



CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

SERIES - 23

TAMIL NADU

PAPER - 1 OF 1991

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

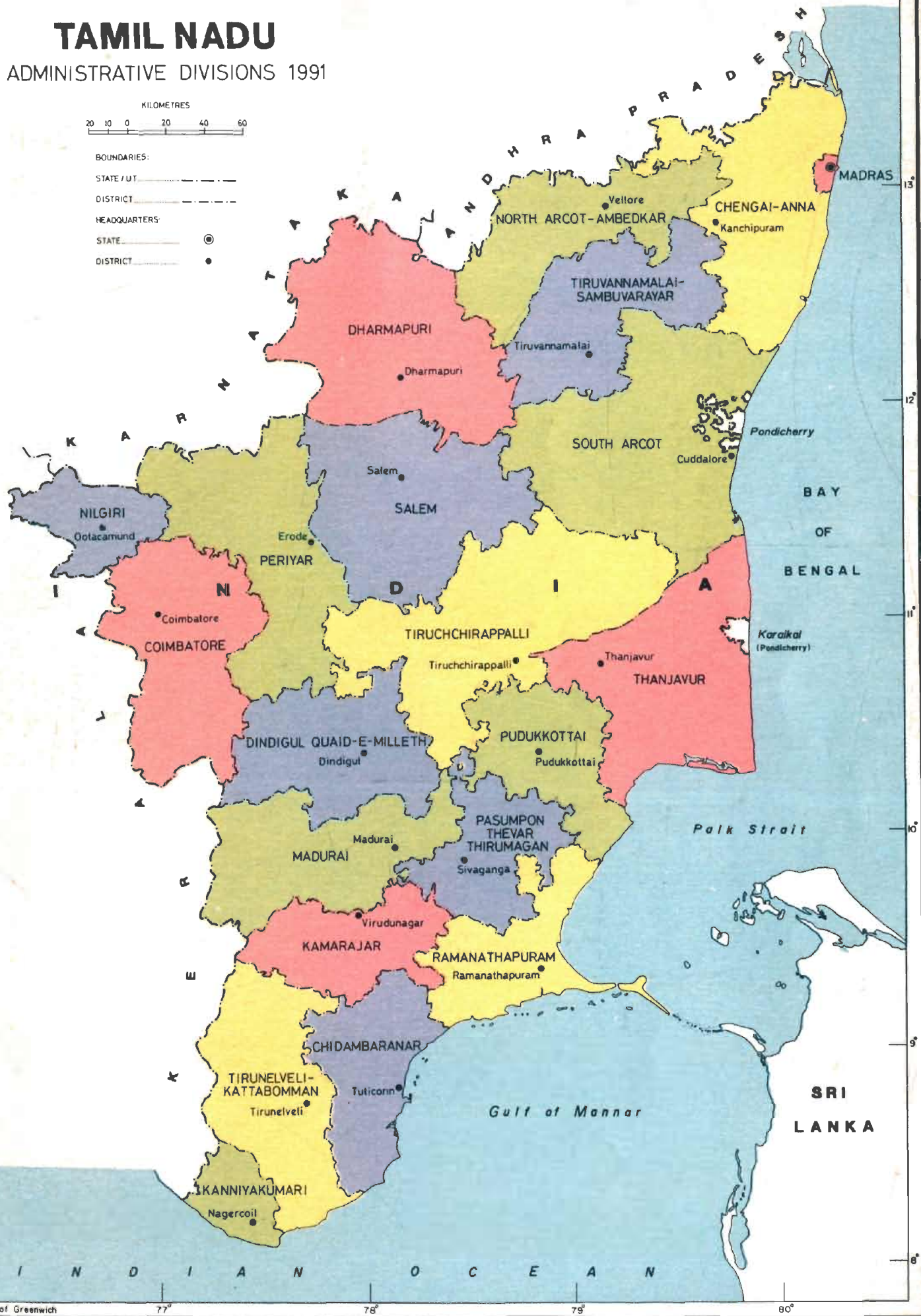
K. SAMPATH KUMAR
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

TAMIL NADU

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1991



- BOUNDARIES:
 STATE / UT _____
 DISTRICT _____
 HEADQUARTERS:
 STATE ●
 DISTRICT ●



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

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

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

Census of India 1991 - Provisional Population Totals

A. POPULATION OF TAMIL NADU	...	Total	55,638,318
		Males	28,217,947
		Females	27,420,371
B. DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1981-91			
(1) Absolute	...		7,230,241
(2) Percentage	...		14.94 per cent
C. DENSITY OF POPULATION	...		428 per sq. km.
D. SEX RATIO	...		972 females per 1,000 males
E. LITERACY RATE	...	Total	63.72 per cent
		Males	74.88 per cent
		Females	52.29 per cent

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The 'Census of India', which could be verily described as a mighty statistical exercise and a mammoth administrative operation alike has the distinction of having had an unbroken series of decennial censuses spanning over a hundred years. India stands among the few countries of the world with such a record and we can be legitimately proud of continuing this tradition. The 1991 Census of India represents the thirteenth such systematic operation from the commencement and the fifth one after attainment of Independence.

As elsewhere in the country, 1991 Census enumeration in Tamil Nadu began on February 9, 1991 and lasted for 20 days, i.e. till February 28, 1991. The reference date for the present census is the sunrise of 1st March, 1991. The houseless population were enumerated on the evening and night of February 28, 1991. A revisional round was made by all the enumerators during the period March 1-5, 1991, during which the particulars gathered were updated by taking note of births and deaths that had taken place subsequent to enumeration but before the sunrise of March 1, 1991.

The decennial population census is organised by the Government of India under the Census Act of 1948 and is carried out with the close co-operation of all the State Governments. The census enumeration is conducted under the overall direction and guidance of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India in the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. In each State and Union Territory, a Director of Census Operations is appointed under the provisions of the Census Act. In the districts, the Collectors are designated as the District Census Officers. In the case of Madras city, however, which is co-terminous with Madras district, the Commissioner of the Corporation bears overall responsibility for the census work and he is assisted by the ten circle officers who are put in charge of the census work in the city Divisions falling under their respective jurisdiction. The Tahsildars and Municipal Commissioners are all notified as Census Charge Officers for the areas under their control. With a view to effectively co-ordinate and supervise the census work at the district and lower levels and to process and compile some basic tables after the census, ten regional offices were formed in the State in August-September, 1990 and these are headed by officers of the level of District Revenue Officers.

The planning and preparatory work for the 1991 Census commenced as early as 1987-88 and the work gained momentum in the second half of 1988-89. The development and finalisation of the census questionnaires was naturally one of the essential preliminary steps and this was done by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India after convening two Data Users' Conferences during April 1988 and March 1990 in which there was considerable discussion with population experts, representatives of State/Central Government Departments and other data users. The questionnaires that were devised were also pre-tested in the field twice - first, during Nov.-Dec. 1988 and again during June- July 1989, before finalisation. The first phase of the census operations viz., 'Houselisting' was conducted in Tamil Nadu during July-August 1990 and in this operation, the building numbers, census house numbers etc., were all noted along with the purpose for which the census house was used. Certain details about every census house like wall, roof, floor material and certain others about every household like the name of the head and the number of normal residents of the household by sex as also some basic amenities available like drinking water, toilet, electricity, number of living rooms, etc. were ascertained. During 'Houselisting', the Economic Census was also combined when the 'Enterprise List' schedule developed by the Central Statistical Organisation was canvassed along with the Houselist. In the final 1991 Census operation, two main schedules were canvassed as in the previous census - a 'Household Schedule' for every household and an 'Individual Slip' for every individual in the household.

During the 1991 Census, the questions on fertility and migration were canvassed for all individuals as against the canvassing of these in only 20 per cent of the blocks in the 1981 Census. A new question to elicit details on the number of ex-servicemen and the number of pensioners among them has been added in the 1991 Census.

In addition to the two schedules, a special form, viz., 'Post- Graduate Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Survey Schedule' was also distributed as in the past censuses to all Post-Graduates and Technical Personnel on behalf of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi. This will meet their need for manpower data relating to technical and professional personnel.

As in the previous censuses, an enumerator was generally appointed for every Enumerator Block (or EB as it is called) which consists of 600-750 persons. For every five enumerators, a supervisor was appointed towards checking the work of the enumerators. The census enumerators and supervisors were mostly drawn from among the school teachers besides Central and State Government servants and those employed in the local bodies. In all, nearly 102,000 persons were entrusted with this stupendous task in Tamil Nadu. The enumerators and supervisors were given intensive training in enumeration techniques during the two months prior to the census enumeration and this included practical training, i.e. model filling up of schedules. The enumerating personnel were also supplied with printed manuals which contained detailed instructions for the field canvassing of the schedules and the compilation of abstracts.

The enumerators and supervisors were paid an honorarium of Rs.145/- for canvassing Houselist and Enterprise List during Houselisting and Rs.240/- for the work during the main census enumeration. In addition to these, they are paid fixed TA/DA for attending the training classes.

As was done during the census of 1981, two important evaluation studies viz., 'Post Enumeration Check' and 'Census Evaluation Study' will be conducted in selected sample blocks soon after the census with the objective of finding out the extent of omission or duplication in the coverage of individuals and also the error in the accuracy of information gathered in census in regard to certain characteristics of the population. These studies will help in estimating the coverage and content errors in census.

After the last 1981 Census, Tamil Nadu has undergone a few boundary changes in the districts. There were 16 districts in 1981 and now in 1991, there are 21 districts. In 1985, the ex-Ramanathapuram district was trifurcated and the new districts formed are Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan and Kamarajar, besides Ramanathapuram. Again, in 1985, Madurai district was bifurcated as Madurai and Dindigul-Quaid-e-Milleth districts. In 1986, Tirunelveli district was bifurcated and the two districts formed have been named as Tirunelveli-Kattabomman and Chidambaranar. In 1989, North Arcot district was bifurcated and the two districts of North Arcot-Ambedkar and Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar came into being. The district of Chengalpattu in 1981 is now renamed as Chengai-Anna. The State has 21 districts now, including the city district of Madras and census figures are presented according to the revised boundaries of these districts.

The completion of this massive and gigantic administrative operation has been rendered possible by the spontaneous and willing help and co-operation received by us from one and all. We would like to place on record our sense of gratitude to all those who are directly involved in this operation, namely, the District Collectors, the Corporation Commissioner, the Tahsildars and Municipal Commissioners (as Charge Officers) and their assistants. We are singularly grateful to the Chief Electoral Officer who monitored the census work on behalf of the State Government. The various Heads of Departments of the State Government especially Education Department and also heads of offices and several Central Govt. Departments like Post & Telegraphs, Southern Railway, Telecommunication, etc., have extended their co-operation in an abundant measure. We would like to thank, in particular, the Doordarshan Kendra, Madras, and the All India Radio for rendering full help in the wide publicity about census and also the Press for their excellent co-operation in this national task. The Government of India Press at Coimbatore has done a mighty job of printing the voluminous schedules and other materials connected with census, very speedily and on time. But it must be recorded that the greater share of the credit for the successful completion of census should go to the people of Tamil Nadu and also to the vast army of devoted, hard working and loyal enumerators and supervisors who had done a great job.

We express our profound gratitude to Shri A.R. Nanda, Registrar General, India who had been a tower of strength and inspiration to us at every stage of the 1991 Census operations and also his deputies and other officers for their valuable guidance and help. Officers and staff of the Directorate

of census and its regional offices have indeed borne the brunt of the task in monitoring every item of work, both from the office and the field, to enable the very quick compilation of the provisional figures and release of this booklet in a record time. This stupendous task cannot be adequately thanked in words.

In this booklet, the first publication of 1991 Census (Paper 1 of 1991), provisional figures of population by sex and literate population etc., are presented in four tables so as to be of immediate benefit to the Government departments and other data users. These figures have been quickly extracted from the abstracts prepared by the enumerators and charge officers so as to place the data before the public without much time-lag and the data have therefore their own limitations. The final figures are expected to be brought out after an year or so after detailed processing and tabulation. It is proposed to bring out a supplement to this booklet shortly in which population data for every city and town in the State, besides data on workers and urban population, are expected to be presented.

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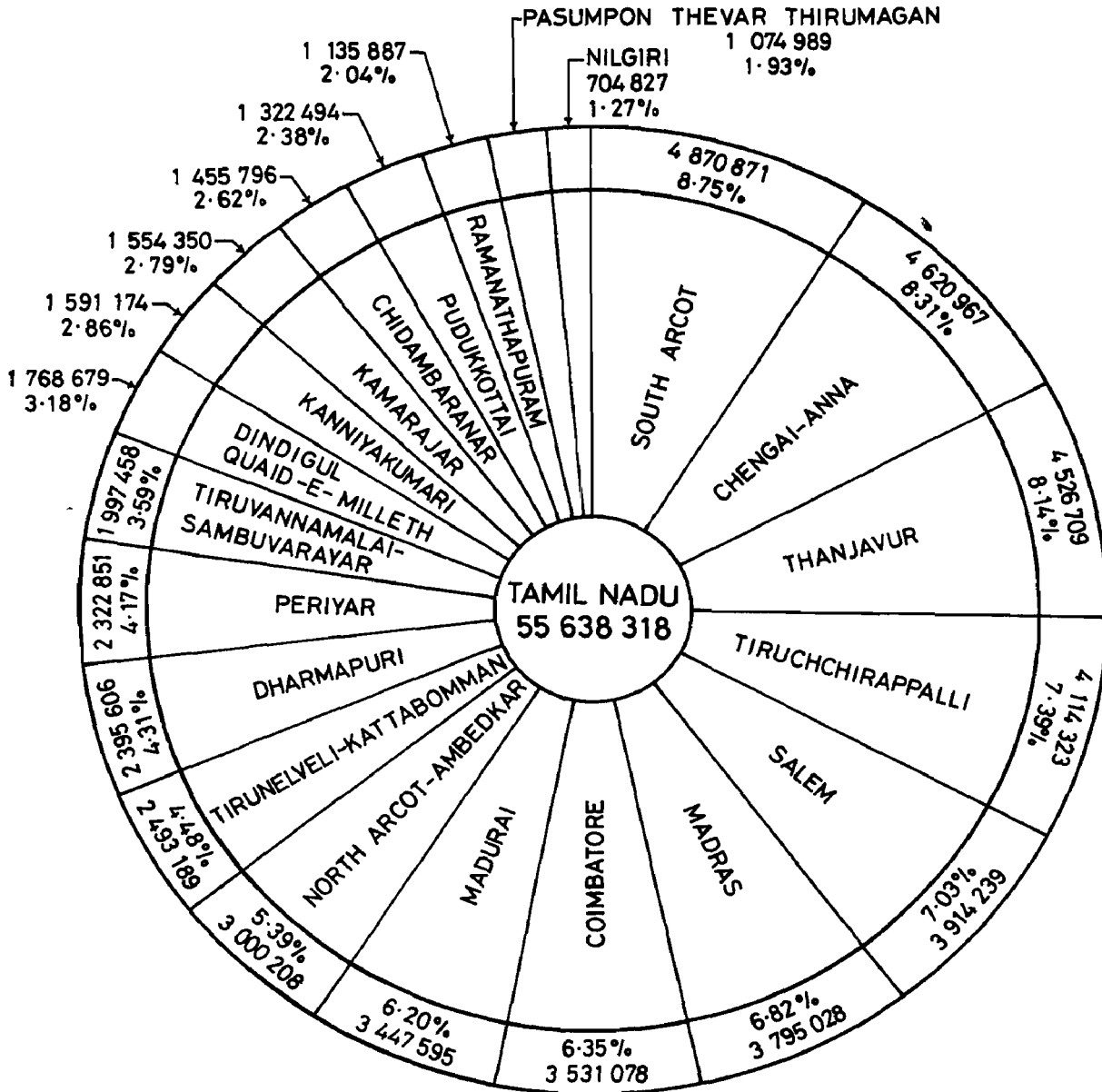
1991 CENSUS

PROVISIONAL FIGURES

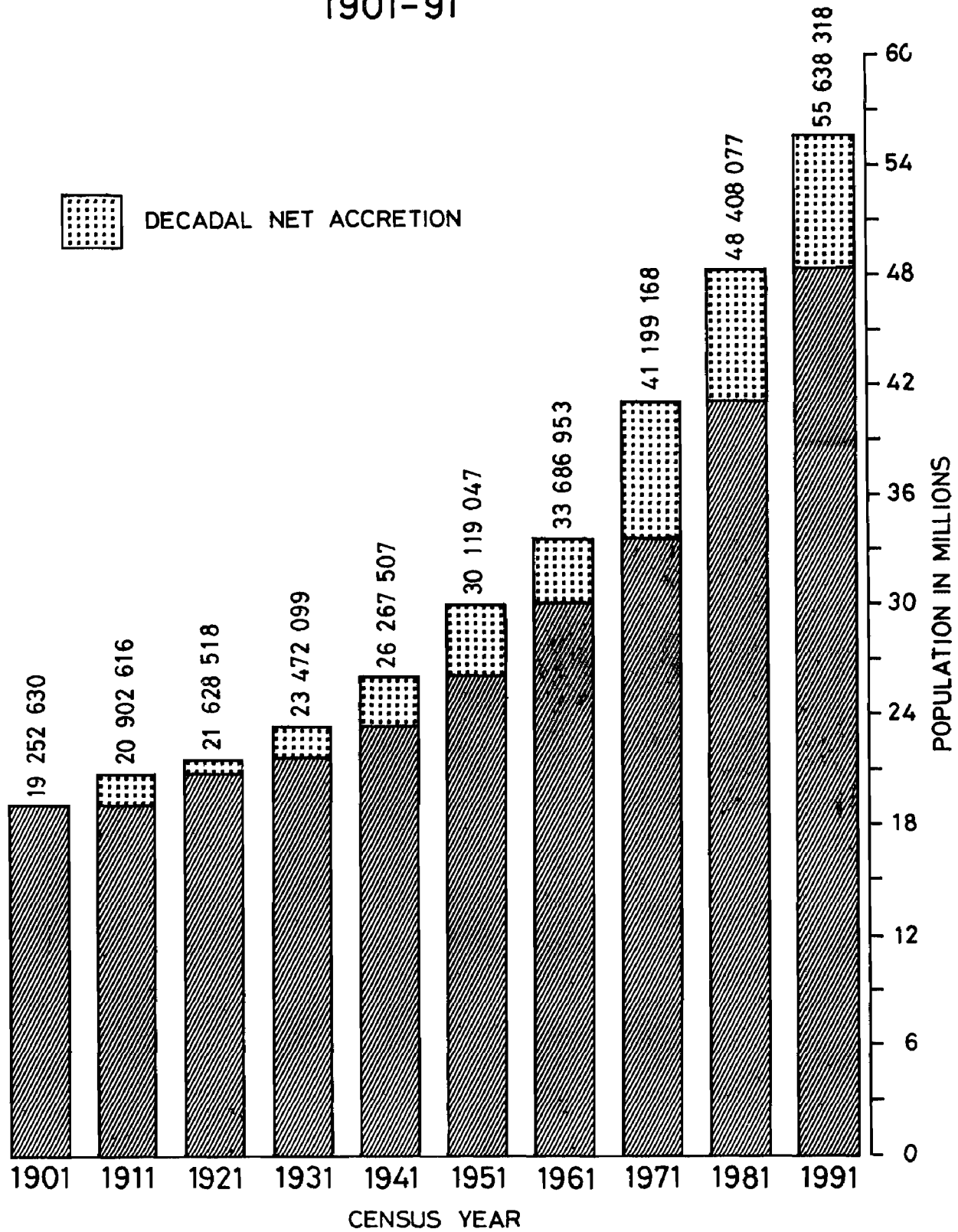
STATEMENT SHOWING A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION

STATE/DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION IN 1981	RANK	TOTAL POPULATION IN 1991	RANK
TAMIL NADU	48,408,077		55,638,318	
1. Madras	3,276,622	6	3,795,028	6
2. Chengai-Anna	3,616,508	3	4,620,967	2
3. North Arcot - Ambedkar	2,628,526	9	3,000,208	9
4. Dharmapuri	1,997,060	12	2,395,606	11
5. Tiruvannamalai - Sambuvarayar	1,785,798	13	1,997,458	13
6. South Arcot	4,201,869	1	4,870,871	1
7. Salem	3,441,717	5	3,914,239	5
8. Periyar	2,068,462	11	2,322,851	12
9. Nilgiri	630,169	21	704,827	21
10. Coimbatore	3,060,184	7	3,531,078	7
11. Dindigul - Quaid-e-Milleth	1,564,448	14	1,768,679	14
12. Tiruchchirappalli	3,612,320	4	4,114,323	4
13. Thanjavur	4,063,545	2	4,526,709	3
14. Pudukkottai	1,156,813	18	1,322,494	18
15. Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan	972,186	20	1,074,989	20
16. Madurai	2,971,449	8	3,447,595	8
17. Kamarajar	1,340,907	17	1,554,350	16
18. Ramanathapuram	1,022,344	19	1,135,887	19
19. Chidambaranar	1,350,581	16	1,455,796	17
20. Tirunelveli - Kattabomman	2,223,170	10	2,493,189	10
21. Kanniyakumari	1,423,399	15	1,591,174	15

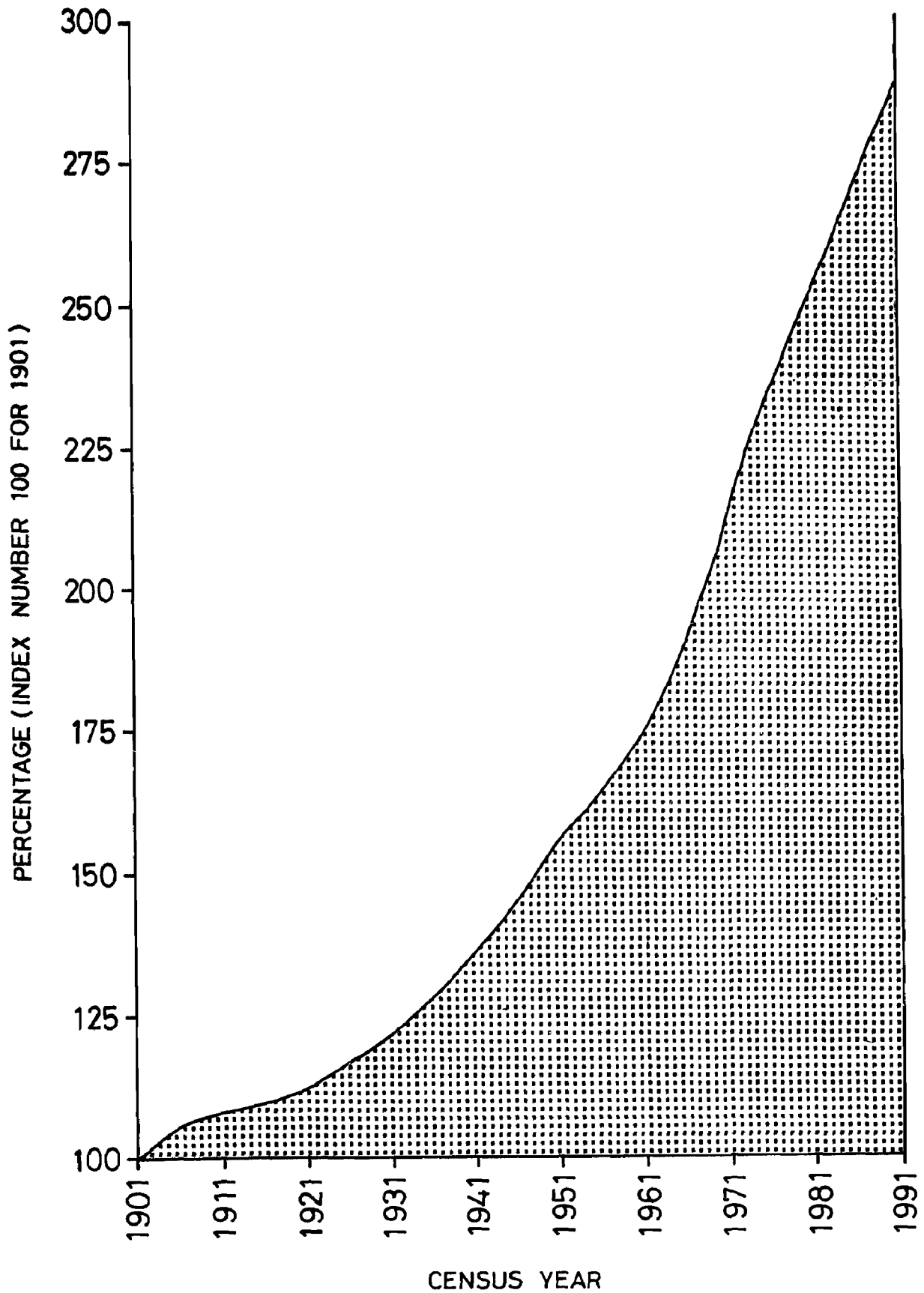
COMPARATIVE SIZE OF POPULATION (DISTRICTS) 1991



GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-91



GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-91



BRIEF ANALYSIS OF PROVISIONAL CENSUS FIGURES

As in the past censuses, we have been able to generate quickly some basic provisional data on the 1991 Census enumeration, that concluded hardly three weeks ago. Such a compilation was rendered possible, thanks to the building up of a good system of conveying these results by the various census charge officers in the State, immediately after preparing the abstracts from the figures furnished by the army of enumerators/supervisors who did the field work for census. As the detailed processing of the census schedules is a time-consuming task and the release of final results will take some time, it is customary to release some of the provisional figures soon after the census is over, and we have pleasure in presenting these in this booklet.

The following five tables containing the provisional population data are included in this booklet.

1. Provisional Population Table - 1 - Distribution of population, sex ratio, growth rate and density of population by districts
2. Provisional population Table - 2 - Decadal variation in population since 1901 district-wise
3. Provisional Population Table - 3 - Statement showing Cities/Urban Agglomerations with a population of 100,000 and above
4. Provisional Population Table - 4 - Literacy
5. Provisional Population Table - 5 - Distribution of population, sex ratio, density, growth rate and literacy rate for India, States and Union Territories

The data given in the above tables are analysed in this brief note. The note is supported by a few maps and charts, which try to depict a visual presentation of certain salient features of the population.

Provisional Census Population, 1991

The provisional population of India as at the sunrise of March 1, 1991 is 843,930,861 consisting of 437,597,929 males and 406,332,932 females. The provisional population of Tamil Nadu as on that date is 55,638,318 consisting of 28,217,947 males and 27,420,371 females. This provisional population of 1991 Census of the State compares favourably with the population of 55,742,000 as projected, by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections. Among the 32 States/Union Territories in the country, Tamil Nadu came seventh in rank in 1981 in respect of population and continues to maintain this rank in 1991 also. The first six populous States of India are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in that order.

The population of Tamil Nadu which was 48,408,077 in 1981 has now gone up to 55,638,318 and this represents an increase of 14.94 per cent during the decade 1981-91. The corresponding increase in the country as a whole is 23.50 per cent. In absolute numbers, nearly 7.23 million people have been added to the State's population in the last 10 years. This increase in numbers in the last 1981-91 decade does not indicate any substantial variation, as compared to the addition of 7.21 million people to the State's 1971 population during the previous decade of 1971-81. According to the vital rates compiled under the Sample Registration System, there has been a decline in the birth rate and death rate in Tamil Nadu in the last 10 years. From 28.0 per 1,000 population in 1981, the provisional birth rate for 1989 in Tamil Nadu has come down to 23.1. The death rate has similarly fallen from 11.8 in 1981 to 8.6 in 1989.

Decennial growth rate of population

Table 2 gives the percentage decadal variation in population for State and districts since 1901. The decadal growth in Tamil Nadu has declined from 17.50 per cent in 1971-81 to 14.94 per cent in 1981-91. The decadal growth rate of 17.50 per cent during 1971-81 was the lowest as compared to all other States/Union Territories whereas during the current decade of 1981-91, the growth rate is the second lowest as Kerala has the lowest rate of 13.98 per cent. It is significant to note that

Chengai-Anna district shows the highest decennial growth rate of 27.77 per cent during 1981-91 among the 21 districts of the State. This district had recorded the highest growth rate (29.26 per cent) among districts in the previous 1971-81 decade also. The other six districts which reveal higher growth rates than the State average in 1981-91 are Dharmapuri (19.96 per cent), Madurai (16.02 per cent), Kamarajar (15.92 per cent), South Arcot (15.92 per cent), Madras (15.82 per cent) and Coimbatore (15.39 per cent). The districts with comparatively lower growth rates in the 1981-91 decade are Chidambaranar (7.79 per cent) and Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan (10.57 per cent). There are five districts with decadal growth ranging between 11 and 12 per cent.

Population distribution

Tamil Nadu accounts for 6.59 per cent of the country's population. The distribution of the population of the State among its 21 districts is available in Table-1. This table read along with the comparative statement given earlier will give a clear idea on the population growth in the districts as well as their ranks in 1981 and 1991. South Arcot district is the most populous district of Tamil Nadu (4.87 million). Of the State's population, 8.75 per cent are found in this district. The other big districts of the State with over four million population are Chengai-Anna (4.62 million), Thanjavur (4.53 million) and Tiruchchirappalli (4.11 million). Nilgiri continues to be, as in the past, the least populous district with a population below one million (704,827). Madras city which is co-terminous with Madras district has a population of 3.80 million in 1991, having registered a growth of 15.82 per cent in the last decade.

The Madras Urban Agglomeration which consists of the core city of Madras and also 56 other contiguous satellite towns including Avadi, Ambattur, Tiruvottiyur, Alandur, Pallavaram, Tambaram, etc., has registered a growth rate of 24.99 per cent during the decade 1981-91. In actual numbers, the population of this big Urban Agglomeration which is 5,361,468 has increased by 1.07 million in the last 10 years.

Density of population

The area of the State remaining at 1.30 lakh sq.kms., the increase in the State's population in the last 10 years has naturally resulted in a higher population density. The density, which was 372 persons per sq.km. in 1981 has now gone up to 428 persons per sq.km. For the country as a whole, the density is 267 persons per sq.km. Madras is naturally the densest district with 21,811 persons per sq.km. The other districts with high population density are Kanniyakumari (945), Chengai-Anna (588), Thanjavur (547) and Madurai (525). Dharmapuri district is the least dense with 249 persons per sq.km., while there are six other districts in the low density range of 250 to 300.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio in Tamil Nadu, which represents the number of females for every 1,000 males, has fallen in 1991 to 972 from 977 in 1981. In the country as a whole, the sex ratio is 929 and it was 934 during 1981. As in the previous census, some of the southern districts reveal a higher sex ratio exceeding 1,000 which signifies more females than males among the population. The districts with higher sex ratio of over 1,000 in 1991 are Chidambaranar (1,047), Tirunelveli-Kattabomman (1,036), Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan (1,029), Ramanathapuram (1,020) and Pudukkottai (1,006). The lowest sex ratio is recorded in Coimbatore district (910). Madras (930) and Salem (932) districts too have low sex ratios.

Cities and Urban Agglomerations with population of one lakh and above

There are 18 Urban Agglomerations and 7 Cities in Tamil Nadu which have a population of one lakh and above. Table-3 gives the provisional population as also the sex ratio and number of literates in respect of each unit. These 25 Cities/Urban Agglomerations are arranged in the descending order of their population in the table. It is significant to note that five of these, viz., Neyveli Urban Agglomeration, Arcot Urban Agglomeration, Karur Urban Agglomeration, Sivakasi Urban Agglomeration and Tiruvannamalai city have crossed the one lakh population mark for the first time during the 1991 Census. The two Urban Agglomerations with over a million population besides the Madras Urban Agglomeration (5.36 million) are Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration (1.14 million) and Madurai Urban Agglomeration (1.09 million). While Tiruchchirappalli and Salem Urban

Agglomerations have population of over five lakhs and below ten lakhs, there are six other units in the population range of 2-5 lakhs. Of the 25 Urban Agglomerations/Cities, sex ratio exceeds 1,000 in two places, viz. Arcot Urban Agglomeration (1,006) and Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration (1,005) and is exactly 1,000 in another, viz., Nagercoil city. The lowest sex ratio is observed in Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration (808).

Literacy

Table-4 presents the 1991 Census provisional figures of literate population by sex along with the total population for the State and the districts. During 1991 Census, all children below seven years of age have been treated as illiterate. The provisional literacy rate for Tamil Nadu State as per 1991 Census stands at 63.72 per cent. The corresponding rates for males and females are 74.88 per cent and 52.29 per cent respectively. For all India, the provisional literacy rate for 1991 is 52.11 per cent for total population, 63.86 per cent for males and 39.42 per cent for females.

It is well known that the literacy rates are improving in the State as reflected in every census. The following statement shows the variation in the literacy rates in Tamil Nadu State during the censuses 1961 to 1991.

Literacy rates, 1961-1991, Tamil Nadu

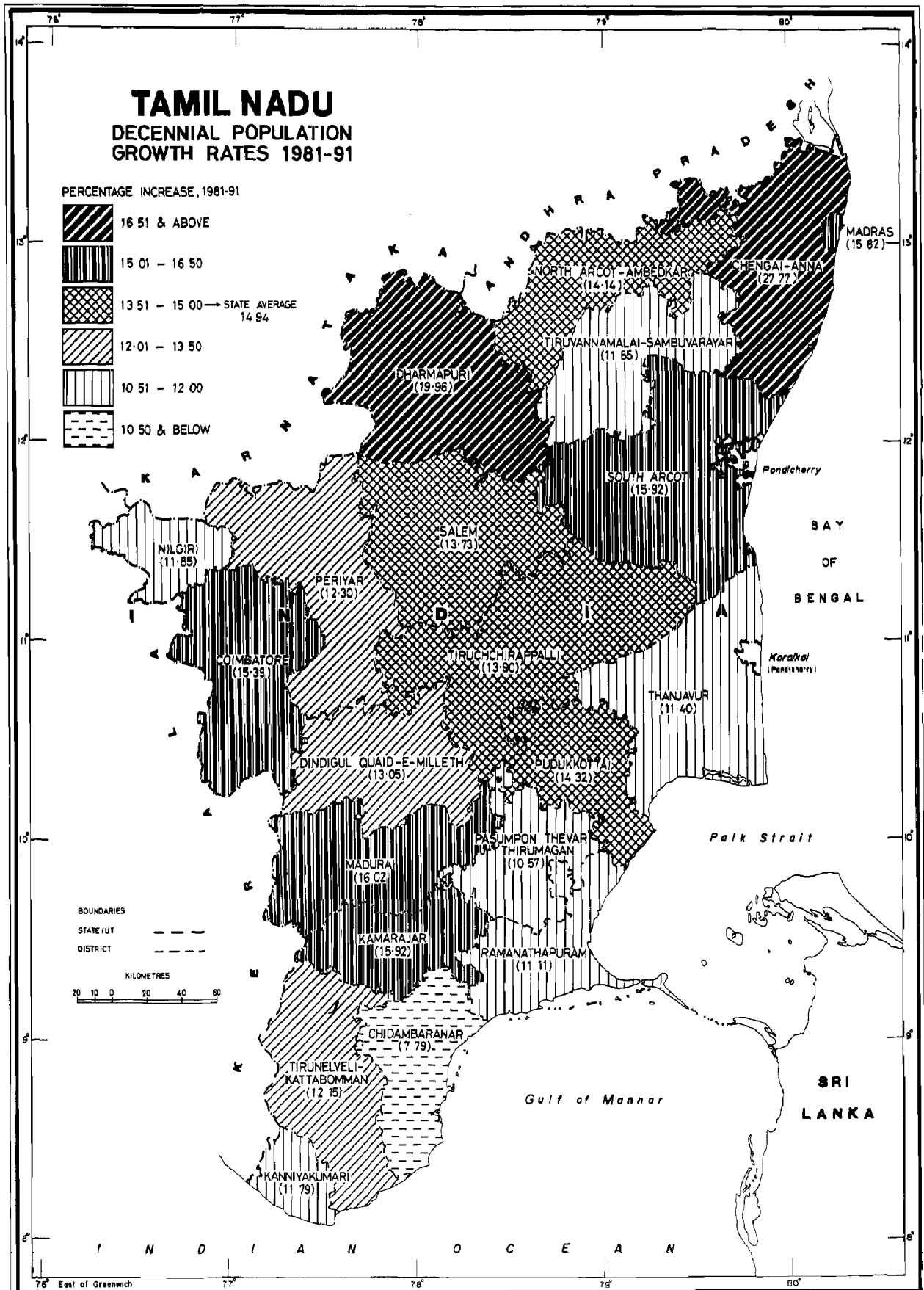
Year	Persons	Males	Females
1961	36.39	51.59	21.06
1971	45.40	59.55	30.92
1981	54.38 (52.63)	68.05 (65.58)	40.43 (39.37)
1991	63.72	74.88	52.29

Note 1: Literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged 5 and above. The rates for the years 1981 and 1991 relate to population aged 7 and above. The literacy rates for population aged 5 and above in 1981 have been shown in bracket.

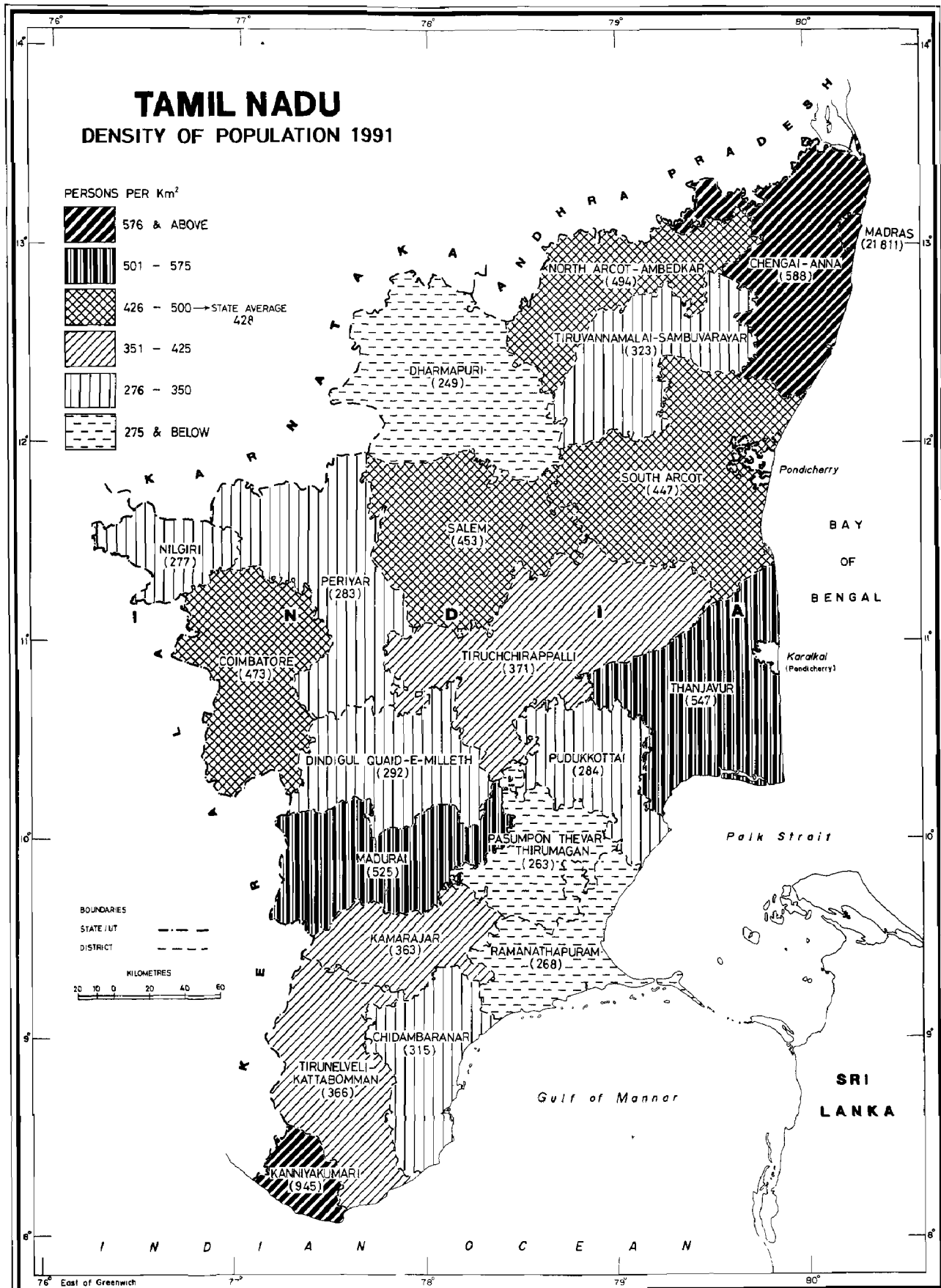
Note 2: In 1991 Census, all children aged below 7 years have been treated as illiterate. In 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses, all children below the age of five years were treated as illiterate. The population aged seven and above in 1991 is not based on actual census count, but is based on estimated proportion and is, therefore, provisional. The final population aged seven and above will be available when the Primary Census Abstract is finalised later.

The main census schedule canvassed during the 1991 Census enumeration, viz., the 'Individual Slip' is reproduced at the end of the booklet.

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

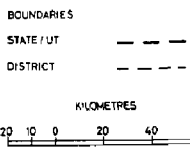
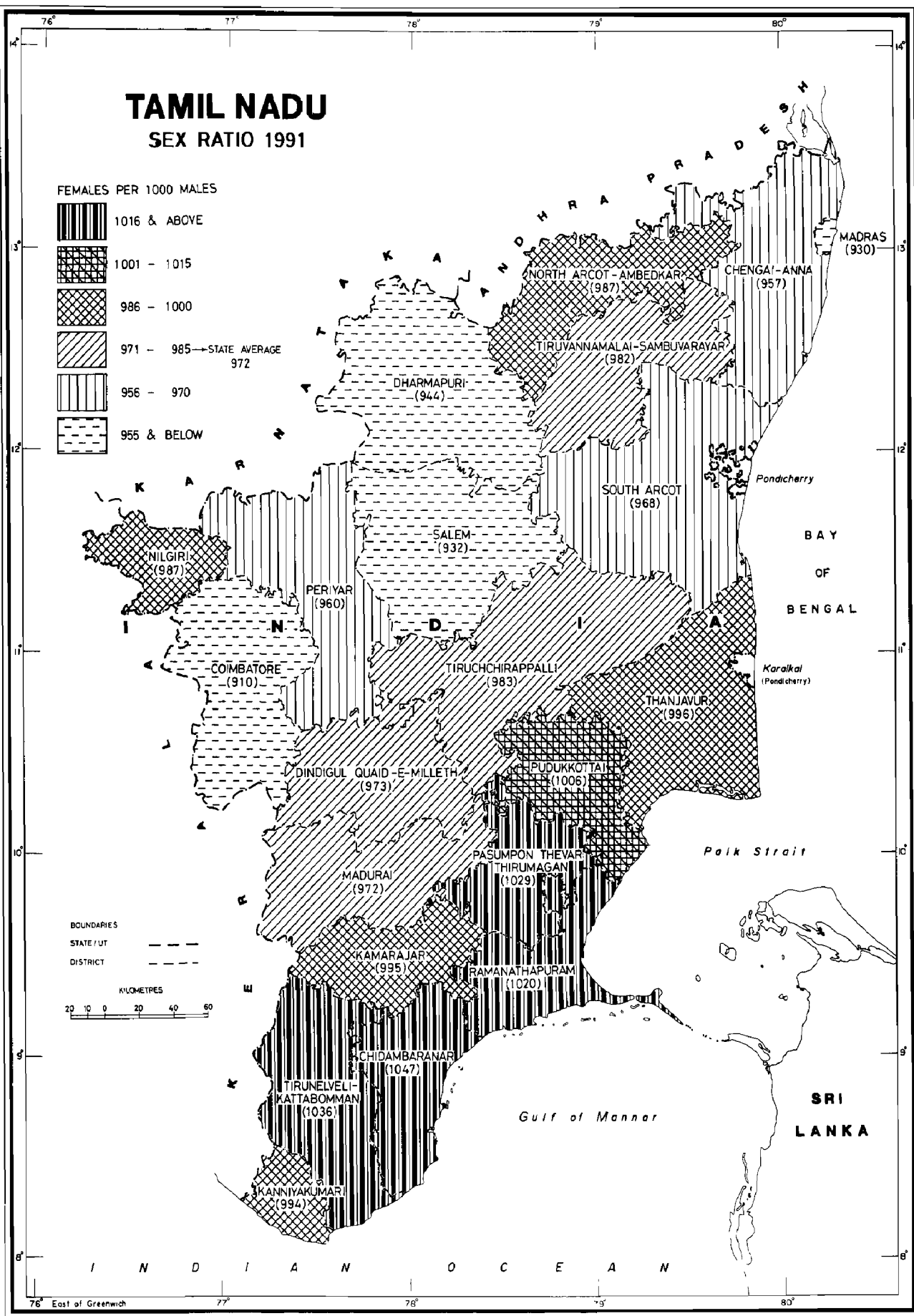
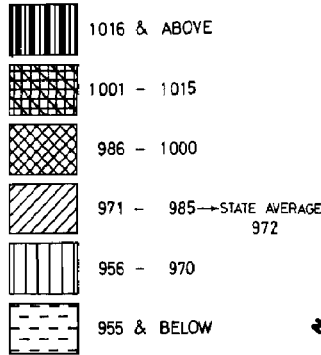


Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
 The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

TAMIL NADU

SEX RATIO 1991

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES



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

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

TABLES 1 to 5

TABLE

1991

(PROVISIONAL

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH RATE

Sl No.	State/District	Population 1991		
		Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4
	TAMIL NADU	55,638,318	28,217,947	27,420,371
1.	Madras	3,795,028	1,966,408	1,828,620
2.	Chengai-Anna	4,620,967	2,361,017	2,259,950
3.	North Arcot- Ambedkar	3,000,208	1,490,051	1,510,157
4.	Dharmapuri	2,395,606	1,232,292	1,163,314
5.	Tiruvannamalai - Sambuvarayar	1,997,458	1,007,566	989,892
6.	South Arcot	4,870,871	2,475,544	2,395,327
7.	Salem	3,914,239	2,025,652	1,888,587
8.	Periyar	2,322,851	1,184,841	1,138,010
9.	Nilgiri	704,827	354,732	350,095
10.	Coimbatore	3,531,078	1,682,449	1,848,629
11.	Dindigul - Quaid-e-Milleth	1,768,679	872,237	896,442
12.	Tiruchchirappalli	4,114,323	2,074,415	2,039,908
13.	Thanjavur	4,526,709	2,268,389	2,258,320
14.	Pudukkottai	1,322,494	659,241	663,253
15.	Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan	1,074,989	529,703	545,286
16.	Madurai	3,447,595	1,748,126	1,699,469
17.	Kamarajar	1,554,350	779,086	775,264
18.	Ramanathapuram	1,135,887	562,387	573,500
19.	Chidambaranar	1,455,796	711,087	744,709
20.	Tirunelveli - Kattabomman	2,493,189	1,224,319	1,268,870
21.	Kanniyakumari	1,591,174	797,914	793,260
				11.61
				8.30

Errata to Table-1

Sl.No.	District	Column	For	See
3.	North Arcot Ambedkar	3 — Males	1,490,051	1,510,157
		4 — Females	1,510,157	1,490,051
10.	Coimbatore	3 — Males	1,682,449	1,848,629
		4 — Females	1,848,629	1,682,449
11	Dindigul Quaid-e-Milleth	3 — Males	872,237	896,442
		4 — Females	896,442	872,237

CENSUS

FIGURES)

AND DENSITY OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS

Sex Ratio (Females per 1,000 Males)		Density of Population per KM ²		Decennial Growth rate of population	
1981	1991	1981	1991	1971-81	1981-91
5	6	7	8	9	10
977	972	372	428	17.50	14.94
934	930	19,274	21,811	27.04	15.82
957	957	460	588	29.26	27.77
979	987	433	494	17.79	14.14
959	944	208	249	19.03	19.96
979	982	288	323	17.15	11.85
972	968	386	447	16.15	15.92
949	932	398	453	15.01	13.73
956	960	252	283	15.11	12.30
957	987	247	277	27.56	11.85
950	910	410	473	18.79	15.39
980	973	258	292	11.90	13.05
985	983	326	371	13.16	13.90
988	996	491	547	14.46	11.40
1,007	1,006	248	284	22.11	14.32
1,046	1,029	238	263	12.43	10.57
972	972	453	525	16.98	16.02
1,002	995	313	363	16.45	15.92
1,031	1,020	242	268	21.12	11.11
1,055	1,047	292	315	11.73	7.79
1,038	1,036	326	366	11.62	12.15
985	994	845	945	16.43	11.79

TABLE
1991
(PROVISIONAL
DECADAL VARIATION

STATE/DISTRICT	Percentage decadal			
	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41
1	2	3	4	5
TAMIL NADU	8.57	3.47	8.52	11.91
1. Madras	3.90	3.04	23.87	20.26
2. Chengai-Anna	7.20	5.08	9.16	9.80
3. North Arcot - Ambedkar	9.30	2.88	12.89	17.23
4. Dharmapuri	4.65	4.45	16.73	15.65
5. Tiruvannamalai - Sambuvarayar	16.02	7.69	13.58	9.62
6. South Arcot	12.19	1.80	5.79	6.28
7. Salem	3.51	7.93	12.57	19.13
8. Periyar	6.04	8.60	6.07	15.16
9. Nilgiri	5.08	6.66	33.84	23.85
10. Coimbatore	8.11	4.31	16.20	14.89
11. Dindigul-Quaid-e-Milleth	9.11	4.91	5.43	13.77
12. Tiruchchirappalli	8.52	4.12	0.68	12.80
13. Thanjavur	5.43	2.02	2.86	7.43
14. Pudukkottai	6.54	4.20	5.64	8.55
15. Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan	8.69	2.99	6.81	8.71
16. Madurai	15.45	3.64	12.15	12.87
17. Kamarajar	12.08	5.54	6.93	3.93
18. Ramanathapuram	5.98	0.50	7.39	11.61
19. Chidambaranar	8.07	3.13	6.77	8.30
20. Tirunelveli-Kattabomman	8.12	8.72	7.63	10.79
21. Kannivakumari	17.54	17.02	17.75	16.35

**CENSUS
FIGURES)
IN POPULATION SINCE 1901**

variation in population

1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91
6	7	8	9	10
14.66	11.85	22.30	17.50	14.94
59.80	22.09	45.20	27.04	15.82
7.69	11.98	30.18	29.26	27.77
16.40	8.44	22.74	17.79	14.14
12.53	22.05	25.94	19.03	19.96
4.25	8.60	14.75	17.15	11.85
6.44	9.77	18.69	16.15	15.92
20.34	8.44	21.07	15.01	13.73
14.05	7.20	20.40	15.11	12.30
48.65	31.30	20.70	27.56	11.85
19.84	17.20	24.76	18.79	15.39
11.43	8.71	18.64	11.90	13.05
14.31	8.97	19.66	13.16	13.90
15.93	8.78	17.63	14.46	11.40
13.07	6.58	26.24	22.11	14.32
3.85	10.04	18.02	12.43	10.57
20.43	12.45	24.94	16.98	16.02
11.94	13.08	18.43	16.45	15.92
- 4.53	28.90	17.78	21.12	11.11
5.02	10.02	16.71	11.73	7.79
12.41	8.37	17.54	11.62	12.15
22.07	20.64	22.63	16.43	11.79

TABLE
1991
(PROVISIONAL
STATEMENT SHOWING CITIES/URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS

Sl. No.	Name of City/ Urban Agglomeration(UA)	PROVISIONAL POPULATION	
		Persons	Males
1	2	3	4
1.	Madras U.A	5,361,468	2,782,106
2.	Coimbatore U.A.	1,135,549	627,977
3.	Madurai U.A.	1,093,702	555,678
4.	Tiruchchirappalli U.A.	711,120	362,943
5.	Salem U.A	573,685	293,457
6.	Tirunelveli U.A	365,932	182,466
7.	Erode U.A.	357,427	184,328
8.	Tiruppur U.A.	305,546	158,810
9.	Vellore U.A.	304,713	153,863
10.	Tuticorin U.A.	284,193	144,656
11.	Thanjavur City (M)	200,216	100,901
12.	Nagercoil City (M)	189,482	94,730
13.	Dindigul City (M)	182,293	92,750
14.	Kanchipuram U.A.	169,813	85,561
15.	Kumbakonam U.A.	150,502	75,676
16.	Cuddalore City (M)	143,774	72,867
17.	Pollachi U.A.	127,180	64,898
18.	Neyveli U.A.	126,494	66,474
19.	Arcot U.A.	114,884	57,273
20.	Rajapalayam City (M)	114,042	57,855
21.	Karur U.A.	110,605	56,306
22.	Karaikkudi U.A.	110,473	56,422
23.	Tiruvannamalai City (M)	108,291	55,096
24.	Valparai City (P.T.S.)	106,289	53,416
25.	Sivakasi U.A.	102,139	51,490

Note: Excludes children in the age group 0-6 who are treated as illiterates in the 1991 Census.

M - Municipality
P.T.S - Panchayat Township.

CENSUS*FIGURES)***WITH A POPULATION OF 100,000 AND ABOVE**

1991	Sex	TOTAL LITERATES*		
	Ratio	Persons	Males	Females
Females				
5	6	7	8	9
2,579,362	927	3,869,438	2,156,425	1,713,013
507,572	808	840,831	482,056	358,775
538,024	968	620,405	360,296	260,109
348,177	959	520,439	285,823	234,616
280,228	955	359,778	206,576	153,202
183,466	1,005	255,322	141,652	113,670
173,099	939	230,833	133,978	96,855
146,736	924	197,081	116,371	80,710
150,850	980	202,526	113,220	89,306
139,537	965	207,749	113,414	94,335
99,315	984	149,750	81,344	68,406
94,752	1,000	152,878	79,379	73,499
89,543	965	130,533	72,679	57,854
84,252	985	110,885	62,871	48,014
74,826	989	110,132	60,483	49,649
70,907	973	96,000	54,092	41,908
62,282	960	86,813	49,095	37,718
60,020	903	96,449	55,432	41,017
57,611	1,006	75,079	42,110	32,969
56,187	971	74,297	42,955	31,342
54,299	964	78,656	45,120	33,536
54,051	958	73,272	43,666	29,606
53,195	965	70,890	40,418	30,472
52,873	990	66,435	38,645	27,790
50,649	984	66,292	37,565	28,727

TABLE
1991
PROVISIONAL
LITE

STATE/DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULA	
	Persons	Males
1	2	3
TAMIL NADU	55,638,318	28,217,947
1. Madras	3,795,028	1,966,408
2. Chengai-Anna	4,620,967	2,361,017
3. North Arcot-Ambedkar	3,000,208	1,510,157
4. Dharmapuri	2,395,606	1,232,292
5. Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar	1,997,458	1,007,566
6. South Arcot	4,870,871	2,475,544
7. Salem	3,914,239	2,025,652
8. Periyar	2,322,851	1,184,841
9. Nilgiri	704,827	354,732
10. Coimbatore	3,531,078	1,848,629
11. Dindigul-Quaid-e-Milleth	1,768,679	896,442
12. Tiruchchirappalli	4,114,323	2,074,415
13. Thanjavur	4,526,709	2,268,389
14. Pudukkottai	1,322,494	659,241
15. Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan	1,074,989	529,703
16. Madurai	3,447,595	1,748,126
17. Kamarajar	1,554,350	779,086
18. Ramanathapuram	1,135,887	562,387
19. Chidambaranar	1,455,796	711,087
20. Tirunelveli-Kattabomman	2,493,189	1,224,319
21. Kanniyakumari	1,591,174	797,914

*Literates exclude children in the age group 0-6 who are treated as illiterates in the 1991 Census.

**CENSUS
FIGURES)
RACY**

TION 1991		LITERATE POPULATION 1991*	
Females	Persons	Males	Females
4	5	6	7
27,420,371	30,383,416	18,066,226	12,317,190
1,828,620	2,753,094	1,525,769	1,227,325
2,259,950	2,654,763	1,573,942	1,080,821
1,490,051	1,572,242	942,766	629,476
1,163,314	954,156	596,509	357,647
989,892	903,421	570,834	332,587
2,395,327	2,228,722	1,408,126	820,596
1,888,587	1,862,719	1,150,648	712,071
1,138,010	1,131,671	699,609	432,062
350,095	449,508	257,352	192,156
1,682,449	2,146,864	1,265,603	881,261
872,237	891,074	546,720	344,354
2,039,908	2,211,211	1,337,304	873,907
2,258,320	2,609,228	1,529,357	1,079,871
663,253	661,604	410,133	251,471
545,286	591,357	356,260	235,097
1,699,469	1,836,012	1,107,881	728,131
775,264	852,680	512,427	340,253
573,500	595,879	356,912	238,967
744,709	920,049	502,711	417,338
1,268,870	1,409,304	814,274	595,030
793,260	1,147,858	601,089	546,769

TABLE

1991

PROVISIONAL

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, DENSITY, GROWTH RATE,

India/State/ Union Territory	Population 1991		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
INDIA	843,930,861	437,597,929	406,332,932
Andhra Pradesh	66,304,854	33,623,738	32,681,116
Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	461,242	397,150
Assam	22,294,562	11,579,693	10,714,869
Bihar	86,338,853	45,147,280	41,191,573
Goa	1,168,622	593,563	575,059
Gujarat	41,174,060	21,272,388	19,901,672
Haryana	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336
Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	2,560,894	2,550,185
Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700	4,014,100	3,704,600
Karnataka	44,817,398	22,861,409	21,955,989
Kerala	29,011,237	14,218,167	14,793,070
Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814
Maharashtra	78,706,719	40,652,056	38,054,663
Manipur	1,826,714	931,511	895,203
Meghalaya	1,760,626	904,308	856,318
Mizoram	686,217	356,672	329,545
Nagaland	1,215,573	643,273	572,300
Orissa	31,512,070	15,979,904	15,532,166
Punjab	20,190,795	10,695,136	9,495,659
Rajasthan	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745
Sikkim	403,612	214,723	188,889
Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	28,217,947	27,420,371
Tripura	2,744,827	1,410,545	1,334,282
Uttar Pradesh	138,760,417	73,745,994	65,014,423
West Bengal	67,982,732	35,461,898	32,520,834
A & N Islands	277,989	152,737	125,252
Chandigarh	640,725	357,411	283,314
Dadra & Nager Haveli	138,542	70,927	67,615
Daman & Diu	101,439	51,452	49,987
Delhi	9,370,475	5,120,733	4,249,742
Lakshadweep	51,681	26,582	25,099
Pondicherry	789,416	398,324	391,092

- Note: 1. In 1981, Census was not conducted in Assam. Based on the 1971 Census and the 1991 Census provisional results, the population as of 1981 has been interpolated.
2. As a consequence of the revised estimates for Assam for the year 1981, the total population of India as of 1981 has been estimated as 683,329,097 as against earlier published figures of 685,184,692.

CENSUS**FIGURES****AND LITERACY RATE FOR INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES**

Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)	Density of population per KM ²	Decennial Growth rate of population 1981-91	Percentage of literates to Estimated population aged 7 and above		
			Persons	Males	Females
5	6	7	8	9	10
929	267	23.50	52.11	63.86	39.42
972	241	23.82	45.11	56.24	33.71
861	10	35.86	41.22	51.10	29.37
925	284	23.58	53.42	62.34	43.70
912	497	23.49	38.54	52.63	23.10
969	316	15.96	76.96	85.48	68.20
936	210	20.80	60.91	72.54	48.50
874	369	26.28	55.33	67.85	40.94
996	92	19.39	63.54	74.57	52.46
923	76	28.92	NA	NA	NA
960	234	20.69	55.98	67.25	44.34
,040	747	13.98	90.59	94.45	86.93
932	149	26.75	43.45	57.43	28.39
936	256	25.36	63.05	74.84	50.51
961	82	28.56	60.96	72.98	48.64
947	78	31.80	48.26	51.57	44.78
924	33	38.98	81.23	84.06	78.09
890	73	56.86	61.30	66.09	55.72
972	202	19.50	48.55	62.37	34.40
888	401	20.26	57.14	63.68	49.72
913	128	28.07	38.81	55.07	20.84
880	57	27.57	56.53	64.34	47.23
972	428	14.94	63.72	74.88	52.29
946	262	33.69	60.39	70.08	50.01
882	471	25.16	41.71	55.35	26.02
917	766	24.55	57.72	67.24	47.15
820	34	47.29	73.74	79.68	66.22
793	5,620	41.88	78.73	82.67	73.61
953	282	33.63	39.45	52.07	26.10
972	906	28.43	73.58	85.67	61.38
830	6,319	50.64	76.09	82.63	68.01
944	1,615	28.40	79.23	87.06	70.88
982	1,605	30.60	74.91	83.91	65.79

3.. 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in J & K. The figures are as per projections prepared by the Standing committee of Experts.

NA - Not Available.

Location Code.....() Sl. No. of Household [] Pad No.

Code No. of Development Block Slip No.

- 1 Name.....
- 2 Relationship to head.....
- 3 Male (1)/Female (2) ...
- 4 Age
- 5 Marital status.....
- 6 Mother tongue
- 7 Two other languages known
- 8 Religion.....
- 9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2)
- 10 Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe
- 11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2)
- 12 Educational attainment
- 13 Attending school/college, Yes(1)/No(2)

- 14A Did you work any time at all last year? Yes
No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)
 (including unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise)
- 14B If 'Yes' in 14A, did you work for major part of last year? Yes(1)/No(2).....
- 15A Main activity last year?
 'Yes' in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
 'No' in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)
 If HHI/OW in 15A
 (i) Name of establishment
- (ii) Nature of industry, trade or service
- (iii) Description of work
- (iv) Class of worker
- 15B 'Yes' in 14B—Any other work any time last year? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No
 'No' in 14B—Work done any time last year? (C/AL/HHI/OW)
 If HHI/OW in 15B
 (i) Name of establishment.....
- (ii) Nature of industry, trade or service
- (iii) Description of work.....
- (iv) Class of worker.....
- 16A If 'No' in 14A, seeking/available for work? Yes (1)/No(2).
- 16B If 'Yes' in 16A, have you ever worked before? Yes (1)/No(2).....

17A Whether you are an Ex-serviceman? Yes(1)/No(2).....

17B If 'Yes' in 17A, Pensioner(1)/Non-Pensioner(2).....

18 Birth place
(a) Place of birth.....
(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2).....
(c) District
(d) State/Country.....

22 For all ever-married women only
(a) Age at marriage.....

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male Female Total

19 Last residence
(a) Place of last residence.....
(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2).....
(c) District.....
(d) State/Country.....

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male Female Total

20 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)*.....

23 For currently married women only

21 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration.....

Any child born alive during last one year.....

-
- * Employment (1) Business (2) Education (3) Family moved (4)
 Marriage (5) Natural calamities like drought, floods, etc. (6) Others (7)