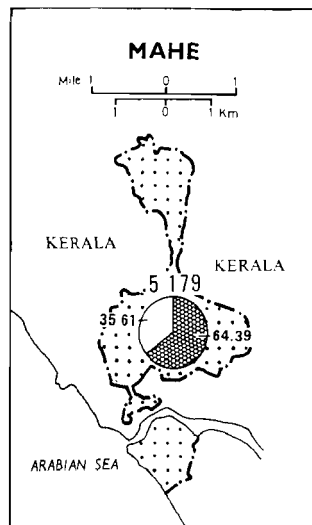
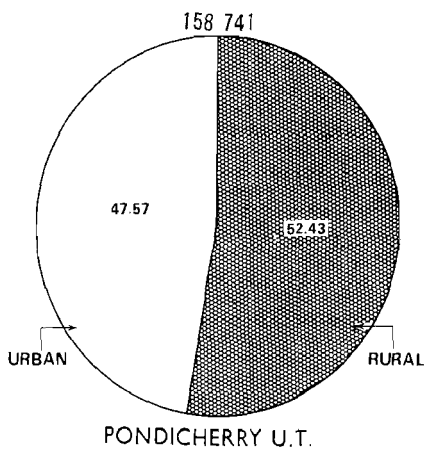
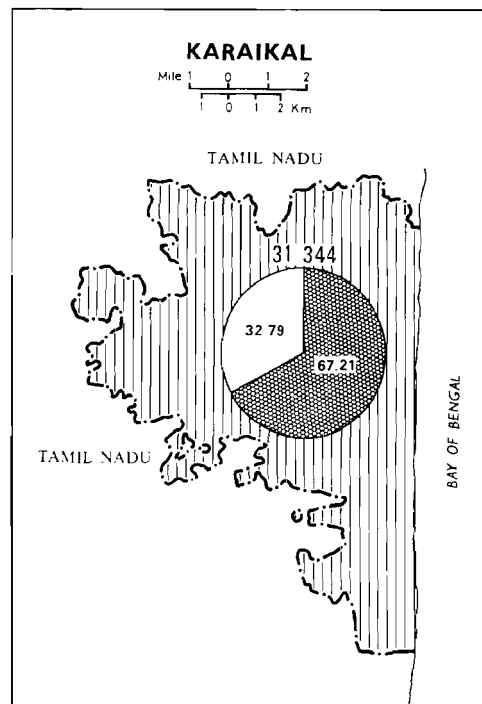
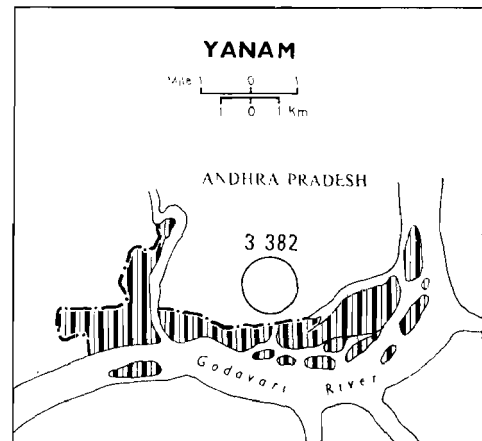
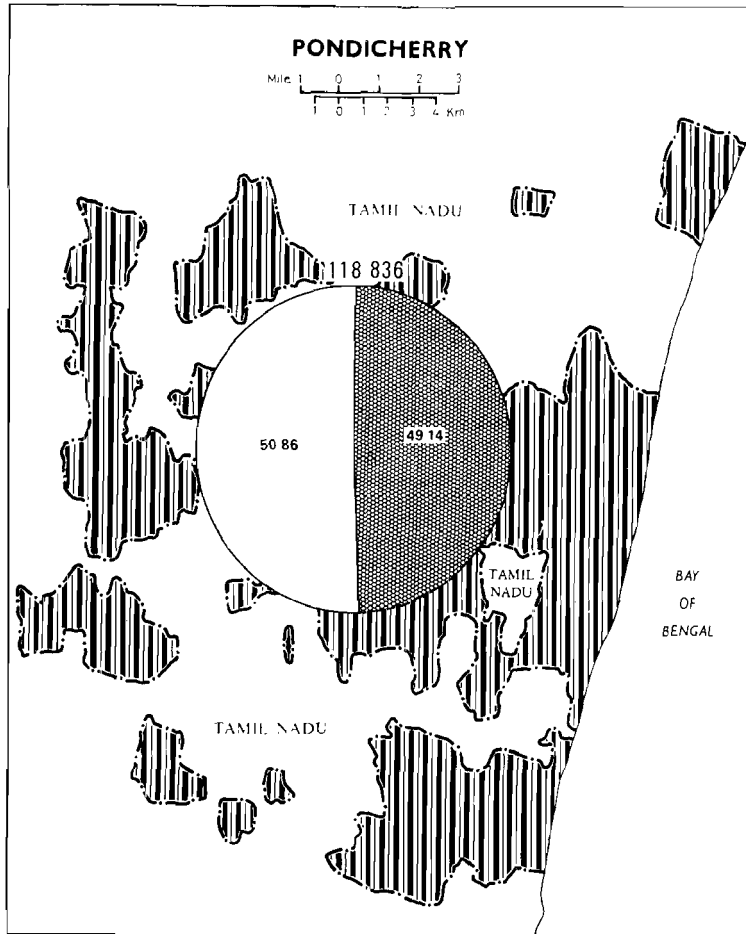


FIGURE 1: PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59. FIGURE 2: PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59. FIGURE 3: PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59.



BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY

MAP 24

MALE MAIN WORKERS 1981

This map depicts districtwise proportion of male main workers to the total male population in the age-group 15-59 as per the 1981 Census.

Total male workers in age-groups 15-59 are shown by proportionate circles in each district. The circles have been divided into two sectors representing rural and urban. The shaded sector indicates the rural male main workers in age-group 15-59. The percentage of male main workers in age-group 15-59 to total population in age-group 15-59 has been calculated for each district and these are grouped into three categories and shown by different grades of hatching as displayed in the legend of the map.

The proportion of male main workers in age-group 15-59 to total main workers in age-group 15-59 in Pondicherry union territory is 74.23 per cent. Among the male main workers 50.18 per cent are in urban and 49.82

per cent are in rural areas. Yanam district which is entirely urban has the highest percentage of male main workers to the total male population in age-group 15-59 i.e. 79.80 per cent. Whereas Mahe has 60.48 per cent which is the lowest of all the districts. Karaikal district has 75.99 per cent and Pondicherry has 74.40 per cent of male main workers to total male population in age-group 15-59.

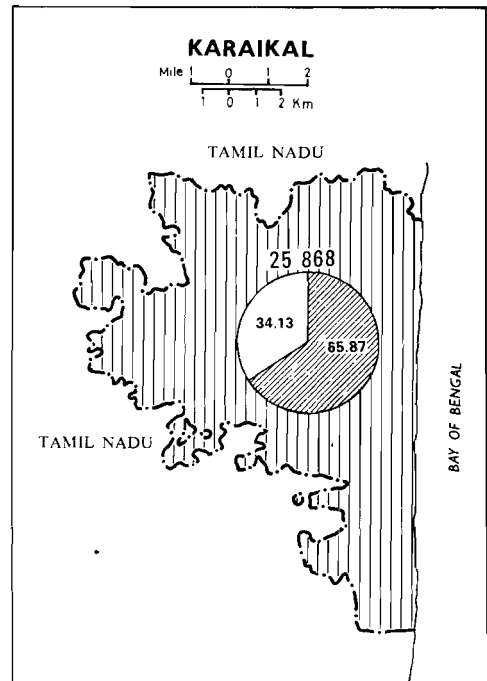
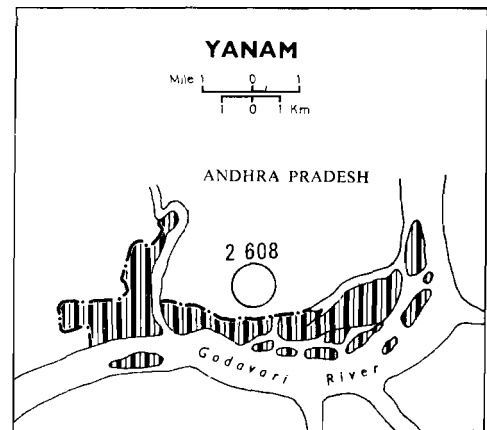
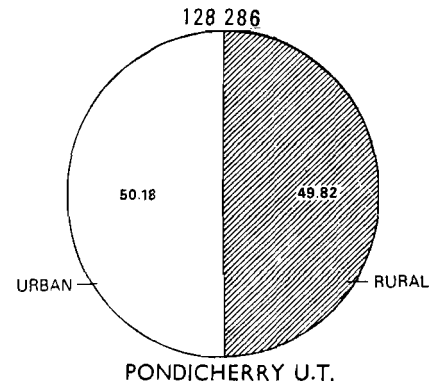
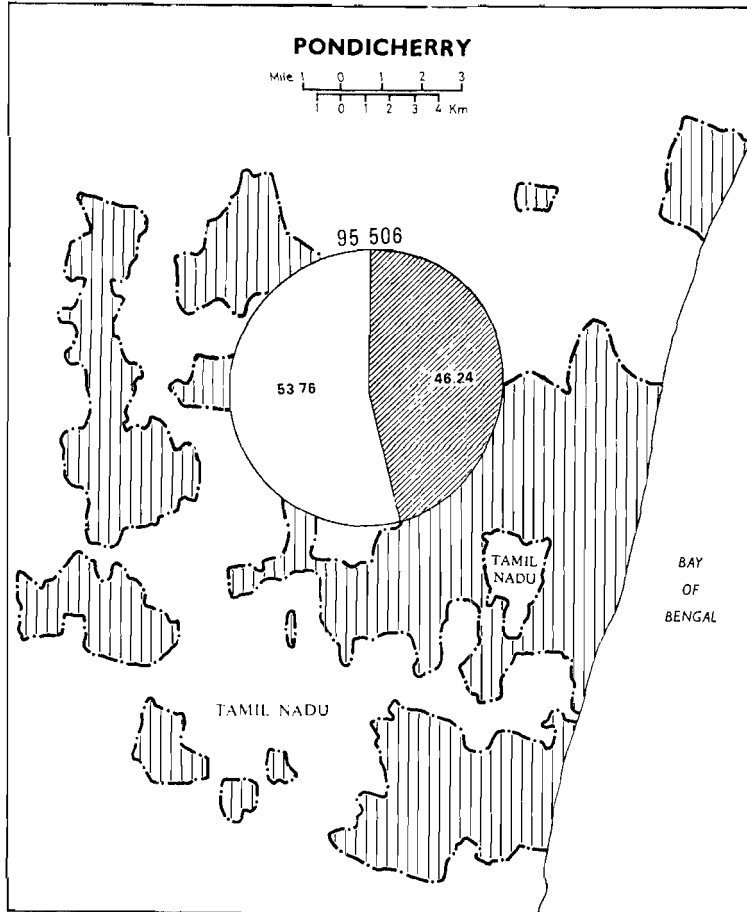
The map clearly depicts that a large number of male main workers in age-group 15-59 are found in rural areas as indicated in the shaded sector of each circle in each district except in Pondicherry district. It has 53.76 per cent of urban male main workers and 46.24 per cent of rural male main workers.

The following statement gives the percentage of rural and urban male main workers to total main workers.

U.T./District	Percentage of rural/urban male main workers in age-group 15-59 to total male main workers in age-group 15-59		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry U.T.	100	49.82	50.18
Pondicherry	100	46.24	53.76
Karaikal	100	65.87	34.13
Mahe	100	64.10	35.90
Yanam	100	—	100.00




PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

MALE MAIN WORKERS 1981

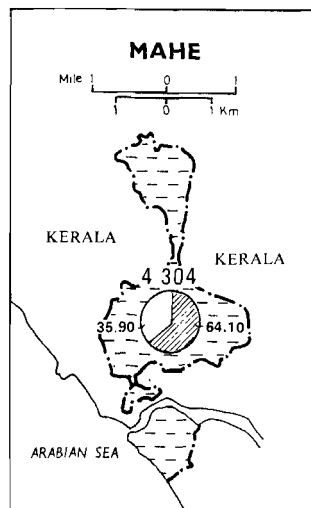


BOUNDARY ..
STATE/UNION TERRITORY ... - - - -

PERCENTAGE OF MALE MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59

-  76.01 & above
-  70.01-76.00 → U. T. AVERAGE 74.23
-  70.00 & below

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MALE MAIN WORKERS IN WORKING AGE 15-59. FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE CENTERS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGES OF RURAL AND URBAN MALE MAIN WORKERS IN WORKING AGE 15-59.



MAP 25

FEMALE MAIN WORKERS 1981

This map exhibits the proportion of female main workers in age-group 15-59 to total female population in age-group 15-59 as per the 1981 Census.

Total female main workers in age-group 15-59 are shown by proportionate circles in each district. The circles have been divided into two sectors representing rural and urban female workers. The shaded sector indicates the rural female main workers in age-group 15-59. Further, the percentage of female main workers in age-group 15-59 to total population in age-group 15-59 has been calculated for each district and these are grouped into four categories and shown by different hatchings as displayed in the legend of the map.

The total female main workers of Pondicherry union territory is 30,545 which constitutes only 18.45 per cent of the total female population in age-group 15-59. Out of total female main workers 23,420 are in Pondicherry district only constituting 19.02 per cent of total population. Yanam district has the highest percentage of

female main workers to total female population in age-group 15-59, i.e., 24.13 per cent. Mahe has the lowest percentage i.e., 9.76 per cent Karaikal has only 11.28% of female main workers.

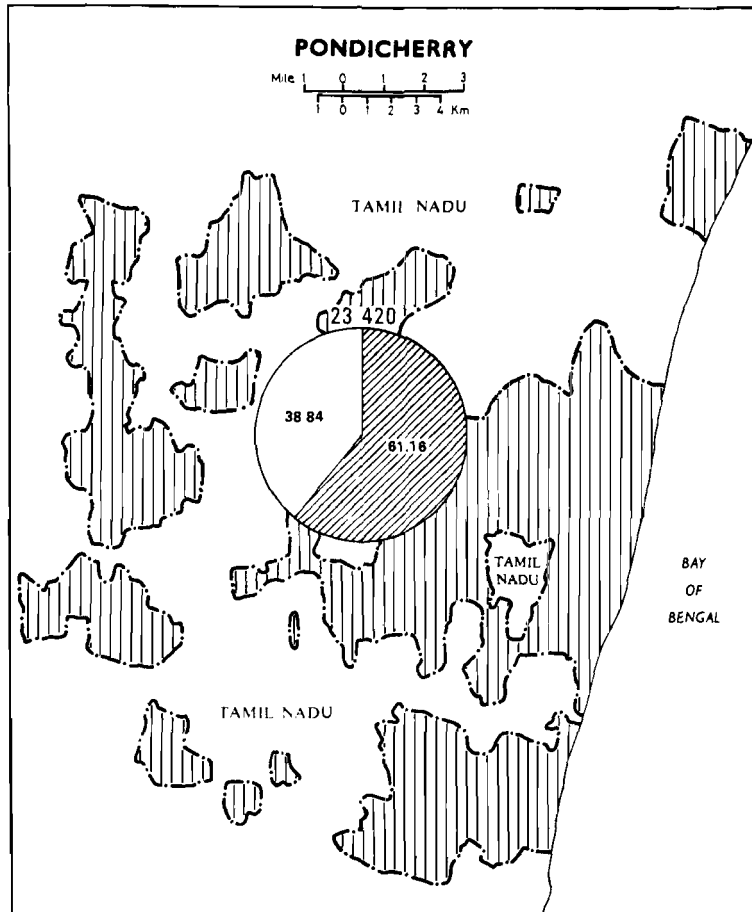
The map clearly shows that a large number of female main workers in age-group 15-59 are found in rural areas as indicated in the shaded sector of each circle in each district. The concentration of female main workers in rural areas are more in Karaikal district than the other districts in union territory. It has 73.54 per cent of its total female main workers in rural areas. Likewise the concentration of female main workers in urban area is more in Pondicherry district. It has 38.84% of its total female main workers in urban areas, but, Pondicherry district has the lowest concentration of rural female workers i.e., 61.16 per cent. Since Yanam district is entirely urban all female main workers are in urban area only.

The following statement shows percentage of rural and urban female main workers to total main workers.

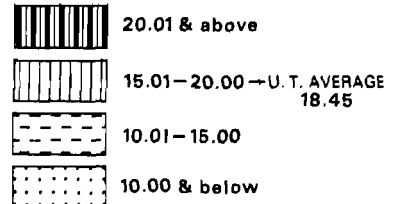
U.T./District	Percentage of rural/urban female main workers in age-group 15-59 to total female main workers in age-group 15-59		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry U.T.	100	63.09	36.91
Pondicherry	100	61.16	38.84
Karaikal	100	73.54	26.46
Mahe	100	66.51	33.49
Yanam	100	-	100.00

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

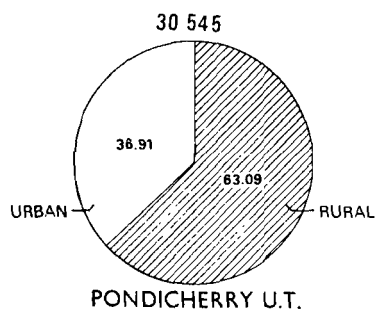
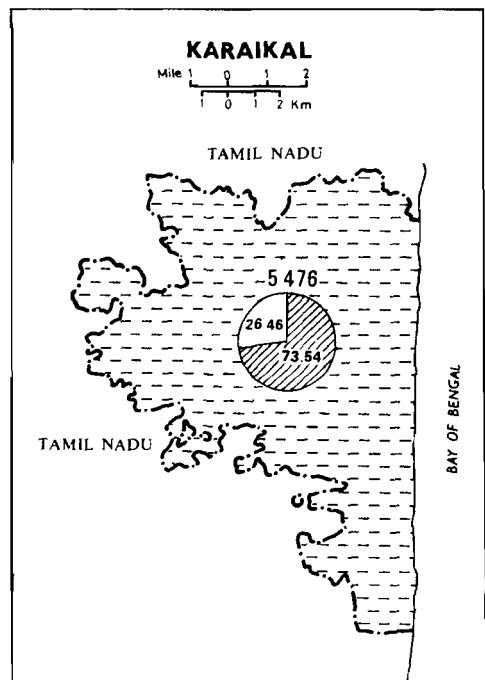
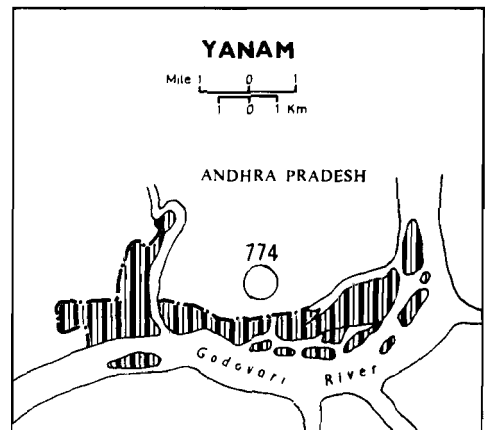
FEMALE MAIN WORKERS 1981



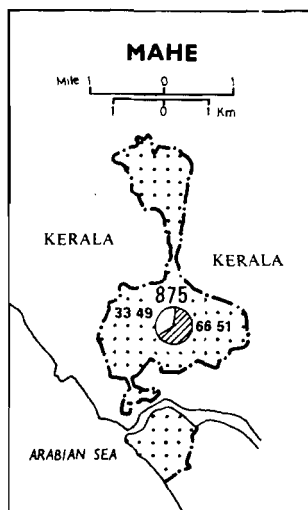
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59



FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGES OF RURAL AND URBAN FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN WORKING AGE 15-59



BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - -



MAP 26

MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

The map depicts the industrial structure of male and female main workers in each district of the Pondicherry union territory as per the 1981 Census. There are nine industrial categories which have been grouped under 'Primary', 'Secondary' and 'Tertiary' sectors as indicated in the legend of the map.

Pyramids are drawn by percentage to show the size of male and female main workers in the nine industrial categories in each district. A separate diagram for total union territory is also displayed. Industrial categories are indicated by Roman figures. Left side of the Pyramids designate males while females are identified on the right.

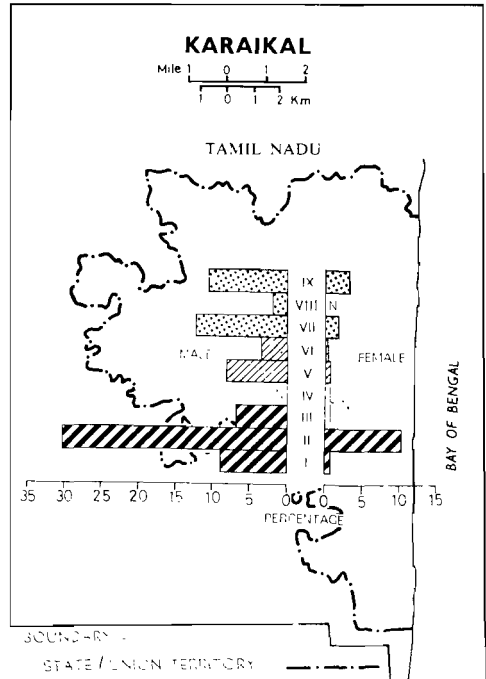
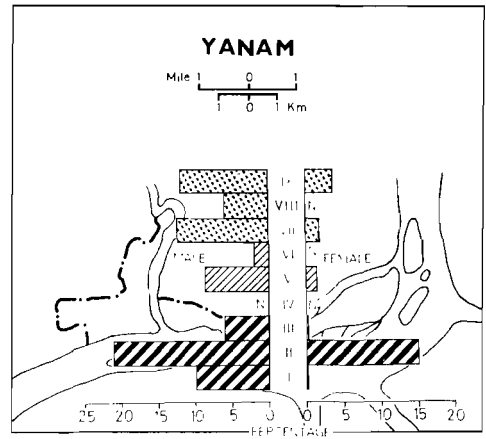
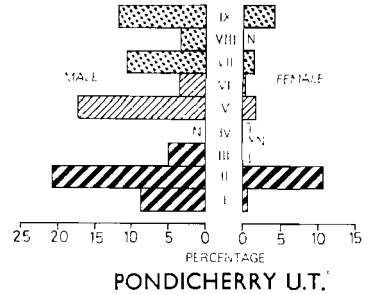
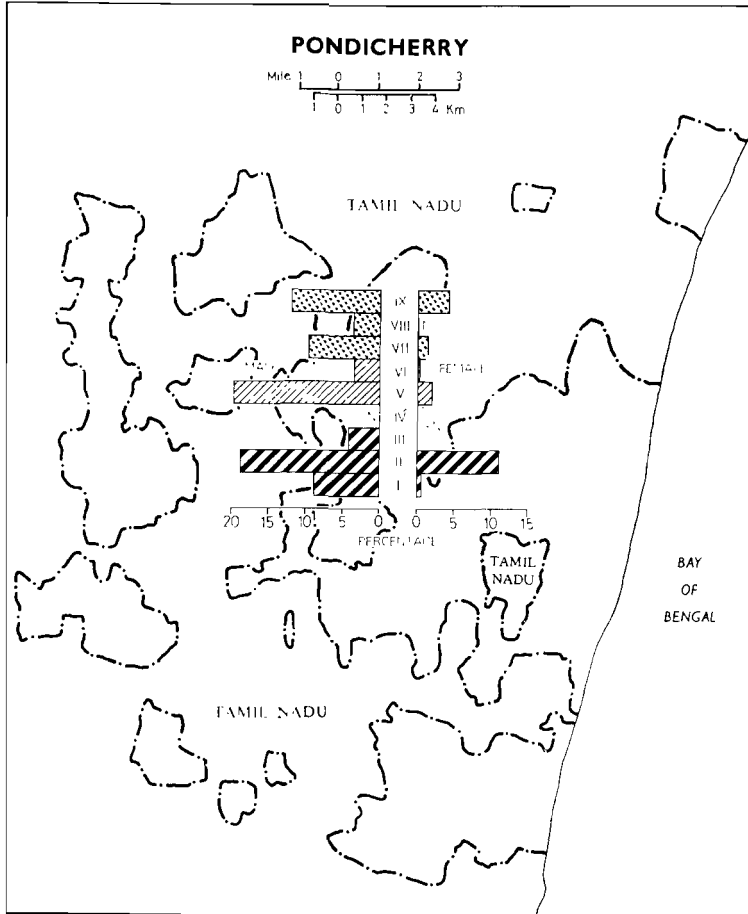
Main workers employed in Primary activities constitute 45.80 per cent of the total main workers in the union territory. The participation rate of male main workers comes to 42.51 per cent while the proportion of female main workers in primary sector forms 59.69 per cent. Main workers employed in Secondary activities

constitute 22.75 per cent of the total main workers in the union territory. The proportion of male main workers is 25.58 and female main workers is 10.72 per cent in secondary sector. 31.45 per cent of main workers are engaged in tertiary sector. The proportion of male main workers is 31.82% and proportion of female main workers is 29.57% in tertiary sector. Among the primary activities, agricultural labourers constitute the highest percentage both in male and female main workers. The highest percentage (30.28 per cent in males and 10.26 per cent in females) prevails in Karaikal district.

Among the secondary sector, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs constitute the highest percentage. It is the highest in Mahe district. (21.0 per cent among males and 2.42 per cent among female main workers). Among the Tertiary activities, Trade and Commerce constitutes the highest percentage. It is the highest in Mahe district (19.00 per cent among males and 0.59 per cent among female main workers).

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981



INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

PRIMARY

- I. CULTIVATORS
- II. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
- III. FOREST WORKERS, FISHERY, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS
- IV. MINING AND QUARRIES

SECONDARY

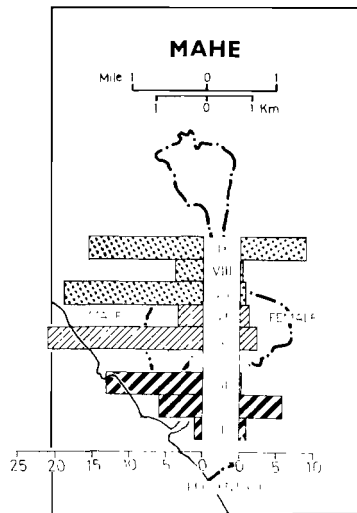
- V. MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
- (a) FISH AND INDUSTRIAL
- (b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES
- VI. CONSTRUCTIONS

TERTIARY

- VII. TRADE AND COMMERCE
- VIII. TRANS. INFO. STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
- IX. OTHER SERVICES

N - NEGLIGIBLE

ABSENT IN ANY CATEGORY REPRESENTS A FEW PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL WORKERS. THE DATA IS NOT SHOWN IN THIS MAP.



MAP 27

MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1981

This map depicts the percentage distribution of urban and rural main workers with their educational levels in each district of the union territory as per the 1981 Census. The percentage values of urban main workers and rural main workers in each level of education to the total main workers are calculated for urban and rural areas separately in respect of each district. Two half adjusted circles proportionate to the total urban main workers and total rural main workers are drawn in the centre of each district. These half circles showing rural and urban main workers are divided into five sectors each showing five groups of educational levels according to the percentage shares of main workers. The educational levels are:

1. Primary and Middle;
2. Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University; Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree;
3. Graduate degree other than Technical degree, Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree and Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree;
4. Literates (without educational level);
5. Illiterates.

These sectors of educational levels are shown with various hatching patterns as indicated in the legend of the map. Figures at top of half circles indicate total number of rural/urban main workers and figures against

or inside the sectors show percentage of main workers in each group of educational levels.

In Pondicherry union territory the rural main workers are 91,222 persons of which half of them (49.94 per cent) are illiterates. The next highest percentage of main workers (26.57 per cent) are with primary and middle educational level. In the urban areas of Pondicherry union territory, 33.86 per cent of the total urban main workers (82,025 persons) are in primary and middle educational level while 25.03 per cent are illiterates. In the educational level of graduate and above, there are 6.92 per cent of urban main workers and 1.09 per cent of rural main workers in Pondicherry union territory.






Among the rural main workers in districts, Pondicherry has the highest percentage (54.95 per cent) of illiterates, and Mahe district has the lowest percentage i.e. 11.13 per cent. Mahe district has the highest percentage of rural main workers in all the other four levels of education. They are 49.36 per cent in primary and middle, 13.26 per cent in Secondary/Higher secondary level, 2.53 per cent in graduate and above level, 23.72 per cent in Literates (without educational level) among the rural main workers.

Regarding the urban main workers in districts, the highest percentage in each level are as follows, 41.32 per cent in Primary and middle level in Mahe district, 21.98 per cent in Secondary and Higher Secondary level in Karaikal district, 7.34 per cent in graduate level in Pondicherry district, and Literates without educational level are 21.20 per cent in Mahe district, 51.78 per cent as illiterates in Yanam district.

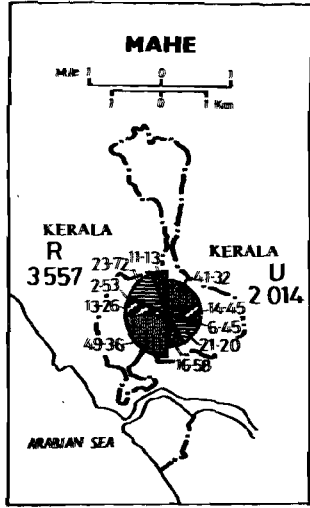
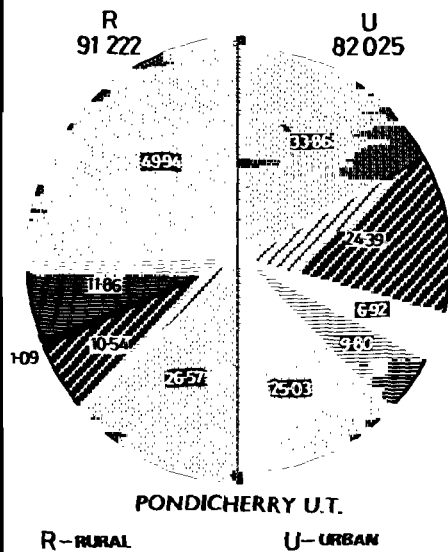
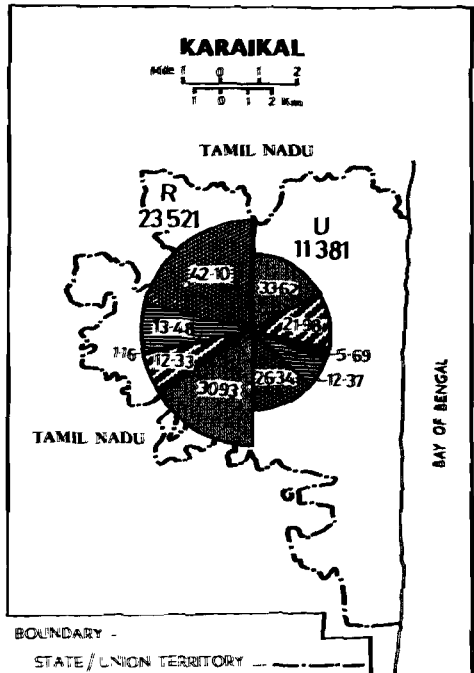
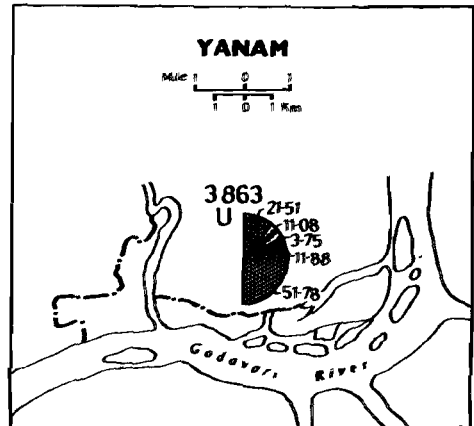
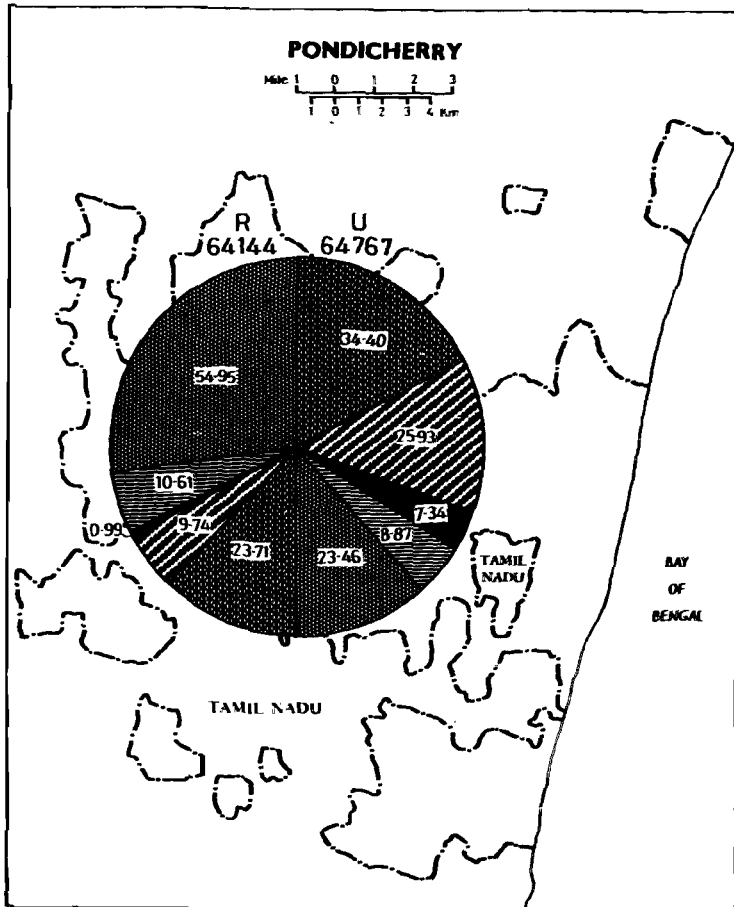
PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1981

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

-  Primary and Middle
-  Matriculation/Higher Secondary/Pre-University/Non-Technical & Technical Diploma not Equal to Degree
-  Graduates and above
-  Literates (Without Educational Level)
-  Illiterates

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE RURAL/URBAN MAIN WORKERS WITH PERCENTAGE FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS



MAP 28

CULTIVATORS 1981

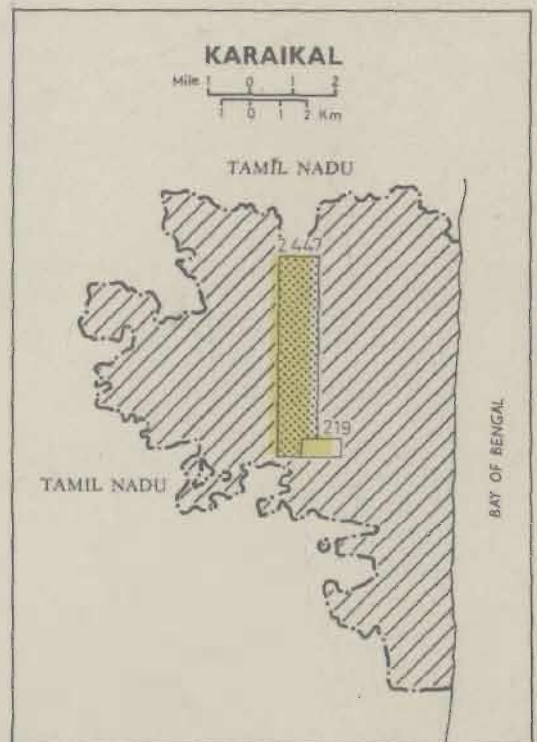
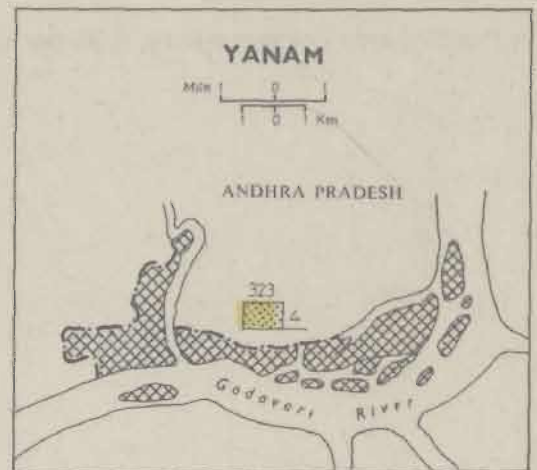
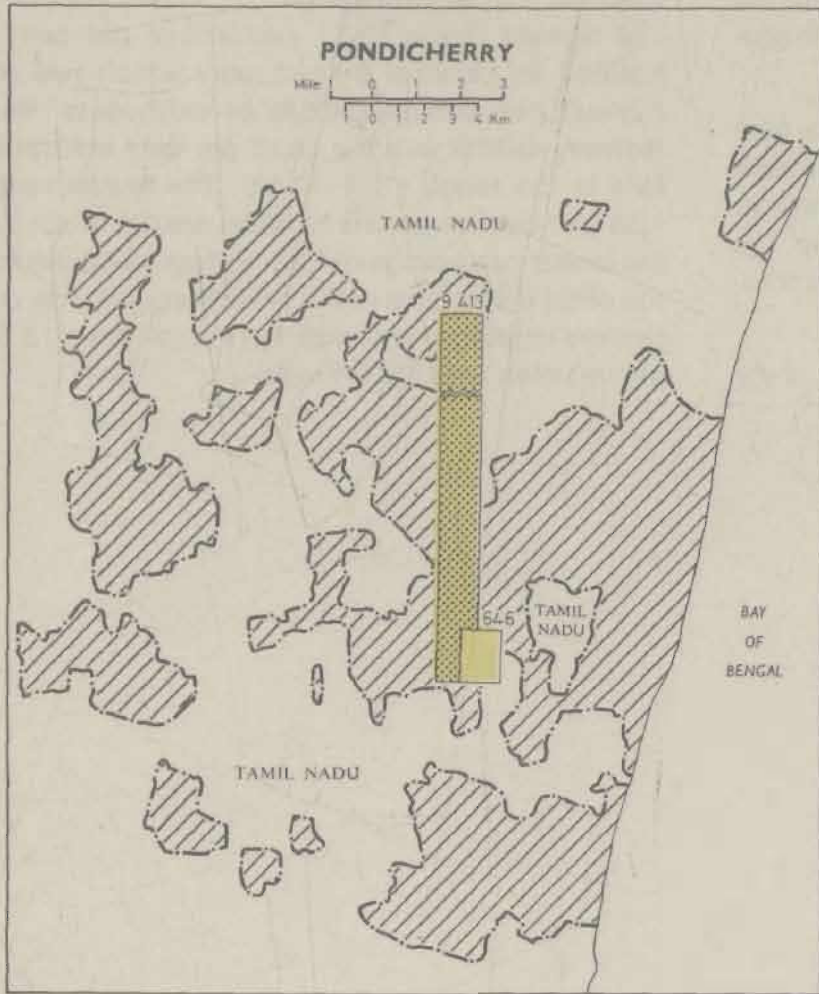
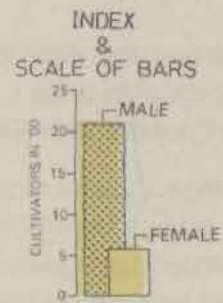
The map depicts districtwise percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age-group 15-59 and absolute number of male and female cultivators in age-group 15-59 as per the 1981 Census.

The percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age-group 15-59 has been calculated for each district and the figures thus obtained are grouped into three ranges. The districts are shaded from high to low grades of hatchings corresponding to high to low values. Yellow coloured over-lapping bars are drawn for each district to represent the absolute number of male and female cultivators in age-group 15-59. The dotted yellow bar shows the male cultivators and flat yellow bar shows

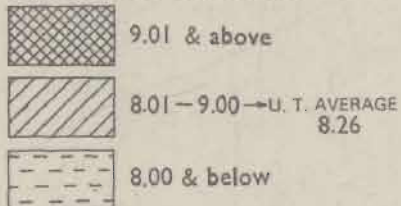
female cultivators.

In Pondicherry union territory as a whole, 8.26 per cent main workers in age-group 15-59 are cultivators. There is a huge difference between the highest and lowest percentage of cultivators in main workers of the districts. The highest percentage of cultivators (9.67) to the total main workers in age-group 15-59 is found in Yanam district. Likewise, the lowest percentage (0.91) prevails in Mahe district. Pondicherry and Karaikal districts have 8.47 per cent and 8.51 per cent of their main workers as cultivators, respectively. All the districts except Mahe have their percentage of cultivators above the union territory average.

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY CULTIVATORS 1981



PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS



FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE BARS INDICATE MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN WORKING AGE 15-59 RESPECTIVELY.

BOUNDARY :-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -

MAP 29

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1981

The map shows the districtwise distribution of the proportion of rural cultivators to total population in age-group 15-59 as per the 1981 Census.

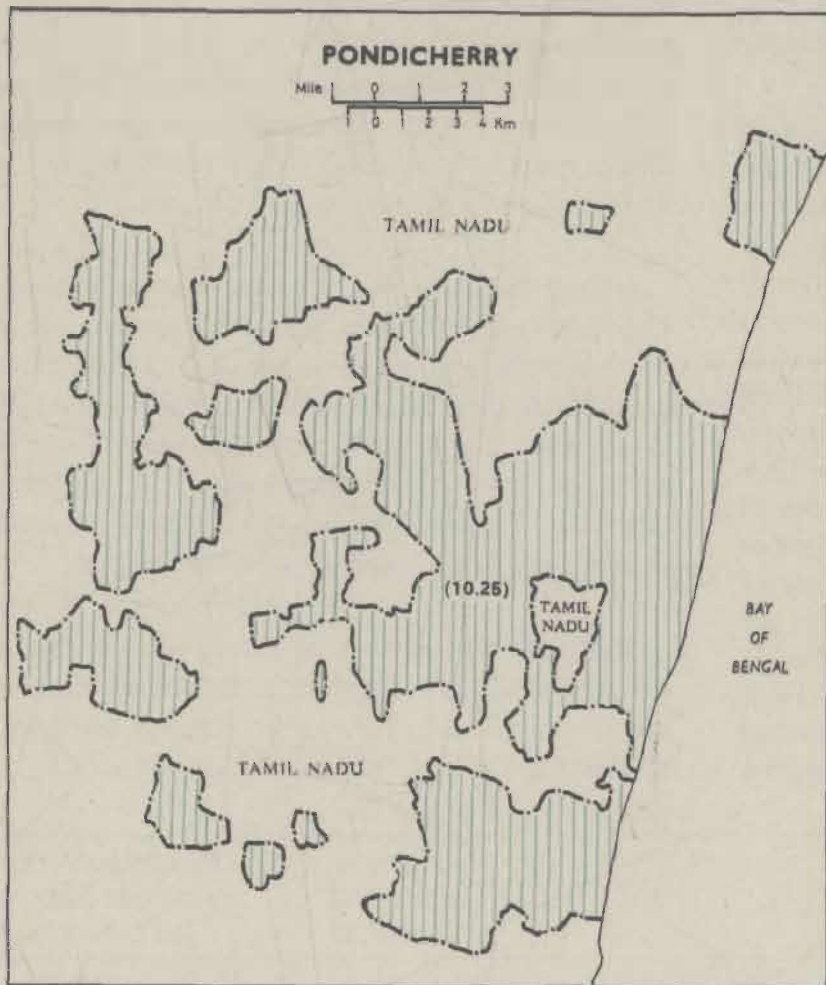
The percentage share of rural cultivators to total rural population in age-group 15-59 is calculated for each district. The percentage figures have been grouped into three ranges as indicated in the legend of the map. The districts are shaded in deep to light green colour according to their values.

In Pondicherry union territory, 6.94 per cent of the

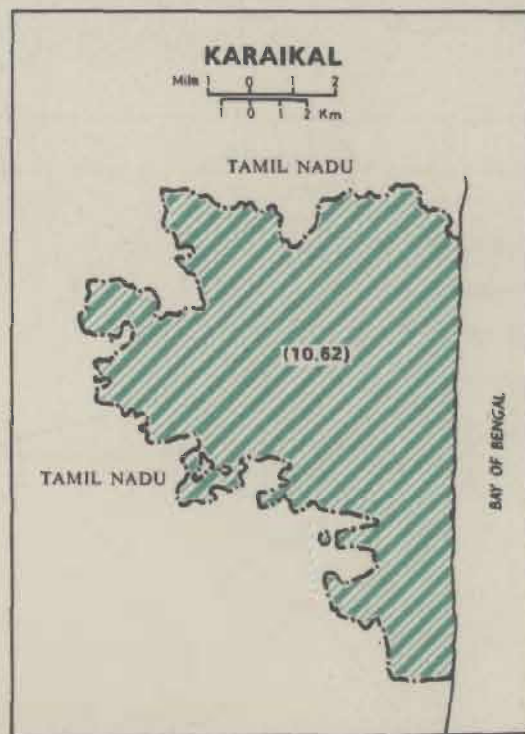
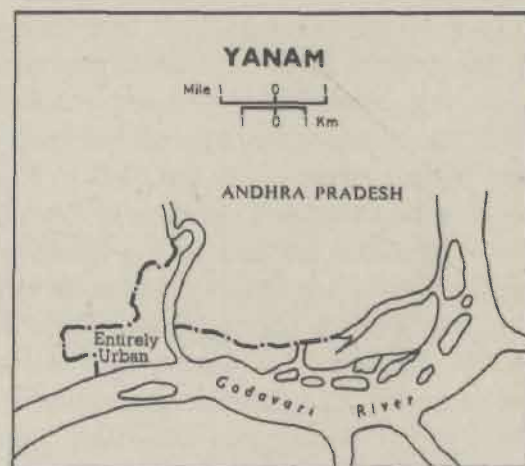
total rural population in age-group 15-59 are cultivators. The highest range 10.51 and above per cent is notified in Karaikal district only which has the highest percentage (10.62) of cultivators. Pondicherry district with the 10.25 per cent cultivators falls in the range (1.51-10.50). The lowest range 1.50 and below consists of Mahe district which has the lowest percentage of 1.38. Except Mahe district, the other districts have the percentage of rural cultivators to total rural population in age-group 15-59, above union territory average.

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

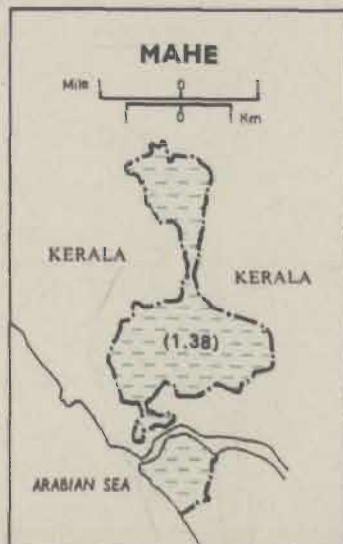
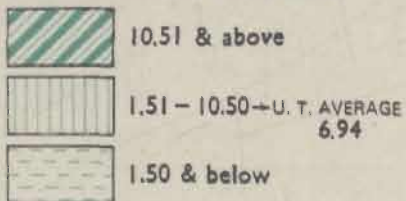
CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1981



BOUNDARY...
STATE/UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -



PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59



MAP 30

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1981

This map shows the percentage of non-agricultural workers in Primary sector at district level in Pondicherry union territory as per 1981 Census.

Primary sector comprises four industrial categories i.e. (i) Cultivators, (ii) Agricultural labourers, (iii) Livestock, forestry, fishery, hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities and (iv) Mining and Quarrying. The non-agricultural activities in the Primary sector comprise the categories (iii) and (iv). The percentage of non-agricultural workers to total main workers in the Primary sector for all the districts are calculated and the data thus obtained are grouped into three ranges. The districts are shaded by different hatchings from dark to light in accordance with the high to low order of values. Pie diagrams proportionate to the total number of non-agricultural workers in the Primary sector of economic activity are drawn in all the districts and are divided into sectors proportionate to the number of workers engaged in (i) Livestock and hunting, (ii) Fishing, (iii) Forestry, (iv) Plantations, Orchards and allied activities and (v) Mining and Quarrying. These sectors are hatched by different shadings in black.

In the union territory the percentage of non-agricultural workers in Primary sector is 11.32. The highest percentage of non-agricultural workers in Primary sector is recorded in Mahe district (56.35 per cent), Karaikal district has 12.29 per cent, Yanam has 11.85 per cent and Pondicherry district has 9.90 per cent.

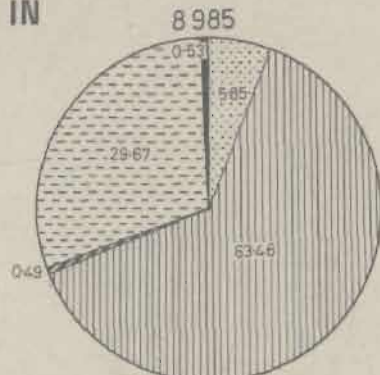
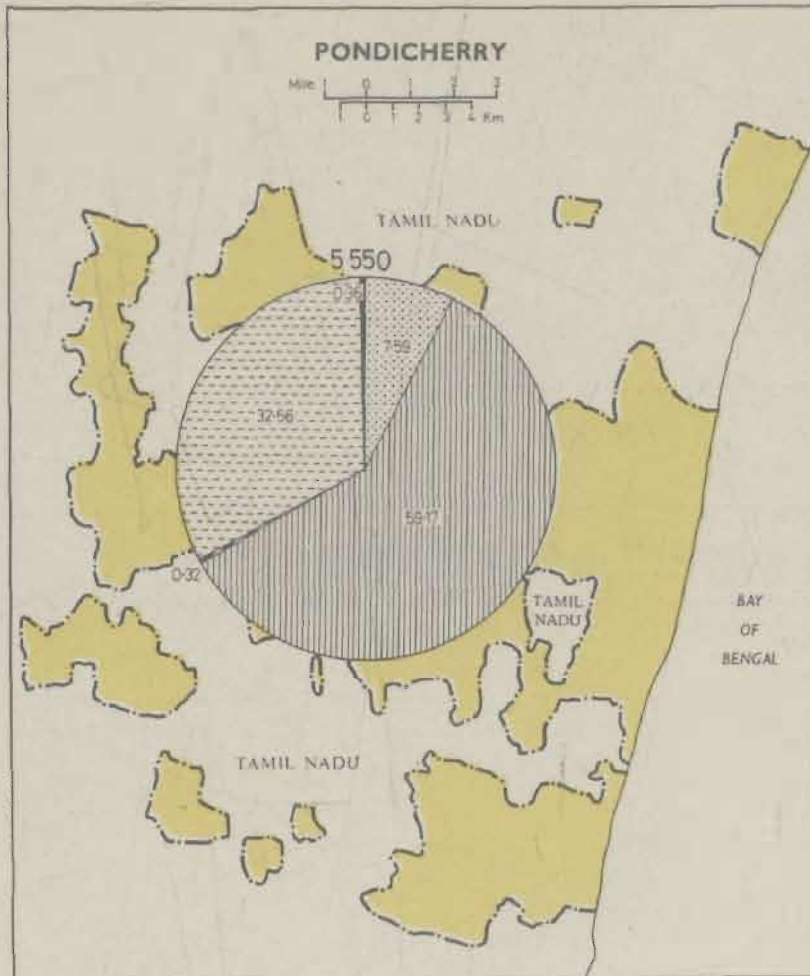
Among the categories of non-agricultural labourers, Pondicherry district ranks high with 7.59 per cent and Mahe is the lowest with 0.40 per cent in livestock and hunting activities. Regarding Fishing, Yanam stands first in rank with 87.87 per cent followed by Mahe district with 84.08 per cent. The lowest percentage is in Pondicherry (59.17%). The percentage is negligible regarding forestry, mining and quarrying in all the districts.

32.56 per cent of non-agricultural workers in Pondicherry district are engaged in plantations, Orchards and allied activities where as the corresponding figure for Karaikal district is 30.14, Mahe district is 13.77 and for Yanam district is 6.70.

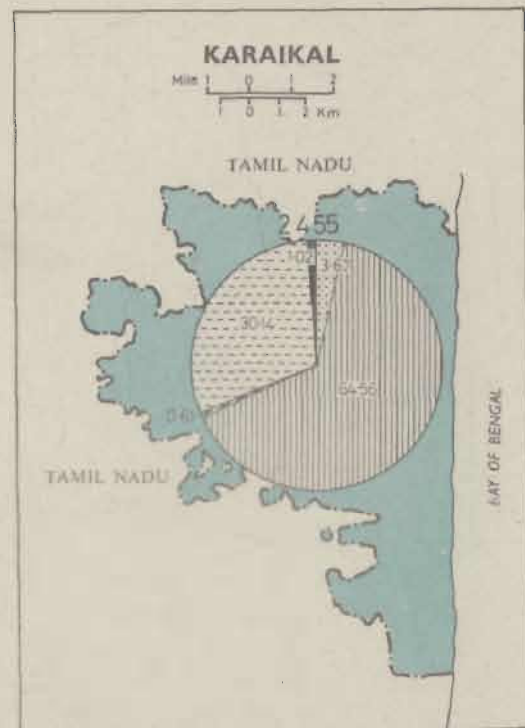
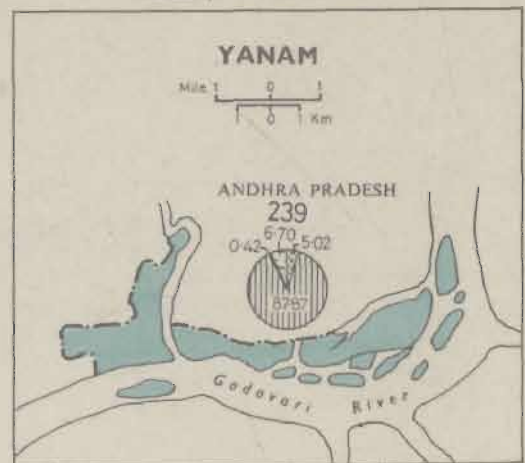
U.T./District	No. of non-agricultural Labourers	Percentage of non-agricultural labourers to Primary sector
1	2	3
Pondicherry U.T.	8,985	11.32
Pondicherry	5,550	9.90
Karaikal	2,455	12.29
Mahe	741	56.35
Yanam	239	11.85

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1981



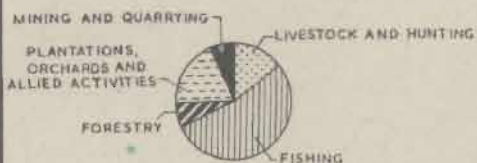
PONDICHERY U.T.
(SCALE: 3/4 OF THE DISTRICTS)



PERCENTAGE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

- 13.01 & above
- 10.01 - 13.00 → U. T. AVERAGE 11.32
- 10.00 & below

FIGURES AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL NON AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR.
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGES OF CATEGORIES OF NON AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.



SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

MAP 31

SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

The map shows commune-wise distribution of scheduled caste population in the union territory as per 1981 Census.

The percentage of scheduled castes to total population is calculated for each commune. The percentage values thus obtained are grouped into five ranges and are shown by choropleth method as depicted in the legend of the map. Apart from this absolute figures of scheduled caste population have also been shown by proportionate circles in red according to population size in the centre of each commune as per the legend of the map.

As per the 1981 Census, the total scheduled caste population of Pondicherry union territory is 96,636 forming 15.99 per cent of the total population. The percent-

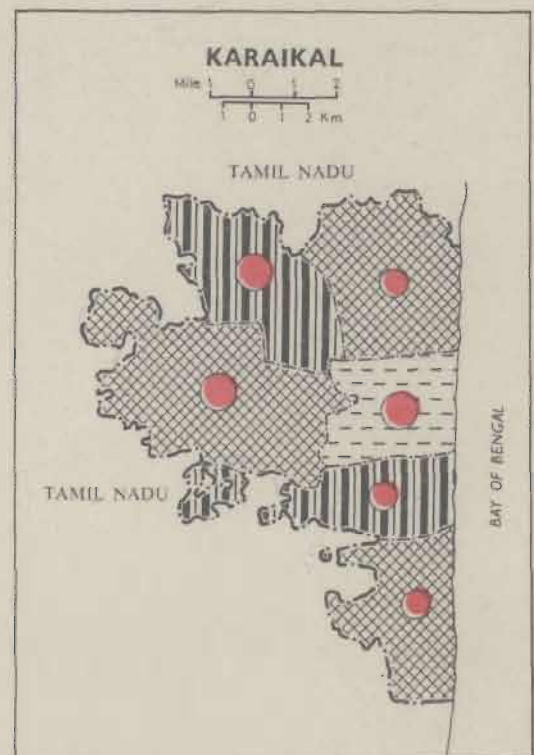
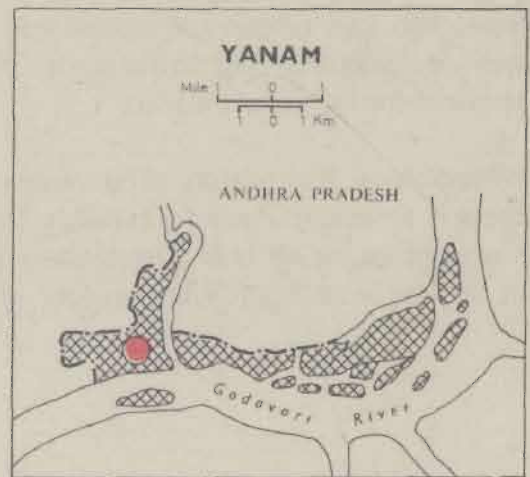
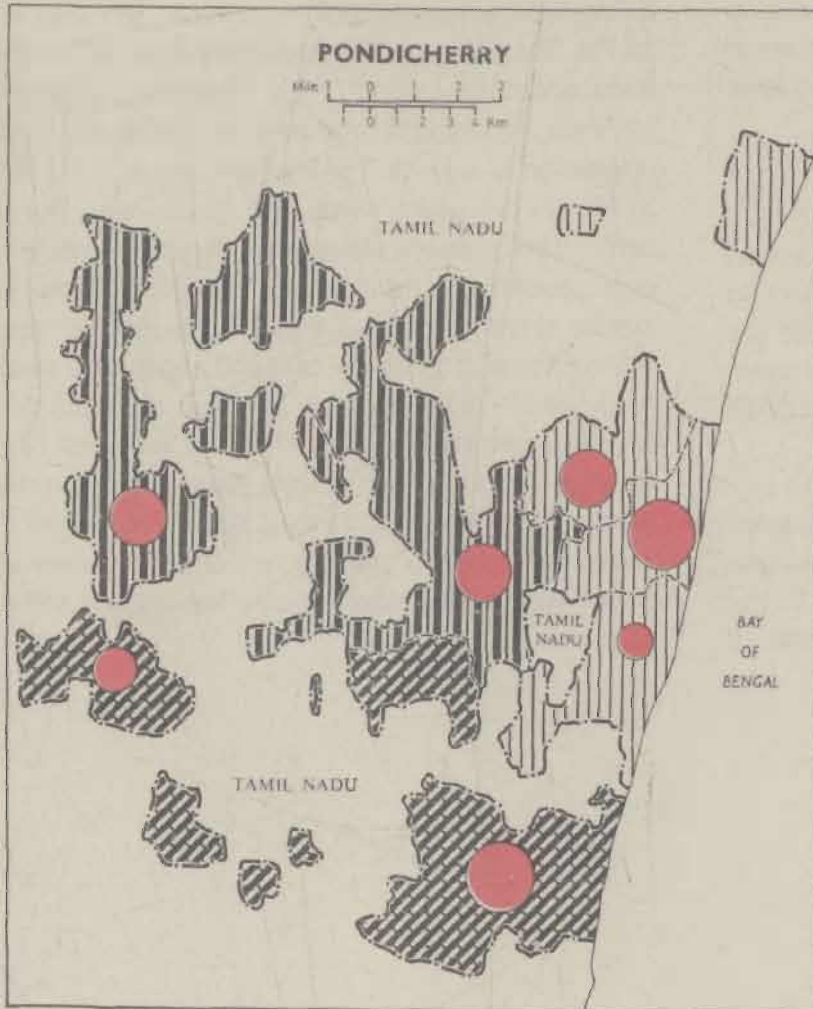
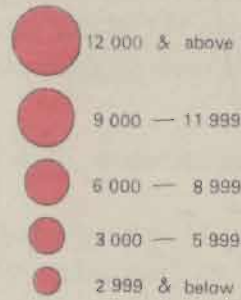
age of scheduled caste population is more in Pondicherry district. The highest percentage is recorded in Bahour Commune i.e. 32.92 per cent. The lowest percentage of Scheduled caste population is in Mahe commune, i.e., only 0.26 per cent. Out of the total 15 communes, 10 communes have the percentage of scheduled caste to its total population above union territories average. The only four communes viz., Ariankuppam, Ozhukarai, Karaikal and Mahe have less percentage of scheduled castes than the union territories average. Pondicherry Municipality also has less than union territory average.

In terms of absolute numbers of scheduled caste population, Pondicherry Municipality has the highest number (17,258) and Mahe commune has the lowest (73) number of scheduled castes.

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

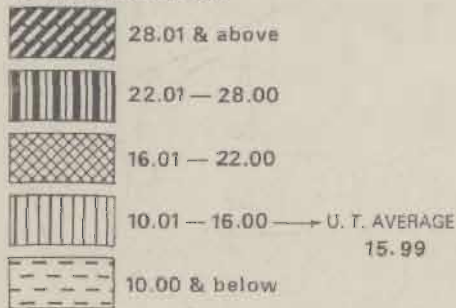
SCHEDULED CASTES



BOUNDARIES:-

- STATE/UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -
- COMMUNE ... - - - - -

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO TOTAL POPULATION



MAP 32

GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTES 1971-81

The map shows the percentage change in scheduled castes population during 1971-81 for each commune in the union territory. The percentage increase or decrease is calculated as below:—

$$\text{Percentage increase/decrease} = \frac{A-B}{B} \times 100$$

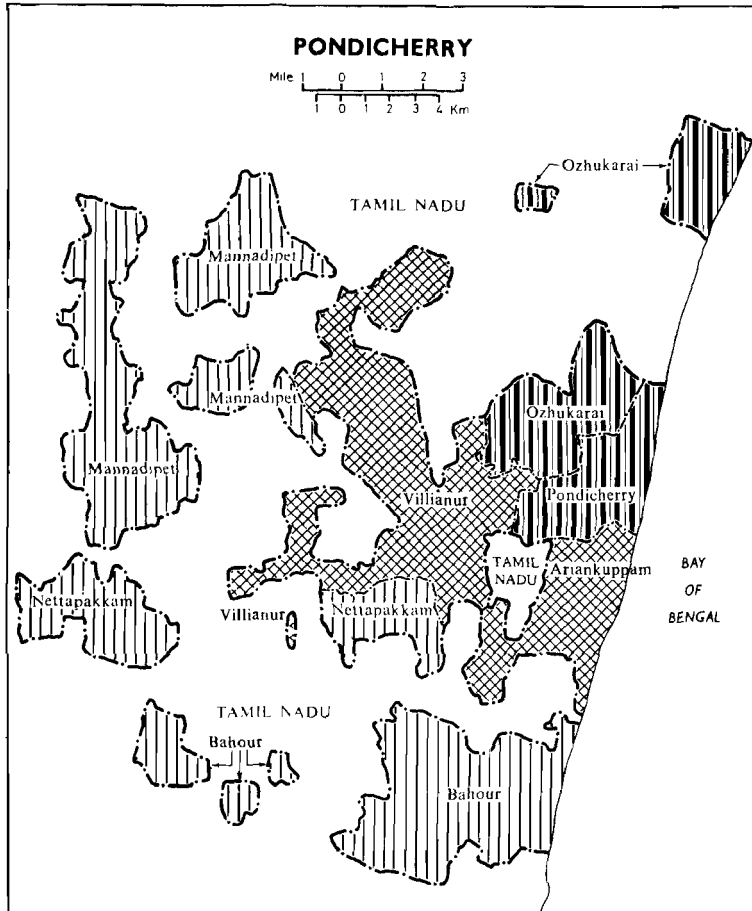
Where 'A' stands for scheduled caste population in 1981 while 'B' stands for scheduled castes population in 1971. Percentage increase values thus obtained are grouped into four ranges and accordingly the communes are shaded from high to low grades of hatchings as shown in the legend of the map.

In Pondicherry union territory, all communes registered increase in scheduled castes population. The percentage increase for the whole of union territory is 32.52 per cent. In absolute figures the overall increase of

scheduled castes population between 1971 and 81 is 23,715. The highest percentage increase is registered in Mahe commune i.e. 192.0^o per cent though the actual increase in absolute numbers of scheduled castes population is only 48. The lowest increase is recorded by Neravy commune which is 11.22 per cent. The percentage increase above the union territory average has been recorded in Pondicherry, Ozhukarai, Mahe and Yanam urban areas and these communes fall in the highest range of 38.01 per cent and above. The second range 28.01–38.00 contains only two communes viz; Ariankuppam and Villianur. The third range of 18.01–28.00 contains 5 communes viz. Bahour, Nettapakkam, Mannadipet, Karaikal, Tirumalairaya pattinam. The lowest range 18.00 and below consists of only four communes viz; Tirunallar, Neravy, Nedungady and Kottucherry.

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

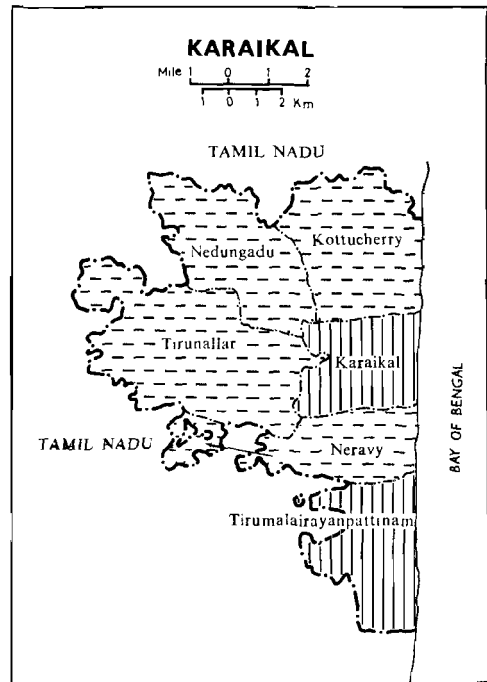
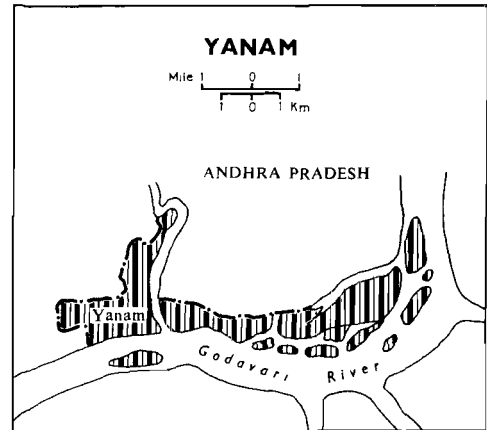
GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTES 1971-81



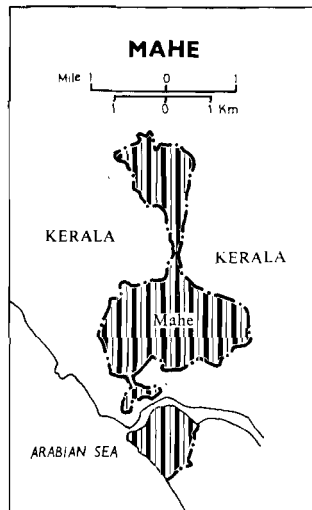
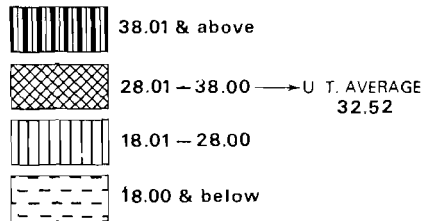
BOUNDARIES:-

STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -

COMMUNE ... - - - - -



PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTES



MAP 33

LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

This map depicts the percentage of scheduled castes literates to the total scheduled castes population at Commune level in the union territory as recorded during the 1981 Census.

The percentage of literate scheduled castes to the total scheduled castes population has been calculated for each commune. The percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into four ranges and are shown by choropleth method, as per the legend of the map.

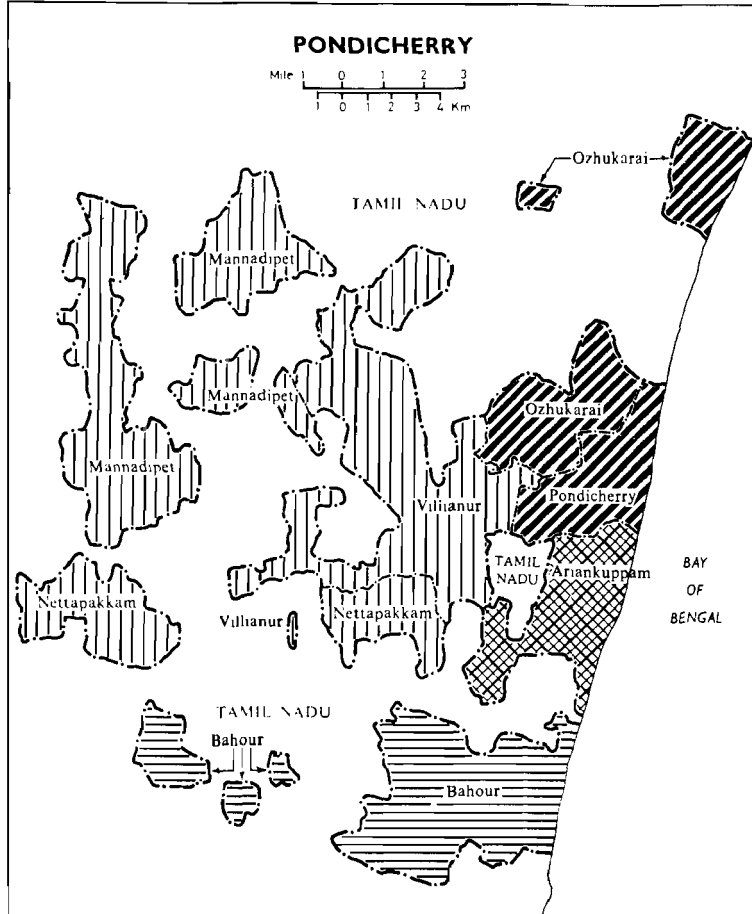
Literacy rate of Pondicherry union territory is high. The same is reflected in the general literacy rate of scheduled castes population also. In Pondicherry union territory 32.36 per cent of the total scheduled castes

population are literates. The general literacy rate among scheduled caste population is the highest in Mahe Commune which is 65.75 per cent and the lowest in Nettapakkam Commune in Pondicherry district i.e., 20.44 per cent.

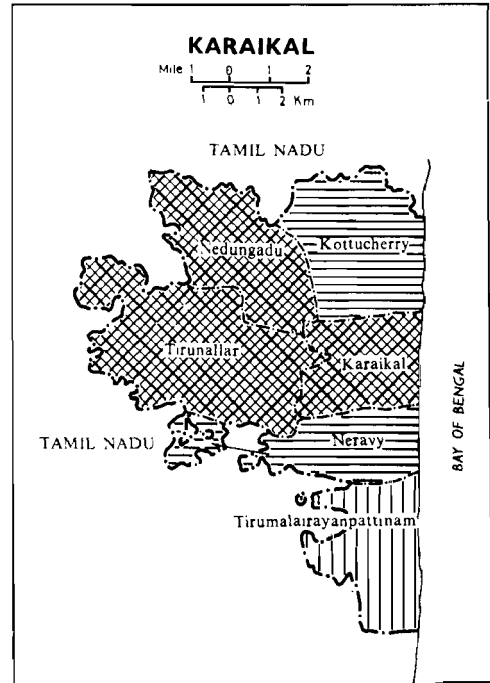
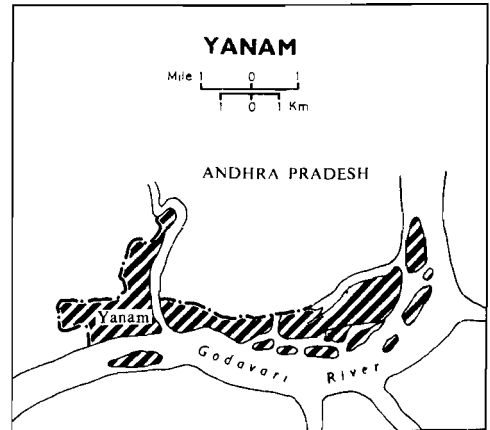
The highest range 40.01 and above consists of three communes viz. Mahe, Ozhukarai, Yanam and also Pondicherry Municipality. The second range 32.51–40.00 contains four communes viz; Ariyankuppam, Karaikal, Tirunallar and Nedungadu. The third range 25.01–32.50 contains three communes viz; Kottucherry, Neravy and Bahour. The lowest range 25.00 and below consists of four communes viz; Mannadipet, Villianur, Nettapakkam and Tirumalairayanpattinam.

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

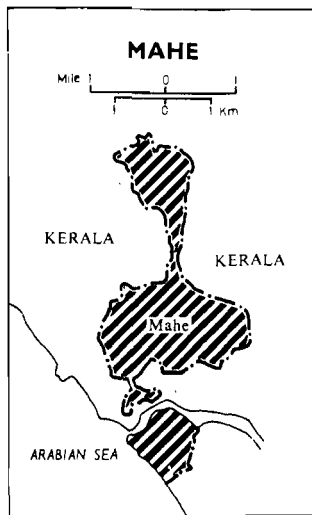
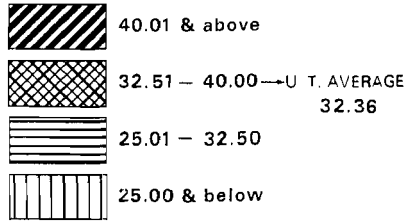
LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTES 1981



BOUNDARIES -
 STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - -
 COMMUNE ... - - - -



PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL SCHEDULED CASTES



MAP 34

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

The map shows the distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in scheduled castes in each district of the union territory as per 1981 Census.

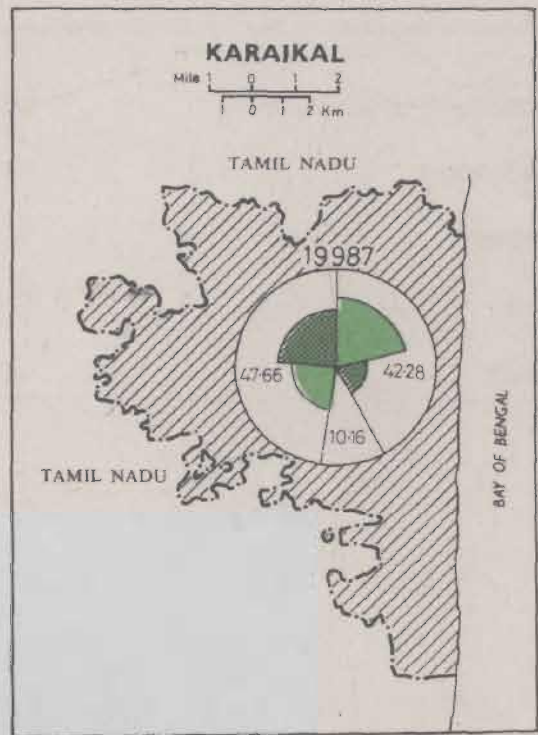
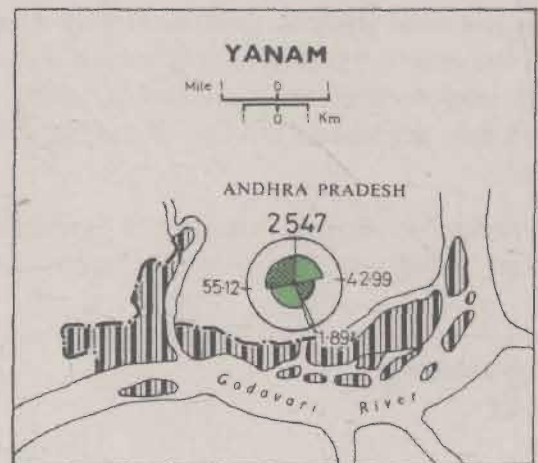
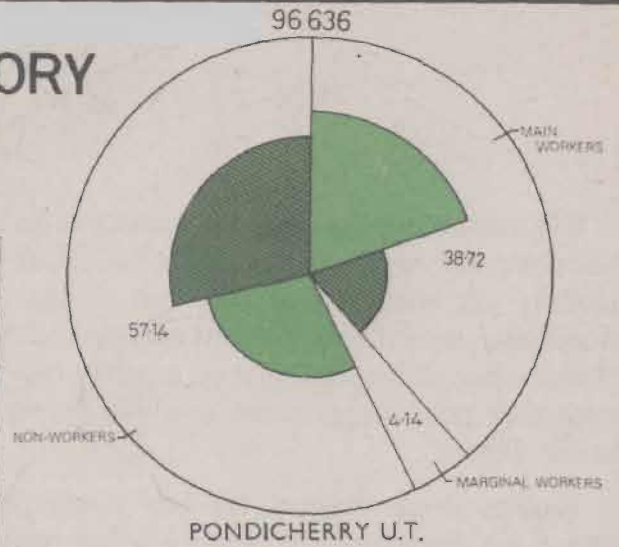
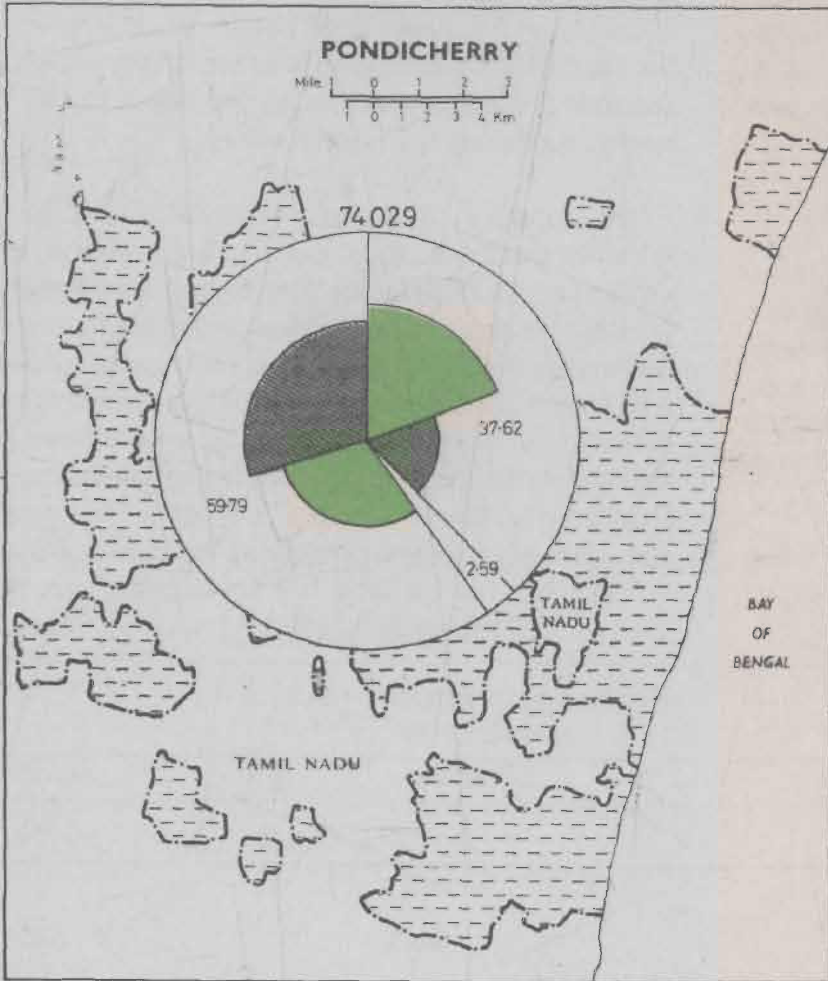
Circles proportionate to the total scheduled caste population are drawn for all districts and are divided into three sectors representing proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The ratio of males and females within each sector are shown according to their percentage values except the sector reflecting marginal workers, as male and female marginal workers within this sector constitute very insignificant ratio in all districts. The divisions showing males and females are differentiated by green shades for male and the same shade with black dots for females as explained in the map. Percentage of main workers to total scheduled castes population for each district is calculated and these values are arranged in three categories as shown in the legend of the map. Yanam district is the only district coming under the first range of 42.51 and above percentage of main workers to total scheduled caste population. The second range 38.01–42.50 consists of

Mahe and Karaikal districts and the lowest range 38.00 and below consists of Pondicherry district only.

There are 38.72 per cent of main workers, 4.14 per cent marginal workers and 57.14 per cent non-workers in the total Scheduled Caste population of 96,636 in the Pondicherry union territory. Among the districts, Pondicherry district has 37.62 per cent of main workers, 2.59 per cent of marginal workers and 59.79 per cent of non-workers to its total Scheduled Caste population of 74,029. Karaikal has 42.28 per cent of main workers, 10.16 per cent of marginal workers and 47.66 per cent of non-workers to the total scheduled caste population of 19,987. Mahe district has only 73 as its total scheduled caste population of which 42.47 per cent are main workers, 57.53 per cent of non-workers. Mahe district has no marginal workers in Scheduled Caste population, Yanam district has 42.99 per cent of main workers, 1.89 per cent of marginal workers and 55.12 per cent of non-workers to its total Scheduled Caste population of 2,547.

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES 1981



PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL SCHEDULED CASTES

- 42.51 & above
- 38.01 - 42.50 → U. T. AVERAGE 38.72
- 38.00 & below

FIGURES AT TOP OF EACH CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION.

FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGES OF MAIN WORKERS MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, RESPECTIVELY.

MAHE DISTRICT HAS NO MARGINAL WORKERS AND THE SCALE OF CIRCLE IS ENLARGED TO 5 TIMES FROM OTHERS.

- MALES
- FEMALES

BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - -



MAP 35

RELIGIONS 1981

This map shows the percentage share of population belonging to three major religions of Pondicherry union territory, viz; Hindus, Christians and Muslims. Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Other religions and persuasions and 'Religion not stated' are clubbed together due to their negligible percentage share and shown separately under 'Others'.

Squares proportionate to the total population of the district are drawn in each district and are divided into 100 equal small squares. Each such small square, therefore, represents, 1.00% of the population of each district. Each religion is shown by different colour. The total population is given at the top of the diagram in each district.

Among the religions practiced in Pondicherry union territory, Hinduism is the most predominant religion

accounting for 85.58 per cent of the total population, followed by Christianity (8.26 per cent) and Islam (6.07 per cent). People belonging to other religions and persuasions and religion not stated are only 0.12% of the total population of the union territory.

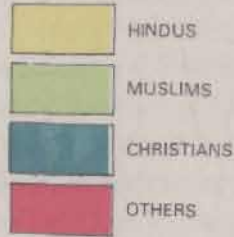
The proportion of Hindus to other religions is highest in Yanam district i.e., 93.92 per cent and lowest in Mahe district i.e., 70.72 per cent. The highest percentage of Christians is recorded in Karaikal district (9.25 per cent) followed by Pondicherry (8.54 per cent) while the lowest is in Yanam (2.06 per cent). The highest percentage of Muslims is in Mahe district (27.05 per cent) followed by Karaikal (14.25 per cent) and the lowest percentage of Muslims is in Pondicherry (2.57 per cent). The percentage share of important religions to the total population in Pondicherry union territory is furnished below:

Union Territory/ District	Percentage of population to total population in		
	Hinduism	Christianity	Islam
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry Union Territory	85.58	8.26	6.07
Pondicherry	88.75	8.54	2.57
Karaikal	76.47	9.25	14.25
Mahe	70.72	2.23	27.05
Yanam	93.92	2.06	4.02

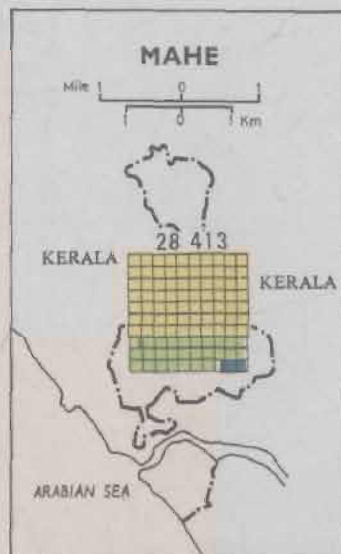
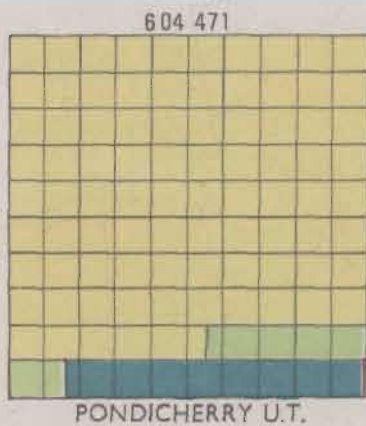
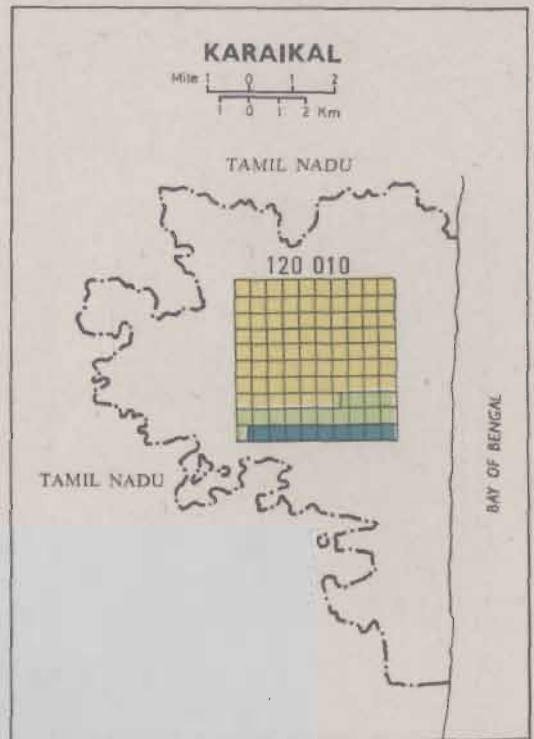
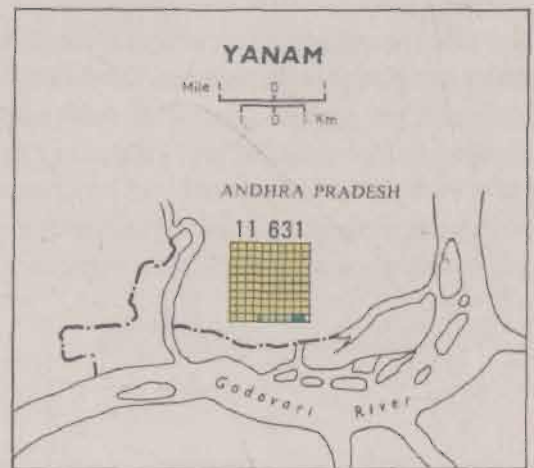
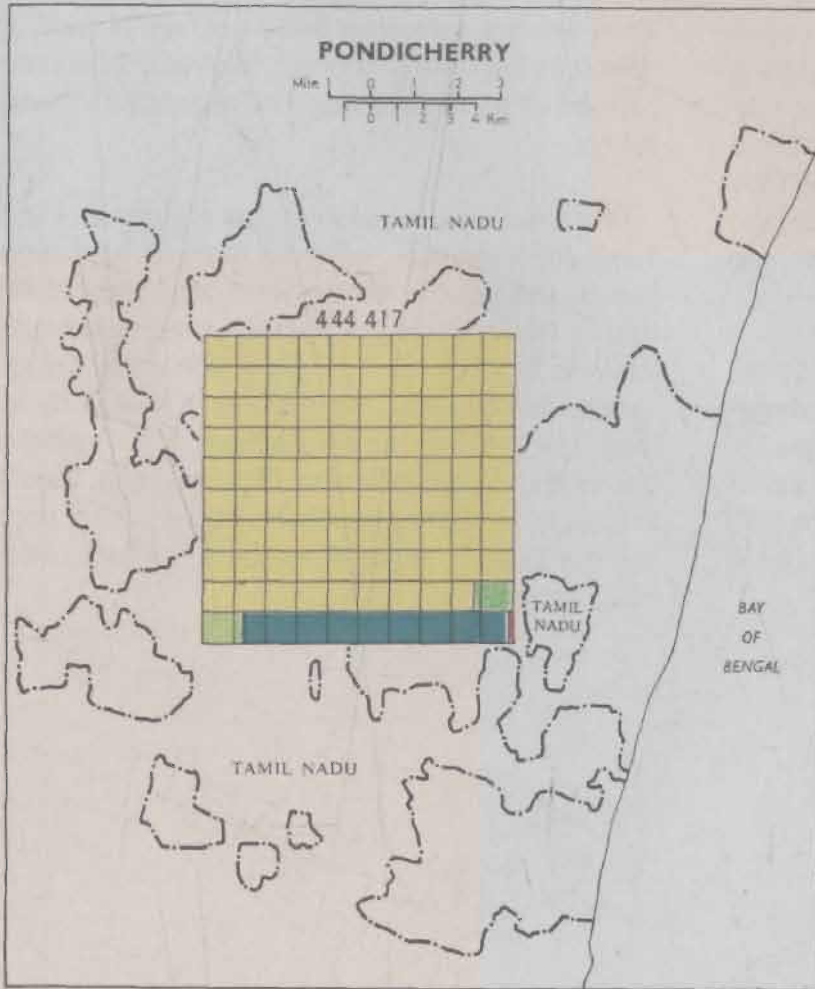
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY

RELIGIONS 1981

RELIGIONS



FIGURES AT TOP OF EACH SQUARE INDICATE TOTAL POPULATION. EACH SMALL SQUARE REPRESENTS 1% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.



BOUNDARY :-
 STATE / UNION TERRITORY

MAP 36

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD 1981

This map shows the distribution of population by languages mainly spoken in the household in each district in 1981. The percentage of population speaking languages in the household to the total population (excluding institutional household population) is calculated for each district and the percentage thus obtained are grouped into 6 suitable ranges as indicated in the legend of the map. Languages with 0.5 per cent and below have not been considered.

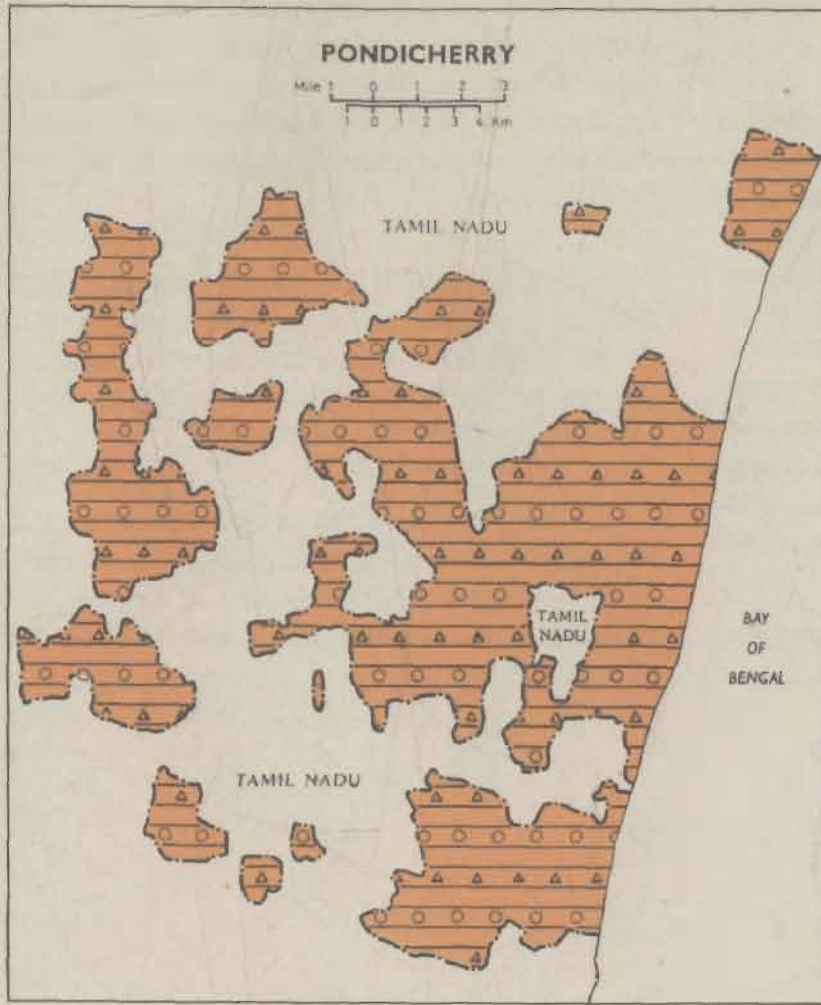
The main speakers of a particular language in Pondicherry and Karaikal districts i.e. Tamil has been shown by colours duly graded. The other main languages i.e. Malayalam in Mahe district and Telugu in Yanam district are shown by different symbol and hatchings. The only other language apart from above said languages is Urdu which is also shown by a separate symbol.

The first important language in the union territory is Tamil which is spoken by 94.63 per cent of population of its total population in Pondicherry district and 98.57 per cent of population of its total population in Karaikal district.

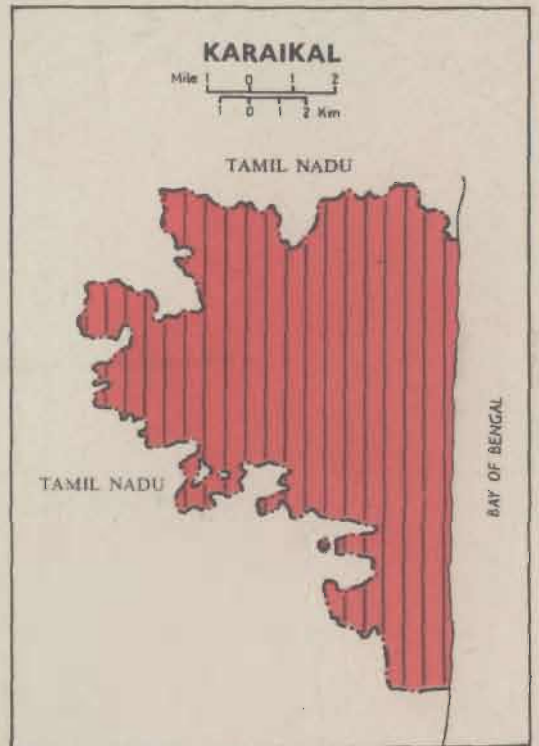
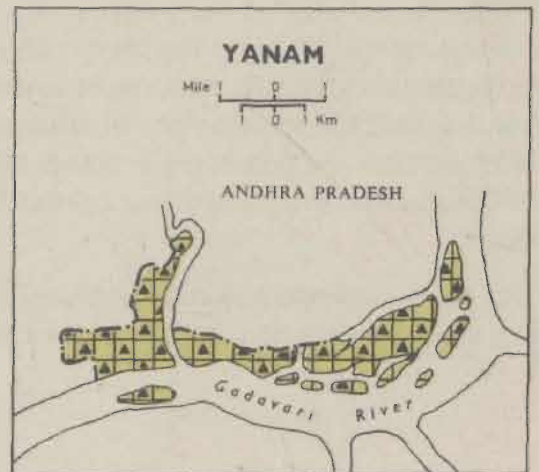
The other important languages equally spoken like Tamil are Malayalam in Mahe district and Telugu in Yanam district. Out of the total population of Mahe district, 99.50 per cent of population speak Malayalam. Likewise 94.27 per cent of population speak Telugu in Yanam district. Urdu (0.80 per cent) spoken by more than 0.80 per cent of the population of Pondicherry district and Yanam district by (3.90 per cent). The other languages spoken by less than 0.50 per cent of population are Bengali, Hindi, Assamese, Kannada, Marathi and English.

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD 1981



BOUNDARY:-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY ... - - - -



PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES

PERCENTAGE	TAMIL	TELUGU	MALAYALAM	URDU
95.01 & above	Red solid	Black dot		
90.01-95.00	Orange solid	Grid pattern		
3.51-90.00			White with horizontal lines	Black triangle
2.51-3.50			White with vertical lines	
1.51-2.50	Yellow solid			Black circle
0.51-1.50			White with diagonal lines	Black triangle

LANGUAGES 0.50 PERCENT AND BELOW HAVE NOT BEEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT



MAP 37

LITERACY 1981

The map explains districtwise general literacy rates of population in the union territory as per the 1981 Census.

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is a 'Literate' as per the definition adopted for the census purposes. The general literacy rate to the total population is calculated for each district and the values thus obtained are arranged into three ranges as shown in the legend of the map. Then the districts are shaded from high to low grades of hatchings corresponding to high or low values. Vertical over-lapping bars in green colour representing rural and urban literates proportionate to total literates are drawn in each district. The dotted green colour bar indicates rural literates and flat green colour bar indicates urban literates.

Out of the total population of Pondicherry union territory, 55.85 per cent persons are literates which is one

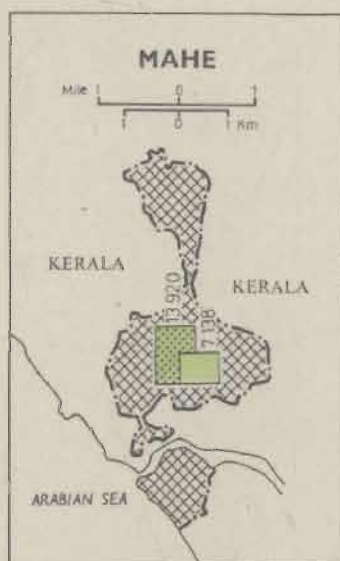
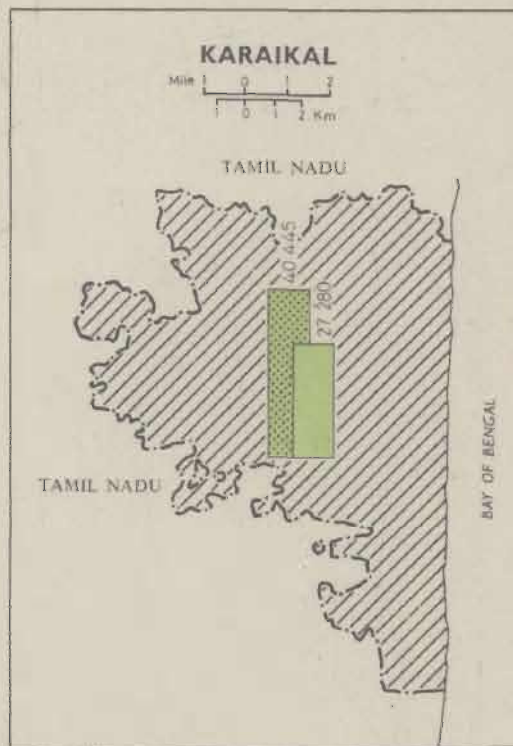
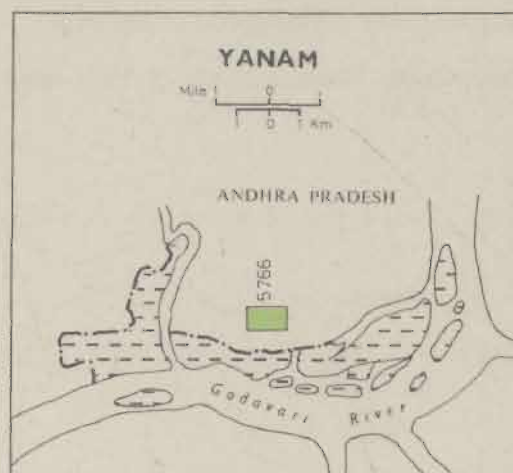
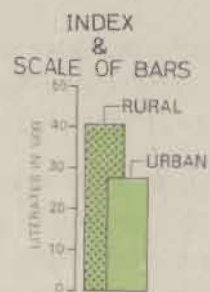
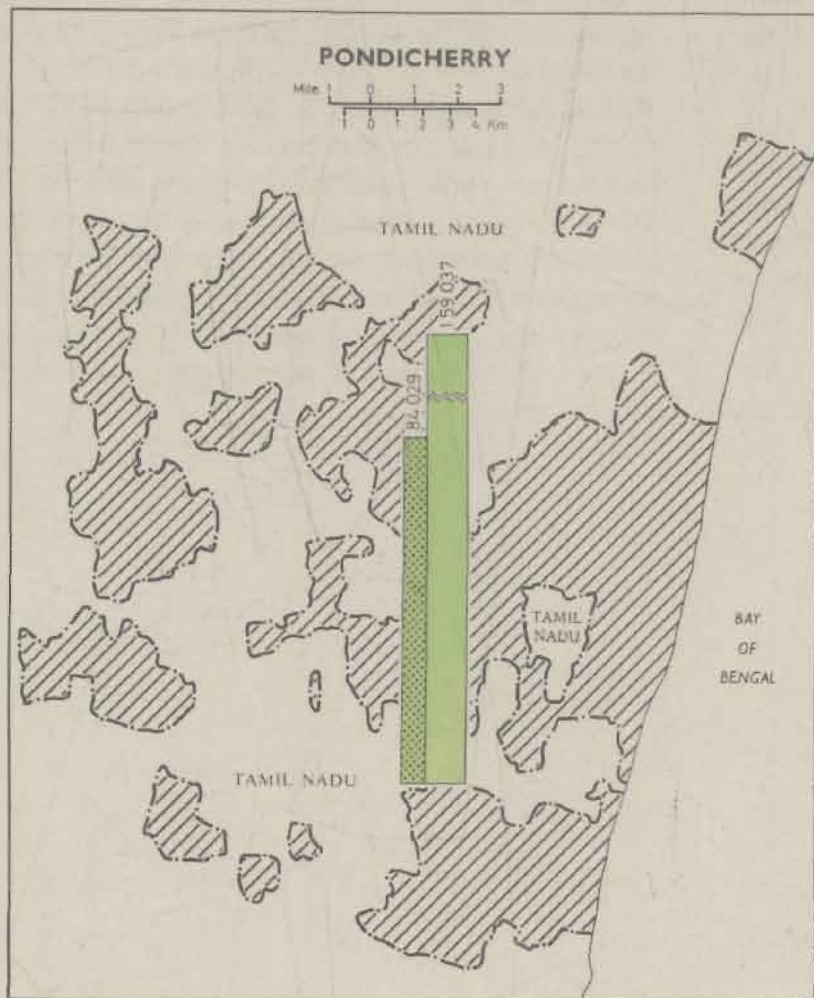
of the highest general literacy rates in our Country. Mahe district registered the highest general literacy rate in the union territory i.e., 74.11 per cent while Yanam district registered the lowest i.e. 49.57 per cent. Pondicherry district has a literacy rate of 54.69 per cent and Karaikal 56.43 per cent.

The highest range in the legend of the map, i.e., 60.00 and above, consists of Mahe district only; second range i.e. 50.01–60.00 contains two districts namely Pondicherry and Karaikal and the lowest range i.e. 50.00 and below comprises Yanam district only.




Out of the total literates i.e. 337,615 persons in the Pondicherry union territory, 243,066 persons are in Pondicherry district, 67,725 persons in Karaikal district, 21,058 persons in Mahe district and 5,766 persons in Yanam district.

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY

LITERACY 1981



PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4

-  60.01 & above
-  50.01 — 60.00 → U. T. AVERAGE 55.85
-  50.00 & below

FIGURES AT TOP OF BARS INDICATE RURAL AND URBAN LITERATES RESPECTIVELY

BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - -

MAP 38

CHANGE IN LITERACY 1981

The map explains the districtwise decadal variations in general literacy rates during 1971-81 in the Pondicherry union territory.

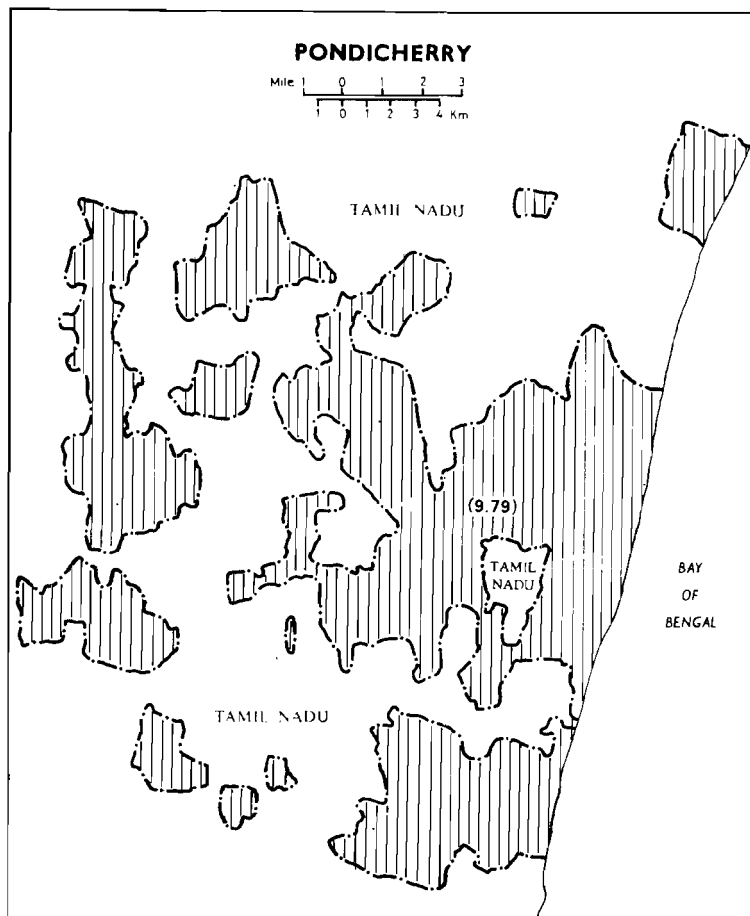
The percentages of general literates to the total population for 1971 and 1981 are calculated for each district. The inter-censal change in general literacy rates is derived by subtracting the percentage of 1971 from those of 1981. The values thus obtained are categorised into three ranges representing percentage gain in total literacy as given in the legend of the map.

The general literacy rates of 1971 and 1981 are

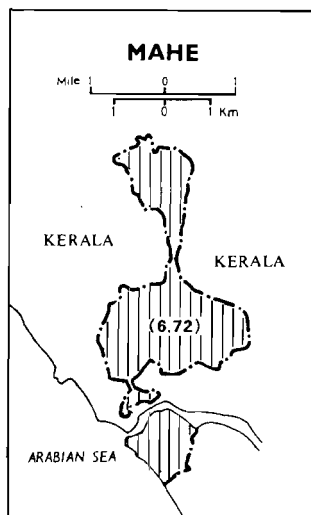
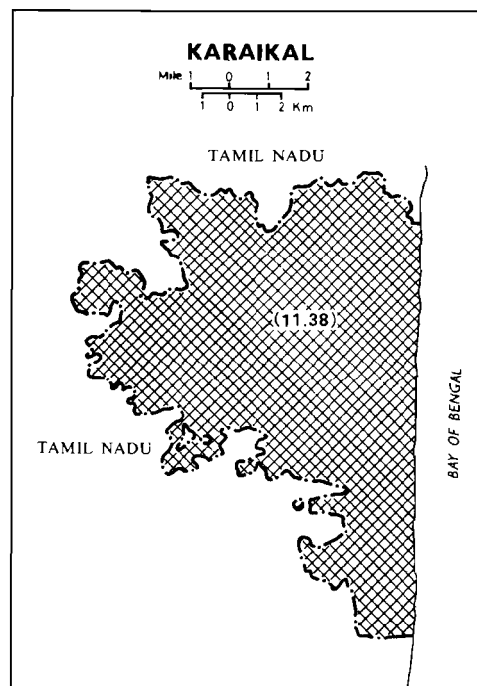
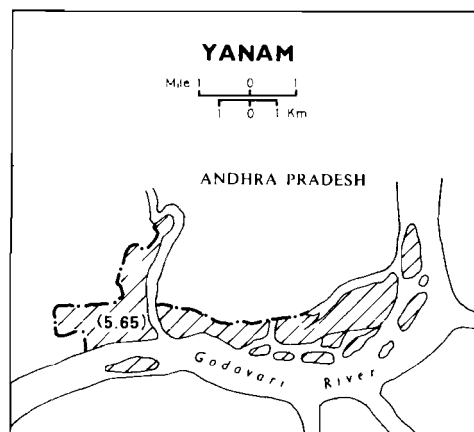
46.02 per cent and 55.85 per cent respectively. Between the decade 1971 and 1981, general literacy rate has increased by 9.83 per cent in the union territory. The highest percentage increase is recorded in Karaikal district, i.e. 11.38 per cent and the lowest percentage increase is in Yanam district i.e.. 5.65 per cent. Karaikal district is the only district which has the percentage increase in general literacy rate above union territory average. In Pondicherry district the percentage increase in literacy rate is recorded 9.79 per cent and in Mahe district has the percentage increased by 6.72 per cent.

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY

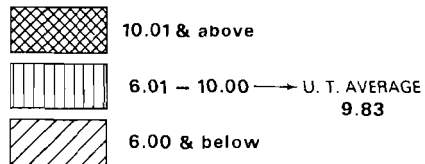
CHANGE IN LITERACY 1971-81



BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -



PERCENTAGE GAIN IN LITERACY



MAP 39

MALE LITERACY 1981

This map exhibits the percentage of male literates to the total male population excluding 0-4 age-group for all the districts of the union territory as per the 1981 Census.

The percentage of male literates to total males has been calculated for each district and percentage values of literates are then grouped into 3 categories and are shown by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map. Besides this, two over-lapping bars indicating percentage of rural and urban literates separately are drawn for each district. Shaded bar represents percentage of urban literates while bar left blank represents percentage of rural literates.

The percentage of male literates to the total male population is 74.48 in Pondicherry union territory, which is very high compared to the other states/union territories in our country. There are 200,520 male literates out of the total 269,244 males in the union territory. The lowest literacy rate in the union territory is in Yanam district i.e. 63.06 per cent. The highest literacy rate in the union territory is recorded in Mahe district i.e. 88.10. There are 10,345 literates out of the total 11,742 males. Karaikal district has 75.65 per cent of literates and Pondicherry district has 73.66 per cent of literates. There are 96,014 persons of literates in Pondicherry district out of its total 192,600 males population and in Karaikal district 39,829 persons are literates out of its total male popula-

tion of 5,652.

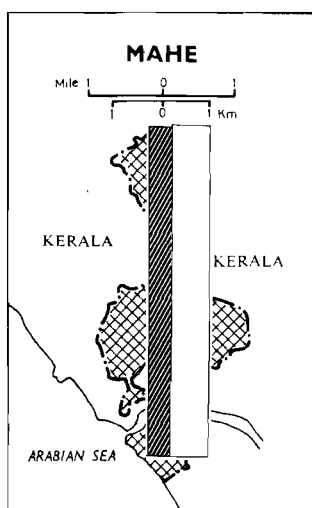
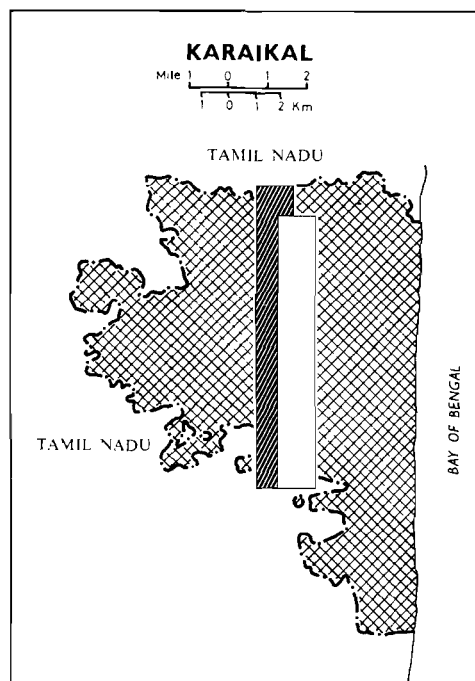
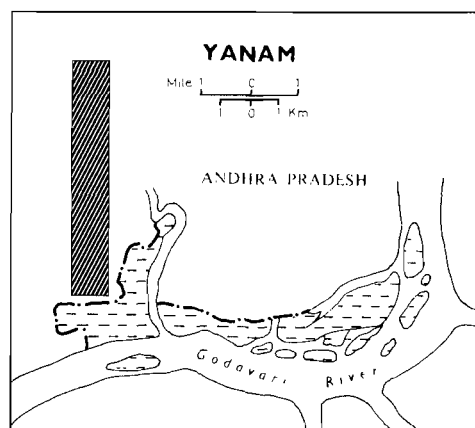
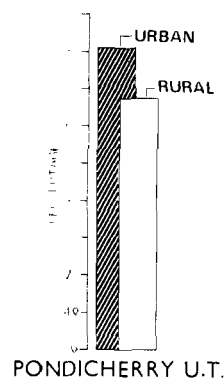
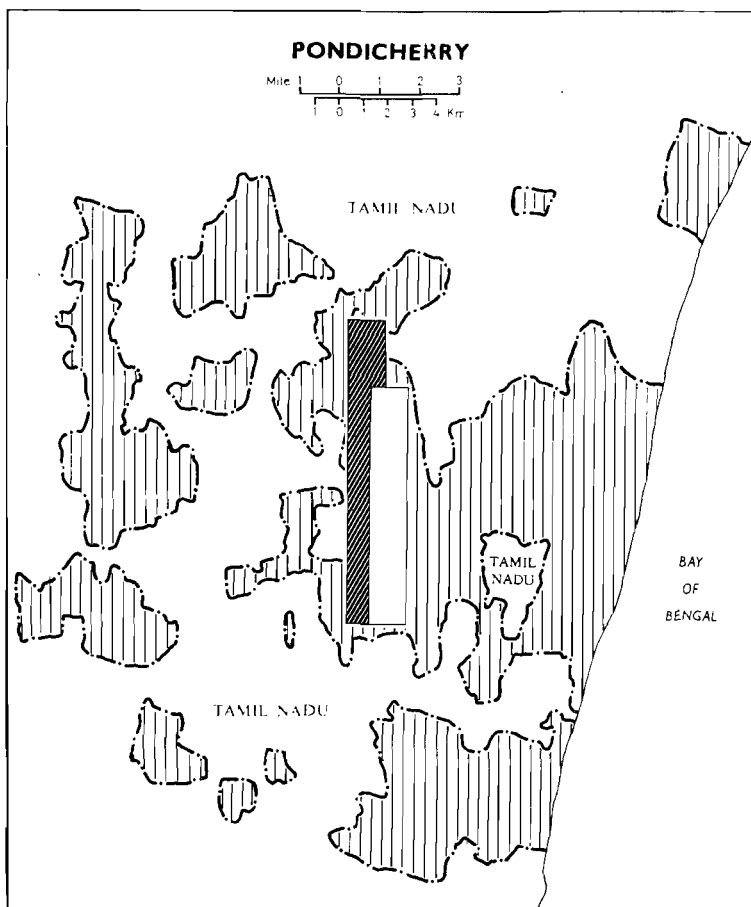
Regarding the rural-urban break up of male literates, Mahe is registered with the highest percentage of 88.11 in rural as well as in urban literates with 88.09. Pondicherry district has 63.45 per cent in rural literates and 81.56 per cent in urban literates to its total population. Karaikal district has 72.71 per cent of rural literates and 80.89 per cent of urban literates. Yanam district has 63.06 per cent urban literates to its total population.

The following table shows the male general literacy rate in Pondicherry union territory in 1981.

Union Territory/ District	Male general Literacy rate
1	2
Pondicherry U.T.	74.48
Pondicherry	73.66
Karaikal	75.65
Mahe	88.10
Yanam	63.06




PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

MALE LITERACY 1981



BOUNDARY -
STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - -

PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4

-  75.01 & above
-  65.01 - 75.00 → U. T. AVERAGE 74.48
-  65.00 & below

MAP 40

FEMALE LITERACY 1981

This map represents the percentage distribution of female literates to total female population for each district in Pondicherry union territory as per the 1981 Census.

The percentage figures of female literates to total female population are calculated for all the districts in the union territory. Two side-lapping bars proportionate to the percentage figures for female literates in rural and urban areas are drawn in each district and the bars of rural female literates are left blank while the bars of urban female literates are hatched. The percentage figures of total female literates to total female population are calculated for each district of Pondicherry union territory and these values are grouped into 3 ranges. The districts are hatched from dark to light according to their percentage values as shown in the legend of the map.

Pondicherry union territory has 51.71 per cent of female general literacy rate. There are 137,095 females as literates to the total female population of 265,134. Mahe district has the highest literacy rate i.e., 78.69 and Yanam district has the lowest literacy rate i.e., 49.07 per cent. There are 96,014 females as literates in Pondicherry district. Out of its total 192 600 female population. Mahe district has 10 713 females as literates out of its total female population 13 615. Karaikal district has its female literacy rate as 51.77 per cent. It has 27,896 females as literates out of its total 53,881 female popula-

tion.

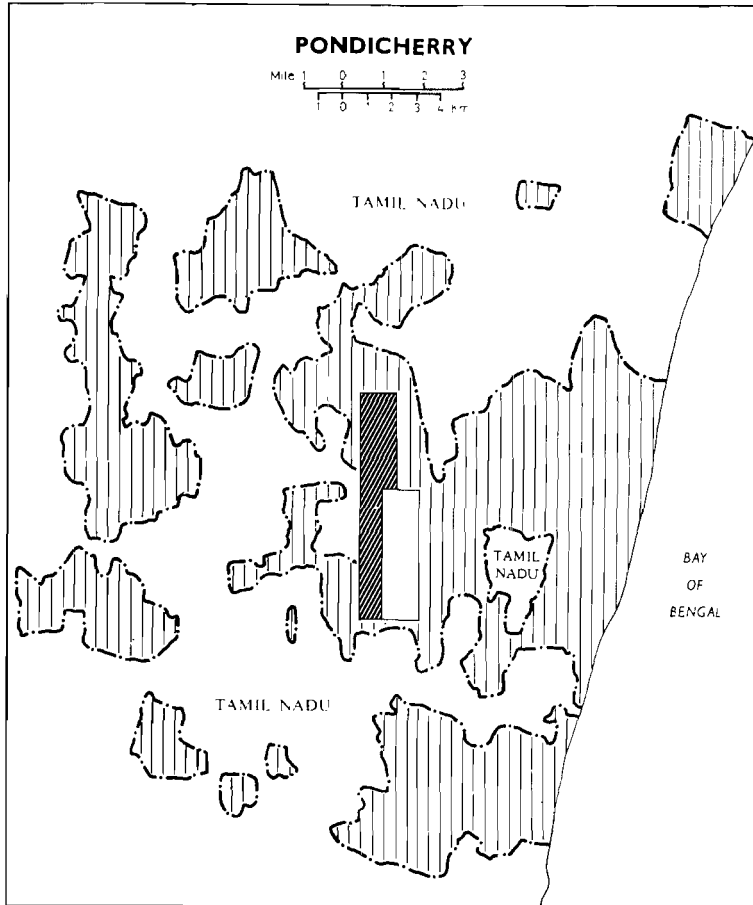
Regarding rural female general literacy, Mahe ranks high with 77.82 per cent followed by Karaikal 46.60 per cent. The lowest rural female literacy rate is in Pondicherry district (35.00 per cent). The urban female literacy rate is high in Mahe district i.e. 80.38 per cent followed by Pondicherry district (60.93). Karaikal has urban female literacy rate of 60.72 per cent Yanam has the lowest general literacy rate i.e., 49.07 per cent.

The following statement reveals districtwise female literacy rate in Pondicherry Union Territory in 1981.

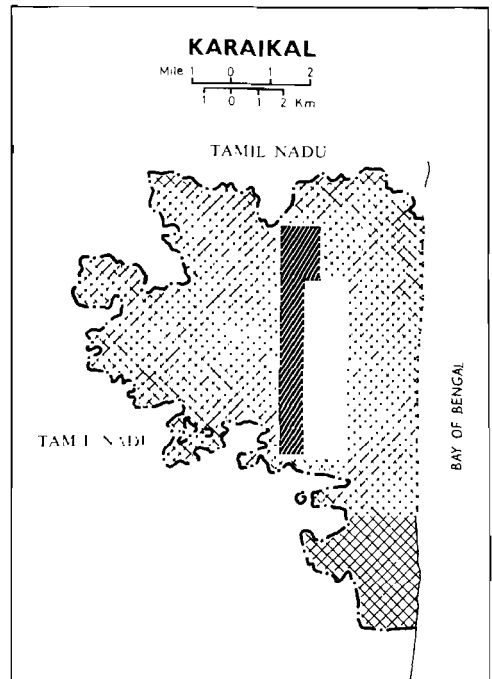
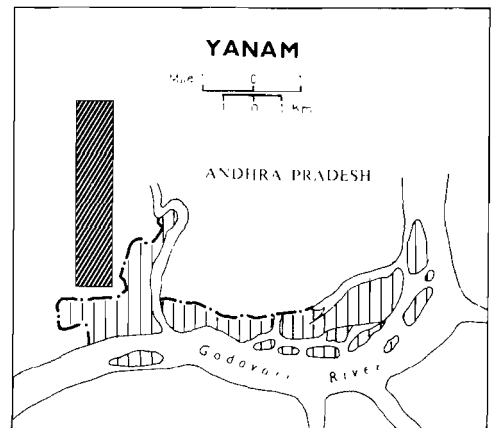
Union Territory District	Female general literacy rate
1	2
Pondicherry U.T.	51.71
Pondicherry	49.85
Karaikal	51.77
Mahe	78.69
Yanam	49.07

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY

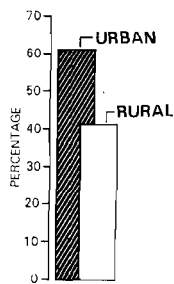
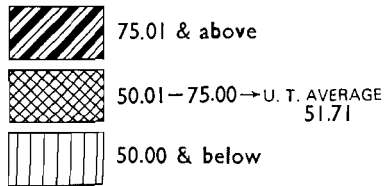
FEMALE LITERACY 1981



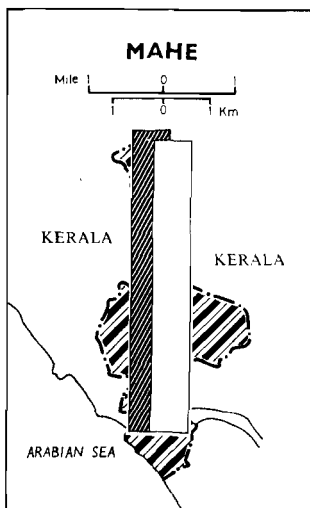
BOUNDARY -
STATE/UNION TERRITORY - - - - -



PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL
FEMALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4



PONDICHERRY U.T.



MAP 41 A

TEACHERS PER 1,000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981

This map depicts districtwise proportion of teachers per 1,000 students at primary level of education in the union territory.

The number of teachers per 1,000 students at the primary level of education has been calculated for each district and the values thus obtained are grouped into three ranges as indicated in the legend of the map. The districts are hatched from dark to light according to high to low order of values.

In Pondicherry union territory the proportion of teachers per 1,000 students at primary level is high with a ratio of 34.77. There are 1,232 teachers and 35,436 students at primary level in the union territory. Among the districts, Karaikal has the highest ratio of 42.83 and Yanam district has the lowest ratio of 26.39 teachers per 1,000 of students at primary level. In Karaikal district there are 285 teachers and 6,653 students and in Yanam district there are 38 teachers and 1,440 students at primary level.

Regarding the Pondicherry district, it has 861 teachers and 25,765 students at primary level. It has the highest number of teachers as well as students but the ratio is less as compared to Karaikal district. It has a ratio of 33.42 which comes under the second range i.e., 30.01

– 35.00.

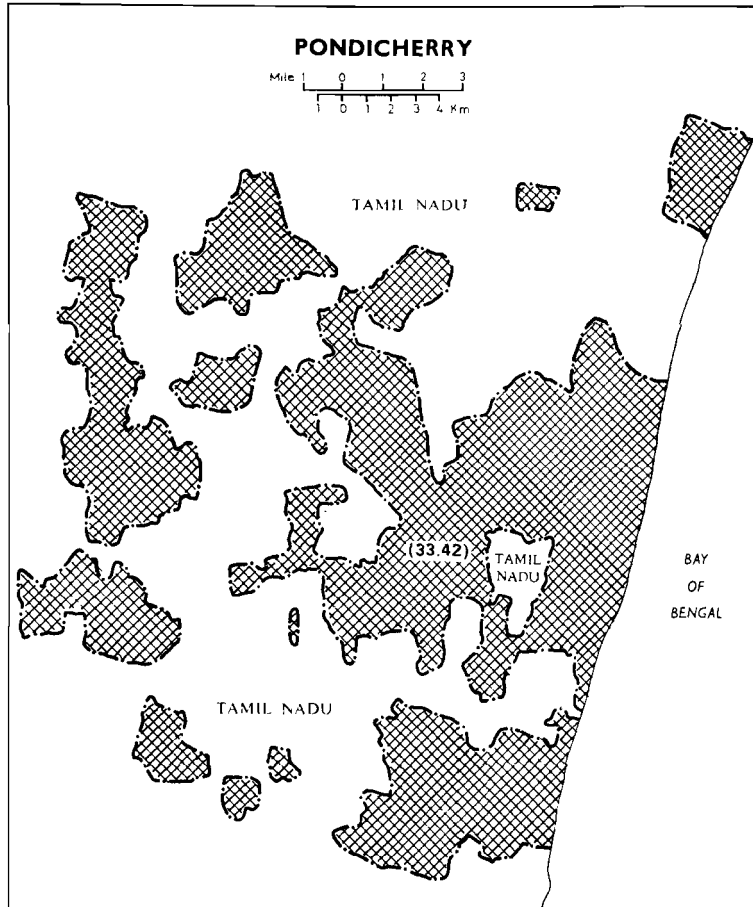
Mahe district has 48 teachers and 1,578 students at primary level. Even though the literacy rate is high in Mahe district, the proportion of teachers and students at primary level is only 30.42.

The following statement shows the districtwise proportion of teachers per 1,000 of students at primary level

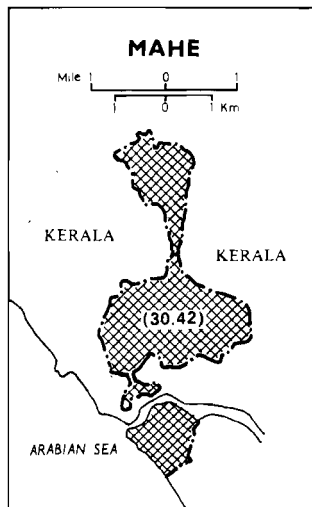
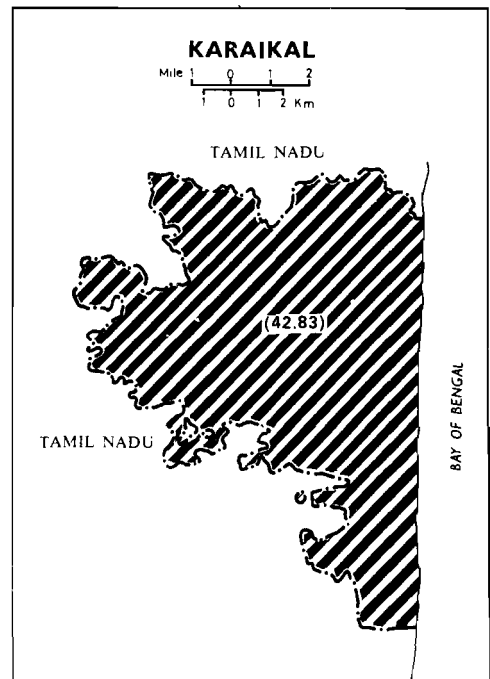
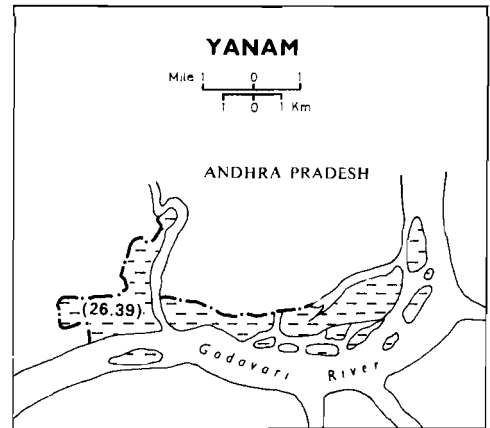
U.T./District	Proportion of Teachers per 1,000 of students at primary level
1.	2
Pondicherry U.T.	34.77
Pondicherry	33.42
Karaikal	42.83
Mahe	30.42
Yanam	26.39

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY




TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981



BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -



NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1000 STUDENTS

-  35.01 & above
-  30.01 - 35.00 → U T AVERAGE 34.77
-  30.00 & below

MAP 41 B

TEACHERS PER 1,000 OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981

This map exhibits districtwise proportion of teachers per 1,000 of students at secondary level of education in the union territory of Pondicherry in 1981.

The number of teachers per 1,000 of students at secondary level of education has been calculated for each district and the values thus obtained are grouped in three ranges as indicated in the legend of the map. The districts are hatched from dark to light according to high to low order of values.

In Pondicherry union territory the proportion of teachers per 1,000 of students at secondary level is 34.42. There are 2,511 teachers and 72,949 student at secondary level in the union territory. Among the districts, Karaikal has the highest ratio of 39.49 and Mahe district has the lowest ratio of 29.27 teachers per 1,000 of students. There are 548 teachers and 13,876 students in Karaikal district and 182 teachers and 6,217 students in Mahe district.

In Pondicherry district, the number of students is 50,960 and the number of teachers is 1,613. The proportion of teachers per 1,000 of students is 31.65 which comes in the second range i.e.30.01–35.00 in the map.

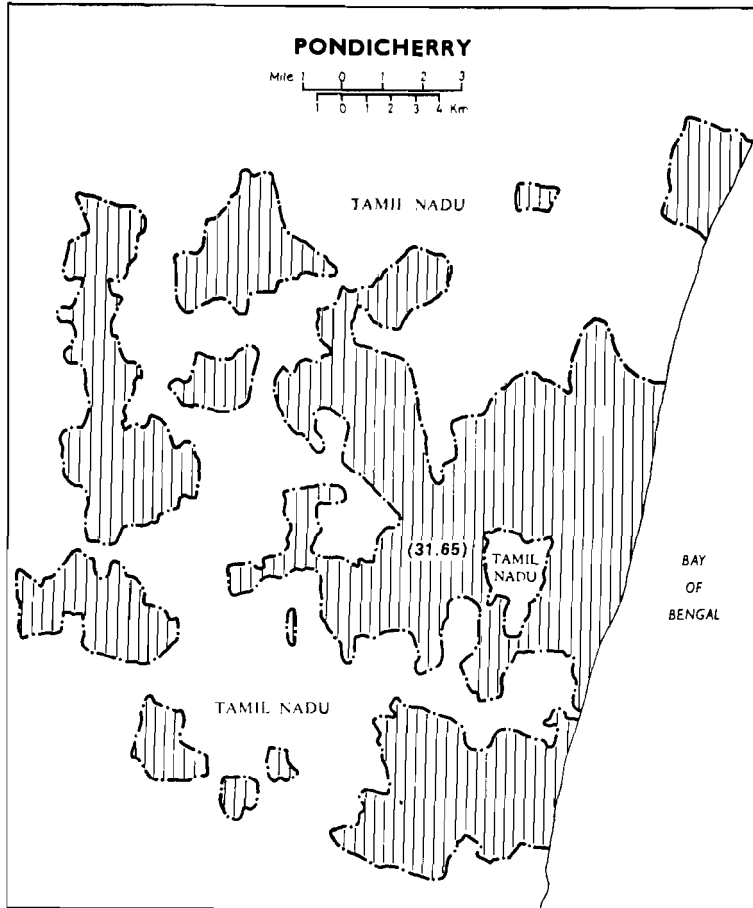
Regarding Yanam district, the proportion of teachers per 1,000 of students is 35.86. There are 68 teachers and 1,896 students.

The following statement shows the districtwise proportion of teachers per 1,000 of students at secondary level in the Pondicherry union territory in 1981.

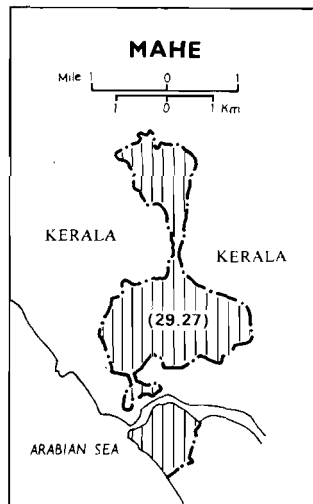
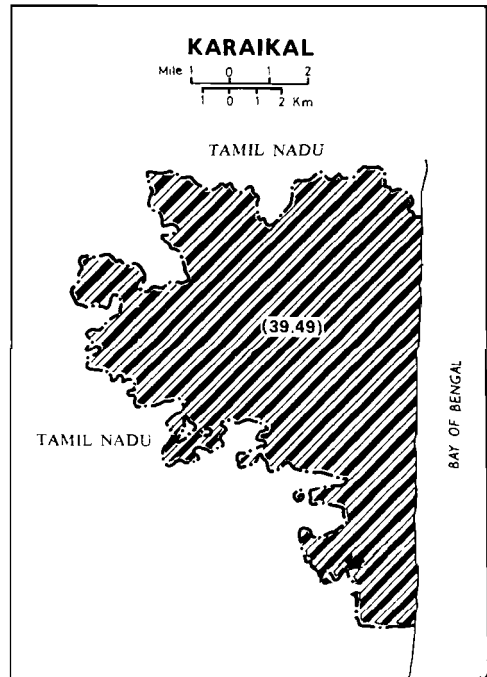
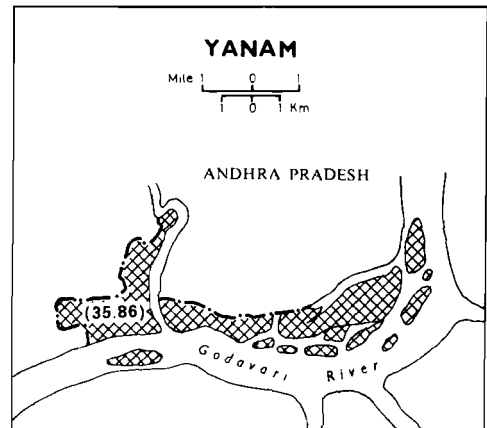
Union Territory/ District	Proportion of teachers per 1,000 of students at secondary level
1	2
Pondicherry U.T.	34.42
Pondicherry	31.65
Karaikal	39.99
Mahe	29.27
Yanam	35.86

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY




TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981



BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -



NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1000 STUDENTS

-  38.01 & above
-  33.01 - 38.00 → U. T. AVERAGE 34.42
-  33.00 & below

MAP 41 C

TEACHERS PER 1,000 OF STUDENTS AT COLLEGE LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981

This map depicts districtwise proportion of Teachers per 1,000 of Students at College level of education in the union territory of Pondicherry in 1981.

The number of teachers per 1,000 of students at college level of education has been calculated for each district and the values thus obtained are grouped into three ranges as indicated in the legend of the map. The districts are hatched from dark to light according to high to low order of values.

In Pondicherry union territory the proportion of teachers per 1,000 of students at college level of education is very high with 82.97. There are 308 teachers and 3,712 students at college level. Among the districts, Karaikal has the highest proportion of teachers per 1,000 of students i.e. 133.98 and Mahe district has the lowest proportion of 46.37. Karaikal district has 82 teachers and 612 students whereas Mahe district has 841 students and 39 teachers.

In Pondicherry district there are 157 teachers and 1,727 students at college level. It has the proportion of 90.91 teachers per 1,000 of students Yanam district has

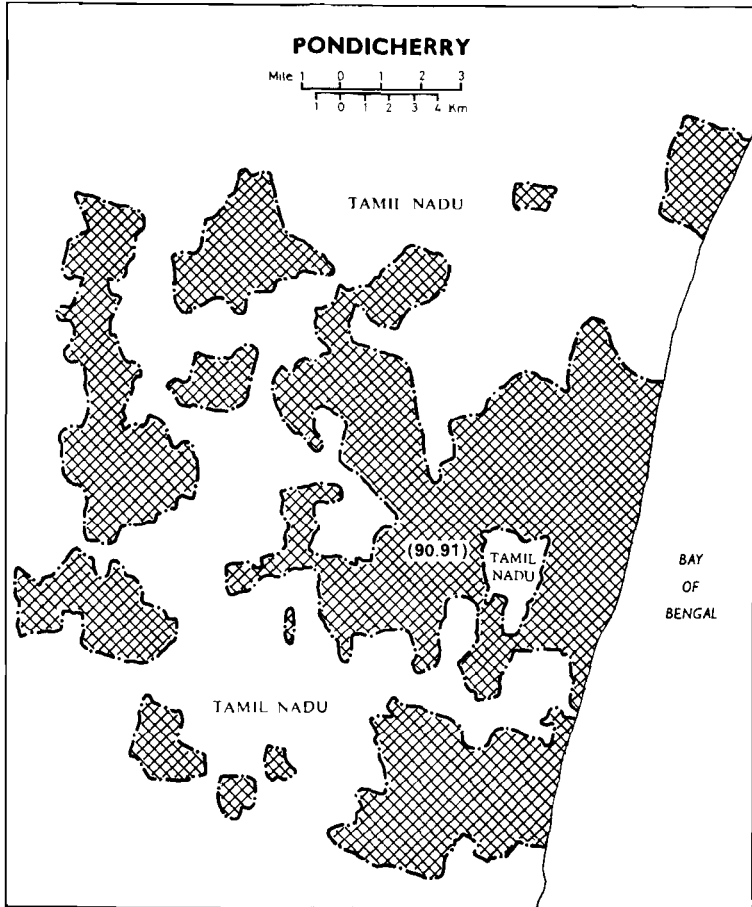
the proportion of 56.39 teachers per 1,000 of students. The total number of teachers are 30 and the number of students are 532.

The following statement shows the districtwise proportion of teachers per 1,000 of students at college level.

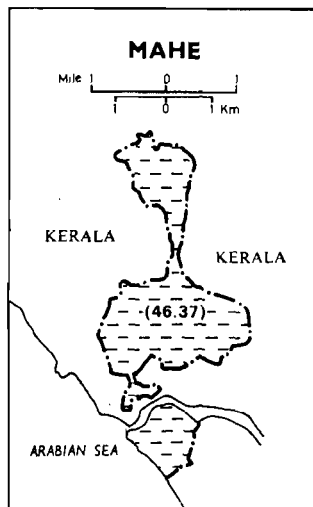
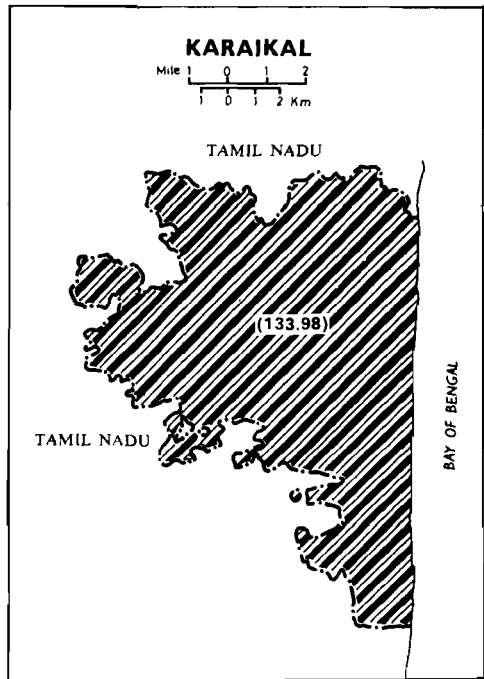
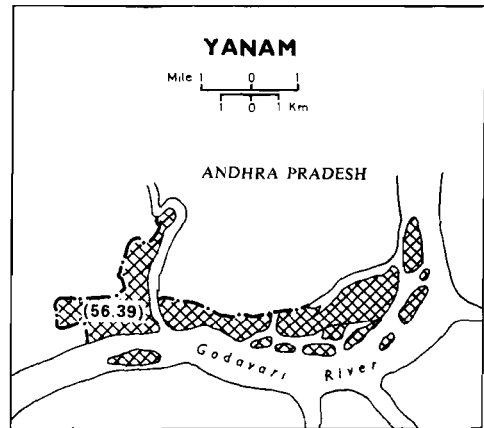
Union Territory/ District	Proportion of teachers per 1,000 of students at college level
1	2
Pondicherry U.T.	82.97
Pondicherry	90.91
Karaikal	133.98
Mahe	46.37
Yanam District	56.39

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY




TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT COLLEGE LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981



BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - -



NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1000 STUDENTS

-  100.01 & above
-  50.01 - 100.00 → U. T. AVERAGE 82.97
-  50.00 & below

MAP 42

CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES 1981

The map represents districtwise distribution of census houses and the uses to which they are put. In Pondicherry union territory as per the 1981 Census, a 'Census House' is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc. used, or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both.

The uses of census houses are categorised into five groups as follows:

- (i) Residential;
- (ii) Shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry;
- (iii) Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses, Restaurants, Sweet meat shops and eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) and places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.);
- (iv) Shops, excluding eating houses, business houses and Offices;
- (v) Factories, workshops and worksheds.

The districtwise percentage of occupied census houses under the above said uses, to the total number of census houses in 1981 (excluding census houses vacant at the time of houselisting and census houses put to other uses) have been calculated. The proportions of census houses used for the above five different pur-

poses are exhibited by five bars for each district. The bars are shaded with different hatching to distinguish them from each other according to their uses. The absolute and percentage scales are drawn on the left and right sides of the bar diagrams respectively. The absolute number of total census houses (excluding census houses vacant at the time of houselisting and census houses used as 'Others') is written at the top of each bar diagram.

Most of the census houses in the union territory are used for residential purpose only. Nearly 87.2 per cent of the total census houses, 114,664 are used as residence. 5.2 per cent of the total census houses are used for shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices, and the rest 7.6 per cent of the total census houses are used for the other three categories of uses.

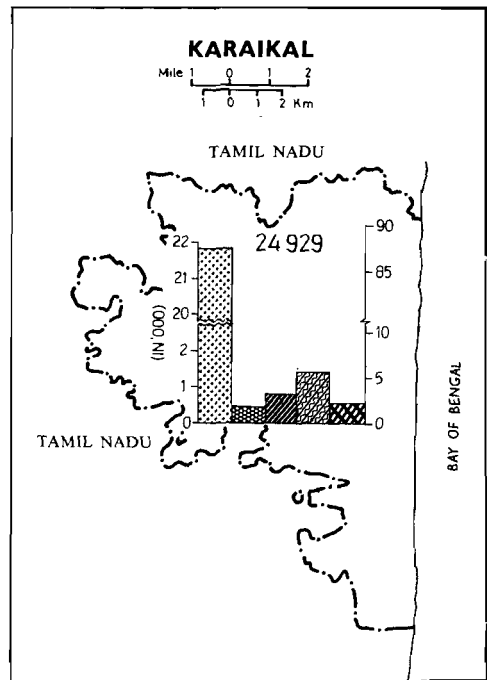
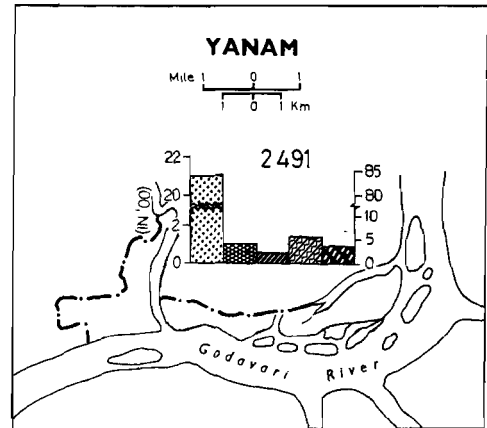
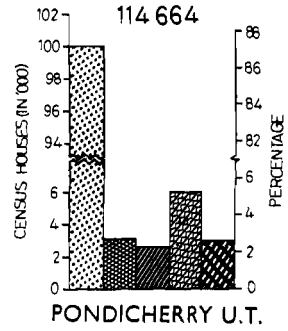
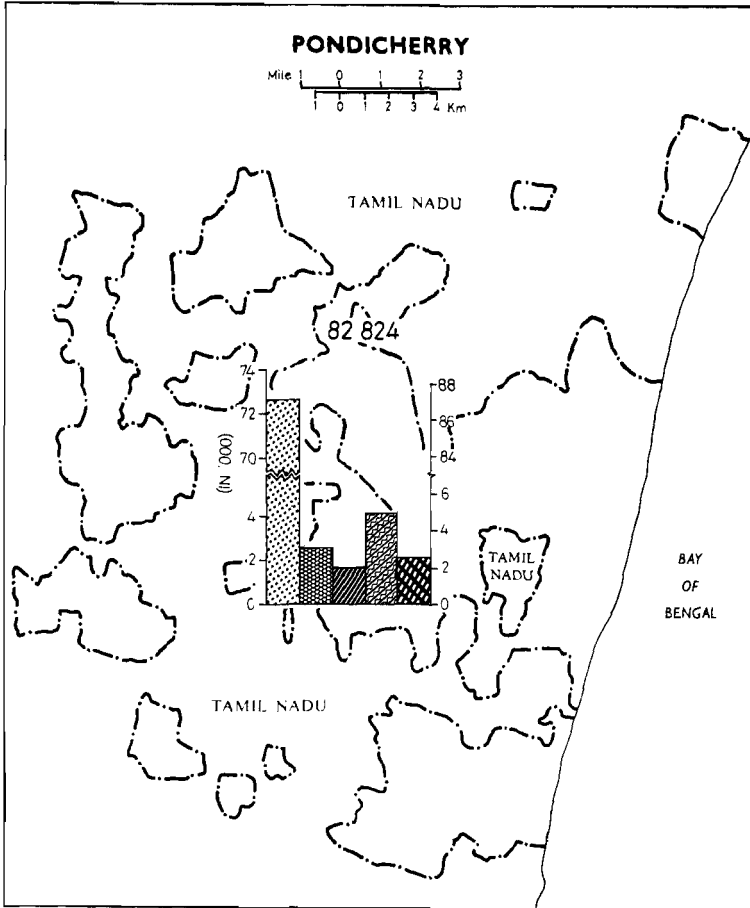
The percentage of wholly residential houses is the highest in Pondicherry district (87.5) and lowest in Mahe district (82.1) percentage of census houses being used as shops, excluding eating houses etc. is maximum in Mahe district (7.9) followed by Yanam district (5.8). The percentage for other two districts are 5.0 for Pondicherry and 5.5. for Karaikal district.

The following statement presents the number of census houses and their uses in 1981 Pondicherry union territory:—

Union Territory/ District	Total No. of census houses (excluding vacant houses & house used as Others'	Percentage of Occupied Census houses in above mentioned categories				
		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pondicherry union territory	114,664	87.2	2.7	2.3	5.2	2.6
Pondicherry	82,824	87.5	3.0	2.0	5.0	2.5
Karaikal	24,929	87.2	1.8	3.2	5.5	2.3
Mahe	4,420	82.1	2.2	3.5	7.9	4.3
Yanam	2,491	84.2	4.1	2.2	5.8	3.7

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY

CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES 1981

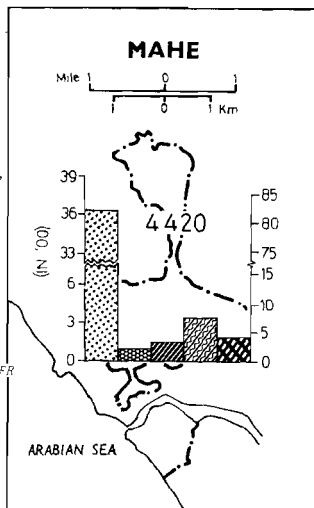


CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES.

- Residence.
- Shop-cum-Residence, Workshop-cum-Residence including Household Industry.
- Hotel, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes, Places of entertainment and worship, etc.
- Shops excluding eating Houses, Business Houses and Offices.
- Factories, Workshop and Worksheds.

FIGURES AT TOP OF BAR DIAGRAMS INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES EXCLUDING 'CENSUS HOUSES VACANT AT THE TIME OF HOUSE LISTING' AND 'CENSUS HOUSES AS USED AS OTHERS'.

BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - -



MAP 43

AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981

This map presents the districtwise number of Census households having amenities like drinking water, toilet and electricity in Urban areas in the union territory as recorded during the 1981 Census.

Quantitative diagrams (a group of small rhombuses) have been prepared for each district by fixing a small rhombus representing 500 households. The number of small rhombuses multiplied by 500 households will be equivalent to the total number of households for each district. The total area covered by the small rhombuses in each district has been given three different shades superimposing each other to indicate the amenities clearly such as (a) drinking water, (b) toilet and (c) electricity as shown in the legend of the map, in which amenity of drinking water is shown in yellow flat colour.

Pondicherry union territory has 58,074 urban households of which 33,746 (58.11 per cent) households are electrified, 24,122 (41.54 per cent) households are having toilet facilities and 28,481 (49.04 per cent) households are having drinking water facilities. Among the districts, Pondicherry district has 46,342 households

which is the highest in union territory and Mahe district has the lowest number of households i.e., 1,289.

The percentage of households having drinking water facility to total urban households is the highest in Mahe district (57.33 per cent), followed by Pondicherry (51.22 per cent) Karaikal (42.60 per cent) and Yanam (23.90 per cent).

The proportion of Urban households having electricity to total urban households in the district is the highest in Mahe (65.94 per cent) followed by Pondicherry (60.12 per cent) and the lowest in Yanam (35.15 per cent).

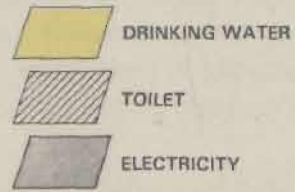
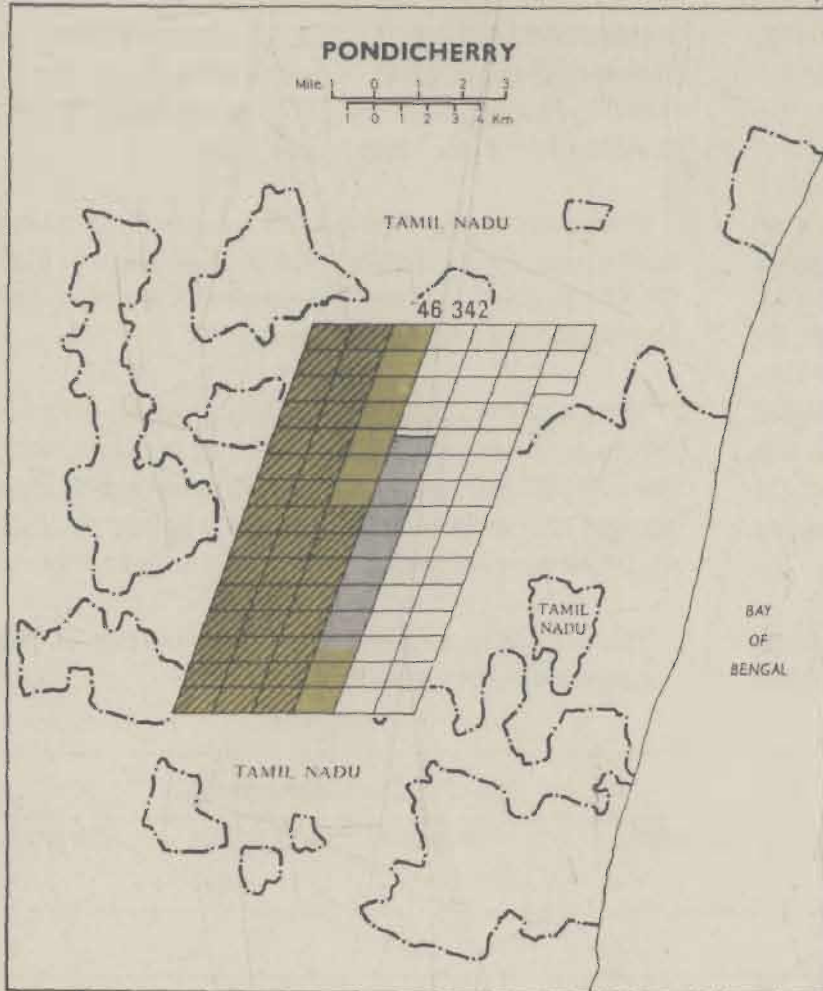
The percentage of Urban households having toilet facility to total Urban households in the district is the highest in Mahe (54.62 per cent) followed by Karaikal (46.73 per cent) and the lowest in Yanam (27.58 per cent).

The following statement shows the number of Urban households having amenities therein.

Union Territory/ District	Total No. of urban households	Total No. of households having		
		Electricity facility	Toilet facility	Drinking water facility
1	2	3	4	5
Pondicherry U.T.	58,074	33,746	24,122	28,481
Pondicherry	46,342	27,860	18,991	23,735
Karaikal	8,079	4,205	3,775	3,442
Mahe	1,289	850	704	739
Yanam	2,364	831	652	565

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

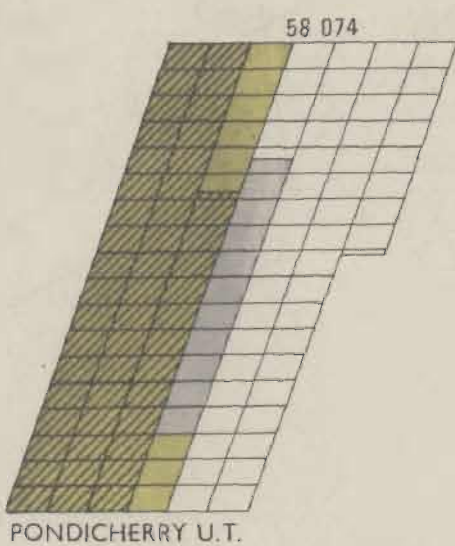
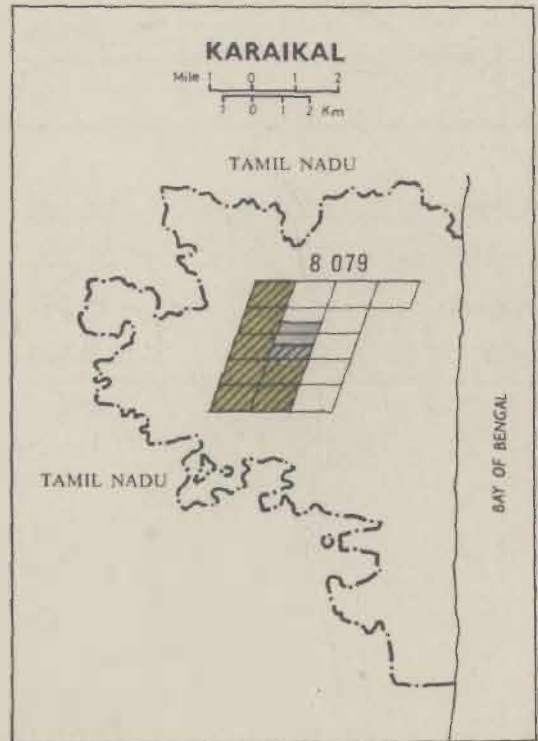
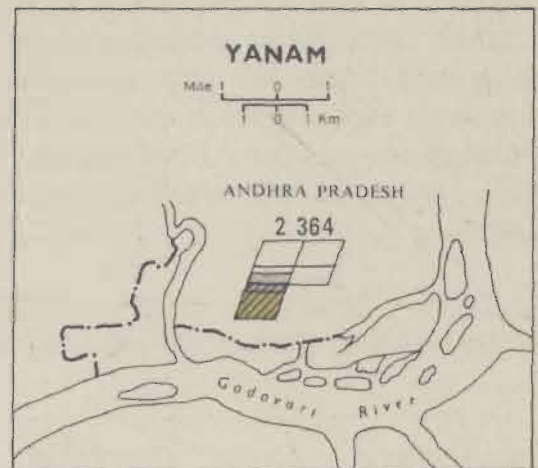
AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981



EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 500 HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES AT TOP OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS

BOUNDARY:-

STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -



MAP 44

AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981

The map depicts the districtwise number of Census households having essential amenities like drinking water, toilet and electricity in rural areas in the union territory as recorded during the 1981 Census.

Quantitative diagrams (a group of small rhombuses) have been prepared for each district by fixing a small rhombus representing 500 households. The number of small rhombuses multiplied by 500 households will be equivalent to the total number of rural households for each district. The total area covered by the small rhombuses in each district has been given two different shades super-imposing each other to indicate the amenities clearly such as (a) drinking water and (b) electricity in which drinking water facility is shown by flat orange colour.

Pondicherry Union Territory has 56,086 rural households of which 12,897 (22.99 per cent) have drink-

ing water facility and 16,247 (28.97 per cent) households are electrified. Among the districts, Pondicherry district has the highest number of households i.e., 37,509 followed by Karaikal district 15,987 households and lowest in Mahe district i.e., 2,590 households.

The percentage of households having drinking water facility to total rural households is the highest in Mahe (74.17 per cent) followed by Karaikal (23.42 per cent) and Pondicherry (19.28 per cent).

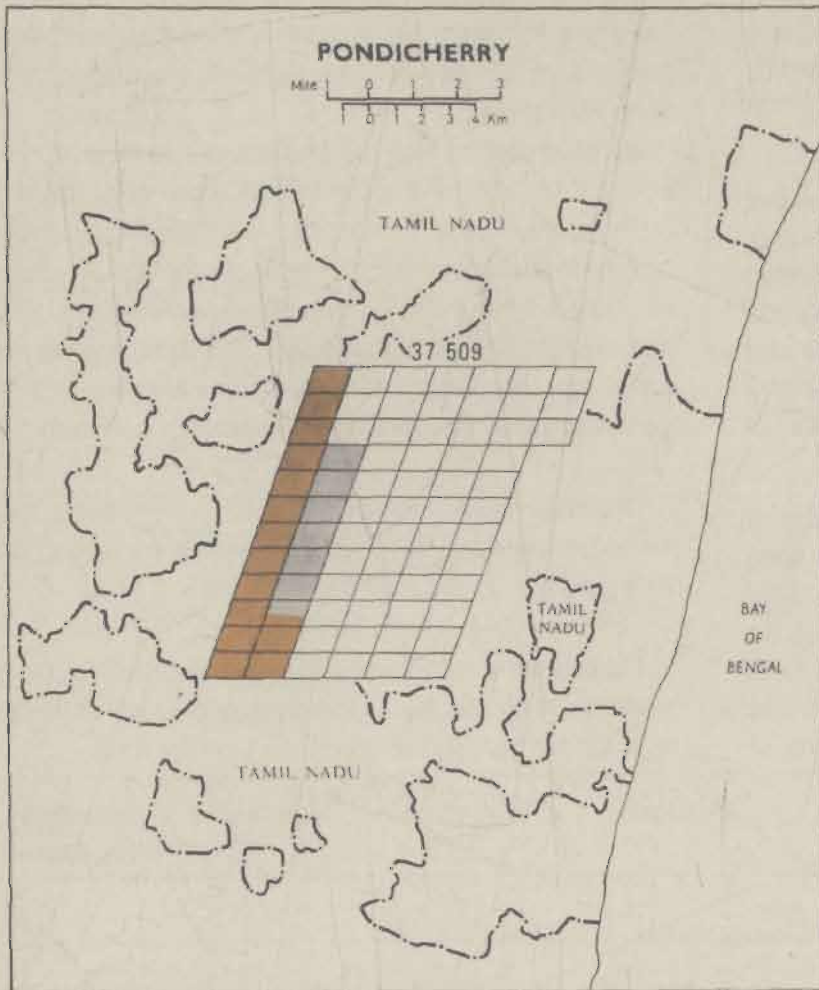
The proportion of rural households having electricity to total rural households in the district is the highest in Mahe (55.87 per cent). For Pondicherry and Karaikal districts, the percentage of households having electricity are 27.88 per cent and 27.16 per cent respectively.

The following statement shows number of rural households having amenities therein:

Union Territory/ District	Number of rural house- holds	No. of households having			
		Electricity	Percent	Drinking Water	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pondicherry Union Territory	56,086	16,247	28.97	12,897	22.99
Pondicherry	37,509	10,458	27.88	7,232	19.28
Karaikal	15,987	4,342	27.16	3,744	23.42
Mahe	2,590	1,447	55.87	1,921	74.17

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY

AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981

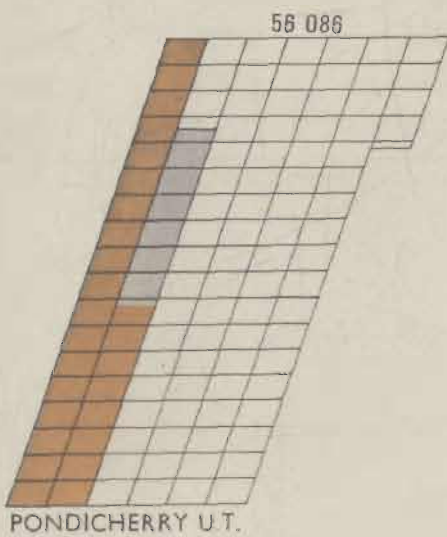
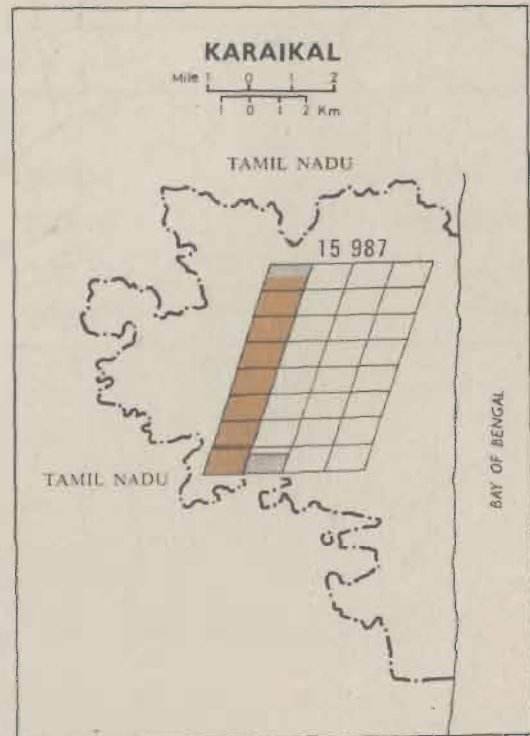
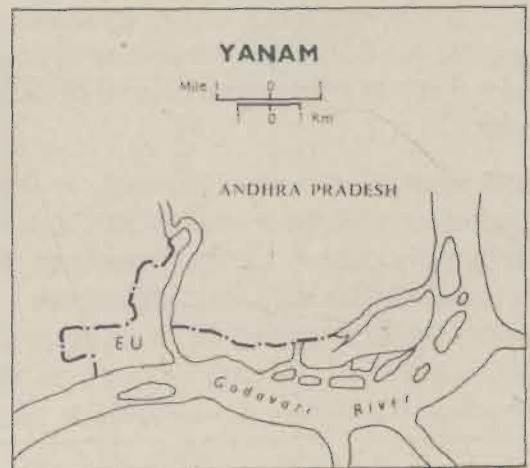


EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 100 HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES AT TOP OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

E.U. ENTIRELY URBAN

BOUNDARY :-

STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -



MAP 45

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

This map represents the percentage distribution of rural households living in Census houses occupying one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms in Pondicherry union territory as per the 1981 Census.

Rhombuses are drawn proportionate to total number of rural households for each district. Each rhombus is divided into 25 equal pockets, each pocket representing 4 per cent. The pockets representing the households occupying one, two, three, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms have been categorised by different types of shades as indicated in the legend of the map.

Total number of rural households in Pondicherry union territory is 56,086 of which 37,509 households are in Pondicherry district, 15,987 households in Karaikal district and 2,590 households in Mahe district. As whole of Yanam district is treated as urban, there is no rural households in Yanam. Among the total rural households in Pondicherry union territory, 65.8 per cent of

households occupy one room, 22.1 per cent households have two rooms, 6.5 per cent households have three rooms and 5.6 per cent households have more than three rooms.

Karaikal district has the highest percentage of rural households with one room i.e., 77.9 per cent followed by Pondicherry district with 64.6 per cent. Mahe district has the lowest percentage of households with one room i.e., only 8.7 per cent. But Mahe district has the highest percentage of rural households with three rooms and more than three rooms i.e., 25.8 per cent and 49.5 per cent respectively of its total number of households.

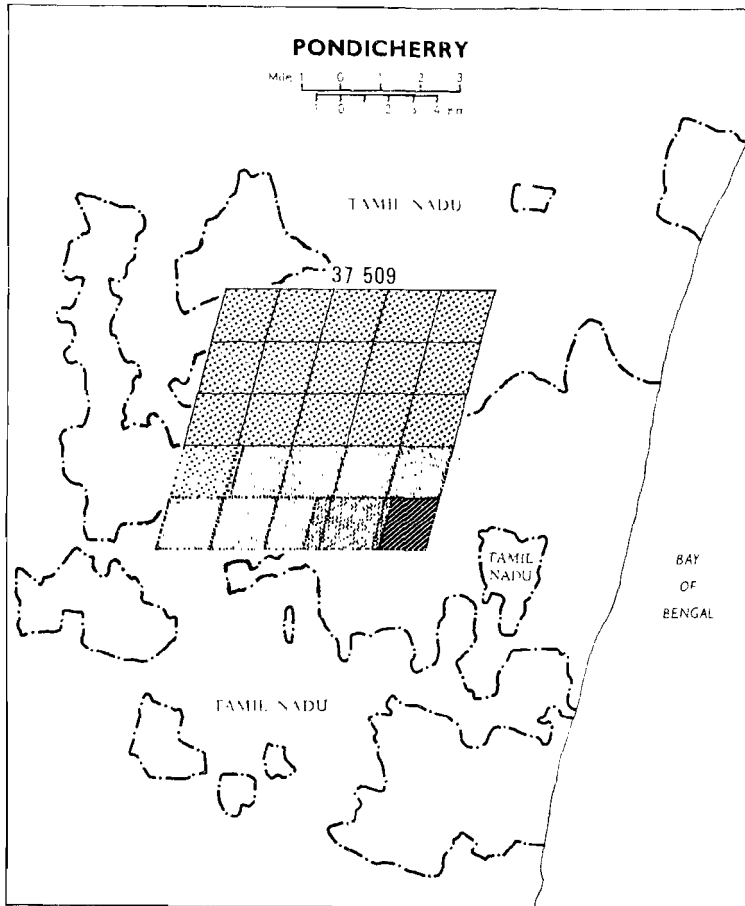
The proportion of households occupying two rooms varies between 26.2 per cent in Pondicherry district and 13.4 per cent in Karaikal district.





The following statement shows the distribution of rural households by number of rooms occupied in Pondicherry union territory in 1981: –

U.T./District	Total No. of households	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pondicherry U.T.	56,086	36,902	12,373	3,660	3,143
Pondicherry	37,509	24,229	9,810	2,168	1,295
Karaikal	15,987	12,449	2,149	823	565
Mahe	2,590	224	414	669	1,283

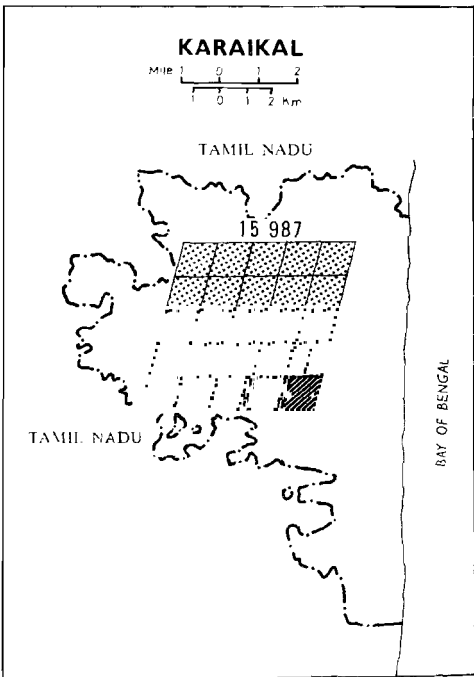
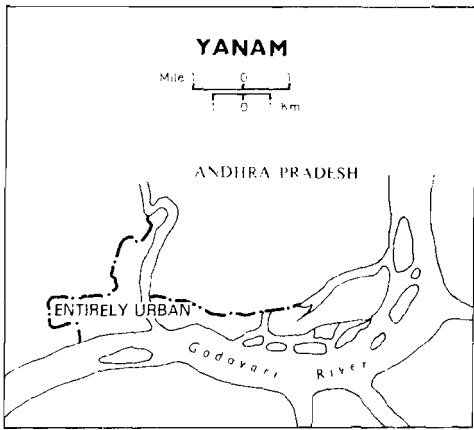
PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

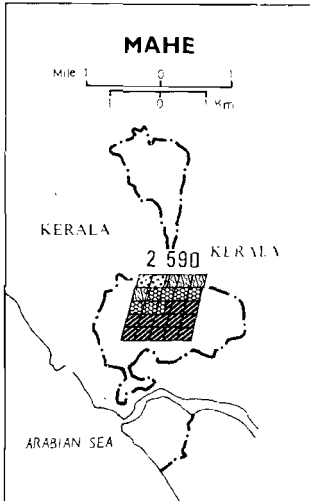
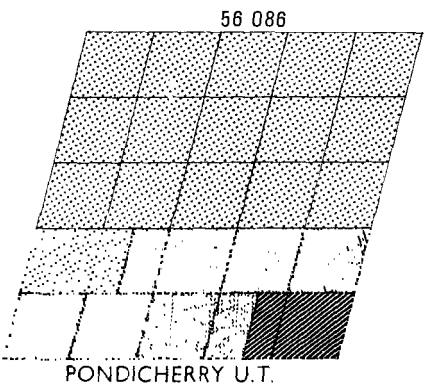


- HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
-  ONE ROOM
 -  TWO ROOMS
 -  THREE ROOMS
 -  MORE THAN THREE ROOMS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENSUS OPERATIONS
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED
1981



BOUNDARY -
STATE/UNION TERRITORY - - - - -



MAP 46

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

This map depicts the percentage distribution of urban households living in Census houses occupying one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms.

Rhombuses are drawn proportionate to the total number of urban households for each of the districts. A rhombus is divided into twentyfive equal pockets, each pocket representing 4 per cent. The pockets representing the households occupying one, two, three or more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms have been categorised by different types of shades as indicated in the legend of the map.

Total number of households in the urban area of Pondicherry union territory is 58,074 in which 60.0 per cent of households occupy one room, 22.8 per cent of households occupy two rooms, 9.1 per cent of households occupy three rooms and 8. per cent of households occupy more than three rooms. Karaikal district has the highest percentage of households with one room, i.e., 66.7 per cent followed by Pondicherry district (61.0 per cent). Mahe district has the lowest percentage of households with one room i.e., 13.0 per

cent.

Among the districts, Mahe has the highest percentage of households with three rooms and more than three rooms. It has 22.8 per cent of households with three rooms and 39.2 per cent of household with more than three rooms. Yanam district has the highest percentage of households occupying two rooms i.e., 32.3 per cent. The lowest percentage of households with two rooms (18.55 per cent), three rooms (8.6 per cent) and more than three rooms (6.2 per cent) are found in Karaikal district.

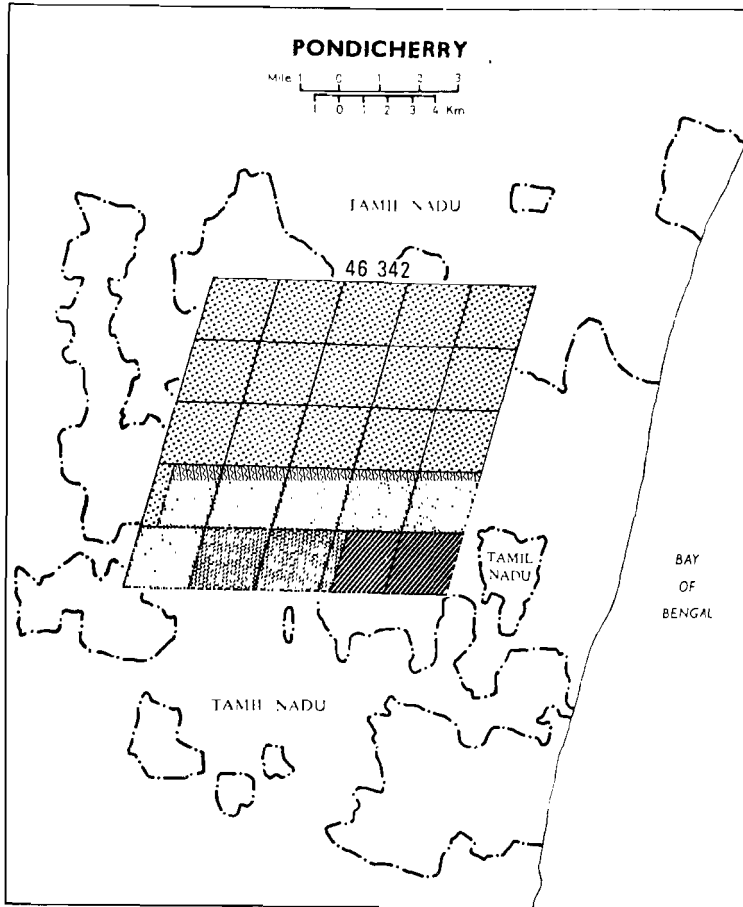
Pondicherry district has 79.8 per cent of the total number of urban households of the union territory. Pondicherry district has 28,293 households with one room, 10,653 with two rooms, 4,014 with three rooms and 3,342 households occupying unspecified number of rooms only in Pondicherry district and that accounts for only 0.09 per cent.

The following statement shows the distribution of urban households by number of rooms occupied in Pondicherry Union Territory in 1981:-





Union Territory/District	Total no. of households	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pondicherry Union Territory	58,074	34,848	13,231	5,301	4,652
Pondicherry	46,342	28,293	10,653	4,014	3,342
Karaikal	8,079	5,390	1,491	693	503
Mahe	1,289	168	322	294	505
Yanam	2,364	997	765	300	302

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

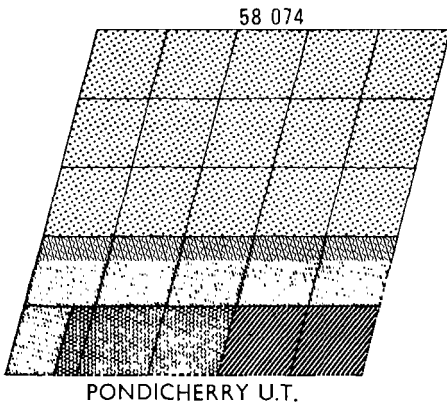
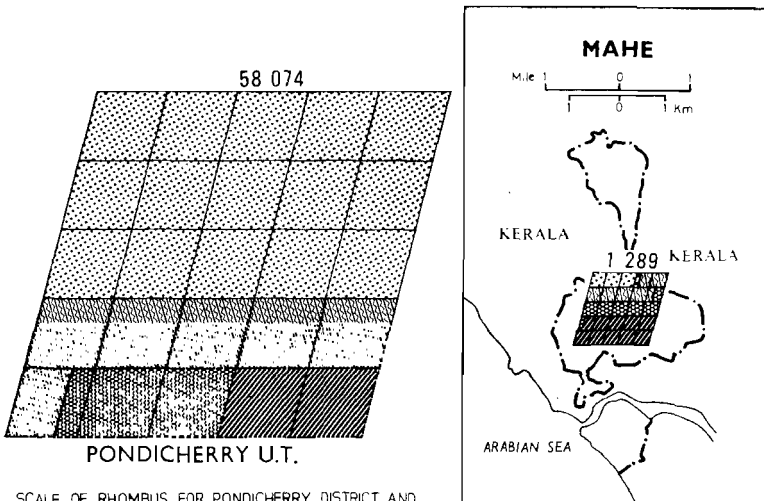
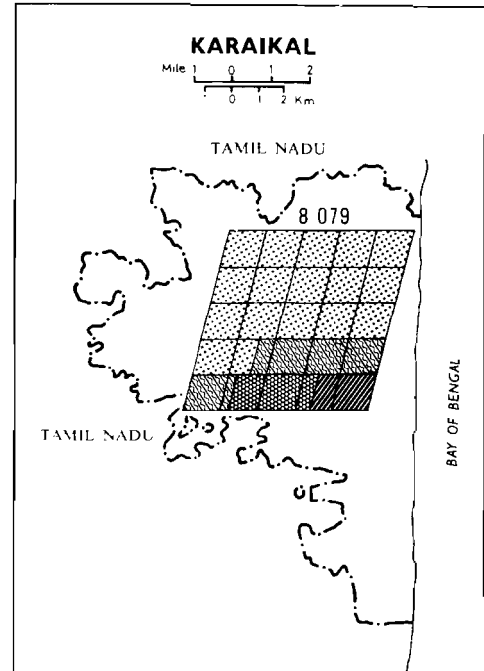
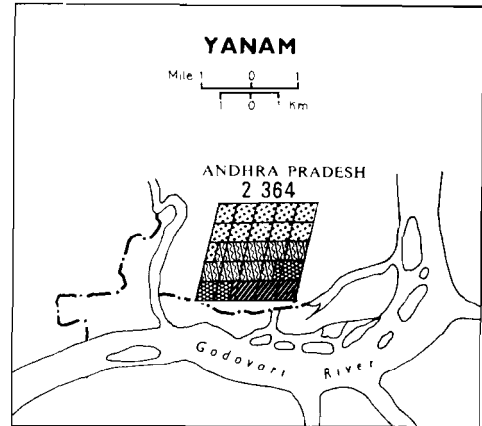
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981



HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN

-  ONE ROOM
-  TWO ROOMS
-  THREE ROOMS
-  MORE THAN THREE ROOMS

EACH UNIT OF RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE HH HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURE AT THE END OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATES TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS



SCALE OF RHOMBUS FOR PONDICHERRY DISTRICT AND UT REDUCED 3/4 OF OTHER DISTRICTS

MAP 47

PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981

The map depicts the distribution of urban households according to number of persons 1,2,3,4,5 & 6+ separately in each district by bar diagrams.

Solid black bar diagrams for six categories are drawn as per number of persons 1,2,3,4,5 & 6+ separately in each district. On vertical axis the number of households and on horizontal axis the number of persons per household have been shown. Absolute scale for number of households is drawn on left side of the bar diagram.

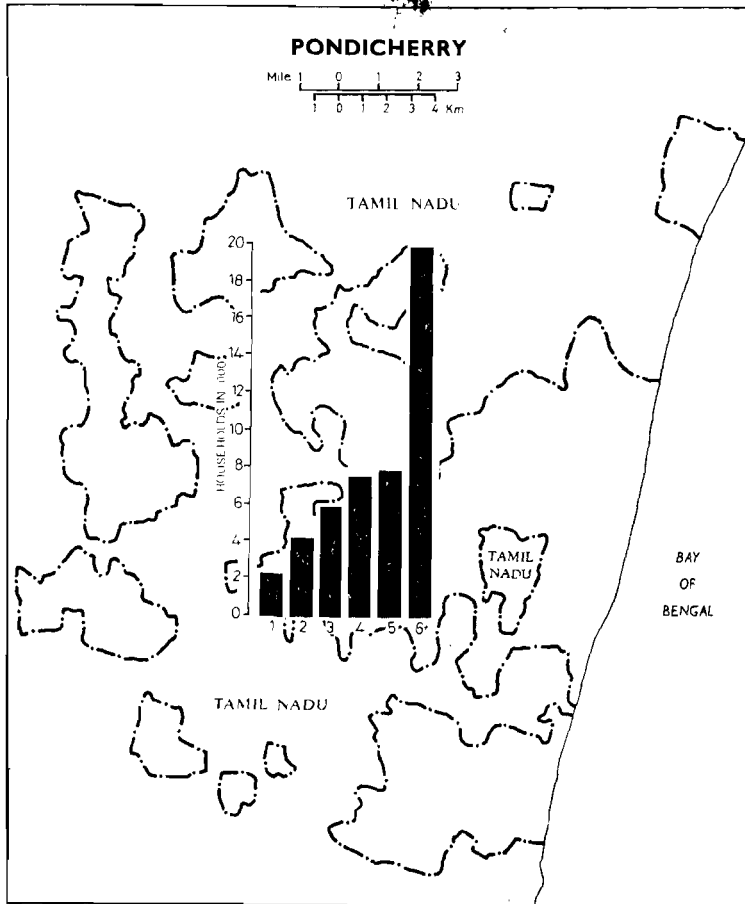
In Pondicherry union territory there are 59,376 urban households. Out of this, 41.81 per cent of the households have more than 6 persons and more. In

Pondicherry district out of its total 47,392 households, 19,836 (41.85 per cent) households are having 6 persons and more in each household. In Karaikal district out of its total 8,295 urban households, 3,368 (40.60 per cent) households are having 6 persons and more in each household. Mahe district has 1,303 households and of this 788 (60.47 per cent) households are having 6 persons and more in each households.

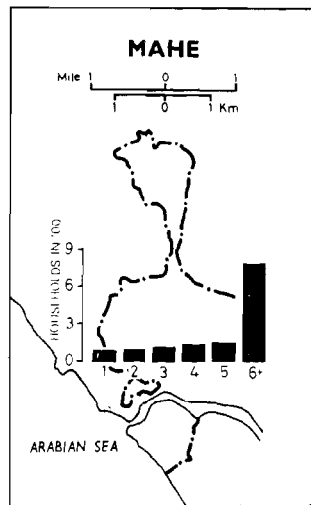
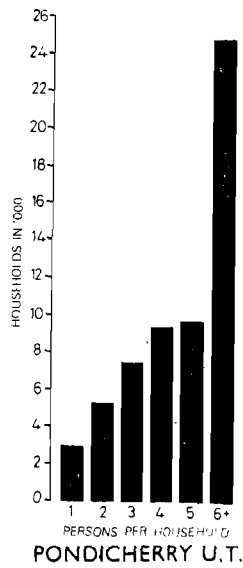
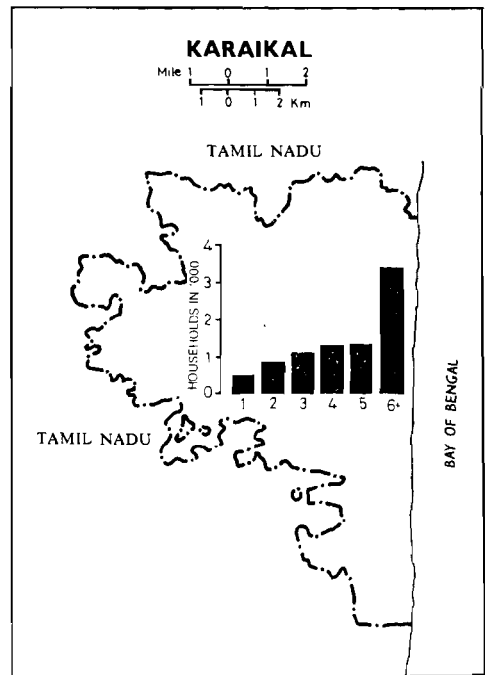
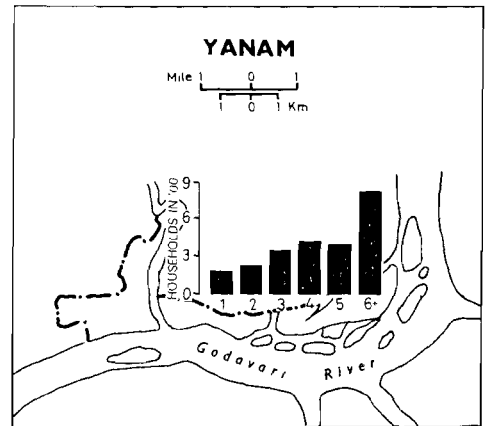
Nearly 4.89 per cent of the total households of Pondicherry union territory, have one person, 8.83 per cent have 2 persons, 12.45 per cent have 3 persons, 15.76 per cent have 4 persons and 16.22 per cent have 5 persons in each household.

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981



BOUNDARY :-
STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -



MAP 48

PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981

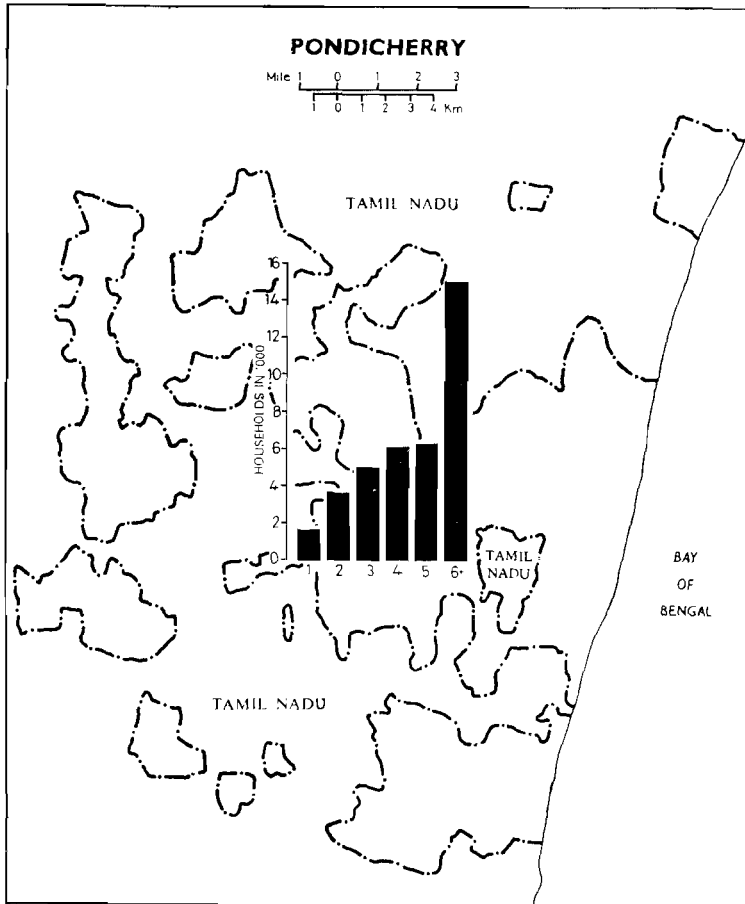
The map shows the distribution of rural households according to number of persons 1,2,3,4,5,6+ separately in each district by bar diagram as per the 1981 Census.

Solid black bar diagram for six categories are drawn as per number of persons 1,2,3,4,5,6+ separately in each district. On vertical axis the number of households and on horizontal axis the number of persons per household have been shown. Absolute scale for number of household is drawn on left side of the bar diagram.

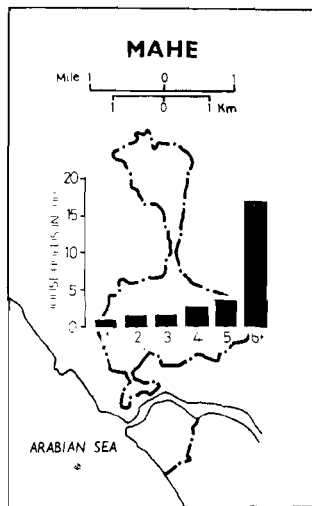
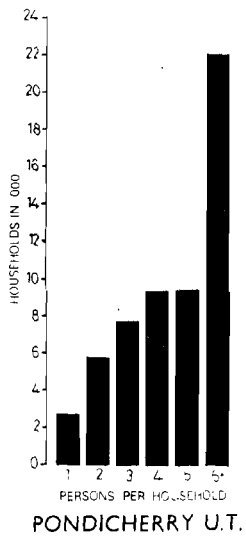
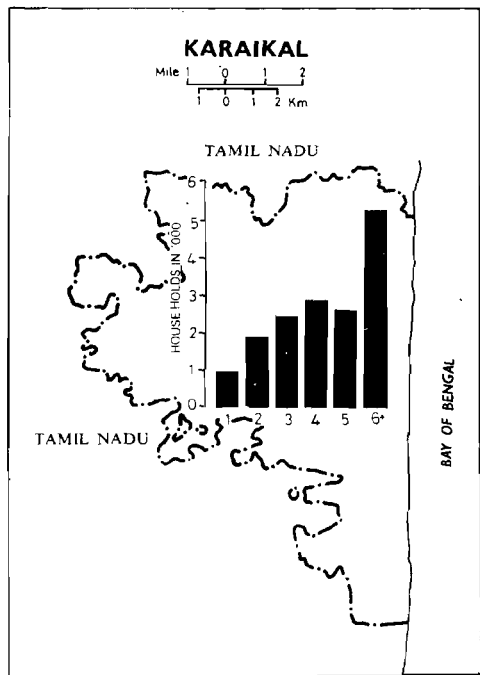
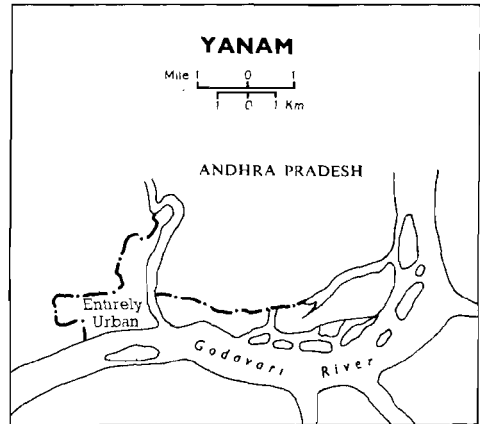
Pondicherry union territory has 56,399 rural households in which 37,671 are in Pondicherry district, 16,130 in Karaikal district and 2,598 are in Mahe district. Yanam district has no rural households as it is treated wholly as urban. The number of rural households each having 6 persons and more are 22,025 in Pondicherry union territory which accounts 39 per cent of the total households. The corresponding figures for districts are 15,036 in Pondicherry, 5,313 in Karaikal and 1,676 in Mahe. Nearly 64.5 per cent of the total households of Mahe district have 6 persons and more in each household.

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981



BOUNDARY:-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY ... - - - -



MAP 49

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION 1981

This map shows the district-wise availability of hospital beds per 10,000 population in Pondicherry union territory as per the 1981 Census.

The number of hospital beds per 10,000 of population for all the districts are arranged into three ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The proportion of hospital beds per 10,000 of population for union territory is 40.93. Pondicherry as a whole has 2,474 hospital beds. The number of hospital beds is more in Pondicherry district i.e., 1,936 and the proportion for 10,000 population is 43.56. The highest proportion of hospital beds per 10,000 population is available in Mahe district. It has 49.62 hospital beds per 10,000 population. The lowest proportion is in Karaikal district even though it has a total of 347 hospital beds.

Yanam district has the lowest number in the union territory i.e., only 50, but its proportion to 10,000 population is high i.e., 42.99. Except Karaikal district, all the other districts have the proportion of hospital beds per

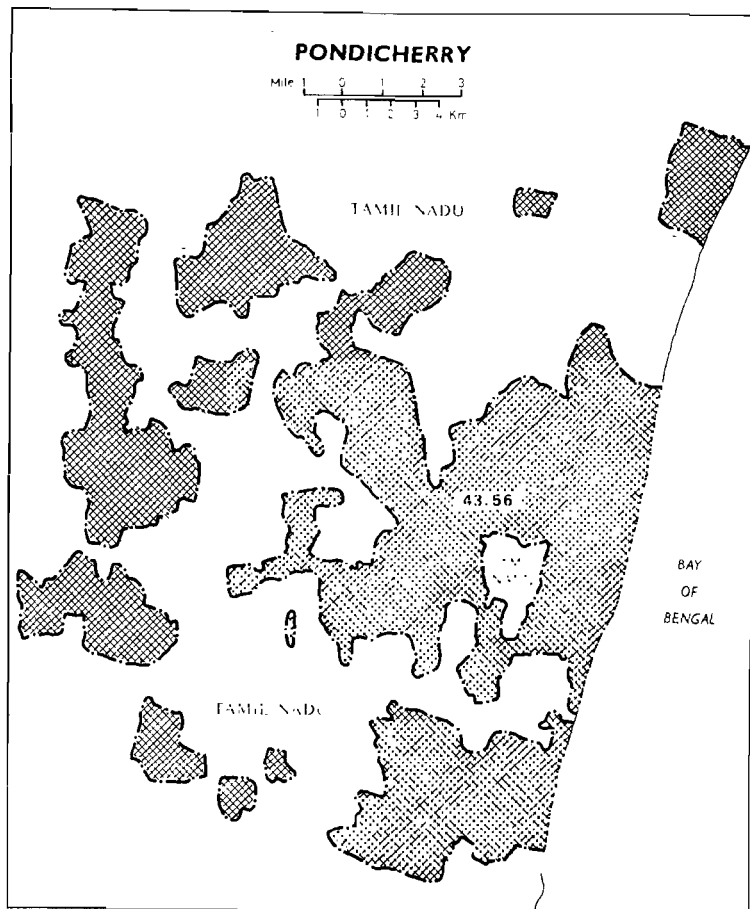
10,000 population above the union territory average. Generally this proportion is high in Pondicherry union territory compared to the other states in the country.

The following statement shows the proportion of hospital beds per 10,000 of population in each district as recorded during the 1981 Census.

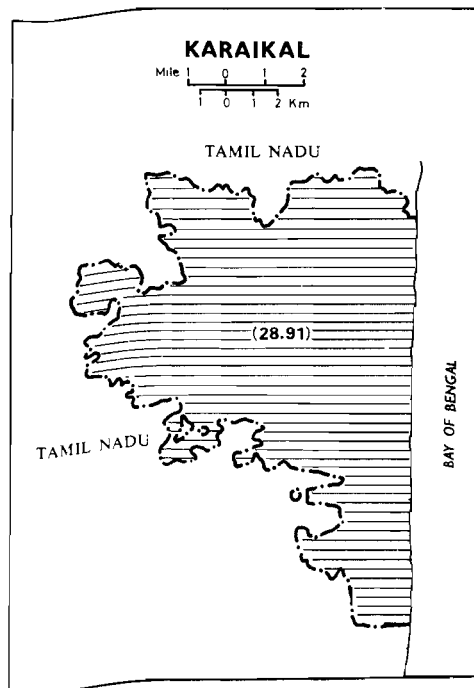
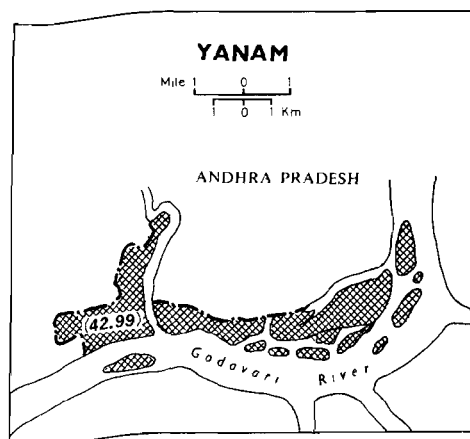
Union Territory/ District	The proportion of hospital beds per 10,000 of Population
1	2
Pondicherry Union Territory	40.93
Pondicherry	43.56
Karaikal	28.91
Mahe	49.62
Yanam	42.99

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

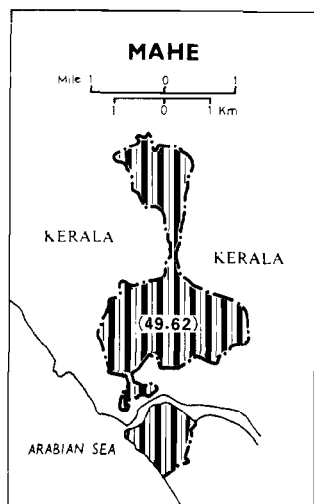
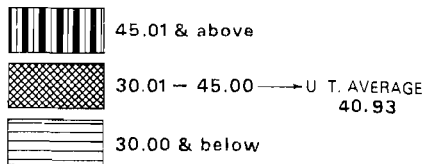
HOSPITAL BEDS PER 10 000 OF POPULATION 1981



BOUNDARY :-
STATE/UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -



NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS
PER 10 000 OF POPULATION



MAP 50

REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION 1981

The map explains districtwise ratio of Medical practitioners per 10,000 of population in Pondicherry union territory in 1981.

The proportion of medical practitioners per 10,000 of population is calculated for each district and the data thus obtained are represented in the map by grouping them into three ranges as depicted in the legend of the map.

For the union territory, as a whole the proportion of medical practitioners per 10,000 of population is 5.29. Among the district, Pondicherry district has the highest proportion of medical practitioners per 10,000 of population i.e., 5.44. The corresponding figures for the other districts are 5.28 for Mahe, 4.83 for Karaikal and 4.30 for Yanam.

Among the total population of union territory 604,471, the registered medical practitioners are 320. The number of medical practitioners are more in Pondicherry district

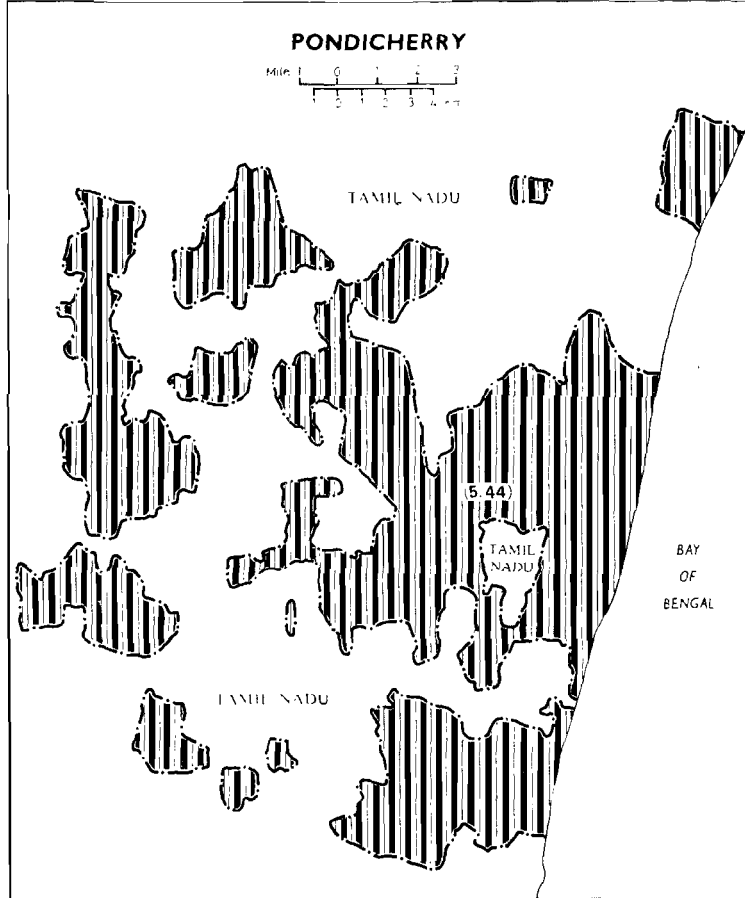
i.e. 242 than the other districts. Karaikal district has 58, Mahe has 15 and Yanam has 5 medical practitioners.

The following statement shows the districtwise ratio of medical practitioners per 10,000 population in the union territory in 1981:—

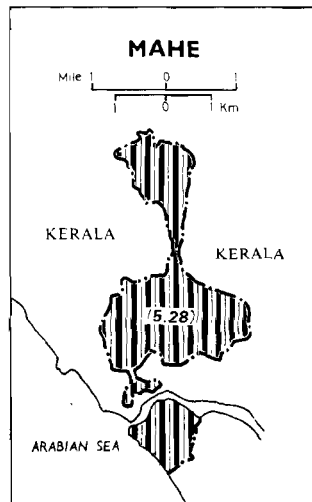
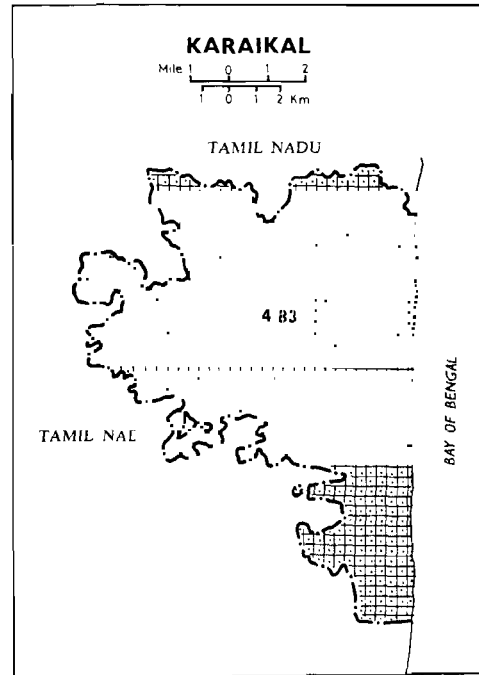
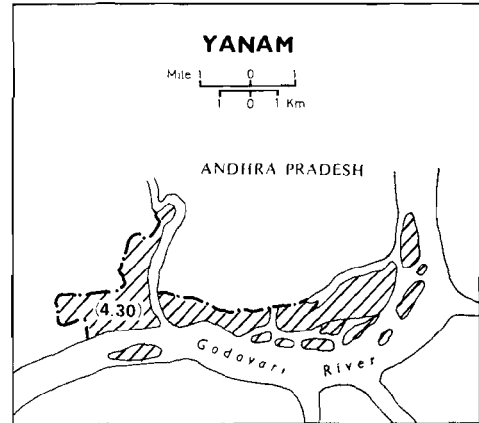
Union Territory/ District	Ration of registered medical prationers per 10,000 of population
1	2
Pondicherry union territory	5.29
Pondicherry	5.44
Karaikal	4.83
Mahe	5.28
Yanam	4.30

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY

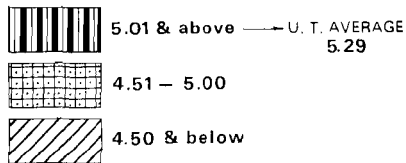
REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 10 000 OF POPULATION 1981



BOUNDARY -
STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - -



NUMBER OF REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 10 000 OF POPULATION



MAP 51

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION 1981

The map depicts districtwise ratio of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 of population in Pondicherry union territory in 1981.

The proportion of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 of population is calculated for each district in the union territory and the data thus obtained are represented in the map by choropleth technique by grouping them into three ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

For the union territory as a whole, the Proportion of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 of population is 1.82. The proportion is high in Mahe district which has 3.52 followed by Karaikal district which has 3.33. The proportion of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 of population for Pondicherry district is 1.35%. Yanam district has no Primary Health Centres.

There are 11 Primary Health Centres in the union territory of which 6 are located in Pondicherry district, 4

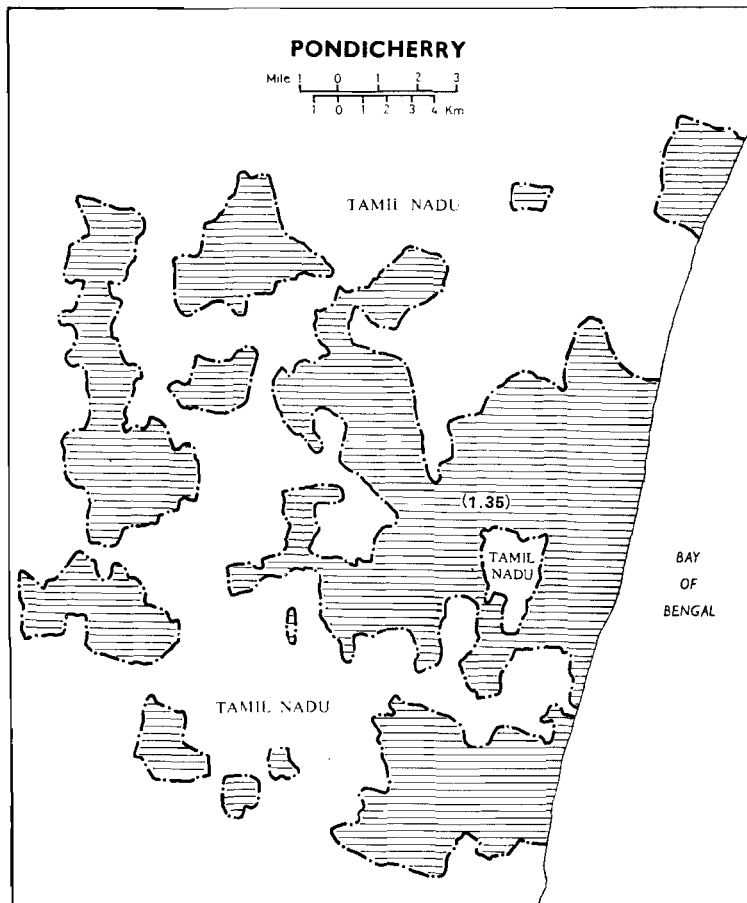
in Karaikal district and 1 in Mahe district.

The following statement shows the proportion of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 of population in 1981:—

Union Territory/ District	Proportions of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 of population
1	2
Pondicherry union territory	1.82
Pondicherry	1.35
Karaikal	3.33
Mahe	3.52
Yanam	...

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1981



BOUNDARY ...
STATE / UNION TERRITORY ... - - - - -

