



CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

SERIES - 33

PONDICHERRY

Paper 1 of 1991

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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PONDICHERRY

Dr. Har Swarup Singh
Lieutenant-Governor



Raj Nivas
Pondicherry

Dated.....16-2-1991.....

MESSAGE

Our nation is marching with confidence and conviction towards the 21st century and we are on the threshold of momentous changes in the social and economic life of the people. The need for reliable data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of our population, to formulate various schemes for the overall development of our nation is being felt more keenly now than ever before. I need hardly state that Census is the most indispensable instrument of policy and development planning as it will throw up very important data on each and every individual. But, due to the huge magnitude of the operation involving about 1.8 million enumeration personnel, the Census cannot be conducted at more frequent intervals than once in a decade. Incidentally, the 1991 Census is the last in this Century and the data collected now will form the basis for all development planning and policy-making till 2001, when the next Census will become due. It is, therefore, incumbent on each and every individual to furnish correct answers to the questions put to him/ her by the Enumerator when he calls between 9th and 28th February, 1991 for the main enumeration and between 1st and 5th March, 1991 for a revision. The Enumerator is the most important functionary in the Census Operation and he needs to be extended full co-operation in completing this great national task.

I, therefore, appeal to each and every one in this Union Territory to keep in mind the importance of the Census and extend his/ her unstinted co-operation to the Enumerator and others connected with the Census and make this operation a great success.

HS Singh

(Har Swarup Singh)
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR



▲ His Excellency Dr. Har Swarup Singh, Lieutenant-Governor, Pondicherry Union Territory being enumerated by Shri G. Britto, Deputy Director of Census Operations, S/Shri N. Thiagarajan, Commissioner, Pondicherry Municipality-cum-City Census Officer, G. George, Joint Secretary (Rev.) and Additional District Magistrate-cum-Principal Census Officer and V. Gopinathan are also seen at the right of the Deputy Director.

His Excellency is seen wishing the Deputy Director of Census Operations Shri G. Britto all success in the Census Operations. Shri G. George, Principal Census Officer looks on.





Shri R.S. Chari, Director of Census Operations addressing the Census Officers at the Chief Secretariat, Pondicherry.

Shri G. Britto, Deputy Director of Census Operations, briefing the Census Officers on the various steps to be taken for enumeration, highlighting the responsibilities of the Census Officers. Shri R.S. Chari, Director of Census Operations is keenly watching the proceedings.



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(i)

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

Census of India 1991 - Provisional Population Totals

A. POPULATION OF PONDICHERRY U.T. ...	Total	789,416
	Males	398,324
	Females	391,092
B. DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1981-91		
(1) Absolute	...	184,945
(2) Percentage	...	30.60 per cent
C. DENSITY OF POPULATION	...	1605 per sq.km.
D. SEX RATIO	...	982 females per 1,000 males
E. LITERACY RATE	... Total	74.91 per cent
	Males	83.91 per cent
	Females	65.79 per cent

(ii)

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY

	1991	1981
1. RANK IN POPULATION IN ALL STATES AND U.T's OF INDIA	25th	24th
RANK IN POPULATION AMONG U.T's ONLY	2nd	4th
2. POPULATION		
1991	7,89,416	
1981	6,04,471	
Increase	1,84,945	
% increase	30.60	
3. HIGHEST GROWTH RATE	Yanam	74.50 %
4. LOWEST GROWTH RATE	Mahe	17.57 %
5. SEX RATIO		
a) Highest	Mahe	1,156 females per 1,000 males
b) Lowest	Pondicherry	967 females per 1,000 males

(iii)

CENSUS OF INDIA - 1991

H I G H L I G H T S

	INDIA	PONDICHERRY U.T
1. POPULATION		
Persons	84,39,30,861	7,89,416
Males	43,75,97,929	3,98,324
Females	40,63,32,932	3,91,092
2. DECADAL GROWTH RATE		
1981-91	23.50 %	30.60 %
1971-81	24.66 %	28.15 %
Increase(+) or Decrease(-)	(-)1.16 %	(+)2.45 %
Highest growth rate	: Nagaland - 56.86 %	
Lowest growth rate	: Kerala - 13.98 %	
3. DENSITY		
a) Persons per square kilometre		
1991	267	1,605
1981	216	1,229
b) Highest density (1991)	6,319 in Delhi	
c) Lowest density (1991)	10 in Arunachal Pradesh	

(iv)

	INDIA	PONDICHERRY U.T.
4. SEX RATIO		
a) Females per thousand males		
1991	929	982
1981	934	985
b) Highest sex ratio in 1991 :	1,040 - Kerala	
c) Lowest sex ratio in 1991 :	793 - Chandigarh	
5. MOST POPULOUS STATE		
1991	: Uttar Pradesh - 13,87,60,417	
6. LEAST POPULOUS STATE	: Sikkim - 4,03,612	
7. LEAST POPULOUS AMONG ALL STATES AND U.T.'s	: Lakshadweep - 51,681	

LITERACY - 1991

	INDIA	PONDICHERRY U.T.
1. TOTAL LITERATES	36,17,13,246	5,09,746
(Population 7+)		
Males	23,01,50,363	2,87,441
Females	13,15,62,883	2,22,305
 2. PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES		
Total	52.11	74.91
Males	63.86	83.91
Females	39.42	65.79
 3. HIGHEST LITERACY	Kerala - 90.59 %	
 4. LOWEST LITERACY	Bihar - 38.54 %	
 5. PONDICHERRY U.T's RANK IN LITERACY		
Among all States & U.T's	: 7th	
Among U.T's only	: 4th	

Ranking of States and Union Territories by population size

Rank in 1991	State/Union Territory	Population, 1991	Per cent to total population of India		Rank in 1981
			1991	1981	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Uttar Pradesh	138,760,417	16.44	16.22	1
2	Bihar	86,338,853	10.23	10.23	2
3	Maharashtra	78,706,719	9.33	9.19	3
4	West Bengal	67,982,732	8.06	7.99	4
5	Andhra Pradesh	66,304,854	7.86	7.84	5
6	Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	7.84	7.64	6
7	Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	6.59	7.08	7
8	Karnataka	44,817,398	5.31	5.43	8
9	Rajasthan	43,880,640	5.20	5.01	9
10	Gujarat	41,174,060	4.88	4.99	10
11	Orissa	31,512,070	3.73	3.86	11
12	Kerala	29,011,237	3.44	3.72	12
13	Assam	22,294,562	2.64	2.64	13
14	Punjab	20,190,795	2.39	2.46	14
15	Haryana	16,317,715	1.93	1.89	15
16	Delhi	9,370,475	1.11	0.91	16
17	Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700	0.91	0.88	17
18	Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	0.61	0.63	18
19	Tripura	2,744,827	0.32	0.30	19
20	Manipur	1,826,714	0.22	0.21	20
21	Meghalaya	1,760,626	0.21	0.19	21
22	Nagaland	1,215,573	0.14	0.11	23
23	Goa	1,168,622	0.14	0.15	22
24	Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	0.10	0.09	24
25	Pondicherry	789,416	0.09	0.09	25
26	Mizoram	686,217	0.08	0.07	26
27	Chandigarh	640,725	0.08	0.07	27
28	Sikkim	403,612	0.05	0.05	28
29	A & N Islands	277,989	0.03	0.03	29
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,542	0.01	0.01	30
31	Daman & Diu	101,439	0.01	0.01	31
32	Lakshadweep	51,681	0.01	0.01	32

INTRODUCTORY NOTE ON 1991 CENSUS

Census, as it is generally understood, is a head count made at given intervals of time to know the total population of a country. The connotation of this term has changed considerably in the course of a century and more and in the present context it is not a mere head count but the various characteristics of the population - demographic, socio-economic are also collected to make it more purposeful and meaningful, mainly to cater to the needs of planners, administrators and research workers. With the widening of its scope and content, organisation of a Census Count has assumed magnificent proportions and the entire Census operation is rightly described as one of the major administrative exercises in the world. Though conducted only once in ten years, because it involves huge expenditure and deployment of manpower, lot of preparatory work goes into the operation atleast two years in advance. Meticulous planning, finalisation of the form and content of the questionnaires, after consulting experts and data users, appointment of staff at various levels to decentralise this work judiciously to ensure precision and promptitude - all these preparatory works are taken up well in advance. India has a very high Census tradition and the Indian Census is more than a century old. The 1991 Census is unique in one respect that it is the last one in this century and is aimed at collecting very useful and dependable data when the country is marching with confidence and conviction towards the 21st Century. Therefore, utmost care has been bestowed on this Census and the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India has left no stone unturned to make it more purposeful and complete than ever before. It may be appropriate to reproduce below the various

improvements made in the 1991 Census, from the Paper No.1 of India published by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

The special features of the 1991 Census as compared to the previous census are briefly mentioned below:

1. The Houselist was expanded to cover some information relating to housing and household amenities which was collected during the main enumeration in 1981. By thus advancing the collection of this information during houselisting (which was about 6-10 months ahead of the main census) tabulation of data on housing stock and amenities is expected to be completed earlier than last time.
2. A question was canvassed for the first time through the Houselist regarding type of fuel used for cooking by the Household. This will help in knowing the impact of the fuel consumption patterns on environment and forest resources and also reveal the extent to which alternative energy sources are being used for domestic cooking.
3. In the Houselist, the availability of toilet facility to the household was collected in respect of rural areas also as against only urban areas in the 1981 Census.
4. The Household Schedule was so designed as to record the data on mother tongue and religion of each individual. This schedule is proposed to be used for the expeditious manual tabulation of the following:

- (i) The table called "Primary Census Abstract"(PCA) with nine-fold industrial categories upto the village level or ward of a town. The basic census data will be presented for the first time for each Community Development Block in the rural areas all over the

country, in addition to other levels like Tehsil/Taluka/
District/State or Union Territory.

(ii) The mother tongue and religion data upto the Tehsil/Town level. This will help in releasing these tables which are in great demand within a reasonable time after the census taking. Further, this will permit simultaneous commencement of computerised data processing of the Individual Slips for other tabulations and cross-tabulations.

5. A new feature of the Individual Slip of the 1991 Census is that it contains a question on ex-servicemen and their status as pensioner or non-pensioner.
6. In the 1981 Census, the children in the age group 0-4 were considered as illiterates by defition. At the time of preparation of the 1991 Census, the Department of Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Planning Commission desired that in the 1991 Census, children in the age group 0-6 should be considered as illiterate since the ability to read and write with understanding is not generally achieved, specially in the rural areas, until a child attains the age of 7 or more. Accordingly, in the 1991 Census, children of the age of 6 years or less, were considered as illiterates even if the child was going to school and might have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.
7. The concepts and definitions relating to economic questions in general and 'work' in particular adopted in the 1981 Census were retained for the sake of comparability. However, sufficient thought was given to the design and formulation of these questions in the Individual Slip. A Sub-group of the Advisory Committee went into this aspect and care was taken to frame the questions in such a way as to help netting the unpaid workers on farm or in

family enterprise. In order to ensure that the economic activity of these categories (women and children are the predominant constituents of this workforce) is properly enumerated in the 1991 Census, the instructions to census enumerators were expanded and emphasis was laid on the need to ask probing questions regarding the work done at any time last year or any of the seasons in the reference period, in the case of women. Some of the valuable suggestions made by the women's organisations with regard to completely netting the economic activity of women were taken into account while drafting the instructions to the enumerators and in designing the training modules for them. Special posters supplied by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) highlighting the importance of recording women's work were also distributed widely to sensitise the enumerators and the respondents.

8. In order to provide more detailed tables on the economic activity of the population, it is proposed to process in the 1991 Census all the Individual Slips relating to main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers, marginal workers and those non-workers seeking/available for work. In the last census this tabulation was based only on a 20 per cent sample of Individual Slips.
9. The question on seeking/available for work was asked in the 1991 Census only in respect of non-workers and not for marginal workers also as was done in the 1981 Census. Further, in case of those seeking/available for work, a question whether they had ever worked before was asked. This will help in knowing the number of fresh entrants to the labour force.
10. While collecting the information on reasons for migration, two more reasons, namely, 'business' and 'natural calamities like

drought, floods, etc.' were added in the 1991 Census by assigning separate codes.

In Pondicherry Union Territory, the first Census on the Indian pattern was conducted in 1961, after the erstwhile French territory merged de facto with the Indian Union in 1954. This synchronized with the second Census of India after independence. Thereafter, once in ten years Census is being conducted in Pondicherry simultaneously with other States and Union Territories of India. The 1991 Census is the fourth in this series.

As the first step, the Union Territory Administration was requested not to make any jurisdictional changes in the Territory after October 1989. The Union Territory was divided into four Census Districts - Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. These districts do not conform to the definition of revenue district of other States/Union Territories because the entire Union Territory is one revenue district. The Revenue Secretary-cum-Collector has his headquarters at Pondicherry. The other districts are administered by an Administrator each.

Secondly, the appointment of Census Officers was taken up and one Principal Census Officer each in Pondicherry and Karaikal and four District Census Officers - one each for Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam Census districts; two City Census Officers one each for Pondicherry and Karaikal Municipality; seven Additional District Census Officers - three in Pondicherry, two in Karaikal, one each in Mahe and Yanam and fourteen Charge Officers in all - seven in Pondicherry, four in Karaikal, two in Mahe and one in Yanam were appointed. Two Town

Census Officers for Ariankuppam and Villianur towns were also appointed to be in charge of the two new towns constituted for 1991 Census. The Charge Officers appointed Enumerators and Supervisors for their respective areas of jurisdiction. In all 1,248 Enumerators and 245 Supervisors were appointed. They were drawn mostly from Teachers but other Government officials, who were willing to work, were also drafted. The Bala Sevikas of the Welfare Directorate and Adult Education Animators were also appointed as Enumerators.

The calendar for Census prescribed by the Registrar General, India was as follows:

1. Enumeration of individuals and households : From 9th to 28th February, 1991.
2. Enumeration of Houseless Persons : On the night of 28th February, 1991.
3. Revisional Round - i.e. to update the data collected during the period 9th to 28th Feb. by including new births/excluding deaths and also taking into account new families/individuals who have moved in during the Census period between the last visit of the Enumerator to a household and the sunrise of 1st March, 1991. : 1st to 5th March, 1991.
4. REFERENCE DATE : Sunrise of 1st March, 1991.

In Pondicherry and Karaikal, Masimagam a very important Hindu festival, was due to be celebrated on 28th February. This

festival normally attracts visitors from neighbouring areas who will be staying in open areas thus rendering the enumeration of houseless persons of Pondicherry Union Territory rather difficult. Similarly, in Yanam the Vishnu Festival, fell on the same date creating similar problems affecting the accuracy of the count. Therefore, with the prior permission of Registrar General, India enumeration of houseless persons was conducted on the night of 26th February followed by a quick revisional round on 28th February.

The Census Operations are conducted in two main stages :

1. Houselisting Operations and 2. Enumeration

The first stage is a very important one in the sense that the frame, for the main enumeration is prepared by listing out all buildings, however small in structure, (even a humble thatched hut is considered as a building for Census purposes) and the Census houses and households. All such buildings and Census houses were numbered and the households living in each Census house were also assigned members for identification. Another record, "Abridged Houselist" was then prepared which was to be used at the time of enumeration with provision therein to include new households, which came into being after houselisting. The houselist also contained details about the use to which the Census houses were put, the material of wall, roof and floor, availability of basic amenities like drinking water, toilet, electricity, no. of living rooms, type of fuel used by the household, apart from the name of the head of the household and the number of normal residents by sex. Simultaneously the "Enterprise List" schedule devised by the Central Statistical Organisation was canvassed and this listing of enterprises was part of "Economic Census". Then the second and final stage of the

operation namely, 'Individual Enumeration' was conducted from 9th to 28th February, 1991 in which two schedules, the Household Schedule and Individual Slip were filled up by the Enumerator for each and every household and individual. The household schedules consisted of 34 Columns and the individual slip, 23 questions covering the demographic, socio-economic characteristics of each individual and also migration details and fertility among women. One question on Ex-Servicemen was also included, a new feature in 1991 Census. In addition to these two schedules, a special form devised by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi namely, 'Post Graduate Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Survey Schedule' was also distributed to assess the availability of technical and professional personnel, to meet their needs for manpower planning. Keeping in view the complexity of the Census schedules and the time that will take for filling up these schedules for each individual and household, the enumeration blocks were so formed as to consist of 120 households or 600 persons in Urban areas and 150 households or 750 persons in Rural areas. The Enumerator had actually only 20 days to complete the enumeration in his respective block and this size of Enumeration Block was considered as a reasonable work load for the Enumerator. For every five Enumerators one Supervisor was appointed and he was entrusted with the responsibility of not only supervising the enumeration work but also guiding the enumerators in the filling up of the schedules properly. These field staff were given intensive training well in advance and they were asked to fill up the particulars in sample households during the training period in order to check their accuracy and to indicate the errors that they were likely to commit in the enumeration. For this purpose forms printed in red were used and the filled in forms were

scrutinized and wherever necessary proper guidance was given to the Enumerators. The training classes were organised in 14 Centres and the officials of this Directorate personally supervised and conducted these training classes. It may be noted that in this Union Territory the schedules were canvassed in four languages namely English, Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu. The enumerators were supplied with 'Manuals of Instructions', explaining the concepts, methodology and other related aspects of enumeration in minute detail and during the training classes practical demonstrations of enumeration were held under the supervision of the Deputy Director of Census Operations. After this thorough training the enumerators were sent to the field for enumerating the individuals and households.

The enumerators were paid suitable honorarium separately for houselisting, enterprise listing, filling up of individual slip and household schedule and distributing the PGDHTP (Post Graduate Degree Holders and Technical Personnel) schedules. They were also paid TA and DA for attending classes.

Elaborate arrangements were made to publicize the Census through Radio broadcast, news items in local dailies and distribution of hand bills. Cinema slides and the film on Census, "India 1991" were also arranged to be screened in the theatres. Repeated announcements were made through the All India Radio to request people to inform the Directorate of Census if any house was not visited by the Enumerator during the enumeration period. A separate register was opened to record these enquiries and immediate arrangements were made to have these families enumerated. The response received from the public only

indicated the degree of awareness and their realisation of the importance of Census and their duty to get enumerated.

The total success of the Census 1991 in Pondicherry was in no small measure due to the unstinted co-operation extended by the State Government authorities and the media agencies and above all the sincerity and devotion exhibited by the Census Officers and the enumeration personnel. We have to record our gratitude to the Chief Secretary to Government, All Secretaries to Government, Heads of Departments particularly the Education Department, Post and Telegraphs, All India Radio and the Press persons for their excellent co-operation in this momentous national task. It would be appropriate to record the co-operation of the public in ensuring success and there was no single instance of any enumerator facing serious problems with the public during the entire enumeration period. In general, this mammoth operation was carried out smoothly and efficiently and in an exemplary way in this Union Territory.

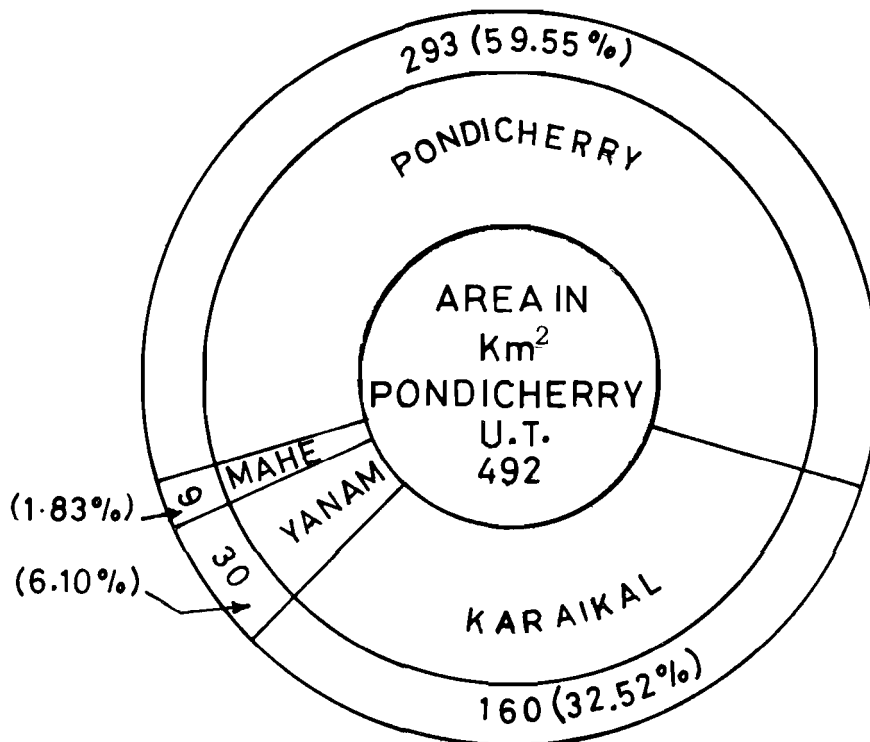
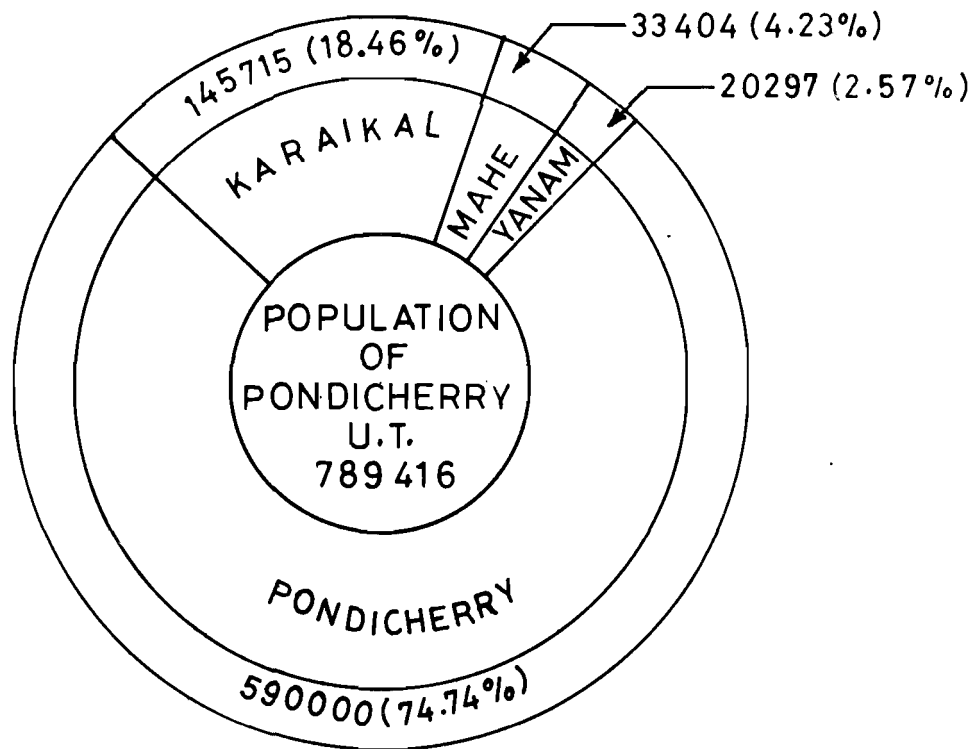
We record our most sincere gratitude to the Registrar General, India, Deputy Registrar General (C&T) and the team of officers of the R.G.I.'s Office, Delhi for all their guidance and also their immediate response to our calls for help but for which this operation could not have been such a tremendous success. Though the Territory is very small, the problems which are experienced by big States are common to the Union Territories also despite their smallness. The 1991 Census Operations will be remembered as one of the best conducted so far in this part of the country.

In order to make available to the administration and the

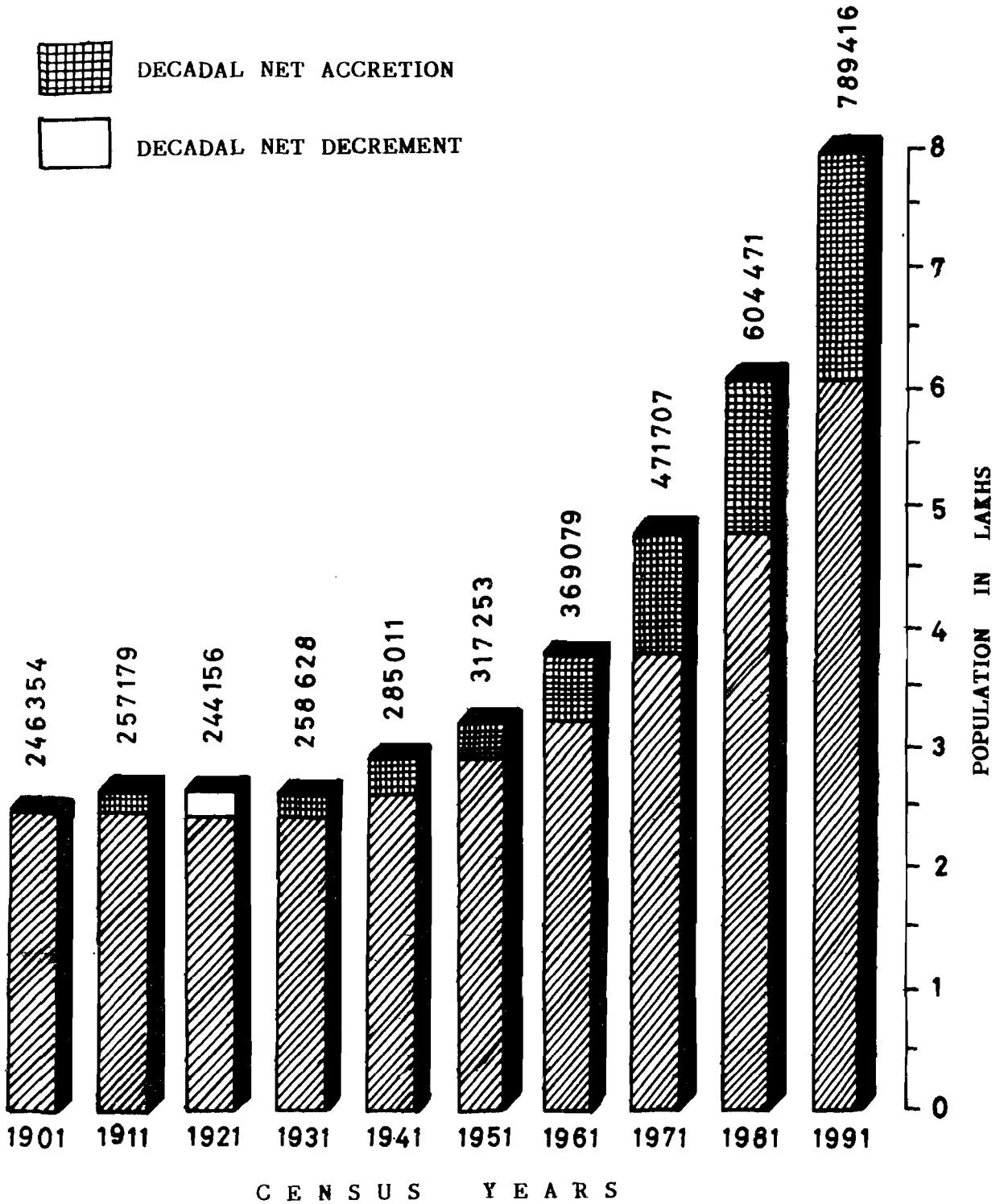
public, the results of this operation, a quick tabulation of the data was made and the provisional figures were compiled and are presented in this booklet. This booklet is styled as **"CENSUS OF INDIA 1991 Paper No.1 of 1991 Provisional Population Totals"**. The magnitude of the data that have been collected does not permit more detailed tabulation in a short period. Each individual record which now comes to about 7,89,416 in this Union Territory has to be edited and discrepancies rectified and thereafter tabulated to give the grouped data in much more detail but this difficult task will take more time. Therefore, only brief and important data are presented in the tables which are included in this publication. In due course publications carrying data on the various facets of the population will be brought out after detailed tabulation. It is expected that this small booklet will serve as a useful guide to the population data relating to this Union Territory till the detailed publications are brought out.

* * *

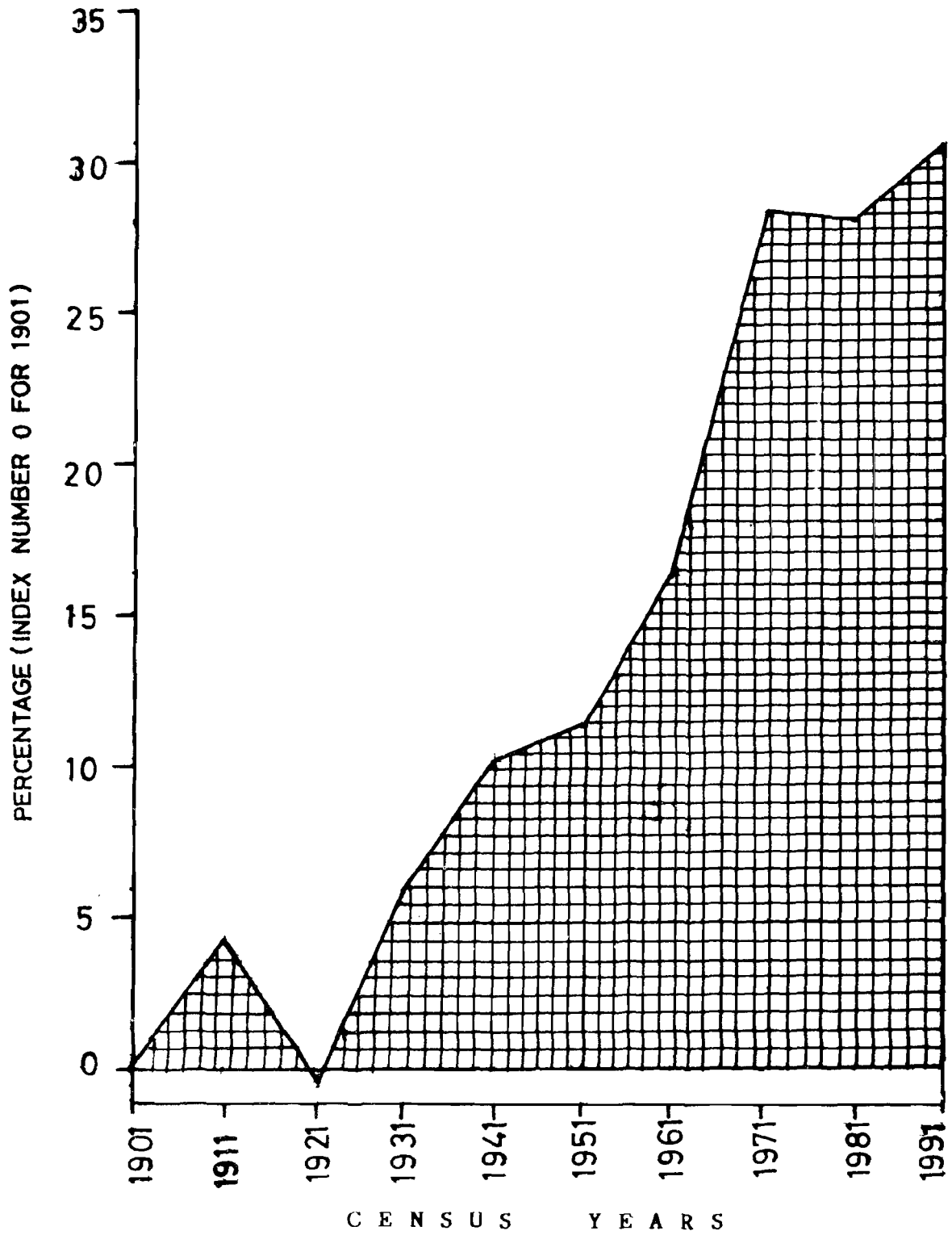
COMPARATIVE SIZE OF POPULATION AND AREA OF DISTRICTS 1991



GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-1991



GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-91





A view of the training class for Additional District Census Officers and Charge Officers held in the Directorate.

Another view of the training class



BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF 1991 CENSUS

The 1991 Census enumeration came to a close on the 5th March, 1991 all over the country. Naturally every one expects to know the population of the country soon after the Census is completed. But the magnitude of the task of tabulating the Census schedules does not permit publication of detailed information about the population immediately. However, some quick tabulation and compilation of data was done and brief but important population data are released to the public as an interim measure. The Enumerators were required to submit an abstract of the data collected by them in the respective enumeration block and these abstracts were consolidated and the important population data were compiled. Though the Census Organisation has a very detailed programme of publications carrying the variegated Census data incorporated in various publications, a small booklet as the present one giving the provisional results is customarily released immediately after the conclusion of the field work. The present publication which is called **"Paper No.1 of 1991 Census - Provisional Population Totals"** is the first in the series of publications. The other publications giving detailed data will be released after the Census schedules are edited and tabulated.

This publication carries the following tables containing Provisional Population Data.

- | | | |
|---------|---|--|
| Table 1 | : | Distribution of Population, sex ratio, growth rate and density of population by districts. |
| Table 2 | : | Decadal variation in population since 1901. |
| Table 3 | : | Literacy |

Table 4 : Distribution of population, sex ratio, density, growth rate and literacy rate for India, States and Union Territories.

Table 5 : Statement showing Cities/Urban Agglomerations with population of 1,00,000 and above.

Brief analysis of the data given in the above tables is given below and also a few maps and charts depicting certain salient features of the population are also included in this publication to give a visual presentation.

Provisional Population 1991

The Indian Population as at the sunrise of 1st March, 1991 was 84,39,30,861 of which 43,75,97,929 were males and 40,63,32,932 were females.

The most populous State in the country continues to be Uttar Pradesh with a population of 13,87,60,417 and the least populous State was Sikkim with the population of 4,03,612. Lakshadweep with the population of just 51,681 is the tiniest part of the whole country - all States and Union Territories put together.

The population of Pondicherry Union Territory in 1991 was 7,89,416 of which 3,98,324 were males and 3,91,092 were females. Pondicherry ranks twentyfifth among all States and Union Territories in the size of population and second among Union Territories. In 1981 Pondicherry stood twentyfourth in rank among all the States and Union Territories. Pondicherry is divided into four Census districts namely, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam for the purpose of Census taking. Pondicherry District with a total population of 5,90,000 was the biggest

district followed by Karaikal (1,45,715), Mahe (33,404) and Yanam (20,297) in that order.

Decennial growth rate of population

The table below gives district-wise population and growth rate during the decades 1971-81, 1981-91.

Name of the District	Population			Growth rate 1971-81	Growth rate 1981-91
	Totals	Males	Females		
Pondicherry	5,90,000	2,99,948	2,90,052	30.62	32.76
Karaikal	1,45,715	72,577	73,138	19.96	21.42
Mahe	33,404	15,492	17,912	22.82	17.57
Yanam	20,297	10,307	9,990	40.28	74.51
Union Territory	7,89,416	3,98,324	3,91,092	28.15	30.60

The decennial growth rate of population was found to be the highest in Yanam District (74.51 %) followed by Pondicherry District (32.76 %). The lowest growth rate was in Mahe (17.57 %) whereas there has been marginal increase in the growth rate in the decade 1981-91 as compared with the earlier decade in the case of Pondicherry and Karaikal. In Mahe there has been considerable decrease in the growth rate in 1981-91 as compared with 1971-81. In the case of Yanam, the increase has been substantial. Taking the Union Territory as a whole there has been an increase of 2.45 % in the growth rate.

Density of Population

The highest density has been recorded in Delhi Union Territory with 6,319 persons per sq.km. and the lowest in Arunachal

Pradesh with just 10 persons per sq.km. In Pondicherry the density per sq.km was 1,605 which is 376 more than the density in 1981. Pondicherry has always been carrying a very high density of population. District-wise density was as follows:

Density	Density/Km ²
Pondicherry	2,014
Karaikal	911
Mahe	3,712
Yanam	677

Mahe is the most thickly populated district and Pondicherry District is next in density as may be seen from the above table.

Sex ratio

Sex ratio is normally expressed as number of females per 1,000 males. In India the sex ratio in 1991 was 929 females/1,000 males. In Pondicherry the highest sex ratio of 1,156 was recorded in Mahe and Karaikal came a very close second with 1,008. The lowest sex ratio of 967 was found in Pondicherry District. But taking the percentage of males and females to the total population, males and females have been evenly balanced with the percentage of 50.46 and 49.54 % respectively. It is interesting to note that the same ratio was noticed in 1981 also and the position remains unaltered. A small table showing district-wise males and females and sex ratio is given below.

Name of the District	Males	Females	Sex ratio (No. of females/1,000 males)
Pondicherry	2,99,948	2,90,052	967
Karaikal	72,577	73,138	1,008
Mahe	15,492	17,912	1,156
Yanam	10,307	9,990	969
	3,98,324	3,91,092	982

It may be noted that females seem to have outnumbered males in Mahe and Karaikal.

Cities and Urban Agglomerations with population of 1 lakh and above

An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread consisting of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well recognised urban outgrowth, if any, of such towns. For example, around a core city or statutory town there might have come up sizeable and well established urban appendages like Railway colonies, University campuses, Ports, Military camps, etc., which are part of a continuous urban spread, though outside the statutory limit of the core city or town. While such outgrowths will fall in the adjoining revenue village, it will not be realistic to treat such urban outgrowths as rural units. At the same time each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify to be treated as an independent urban unit. Such areas deserve to be reckoned along with the core town and the continuous urban spread including the core town and such urban

outgrowths are treated as an Urban Agglomeration. The constituents of an Urban Agglomeration should satisfy the condition of urbanisation, contiguity and viability. These are the general principles based on which Urban Agglomerations are formed.

In Pondicherry there is only one Urban Agglomeration - Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration. The total population of Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration has crossed the 4 lakhs limit this time (4,00,459). The constituent units of Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration are also shown below.

- (a) Pondicherry (M)
- (b) Ozhukarai (C.P)
 - i) Ganapathichettikulam (OG)
 - ii) Periakalapattu (OG)
 - iii) Sinnakalapattu (OG)
- (c) Kurumbapet (G.P)
- (d) Ariankuppam (C.T)
- (e) Villianur (C.T)
 - i) Attuvaikalapet (OG)
 - ii) Sultanpet (OG)
 - iii) Arasur (OG)
 - iv) Arumbarthapuram (OG)
 - v) Guruvappanaickenpalayam (OG)
 - vi) Manavelly (OG)
 - vii) Thattanchavady (OG)
 - viii) Odiampattu (OG)
 - ix) Kanuvapet (OG)
 - x) Valluvanpet (OG)

M	: Municipality	C.P	: Commune Panchayat
OG	: Outgrowth	G.P	: Gram Panchayat
C.T	: Census Town		

Literacy

In 1991 Census all children below 7 years of age have been treated as illiterate. In 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses all children below the age of 5 years were treated as illiterate. The population age 7 and above in 1991 is not based on actual Census count but is based on estimated proportion and is therefore provisional.

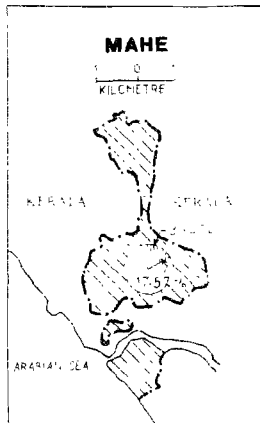
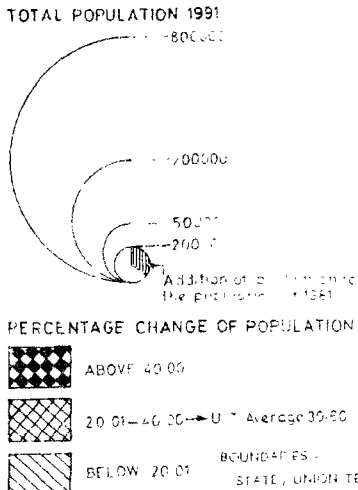
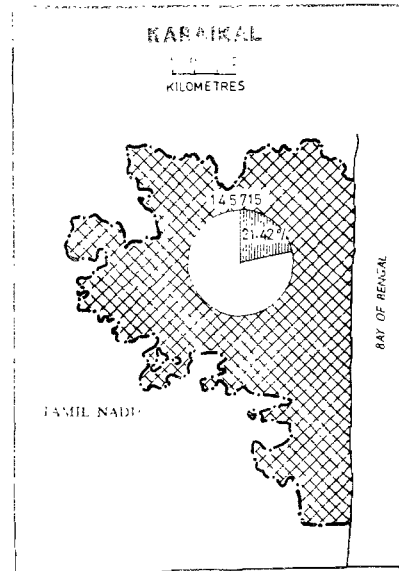
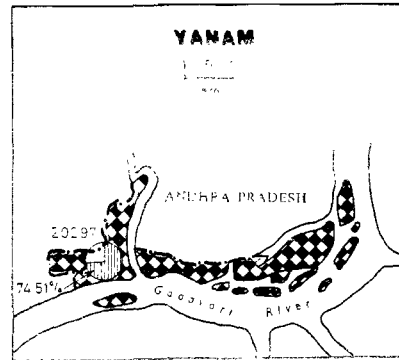
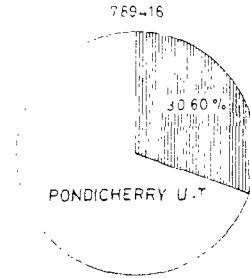
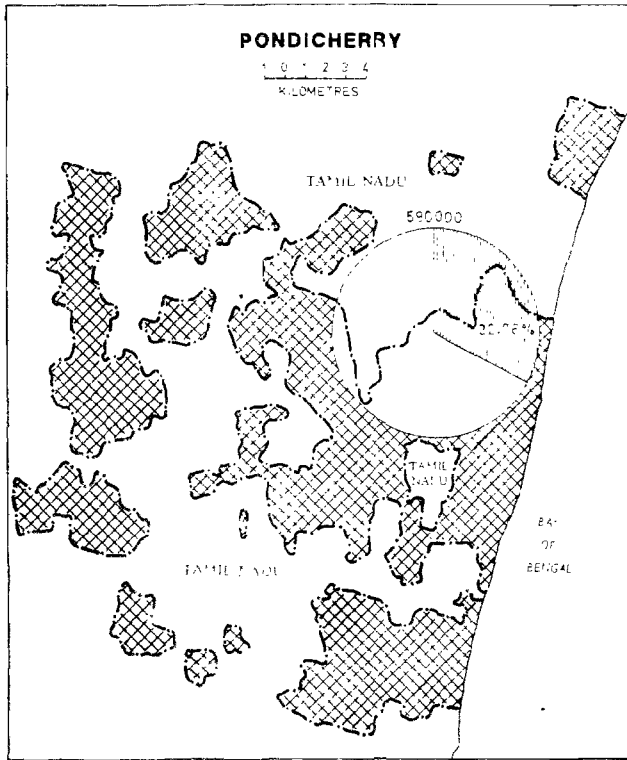
The percentage of persons knowing to read and write in any language in the whole of India was 52.11. This excludes the population of Jammu & Kashmir. In the case of Assam, the population has been estimated through interpolation because there was no Census in 1981 in Assam. The percentage of literate males worked out to 63.86 and females 39.42 and the overall percentage was 52.11. Pondicherry ranks seventh in the whole of India in Literacy and fourth among the Union Territories. The percentage of persons knowing to read and write in any language in this Union Territory worked out to 83.91 % males and 65.79 % females with an overall percentage of 74.91.

A model of the Individual Slip used for enumerating individuals in 1991 Census is appended to this booklet for reference.

* * *

PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY

INTERCENSAL CHANGE OF POPULATION 1981-91 (PROVISIONAL)



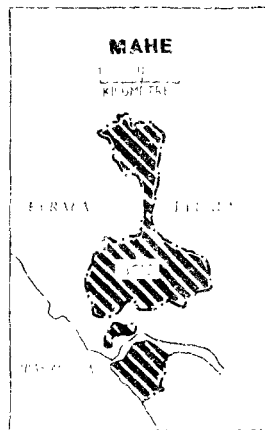
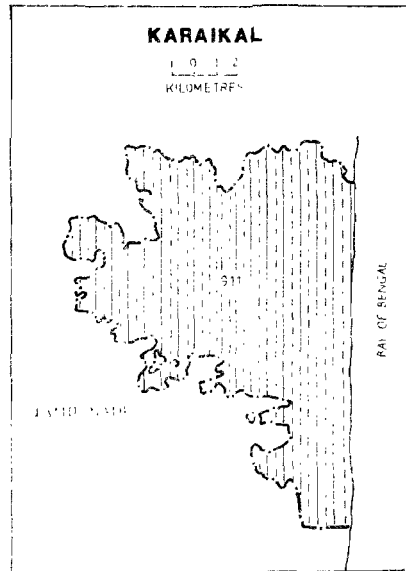
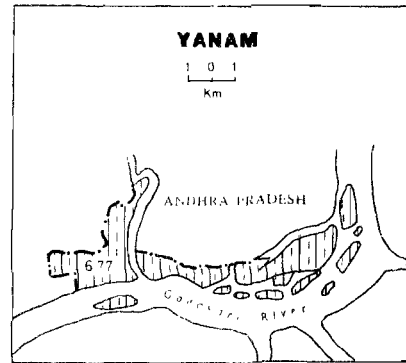
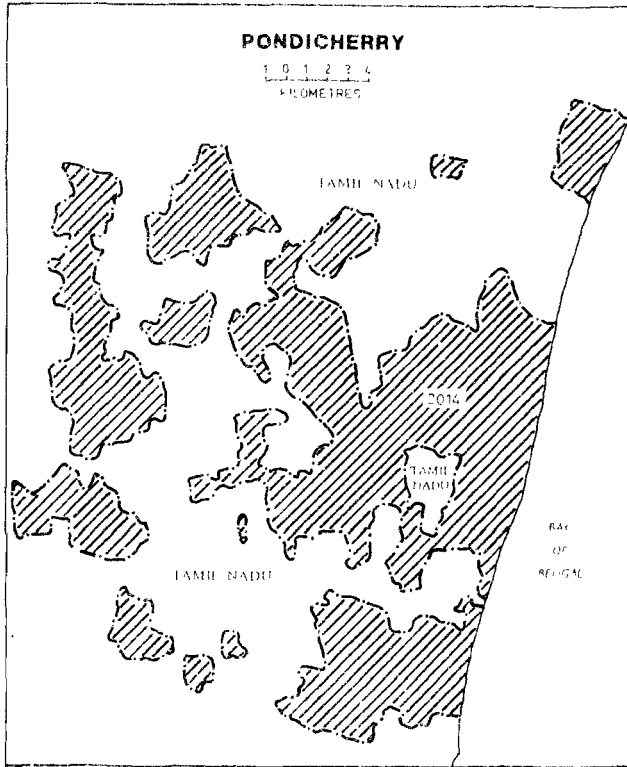
Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

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

PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1991

(PROVISIONAL)



BOUNDARIES
STATE/UNION TERRITORY ————

PERSONS PER SQ. KM.



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

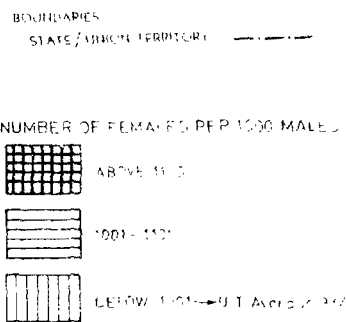
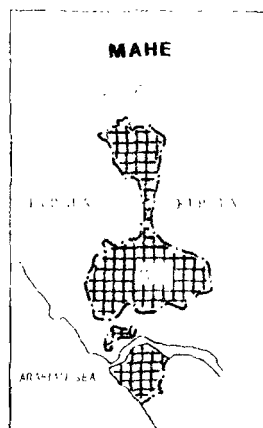
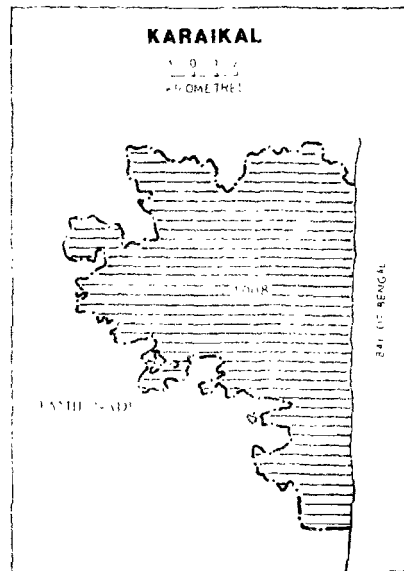
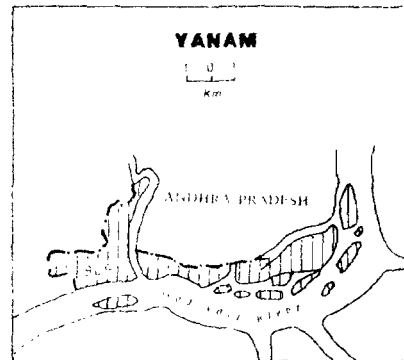
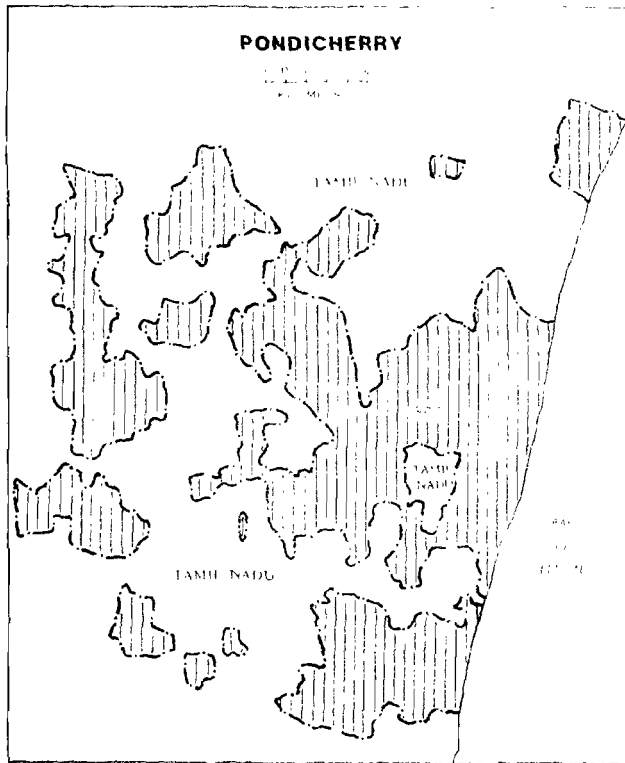
The territorial waters of India extend to 12 nautical miles from the territorial waters of India.

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PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY

SEX RATIO 1991

(PROVISIONAL)



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

The territorial waters of India extend to the radius distance of twelve nautical miles from the low water base line.



▲ Shri G. Britto, Deputy Director of Census Operations briefing the press on the provisional results at the Press Conference held in the Chief Secretariat on 27-3-1991. Shri R.S. Chari, Director of Census Operations, S/Shri G. George, Principal Census Officer, P.P. Raghavan, Director of Information and Publicity and C.P. Jayarajan, District Census Officers are also present.

Shri R.S. Chari, Director of Census Operations and Shri G. Britto, Deputy Director of Census Operations are seen answering questions from the Press persons. S/Shri M. Srinivasan, Investigator, V. Gopinathan, Head Assistant and N. Thiagarajan, City Census Officer, Pondicherry Municipality are keenly observing.





Press persons making notes

Another view of the Press Conference



**PROVISIONAL
POPULATION TABLES**

TABLE

1991

(PROVISIONAL

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH

Sl. No.	State/District	Population 1991		
		Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4
	PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	7,89,416	3,98,324	3,91,092
1.	Pondicherry District	5,90,000	2,99,948	2,90,052
2.	Karaikal District	1,45,715	72,577	73,138
3.	Mahe District	33,404	15,492	17,912
4.	Yanam District	20,297	10,307	9,990

CENSUS

FIGURES

RATE 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
985	982	1,229	1,605	+28.15	+30.60
966	967	1,517	2,014	+30.62	+32.76
1,021	1,008	750	911	+19.96	+21.42
1,143	1,156	3,157	3,712	+22.82	+17.57
974	969	388	677	+40.28	+74.51

TABLE

1991

(PROVISIONAL)

DECADAL VARIATION

Sl. No.	State/District	Percentage decadal			
		1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41
	1	2	3	4	5
	PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	+4.39	-5.06	+5.93	+10.20
1.	Pondicherry District	+5.95	-5.68	+5.28	+11.49
2.	Karaikal District	-0.03	-3.93	+5.59	+5.51
3.	Mahe District	+4.19	+0.91	+14.81	+13.
4.	Yanam District	+0.56	-8.01	+13.37	+8.80

CENSUS

FIGURES)

IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

 variation in population

1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91
6	7	8	9	10
+11.31	+16.34	+27.81	+28.15	+30.60
+8.75	+16.17	+31.59	+30.62	+32.76
+16.49	+19.08	+19.10	+19.96	+21.42
+29.81	+6.52	+18.73	+22.82	+17.57
+2.49	+20.14	+17.90	+40.28	+74.51

TABLE

1991

(PROVISIONAL

L I T E

Sl. No.	State/District	TOTAL POPULATION	
		Persons	Males
	1	2	3
	PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	7,89,416	3,98,324
1.	Pondicherry District	5,90,000	2,99,948
2.	Karaikal District	1,45,715	72,577
3.	Mahe District	33,404	15,492
4.	Yanam District	20,297	10,307

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

CENSUS

FIGURES

R A C Y

POPULATION 1991		LITERATE POPULATION 1991 #	
Females	Persons	Males	Females
4	5	6	7
3,91,092	5,09,746	2,87,441	2,22,305
2,90,052	3,75,315	2,14,998	1,60,317
73,138	93,544	52,222	41,322
17,912	27,648	13,031	14,617
9,990	13,239	7,190	6,049

TABLE

1991

(PROVISIONAL

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, DENSITY, GROWTH RATE

India/State/ Union Territory	Population 1991		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
I N D I A	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 & Nagar 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 1,000 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
1,040	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.

TABLE 5

1991 CENSUS

(PROVISIONAL FIGURES)

STATEMENT SHOWING CITIES/URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS
WITH A POPULATION OF 1,00,000 AND ABOVE

Name of City/ Urban Agglomeration(UA)	PROVISIONAL POPULATION 1991		
	Persons	Males	Females
Pondicherry U.A.	4,00,459	2,03,128	1,97,331

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

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

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