

STATISTICAL ATLAS
OF THE
UNION TERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY



BUREAU OF STATISTICS & EVALUATION

GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

FOREWORD

The cartographic exposition of statistical figures denoting the geographic spreadout of different developmental institutions and activities is apt to have an enhanced impact upon our memory. Such varied characteristics as Demography, River, Land utilisation etc., of the Union Territory of Pondicherry are depicted in this Atlas against the colourful background of their territorial contours. Crisp and subjectwise write ups and statistical tables placed in juxtaposition with the map portions add flesh and blood to the overall picture. The dispersal of the four regions in this Territory and the numerous enclaves that characterise Pondicherry region itself render the utility of this Atlas all the more greater, not only for those who are not familiar with its topography, but even to those who are well acquainted with it.

I am, therefore, convinced that the best possible use of this Atlas would be made by the authorities concerned, both in the matter of assessing the level of socio-economic facilities available and in the systematic planning for the future development of various regions.

Let me record my deep appreciation of the efforts made by the Bureau of Statistics and Evaluation in bringing out this very useful and valuable publication.

Pondicherry
16th December, 1976

PM NAIR,
Secretary Finance & Planning.

INTRODUCTION

The 'Statistical Atlas of Pondicherry' is the first publication of its kind issued by the Bureau of Statistics and Evaluation, Pondicherry. It is the normal practice in all the State Statistical Bureaux to bring out a publication in pictorial form. However, a publication entitled "Pondicherry in Maps and Charts" was brought out in the year 1963, which can be said to be more or less similar to this issue in content and form. In keeping with this practice this publication presents the geographical, social and economic aspects of the Union Territory of Pondicherry in maps along-side a brief write-up together with tables depicting the achievements under the relevant heads of development. There are in all 39 maps in this publication wherein suitable symbols have been denoted to indicate the progress of development.

It is hoped that this publication will be a very useful addition to the series of publications brought out by this Bureau from time to time, especially to those who long to have a glimpse of the development of the Union Territory in pictorial form.

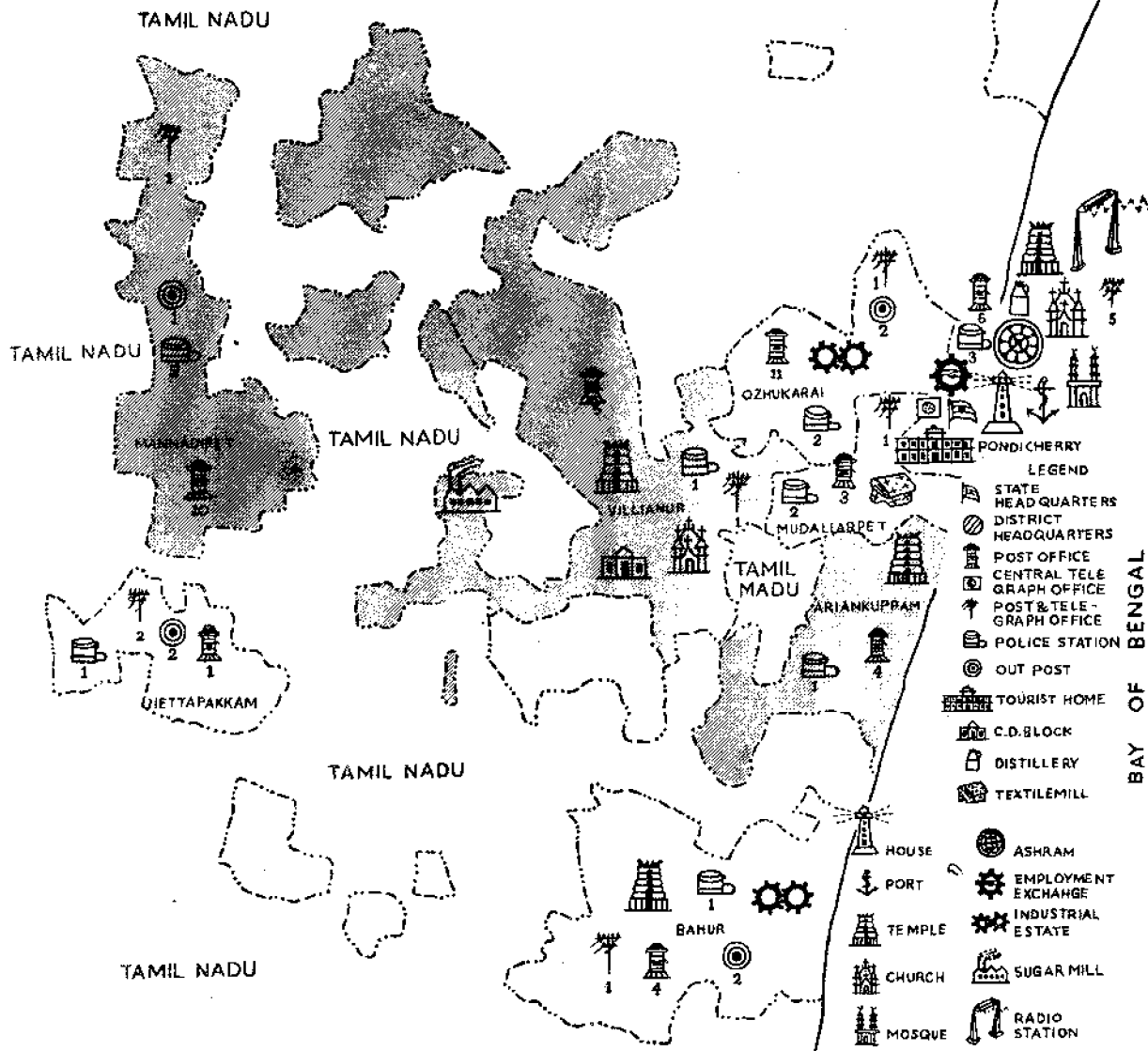
Our thanks are due to the Central Survey Office, Government of Tamil Nadu, for having undertaken the printing of this Atlas in their Photo-Zinco Press, Madras.

S. MUTHUBASAVAN,
Director of Statistics and Evaluation.

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PONDICHERY REGION GENERAL INFORMATION



I. GENERAL

Before launching on the main purpose and scope of this publication it would be enlightening to present a brief historical back-ground of this Union Territory. Prior to the advent of the French into India, Pondicherry was a little known fishermen village. The area was under the sway of the Andhra dynasty and later under the Pallavas. However, when the French landed here the area was under Muslim domination. These pockets were taken over by the French after a series of encounters with their European rivals, the British. Actually Pondicherry was under French regime from 26th September 1816 to 31st October 1954, i.e., for a period of 138 years one month and five days.

The Union Territory of Pondicherry, as it is constituted today consists of four isolated pockets, viz., Pondicherry, Karaikal, lying very close to the State of Tamil Nadu, Mahe in Kerala and Yanam in Andhra Pradesh. Though lying wide apart, these units were bound by one common factor viz., that they were the constituent parts of a French Colony in India. The difference in language and culture between these units were never felt since French language and culture acted as the unifying forces. Apart from many things in common between them, the people in this French Colony could not help feeling the imminent and inherent need for freedom which was enjoyed by their brethren in the neighbouring States after 1947, when British domination of India ceased, which at the same time also heralded the disappearance of French hegemony in India. When the natural awakening of the people was translated into action, the French Government honouring the legitimacy of their claim, signed a Treaty of Cession with the Indian Government on 28th May 1956, even though the defacto transfer of power was effected on 1st November 1954. The instruments of ratification of the Treaty were exchanged between the two Governments on 16th August 1962. The Pondicherry Administration Act, 1962, was given effect to from 1st July 1963.

The Union Territory is administered by a popular Government with a Council of Ministers duly elected by the people. The Lieutenant-Governor is the Adminis-

trator of the entire Union Territory. The administrative units at Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam are headed by an Administrator appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Legislative Assembly consists of thirty members including the Speaker. Apart from the four main divisions, this Territory is divided into 16 municipal Councils headed by a Mayor. The Councillors and the Mayor are also elected through popular vote.

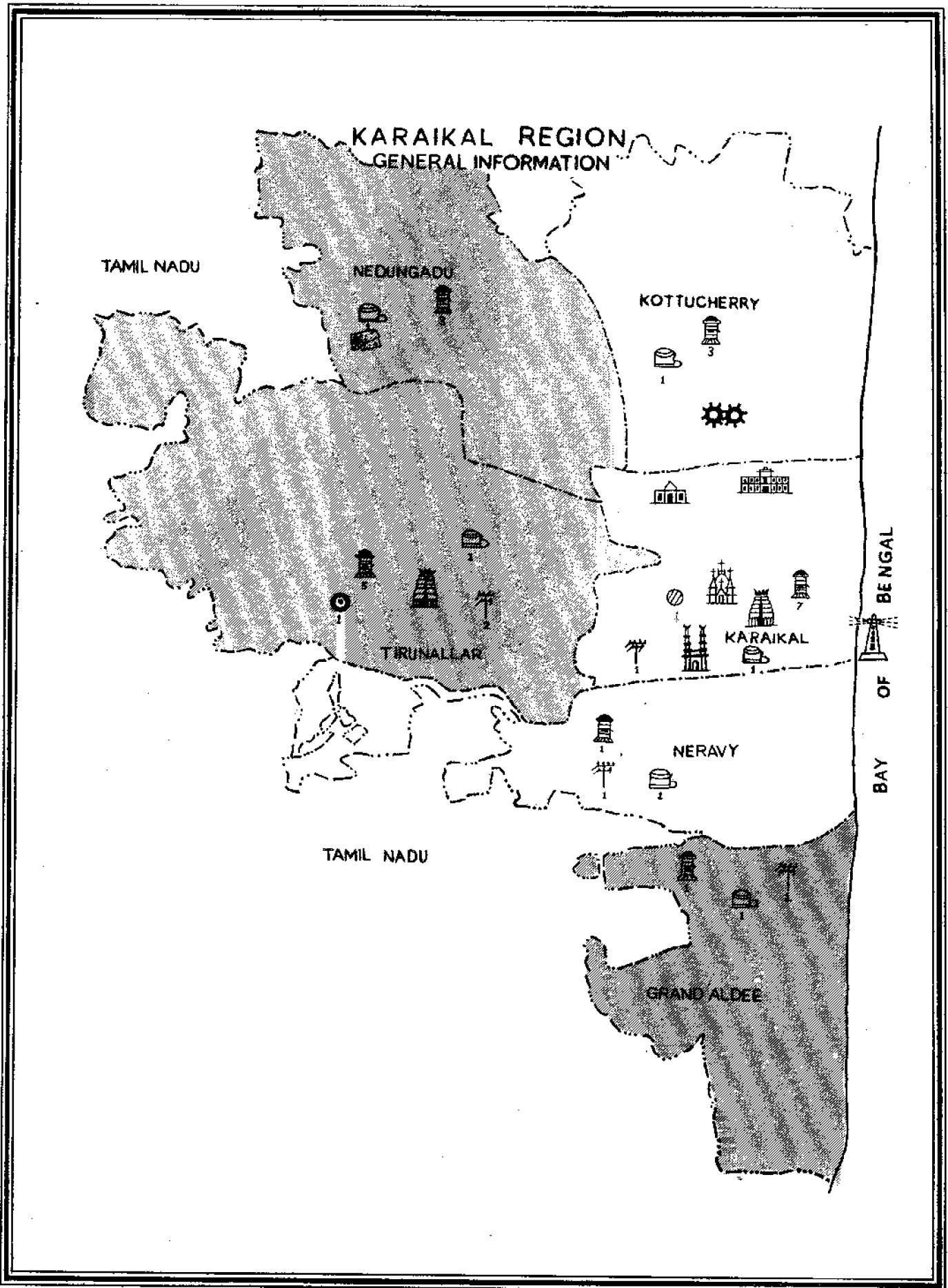
Pondicherry Region

Location, Climate and Geology :

Pondicherry region is situated on the coromandal coast between 11°45' and 12° North latitude and 79°37' and 79°50' East longitude. This is the headquarters of the Union Territory of Pondicherry and is bounded by land on the three sides by the South Arcot District of Tamil Nadu, while on the eastern side it is bounded by the Bay of Bengal. The region covers an extent of 290 sq. kms. and consists of three towns and 213 inhabited villages. The population of the region as per 1971 Census is 3,40,240.

As regards climate and rainfall of this region, it is pointed out that the range of temperature is between 17°-38° C. while the normal rainfall is 1,174 millimetres. Situated as it is along the sea coast, both winter and summer are not severe. However, the humidity is comparatively higher. The bulk of the rainfall in this region occurs during October—December solely under the influence of North-East Monsoon.

Speaking of geological formation in this region, it is mentioned that the area consists of cretaceous beds and tertiary sand stones which are mainly covered by alluvium. The minerals embedded in the area are lime-stone, clay and sand of which only lime-stone is important from the economic point of view. However, seams of lignite deposits have also been recorded in borings at Bahour at depths ranging from 62 to 91 metres. The thickness of lignite seams ranges from 8 to 15 metres.



I. GENERAL

Karaikal Region

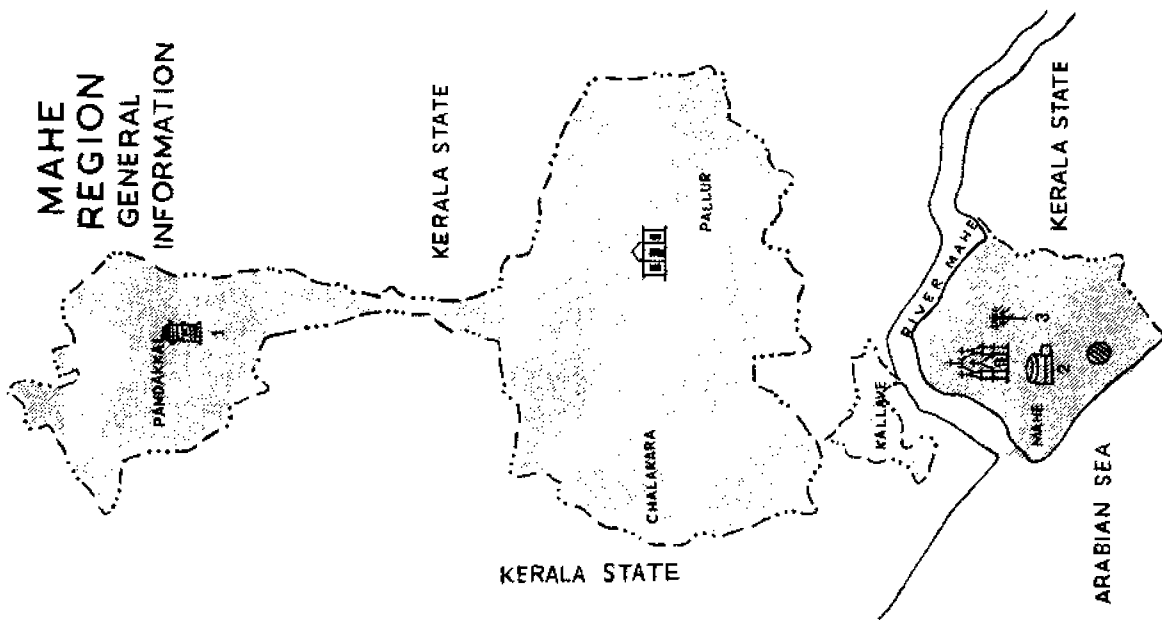
Location, Climate and Geology :

Karaikal region, the second important region of the Union Territory of Pondicherry is enclosed on the North, South and West by the Tanjore District of Tamil Nadu and on the East by the Bay of Bengal. The area of this region is 161 sq.kms. Besides Karaikal town, this region consists of 117 inhabited villages. The population of this region as per the 1971 Census is 1,00,042.

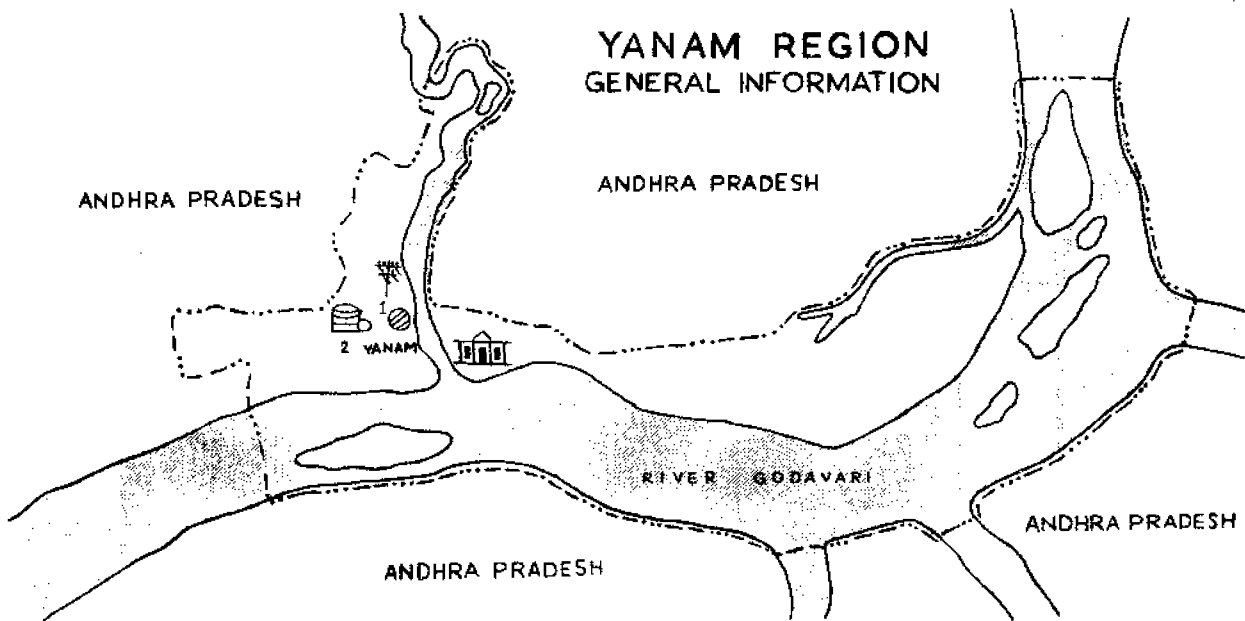
The climate and rainfall conditions of Karaikal region are almost similar to those of the Pondicherry region. The range of temperature is between 17°-38° C. The normal rainfall of this region is 1,143 millimetres. Both winter and summer are not severe as it is also situated along the sea-coast like Pondicherry. Most of the rainfall occurs during October—December period, under the influence of North-East Monsoon.

The soil is composed of sand and alluvium deposits.

**MAHE REGION
GENERAL
INFORMATION**



**YANAM REGION
GENERAL INFORMATION**



I. GENERAL

Mahe Region

Location, Climate and Geology :

Mahe region is a tiny pocket which is bounded on the West by the Arabian Sea, on the North by the River Moolakadaver and on the other two sides by a stretch of calcareous hills of medium height, that are linked with the Western ghats by a series of wooded hillocks. There are three inhabited villages besides the Mahe town. The area of this region is 9 sq.kms, while the population of the region as per 1971 Census is 23,134.

As regards climate and rainfall it is remarked that the temperature varies between 19° and 35° C. The normal rainfall in Mahe region is 3,743 millimetres and is the heaviest among the four regions of this Union Territory. During the major part of the year especially between June and September this region receives continuous rain as it is situated on the Western Coast, mostly under the influence of South-West Monsoon.

The soil condition of this region is most conducive to the growth of coconuts and arecanuts.

Yanam Region

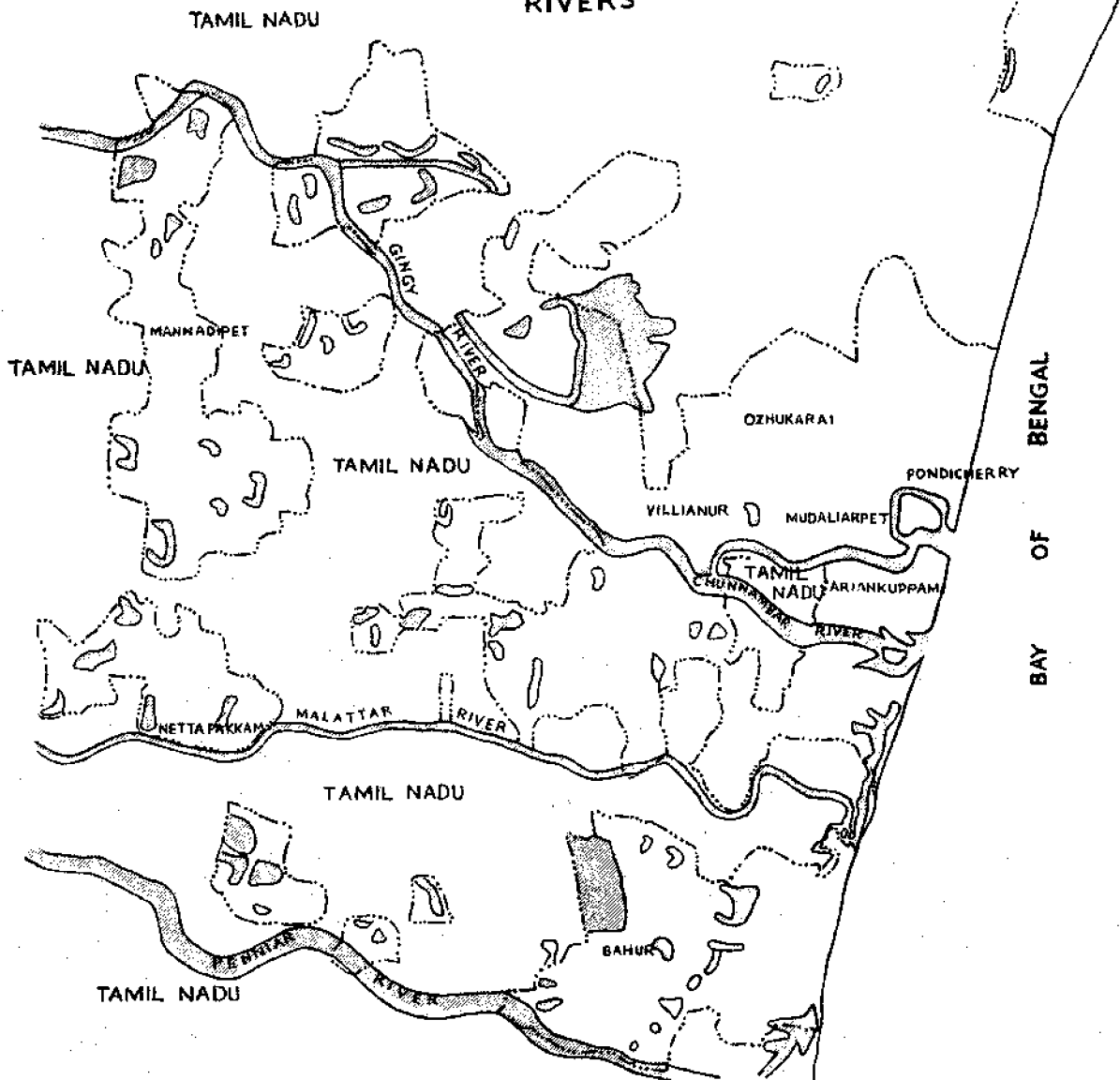
Location, Climate and Geology :

Yanam is practically a narrow stretch of land. It is limited on the South by the River Godavari and on the North and East by the branches of the same river, one of which is known as the Coringa River. Entire Yanam region has been classified as a town. The total area of the region is 20 sq. kms. The population of this region as per 1971 Census is 8,291.

Yanam experiences a comparatively hotter climate with temperature varying between 15° and 40° C. The normal rainfall of this region is 1,249 millimetres.

This region has no special geographical features.

PONDICHERRY REGION RIVERS



II. RIVERS.

Pondicherry Region.

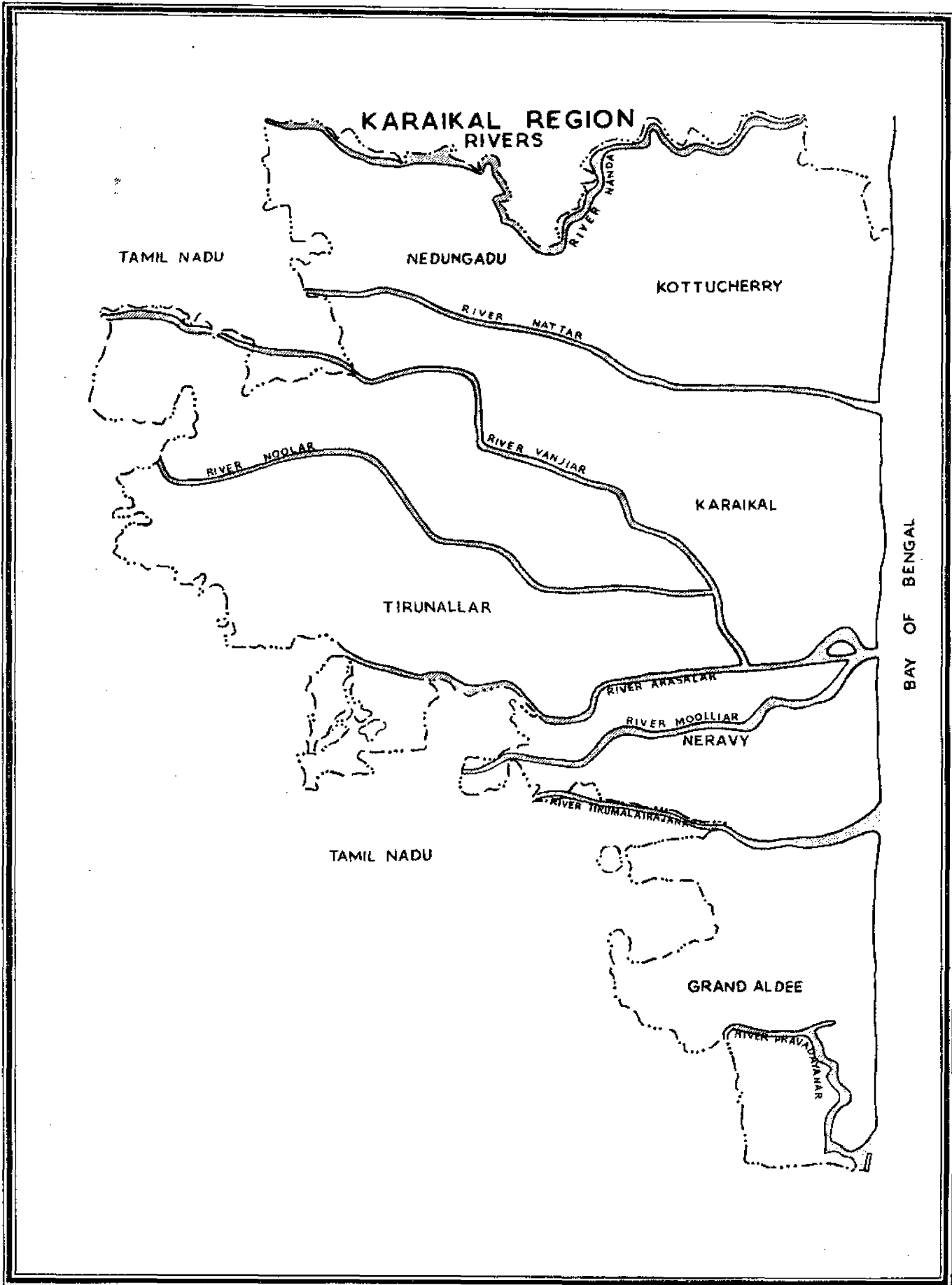
There are two important rivers one being the River Gingy which traverses the region diagonally from North-West to South-East and the other, Pennaiyar, which forms the Southern border of the region.

The River Gingy has her source at the hills of Malayanur in the South Arcot District of Tamil Nadu and has a course of 34 kilo metres in this region. However, at a distance of 7 kilo metres off the Bay of Bengal she divides into two branches known as Ariankuppam River and Sunnambar. The Vikravandi River, Pambaiyar and Kuduviayar are the affluents of the River Gingy. These affluents flow on the right side of the Gingy River. It will also be worthwhile to point out that Pambaiyar traverses for about 13 kilo metres in

the Pondicherry Region before merging with the Gingy River while the Kuduviayar flows for 12 kilo metres before joining the Sunnambar near Thirukanji.

The branch river of the Pennaiyar is known as Malattar. The Malattar flows through the region touching the villages of Nettapakkam, Pandasozhanur, Nadunayagapuram, Sambadapet, Vadukuppam, Manakuppam, Kamblikarankuppam, Karikalampakkam and Thimmanayakkanpalayam, and discharges the water directly into the sea near Pannithittu and Aladimedu.

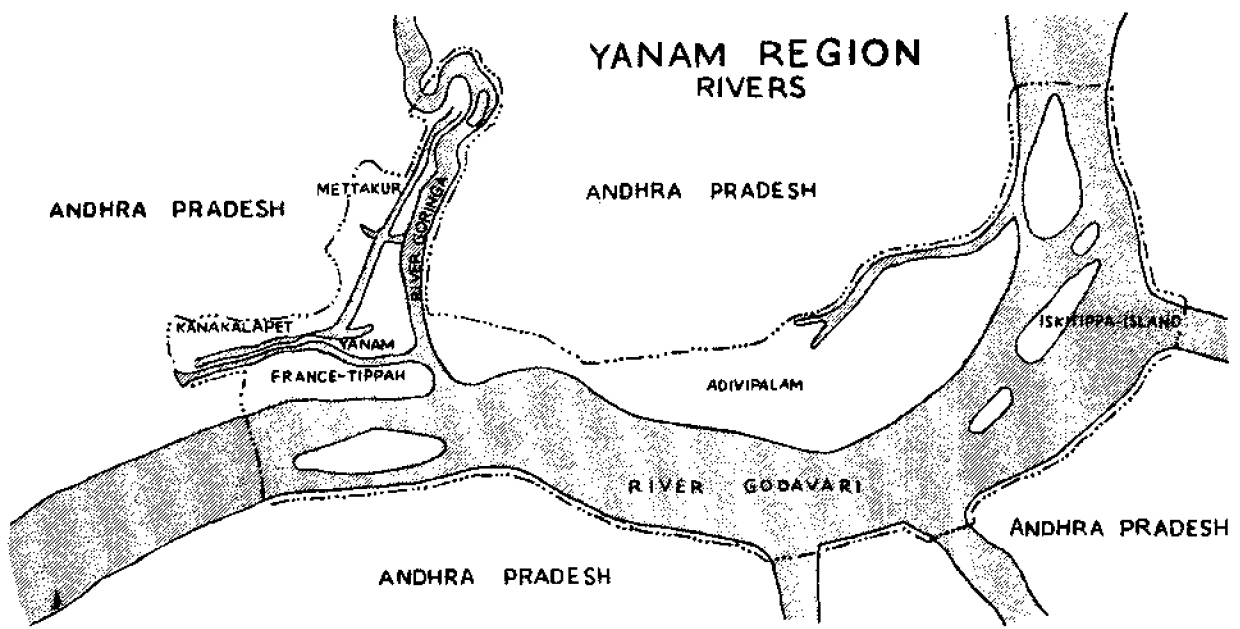
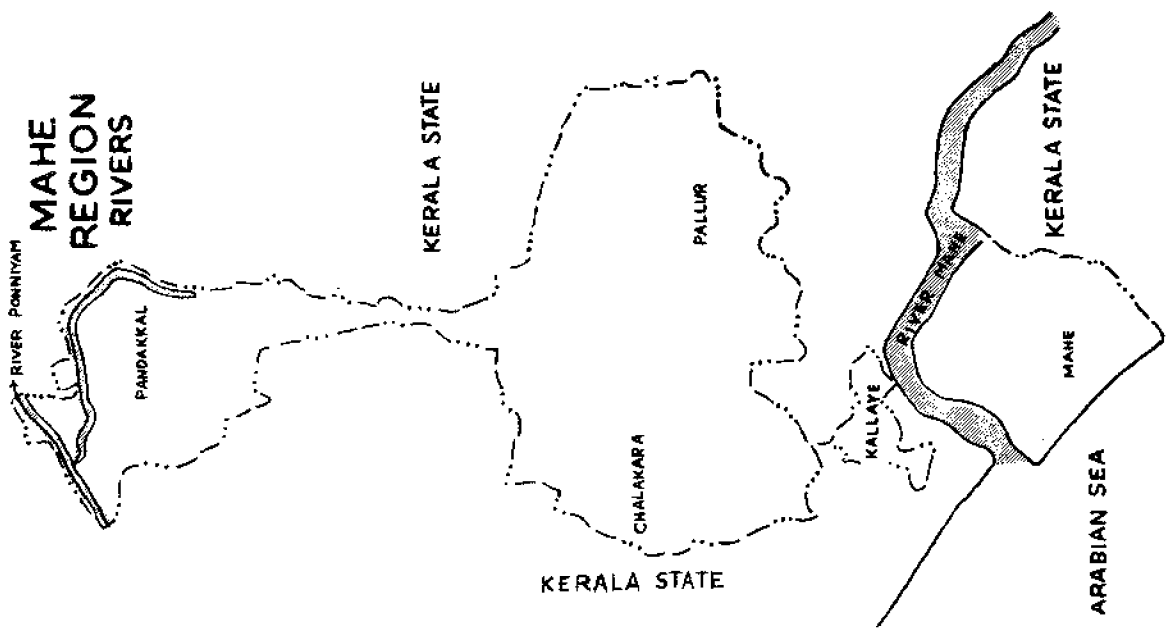
There are two dams, one across the River Gingy at Vidur and the other across the Pennaiyar at Sornavoor. These two projects divert the flow of the river water into canals which feed the irrigation tanks.



II. RIVERS.

Karaikal Region.

Karaikal region is situated in the deltaic position of the River Cauvery, one of the most important rivers of South India. The principal distributories of the River Cauvery in the Karaikal region are (1) Nandalar, (2) Arasalar, (3) Nattarvoikal, (4) Noolar, (5) Mulliyar, (6) Thirumalarayanar, (7) Paravadinar, (8) Nattar and (9) Vettar.



II. RIVERS.

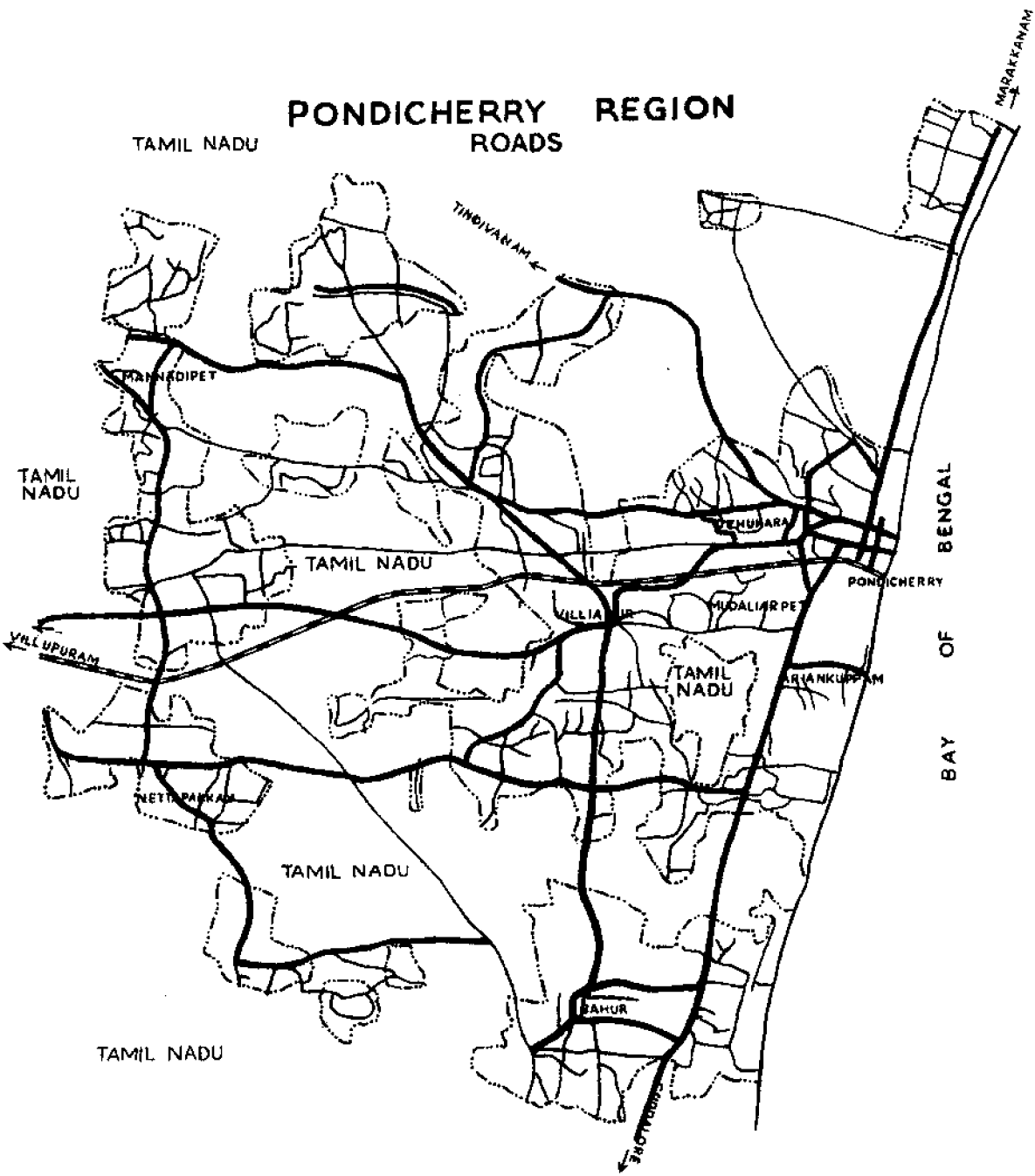
Mahe Region.

In Mahe region, there are two rivers, viz , the River Moolakadavu on the Northern boundary and on the South the River Mahe.

Yanam Region.

The only major river in Yanam region is the River Godavari. However, one of the branches of this river is known as Coringa River which divides the region into two parts.

PONDICHERRY REGION ROADS



III. ROADS.

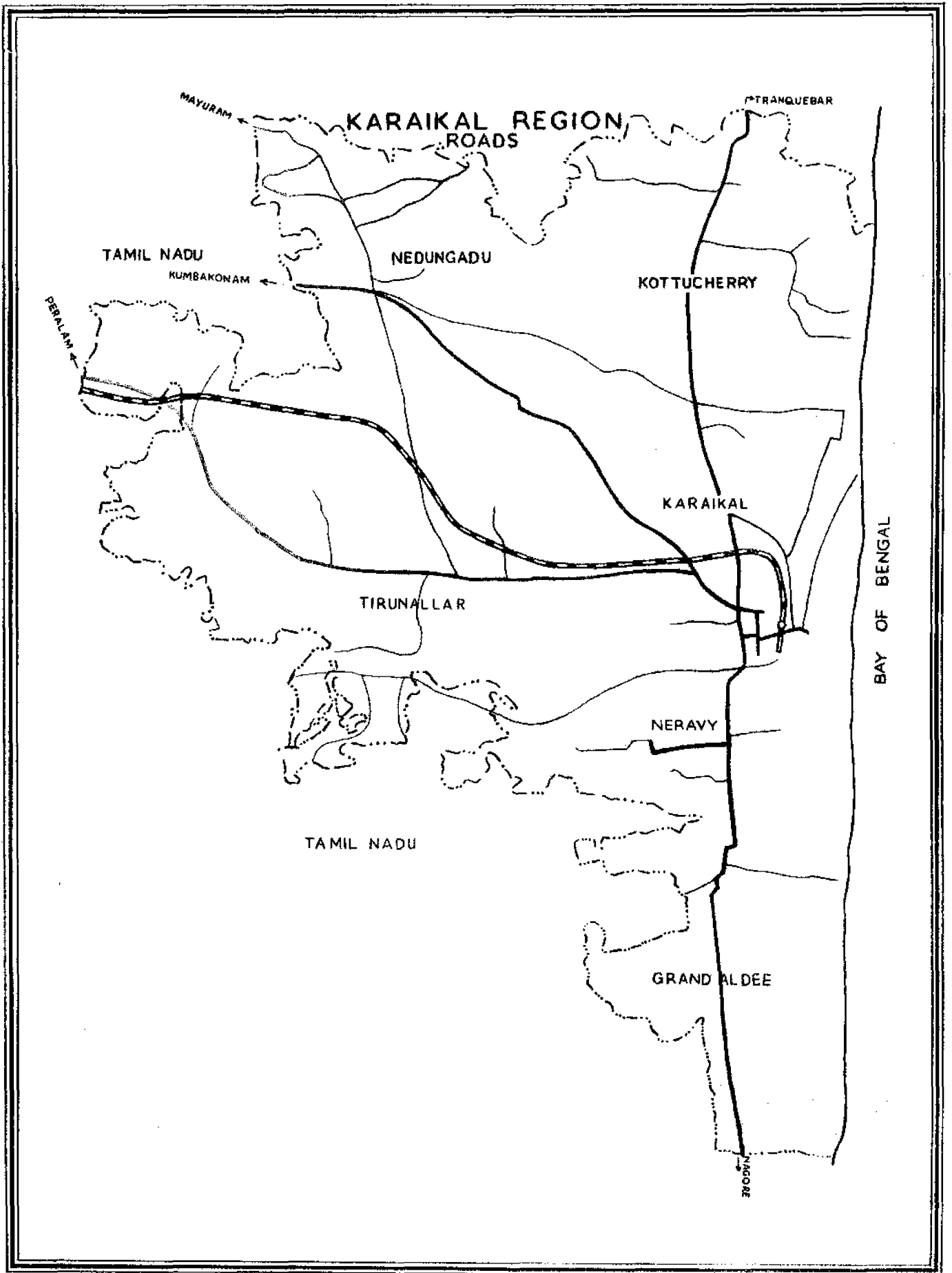
The Union Territory of Pondicherry is well served by roads. Soon after the dawn of independence considerable attention was paid to road development by extending the benefits of the Five Year Plans. Realising the importance of quick and timely movement of goods and passengers due attention was paid to the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. The total length of surfaced road as on 31st March 1971 is 343.17 kms. which works out to a length of 71.47 kms. per 100 sq. kms. area. The All-India average is 24 kms length per 100 sq.kms. area. There is practically no bottleneck in the movement of goods and passengers

within the Union Territory. A sum of Rs. 185.11 lakhs has so far been spent on the maintenance and development of roads and bridges upto 31-3-1971 through Plan Schemes.

Pondicherry Region.

The progress in the construction of roads (Public Works Department) from 1965-66 to 1970-71 can be had from the position presented in the following table :—

Sl. No.	Year	Surfaced				Unsurfaced		
		Concrete	Black Topped	Water bound macadam	Total	Soled	Earthern	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	As on 31-3-1966 ..	2.55	190.63	26.54	219.72	12.89	..	12.89
2.	As on 31-3-1971 ..	2.55	207.67	21.13	231.35	1.26	..	1.26



III. ROADS.

Karaikal Region.

The progress of road construction in respect of Karaikal region as on 31st March 1966 and 31st March 1971 is furnished in the following table :—

Sl. No.	Year	Surfaced				Unsurfaced		
		Concrete	Black Topped	Water bound macadam	Total	Soled	Earthern	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	As on 31—3—1966 ..	..	52.18	30.33	82.51	4.98	..	4.98
2.	As on 31—3—1971 ..	..	58.96	28.48	87.44	..	..	..

It is important to note that the proportion of black topped road is significantly pronounced compared to Water Bound Macadam in respect of surfaced road.

III. ROADS.

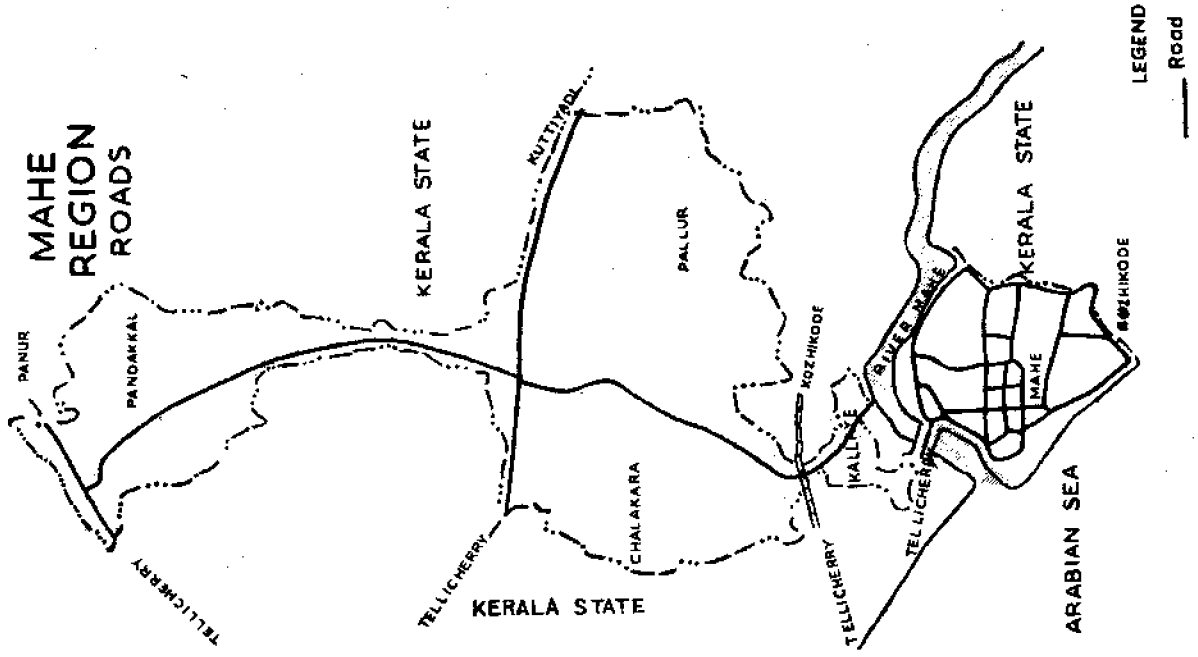
Karaikal Region.

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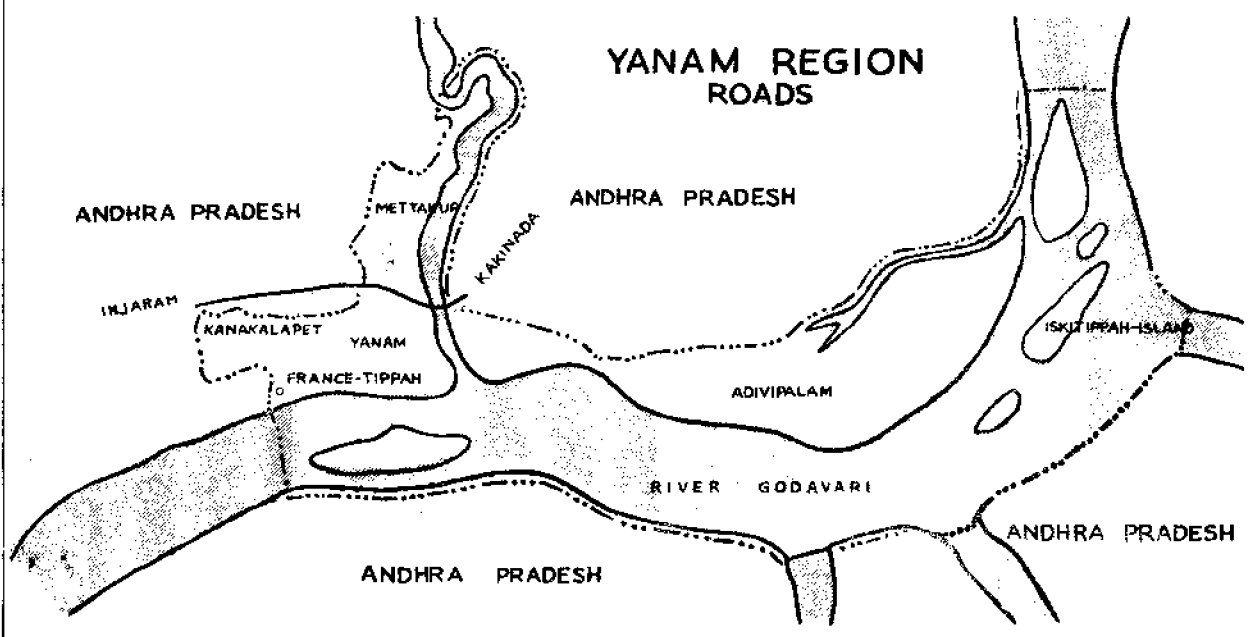
Sl No.	Year	Surfaced				Unsurfaced		
		Concrete	Black Topped	Water bound macadam	Total	Soled	Earthern	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	As on 31-3-1966 ..	..	52.18	30.33	82.51	4.98	..	4.98
2.	As on 31-3-1971 ..	..	58.96	28.48	87.44	..	..	..

It is important to note that the proportion of black topped road is significantly pronounced compared to Water Bound Macadam in respect of surfaced road.

MAHE REGION ROADS



YANAM REGION ROADS



III. ROADS.

Mahe Region.

The length of roads maintained as on 31st March 1966 and 31st March 1971 in Mahe Region is furnished in the following table :—

Sl. No.	Year	Surfaced				Unsurfaced		
		Concrete	Black Topped	Water bound macadam	Total	Soled	Earthern	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	As on 31—3—1966 ..	..	15.68	..	15.68	..	..	..
2.	As on 31—3—1971 ..	..	15.68	..	15.68	..	..	..

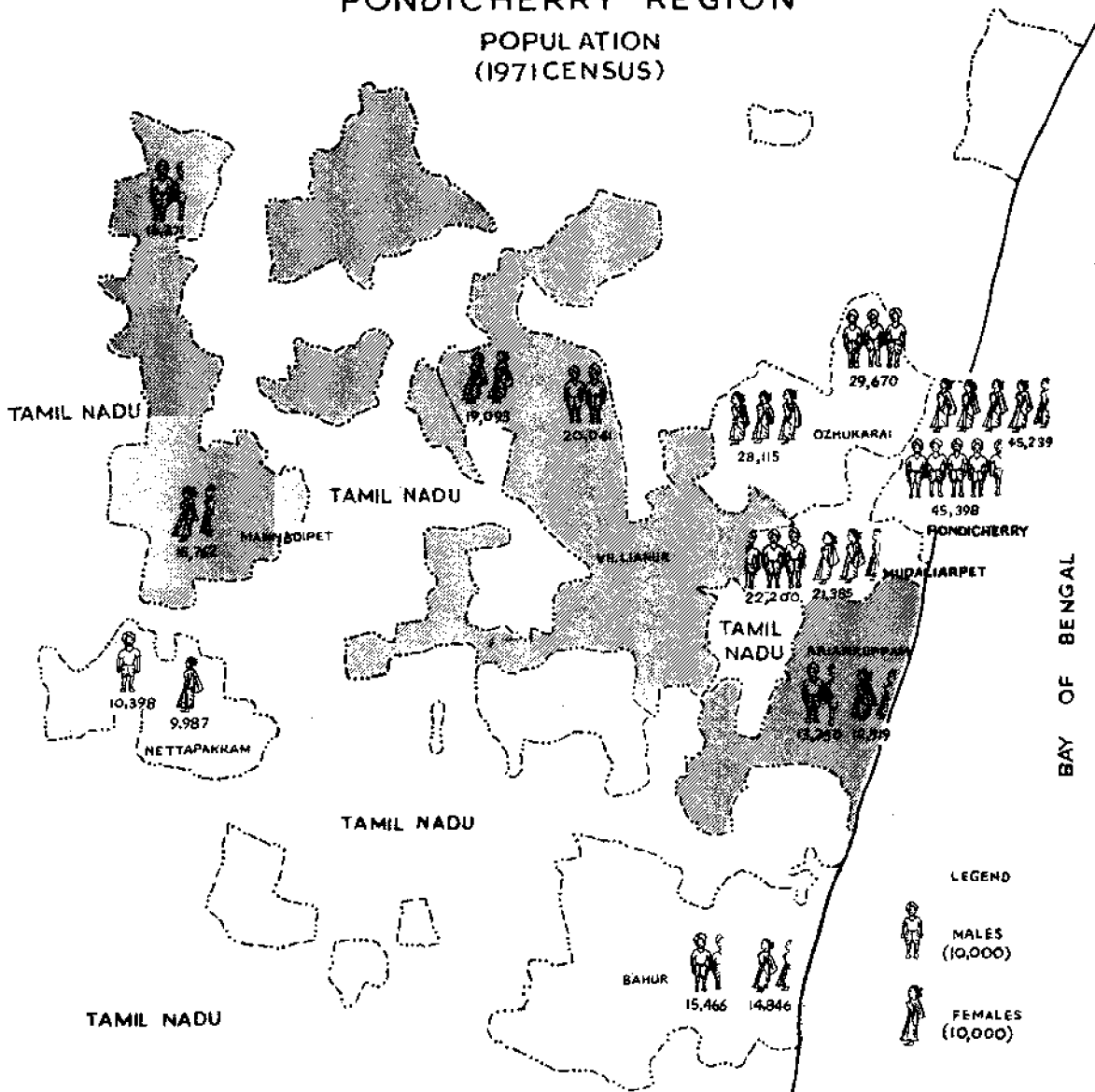
The entire surfaced road is black topped.

Yanam Region.

The length of roads constructed and maintained as on 31st March 1966 and 31st March 1971 is furnished below in respect of Yanam Region :—

Sl. No.	Year	Surfaced				Unsurfaced		
		Concrete	Black Topped	Water bound macadam	Total	Soled	Earthern	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	As on 31—3—1966 ..	..	5.30	0.18	5.48	..	..	..
2.	As on 31—3—1971 ..	..	4.50	4.20	8.70	..	2.31	2.31

PONDICHERRY REGION POPULATION (1971 CENSUS)



IV. POPULATION.

Salient Demographic Features of the Union Territory :

The total population of the Union Territory according to 1971 Census is 4,71,707 consisting of 2,37,112 males and 2,34,595 females. Thus the number of females per 1,000 males works out to 989. The over all density of population of the Union Territory is 983 per sq.km. However, Mahe Region has a density of 2,570 per sq.km.

The population of the Union Territory has been rising consistently during the last few decades except during the period 1911 to 1921. The annual growth rate between 1961 and 1971 is 2.78 %

According to 1971 Population Census the Union Territory has a rural population of 2,73,419 persons inhabiting in 333 villages while the urban population is 1,98,288 persons residing in 6 towns. Thus 57.96% of the total population live in rural areas as against 42.04% living in urban areas. The percentage of urban population is highest (100.00%) in Yanam Region since the entire Yanam Region is classified as urban area and lowest (26.07%) in Karaikal Region. The average population of a village is 821 and that of a town is 33,047.

The Scheduled Caste population is 72,921 which works out to 15.46% of the total population of the Union Territory. 2,17,058 persons or 46.02% are literate and educated population. Speaking of religious composition of the population, 4,00,793 persons or 84.9% belong to Hindu religion followed by 41,296 or 8.75% belonging to Christian religion. Thus these two religious group constitute 93.71% of the total population.

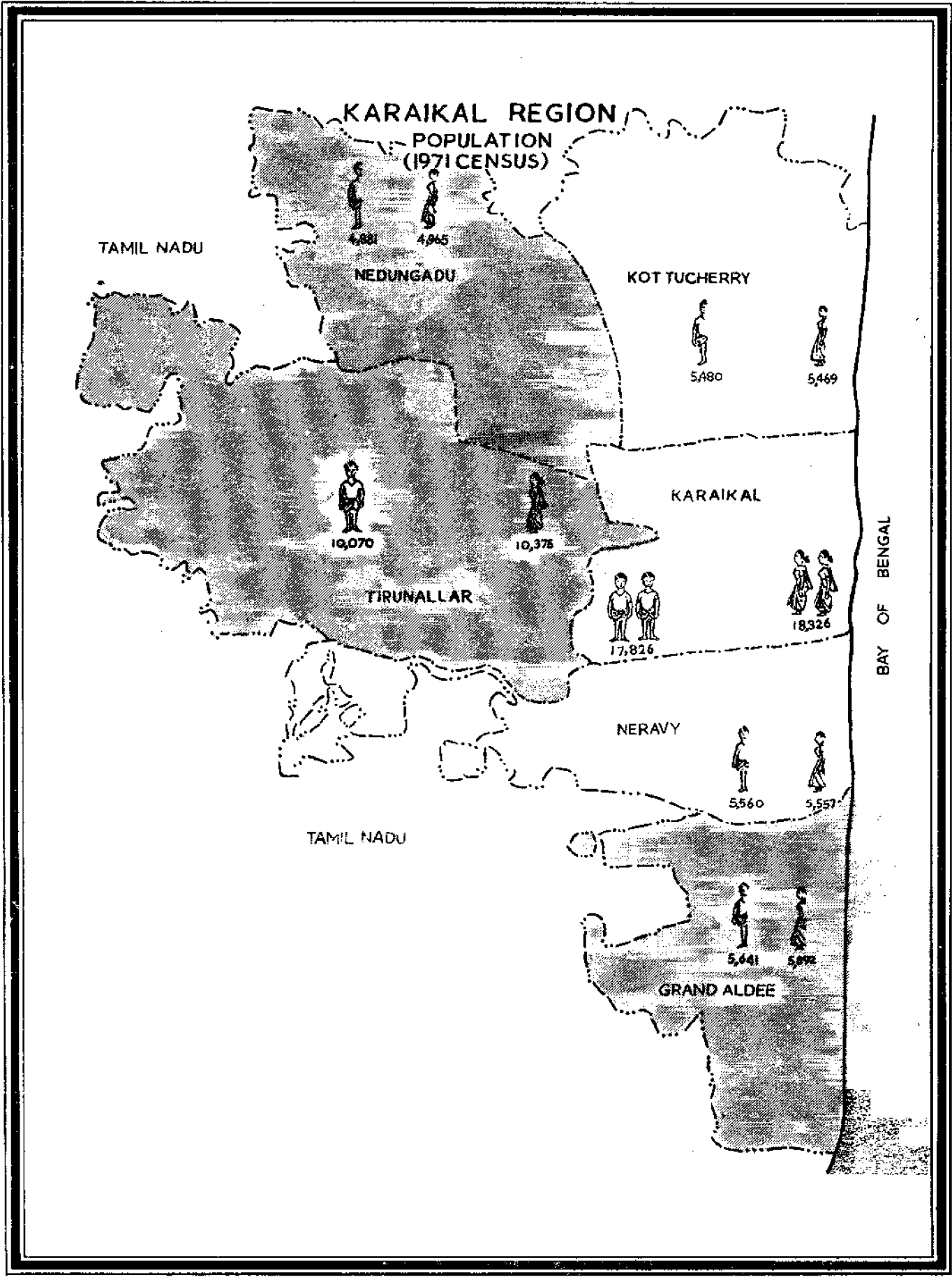
Out of a total population of 4,71,707 persons, 1,41,025 are classified as workers which works out to 29.90%. However, it is also important to note that the male working force is 48.65% while the female working force is 10.94%.

Pondicherry Region.

The population of the Pondicherry Region was 2,58,561 as per 1961 Census. According to 1971 Population Census, the population of Pondicherry Region is 3,40,240. In the table below the density of population, sex ratio and percentage of literacy as per the 1961 and 1971 Censuses are indicated :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Census Year</i>	<i>Density of population per sq.km.</i>	<i>Number of females per 1,000 males</i>	<i>Percentage of literacy</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1961	880	988	35.23
2.	1971	1,173	968	44.90

It will be seen from the above table that the literacy rate has increased by 9.67% in 1971 over that of 1961 Census. As regards religious composition 88.18% of the regional population are Hindus.



IV. POPULATION.

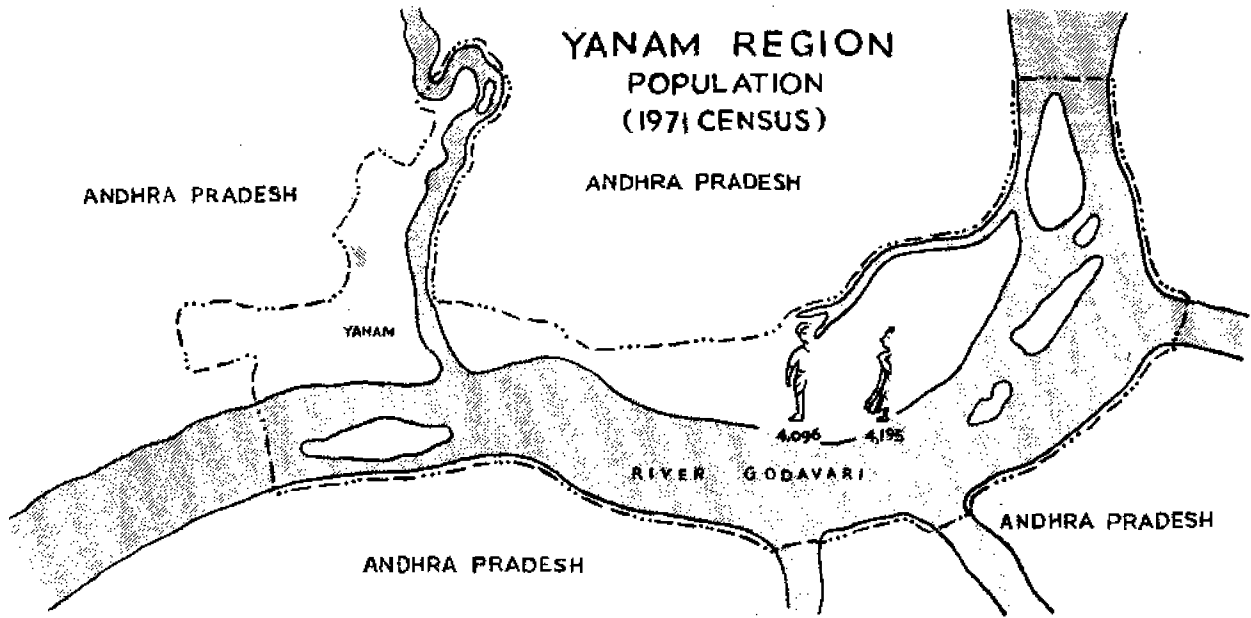
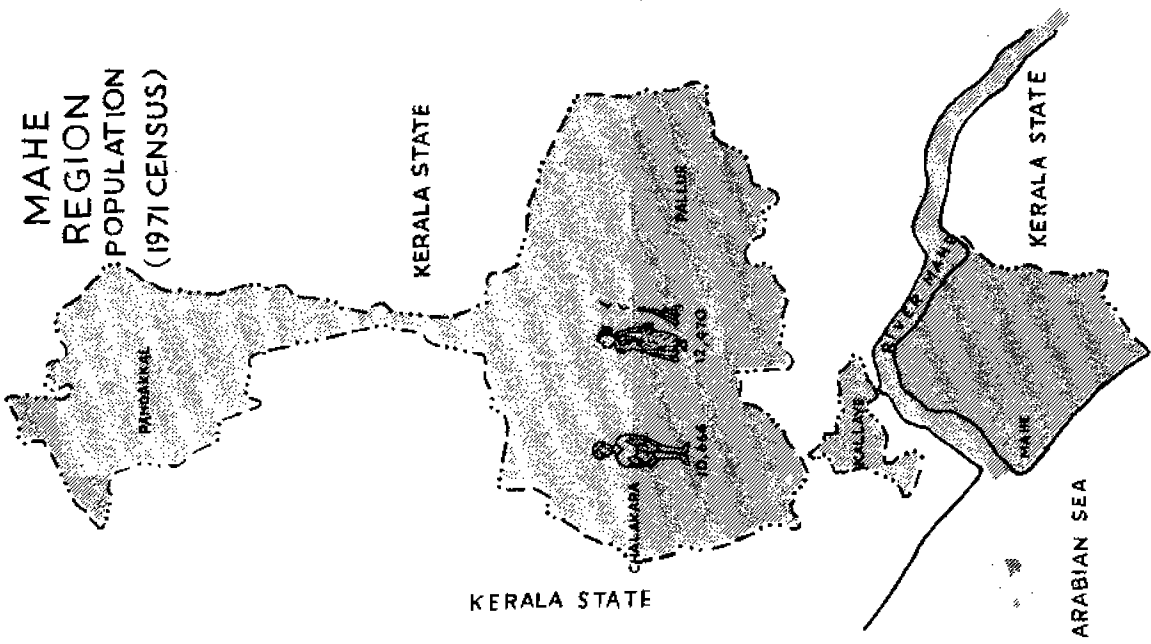
Karaikal Region.

The population of Karaikal was 84,001 as per 1961 Census. According to 1971 Population Census, the population is 1,00,042. In the table below the density of population, sex ratio and percentage of literacy are indicated.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Census Year</i>	<i>Density of population per sq.km.</i>	<i>Number of females per 1,000 males</i>	<i>Percentage of literacy</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1961	563	1,056	38.29
2.	1971	621	1,023	45.05

It will be evident from the above table that literacy rate had increased by 6.76% in 1971 over 1961.

Speaking of the religious composition, 76.10% are Hindus while 10.28% belong to Christian religion. In other words 86.38% belong to these two religious groups.



IV. POPULATION.

Mahe Region.

As per 1961 Census, the population of Mahe Region was 19,485. According to 1971 Census, the population is 23,134. In the table below the density of population, sex ratio and percentage of literacy are furnished.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Census Year</i>	<i>Density of population per sq.km.</i>	<i>Number of females per 1,000 males</i>	<i>Percentage of literacy</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1961	2,348	1,175	62.30
2.	1971	2,570	1,169	67.39

The above table reveals that literacy has gone up by 5.09% in 1971 over the year 1961. This region continues to maintain the highest literacy rate in the Union Territory.

As regards the religious composition out of a total regional population of 23,134, 16,908 or 73.08% belong to Hindu religion while the next predominant religious community is Muslim numbering 5,655 or 24.44%.

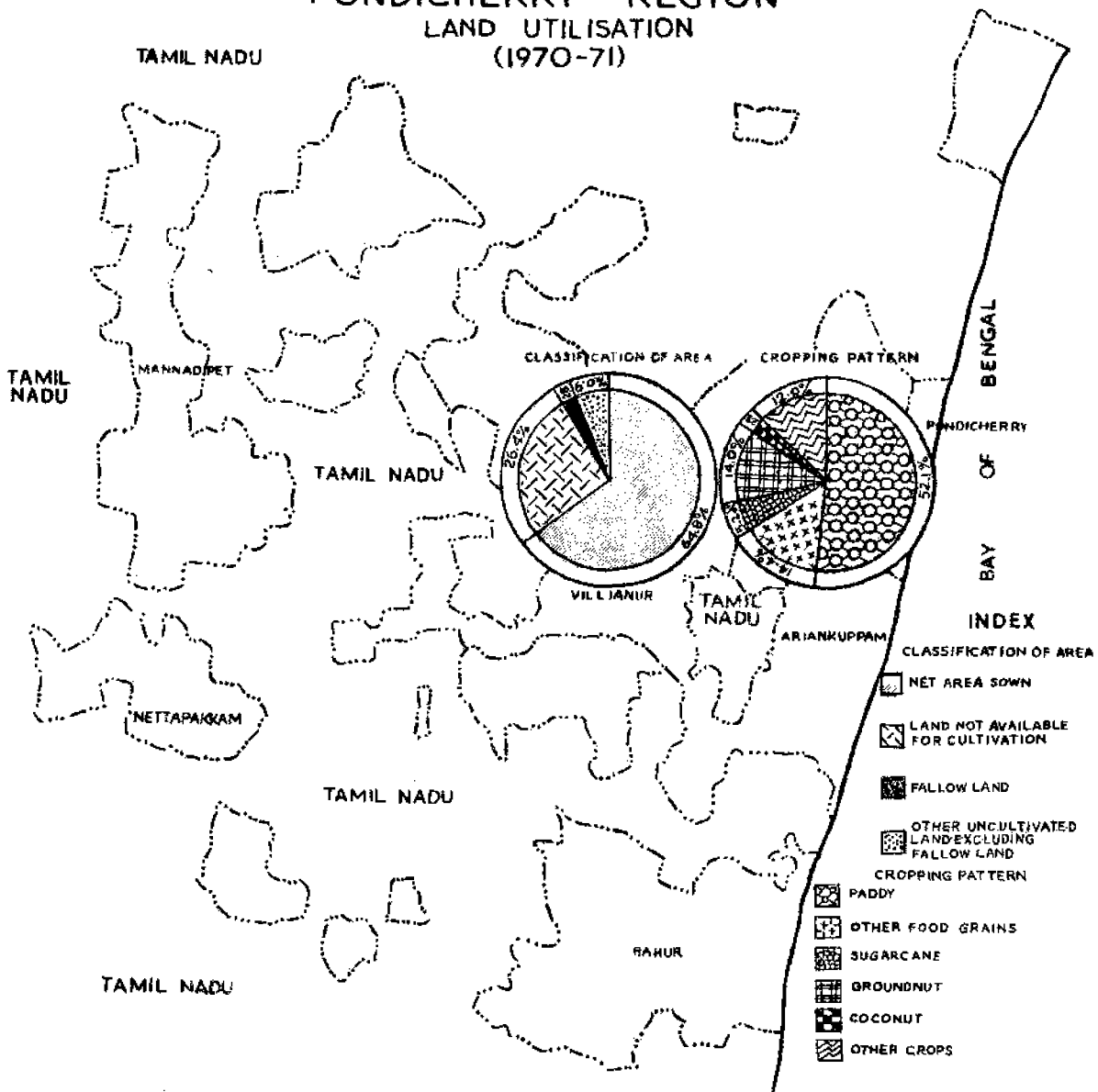
Yanam Region.

The population of Yanam region as per 1961 Census was 7,032. According to 1971 Census the population is 8,291. In the table below the density of population, sex ratio and literacy percentage are indicated.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Census Year</i>	<i>Density of population per sq.km.</i>	<i>Number of females per 1,000 males</i>	<i>Percentage of literacy</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1961	404	1,021	38.99
2.	1971	415	1,024	43.92

Out of a total regional population of 8,291, 7,720 or 93.11% are Hindus followed by Muslims numbering 401 or 4.83%

PONDICHERY REGION LAND UTILISATION (1970-71)



V. LAND UTILISATION.

The Union Territory of Pondicherry possesses fertile land coupled with adequate water resources. The aggregate geographical area according to village papers is 46,822 hectares. The net area sown is 31,523 hectares i.e. 67.3%. However, the total cropped area is 50,617 hectares, which naturally implies that 19,094 hectares are sown more than once. 10,389 hectares or 22.2% of the total area is put to non-agricultural use. Practically there is no forest area in this Union Territory. It is also pointed out incidentally, that the proportion of net area sown to total area is remarkably high and is the third highest in the country as a whole with the exception of Laccadive islands. Another noteworthy feature is that the cultivable area per agricultural worker is too low, being 0.51 hectare and this is also below the All-India average of 1.21 hectares. It will

also be relevant to point out that "90 per cent owners owned 48 per cent of the total land. This means that 10 per cent of land-owners own 52 per cent of the land" (Techno-Economic Survey of Pondicherry 1965). Another noteworthy feature is that three-fourth of the persons engaged in agriculture are agricultural labourers and only one-fourth are cultivators according to 1971 Census.

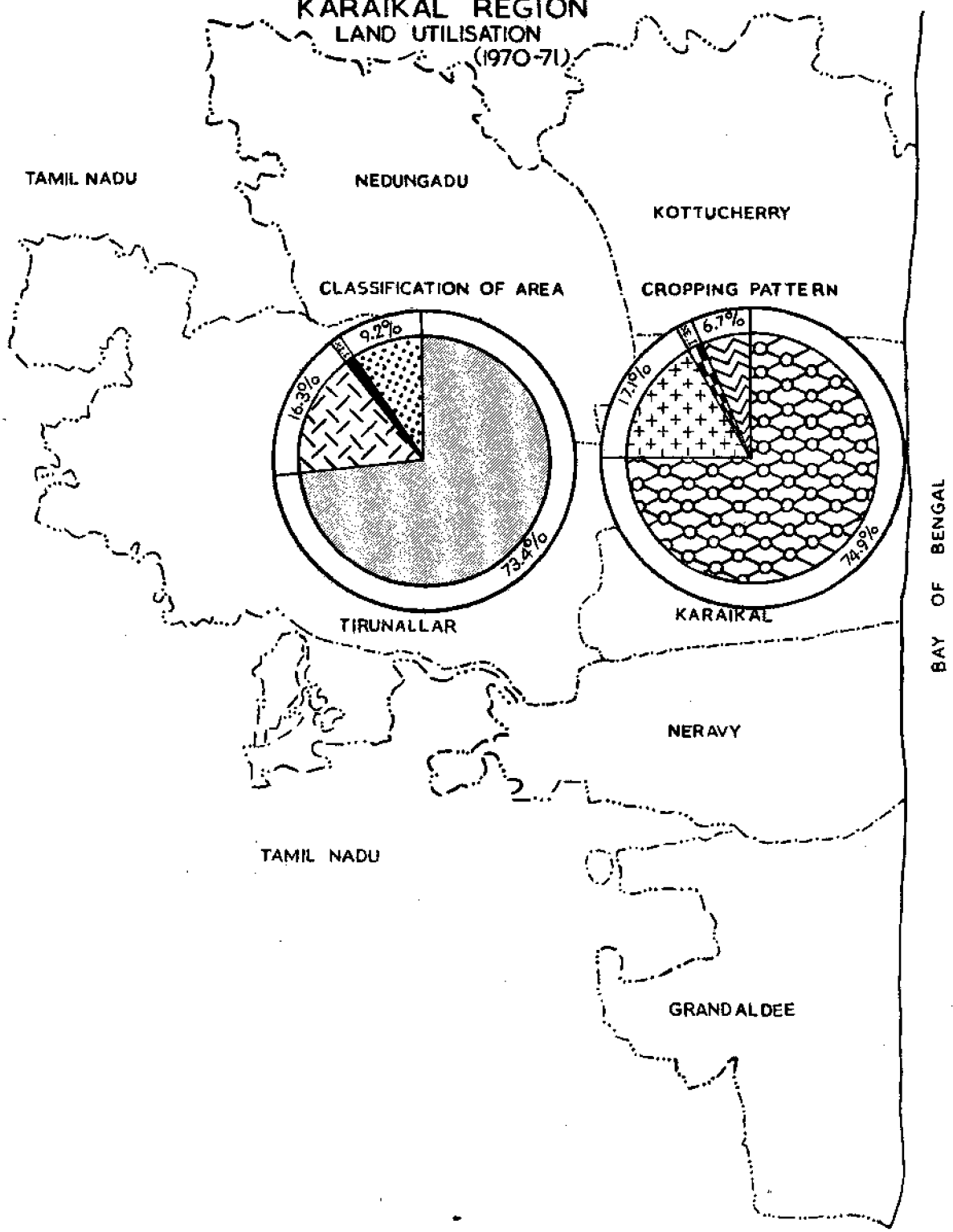
Pondicherry Region.

The total geographical area of Pondicherry region according to village papers is 29,377 hectares. The land utilisation data for the agricultural year 1970-71 are furnished below :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Type of utilisation</i>	<i>Area in hectares</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	7,664
2.	Barren and uncultivated land	101
3.	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	5
4.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	1,276
5.	Culturable waste	479
6.	Other fallow lands	188
7.	Current fallows	632
8.	Net area sown	19,632
9.	Area sown more than once	10,983
10.	Total cropped area	30,015

The proportion of net area sown to total geographical area works out to 64.8% in Pondicherry region.

**KARAIKAL REGION
LAND UTILISATION
(1970-71)**



V. LAND UTILISATION.

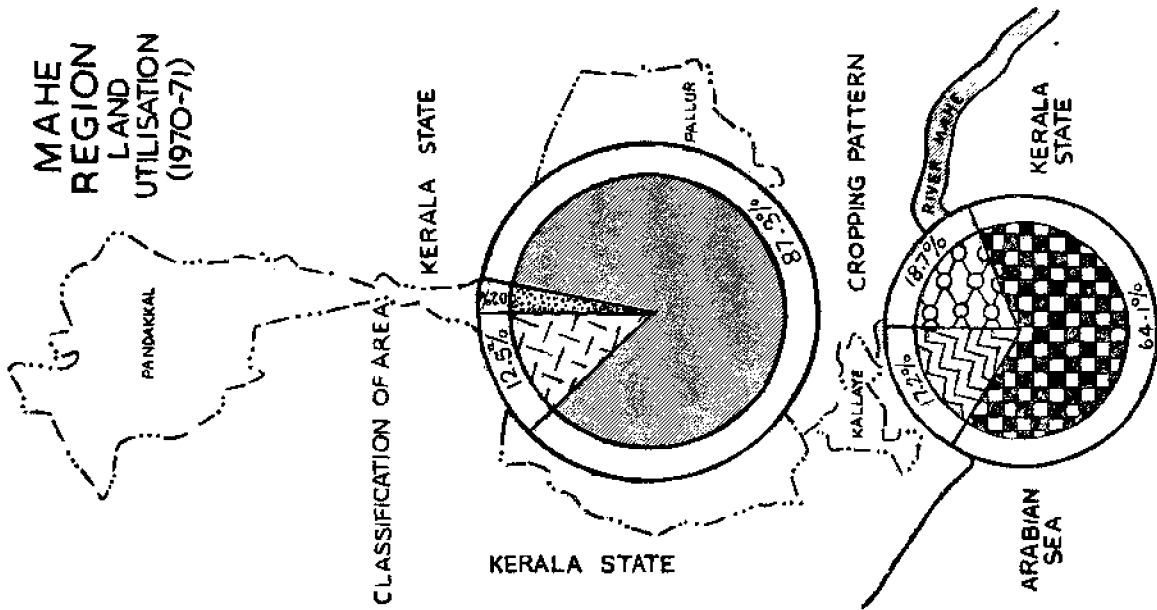
Karaikal Region.

The total geographical area of Karaikal region according to village papers is 14,920 hectares. The data on the utilisation of land for the year 1970-71 are furnished below :—

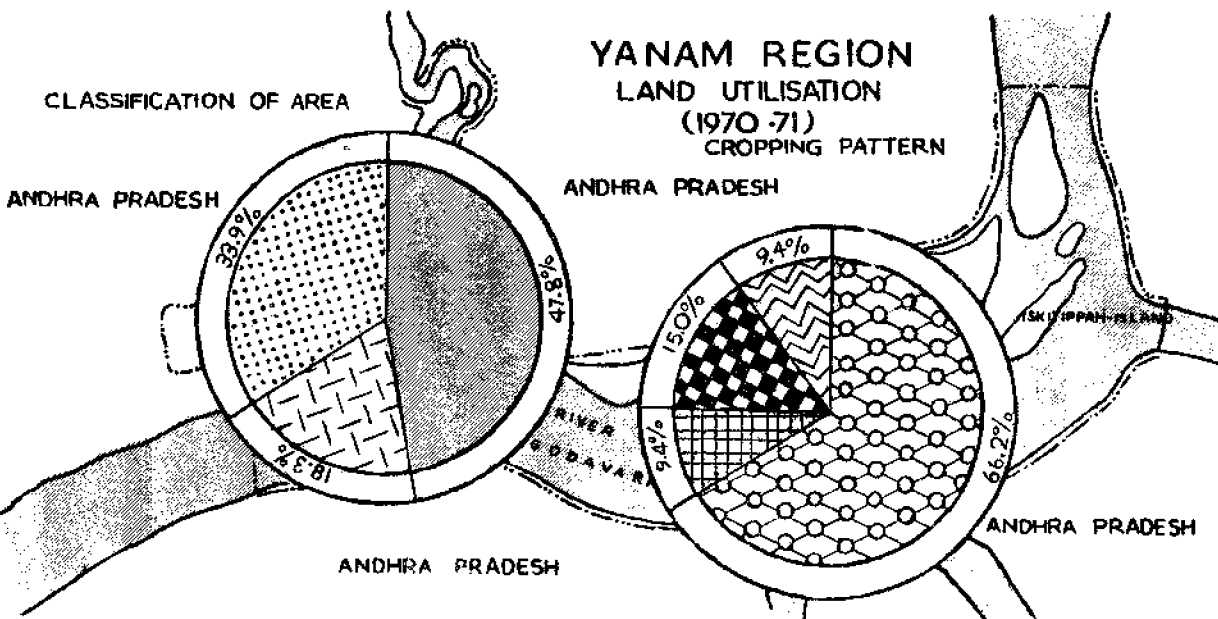
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Type of utilisation</i>	<i>Area in hectares</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Land put to non-agricultural use	2,398
2.	Barren and uncultivated land	36
3.	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	94
4.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	637
5.	Culturable waste	641
6.	Other fallow lands	2
7.	Current fallows	159
8.	Net area sown	10,953
9.	Area sown more than once	7,726
10.	Total cropped area	18,679

Net area sown represents 73.4% of the total geographical area in Karaikal region.

**MAHE REGION
LAND
UTILISATION
(1970-71)**



**YANAM REGION
LAND UTILISATION
(1970-71)**



V. LAND UTILISATION.

Mahe Region.

The total geographical area of Mahe region according to village papers is 841 hectares. The land utilisation data for the year 1970-71 are indicated below :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Type of utilisation</i>	<i>Area in hectares</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Land put to non-agricultural use	88
2.	Barren and uncultivated land	17
3.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves ..	2
4.	Net area sown	734
5.	Area sown more than once	118
6.	Total cropped area	852

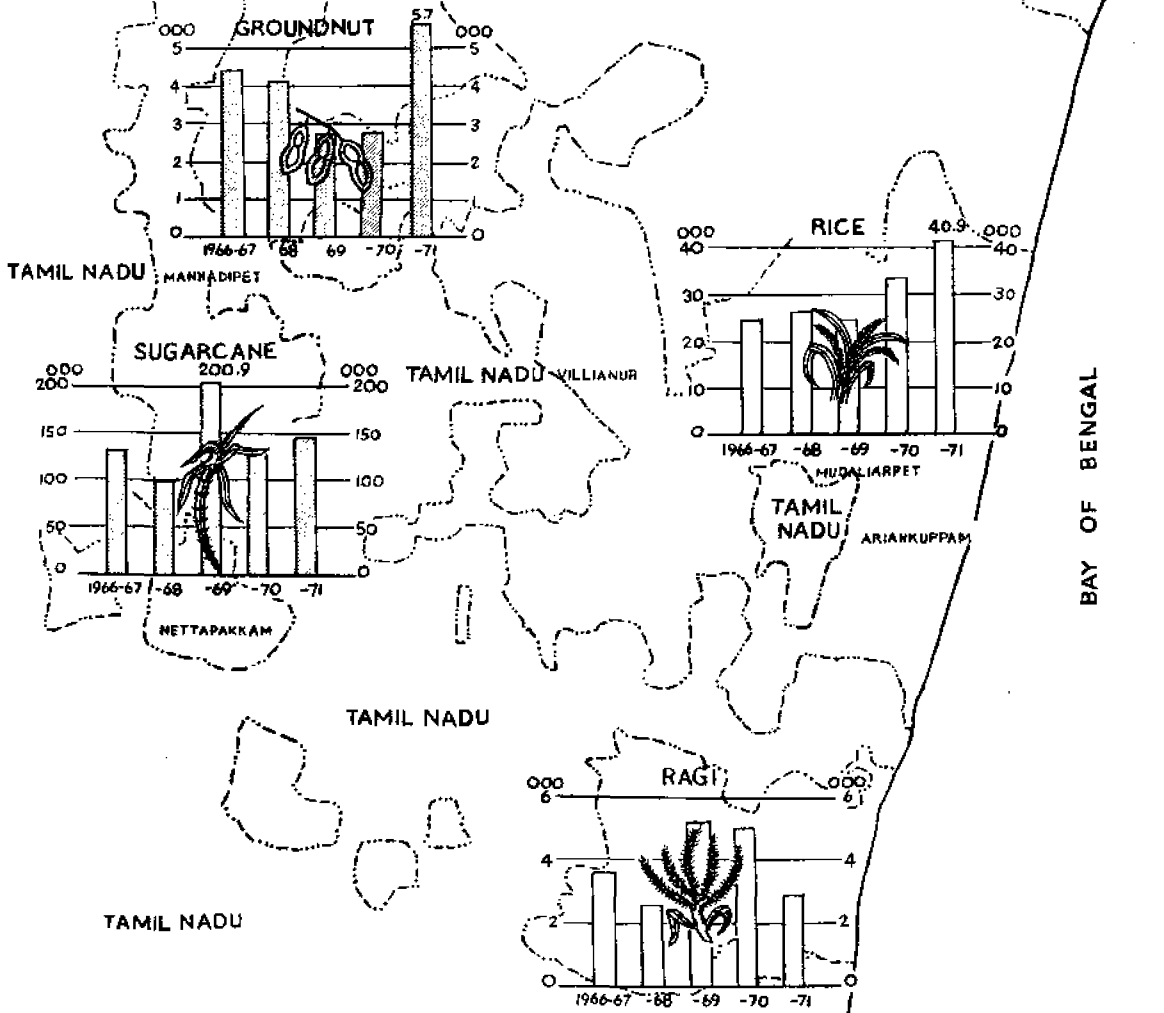
Yanam Region.

The total geographical area of Yanam region according to village papers is 1,684 hectares. The land utilisation data for the agricultural year 1970-71 are furnished below :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Type of utilisation</i>	<i>Area in hectares</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Land put to non-agricultural use	239
2.	Barren and uncultivated land	70
3.	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	347
4.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves ..	74
5.	Culturable waste	150
6.	Net area sown	804
7.	Area sown more than once	267
8.	Total cropped area	1,071

PONDICHERRY REGION AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(IN 000 TONNES)



VI. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Needless to say, agriculture is the most important occupation of the people. About 44 per cent of the working force in this Union Territory is engaged in agriculture. This sector accounts for twenty-one per cent of the State Income. The territory is possessed of fertile soil and abundant water supply resources. Another remarkable feature is that the progressive farmers in this territory are keenly bent upon using modern techniques of cultivation. Paddy is the principal crop of this territory. However, the other major crops grown are Ragi, Bajra, Millets and Maize among foodgrains and sugarcane, groundnut and cotton among non-food crops. Due to the implementation of special schemes such as (1) Distribution of improved seeds, (2) Distribution of chemical fertilisers and manures, (3) Distribution of improved implements and (4) The package programme, spectacular achievements has been registered.

The fact that between 1956-57 and 1970-71 food-grains production has increased at a compound rate of 3.6% per annum as against the All-India average of 3.1%, speaks well of the trend in production.

The total Plan expenditure incurred under the head "Agricultural Production" from November 1954 upto 1970-71 is Rs. 141.66 lakhs.

Pondicherry Region.

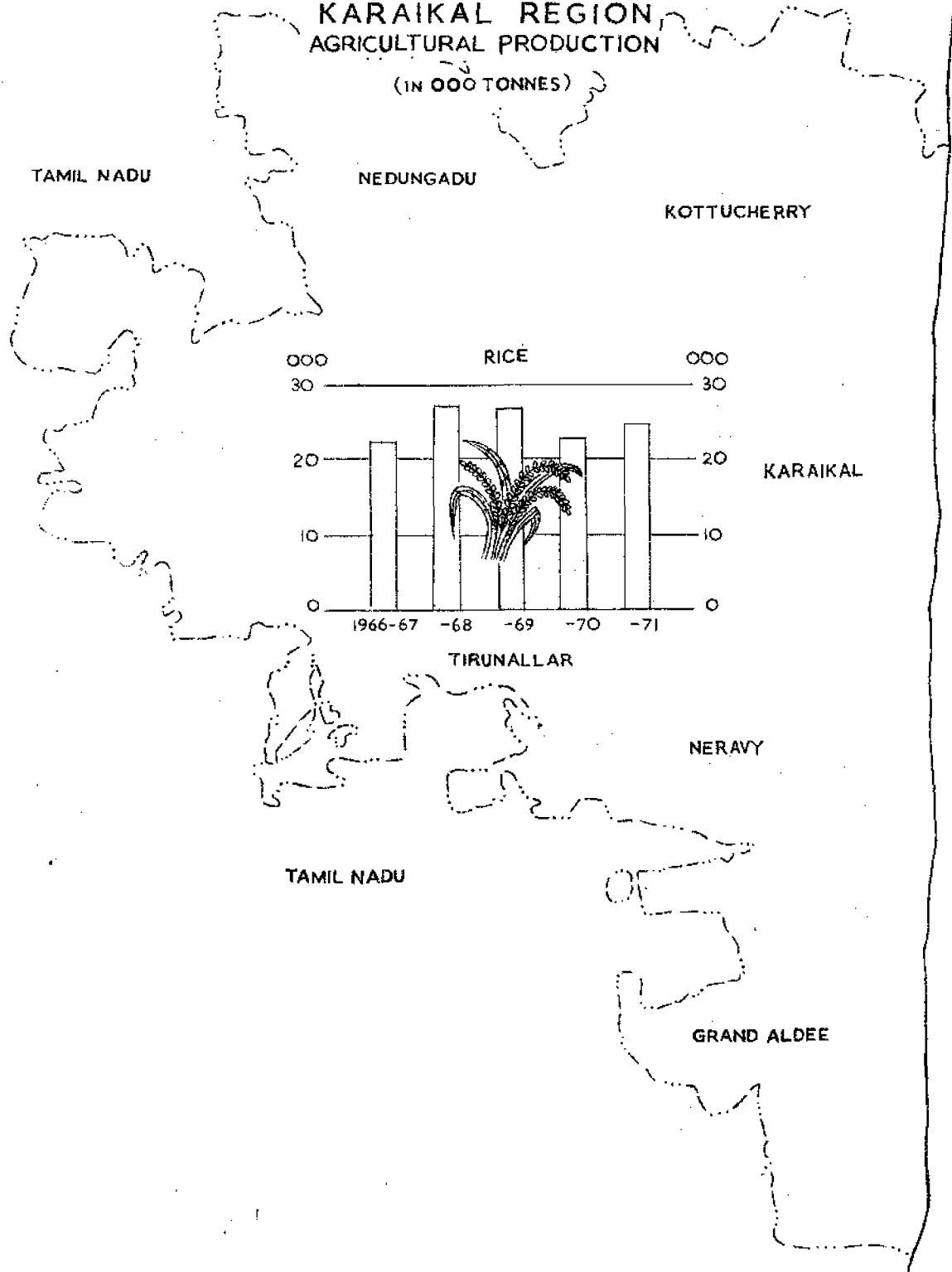
Production of certain important agricultural commodities during the Agricultural years from 1966-67 to 1970-71 are furnished below :—

Sl. No.	Commodity	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	(Production Tonnes)	
						1970-71	Index of production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Rice	24,079	26,092	24,876	33,177	40,948	170.66
2.	Ragi	3,602	2,566	5,213	4,982	2,827	78.48
3.	Cumbu	818	1,048	1,621	2,603	2,617	319.92
4.	Sugarcane	1,32,570	1,01,344	2,00,919	1,31,721	1,46,785	110.72
5.	Pulses	10	129	85	41	37	370.00
6.	Cotton	405	346	264	361	354	87.41
7.	Groundnut	4,445	4,147	2,678	2,766	5,671	127.58
8.	Gingelly	125	134	208	181	252	201.60

It will be evident from the above table that there has been significant rise in the production of cumbu, pulses, gingelly and rice.

KARAIKAL REGION AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(IN 000 TONNES)



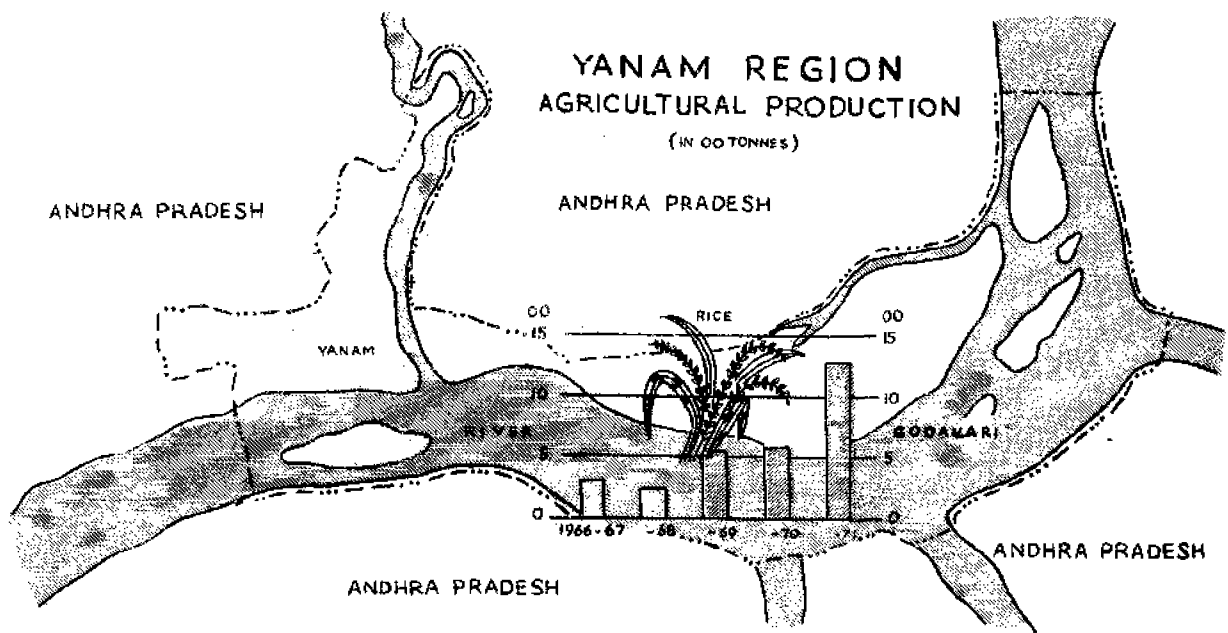
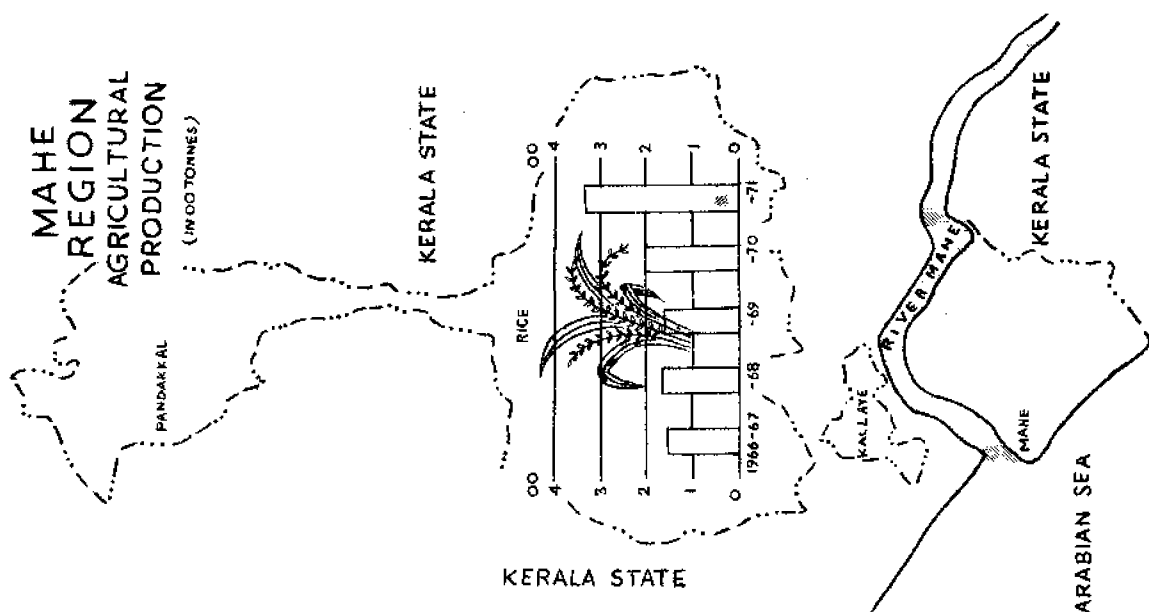
VI. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Karaikal Region.

Production of certain important agricultural commodities during the agricultural years from 1966-67 to 1970-71 are furnished below :—

Sl. No.	Commodity	(Production in Tonnes)					Index of production
		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Rice	22,199	27,179	26,821	22,704	24,496	110.35
2.	Pulses	74	74	1,322	1,085	1,543	2,085.13
3.	Groundnut .. ..	..	..	6	11	29	..

There has been remarkable increase in the production of pulses. Karaikal is essentially a rice producing region and pulses come next in importance.



VI. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Mahe Region.

Figures of production of important agricultural commodities of Mahe region during the agricultural year 1966-67 to 1970-71 are furnished in the following table :—

		(Production in Tonnes)						
Sl. No.	Commodity	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Index of production	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1.	Rice	156	168	167	200	337	216.02	
2.	Black Pepper	9	10	10	10	14	155.55	
3.	Betelnuts	35	38	38	38	48	137.14	
4.	Tapioca	144	300	180	150	60	41.67	

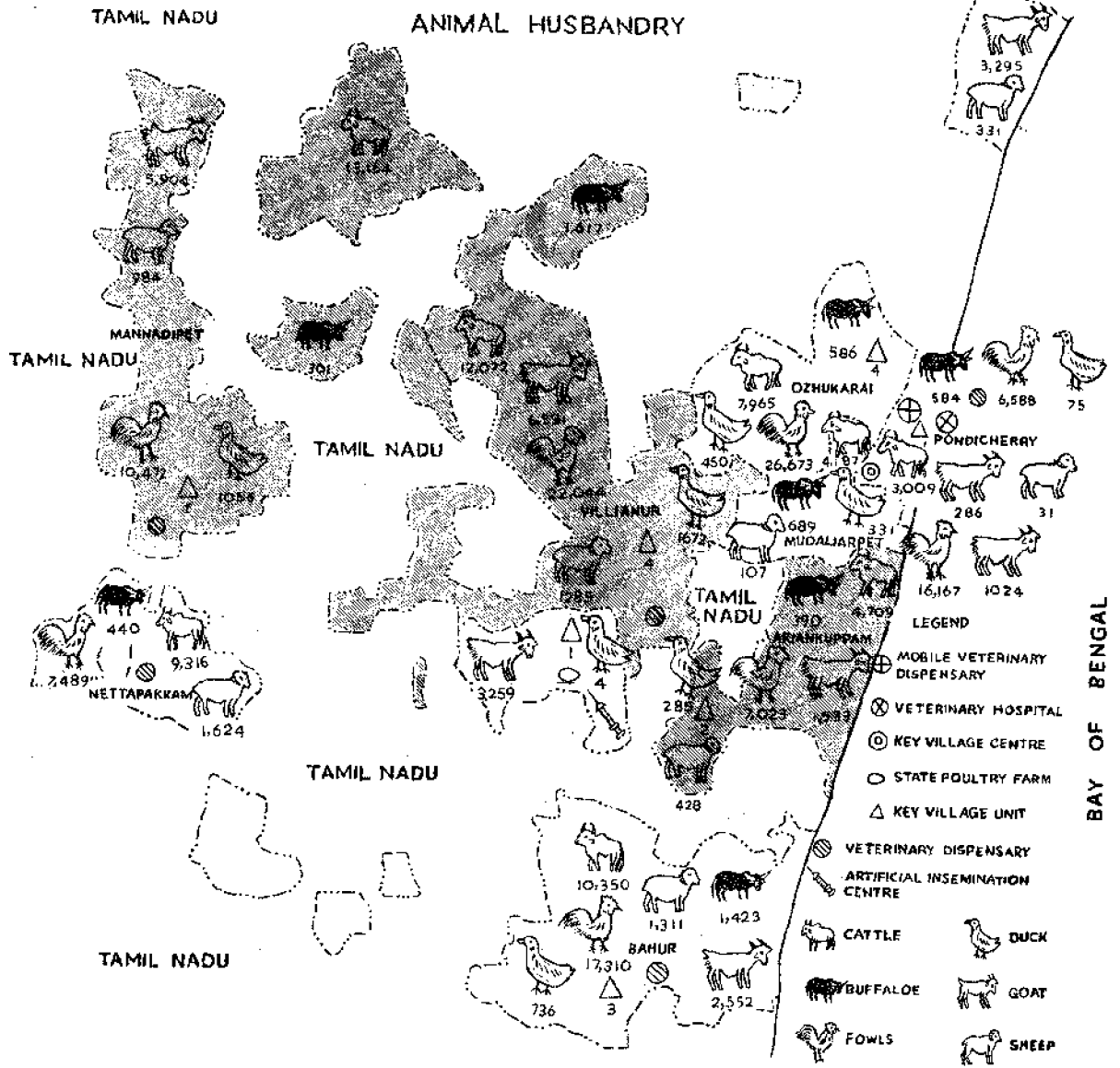
There has been noteworthy increase in the production of rice, black pepper and betelnuts.

Yanam Region.

		(Production in Tonnes)						
Sl. No.	Commodity	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Index of production	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1.	Rice	304	231	553	568	1,282	421.71	
2.	Chillies	22	20	19	15	23	104.54	
3.	Groundnut	122	128	128	133	106	86.89	

Production of rice has registered phenomenal increase in 1970-71 compared to 1966-67. Production of chillies has also shown marginal increase.

PONDICHERY REGION ANIMAL HUSBANDRY



VII. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The Department of Animal Husbandry was set up in June 1955, under the charge of a Director. Prior to merger the Animal Husbandry Department was part and parcel of the Medical Department. During the First and Second Five Year Plan periods a sum of Rs. 8.27 lakhs was spent for veterinary facilities. Major portion of this was spent on improving the local breed of cattle.

Poultry keeping is also popular among the rural folk as a subsidiary occupation in many of the villages. A separate State Poultry Farm is functioning at Kariamankam with a strength of 3,000 birds. With a view to popularise poultry breeding, training is also imparted to interested poultry-breeders in scientific methods of poultry-keeping.

For quick and correct diagnosis of diseases a clinical laboratory is functioning at Pondicherry.

From November 1954 upto 1970-71 the total Plan expenditure under Animal Husbandry has been Rs. 32.62 lakhs.

Three Livestock Censuses were conducted in this Territory since merger. The total Livestock population of the Union Territory according to the 1972 Livestock Census is 1,52,646 consisting of 89,602 cattle 12,110 buffaloes, 7,056 sheep, 41,731 goats, 61 horses and ponies, 195 donkeys and 1,891 pigs. There are 840.94 working animals per 1,000 hectares of net area sown. Similarly there are 419.94 working animals per 1,000 agricultural working population.

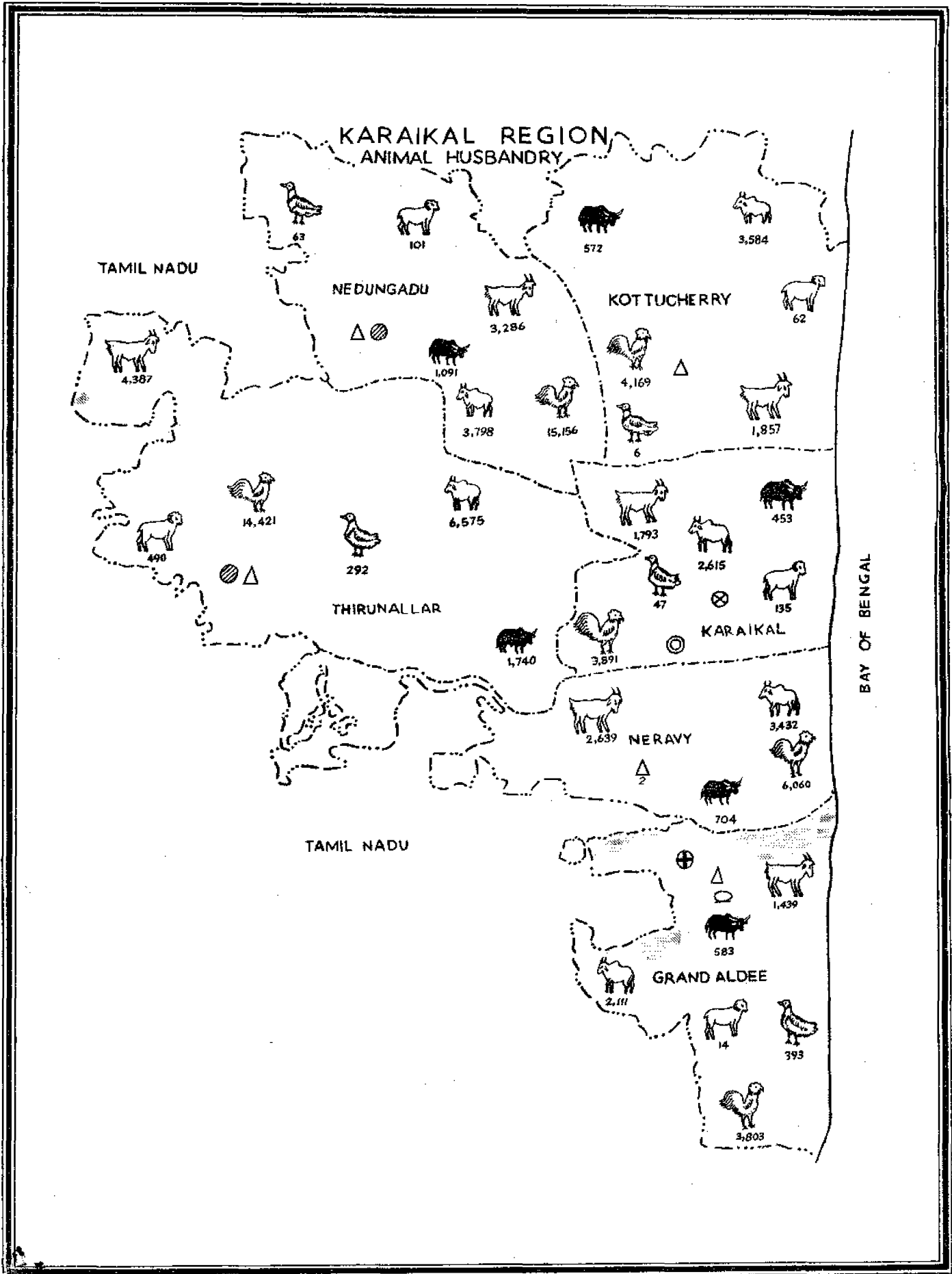
Pondicherry Region.

There has been considerable development in the field of Animal Husbandry during the years 1954-55 to 1970-71. Three quinquennial Livestock Censuses were also conducted after merger. In the table below development activities under important heads of animal welfare are indicated.

Sl. No.	Description	As on 31st March							
		1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Veterinary Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.	Veterinary Dispensaries ..	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
3.	Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4.	Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	9
5.	Inoculations performed ..	N.A.	6,298	15,076	29,076	20,900	37,272	37,656	50,302
6.	Castrations performed ..	N.A.	1,498	1,266	973	1,303	1,431	1,249	1,965
7.	Cases treated	N.A.	26,574	5,462	8,474	24,526	60,543	52,891	81,033

It will be seen from the table above that there has been remarkable progress in the performance of inoculations and cases treated.

According to the Livestock Census 1972 the total Livestock Population of Pondicherry region is 1,03,374 consisting of 64,772 cattle, 6,426 buffaloes, 6,101 sheep, 24,185 goats, 11 horses and ponies, 187 donkeys and 1,692 pigs. The number of working animals per thousand hectares of net area sown is 888.56 while the number of working animals per thousand agricultural working population is 353.63.



VII. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

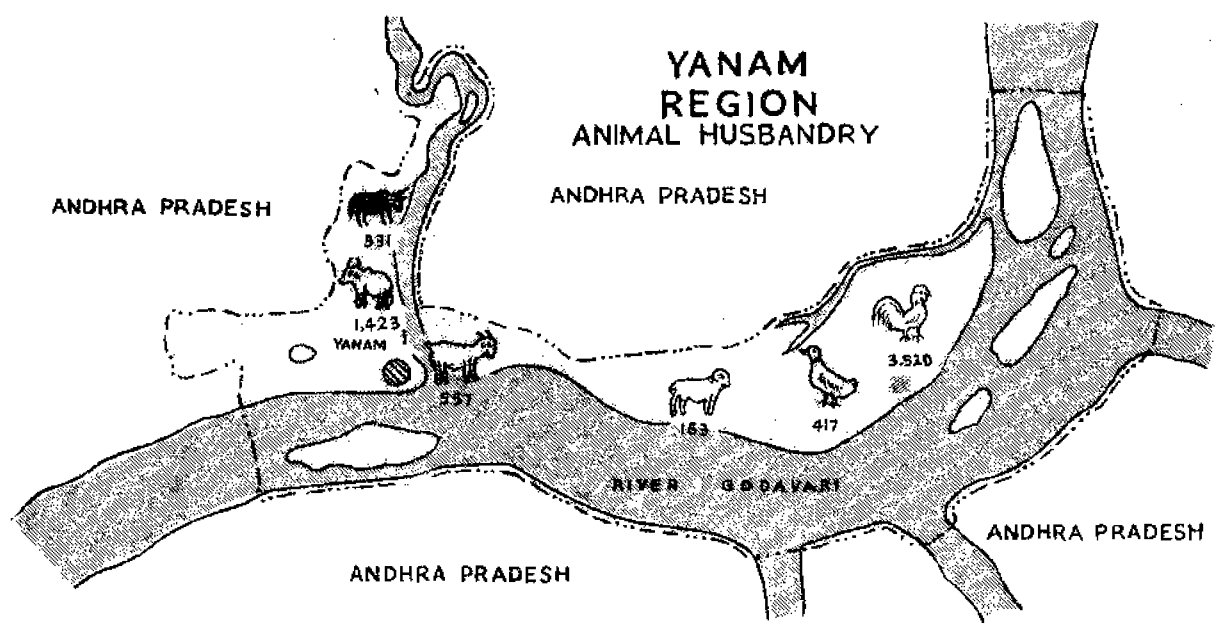
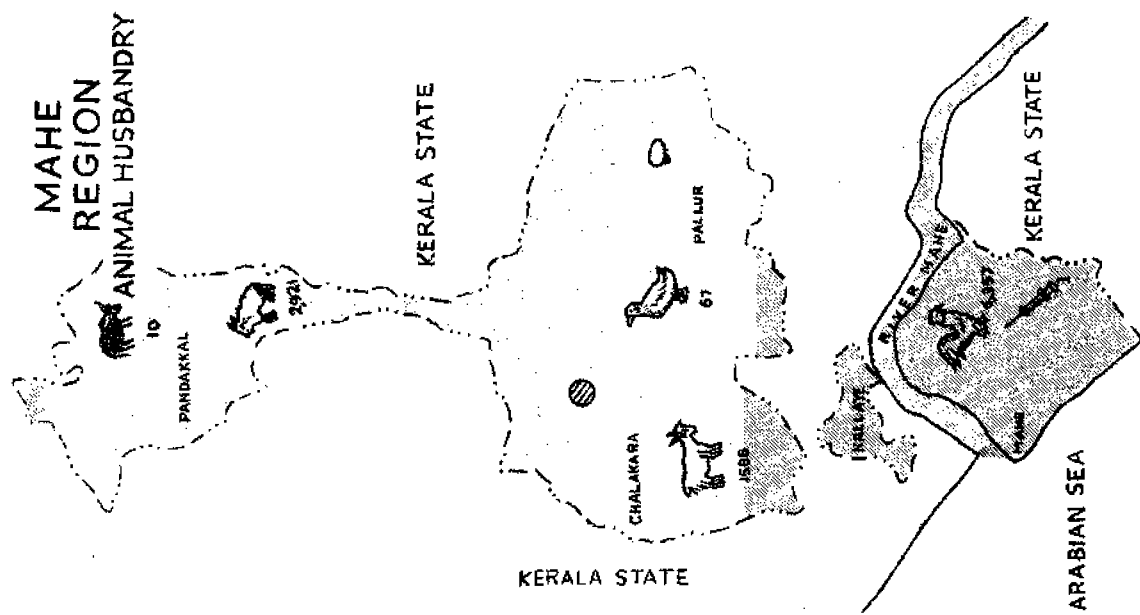
Karaikal Region.

The progress under Animal Husbandry in respect of Karaikal region is indicated below :—

Sl. No.	Description	As on 31st March							
		1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Veterinary Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.	Veterinary Dispensaries ..	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3.	Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4.	Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5.	Inoculations performed ..	N.A.	3,403	18,260	26,207	36,956	28,023	33,032	23,184
6.	Castrations performed ..	N.A.	860	1,083	1,105	2,010	1,917	1,703	1,484
7.	Cases treated	N.A.	4,777	805	18,864	27,388	21,985	23,152	36,246

There have been remarkable progress in respect of (1) inoculations performed, (2) castrations performed and (3) cases treated.

The Livestock Census 1972 reveals that the total livestock population of Karaikal Region is 43,649 consisting of 22,115 cattle, 5,143 buffaloes, 802 sheep, 15,401 goats, 39 horses and ponies, 8 donkeys and 141 pigs. The number of working animals per thousand hectares of net area sown is 818.73 while the number of working animals per thousand agricultural working population is 621.10.



VII. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Mahe Region.

The progress of various Animal Husbandry facilities in Mahe region is furnished in the following table:—

Sl. No.	Description	As on 31st March							
		1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Veterinary Hospitals .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Veterinary Dispensaries ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.	Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.	Inoculations performed ..	N.A.	320	950	1,418	..	1,182	696	684
6.	Castrations performed ..	N.A.	120	139	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Cases treated	N.A.	6 064	177	3,459	8,577	7,897	9,101	8,978

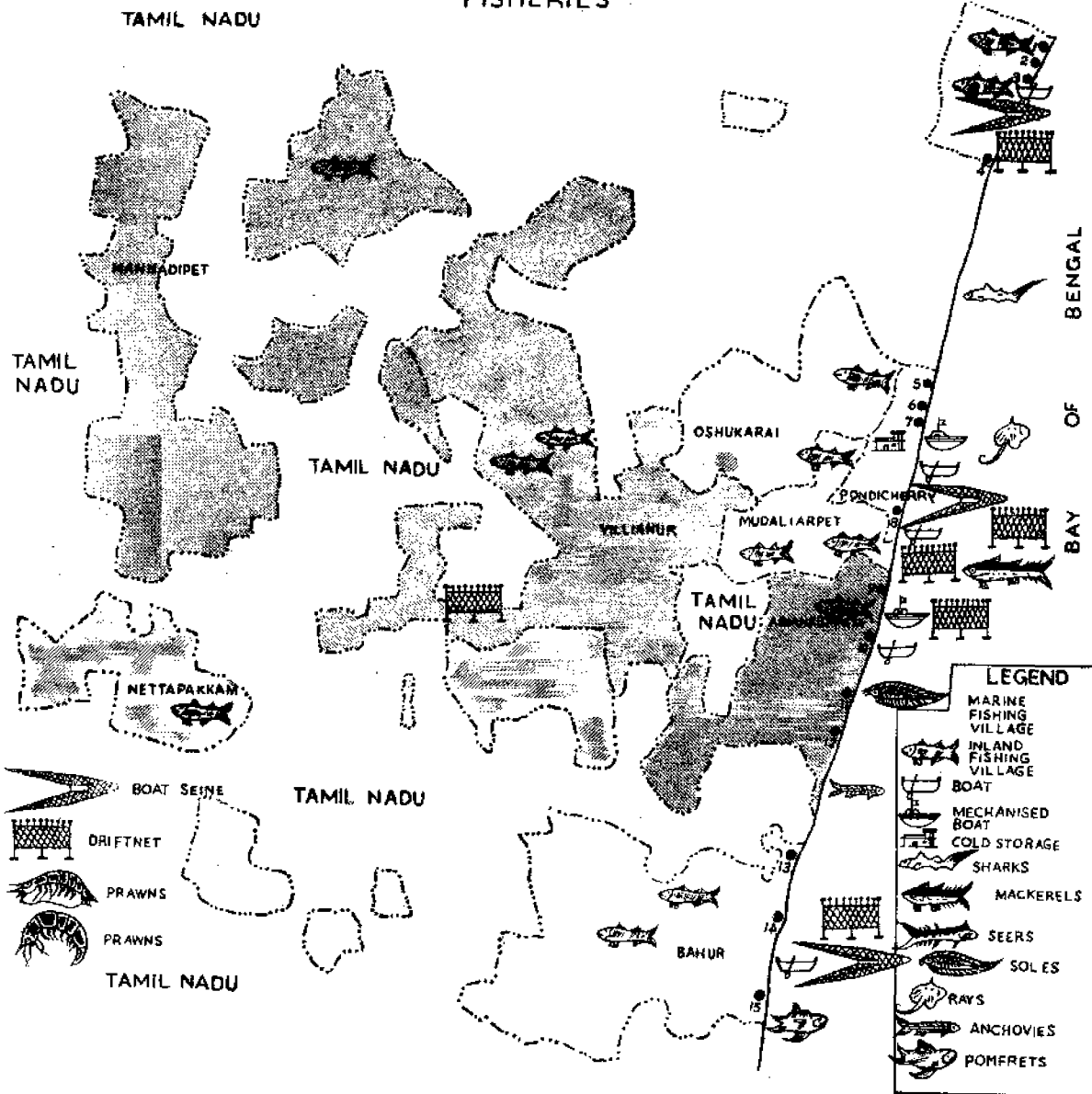
As per the Livestock Census 1972, the total livestock population of Mahe Region is 2,891 consisting of 1,292 cattle, 10 buffaloes, 1,588 goats and 1 pig. The number of working animals per thousand hectares of net area sown is 21.62 while the number of working animals per thousand agricultural working population is 32.

Yanam Region.

The progress under Animal Husbandry in respect of Yanam region is indicated below : —

Sl. No.	Description	As on 31st March							
		1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Veterinary Hospitals .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Veterinary Dispensaries ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.	Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.	Inoculations performed ..	N.A.	669	3,201	1,897	1,498	2,330	2,331	2,253
6.	Castrations performed ..	N.A.	75	..	110	60	83	47	39
7.	Cases treated	N.A.	2,244	364	5,231	5,441	4,989	1,127	3,333

PONDICHERRY REGION FISHERIES



VIII. FISHERIES.

Pondicherry and Karaikal Regions.

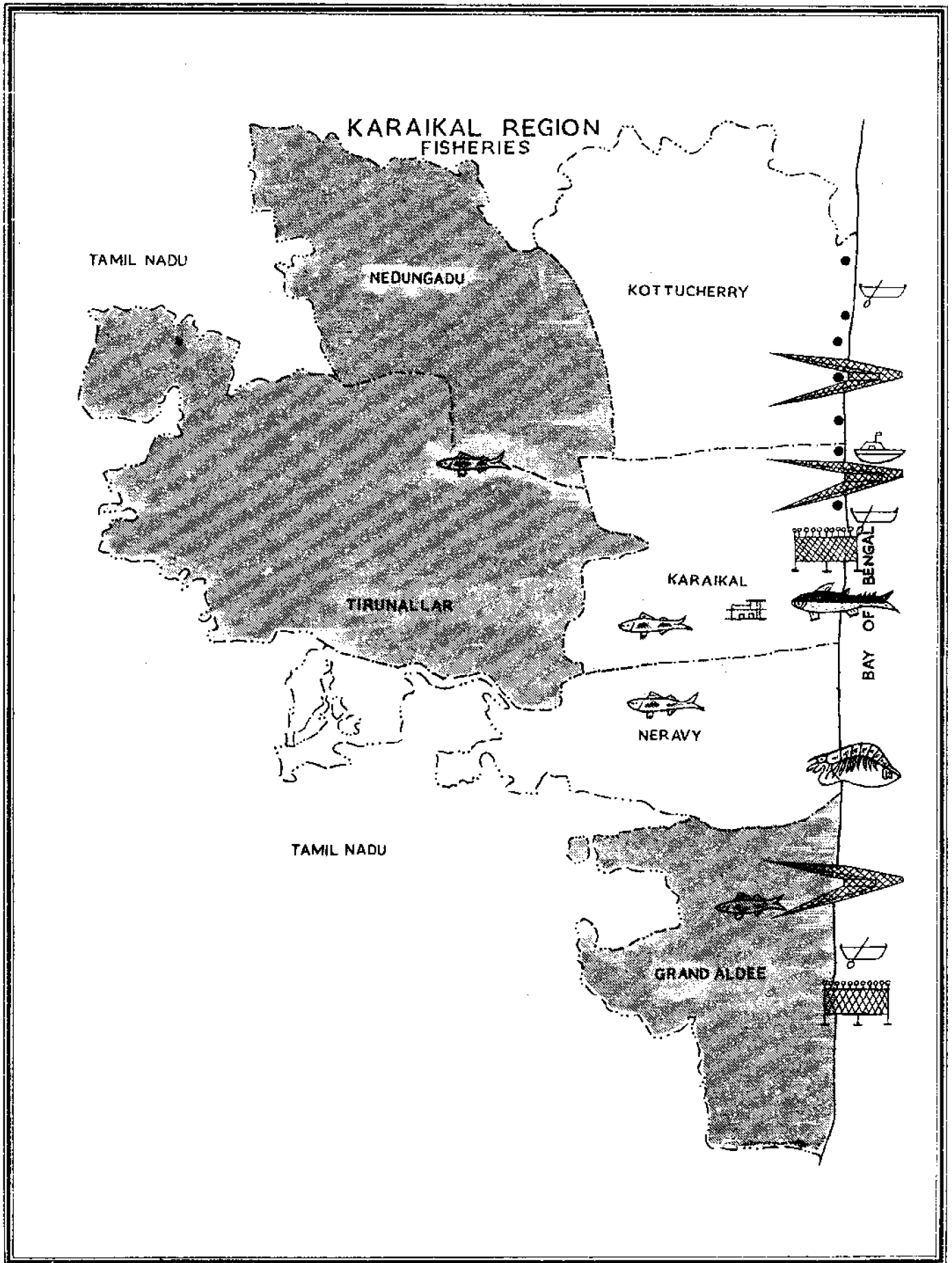
There are 15 fishing villages in Pondicherry region. The length of the coastline is 26 kilometres. In Karaikal there are 9 fishing villages spread over a coastal length of 18 kilometres.

The following table furnishes information on marine and inland fish catches from the year 1965 to 1971 in respect of Pondicherry and Karaikal regions.

Sl. No.	Particulars *	(In quintals)						
		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Estimates of Marine fish production	70,110	1,27,620	80,170	81,510	1,06,370	1,06,240	1,04,530
2.	Estimates of Inland fish production	1,322	842	1,895	1,570	1,519	2,897	3,028

* Separate Region-wise data are not available.

It will be evident from the above table that fish catches have risen quite considerably during the above years. It will be worthwhile to note that marine fish production has been remarkable.



VIII. FISHERIES.

All the four regions of the territory are maritime and possess rich fishery resources. In addition, there is considerable scope for inland fishing also. Due to the various development schemes fish production, which stood at about 4,500 tonnes per annum has risen to 15,156 metric tonnes at present. A sum of Rs. 79.21 lakhs has been spent under various fishery schemes till 1970-71 from the inception of the programme.

Schemes such as (1) Mechanisation of fishing boats, (2) Supply of fishery requisites to fishermen, (3) Training of fishermen in improved methods, (4) Quick transport of fish from landing centres to markets, (5) Cold storage plant for storing fish, etc., have changed the entire outlook of fishery development in this Union Territory.

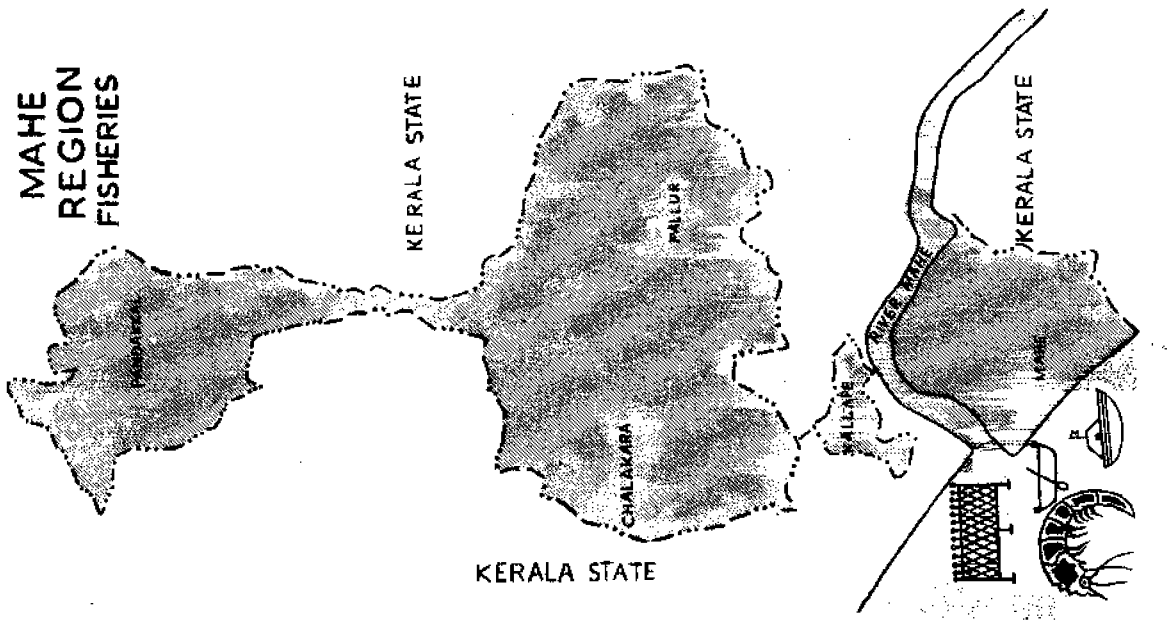
To improve inland fisheries pisciculture was taken up on scientific line. More than 850 hectares were brought under inland fisheries. The annual production

of fish seeds of fast growing fishes is now more than 3.00 lakh mainly because of setting up of two fish farms, one at Pondicherry and another at Yanam.

Almost all types of sea fish (about 41 varieties) and six varieties of inland fish are caught in this territory. More than 850 hectares of inland waters were under fish production.

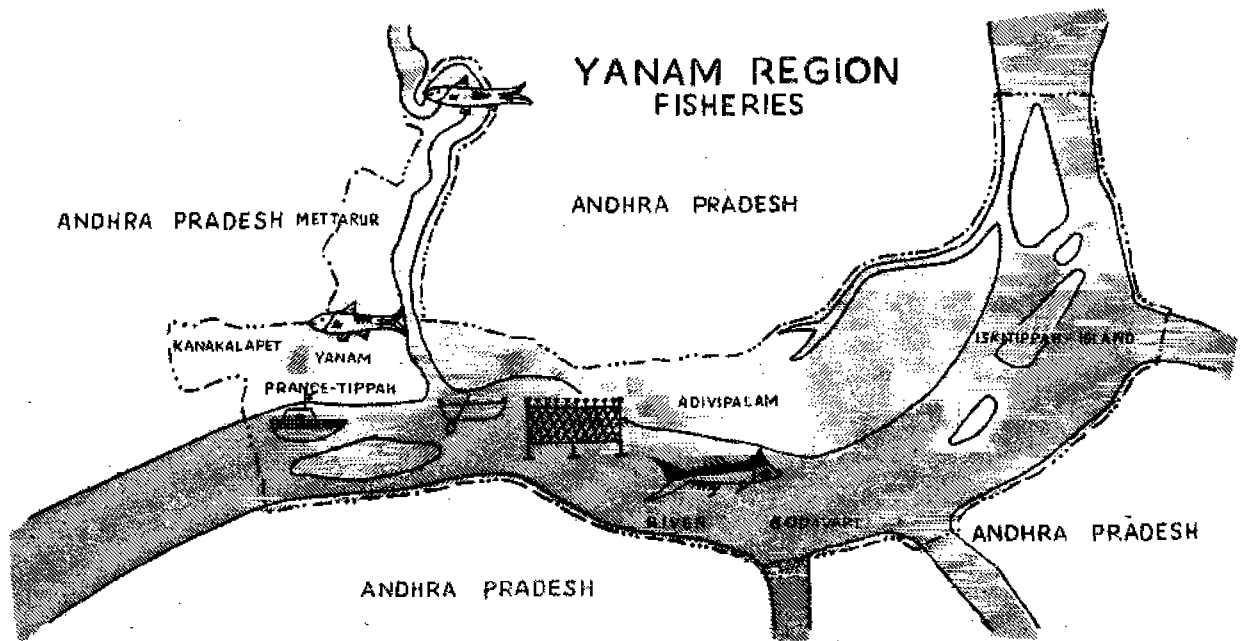
An Ice Plant-cum-Cold Storage with a capacity of two tonnes daily and to store 5 tonnes of fish has been established in Pondicherry. Five fish vans are operating through the Fishermen Co-operative Society in Pondicherry and Karaikal regions for quick transport of fishes from the landing centre. Under the scheme mechanisation of fishing boats 48 mechanised boats were distributed to deserving fishermen at subsidised rates till the end of 1969-70. The target during the Fourth Plan has been fixed at 127 boats.

MAHE
REGION
FISHERIES



KERALA STATE

YANAM REGION
FISHERIES



VIII. FISHERIES.

Mahe Region.

The special feature about Mahe is that it is in the Centre of a continuous prawn ground stretching from Quilon to Mangalore. A fish curing yard is functioning at Mahe where the surplus fish are being cured under hygienic condition with the help of the salt supplied by the Fisheries Department at subsidised rate.

Mahe is another important region regarding fish production. The following table furnishes data on fish production. In Mahe the coastal length is only 300 metres.

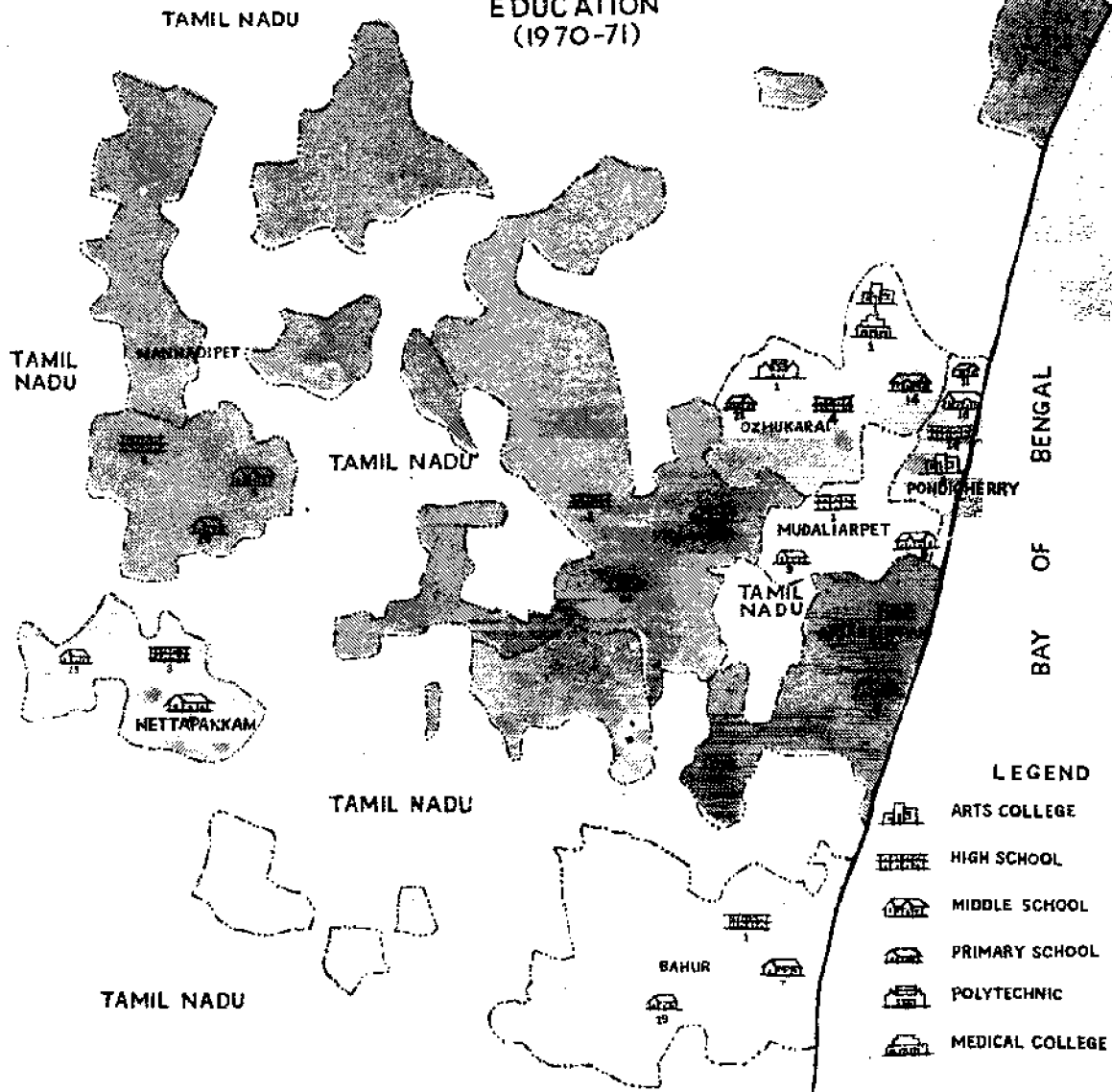
		(In quintals)						
Sl. No.	Particulars	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1.	Estimates of Marine fish production	74,474	41,504	64,998	45,000	46,150	32,133	30,179

Yanam Region.

Yanam region is the smallest of the four regions. Sea fishing is primarily resorted to by the fishermen in Guriampeta village. The period December to August is the season for regular sea fishing. Normally the catch consists of sharks, clupeids, perches, polynemids, horse-macknals and silver belly. However, curing and marketing of fish are done in the adjoining places in Andhra Pradesh. The following table furnishes data on fish production in respect of Yanam Region.

		(In quintals)						
Sl. No.	Particulars	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Estimates of Marine fish production	2,125	1,122	2,522	4,130	4,603	6,596	10,737
2.	Estimates of Inland fish production	745	792	979	488	585	889	908

PONDICHERY REGION EDUCATION (1970-71)



IX. EDUCATION.

Prior to merger, many villages did not have even primary schools which meant that many children in the rural areas were deprived of even basic education. Soon after merger consequent on the policy of universal and free primary education to all children in the age group 6-11, a special drive was made for enrolment in school.

During the Ex-French regime, Secondary Education was purely on French pattern with French or Tamil as the medium of instruction. However, there were a few English medium schools for preparing students for Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. However, with the merger of this Territory with the Indian Union, English and regional languages, assumed importance. There are at present 46 High Schools with an enrolment of 25,078. There are 14 Primary Schools, 17 Upper Primary Schools, 12 High Schools and one college, exclusively for girls.

The progress of University Education was remarkable after merger. At the time of merger there were only two colleges affiliated to Paris University with French

as the medium of instruction. At present there are 7 colleges including the one run by Shri Aurobindo Ashram and another by the French Government. In addition, two evening colleges (one each in Pondicherry and Karaikal) are also functioning to cater to the needs of those who are not fortunate enough to avail of the regular college education.

Technical education has also been introduced after merger. The Mothilal Nehru Polytechnic at Pondicherry was started in 1961 with Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering courses. A Junior Technical School was also established in 1966, to provide training in certain technical courses such as carpentry, blacksmithy, welding etc. A sum of Rs. 377.57 lakhs have been spent on Education under Plan Schemes.

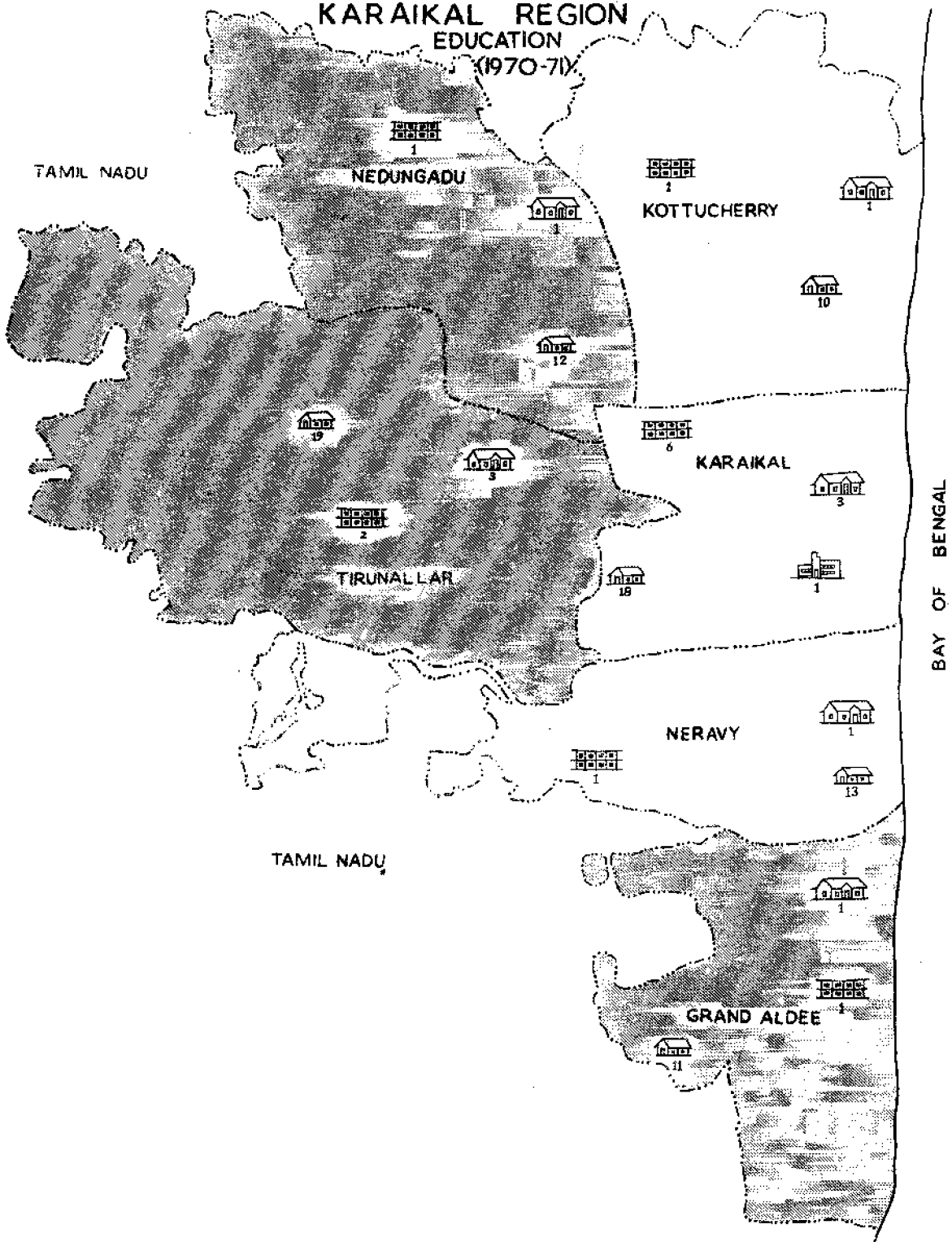
Pondicherry Region.

In the table below the number of educational institutions and strength of students in Pondicherry region are indicated.

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
		No.	Strength	No.	Strength	No.	Strength	No.	Strength	No.	Strength	No.	Strength
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Primary Schools	143	13,524	142	14,657	143	15,000	145	16,282	147	17,177	155	18,612
2.	Middle Schools	57	19,123	61	20,517	65	22,275	67	23,876	65	24,664	68	25,002
3.	High Schools	24	12,537	24	12,778	24	13,251	25	14,713	27	16,125	28	16,527
4.	Polytechnic	1	262	1	263	1	187	1	152	1	112	1	126
5.	Arts Colleges	3	1,330	3	1,510	3	1,571	4	1,844	4	2,152	4	2,507

It will be evident from the table above that there has been steady development in the number of educational institutions and in the strength of the institutions.

KARAIKAL REGION EDUCATION (1970-71)



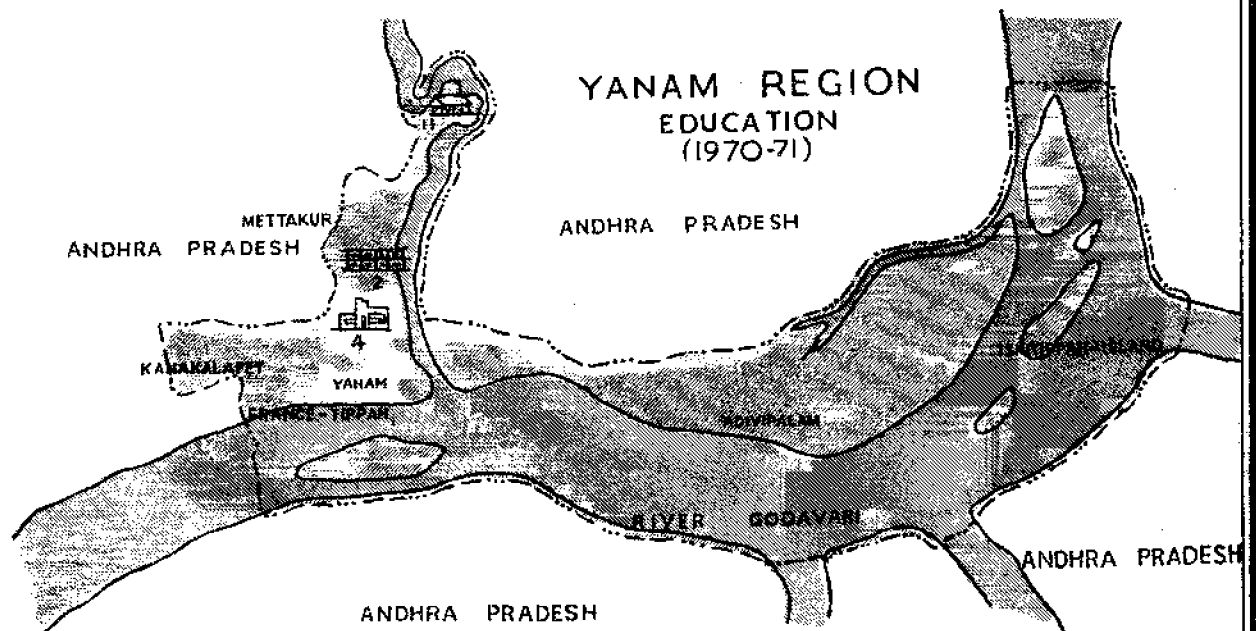
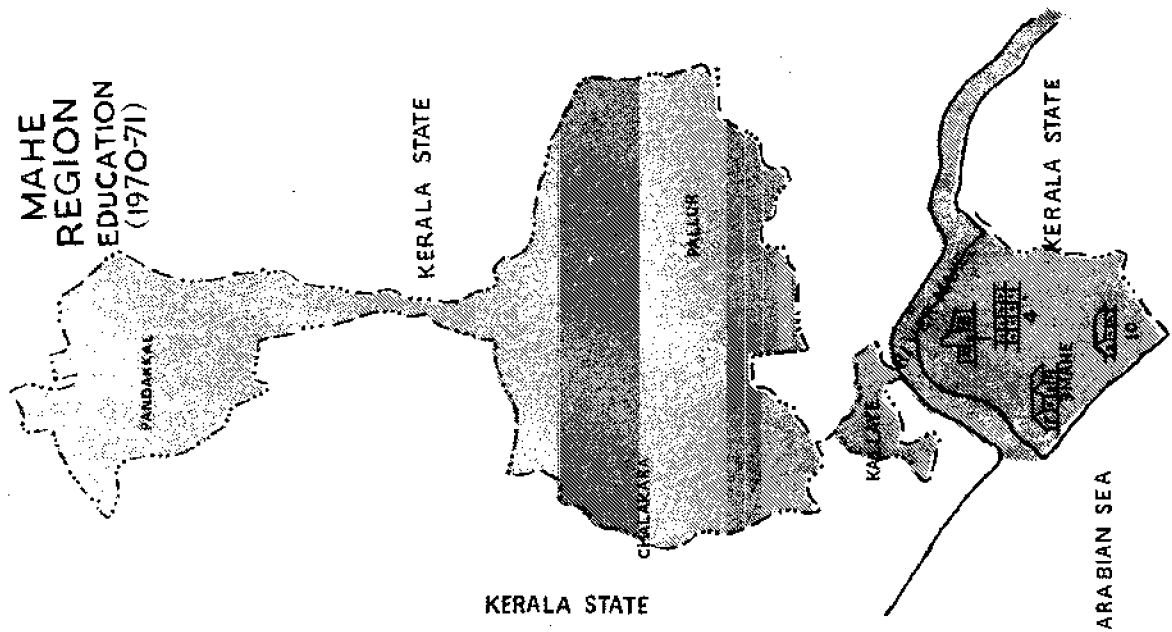
IX. EDUCATION.

Karaikal Region.

The number and strength of institutions of Karaikal region are indicated below :—

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
		No.	Strength	No.	Strength	No.	Strength	No.	Strength	No.	Strength	No.	Strength
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Primary Schools	76	5,521	76	5,608	76	5,283	77	5,202	83	7,872	83	8,115
2.	Middle Schools	13	5,594	15	6,124	16	5,956	16	5,600	10	3,509	10	3,627
3.	High Schools	10	3,361	11	3,594	12	4,514	12	5,184	12	5,283	12	5,571
4.	Arts College	1	396	1	443	1	237	1	328	1	400	1	516

It will be seen that there has been steady progress in the field of education. The strength of the pupils in Primary and High Schools and also in the only Arts College has increased.



IX. EDUCATION.

Mahe Region.

The number and strength of each type of educational institutions are furnished below : -

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
		No.	Stren- gth	No.	Stren- gth	No.	Stren- gth	No.	Stren- gth	No.	Stren- gth	No.	Stren- gth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Primary Schools	10	532	10	551	10	960	11	927	10	898	10	983
2.	Middle Schools	3	602	3	570	3	856	3	821	3	721	3	725
3.	High Schools	5	2,422	4	2,484	4	1,839	4	1,780	4	1,928	4	1,980
4.	Arts College .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	200

There has been satisfactory progress in the field of education. An Arts College was set up in 1970-71.

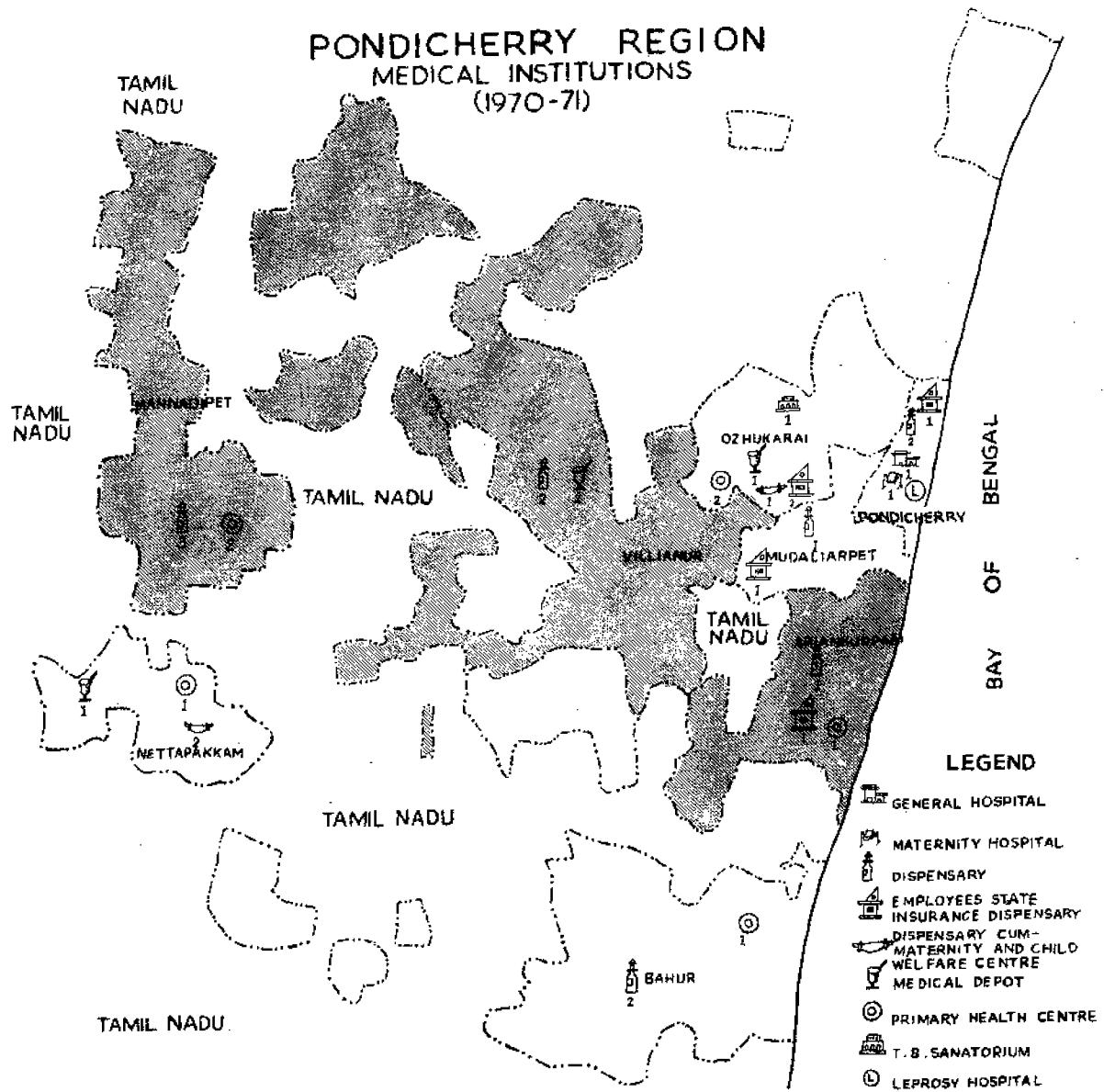
Yanam Region.

The growth of education in Yanam region is furnished in the following table :-

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
		No.	Stren- gth	No.	Stren- gth	No.	Stren- gth	No.	Stren- gth	No.	Stren- gth	No.	Stren- gth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Primary Schools	10	753	10	768	10	792	10	780	10	915	11	858
2.	Middle School	1	417	1	417	1	408	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	High School	1	418	1	489	1	552	2	1,074	2	1,073	2	1,000
4.	Arts College .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	68

There has been steady growth in educational institutions. The strength of the pupils in the primary schools and the high schools has gone up.

PONDICHERY REGION MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS (1970-71)



X. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Improvements in the field of Medical and Public Health have been spectacular. At the time of the merger only one hospital in each region and a few dispensaries in rural areas were functioning. Soon after merger various health schemes were introduced in the Union Territory. To mention a few (1) a new block costing Rs. 12.30 lakhs with facility to accommodate 125 beds was added to the General Hospital, Pondicherry, (2) An X-Ray Department with all the modern equipment was installed, (3) a separate X-Ray Unit was also added to the Maternity Hospital, Pondicherry, (4) A separate Medical College shortly and popularly known as JIPMER (Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research) with attached Hospital was established under the Central Sector, (4) Nursing School attached to the General Hospital, Pondicherry, which is affiliated to the Nursery Council, Madras.

Other features include a T.B. Hospital, a Filariasis Control Unit, a Leprosorium with 130 beds. Some of the All-India Programmes such as the Small-Pox

Eradication Programme, Malaria Eradication Programme are also vigorously implemented.

There is a separate State Family Planning Officer in the rank of Deputy Director who is incharge of the Family Planning Programme.

There are in all 20 Rural Dispensaries in the Union Territory. The total number of beds is 1,321 excluding JIPMER. This means that there are 2.8 beds for every 1,000 population of this Territory while there are 31 doctors for a lakh of population.

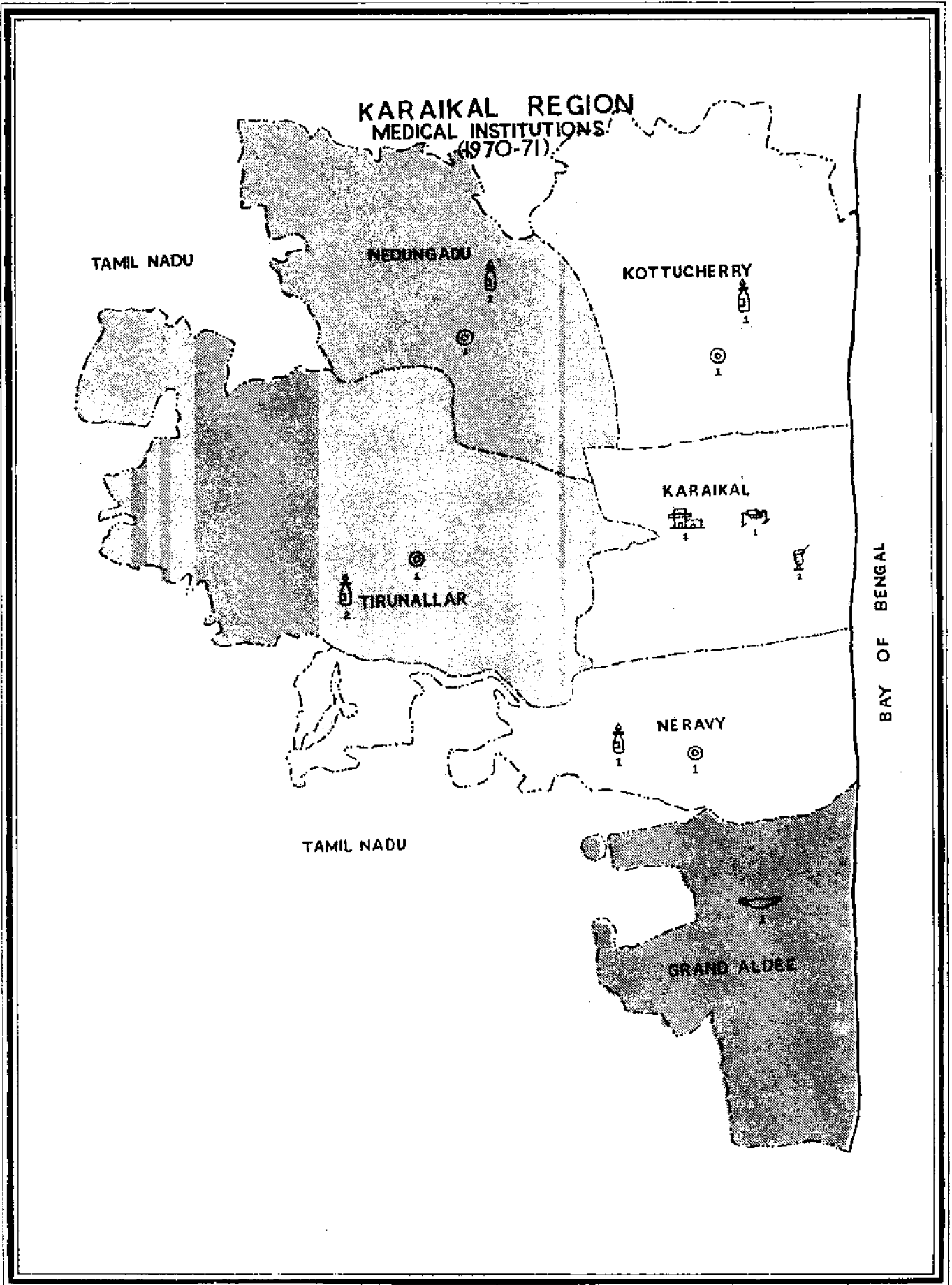
The total Plan expenditure since the inception of the First Five Year Plan upto 1970-71 is 207.89 lakhs of rupees.

Pondicherry Region.

In the following table the growth in the number of dispensaries, hospitals and beds are indicated in respect of Pondicherry region :—

Sl. No.	Items	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Urban Hospitals	3	3	3	3	4	4
2.	Rural Hospitals	1	1	1	1	..	..
3.	Urban Dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2	2
4.	Rural Dispensaries	10	11	11	11	12	12
5.	Primary Health Centres	7	7	7	7	7	7
6.	Urban Hospital beds	617	559	559	583	645	790
7.	Rural Hospital beds	191	185	185	185	189	75

The number of beds per thousand population works out to 2.54 in Pondicherry region.



X. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

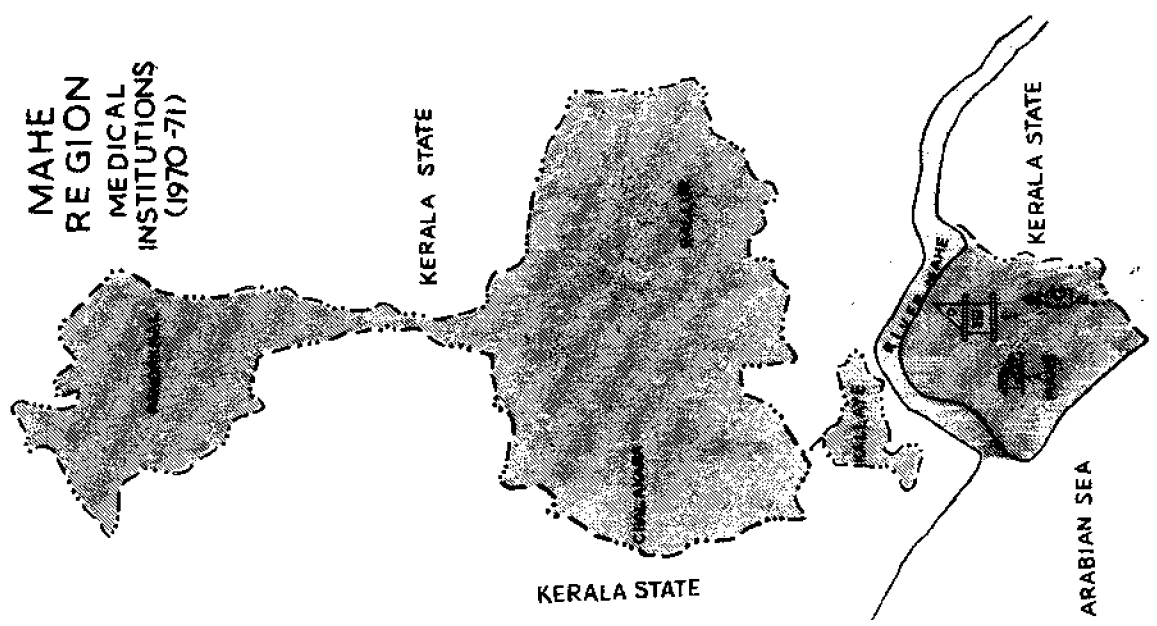
Karaikal Region.

Medical facilities in Karaikal region have also been impressive. In the table below the progress under medical and public health are furnished.

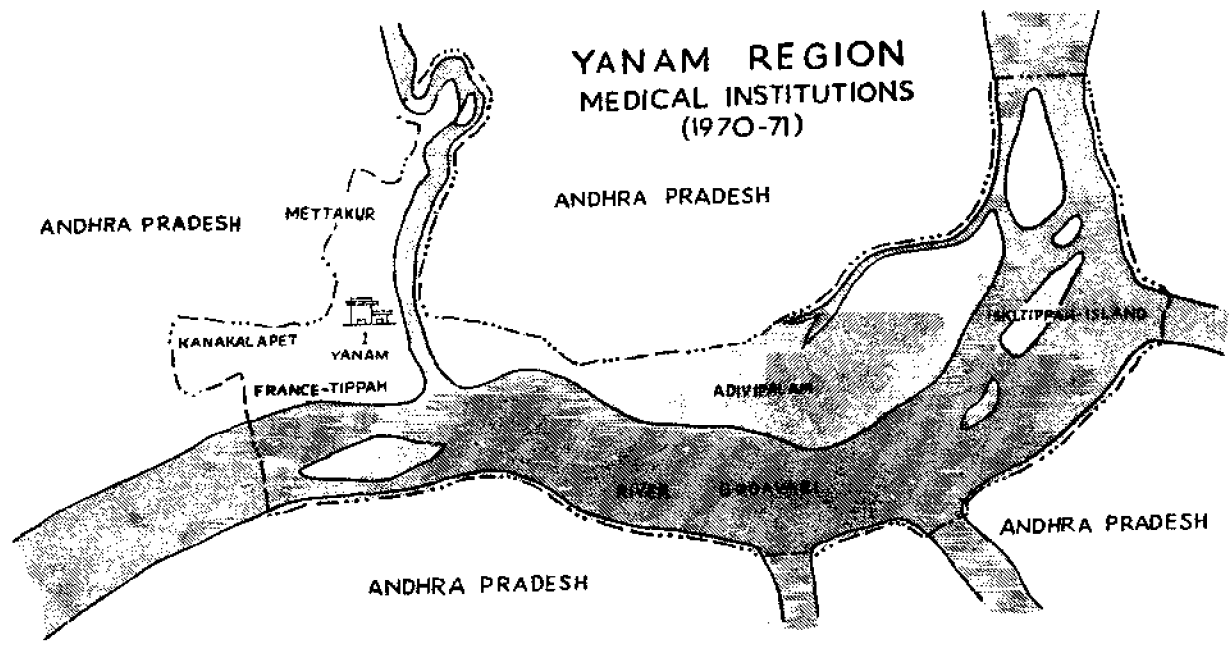
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Urban Hospitals	2	2	2	2	2	2
2.	Rural Hospitals .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Urban Dispensaries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Rural Dispensaries	4	4	6	6	6	6
5.	Primary Health Centres	4	4	4	4	4	4
6.	Urban Hospital beds	229	229	264	264	264	256
7.	Rural Hospital beds	36	36	36	36	36	38

There has been slight increase in urban hospital beds. The number of beds per thousand population is 2.83.

**MAHE
REGION
MEDICAL
INSTITUTIONS
(1970-71)**



**YANAM REGION
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS
(1970-71)**



X. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Mahe Region.

In the following table medical facilities in Mahe region are furnished.

Sl. No.	Items	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Urban Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.	Rural Hospitals .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Urban Dispensaries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Rural Dispensaries	1	1	2	2	2	2
5.	Urban Hospital beds	77	77	77	77	81	100
6.	Rural Hospital beds	12	12	12	12	12	22

It will be evident from the above that there has been significant increase in urban beds. The number of beds per thousand population is 5.27.

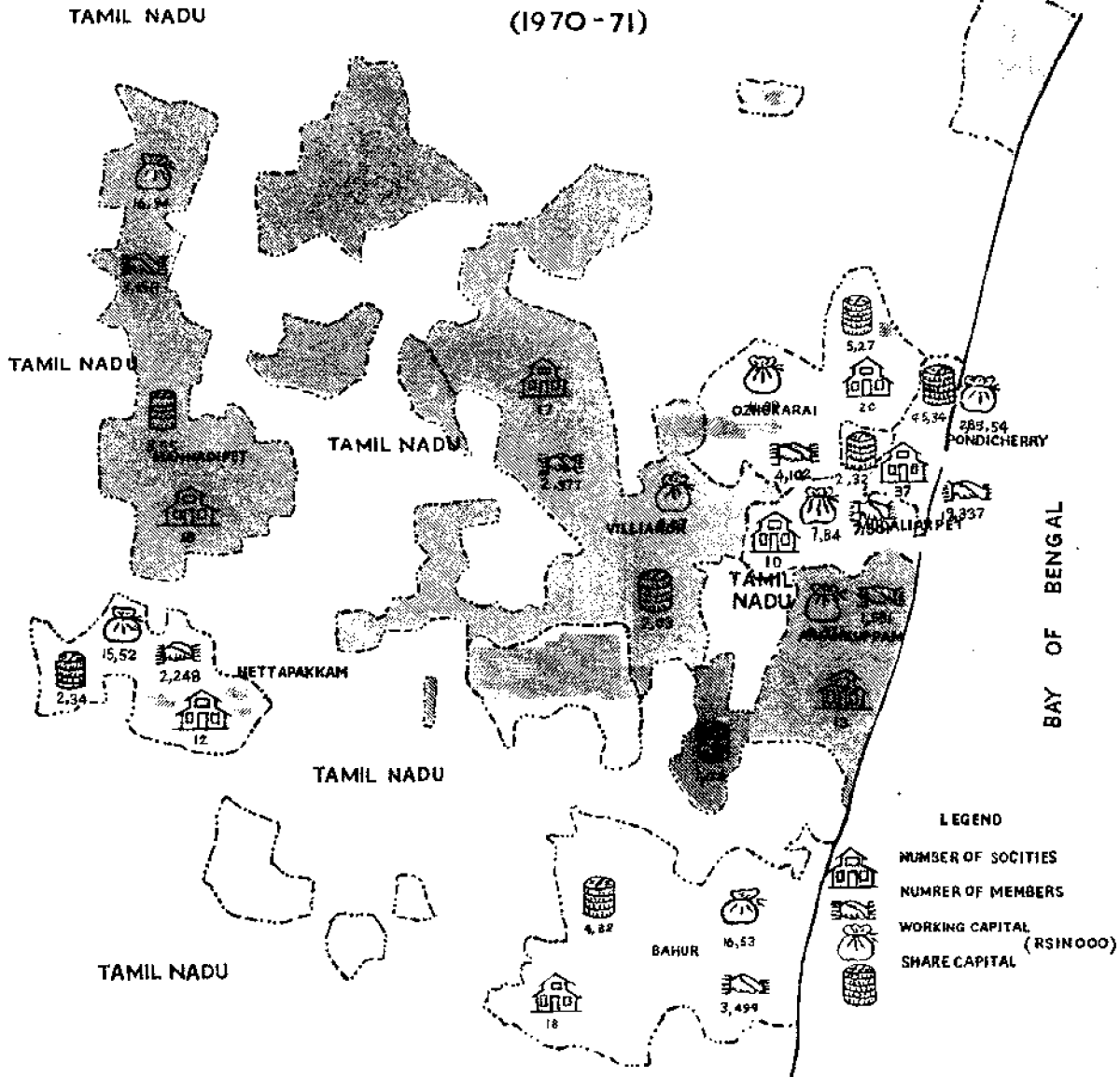
Yanam Region.

In the table given below the growth of medical facilities in Yanam region is indicated.

Sl. No.	Items	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Urban Hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.	Urban Hospital beds	36	36	36	36	40	40

The entire Yanam region has been classified as Urban. The number of beds per thousand population is 4.82.

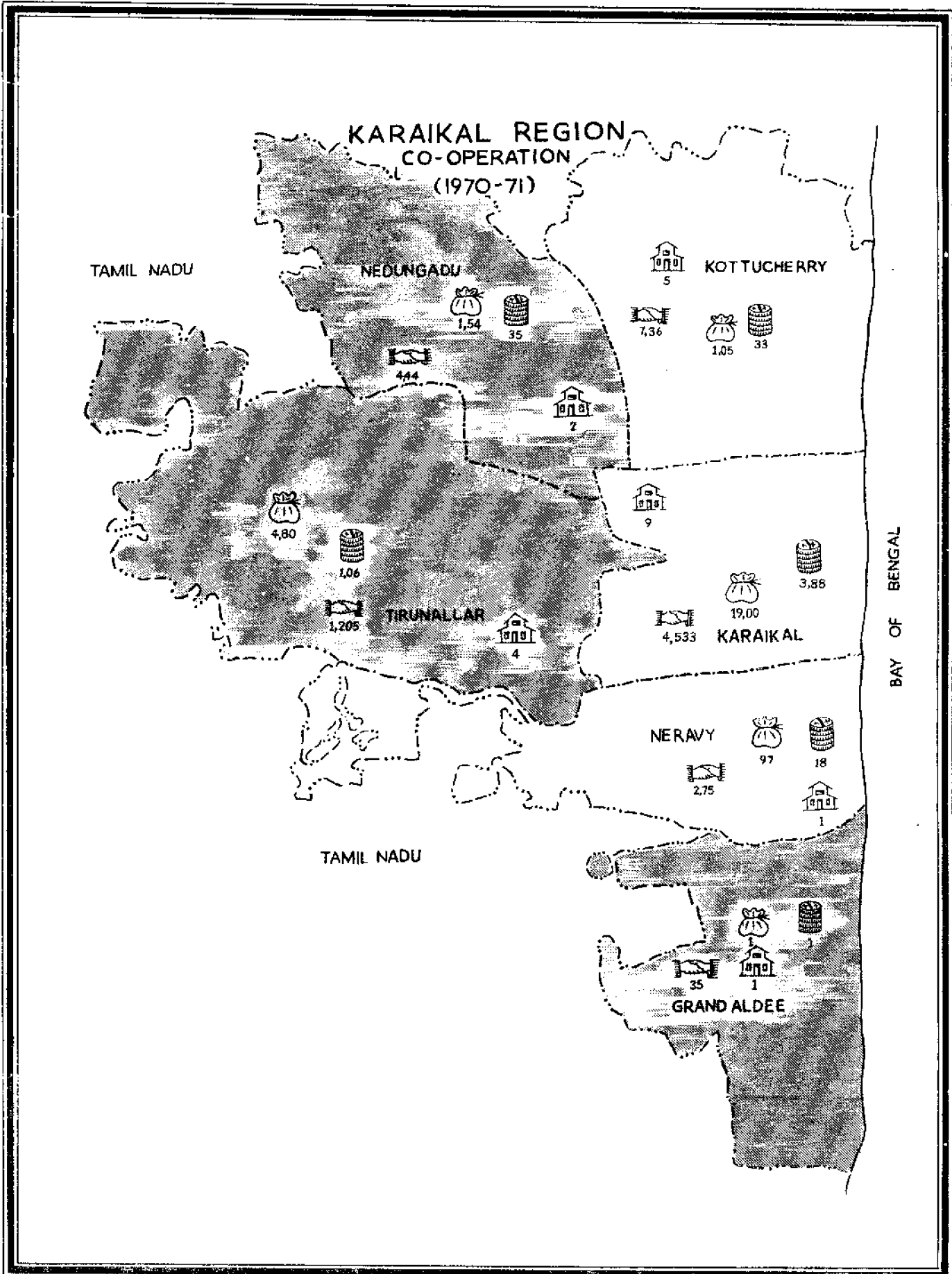
PONDICHERY REGION CO-OPERATION (1970-71)



LEGEND
 NUMBER OF SOCIETIES
 NUMBER OF MEMBERS
 WORKING CAPITAL (RS IN 000)
 SHARE CAPITAL

XI CO-OPERATION.

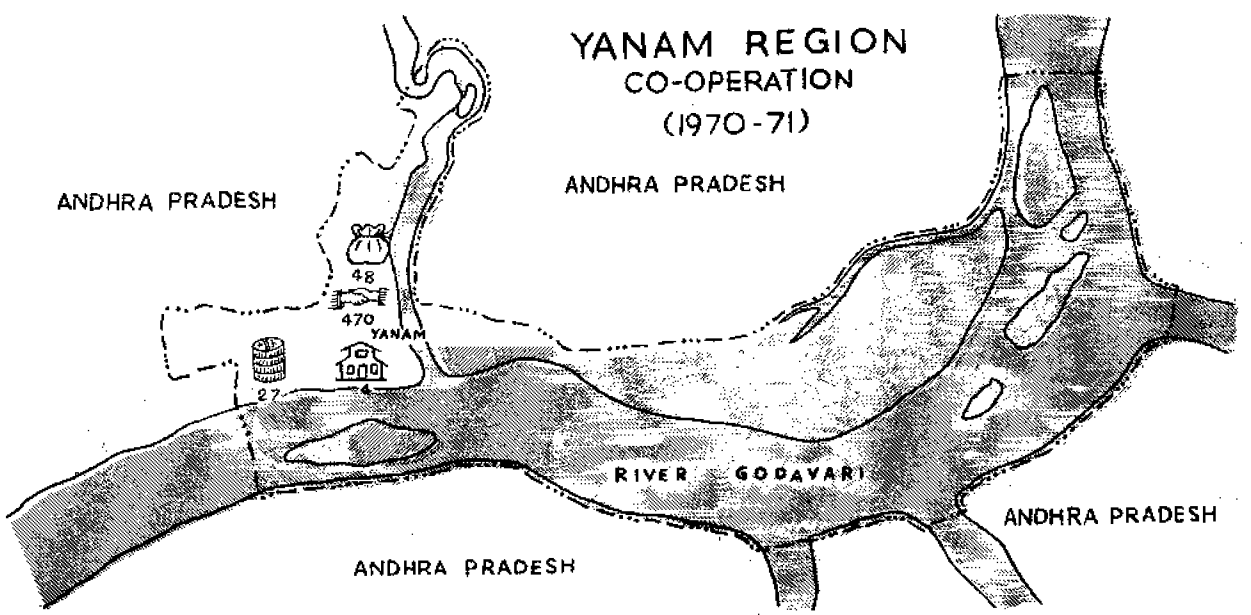
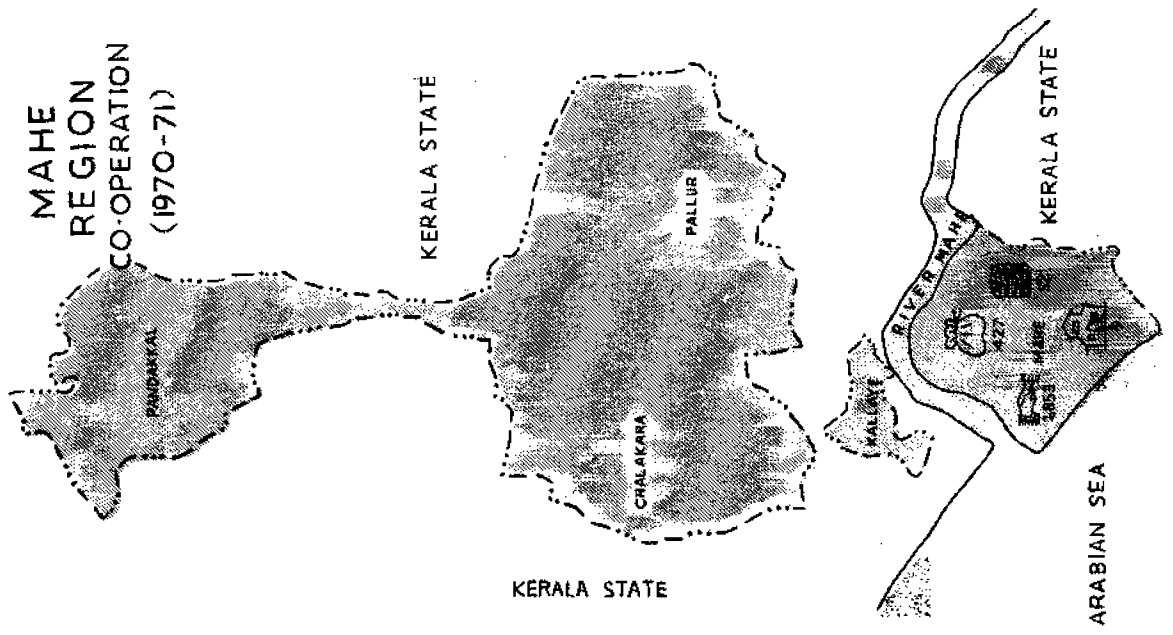
Progress under co-operation has been particularly impressive in the Union Territory of Pondicherry since merger. Almost all important fields of economic activities have been brought under the Co-operative fold. The principal role of Village Credit Societies is to extend financial assistance to agriculturists for their farming activities. In this respect the entire Union Territory of Pondicherry has been well served. There is hardly any village that has not been covered under Village Credit Society. There are 68 Village Credit Societies with a total membership of 16,000. The other important Credit Societies are (1) The State Co-operative Bank, (2) The Land Mortgage Bank and (3) Primary Non-Agricultural Societies, numbering 18. Among the Non-Credit Societies there are three Marketing Societies, three Milk Supply Societies, eight Weavers' Societies, five Housing Societies, eight Industrial Societies, eighteen Consumers' Stores, thirty-six Fishermen Societies in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.



XI. CO-OPERATION.

It will be quite evident from the foregoing that the Co-operative Movement has made much head way in this Territory. From the inception of the First Plan, upto 1970-71 the total Plan expenditure under Cooperation is Rs. 45.35 lakhs. It will be interesting to note that there are 38 Co-operative Societies per lakh of population while the number of members of Primary Societies per thousand population is 114. The average working capital per head of population is Rs. 109.30.

The salient features of the progress under Co-operation are indicated in the following table.



XI. CO-OPERATION.

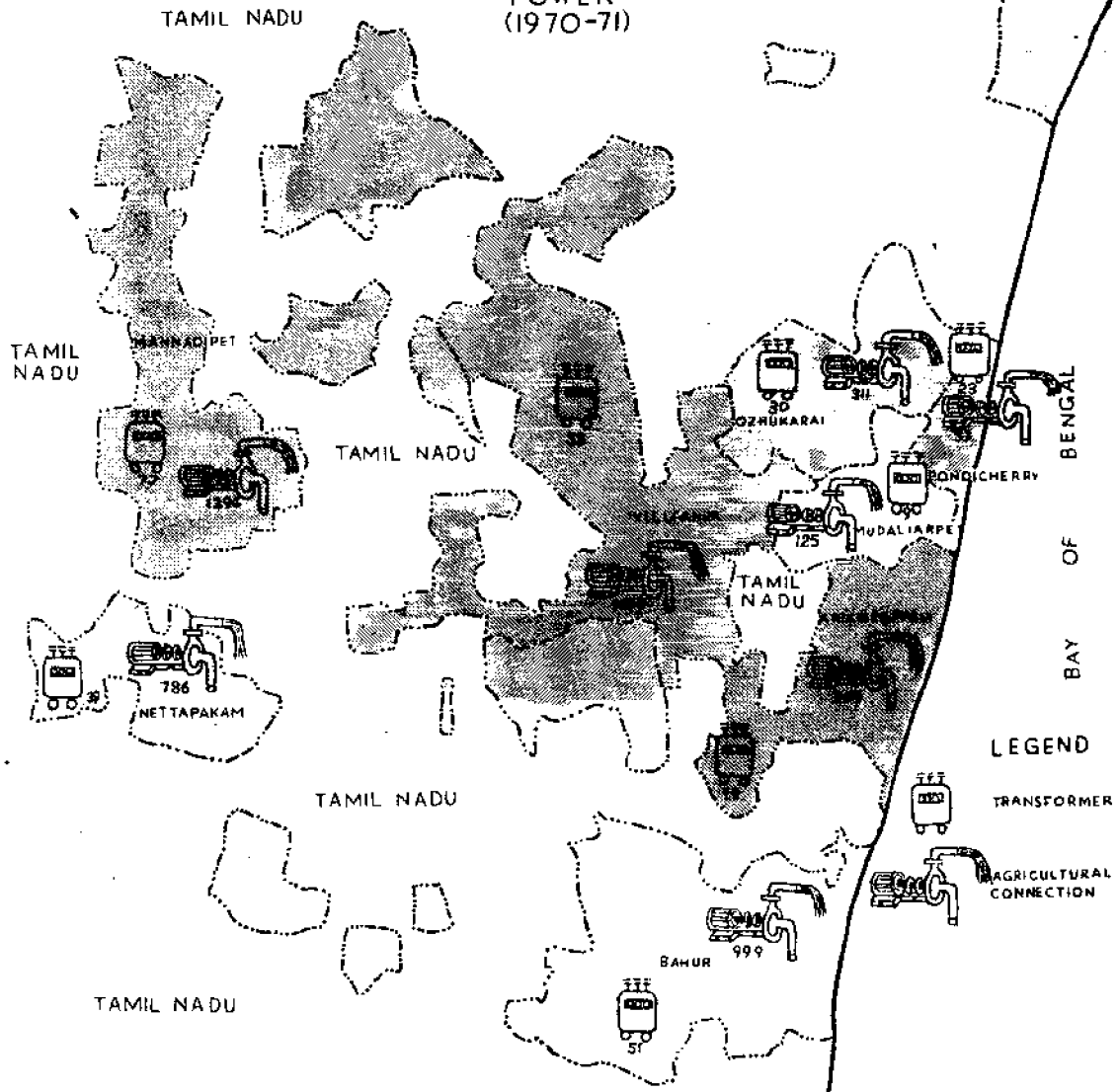
(Amount in '000 Rs.)

Items	<i>As on 30th June</i>						
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Number of Societies	178	191	197	211	210	207	181
Memberships in Primary Societies	45,921	53,430	57,271	46,491	47,800	48,755	54,049
Working Capital :							
Total	2,11,27	2,35,46	2,52,18	2,92,51	3,22,65	3,78,17	5,14,82
Share Capital paid	41,66	49,45	51,71	61,72	62,61	70,37	74,18
Reserve and other funds ..	10,90	12,15	42,52	15,45	19,28	27,30	33,42
<i>Loans from :</i>							
(i) Central Financing Agencies	49,36	54,13	47,84	57,96	52,52	77,86	69,21
(ii) Reserve Bank	30,06	29,60	18,40	19,62	21,14	25,00	31,00
(iii) Government*	42,00	51,98	56,93	64,99	69,27	85,41	90,36
(iv) Other Sources	1,65	2,24	1,06	..	..	3,50	32
<i>Deposits from :</i>							
(i) Central Societies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Primary Societies	15,28	18,12	30,28	37,50	42,00	31,44	40,34
(iii) Individuals and Other Sources	20,37	18,08	15,06	21,28	28,82	26,97	25,77
Debentures of Land Mortgage Bank .. ..	..	..	9,53	14,48	19,48	11,00	11,02
Population in lakhs	4.03	4.11	4.21	4.13	4.39	4.49	4.71
Number of Societies per lakh of inhabitants	44	46	47	49	48	46	38
Number of members of Primary Societies per thousand inhabitants	114	130	136	108	108	108	114
Average working capital (in Rs.) per head of population ..	52.42	57.29	59.90	68.02	73.50	84.22	109.30

* Includes funds for godown Construction.

Note: Region-wise particulars are not available in respect of Co-operation.

PONDICHERY REGION POWER (1970-71)



XII. POWER.

The progress of electrification has been remarkable since merger. In fact extension of power supply has reached near completion. Eventhough there is no hydro-electric generation or thermal station in the Union Territory of Pondicherry power is being purchased from the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu in so far as Pondicherry and Karaikal regions are concerned. In respect of Mahe from Kerala and for Yanam from Andhra Pradesh.

Per-capita consumption of electricity rose from 16.1 units at the time of merger to 270.3 units as on 31st March 1970. As a matter of fact, the Union Territory of Pondicherry stands second in respect of per-capita consumption of power among all States in India, the first being Delhi. A sum of Rs. 228.95 lakhs has been spent for power development from the 1st November 1954.

It will be noteworthy to remark under power development the growth of Industries too. There are 72

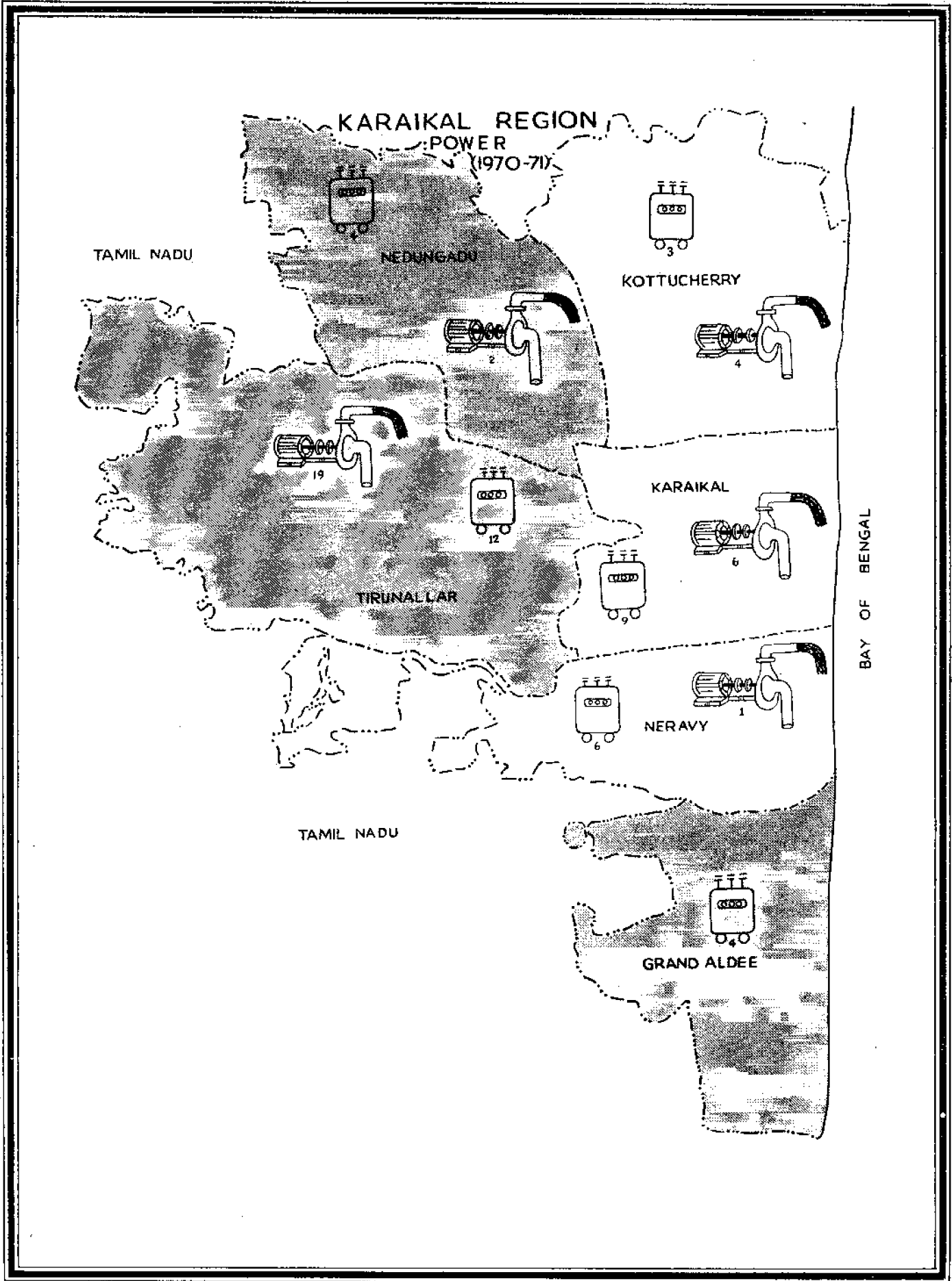
industrial units in the Union Territory as per the 1968 Annual Survey of Industries i.e., factories employing either 10 or more workers using power or 20 or more workers without using power. However, it will be relevant to remark in particular that in Pondicherry the major industries are Textile and Sugar while in respect of Karaikal the important factories are Rice Mills and a Spinning and Weaving Mill. These industrial units provided employment to 11,627 persons, and consumed inputs valued at 1240.79 lakhs. The gross value of output was 1581.63 lakhs.

In the following tables salient features of power development region-wise are furnished.

Pondicherry Region.

Progress in electrification in Pondicherry region is indicated in the following table :—

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	As on 31st March					
			1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	H.T. Lines	Kms.	256.64	273.90	293.19	295.60	300.18	306.60
2.	L.T. Lines	"	1,072.36	1,135.78	1,182.18	1,204.16	1,281.43	1,348.73
3.	Transformers	No.	211	236	267	274	285	303
4.	Installed capacity of transformers	K.V.A.	21,650	22,950	25,300	26,000	27,100	30,200
5.	Towns electrified ..	No.	2	2	2	2	2	2
6.	Villages and hamlets electrified	"	177	177	267	267	267	267
7.	House service connections	"	12,810	14,060	15,239	16,571	18,027	19,603
8.	Agricultural connections ..	"	3,286	3,570	3,843	4,162	4,512	4,900
9.	Industrial connections ..	"	375	436	496	557	641	724
10.	Street lights	"	9,412	9,483	9,465	9,496	9,521	9,557
11.	Maximum Demand ..	KW.	12,462	11,296	11,184	15,560	16,020	19,110



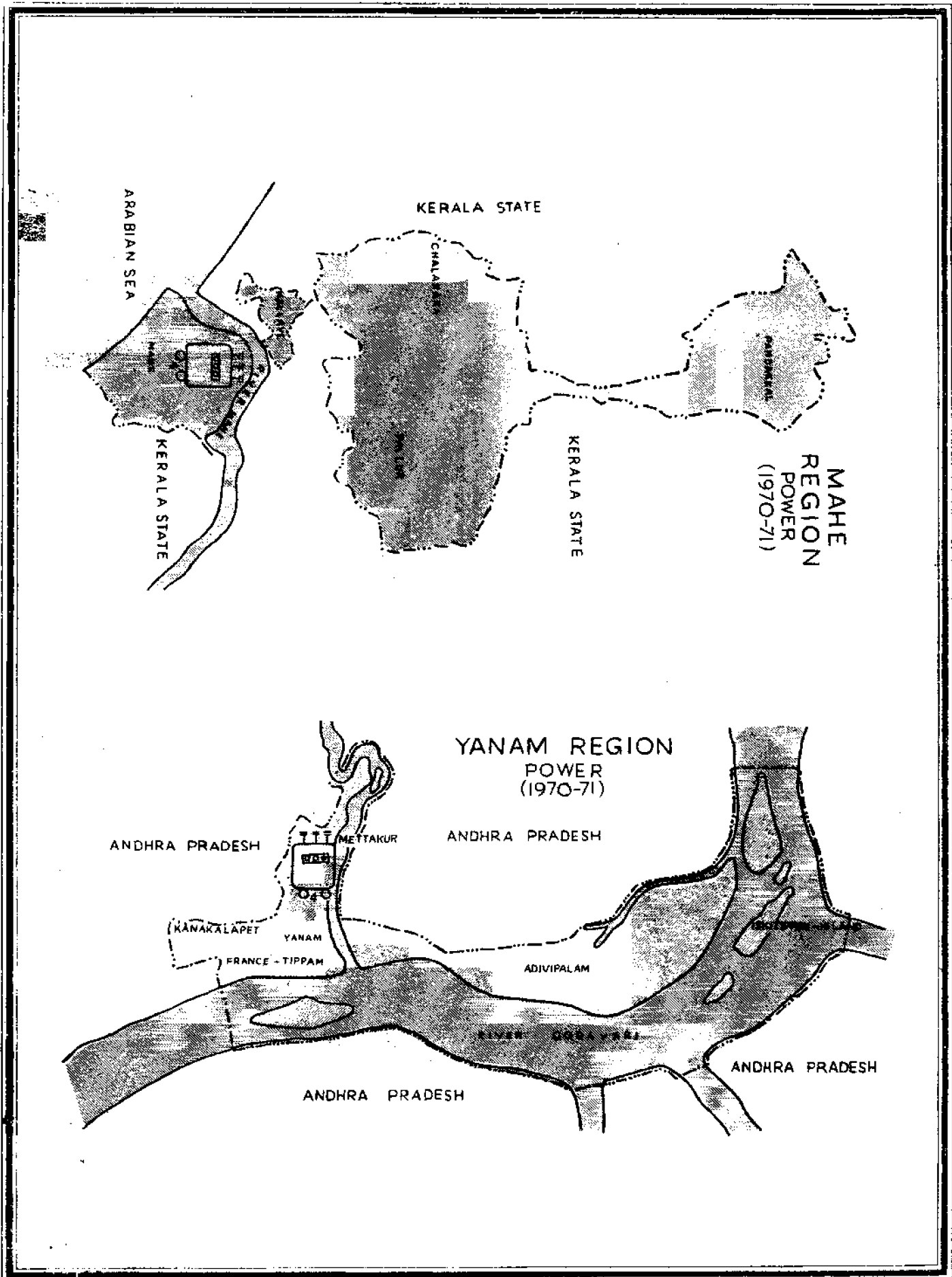
XII. POWER.

Karaikal Region.

Progress in electrification in Karaikal region is furnished in the table below :—

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	As on 31st March					
			1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	H.T. Lines	Kms.	40.89	41.32	40.22	46.88	55.00	69.78
2.	L.T. Lines	„	114.01	107.73	111.64	128.14	152.33	184.25
3.	Transformers	No.	21	22	22	25	30	38
4.	Installed capacity of transformers	K.V.A.	2,000	2,100	2,100	2,250	2,600	3,425
5.	Towns electrified ..	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1
6.	Villages and hamlets electrified	„	30	30	35	41	52	72
7.	House service connections	„	2,797	3,044	3,335	3,726	4,238	4,761
8.	Agricultural connections.	„	4	8	9	15	19	32
9.	Industrial connections ..	„	145	160	175	192	208	222
10.	Street lights	„	2,166	2,263	2,261	2,487	2,780	3,403
11.	Maximum demand ..	K.W.	826	905	1,114	1,120	1,472	1,229

The progress has been remarkable especially in respect of agricultural connections and industrial connections.



XII. POWER.

Mahe Region.

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	As on 31st March					
			1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	H.T. Lines	Kms.	1.67	5.54	5.54	5.54	5.54	6.34
2.	L.T. Lines	"	13.89	24.14	24.43	25.35	27.81	32.28
3.	Transformers	No.	4	4	4	4	4	4
4.	Installed capacity of transformers	K.V.A.	250	250	325	325	325	325
5.	Towns electrified ..	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1
6.	Villages and hamlets electrified	"	1	3	3	3	3	3
7.	House service connections	"	475	615	663	681	760	892
8.	Industrial connections ..	"	14	18	22	22	26	27
9.	Street lights	"	405	423	423	445	445	593
10.	Maximum demand ..	K.W.	438	546	514	453	363	346

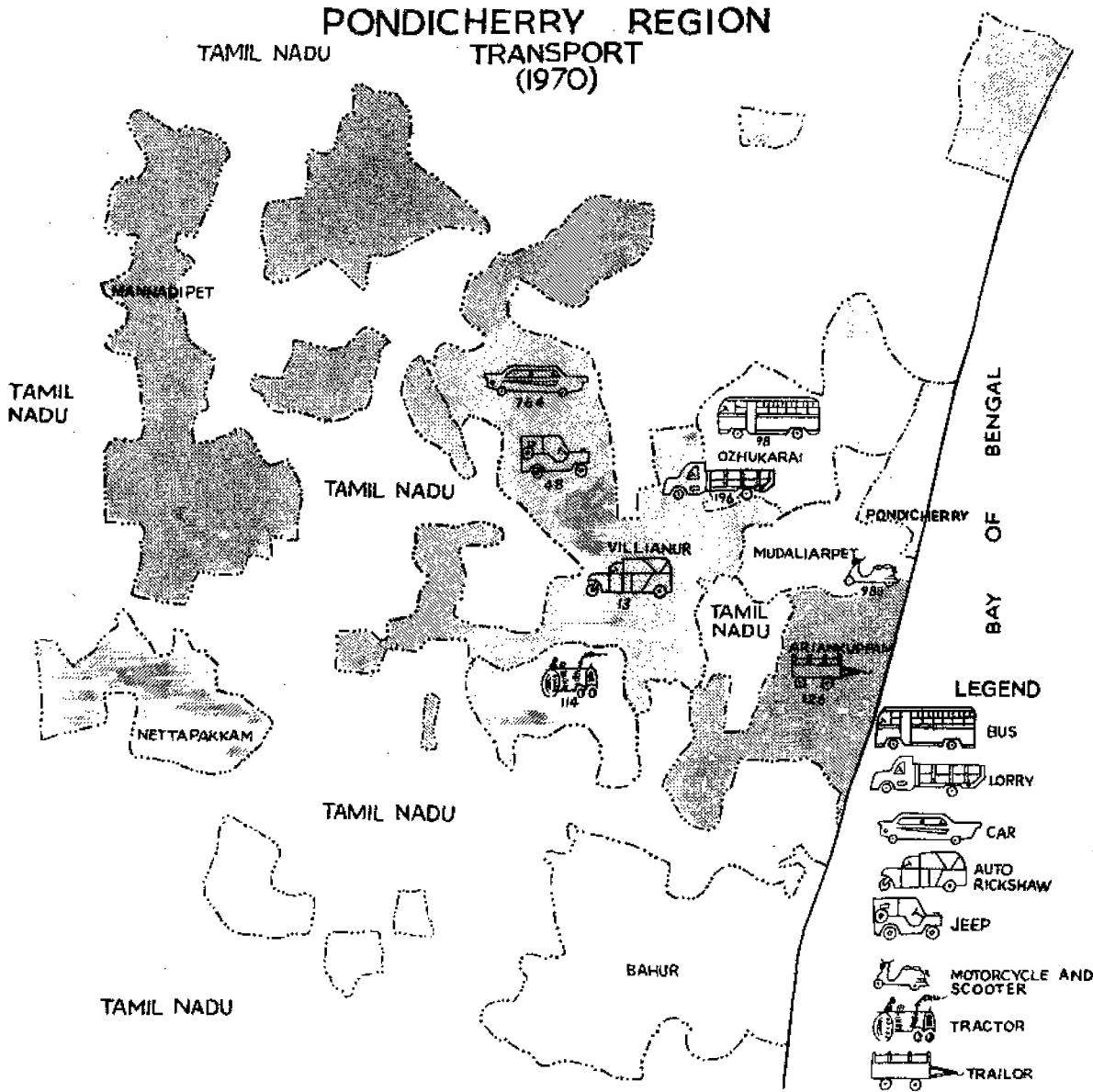
There has been significant growth in the number of industrial connections which has almost doubled between 1965-66 and 1970-71.

Yanam Region.

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	As on 31st March					
			1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	H.T. Lines	Kms.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	2.70	4.20
2.	L.T. Lines	"	12.70	12.70	12.95	12.95	13.45	13.66
3.	Transformers	No	2	2	2	2	3	3
4.	Installed capacity of transformers	K.V.A.	125	125	125	125	175	225
5.	Towns electrified ..	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1
6.	House service connections	"	220	231	266	304	356	403
7.	Industrial connections ..	"	4	4	4	4	4	5
8.	Street lights	"	130	130	130	130	130	130
9.	Maximum demand ..	K.W.	28	28	28	..	..	..

There has been steady increase in respect of important heads of electrification programme. It will be significant to note that the installed capacity of transformers has almost doubled between 1965-66 and 1970-71.

PONDICHERY REGION TRANSPORT (1970)



XIII. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

It is needless to remark that a sound and efficient net work of transport system is a true index of the economic development of the area. In this respect the Union Territory of Pondicherry can be said to be in the forefront. Most of the villages in the Union Territory are well served by motorable road among themselves and the important towns in the Union Territory are connected with the important towns of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra respectively.

Transport vehicles such as public passenger buses and private and public automobiles are quite abundant. Besides, there are a good number of lorries and tractors to facilitate goods traffic. In view of the importance Pondicherry and Karaikal towns, the Tamil Nadu Government has diverted quite a number of Express Bus routes via Pondicherry and Karaikal. Similarly Yanam in Andhra and Mahe in Kerala are also well served by frequent passenger and goods traffic. There are as many as 3,201 registered motor vehicles in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

A new Pier at a cost of Rs. 42 lakhs has been constructed at Pondicherry. The handling capacity of the

port per day is 1,200 tonnes. There are new trolleys which serve to transport goods from pier to godowns. The port has 4 godowns, with a total storage capacity of 9,000 tonnes. The port is being utilised for import of fertilisers and also transshipment of wheat. 77,475 tonnes of merchandise was imported at this port during 1970-71.

There are 86 Post Offices, 22 Telegraph Offices, 5 Telephone Exchanges, 21 Public Call Offices, and 13,884 licenced broadcast receivers (including renewals) in this territory. There are 29.45 broadcast receiver sets for every 1,000 population while there are 18.3 Post Offices per 100 sq.kms. area.

Pondicherry Region.

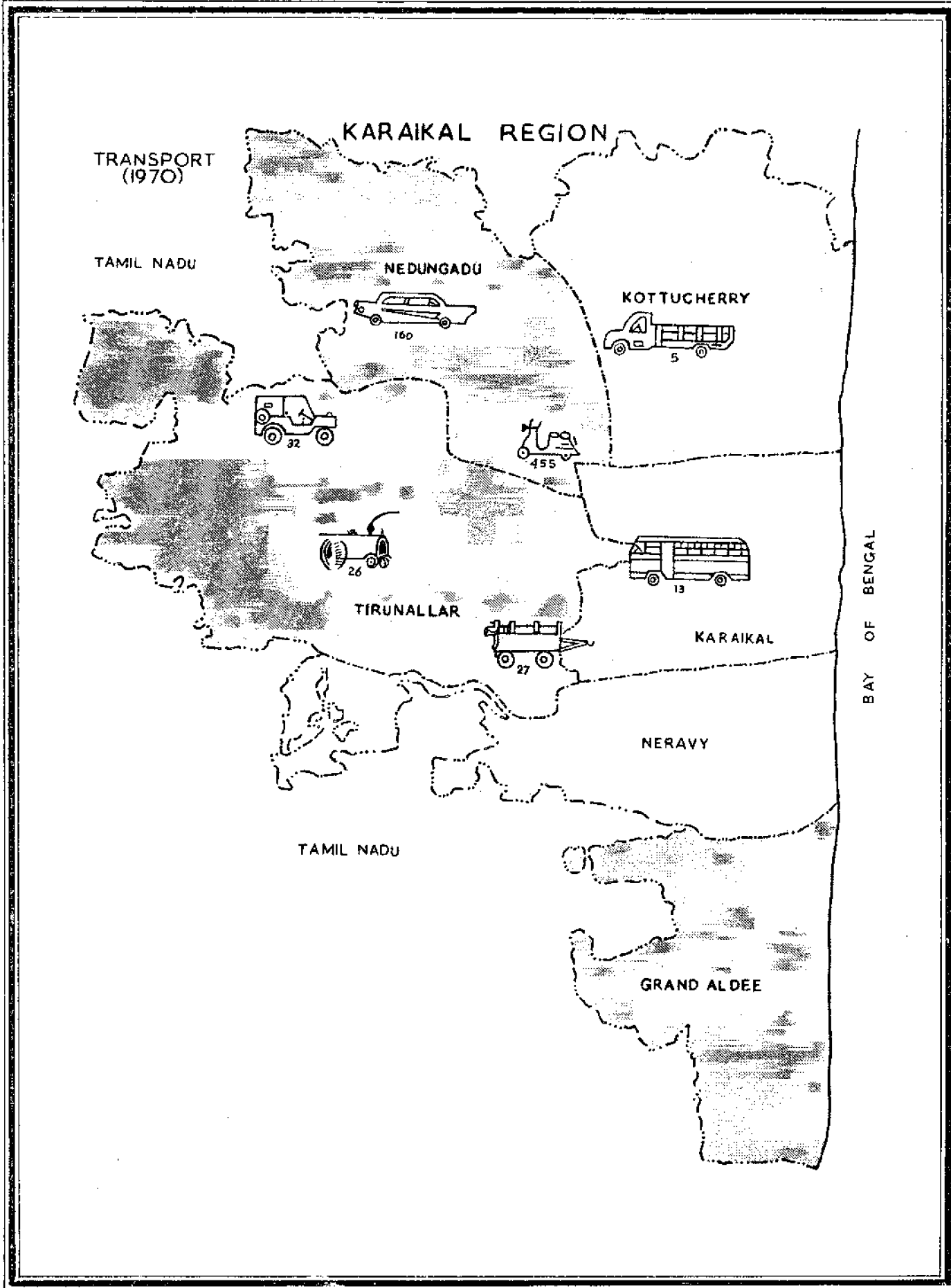
Progress in respect of transport and communications is one of the important indices of the socio-economic development of the community as a whole. In the table below this aspect has been detailed in respect of Pondicherry region.

Sl. No.	Items	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Motor vehicles on road*	N.A.	923	1,527	1,832	2,199	2,403
2.	Accidents on road*	95	74	87	110	133	143
3.	Port Traffic : (Tonnage of merchandise) -						
	(a) Exported	72,677	1,695	1,048	260	..	59
	(b) Imported .. ..	..	6,000	20,309	85,677	45,312	77,475
4.	Post Offices	51	51	51	54	56	56
5.	Telegraph Offices	8	9	13	13	13	13
6.	Telephone Exchanges	2	2	2	2	2	2
7.	Public Call Offices	9	9	10	11	11	11**
8.	Broadcast receiver licenses issued including renewals*	6,110	6,927	4,510	9,995	6,529	7,921

* Figures relate to respective calendar years, from 1965 and 1970.

** Provisional.

It will be important to note that there has been significant increase in the number of motor vehicles and telegraph offices.



XIII TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Karaikal Region.

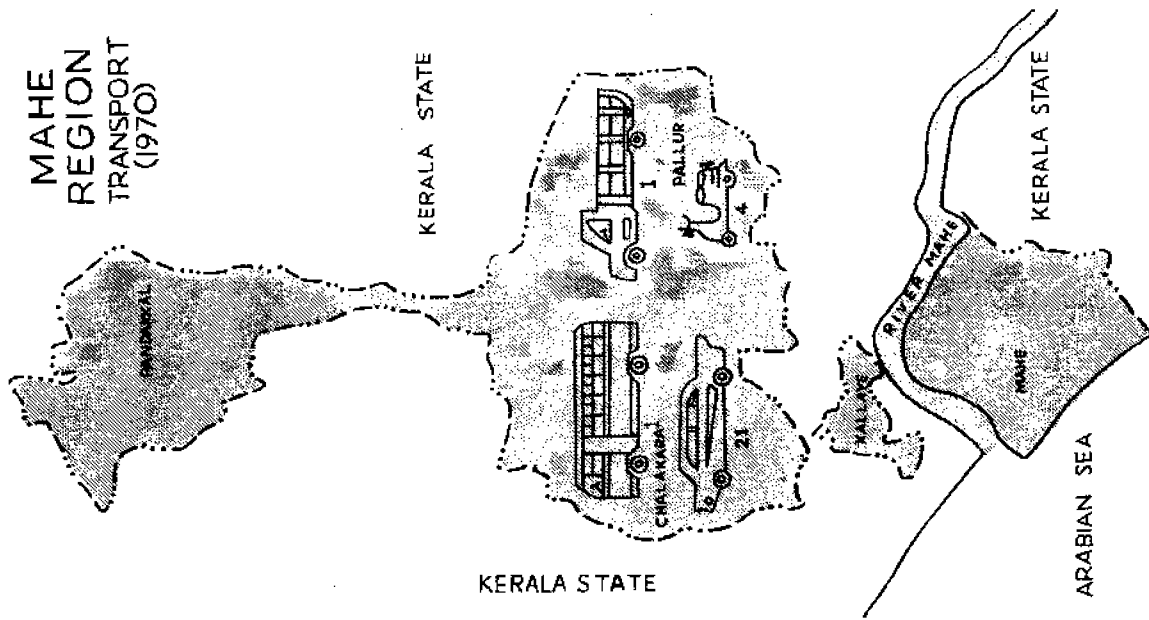
Progress in respect of transport and communications in Karaikal region is indicated below :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Motor vehicles on road*	N.A.	330	443	646	621	757
2.	Accidents on road*	13	17	18	14	22	26
3.	Post Offices	19	20	23	24	24	25
4.	Telegraph Offices	5	5	5	5	5	5
5.	Telephone Exchange	1	1	1	1	1	1
6.	Public Call Offices	5	6	6	8	8	8
7.	Broadcast receiver licences issued including renewals*	2,580	2,395	2,982	3,305	4,925	5,216

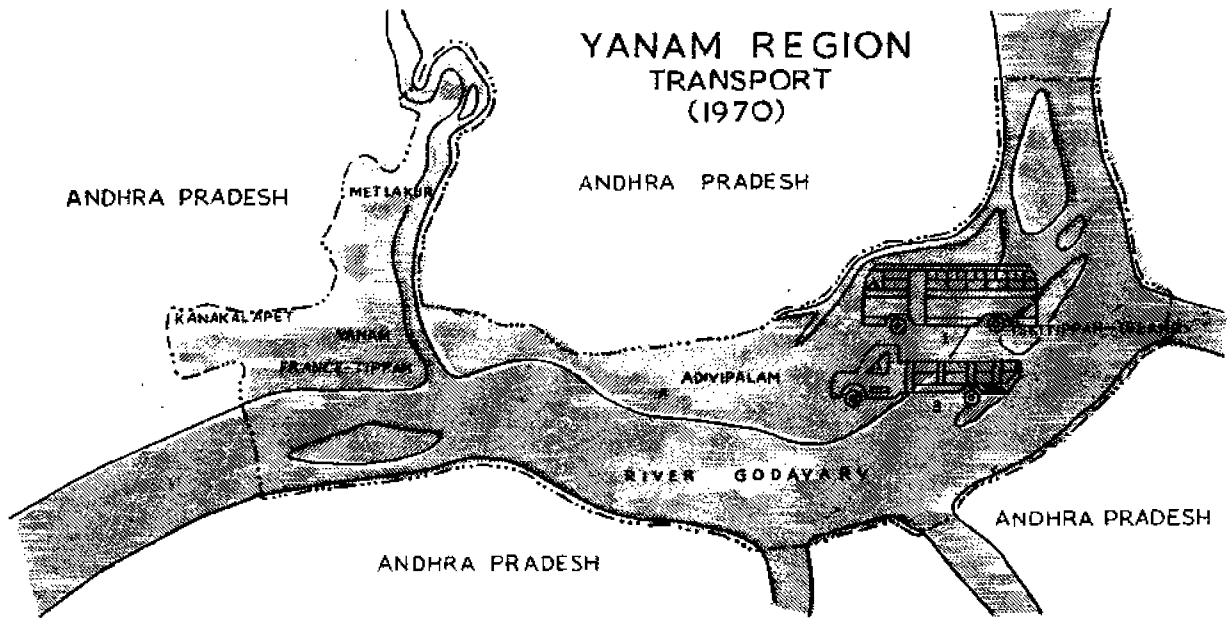
* Figures relate to respective calendar years from 1965 to 1970.

There has been remarkable growth in the number of motor vehicles on road and broadcast receiver licences including renewals.

MAHE
REGION
TRANSPORT
(1970)



YANAM REGION
TRANSPORT
(1970)



XIII. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Mahe Region.

Progress in respect of transport and communications in Mahe region is indicated in the following table :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Motor vehicles on road*	N.A.	17	22	23	25	28
2.	Accidents on road*	2	2	3	5	4	7
3.	Post Offices	4	4	4	4	4	4
4.	Telegraph Office	2	3	3	3	3	3
5.	Telephone Exchange	1	1	1	1	1	1
6.	Public Call Office	1	1	1	1	1	1
7.	Broadcast receiver licences issued including renewals*	237	262	56	367	349	395

Yanam Region.

Progress in respect of transport and communications in Yanam region is indicated in the following table :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Motor vehicles on road*	N.A.	9	10	7	7	13
2.	Accidents on road*	1	..	..	..	2	3
3.	Post Office	1	1	1	1	1	1
4.	Telegraph Office	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.	Telephone Exchange	1	1	1	1	1	1
6.	Public Call Office	1	1	1	1	1	1
7.	Broadcast receiver licences issued including renewals*	178	208	181	252	359	352

* Figures relate to respective calendar years from 1965 to 1970.