

**QUARTERLY STATISTICAL ABSTRACT  
OF  
TAMIL NADU**

**VOLUME XXXII No: 3  
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 1987**

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## PREFACE

This issue of the Quarterly Statistical Abstract for Tamil Nadu, for the quarter ended September 1987 presents current basic Statistics on Socio-Economic aspects of the State such as Population, Agriculture, Industry, Electricity, Housing, Transport, Prices, Employment and State Income.

The Chapters on 'Economic Situation in Tamil Nadu' and 'Select Economic Indicators' present the progress of the State in different fields of activity,

A Chapter presenting 'Report of the Survey to assess the Problems of Unemployment among Graduates and Post-Graduates in Arts, Science and Commerce in Tamil Nadu 1984, is a special feature of this issue.

The co-operation extended by the Heads of various Departments in the collection of Statistics for inclusion in this publication is acknowledged with thanks.

Suggestions for further improvement would be welcome.

STATION : MADRAS,

*Dated* : 22nd December 1987.

T. P. NAGARAJAN,  
*Commissioner of Statistics.*



## CONTENTS

PAGE

### PART A.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN TAMIL NADU. 3

### PART B.

**REPORT OF THE SURVEY TO ASSESS THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG GRADUATES  
AND POST-GRADUATES IN ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE IN TAMIL NADU, 1984.** 13

### PART C.

#### SELECT ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

1.	Growth of Population .. .. .	67
2.	Index Numbers of Agricultural Economy .. .. .	67
3.	Index Numbers of Wages paid to certain categories of Agricultural Labourers .. .. .	68
4.	Index Numbers of Industrial Production .. .. .	68
5.	Index Numbers of Handloom Production .. .. .	69
6.	Index Numbers of Whole sale Prices .. .. .	69
7.	Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers .. .. .	69
8.	All-India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers.	69
9.	Consumer Price Index Numbers for urban non-manual Employees .. .. .	70
10.	Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural Tamil Nadu .. .. .	70
11.	Index Number of Parity .. .. .	70
12.	Index Numbers of Employment and Unemployment .. .. .	70
13.	Index Numbers of Employment in Organised Sector .. .. .	70
14.	Index Numbers of Nett State Domestic Product of Tamil Nadu by Industry of Origin at Current Prices .. .. .	71
15.	Index Numbers of Nett State Domestic Product of Tamil Nadu by Industry of Origin at Constant Prices .. .. .	71

### PART D.

#### I. AREA AND POPULATION.

1.1	Area and Population by Districts .. .. .	75
1.2	Growth Rate, Density, Sex Ratio and Literacy .. .. .	76
1.3	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes .. .. .	77
1.4	Population by categories of Workers .. .. .	78

	PAGE.
<b>II. RAINFALL</b>	
2.1 Rainfall by Districts .. .. .	79
2.2 Water level in selected Reservoirs .. .. .	81
<b>III. AGRICULTURE.</b>	
3.1 Index Numbers of Wages paid to certain categories of Agricultural labourers .. .. .	82
3.2 Summary of Forecast Report on Certain Crops .. .. .	83
<b>IV. INDUSTRIES;</b>	
4.1 Industrial Production y Products .. .. .	84
4.2 Index Numbers of Industrial Production in Tamil Nadu .. .. .	88
<b>V. HANDLOOM.</b>	
5.1 Production of Handloom Cloth .. .. .	90
<b>VI. COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES.</b>	
6.1 New Registration and Liquidation of Companies Limited by Shares ..	92
6.2 Industrial Break-up of New Registrations of Companies Limited by Shares.	92
<b>VII. ELECTRICITY.</b>	
7.1 Generation of Electricity .. .. .	94
7.2 Power Purchase and Sales .. .. .	95
7.3 Rural Electrification. .. .. .	95
<b>VIII. HOUSING.</b>	
8.1 Houses constructed by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board Under Different Schemes .. .. .	95
8.2 Number of Permits sanctioned for construction of Buildings in Public and Private Sections in Madras City .. .. .	96
8.3 Index Numbers of Building Cost in Madras City .. .. .	96
<b>IX. TRANSPORT.</b>	
9.1 Registration of Motor Vehicles. . . . .	96
<b>X. PRICES.</b>	
10.1 Monthly Average Wholesale Prices of Select Commodities .. .. .	91
10.2 Annual Average Wholesale Prices of Select Commodities .. .. .	102
10.3 Monthly Average Retail Prices of Select Commodities .. .. .	105
10.4 Annual Average Retail Prices of Select Commodities .. .. .	107

	<b>PAGE.</b>
10.5 Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices .. .. .	109
10.6 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers .. .. .	110
10.7 All-India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers.	111
10.8 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees ..	112
10.9 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Selected Essential Items in Rural Tamil Nadu .. .. .	113
10.10 Index Numbers of Parity .. .. .	114

#### XI. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

11.1 Registration and Placements through Employment Exchanges by Districts.	115
11.2 Percentage of Average Daily Attendance of permanent Workers in Plantations .. .. .	116
11.3 Average Daily Earnings of Workers in Plantations .. .. .	116
11.4 Percentage of Permanent Workers to total Number of Workers in Plantations .. .. .	117





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**PART-A.**

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## ECONOMIC SITUATION IN TAMIL NADU.

*Area and population.*—Tamil Nadu occupies the eleventh rank among the states in India, in regard to size with an area of 130,058 sq. kms.

As regards population, Tamil Nadu ranks seventh among States in the India. According to Census, 1981 (Final Population Tables) the population of Tamil Nadu is 48,408,077 of which 50.59 per cent are Males and 49.41 per cent are females. Tamil Nadu occupies the second place in regard to, Urbanisation among the States in India. The percentage of Urban population to total population in the State in 1981 is about 32.95 per cent as against 30.26 per cent in 1971.

Of the total population in Tamil Nadu 19,026,393 persons or 39.30 per cent are classified as main workers, 11,72,397 persons or 2.42 per cent as marginal workers and 28,209,287 persons or 58.27 per cent as non-workers.

According to 1981 Census, Literates form 46.76 per cent of the total population in the state, as against 39.46 per cent in 1971. Tamil Nadu occupies the third place among the States in regard to literacy. Among the districts, in Tamil Nadu, Madras City (District) has the highest percentage of literacy, viz. 68.40 while Dharmapuri has the lowest, percentage of literacy viz. 29.00.

The density of population in Tamil Nadu according to 1981 Census works out to 372 persons per square kilo metre. “According to 1981 Census the population of Scheduled Castes in Tamil Nadu is 8,881,295 forming 18.35 percentage of the total population, 5,20,226 persons belong to Scheduled Tribes, which works out to 1.07 percentage of the total population of the State”.

*Rainfall.*—During the quarter ended 30th September 1987 (July 1987 to September 1987) Tamil Nadu received a deficient rainfall (i.e. —18.0 percent). The rainfall was deficient in the districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and the Nilgiris. The rest of the districts had normal rainfall.

*Agriculture* :—The total geographical area of Tamil Nadu according to the village-records was 13.0 million hectares in 1985-86, out of which the nett area sown constituted 5.70 million hectares, representing 43.9 per cent of the total area.

The land utilisation data are classified into three major heads, namely, cultivable but not cultivated the unculturable land and nett area sown. The cultivable but not cultivated area accounted for 2.58 million hectares, including 1.47 million hectares of the current fallow.

The extent of area under unculturable land was 4.42 million hectares. This was comprised of 2.07 million hectares of forest land, 2.35 million hectares of barren and unculturable land and land put to non-agricultural uses.

Out of the 5.70 million hectares of nett area sown, 2.50 million (43.9 per cent) hectares were irrigated. The area sown more than once was 1.12 million hectares, of which, 0.74 million hectares (65.2 per cent) were irrigated. Thus the gross cropped area, worked out to 6.82 million hectares, of which 3.24 million hectares (47.5 per cent) were irrigated.

*Index numbers of Agricultural Economy* :—The Indices for 1985-86, of area under crops, nett area sown and cropping intensity have decreased by 7.4, 1.4 and 6.2 points respectively and the Index Numbers of Agricultural Production, Index of Yield, Cropping pattern and Productivity per hectare have increased by 11.9, 8.5, 9.7 and 14.9 points when compared with the previous year 1984-85.

*Agricultural Wages* :—The Index Numbers of Agricultural Wages paid to certain Categories of Agricultural labourers for the quarter ended 30th September 1987 as compared with the previous quarter, generally showed an increase except for men labourers under the categories of “Transplanters and Weeders”, and “Other Agricultural Labourers” and for women labourers, under the Category of “Employees engaged in Tending Cattle”. The increase in Index Numbers ranged from 2 points to 23 points. The minimum and maximum increase are noticed in respect of men labourers under the categories of “Tending Cattle” and “Reapers and harvesters” respectively.

The decrease in Index Numbers ranged from 11 points to 25 points. The minimum and maximum decreases are observed in respect of men labourers under the category of “Other Agricultural Labourers” and Women Labourers under the category of “Employees engaged in Tending Cattle” respectively.

*Timely Reporting Scheme* :—The principal crops covered under the scheme are, Paddy, Cholam, Cumbu, Ragi, Cotton, Groundnut, Sugarcane and Potato.

The crop-wise estimates of area framed on the basis of the particulars collected in respect of 20 per cent sample villages selected for 1986-87, indicate an increase in area for Cholam, Groundnut, Sugarcane and Potato and decrease in area for Paddy, Cumbu, Ragi, and Cotton crops when compared with similar estimates framed for the corresponding period of the previous year (i.e.) 1985-86.

*Coconut and Arecanut* :—According to final estimates of Coconut and Arecanut survey, the estimated area under Coconut in Tamil Nadu for 1985-86 was 1,67,411 Hectares and its total production was 1,494.5 million nuts. When compared with the previous year, the estimated area of coconut showed an increase of +12.70 per cent and production showed a decrease of —2.78 per cent.

The estimated numbers of coconut palms for 1985-86 was 51.28 millions, out of which 66.56 per cent were bearing palms.

The estimated area under Arecanut for 1985-86 was 4,316 hectares with total production of 3,412 tonnes of cured arecanuts.

The estimated number of arecanut palms for the year 1985-86 was 7.77 million out of which 84.43 per cent were bearing palms.

*Minor Crops* .—According to the estimates for the year 1985-86 the area under Dry Chillies, Onion, Tapioca, Potato, Turmeric and Ginger crops, for the district covered was 89,101, 19,601, 46,661, 7,768, 19,140 and 1,823 hectares respectively, while the production of these crops was 59,201, 1,97,040, 13,20,646, 1,29,700, 1,54,753 and 33,149 tonnes respectively.

In addition to the above crops, the estimated area under certain fruits such as Mango, Jack, Guava, Citrus fruits, Banana, Grapes and Pineapple, during 1985-86 was, 40,584, 4,201, 2,958, 8,557, 59,305, 1,601 and 715 hectares respectively while the production of these crops was 1,43,140, 27,189, 15,157, 6,786, 23,00,441, 30,784 and 19,753 tonnes respectively.

As regards to certain vegetables, the estimated area under Brinjal, Tomato, Lady's Finger, Cabbage and Sweet Potato, during 1985-86 was, 7,441, 10,832, 2,022, 1,627 and 3,625 hectares respectively and the production of these vegetables was 1,09,338, 1,88,715, 21,087, 1,11, 009 and 71,641 tonnes respectively.

*Crop prospects*.—During the quarter ended 30th September 1987, Water Supply for irrigation was reported to be in-adequate in all the districts of the State.

Ploughing operation was reported to be in progress in some parts of Chengalpattu, Salem Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Thanjavur, Anna and The Nilgiris districts.

Sowing operation was reported to be in progress in some parts of North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Thanjavur, Madurai, Anna and The Nilgiris districts. It was completed in Salem district and it was reported to be commencing in some parts of Ramanathapuram and P. sumpon muthuramalingam districts.

Transplantation of Paddy was reported to be in progress in some Parts of Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts. Thadappalli and Arakkankottai Canal area of Gobichettipalayam taluk of Periyar district. It was reported to be completed in a limited area of Thanjavur district where the pumpset facilities to lift water, were available.

Condition of the Standing Crops was reported to be withering in North Arcot, Coimbatore, Periyar, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli, Chidambaranar and Kanniyakumari districts, Poor in Ramanathapuram, Kamarajar and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam districts and fair in the remaining districts of the State.

The harvest of paddy was reported to be in progress in North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai and Kanniyakumari districts. The harvests of Cholam in Dharmapuri, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts, Cumbu in Periyar, Musiri taluk of Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts, Ragi in Chengalpattu, Dharmapuri, Periyar and Madurai districts, Samai in Dharmapuri district, Groundnut in Chengalpattu, Dharmapuri and Periyar, districts, Gingelly and Pulses in Dharmapuri and Periyar districts, Cotton in Salem, Dharmapuri, Periyar and Madurai districts, Sugarcane in North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Periyar districts Tapioca in Salem district, Maize, Turmeric, Onion, Sunflower and Castor in Periyar district, Tea, Coffee, Vegetables and Potato in The Nilgiris district were also reported to be in progress.

### *Annual survey of Industries :—*

Annual Survey of Industries is being conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 and Collection of Statistics (Central) Rules, 1959.

The Factories registered under sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act 1948 and the Beedi Establishments are covered by this Survey.

The Survey is covered under two parts, viz., Census and Non-Census. Factories employing 50 or more workers and using power and those employing 100 or more workers and not using power are covered under the Census Sector. Factories employing 10 to 49 workers and using power and 20 to 99 workers and not using power are covered under the Non-Census Sector. The survey excludes from its purview, the units engaged in defence productions, storage and distribution of oils, restaurants and Cafes, technical training institutions not producing anything for sale or exchange even though they are registered as Factories under Factories Act, 1948. A copy of the return, for each factory collected by National Sample Survey Organisation is being received by this Department for the purpose of analysis and the results are useful to the State Government, Planners and Research Scholars.

### *Industrial Production :—*

The average Index of Industrial Production (Base 1970=100) during the Quarter ended June 1987 decreased by 17.2 per cent when compared with that of the previous quarter.

The increase in the production of Coffee (curd) was outstanding with a growth rate of 85.7 per cent.

The output of Superphosphate, Binder Abrasives, Tea (Processed) Tractors and Gypsum also increased and their growth rate worked out to 63.6 per cent, 45.7 per cent, 33.1 per cent, 30.6 per cent and 11.8 per cent respectively.

However, a significant decline was noticed in the out-put of Typewriter, Transformers, Earthmoving Machinery, High Pressure Boilers and Fittings, Sugar (Refined), Pesticides and Body Building, the rate of decline being 97.8 per cent, 63.2 per cent, 62.8 per cent, 54.6 per cent, 35.5 per cent, 40.8 per cent and 40.8 per cent respectively.

### *Handloom :—*

The production of Handloom cloth in Tamil Nadu during the Quarter ended June 1987 was estimated at 2,171.37 lakh metres as against 2,194.17 lakh metres during the previous quarter registering a decrease of 1.04 per cent.

Among the different varieties of cloth produced, sarees accounted for 29.38 per cent and dhoties, towels and lungies for 10.83 per cent, 21.14 per cent and 15.51 per cent respectively. The remaining 23.14 per cent of the production are shared by shirting, bedspreads, carpets, gada, etc.

Out of the total production, cotton fabrics have accounted for 87.54 per cent followed by Art silk, mixture of cotton and Art-silk and silk fabrics with 5.96 per cent, 5.43 per cent and 1.07 per cent respectively.

*Companies Limited by Shares :—* During the Quarter ended September 1987, 33 public and 304 Private Companies were newly registered as against 22 Public and 361 Private Companies registered during the previous quarter.

The Authorised Capital of the newly registered Public and Private Companies during the Quarter Ended September 1987 was Rs. 3,050.50 lakhs and 2,926.70 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 1,282.00 lakhs and Rs. 3,314.31 lakhs respectively during the previous quarter.

During the quarter under review no company went into liquidation.

*Electricity :—* During the Quarter ended September 1987, the generation of Electricity was 2,110 million units. During this period no hamlets and villages were electrified but 10,027 pumpsets were energised.

*Housing :—* The total number of houses/flats/apartments/tenements under construction by Tamil Nadu Housing Board during the Quarter Ended 30th September 1987 were 8,347 as against 12,216 during the previous quarter.

During the Quarter under report, 3,869 houses/flats/apartment/tenements were completed. Ever since the inception of the scheme (i.e.) 21st April 1961 upto the Quarter ended 30th September 1987, an aggregate number of 1,54,329 houses/flats/apartments/tenements were completed.

During the Quarter ended September 1987, 672 tenements, by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board were under progress in Madras City. Since its inception (i.e.) from September 1970 upto the Quarter ended September 1987, the total number of tenements completed in Madras City were 39,809 while it was 468 in Erode and 120 in Kumbakonam and 36 in Madurai.

During the Quarter ended September 1987, number of permits issued for construction of Buildings in Madras City by the Corporation of Madras were 2,161 as against 1,953 during the corresponding quarter of 1986.

*Transport* :—During the Quarter ended June 1987, 33,396 motor vehicles were newly registered in Tamil Nadu as against 31,493 during the previous quarter.

*Retail Prices* :—When compared with the State average retail prices that prevailed during June 1987, the average retail prices of the following Commodities have recorded a downward trend in September 1987.

Tamarind (3.9 per cent), Pepper (2.4 per cent), Garlic-ground (4.4 per cent), Sugar (1.8 per cent), Salt (6.5 per cent), Coir yarn (11.1 per cent) and Tobacco (2.4 per cent).

The State average retail prices of the following commodities have recorded an upward trend during September 1987.

Rice (Fine) (6.4 per cent), Rice Common (10.8 per cent), Wheat (7.5 per cent), Cholam (9.2 per cent), Cumbu (4.5 per cent), ragi (7.2 per cent), Bengalgram dhal (12.0 per cent), redgram dhal (10.6 per cent), Blackgram dhal (2.6 per cent), green gram dhal (6.2 per cent), Chillies (74.6 per cent), Turmeric (34.4 per cent), Cane Jaggery (I and II Sorts) (12.0 per cent), Palm Jaggery (11.2 per cent), Coriander (2.5 per cent), Coconut-husked (7.7 per cent), Ghee-agmark, (30.2 per cent), Groundnut Oil (6.2 per cent), Coconut Oil (9.2 per cent), Gingelly Oil (2.7 per cent), and Cotton Seed (4.2 per cent).

The monthly average wholesale price of arecanut husked remained steady during this Quarter when compared with the last Quarter price level.

#### *Wholesale Prices ;*

On comparing the monthly average wholesale prices prevailed during the month of September 1987, with those of June 1987, the monthly average wholesale prices of the following commodities recorded a downwards trend during September 1987.

Tamarind (3.0 per cent), Pepper (10.8 per cent), Sugar (2.1 per cent) and Tobacco (1.5 per cent).

The failure of Monsoon, affected the production and therefore, the monthly average wholesale prices of the following commodities recorded an increasing trend and the percentage increase is given below:—

Serial number.	Commodity.	Percentage increase.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Paddy Fine .. .. .	10.2
2	Paddy Common .. .. .	12.3
3	Rice Fine .. .. .	7.0
4	Rice Common .. .. .	8.4
5	Wheat .. .. .	2.5
6	Cholam .. .. .	10.6
7	Cumbu .. .. .	5.3
8	Ragi.. .. .	12.3
9	Bengalgram dhall .. .. .	13.1
10	Redgram dhall .. .. .	10.6
11	Blackgram dhall .. .. .	4.7
12	Greengram dhall .. .. .	10.4
13	Chillies .. .. .	87.1
14	Coriander .. .. .	3.0
15	Turmeric .. .. .	39.9
16	Garlic .. .. .	2.1
17	Cane-Gur—II sort .. .. .	12.1
18	Palm Jaggery .. .. .	8.7
19	Groundnut Kernal .. .. .	5.7
20	Gingelly seed .. .. .	5.8
21	Castor seed .. .. .	29.6
22	Coconut (husked) .. .. .	6.1
23	Cotton seed .. .. .	6.4
24	Groundnut oil .. .. .	6.4
25	Gingelly oil .. .. .	5.7
26	Coconut oil .. .. .	11.5
27	Ghee (ungraded) .. .. .	27.7
28	Cotton Lint M.C.U. 5 .. .. .	45.0
29	Coir yarn .. .. .	20.0
30	Cashewnut (with shell) .. .. .	12.6

The monthly average wholesale prices of tanned cow hides, tanned goat skin and tanned sheep skin remained steady as in last quarter.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN TAMIL NADU (BASE 1970-71=100)

Index number of Wholesale Prices in Tamil Nadu for 'All Commodities' increased by 3.27 per cent during the Quarter Ended September 1987 and moved to 432.27 as against 418.59 in the Quarter Ended 30th June 1987.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR RURAL TAMIL NADU (BASE 1970-71=100)

Consumer Price Index Number for selected essential items in Rural Tamil Nadu advanced to 413.81 during the Quarter Ended September 1987 recording a rise of 4.53 per cent. The corresponding Index for the previous Quarter was 395.87.

INDEX NUMBER OF PARITY IN TAMIL NADU (1954-55=100)

Index Number of Parity in Tamil Nadu remained unchanged at 62 points at the end of Quarter Ending 30th September 1987 also.

However Index Number of prices received by the farmer increased by 3.69 per cent to 814 in the current quarter as against 785 in the previous Quarter, while the Index number of prices paid by the farmer increased to 1304 (2.44 per cent) during the Quarter under study from 1273 in the previous Quarter.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (BASE 1960=100).

During the Quarter Ended September 1987 consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers increased at all Centres viz. Madras, Cuddalore, Madurai, Coimbatore, Nagercoil Trichirappalli and Coonoor.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES (BASE 1960=100).

During the Quarter Ended September 1987 the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual employees increased at all the three centres, viz., Madras City, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.

EMPLOYMENT.

During the Quarter under review 178,972 persons registered their names with the Employment Exchanges as against 1,72,611 persons in the previous Quarter indicating an increase of 3.7 per cent.

During the same Quarter 12,095 persons were placed on Employment through the Employment Exchanges as against 9,274 persons during the Quarter Ended June 1987.

There were 24,83,079 persons on the Live Register as on 30th September 1987 as against 24,99,173 persons as on 30th June 1987 indicating a decrease of 0.6 per cent.

PLANTATION.

During the Quarter under review there were 475 (Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona), plantations registered under the Plantations Labour Act 1951.

Out of 475 plantations, 309 plantations (135 Tea, 136 Coffee, 30 Rubber and 8 Cinchona) responded and furnished particulars relating to workers employed and their earnings, etc., for the Quarter Ended 30th June 1987. The rate of response was 65 per cent.

TEA PLANTATIONS.

Total number of workers employed in the reporting Tea estates were 57,944 during the Quarter under review, of which 49,986 or 86 per cent were permanent workers. The average daily attendance of permanent workers was reported to be 82 per cent. During the Quarter under review, the average daily cash earnings of Men, Women and Minor permanent Garden labourers in Tea estates was Rs. 21.21, Rs. 21.84 and Rs. 12.75 respectively.

COFFEE PLANTATIONS.

In Coffee plantations, the total number of workers employed during the Quarter Ended June 1987 were 7,416 of which 2,962 or 40 per cent were permanent workers. The average daily attendance of permanent workers was 85 per cent. The average daily cash earnings of permanent Garden labourers in Coffee estates was Rs. 16.60 for male worker and Rs. 15.78 for female worker.



#### RUBBER PLANTATIONS.

During the Quarter under review 2,766 workers were employed in the reporting rubber plantations. Among them 2,519 or 91 per cent were permanent workers. The average daily attendance of permanent workers was 86 percent. The average daily cash earnings of permanent garden labourers in Rubber estates was Rs. 25.47 for men and 22.59 for women.

#### CINCHONA PLANTATIONS.

In Cinchona plantations, the total number of workers employed during the Quarter Ended June 1987 were 1,043, of which 969 or 93 per cent were permanent workers. The average daily attendance of permanent workers was 92 per cent. The average daily cash earnings of permanent garden labourers in Cinchona estates was Rs. 15.08 for men and Rs. 14.97 for women.

#### LOCAL BODIES.

As on 31st March 1987 there were 3 Corporations, 8 Special Grade Municipalities, 11 Selection grade Municipalities, 35 First Grade Municipalities, 31 Second Grade Municipalities, 13 Third Grade Municipalities and 8 Township Committees in the State.



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**PART B.**

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**REPORT OF THE SURVEY TO ASSESS THE PROBLEMS OF  
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG GRADUATES AND POST-  
GRADUATES IN ARTS, SCIENCE AND  
COMMERCE IN TAMIL NADU—1984.**

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## CHAPTER I.

## INTRODUCTION.

Graduates and Post-Graduates in General Education like Arts, Science and Commerce often face the problem of unemployment and underemployment mainly due to a faster rate of growth of educational facilities than the rate of growth of the economy. Consequently the number of graduates and post-graduates waiting for jobs borne on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges increases year after year belying all hopes of getting any job, not to speak of a job suitable to the job seekers' aptitude, educational attainments, calibre, etc.

The present survey aims at assessing the many problems faced by the unemployed graduates and post-graduates registered in the Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu.

2. *Object, Scope and Coverage.*—The object of the survey is to assess the problems of unemployed graduates and post-graduates in Arts, Science and Commerce in Tamil Nadu and to find out the proportion of employed graduates and Post-Graduates borne on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges.

The survey covered all the graduates and Post-Graduates in Arts, Science and Commerce borne on the Live Register of employment exchanges as on 30th November 1984 in Tamil Nadu.

3. *Sampling Design and Sampling Size.*—A Stratified unistage sampling technique was adopted for the Survey. The Graduates and Post-Graduates in the three categories viz. Arts, Science and Commerce formed the strata, while the unemployed graduates and Post-Graduates borne on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges constituted the sampling units. A sample of one per cent of the registrants with the Employment Exchanges was selected for the Survey. Samples were allotted to different strata in proportion to the number of unemployed candidates in each category of Graduates and Post-Graduates.

4. *Selection of Samples.*—In the case of Graduates, the sampling frame consisted of the Live Register maintained by the District Employment Exchanges. In order to facilitate selection of samples, the total number of samples in each category was allotted to the various District Employment Exchanges in proportion to the number of unemployed registrants in each Employment Exchanges. Samples were selected adopting the systematic sampling procedure with a random start. As regards Post-Graduates the Live Register maintained by the Professional and Executive Employment Exchanges, Madras which contained all the unemployed job seekers in the State formed the sampling frame. Samples were selected from the Register adopting the systematic sampling procedure. In all, 962 graduates and 242 Post-Graduates were selected for the Survey.

5. *Method of collection of data and Supervision of field work.*—The particulars require for the survey were collected in a Questionnaire specially designed for the purpose. The particulars were collected from the selected candidates by interview method by the field staff of the Department of statistics. The field work was supervised by the Divisional Statistical Officer and the Assistant Directors of Statistics of the concerned districts. The Officers from the Headquarters Office, Madras also inspected the field work during the course of their tours in the districts.

6. *Reference Period and Period of the Survey.*—The reference period for the survey was the week ended 30th November 1984. The survey commenced in the month of March 1985 and was completed in the month of July 1985. The field work was prolonged mainly due to the difficulty in locating the addresses of the selected candidates. In many cases, the selected candidates were reported to have shifted their residences from the addresses to other places either within the district or outside the districts. In all such cases the candidates had to be traced in their new residences.

6-A. *Response.*—Out of 962 Graduates selected for the survey, 772 candidates constituting about 80 per cent of the selected candidates responded.

As regards Post-Graduates, of the 242 selected candidates, 210 forming 87 per cent of the selected candidates responded.

7. *Limitations of the Survey.*—The percentage response for the survey was 80 for graduate and 87 for Post-Graduates. The interpretation of results are subject to the limitation of these response rates. However, in surveys of this nature cent per cent response cannot be achieved. The rate of response achieved can be considered to be high and the results of the survey may be taken as fairly reflecting the actual position obtaining among the unemployed Graduates and Post-Graduates.

7. *Concepts and definitions used in the Survey.*—(i) *Employment.*—State of gainful occupation of persons in jobs that contribute directly or indirectly to production.

(ii) *Employed Persons.*—A person treated as employed if he had worked for pay or profit at least one day during the reference week preceding the date of enquiry. Also included all persons who had jobs or own enterprise profession of vocation, but were temporarily absent from work during the reference week for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, strike, lockout, paid lay off or any other causes including social or religious necessitating temporary absence from work. Apprentices, paid or unpaid, unpaid family workers will also be treated as employed.

(iii) *Unemployed persons.*—An unemployed person is one who had not worked even for a single day during the reference week and is currently looking for fulltime work. Persons whose employment or means of self-employment was discontinued whether temporarily or permanently except for such reasons as those mentioned in the definition of employed persons and who are looking for job for the first time will be treated as unemployed.

(iv) *Full time student.*—One who is attending regular day time class in educational institutions during the reference week.

(v) *Employer.*—An employer is one who employs one or more persons for wages to perform an assigned work.

(vi) *Employee.*—An employee is one who work under an employer for wages.

(vii) *Self-employed.*—A self-employed person is one who manages an enterprise or profession by himself.

(viii) *Apprentice.*—An apprentice is one who is employed as an apprentice under the 'Apprenticeship Act' or otherwise undergoing 'on-the-job', training in a firm or in an industrial unit whether paid or unpaid.

(ix) *An unpaid family worker.*—is one who works in the enterprise run by the members of his family without being paid.



## CHAPTER II.

## TREND IN UNEMPLOYMENT

▼s

## EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF ECONOMY.

As already indicated in Chapter-I, the problem of unemployment among Graduates and Post Graduates in Arts, Science and Commerce is becoming more acute day by day. Table I compares the unemployment situation with the enrolment of students in colleges for general education and Professional and Technical education and the growth of the economy as revealed by the State Domestic Product (SDP) at constant prices. The enrolment of students in colleges for general education rose from 102,028 in 1977-78 to 198,060 in 1983-84 registering an increase of 94 per cent, while the enrolment of students in professional and technical colleges has shown only a nominal increase of 12 per cent during the same period. The State Domestic Product (SDP) which is an indicator of the overall growth of the economy, has almost remained static over the period. Even the State Domestic Product pertaining to the non-agriculture sector of the economy which is responsible for the generation of employment opportunities for the educated manpower, has recorded only a marginal increase of 24 per cent during the seven year period.

This clearly shows that the economy is not buoyant enough to absorb the increased flow of educated labour force. Consequently, the phenomenal increase in enrolment in under-graduate and Post graduate Courses in Arts, Science and Commerce has given rise to increased *outturn* of Graduates and Post Graduates, who in turn sought the help of the Employment Exchanges for securing job. As there is no corresponding increase in the employment opportunities the unemployed registrant graduates and post-graduates had to remain on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges. So the number of the Live Register reaches a 'new high' every succeeding year. Unless the economy is geared to register a higher rate of growth, the problem of unemployment among the Graduates and Post-Graduates will continue to haunt the planners and administrators.

TABLE-1.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG GRADUATES AND POST-GRADUATES IN ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE AND PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL COURSES, ENROLMENTS IN COLLEGES IN DEGREE AND POST-GRADUATES COURSES AND STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FOR 1977-78 TO 1983-84.

Year.	Unemployment according to Live Register of employment exchanges.				Enrolment of student in colleges.				State Domestic Product (at 1970-71 prices).			
	Graduates and Post-graduates in				General education.		Professional education.		Total All sectors.		Non-agricultural sector only (excluding primary sector.)	
	General Education		professional.		Actual number.	Index.	Actual number.	Index.	Actual number.	Index.	Actual number.	Index.
	Actual number.	Index.	Actual number.	Index.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
									(RUPEES IN CRORES).		(RUPEES IN CRORES).	
1977-78 ..	77,699	100	15,316	100	10,2028	100	29,192	100	30,31	100	1,897	106
1978-79 ..	80,030	103	15,516	101	1,16,498	114	29,819	102	3,142	104	2,030	107
1979-80 ..	79,616	102	16,622	108	1,39,688	140	33,379	114	3,183	105	2,224	117
1980-81 ..	99,428	128	15,943	104	1,60,299	157	31,305	107	2,881	95	2,099	111
1981-82 ..	98,647	127	16,707	109	1,71,906	169	30,305	105	3,250	107	2,287	121
1982-83 ..	1,17,870	152	18,970	124	1,83,134	180	32,951	113	3,026	100	2,289	121
1983-84 ..	1,25,651	162	18,626	122	1,98,060	194	32,759	112	3,235	107	2,349	124

## CHAPTER III.

*General Characteristics of the Job Seekers.*—There were 1,04,999 Graduates and 23,745 Post-Graduates on the Live Register of Employment as on 30th November 1984. The distribution of the Graduates and Post Graduates according to category is given in the Table-2 below.—

TABLE 2.  
DISTRIBUTION OF JOB SEEKERS BY CATEGORY.

Category.	Graduates.		Post-Graduates.		Total.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Arts .. .. .	46,476	44.3	14,548	61.3	61,024	47.4
Science .. .. .	38,904	37.0	7,683	32.3	46,587	36.2
Commerce .. .. .	19,619	18.7	1,514	6.4	21,133	16.4
Total ..	104,999	100.0	23,745	100.0	128,744	100.0

The General characteristics of the job-seekers are given in this chapter.

1. *Demographic characteristics.*—(i) *Sex.*—Men constituted about 73.2 per cent of Graduate Job-Seekers and 58.0 per cent of Post-Graduate Job-Seekers. The rest i.e., 26.8 per cent of Graduates and 42.0 per cent of Post-Graduates. were women.

(ii) *Marital Status.*—As many as 28.3 per cent of Graduates and 31.5 per cent of Post-Graduates were married and the rest were unmarried (Table-3). Among Graduates, 34.1 per cent of women were married, whereas only about 26.3 per cent of men were married. As regards Post-Graduates, the percentage of married women was as high as 38.3, while among men only 26.5 were married.

TABLE 3.  
MARITAL STATUS OF JOB-SEEKERS.

Sex.	Married.		Un-married.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>I. Graduates—</i>						
Men .. .. .	20,603	26.3	57,692	73.7	78,295	100
Women .. .. .	9,112	34.1	17,592	65.9	26,704	100
Total ..	29,715	28.3	75,284	71.7	104,999	100
<i>II. Post Graduates—</i>						
Men .. .. .	3,658	26.5	10,130	74.7	13,788	100
Women .. .. .	3,813	38.3	6,144	61.7	9,957	100
Total ..	7,471	31.5	16,274	68.5	23,745	100

(iii) *Age Distribution.*—An analysis of the age distribution of the job-seekers has revealed that women job seekers, both among graduates and Post-graduates, were younger than men job seekers (Table-4). Among Graduates, as many as 69.1 per cent of women were below 27 years of age, while only 61.7 per cent of men were below 27 years of age. Among Post-Graduates 56.4 per cent of women were below 27 years of age, whereas only 47.9 per cent of men were below 27 years of age.

TABLE 4.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JOB-SEEKERS.

Age group.	Men.		Women.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>I. Graduates—</b>						
21—23 .. .. .	24,895	31.8	10,999	41.2	35,894	34.2
24—26 .. .. .	23,419	29.9	7,455	27.9	30,874	29.4
27—29 .. .. .	14,017	17.9	3,360	12.6	17,377	16.5
30—32 .. .. .	11,127	14.2	2,601	9.7	13,728	13.1
33 and above .. .. .	4,837	6.2	2,289	8.6	7,126	6.8
Total .. .. .	78,295	100.0	26,704	100.0	104,999	100.
<b>II. Post-Graduates—</b>						
21—23 .. .. .	1,542	11.2	1,677	16.9	3,219	13.5
24—26 .. .. .	5,056	36.7	3,938	39.5	8,994	37.9
27—29 .. .. .	4,019	29.1	2,343	23.5	6,362	26.8
30—32 .. .. .	1,862	13.5	1,125	11.3	2,987	12.6
33 and above .. .. .	1,309	9.5	874	8.8	2,183	9.2
Total .. .. .	13,788	100.0	9,957	100.0	23,745	100.0

It may be noted that 19.9 per cent of Graduates and 21.8 per cent of Post-Graduates have attained the age of 30 years and above.

2. *Rural-Urban Composition.*—The Rural-Urban Composition of Job Seeking Graduates and Post-Graduates was based on their places of residence. According to this criterion, a major proportion of Job-seekers (Both Graduates and Post-Graduates) belonged to Rural areas. Table-5 depicts the Rural-Urban Composition of the Job-seekers.

TABLE 5.

## RURAL-URBAN COMPOSITION OF THE JOB SEEKERS.

Sex.	Rural.		Urban.		Total.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>I. Graduates—</b>						
Men .. .. .	45,706	58.4	32,589	41.6	78,295	100
Women .. .. .	11,337	42.5	15,367	57.5	26,704	100
Total .. .. .	57,043	54.3	47,956	45.5	104,999	100

1. *Post-Graduates*—

Men ..	8,903	64.6	4,885	35.4	13,788	100
Women ..	3,974	39.9	5,983	60.1	9,957	100
Total ..	12,877	54.2	10,868	45.8	23,745	100

It may be seen that among Graduates 58.4 per cent of men belonged to Rural areas and the rest 41.6 per cent belonged to Urban areas. Exactly an opposite situation emerged among women job-seekers inasmuch as 57.5 per cent of them belonged to urban areas and only 42.5 per cent were of rural origin.

More or less a similar situation prevailed among the Post-Graduates also. As many as 64.6 per cent of men came from Rural areas, while majority of women (60.1 per cent) belonged to urban areas.

This phenomenon of a higher proportion of women job-seekers being Urban based is indicative of the situation in the field of higher education that majority of the educated women belong to only urban areas.

3. *Religion and Social Status.*—(i) *Religion.*—The distribution of job seeking Graduates and Post-Graduates according to their religion is presented in Table-6. Among Graduates, Hindus formed as many as 92.4 per cent, followed by Christians with 6.3 per cent and Muslims with 1.3 per cent. It may be noted that Christian Women constituted 9.9 per cent of the total women job seekers, while among men job seekers, Christians formed only about 5.0 per cent of the job seekers.

As regards Post Graduates, 87.3 per cent were Hindus, 8.8 per cent Christians and the rest 3.9 per cent Muslims. Among women, Hindus constituted 90.9 per cent followed by Christians with 6.9 per cent and Muslims with 2.2 per cent.

It may be noted that among Post-Graduates, Christians and Muslims had a higher share than the share they had among Graduates.

(ii) *Social Status.*—The analysis of job seekers by social status revealed that more than three-fourths of the Graduates belonged to the Backward Classes. "Other Communities" (Forward Communities) constituted 15.3 per cent, while S.Cs. and S.Ts. formed 6.0 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively (Table-7).

Women job seekers belonging to other communities (Forward Communities) constituted 16.8 per cent of the total women job seekers. While among men job seekers, "Other Communities" constituted only 14.8 per cent.

As regards Post-Graduates, Backward Classes constituted 70.0 per cent of the job-seekers, followed by "Other Communities" with 15.4 per cent and S.C. and S.T. with 13.8 per cent, and 0.5 per cent respectively. It may be noted that the proportion of women job seekers was higher than the proportion of men job seekers of the same communities in respect of Backward Classes and other communities.

4. *Year of Registration of Job-seekers.*—The year of Registration of Job-seekers in the Employment Exchange is the crucial factor which indicates the period of waiting by the job-seekers. Longer the period of waiting the more agonising the situation among the Job-seekers. It also indicates the intensity and the gravity of the problem confronting the society as a whole as well as the inadequacy and inability of the economy to meet the demands of the ever increasing flow of highly qualified manpower. A prolongation of such a situation.

TABLE 6.

## DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES AND POST-GRADUATES BY RELIGION.

<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Hindus.</i>		<i>Muslims.</i>		<i>Christians.</i>		<i>Jains.</i>		<i>Others.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>I. Graduates—</i>												
<b>Men</b> .. ..	73,188	93.5	1,146	1.5	3,961	5.0	..	..	..	..	78,295	100
<b>Women</b> .. ..	23,838	89.3	210	0.8	2,656	9.9	..	..	..	..	26,704	100
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<u>97,026</u>	<u>92.4</u>	<u>1,356</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>6,617</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>1,04,999</u>	<u>100</u>
<i>I. Post-Graduates—</i>												
<b>Men</b> .. ..	11,665	84.6	710	5.2	1,413	10.2	..	..	..	..	13,788	100
<b>Women</b> .. ..	9,057	90.9	218	2.2	682	6.9	..	..	..	..	9,788	100
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<u>20,722</u>	<u>87.3</u>	<u>928</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>2,095</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>23,745</u>	<u>100</u>

TABLE 7.

## DISTRIBUTION OF JOB-SEEKERS BY SOCIAL STATUS.

Sex.	<i>S.C. and S.T.</i>		<i>Backward Classes.</i>		<i>Others (Forward Communities.)</i>		<i>Total.</i>		
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<i>I. Graduates—</i>									
Men	4,891	6.3	61,781	78.9	11,623	14.8	78,295	100	
Women	1,596	6.0	20,641	77.3	4,467	16.7	26,704	100	
Total	6,487	6.2	82,422	78.5	16,090	15.3	104,999	100	
<i>II. Post-Graduates—</i>									
Men	2,087	14.8	9,647	69.7	2,054	14.8	13,788	100	
Women	1,206	12.5	7,045	70.5	1,706	17.0	9,957	100	
Total	3,293	13.8	16,692	70.0	3,760	15.7	23,745	100	

TABLE-8.

## DISTRIBUTION OF JOB-SEEKERS BY YEAR REGISTRATION IN THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

Year of Registration.	Arts.		Science.		Commerce.		All Categories.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>I. Graduates—</i>								
Before 1971 .. .. .	1,393	3.0	..	..	..	..	1,393	1.4
1971-75 .. .. .	4,323	9.3	1,789	4.6	1,079	5.5	7,191	6.8
1976-80 .. .. .	15,198	32.7	11,049	28.4	5,473	27.9	31,721	30.2
1981-84 .. .. .	25,562	55.0	26,066	67.0	13,067	66.6	64,694	61.6
Total ..	46,476	100.0	38,904	100.0	19,619	100.0	104,999	100.0
<i>II. Post-Graduates—</i>								
Before 1971 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971-75 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1976-80 .. .. .	2,720	18.7	..	..	..	..	2,720	11.5
1981-84 .. .. .	11,828	87.3	7,683	100	1,514	100	21,025	88.5
Total ..	14,548	100.0	7,683	100	1,514	100	23,745	100.0



will lead to frustration among the young men and women and dampen their enthusiasm and initiative.

The survey has revealed that 8.1 per cent of Graduate job seekers were on the Live Register for more than 10 years, of whom almost 1.3 per cent were on the Live-Register for more than 15 years (Table-8). As many as 30.2 per cent of Graduates were registered in the Employment Exchange during the period 1976-80. Only about 61.6 per cent registered their names after 1980.

However, the situation among the Post-Graduates is not so alarming as that among Graduates. Post-Graduates who registered in Employment exchanges after 1975 only were on the Live Register. Bulk of the Post-Graduates (88.5 per cent) registered their names after 1980. Only about 11.5 per cent of Post-Graduates belonged to the period of registration '1976-80'.

It may be noted that Graduates and Post-Graduates in Arts were on the Live Register for longer periods. As many as 3.0 per cent of Graduates in Arts belonged to the period of registration before 1971, while none belonged to this period among graduates in science or commerce. Similarly not less than 18.7 per cent of Post-Graduates in Arts, belonged to the period of registration '1976-80' while no post Graduates in Science or Commerce belonged to this period.

5. *Subject of Study.*— Table 9 gives the distribution of job-seekers according to their subjects of study. Under the faculty of Arts the subjects of Economics and History were favoured by most of the Graduates and Post graduates. As many as 45.0 per cent of Graduates have taken History as their subjects. Economics attracted 40.7 per cent of Graduates and 41.9 percentage of Post Graduates. Next to History and economics, English and Tamil Literature were favoured both by the Graduates and Post-Graduates. A larger proportion of women Graduates and Post Graduates than men have taken Literature (English and Tamil) as their subject of study.

Under Faculty of Science, Chemistry attracted the highest proportion (27.4) per cent of Graduates, closely followed by Mathematics with 25.0 per cent, Zoology with 18.4 per cent and Botany with 15.0 per cent, Physics attracted only about 12.2 per cent of the Graduates. As regards Post-Graduates Mathematics constituted the highest proportion of 28.6 per cent, followed by Chemistry with 22.2 per cent, Zoology with 15.9 per cent and Physics with 11.0 per cent.

Among men Graduates, Chemistry constituted the highest proportion of 30.0 per cent followed by Mathematics with 24.0 per cent, physics with 16.0 per cent Zoology with 15.5 per cent and Botany with 13.5 per cent, while among women graduates Mathematics had the highest share of 27.3 per cent, followed by Zoology with 25.0 per cent, Chemistry with 21.6 per cent and Botany with 18.2 per cent.

Among men Post-Graduates, Mathematics shared the highest proportion of 42.8 per cent, followed by Chemistry with 22.8 per cent. Among women Post-Graduates, Zoology had the highest share of 25.0 per cent, followed by Chemistry with 21.4 per cent and Physics with 14.3 per cent.

TABLE 9.

## DISTRIBUTION OF JOB SEEKERS BY SUBJECT OF STUDY.

Category.	Graduates.						Post Graduates.					
	Men.		Women.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>I, Arts.</i>												
1 Economics .. ..	14,448	42.7	4,488	35.5	18,936	40.7	3,683	43.5	2,384	39.2	6,067	41.9
2 History .. ..	15,564	46.9	5,436	43.0	21,000	45.2	2,930	34.6	3,041	50.0	5,971	41.0
3 Tamil Literature ::	406	1.2	1,214	9.6	1,620	3.5	542	6.4	..	..	542	3.8
4 Philosophy .. ..	271	0.8	..	..	271	0.6	220	2.6	219	3.6	439	3.0
5 English Literature ..	2,199	6.5	822	6.5	3,021	6.4	..	..	328	5.4	328	2.2
6 Indian Culture ..	271	0.8	278	2.2	549	1.2	220	2.6	..	..	220	1.5
7 Co-operation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	1.3	..	..	110	0.7
8 Social Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	2.6	..	..	220	1.5
9 Public Administration	271	0.8	..	..	271	0.6	432	5.1	..	..	432	3.0
10 Sociology .. ..	405	1.2	278	2.2	683	1.5	110	1.3	..	..	110	0.7
11 Political Science ..	..	..	125	1.0	125	0.3	..	..	109	1.8	109	0.7
Sub-Total .. ..	33,835	100	12,641	100	46,476	100	8,467	100	6,081	100	14,548	100

TABLE 9—cont.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>II. Science.</i>													
1 Maths .. ..	6,489	24.0	3,239	27.3	9,728	25.0	18,28	42.8	365	10.7	2,193	28.6	
Physics .. ..	4,326	16.0	403	3.4	4,729	12.2	368	8.6	487	14.3	855	11.1	
3 Chemistry .. ..	8,111	30.0	2,563	21.6	10,674	27.4	975	22.8	730	21.4	1,705	22.2	
4 Botany .. ..	3,650	13.5	2,160	18.2	5,810	15.0	367	8.6	365	10.7	732	9.5	
5 Zoology .. ..	4,192	15.5	2,967	25.0	7,159	18.4	367	8.6	853	25.0	1,220	15.9	
6 Geography .. ..	..	..	403	3.4	403	1.0	..	..	365	10.7	365	4.8	
7 Statistics .. ..	270	1.0	..	..	270	0.7	367	8.6	123	3.6	490	6.3	
8 Home Science .. ..	..	..	131	1.1	131	0.3	..	..	123	3.6	123	1.6	
Sub-Total .. ..	27,038	100	11,866	100	38,904	100	4,272	100	3,411	100	7,683	100	
<i>III. Commerce</i> .. ..	17,422	..	2,197	..	19,619	..	1,049	..	465	..	1,514	100	
GRAND TOTAL .. ..	78,295	..	26,704	..	104,999	..	13,788	..	9,957	..	23,745	..	

141-25-4A

## CHAPTER IV.

*Activity Status of Job Seekers.*

The Activity status of the job Seekers is one of the main features of the survey. An analysis of the Activity status of job seekers has revealed that 23.1 per cent of Graduates and 32.6 per cent of Post-Graduates were already employed, while 6.2 per cent each of graduates and post-graduates were full time students (Table I0). Obviously the employed candidates were keeping their names on the Live Registers only to better their employment prospects and the fulltime students to gain seniority for getting employment soon after their graduation. Only 70.7 per cent of the graduates and 61.2 per cent of Post Graduates were actually unemployed.

In the case of Graduates, the proportion of employment was the highest among Science Graduates and the lowest among Economics graduates. As regards Post Graduates, Commerce Post Graduates had the highest proportion of employment followed by Science Post Graduates.

(i) *Activity Status of Women Job Seekers.* Among Graduates, only about 14.6 per cent of women job seekers were employed, whereas among men, as many as 26.0 per cent were employed. Consequently as many as 80.8 per cent of women were without jobs as against 67.3 per cent among men.

TABLE 10.

## ACTIVITY STATUS OF THE JOB SEEKERS.

Category.	Unit.	Men.				Women.				Total.				
		Employed.	Un- employed.	Full time Students.	Total.	Employed.	Un- employed.	Full time Students.	Total.	Employed.	Un- employed.	Full time Students.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
<i>I. Graduates—</i>														
Arts	..	Number	8,087	24,261	1,487	33,835	930	11,153	558	12,641	9,017	35,414	2,045	46,476
		Percentage	23.9	71.7	4.4	100	7.4	88.2	4.4	100	19.4	76.2	4.4	100
Science	..	Number	7,975	16,495	2,568	27,038	2,412	3,909	545	11,866	10,387	25,404	3,112	38,994
		Percentage	29.5	61.0	9.5	100	20.3	75.1	4.6	100	26.7	65.3	8.0	100
Commerce	..	Number	4,257	11,928	1,237	17,422	459	1,511	137	2,197	4,806	13,439	1,374	19,619
		Percentage	24.4	68.5	7.1	100	20.9	68.8	6.3	100	24.5	68.5	7.0	100
Total		Number	20,319	52,684	5,292	78,295	3,891	21,573	1,240	26,704	24,210	74,267	6,532	1,04,999
		Percentage	26.0	67.3	6.7	100	14.6	80.8	4.6	100	23.1	70.7	6.2	100
<i>II Post-Graduates—</i>														
Arts	..	Number	2,388	5,207	872	8,467	1,843	4,129	109	6,081	4,231	9,336	481	14,538
		Percentage	28.2	61.5	10.3	100	30.3	67.9	1.8	100	29.1	64.2	6.7	100
Science	..	Number	1,709	2,196	367	4,272	975	2,313	123	3,411	2,684	4,509	490	7,683
		Percentage	40.0	51.4	8.6	100	28.6	67.8	3.6	100	34.9	58.7	6.4	100
Commerce	..	Number	583	460	..	1,049	233	232	..	465	816	698	..	1,514
		Percentage	55.6	44.4	..	100	50.0	50.0	..	100	53.8	46.2	..	100
Total	..	Number	4,680	7,869	1,239	13,788	3,051	6,674	232	9,957	7,731	14,543	1,471	25,745
		Percentage	34.0	57.1	8.9	100	30.0	67.0	2.4	100	32.6	61.2	6.2	100

In the case of Post-Graduates also the same situation prevailed. Only 30.6 per cent of women Job seekers were employed as against 34.0 per cent among men job seekers.

(iii) *Activity Status of Job Seekers by Classes obtained.* -Academic Performance is generally believed to play a determining role in securing employment especially among high level categories of man-power. A better performance in the academic field enables one to secure a job of his choice more quickly than the one whose academic achievements are less spectacular.

The analysis of the activity status of the job-seekers according to their performance in the academic fields did not, however, seem to justify this popular opinion. Table 11 gives the activity status of job seekers by classes obtained. It may be seen that Graduates with I class constituted only about 16.9 per cent of the employed job seekers, while the rest 83.1 per cent had got only II class (37.4 per cent) and IIIrd class (45.7 per cent).

Among Post-Graduates the situation is some what better. Post-Graduates with Ist class constituted about 46.4 per cent of employed job seekers.

The Analysis of the Classes obtained by Full time students has revealed that there was a definite relationship between academic performance and admission to higher courses of study. Graduates with Ist class constituted 53.6 per cent of Full time students ;while among Post-Graduates the share of I class holders was 54.2 per cent.

ACTIVITY STATUS OF JOB SEEKERS BY CLASSES OBTAINED.

Category and Activity Status.	Graduates.							
	I Class.		II Class.		III Class.		Total.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>1. Arts.—</b>								
Employed .. ..	418	4.6	2,184	24.2	6,415	71.2	9,017	100
Unemployed .. ..	3,254	9.2	13,106	37.0	19,054	53.8	35,414	100
Full Time Students .. ..	790	38.6	837	40.9	418	20.5	2,045	100
Total .. ..	4,462	9.6	16,127	34.7	25,887	55.7	46,476	100
<b>2. Science—</b>								
Employed .. ..	2,996	28.8	4,396	42.3	2,995	28.9	10,387	100
Unemployed .. ..	9,843	38.7	9,570	37.7	5,991	23.6	25,404	100
Full time Students .. ..	1,751	56.2	934	30.0	428	13.8	3,113	100
Total .. ..	14,590	37.5	14,900	38.3	9,414	24.2	38,904	100
<b>3. Commerce—</b>								
Employed .. ..	687	14.3	2,472	51.4	1,647	34.3	4,806	100
Unemployed .. ..	2,746	20.4	6,867	51.1	3,826	28.5	13,439	100
Full Time Students .. ..	962	70.0	412	30.0	..	..	1,374	100
Total .. ..	4,395	22.4	9,751	49.7	5,473	27.9	19,619	100
<b>4. All Categories—</b>								
Employed .. ..	4,101	16.9	9,052	37.4	11,057	45.7	24,210	100
Unemployed .. ..	15,843	21.3	29,543	39.8	28,871	38.9	74,257	100
Full Time Students .. ..	3,503	53.6	2,183	33.4	846	13.0	6,532	100
Total .. ..	23,447	22.3	40,778	38.8	40,774	38.9	1,04,999	100

TABLE-11—contd.

## Post-Graduates.

Category and Activity Status. (1)	I Class.		II Class.		III. Class.		Total.		
	Number. (2)	Percentage. (3)	Number. (4)	Percentage. (5)	Number. (6)	Percentage. (7)	Number. (8)	Percentage. (9)	
<b>1. Arts—</b>									
Employed .. ..	1,414	33.4	1,735	41.0	1,082	25.6	4,281	100	
Unemployed .. ..	1,953	20.9	4,019	43.0	3,364	36.1	9,336	100	
Full Time Students .. ..	431	43.9	119	11.2	440	44.9	981	100	
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>3,798</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>5,864</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>14,548</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>2. Science—</b>									
Employed .. ..	1,827	68.1	490	18.3	367	13.6	2,684	100	
Unemployed .. ..	2,440	54.1	1,460	32.4	609	13.5	4,509	100	
Full Time Students .. ..	366	74.7	..	..	124	25.3	490	100	
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>4,633</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>7,683</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>3. Commerce—</b>									
Employed .. ..	350	42.9	466	57.1	..	..	816	100	
Unemployed .. ..	117	16.8	465	56.6	116	16.6	689	100	
Full Time Students .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>467</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>4. All Categories—</b>									
Employed .. ..	3,591	46.4	2,691	34.8	1,449	18.8	7,731	100	
Unemployed .. ..	4,510	31.0	5,944	40.9	4,089	28.1	14,543	100	
Full Time Students .. ..	797	54.2	110	7.5	564	38.3	1,471	100	
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>3,898</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>8,745</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>6,102</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>23,745</b>	<b>100</b>	



## CHAPTER-V.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYED JOB SEEKERS.

1. *Employment Status.*—The survey revealed that a dominant proportion of employed Job-seekers were only 'employees' and that the proportions of 'Employers' and self-employed persons were very small. Table 12 gives the distribution of employed job-seekers by their employment status. It may be noted that as many as 83.8 percent of Graduates and 87 percent of post Graduates were working only as employees for wages. Employers and Self employed persons accounted for 4.5 percent each among Graduates and 8.7 percent and 4.2 percent respectively among Post Graduates.

The proportion of 'employers' was the highest among the Graduates and Post Graduates in Economics. There was no self employment among the Graduates and Post Graduates in Commerce.

2. *Period of Current Employment.*—The distribution of employed Job-seekers according to the period of their current employment revealed that more than three-fourths of the Graduates and Nine-tenths of the Post Graduates were in continuous employment only for a shorter period of less than 5 years' (Table-13). However, about 1.0 percent of Graduates and 1.4 percent Post Graduates were in employment continuously for more than 15 years.

TABLE—12.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF EMPLOYED JOB-SEEKERS.

<i>Employment Status.</i>	<i>Arts..</i>		<i>Science.</i>		<i>Commerce.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>I. Graduates—</b>								
1. Employer .. ..	825	9.1	136	1.3	136	2.8	1,097	4.5
2. Employed .. ..	7,380	81.8	9,437	90.9	4,670	97.2	21,487	88.8
3. Self-employed ..	537	6.0	542	5.2	..	..	1,079	4.5
4. Unpaid Family Worker ..	275	3.1	272	2.6	..	..	547	2.2
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>9,017</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,387</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,806</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,210</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>II. Post Graduates—</b>								
1. Employed .. ..	544	12.8	132	4.5	..	..	676	8.7
2. Employer .. ..	3,363	79.5	2,552	95.5	816	100	6,731	87.1
3. Self-Employed .. ..	324	7.7	Nil.	..	..	..	324	4.2
4. Unpaid Family Worker. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>42,31</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,731</b>	<b>100</b>

Among the three categories of Job-seekers, viz. Arts, Science and Commerce, only Graduates in Arts were in employment for longer periods of more than 15 years. Graduates in Science and Commerce were in Employment for lesser periods of '10-15 years' and '5-10' years respectively.

In the case of Post Graduates also longer periods of employment were noticed only among Post Graduates in Arts. Post Graduates in Science and Commerce were in employment only for a shorter period of less than 5 years.

3. *Sectors of Employment.*—Private Sector played a dominant role in providing employment to the Graduates and Post Graduates in as much as it absorbed 54.5 per cent of Graduates and 52.3 of Post Graduates (Table-14). Under Public Sector State Sector absorbed a major proportion of employed job-seekers. As many as 38.9 per cent of the employed Post Graduates and 33.1 per cent of employed Graduates were in the State Government Sector. Central Government and Local Bodies absorbed only a small proportion of the employed Graduates and Post Graduates.

Among Graduates, a major proportion of Graduates in Arts (60.7 per cent) and Science (53.3 per cent) were in the private Sector, whereas in the case of Commerce Graduates, Public Sector absorbed as many as 54.3 per cent of the employed job seekers. Private Sector provided employment only to the remaining 45.3 per cent of the Graduate in commerce.

As regards Post-Graduates, Private Sector played a dominant role only in the case of Post Graduates in Science, as it absorbed more than three-fourths of the employed job-seekers. In the case of Arts and Commerce, Public Sector played a leading role by absorbing 51.0 per cent of Arts and 71.4 per cent of Commerce Graduates.

4. *Distribution of employed Job-seekers by Sectors of economic activity.*—Of the many sectors of economic activity, Educational services played a prominent role in providing employment to Post Graduates, while in the case of Graduates, Government administration as well as Educational services merged as major sectors of employment.

Table-15 gives the distribution of employed job-seekers according to the sectors of employment. It may be seen that as many as 42.8 per cent of employed Post Graduates were in 'Educational services'. In the case of Graduates, Educational services and Government administration together absorbed 42.6 per cent of employed job-seekers, the individual share of each sector being 20.7 per cent and 29.9 per cent respectively.

In the case of Post Graduates, Government administration provided employment to only about 17.1 per cent of employed job-seekers. Health and Medical services,

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**TABLE—13.**

**DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED JOB SEEKERS BY PERIOD OF CURRENT EMPLOYMENT.**

Period	Arts.		Science.		Commerce.		All Categories.		
	Number.	Per centage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<i>I. Graduates—</i>									
1. More than 15 years	137	1.5	..	..	..	..	137	1.0	
2. 10—15 years	687	7.6	271	2.6	..	..	958	4.5	
3. 5—10 years	1,638	18.2	1,751	16.9	826	17.1	4,215	17.4	
4. Below 5 years	6,555	72.7	8,365	80.5	3,980	82.9	18,900	78.1	
5. Total	9,017	100	10,387	100	4,806	100	24,210	100	
<i>II. Post-Graduates—</i>									
1. More than 15 years	107	2.6	..	..	..	..	107	1.4	
2. 10—15 years	218	5.1	..	..	..	..	218	2.8	
3. 5—10 years	431	10.2	..	..	..	..	431	5.6	
4. Below 5 years	3,475	82.1	2,684	100	816	100	6,975	90.2	
5. Total	4,231	100	2,684	100	816	100	7,731	100	

**TABLE 14.**

**DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED JOB-SEEKERS BY SECTORS.**

Sectors. (1)	Arts.		Science.		Commerce.		All Categories.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>I. Graduates—</b>								
<b>1. Public Sector—</b>								
State Government .. .. .	2,866	31.8	3,367	32.4	1,787	37.2	8,020	33.1
Central Government .. .. .	407	4.5	1,084	10.4	822	17.1	2,313	9.6
Local Bodies .. .. .	275	3.0	406	3.9	..	..	681	2.8
Sub-Total .. .. .	3,548	39.3	4,857	46.7	2,609	54.3	11,014	45.5
2. Private Sector .. .. .	5,469	60.7	5,530	53.3	2,197	45.7	13,196	54.5
All Sectors .. .. .	9,017	100	10,387	100	4,806	100	24,210	100
<b>II. Post Graduates—</b>								
<b>1. Public Sector—</b>								
State Government .. .. .	2,171	51.3	482	18.2	351	42.8	3,010	38.9
Central Government .. .. .	326	7.7	121	4.5	116	14.3	563	7.3
Local Bodies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	116	14.3	116	1.5
Sub-Total .. .. .	2,497	59.0	609	22.7	583	71.4	3,689	47.7
2. Private Sector .. .. .	1,734	41.0	2,075	77.3	233	28.6	4,042	52.3
All Sectors .. .. .	4,231	100	2,684	100	816	100	7,731	100

TABLE 15.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED JOB-SEEKERS BY SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

Sectors of Economic Activity. (1)	Arts.		Science.		Commerce		All Categories.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Graduates —</i>								
1. Mining and Manufacturing .. ..	1,229	13.6	1,897	18.3	826	17.2	3,952	16.3
2. Trade and Commerce .. ..	275	3.0	—	—	413	8.6	688	2.9
3. Transport and Communication .. ..	1,099	12.2	1,077	10.4	273	5.7	2,449	10.1
4. Construction .. ..	1,229	13.6	678	6.5	—	..	1,907	7.9
5. Banking .. ..	412	4.6	136	1.3	685	14.3	1,233	5.1
6. Insurance .. ..	—	—	406	3.9	136	2.8	542	2.2
7. Education .. ..	1,893	21.0	2,151	20.7	963	20.0	5,007	20.7
8. Health and Medical .. ..	550	6.1	136	1.3	—	..	686	2.8
9. Government Administration .. ..	1,647	18.3	2,829	27.2	822	17.1	5,298	21.9
10. Other Services .. ..	683	7.6	1,077	10.4	688	14.3	2,448	10.1
A. Services .. ..	9,017	100	10,387	100	4,806	100	24,210	100

TABLE—15 *cont.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>11. Post-Graduates—</i>									
1. Mining and Manufacturing ... ..		432	10.3	240	9.1	—	...	674	8.7
2. Trade and Commerce .. ...		—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..
3. Transport and Communication .. ...		216	5.1	—	—	—	—	216	2.8
4. Construction .. ...		109	2.6	—	—	—	—	109	1.4
5. Banking .. ..		325	7.7	132	4.5	—	—	457	6.0
6. Insurance .. ..		—	—	—	—	233	28.6	233	3.0
7. Education .. ..		653	15.4	2,072	77.3	583	71.4	3,308	42.8
8. Health and Medical .. ..		758	17.9	—	—	—	..	758	9.8
9. Government Administration .. ..		1,085	25.6	240	9.1	—	—	1,325	17.1
10. Other Services .. ..		651	15.4	—	—	—	..	651	8.4
All Services .. ..		4,231	100	2,684	100	816	100	7,731	100

Mining and Manufacturing and Other Services engaged sizeable proportion of employed Post-Graduates.

Regarding Graduates, Mining and Manufacturing occupied the third place, while both Transport and Communication' and 'Other Services' occupied the fourth place in providing employment to the Graduate Job-seekers.

5. *Occupational Distribution of the employed Job-seekers.*—The Occupational distribution of employed Job-seekers has revealed that clerical jobs had attracted the highest proportion of Graduates, while 'Teaching Profession drew its fold a major proportion of Post Graduates (Table—16).

Among Graduates, 31.5 per cent of the employed job-seekers were in the clerical jobs followed by Administrative and Managerial cadres with 8.6 per cent and 'Other Services' with 16.3 per cent supervising and teaching jobs also absorbed sizeable proportions of the Graduate job-seekers. As regards Post-Graduates, next to the teaching profession, clerical jobs attracted about 20.9 per cent of the employed job seekers. Administrative and Executive jobs attracted only about 7.4 per cent of the Post Graduate job seekers.



TABLE-16.

## OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED JOB SEEKERS.

Name of Occupation.	Arts.		Science.		Commercé.		All Categories.		
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<b>Graduates—</b>									
1. Administration and Managerial .. .. .	1,503	17.1	1,751	16.8	1,237	25.7	4,491	18.6	
2. Executive .. .. .	405	4.5	1,081	10.4	277	5.8	1,763	7.3	
3. Supervising .. .. .	1,085	12.0	811	7.8	685	14.3	2,581	10.6	
4. Teaching .. .. .	541	5.6	1,352	13.0	546	11.4	2,439	10.1	
5. Technical .. .. .	550	6.1	532	5.2	273	5.6	1,355	5.6	
6. Clerical .. .. .	2,741	30.4	3,369	32.4	1,511	31.4	7,621	31.5	
7. Others .. .. .	2,192	24.3	1,491	14.4	277	5.8	3,960	16.3	
Total .. .. .	9,017	100	10,387	100	4,806	100	24,210	100	
<b>II. Post-Graduates—</b>									
1. Administration and Managerial .. .. .	1,542	10.6	..	..	210	13.9	1,751	7.4	
2. Executive .. .. .	1,488	10.2	914	11.9	..	..	2,402	10.1	
3. Supervising .. .. .	359	2.5	611	8.0	..	..	970	4.2	
4. Teaching .. .. .	5,856	40.3	5,547	72.1	1,094	72.2	12,492	52.6	
5. Technical .. .. .	382	2.6	..	..	..	..	382	1.6	
6. Clerical .. .. .	4,152	28.5	611	8.0	210	13.9	4,973	20.9	
7. Others .. .. .	770	5.3	..	..	..	..	770	3.2	
Total .. .. .	14,548	100	7,683	100	1,514	100	23,745	100	

*Occupational Pattern among the different Categories of Job seekers.*—Next to Clerical jobs, Managerial and Administrative jobs attracted a sizeable proportion of Science and Commerce Graduates. In the case of Arts Graduates, 'Other Services' attracted a significant proportion of the job seekers next to clerical jobs. As regards Post Graduates, nearly three-fourths of candidates belonging to Science and Commerce Groups were in the teaching profession, while only about 40.2 percent of Post-Graduates belonging to Arts Group were in this profession. A significant proportion of Post-Graduates in Arts were in clerical jobs.

6. *Characteristics of 'Employee' Job-seekers—(i) Mode of recruitment.*—Though the job seekers were waiting for jobs through the Employment Exchanges, they had also sought the help of other modes of recruitment like T.N.P.S.C., U.P.S.C. so as to secure employment. An analysis of the modes of recruitment of the 'employee' job-seekers has revealed that 'Personal approach' and 'Direct application' proved to be the most effective mode of securing jobs for Graduates in as much as more than one half of the employee job seekers got their jobs through these two modes of recruitment (Table-17). Only about 16.9 per cent of the employees secured their employment through the Employment Exchanges. T.N.P.S.C. and the U.P.S.C. contributed to only about 7.3 per cent and 8.7 per cent respectively.

TABLE 17.

## DISTRIBUTION OF 'EMPLOYED JOB-SEEKERS' BY MODE OF RECRUITMENT.

147-25-6A

Mode of recruitment.	Arts.		Science.		Commerce.		All Categories.	
	Number.	Percentage	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>I. Graduate —</i>								
1 Employment Exchange ..	1,449	19.6	1,135	12.0	426	43.0	3,010	16.9
2 T.N.P.S.C. .. ..	676	9.2	611	6.5	14	1.4	1,301	7.3
3 U.P.S.C. .. ..	224	3.0	1,307	13.8	14	1.4	1,545	8.7
4 Direct application .. ..	672	9.1	3,303	35.0	265	26.7	4,240	23.8
5 Personnel Approach .. ..	3,348	45.4	2,068	21.9	214	21.6	5,630	31.6
6 Others .. ..	1,011	13.7	1,013	10.8	58	5.9	2,082	11.7
Total ..	7,380	100	9,437	100	991	100	17,808	100
<i>II. Post-Graduates—</i>								
1 Employment Exchange ..	1,046	33.3	906	36.4	234	28.6	2,186	33.4
2 T.N.P.S.C. .. ..	325	10.3	..	..	..	..	325	5.6
3 U.P.S.C. .. ..	..	..	351	13.6	..	..	351	4.8
4 Direct Application .. ..	750	23.1	970	36.4	..	..	1,720	26.3
5 Personal Approach .. ..	527	15.4	217	9.1	466	57.1	1,210	17.2
6 Others .. ..	715	17.9	108	4.5	116	14.3	939	12.7
Total ..	3,363	100	2,552	100	816	100	6,731	100

As regards Post-Graduates, Employment Exchanges played a significant role in securing jobs to them about 33.4 per cent of the employees got their jobs through Employment Exchanges. Only about 26.3 per cent secured their employment through 'direct application'. Personal Approach helped 17.2 per cent of the employees in getting their jobs.

*Recruitment pattern among different categories of Job-seekers.*—Among Graduates, Employment Exchange played a prominent role in securing employment to Commerce Graduates, while 'Direct application' and 'Personal Approach' helped the maximum number of Science Graduates and Arts Graduates respectively. Employment Exchanges played only a minor role in these two categories of Job-seekers.

As regards Post-Graduates, Employment Exchanges helped 33.3 per cent of Post-Graduates in Arts. In the case of Post-Graduates in Science, Employment Exchanges and 'Direct Application' played equally important role in securing employment, while 'Personal Approach' helped as many as 57.1 per cent of the Post-Graduates in Commerce.

(ii) *Tenure of employment.*—Table 17 gives the distribution of employed job seekers according to their tenure of employment. It may be seen that as many as 36.3 per cent of Post-Graduates and 30.11 per cent of Graduates got permanent employment. However, about 10.4 per cent of the Graduates employees.

TABLE 18.

## DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED JOB SEEKERS BY TENURE OF EMPLOYMENT.

Category.	Permanent.		Temporary.		Casual.		Total.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>I. Graduates—</i>								
1 Arts .. ..	3,021	40.9	4,023	54.4	336	4.7	7,380	100
2 Science .. ..	2,052	21.7	5,907	62.7	1,478	15.7	9,437	100
3 Commerce .. ..	291	29.4	664	67.0	36	3.6	991	100
4 All Categories .. ..	5,364	30.1	10,594	59.5	1,850	10.4	17,808	100
<i>II. Post-Graduates—</i>								
1 Arts .. ..	1,251	38.5	1,937	56.4	175	5.1	3,363	100
2 Science .. ..	797	31.8	1,646	63.6	109	4.6	2,552	100
3 Commerce .. ..	350	42.9	466	57.1	..	..	816	100
4 All Categories .. ..	2,398	36.3	4,049	59.5	268	4.2	6,731	100

and 4.2 percent of the Post-Graduate employees were employed on casual basis and bulk of the employees among Graduates and Post-Graduates were temporary.

Among Graduates, a higher proportion of Arts Graduates were permanently employed than Science and Commerce Graduates. In the case of Post-Graduates, Commerce personnel got a higher proportion of permanent employment than Arts and Science personnel. It may be noted that none was employed on casual basis among the Commerce Post-Graduates,

(iii) *Monthly emoluments.*—More than one half of the Graduate employees were receiving a monthly emoluments of less than Rs. 500 while another one quarter of them were getting a monthly emoluments of between 501-750 (Table 19). Even among Post-Graduates about 21.0 per cent were getting a monthly emoluments of Rs. 500 or below Rs. 500 and about 17.0 between Rs. 501 and Rs. 750. However, about 226.4 per cent of Post-Graduate Employees were getting a monthly emoluments of Rs. 1001 to 1250. Only about 6.2 per cent were in the pay ranges of Rs. 1250-1500 and none in the pay range of Rs. 1501 and above.

As regards different categories, a higher proportion of Arts Graduates were in the higher pay ranges. Among Post-Graduates, Science personnel were significantly in the higher pay ranges than the other two categories, as many as 46.0 per cent and 8.5 per cent of Science personnel were getting a monthly emoluments of Rs. 1000-1250 and Rs. 1250-1500 respectively.

TABLE 19.

## DISTRIBUTION OF 'EMPLOYEE' JOB-SEEKERS BY MONTHLY EARNING.

Monthly Earnings.	Arts.		Science.		Commerce.		Total.		
	Rs. (1)	Number. (2)	Percentage. (3)	Number. (4)	Percentage. (5)	Number. (6)	Percentage. (7)	Number. (8)	Percentage. (9)
<b>I. Graduates—</b>									
1 Rs. 500 and below .. ..		3,245	44.0	4,826	51.1	503	50.8	8,574	48.1
2 501—750 .. ..		2,350	31.8	2,665	28.3	251	25.3	5,266	29.6
3 751—1,000 .. ..		1,001	13.6	1,456	15.4	209	21.1	2,666	15.0
4 1,001—1,250 .. ..		112	1.4	371	3.9	14	1.4	497	2.8
5 1,251—1,500 .. ..		336	4.6	119	1.3	14	1.4	469	2.6
6 Above Rs. 1,500 .. ..		336	4.6	..	..	..	..	336	1.9
Total ..		7,380	100	9,437	100	991	100	17,808	100
<b>II. Post-Graduates—</b>									
1 Rs. 500 and below .. ..		1,065	31.7	229	9.0	117	14.3	1,411	21.0
2 Rs. 501—750 .. ..		806	24.0	216	8.5	117	14.3	1,139	17.0
3 Rs. 751—1,000 .. ..		917	27.3	715	28.0	350	42.9	1,982	29.4
4 Rs. 1,001—1,250 .. ..		370	11.0	1,175	46.0	232	28.5	1,777	26.4
5 Rs. 1,251—1,500 .. ..		205	6.0	217	8.5	..	..	422	6.2
6 Above Rs. 1,500 .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		3,363	100	2,552	100	816	100	6,731	100

Post-Graduates in Arts were the worst/affected by low wages in as much as 31.7 per cent of them were getting a monthly emoluments of Rs. 500 or below 500. Only about 9.0 per cent of Science personnel and 14.3 per cent of Commerce Personnel were in these pay ranges.



## CHAPTER VI.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYED JOB-SEEKERS AND FULL TIME STUDENTS.

As indicated in Chapter III, 70.7 per cent of Graduate Job-seekers and 61.2 per cent of post Graduate Job-Seekers were currently unemployed and 6.2 per cent each of Graduate and Post-Graduate Job-Seekers were Full time students. This Chapter deals with the characteristic features of these currently unemployed and Full time student job-seekers.

1. *Currently unemployed Job-Seekers—(i) Period of current Unemployment.*—Graduates were waiting for longer period than Post Graduates. As many as 5.4 per cent of Graduates were waiting for jobs for more than 10 years (Table 20) About 21.4 per cent of Graduates were waiting for periods ranging from 5-10 years. The rest 73.3 per cent were waiting for less than 5 years.

As regards Post Graduates the maximum period of Waiting was only '5-10 years'. About 12.2 per cent were in this period. The rest 87.8 per cent were waiting for less than 5 years.

Graduates in Arts were the worst affected category ; more than one per cent of them were waiting for more than 15 years and another 7.7 per cent of them were waiting for 10-15 years. In the case of Graduates in Science and Commerce, none was waiting for more than 15 years and only about 2.7 per cent of Science Graduates and 1.1 per cent of Commerce Graduates were waiting for 10-15 years.

TABLE 20.

## DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED JOB-SEEKERS BY PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Category.	More than 15 years.		10-15 years.		5-10 years.		Less than 5 years.		Total.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>I. Graduates—</b>										
1. Arts .. ..	389	1.1	2,731	7.7	8,593	24.3	23,701	66.9	35,414	100
2. Science .. ..	..	..	675	2.7	5,402	21.3	19,327	76.0	25,404	100
3. Commerce .. ..	..	..	143	1.1	1,921	14.3	11,375	84.6	13,439	100
Total .. ..	389	0.6	3,549	4.8	15,916	21.4	54,403	73.3	74,257	100
<b>II. Post-Graduates—</b>										
1. Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,410	15.1	7,926	84.9	9,336	100
2. Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	365	8.1	4,144	91.9	4,509	100
3. Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	698	100	698	100
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,775	12.2	12,768	87.8	14,543	100

Even among Post-Graduates, a higher proportion of Post Graduates in Arts only were waiting for longer periods than other categories.

The survey also revealed that a small proportion of job-seekers both among men as well among women were not interested in getting jobs ; about 1.7 per cent of unemployed job seekers among Graduates and about 2.3 per cent of the unemployed Post-Graduates were not interested in getting employment. (Table 21) 'Getting Married' and 'Family problems' are some of the reasons adduced by women candidates for not interested in getting employment, while 'helping the family business' was the reason given by the men candidates.

What ever the reasons the candidates have put-forth for not pursuing to get a job, they are only plausible reasons. The real cause for not seeking job is the frustration among these unfortunate Graduates and Post Graduates, who had to wait for such long periods without any hope of getting any job.

It is a matter of grave concern that even after 10 to 15 years of registration with the employment Exchanges a sizeable number of registrants are without jobs. The situation therefore warrants urgent attention of all concerned and urgent steps have to be taken to remedy the situation.

TABLE 21.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED JOB SEEKERS ACCORDING AS SEEKING JOB AND NOT SEEKING JOB.

Category.	Unit.	Men.			Women.			Total.			
		Seeking.	Not Seeking.	Total.	Seeking.	Not Seeking.	Total.	Seeking.	Not Seeking.	Total.	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(1)	(2)										
<b>I. Graduates --</b>											
1. Arts	.. ..	Number	23,436	825	24,261	11,153	..	11,153	34,589	825	34,414
	.. ..	Percentage	96.6	3.4	100	100	..	100	97.7	2.3	100
2. Science	.. ..	Number	16,462	33	16,495	8,508	401	8,909	24,970	434	25,404
	.. ..	Percentage	99.8	0.2	100	95.5	4.5	100	98.3	1.7	100
3. Commerce	.. ..	Number	11,928	..	11,928	1,511	..	1,511	13,439	..	13,439
	.. ..	Percentage	100.0	..	100	100	..	100	100	..	100
4. Total	.. ..	Number	51,826	858	52,684	21,172	401	21,573	72,998	1,259	74,257
	.. ..	Percentage	98.4	1.6	100	98.1	1.9	100	98.3	1.7	100
<b>II. Post-Graduates--</b>											
1. Arts	.. ..	Number	5,207	..	5,207	3,910	219	4,129	9,121	215	9,336
	.. ..	Percentage	100	..	100	94.7	5.3	100	97.3	2.7	100
2. Science	.. ..	Number	2,073	123	2,196	2,313	..	2,313	4,386	123	4,509
	.. ..	Percentage	94.4	5.6	100	100	..	100	97.3	2.7	100
3. Commerce	.. ..	Number	466	..	466	232	..	232	698	..	698
	.. ..	Percentage	100	..	100	100	..	100	100	..	100
4. Total	.. ..	Number	7,746	123	7,869	6,455	219	6,674	14,706	337	14,543
	.. ..	Percentage	98.0	2.0	100	96.7	3.3	100	97.7	2.3	100

The problem of unemployment among the educated Manpower especially among those who have qualified in general subjects like Arts, Science and Commerce, becoming more acute day-by-day mainly due to the fact that the rate of growth of general education is much higher than the rate of growth of the economy. Education is a birth right of every citizen. The social urge for higher education has to be met adequately, for only through education all-round development of the man could be achieved. Education is the light house of knowledge. It kindles the spirit and inspires the man's aspiration for better life and higher achievements. It would not therefore be wise to curb the growth of education. The economy has to be activated to register a much faster rate of growth, which will ensure a corresponding growth in employment for all sections of the society.

(ii) *Nature of jobs sought by the job seekers.*— As regards educated Manpower, there exists only a 'Buyers Market' and not a 'Sellers Market'. As such there is no possibility for job preference. One will be ready to grab any kind of job that is offered to him irrespective of any consideration for the suitability of the job.

The survey has revealed that as many as 42.5 per cent of Graduates and 44.8 per cent of Post-Graduates were ready to take up 'any job' (Table 22).

More than one-half of the Graduates were ready to take up clerical jobs. Only about 4.5 per cent preferred 'executive job' and a meagre 2.0 per cent preferred 'Supervisory' job.

Even among Post-Graduates about 29.4 per cent were ready to take up clerical jobs, while 19.4 per cent were seeking for Executive. Another 6.4 per cent were eager to get 'Supervisory' jobs.

TABLE 22.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED JOB-SEEKERS BY NATURE OF JOB SOUGHT.

Category.	Unit.	Clerical.	Executive.	Supervisory.	Any job.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>I. Graduates</i>						
Arts	Number	18,631	539	924	14,495	34,589
	Percentage	53.9	1.6	2.6	41.9	100
Science	Number	9,973	935	540	13,522	24,970
	Percentage	40.0	3.7	2.2	54.1	100
Commerce	Number	8,636	1,785	..	3,018	13,439
	Percentage	64.3	13.3	..	22.4	100
Total	Number	37,240	3,259	1,464	31,035	72,998
	Percentage	51.0	4.5	2.0	42.5	100
<i>II. Post-Graduates</i>						
Arts	Number	2,820	2,823	326	3,367	9,336
	Percentage	30.2	30.2	3.6	36.0	100
Science	Number	1,461	..	609	2,439	4,509
	Percentage	32.4	..	13.5	54.1	100
Commerce	Number	..	..	..	698	698
	Percentage	..	..	..	100	100
Total	Number	4,281	2,823	935	6,504	14,543
	Percentage	29.4	19.4	6.4	44.8	100

(iii) *Mobility among job-seekers.*—Labour Mobility is one of the important factors, which determines the supply of labour in response to its demand. A higher mobility will enable it to respond more quickly to the demand. Mobility is generally proportional to the level of educational qualifications and professional and technical competence. The higher the educational qualification or professional and technical competence of the labour force the more mobile the labour force.

The survey has revealed that about 20.5 per cent of the Graduates and 22.9 per cent of Post-Graduates were not prepared to move out of their native District (Table 23). However about 48.0 per cent of Graduates and as many as 60.0 per cent of the Post-Graduates were willing to accept jobs anywhere within the State. While 31.5 per cent of Graduates and 17.1 per cent of Post-Graduates were prepared to move out anywhere within the country.

As regards mobility among different categories, both Commerce Graduates and Post-Graduates had higher mobility than the other two categories of Graduates and Post-Graduates.

TABLE 23.

## DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED JOB-SEEKERS BY MOBILITY.

Category.	Unit.	Willing to accept job			Total.
		Within the district only.	Within the State.	Any where in the country.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>I. Graduates –</i>					
Arts .. ..	Number	7,489	17,309	9,791	34,589
	Percentage	21.7	50.0	28.3	100
Science .. ..	Number	5,792	11,156	8,022	24,970
	Percentage	23.2	44.7	32.1	100
Commerce .. ..	Number	1,648	6,564	5,207	13,439
	Percentage	12.3	49.0	38.7	100
Total .. ..	Number	14,929	35,049	23,020	72,998
	Percentage	20.5	48.0	31.5	100
<i>II. Post-Graduates –</i>					
Arts .. ..	Number	2,605	5,209	1,522	9,336
	Percentage	27.9	55.8	16.3	100
Science .. ..	Number	609	3,170	730	4,509
	Percentage	13.5	70.3	16.2	100
Commerce .. ..	Number	117	349	232	698
	Percentage	16.7	50.0	33.3	100
Total .. ..	Number	3,331	8,728	2,484	14,543
	Percentage	22.9	60.0	17.1	100

(vi) *Interview calls received by the Job-Seekers.* – The Job - Seekers not only registered with the Employment Exchanges but also took vigorous steps to secure employment through other modes of recruitment like T.N.P.S.C., U.P.S.C., Direct Application to the employer in response to advertisements and by personally approaching the prospective employers.

The analysis of the pattern of the interview calls received by the job-seekers has revealed the efforts taken by them to secure jobs. About 43.9 per cent of Graduates and 60.0 per cent of Post-Graduates received interview calls from the Employment Exchanges, while 23.3 per cent of Graduates and 20.7 per cent of Post-Graduates received interview calls from employers in response to their direct Application (Table 24). As many as 38.3 per cent of Post-Graduates got interview calls from the State Public Service Commission (TNPSC), whereas only about 19.9 per cent of the Graduates received interview calls from this State recruitment agency. The U.P.S.C. played only a minor role form the job-seekers.

As regards the pattern of interview calls received by different categories, Graduates and Post-Graduates in Commerce received larger number of calls than the other two categories viz., Arts and Science.

TABLE 24.

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED JOB-SEEKERS WHO RECEIVED INTERVIEW CALLS FROM DIFFERENT RECRUITMENT AGENCIES.

Category.	Total. number unemployed.	T. N. P. S. C.		U. P. S. C.		Direct Application.		Employment Exchanges.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>I. Graduates -</i>									
Arts .. .. .	35,414	8,429	23.8	283	0.2	8,712	24.6	17,565	49.6
Science .. .. .	25,404	5,411	21.3	9,404	3.7	3,912	15.4	13,388	52.7
Commerce .. .. .	13,439	954	7.1	134	1.0	4,663	34.7	1,640	12.2
Total .. .. .	74,257	14,794	19.9	1,357	1.8	17,287	23.3	32,593	43.9
<i>II. Pos -Graduates—</i>									
Arts .. .. .	9,336	3,893	41.7	392	4.2	1,755	18.8	6,031	64.6
Science .. .. .	4,509	1,507	33.3	..	..	1,254	27.8	2,507	55.6
Commerce .. .. .	698	175	25.0	..	..	..	..	174	25.0
Total .. .. .	14,543	5,569	38.3	392	2.7	3,009	20.7	8,712	60.0



Science Graduates received maximum number of calls from Employment Exchange, while among Post-Graduate, the Arts Category bagged the maximum number of calls both from the Employment Exchange and from the T.N.P.S.C.

(y) *Willingness to Start Self-employment Ventures.*—Though the job-seekers were waiting to get salaried employment with the help of the Employment Exchange, a question was put to them whether they were willing to start any self-employment ventures. It is encouraging to note that a significant proportion of the unemployed job seekers both among Graduates and Post Graduates were willing to be self-employed.

As many as 18.5 per cent of Graduates and 11.0 per cent of Post-Graduates were willing to start self-employment ventures. (Table 25). The proportion of candidates willing to start self-employment ventures is high among Science Graduates and Commerce Post-Graduates.

Some of the fields in which the candidates are interested to start self-employment ventures are manufacturing, Trade and Commerce.

*Reasons for not entering into Self-employment ventures.*—Many of the candidates who are not willing to enter into self-employment venture reported 'financial difficulty as the main hurdle for their reluctance to enter this field, while a small proportion of the Job-Seekers reported no experience' as the reason for not venturing into the field of self-employment.

TABLE 25.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED JOB-SEEKERS BY THEIR WILLINGNESS TO START SELF-EMPLOYMENT VENTURES.

Category	Total unemployed.	Not willing to start self-employment ventures.	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>I. Graduates—</i>			
Arts .. .. .	35,414	6,673	18.8
Science .. .. .	25,404	4,857	19.1
Commerce .. .. .	13,439	2,195	16.3
Total .. .. .	74,257	13,725	18.5
<i>II. Post-Graduates—</i>			
Arts .. .. .	9,336	867	9.3
Science .. .. .	4,509	611	13.6
Commerce .. .. .	698	117	16.8
Total .. .. .	14,543	1,595	11.0

2. *Full time Students.*—Post Graduates Courses, B.Ed., and B.G.L., B.L., are some of the important higher courses of studies pursued by the Graduate job-seekers, while Post-Graduate job-seekers took Ph.D., M. Phil., B.Ed., and Law as their subject of study.

Table-26 gives the distribution of the student job-seekers according to their subjects of study. It may be seen that 75.0 per cent of the Graduate job-seekers were studying in Post-Graduate courses, while about 16.6 per cent were studying in B.Ed., Courses. Law and Diploma Courses attracted only about 6.3 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively of the Graduate students.

As regards Post-Graduate students Job-seekers B.Ed., course attracted the highest proportion of 38.9 per cent, while about 37.0 were pursuing course in Law (B.G.L. and B.L.) M.Phil., and Ph.d., Courses attracted only about 15.8 per cent and 8.3. per cent of the Post-Graduate student Job-seekers.

TABLE 26.

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL TIME STUDENTS BY COURSE OF STUDY.

Category.	Unit.	Graduates.					Post-Graduates.				
		Post Graduate.	B.Ed.	B.L./ B.G.L.	Diploma Course.	Total.	B.Ed.	B.L./ B.G.L.	M.Phil.	Ph.D.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Arts	Number	1,774	271	..	..	2,045	327	545	109	..	981
	Percentage	86.7	13.3	..	..	100	33.3	55.6	11.1	..	100
2. Science	Number	2,166	811	136	..	3,113	245	..	123	122	450
	Percentage	69.6	26.1	4.3	..	100	50.0	..	25.0	25.0	100
3. Commerce	Number	962	..	275	137	1,374	..	..	..	..	..
	Percentage	70.0	..	20.0	10.0	100	..	..	..	..	..
4. Total	Number	4,902	1,082	411	137	6,532	572	545	232	122	1,471
	Percentage	75.0	16.6	6.3	2.1	100	38.9	37.0	15.8	8.3	100

## CHAPTER VII.

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The salient findings of the survey are summarised below :—

About 73.2 per cent of the Graduate Job-seekers and 58.0 per cent of the Post-Graduate Job-seekers were men, while the rest were women.

About 28.3 per cent of Graduates and 31.5 per cent of Post-Graduates were married. The proportion of married women was higher than the proportion of married men.

Women Job-seekers were younger than the men Job-seekers both among Graduates and Post-Graduates.

A major proportion of Job-seekers both among Graduates and Post-Graduates belonged to Rural areas. Both among Graduates and Post-Graduates a higher proportion of men were in the Rural areas, while majority of women job-seekers belonged to Urban areas.

More than three-fourths of the Graduates belonged to the Backward Classes. Other Communities (Forward communities) constituted 15.3 per cent, while S.C. and S.T. formed 6.0 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively. Among Post-Graduates Backward Classes constituted about 70.0 per cent of the job-seekers, while other communities shared 15.7 per cent and S.C. and S.T. constituted 13.8 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively.

About 8.1 per cent of the Graduates were waiting for more than 10 years and about 1.3 per cent were on the Live Register for more than 15 years. Only about 61.6 per cent were on the Live Register for less than 5 years. Among Post-Graduates, only about 11.5 per cent of Post-Graduates were waiting for 5—10 years. Post-Graduates in Arts were waiting for longer periods than other categories viz. Science and Commerce Graduates and Post-Graduates.

History and Economics formed the main chunk of the Arts category, while in the case of Science category. Mathematics and Chemistry together shared the major proportion of Graduates and Post-Graduates, closely followed by Zoology, Botany and Physics.

About 23.1 per cent of Graduates job-seekers and 32.6 per cent of Post-Graduates Job seekers were in employment, while 6.2 per cent each of Graduates and Post-Graduates were full time students pursuing courses of studies in Educational Institutions. The rest were unemployed.

Academic performance does not seem to have any influence among Graduates in securing employment. Only about 16.9 per cent of the employed job-seekers among graduates had got I class. Among Post-Graduates, about 46.4 per cent of employed job-seekers had got I class. However, regarding full time students academic achievements had a definite relationship between academic performance and admission to the Educational Institutions. Full time students constituted 53.6 per cent of I Class holders among Graduates and 54.2 per cent of I Class holders among Post-Graduates.

Among employed job-seekers as many as 18.8 per cent of Graduates and 87.1 per cent of Post-Graduates were working only as "employees" for wages. Only about 4.5 per cent each of the employed Graduates and Post-Graduates were employers and about 8.4 per cent of employed Graduates and 4.2 per cent of Post-Graduates were self-employed.

Private Sector played a major role in providing employment to the currently employed job-seekers. Under public sector, State sector absorbed a major proportion of employed job-seekers.

Educational services provided employment to as many as 42.8 per cent of employed Post-Graduates, while in the case of Graduates, Government Administration and Educational Services together absorbed a maximum proportion of 42.6 per cent of employed Graduates Job-seekers.

More than one-half of the Graduates "employees" secured their job through 'Personal Approach' and 'Direct Application' to the employers, while Employment Exchange and Direct Application helped a majority of the Post Graduates employees.

About 30.1 per cent of Graduate employees and 36.3 per cent of Post-Graduates employees were permanently employed.

More than one-half of the Graduates employees, and one-half of the Post-Graduate employees were getting a monthly emoluments of 500 and below.

About 5.4 per cent of the Un-employed Graduate Job-seekers were waiting for jobs for more than 10 years. However, 73.3 per cent of them were waiting for less than 5 years. Among Post-Graduates, the waiting period was only '5—10 years'. Among 12.2 per cent of the unemployed Job-seekers were waiting for '5—10 years'. The rest 87.8 per cent were on the Live Register for less than 5 years.

As many as 42.5 per cent of unemployed Graduates and 44.8 per cent of the unemployed Post-Graduates were ready to take up "any job". More than one-half of the unemployed Graduates and 29.4 per cent of unemployed Post-Graduates were prepared to take up even clerical job.

About 31.5 per cent of unemployed Graduates and 17.1 per cent of Unemployed Post-Graduates were prepared to go any where within the country to take up a job. However, about 20.5 per cent of unemployed graduates and 22.9 per cent of unemployed Post-Graduates were not prepared to go out of their native district to take up a job.

About 43.9 per cent of the unemployed Graduates and 60.0 per cent of the unemployed Post-Graduates received interview calls, while 23.3 per cent of Graduates and 20.7 per cent of Post-Graduates received interview calls from employers in response to their 'Direct Application'.

About 38.3 percent of the unemployed Graduates secured interview calls from the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

As many as 18.5 percent of the unemployed Graduates and 11.0 percent of the unemployed Post-Graduates were willing to start self-employment ventures.

Post-Graduate, B.Ed., B.L./B.G.L. and Diploma Courses are some of the important courses pursued by the Full time students among Graduate Job-seekers. As many as 75.0 per cent of the full time students were studying Post-Graduate courses and about 16.6 percent were in B.Ed. courses, Law and Diploma Courses attracted only about 6.3 percent and 2.1 percent of the Graduate Full time students.

Regarding Post-Graduate Full time students, B.Ed., course attracted the maximum of 38.9 percent student—job-seekers, while 37.0 percent were pursuing courses in Law (B.L. and B.G.L.)

*Conclusion.*—The survey has revealed that a sizeable proportion of the job-seekers among Graduates were waiting for more than 10–15 years and some of them even beyond 15 years. Many a number of job seekers have crossed the age of 30 years. The problem of unemployment among the Graduates and Post-Graduates is therefore assuming alarming proportions. Immediate remedial measures have to be taken to arrest the situation becoming too worse.

Both short term as well as long term measures have to be taken to arrest the ever growing problem of unemployment. As a short term measures, self-employment programmes suitable to these categories of educated manpower may be designed and the unemployed job-seekers be encouraged to take up these ventures by giving attractive incentives and providing all necessary infrastructural facilities required for such ventures. Entrepreneurship training programmes may also form part of this Self-employment programmes.

As regards long term measures the economy as a whole has to be activated to register a much faster rate of growth, which will ensure maximum utilization of the nations well developed human resources. The educational policy may also be given a fresh look so as to not only to impart knowledge to the youth, but more importantly to impart labour force skills and abilities and inculcate values and attitudes, which will enable him to take up economic ventures in fields appropriate to his knowledge, skills and abilities.

APPENDIX II (A).

NUMBER OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE GRADUATES ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,  
NUMBER SELECTED FOR THE SURVEY AND NUMBER RESPONDED.

Serial number and district.	Number on the Live Register.				Number selected for the survey and responded.		
	Arts.	Science.	Commerce.	Total.	Arts.		
					Selected.	Responded.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Madras .. .. .	7,790	5,830	3,002	16,622	76	28	36.8
2 Chengalpattu .. .. .	1,442	1,314	843	3,599	11	11	100.0
3 South Arcot .. .. .	2,414	1,893	845	5,752	24	23	95.8
4 North Arcot .. .. .	1,929	1,817	699	4,445	19	16	84.2
5 Salem .. .. .	2,875	3,395	1,195	7,465	20	18	90.0
6 Dharmapuri .. .. .	703	573	157	1,433	7	6	85.7
7 Coimbatore .. .. .	3,252	2,998	1,628	7,878	33	28	84.9
8 Periyar .. .. .	1,997	1,298	486	3,781	20	16	80.0
9 Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	4,042	3,157	1,123	8,322	40	40	100.0
10 Thanjavur .. .. .	4,339	3,100	1,027	8,466	43	36	83.7
11 Pudukottai .. .. .	3,019	2,148	1,823	6,990	8	8	100.0
12 Madurai .. .. .	3,709	3,610	2,782	10,101	36	35	97.2
13 Kamarajar .. .. .	4,009	2,666	1,519	8,194	40	36	90.0
14 Ramanathapuram .. .. .							
15 Pasumpon Muthuramalingam .. .. .							
16 Tirunelveli .. .. .	2,415	2,677	1,907	6,999	24	21	87.5
17 Kanniyakumari .. .. .	1,996	1,625	433	4,054	20	20	100.0
18 The Nilgiris .. .. .	545	803	150	1,498	5	4	80.0
Total .. .. .	46,476	38,904	19,619	1,04,999	426	346	81.2

APPENDIX II (A)—cont.

Number selected for the survey and responded.

Serial number and district.	Number selected for the survey and responded.								
	Science.			Commerce.			Total.		
	Selected.	Responded.	Percentage.	Selected.	Responded.	Percentage.	Selected.	Responded.	Percentage.
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1 Madras .. .. .	58	14	24.4	31	12	38.7	165	54	32.7
2 Chengalpattu .. .. .	6	6	100.0	6	6	100.0	27	23	100.0
3 South Arcot .. .. .	18	20	100.0	7	7	100.0	49	50	100.0
4 North Arcot .. .. .	18	15	83.3	7	5	71.4	44	36	81.8
5 Salem .. .. .	28	25	89.2	12	11	91.7	60	54	90.0
6 Dharmapuri .. .. .	5	4	80.0	2	1	50.0	14	11	78.6
7 Coimbatore .. .. .	30	25	88.3	16	18	100.0	79	71	89.9
8 Periyar .. .. .	13	11	84.6	5	5	100.0	38	32	84.2
9 Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	31	23	74.2	11	7	63.6	82	70	85.4
10 Thanjavur .. .. .	31	31	100.0	10	6	60.0	84	73	86.9
11 Pudukottai .. .. .	8	8	100.0	3	3	100.0	19	19	100.0
12 Madurai .. .. .	36	36	100.0	27	26	96.3	99	97	98.0
13 Kamarajar .. .. .	26	25	96.2	15	14	93.3	81	75	92.6
14 Ramanathapuram .. .. .									
15 Puzumpon Muthurumalingam .. .. .									
16 Tirunelveli .. .. .	27	24	88.9	19	11	57.9	70	56	80.0
17 Kanniyakumari .. .. .	16	16	100.0	4	4	100.0	40	40	100.0
18 The Nilgiris .. .. .	8	5	62.5	2	2	100.0	15	11	73.3
Total .. .. .	359	288	80.2	177	138	77.9	962	772	80.2

## APPENDIX II-(b)

NUMBER OF POST-GRADUATES IN ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE BORNE ON THE LIVE-REGISTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES, NUMBER SELECTED FOR THE SURVEY AND NUMBER RESPONDED.

<i>Serial number and item.</i>	<i>Arts.</i>	<i>Science.</i>	<i>Commerce.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Number on the Live Register of Employment Exchange as on 30th November 1984.	11,548	7,683	1,514	23,745
2 Number of candidates selected for the Survey.	145	77	20	242
3 Number of candidates responded to the survey.	136	61	13	210
4 Percentage of response .. ..	93.79	73.22	65.00	86.78





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**PART C**

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## ELECT ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

## 1. GROWTH OF POPULATION.

<i>Item.</i>	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Population	263	301	337	412	484
2 Decadal Variation(Percent)	(+) 11.91	(+) 14.66	(+) 11.85	(+) 22.30	(+) 17.50
3 Index of Population ..	136.4	156.4	175.0	214.0	251.4

## INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY.

<i>Item</i>	1984-85.	1985-86.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Index of area under crops .. .. .	102.0	94.8
2 Index of Agricultural Production .. .. .	143.0	154.9
3 Index of Yield .. .. .	129.7	138.2
4 Index Numbers of Cropping pattern .. .. .	108.6	118.3
5 Index Numbers of nett area sown .. .. .	96.2	94.3
6 Index Numbers of cropping intensity .. .. .	106.2	100.0
7 Index Numbers of productivity per hectare .. .. .	148.6	163.5

3. INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGES PAID TO CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

(Base Year : 1970-71=100)

Quarter Ended.	Ploughmen.	Transplanters and Weeders.		Reapers and Harvesters.		Tending Cattle.		Other agricultural labourers:-	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. June 1987 .. ..	398	492	398	383	354	408	325	561	461
2. September 1987 .. ..	411	473	404	406	362	410	300	550	474
3. Variation .. ..	(+) 13	(-) 19	(+) 6	(+) 23	(+) 8	(+) 2	(-) 25	(-) 11	(+) 13
4. Percentage of variation .. ..	(+) 3.27	(-) 3.86	(+) 1.51	(+) 6.01	(+) 2.26	(+) 0.49	(-) 7.69	(-) 1.96	(+) 2.82

4. INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN TAMIL NADU.

(Base 1970=100)

1980.	1981.	1982.	1983.	1984.	1985.	1986.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
182.5	201.7	213.3	195.9	233.1	254.3	263.8*

\*Provisional.

## 5. INDEX NUMBERS OF HANDLOOM PRODUCTION.

(Base 1970-71=100.)

<i>Variety of Cloth.</i>							1984-85	1985-86	1985 87
(1)							(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	133.62	143.86	149.15
2	Silk	..	..	..	..	..	189.94	200.63	232.55
3	Art-Silk	..	..	..	..	..	160.36	164.90	160.47
4	Mixture of Cotton and Art-Silk	..	..	..	..	..	148.03	160.54	176.71
5.	All Varieties	..	..	..	..	..	136.16	146.19	151.64

## 6 INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN TAMIL NADU.

(1970-71=100.)

Year	<i>Primary Articles.</i>			<i>Primary Articles</i>	<i>Fuel, Power and Light</i>	<i>Manufactured Products</i>	<i>All Commodities</i>		
	<i>Food Articles.</i>	<i>Non-Food Articles</i>	<i>Minerals</i>						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
1984	..	..	359.49	353.58	336.95	356.94	399.45	301.06	333.72
1985	..	..	372.19	334.72	394.72	358.59	435.09	324.98	346.28
1986	..	..	405.86	357.06	453.20	388.43	469.01	366.79	381.53

## 7. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

(Base 1960=100.)

<i>Centres.</i>							1984	1985	1986
(1)							(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Madras City	..	..	..	..	..	568	615	668
2.	Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	590	614	679
3.	Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	619	637	708
4.	Madurai	..	..	..	..	..	620	634	686
5.	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	614	658	706
6.	Nagercoil	..	..	..	..	..	725	755	810
7.	Coonoor	..	..	..	..	..	639	658	692

## 8. ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

(Base 1960=100.)

<i>Centres.</i>							1984	1985	1986	
(1)							(2)	(3)	(4)	
All India Average Consumer Price Index Number							..	576	608	661

## 9. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES.

(Base 1960=100.)

	<i>Centres.</i>						1984	1985	1986
	(1)						(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Madras City	..	..	..	..	..	..	567	599	655
2. Madurai	..	..	..	..	..	..	556	605	662
3. Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	578	602	655

## 10. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR RURAL TAMIL NADU.

(1970-71=100.)

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Year</i>							<i>Food.</i>	<i>Fuel and Lighting.</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	<i>Composite Index number.</i>
(1)	(2)							(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	1984..	..	..	..	..	..	322.34	368.70	261.17	324.72	322.31	
2	1985..	..	..	..	..	..	331.21	402.88	284.72	351.34	335.07	
3	1986..	..	..	..	..	..	365.46	430.60	302.65	363.98	366.26	

## 11. INDEX NUMBERS OF PARITY

(1954-55=100.)

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Year.</i>							<i>Index of Prices received by the farmer.</i>	<i>Index Number of prices paid by the farmer.</i>	<i>Index of Parity.</i>
(1)	(2)							(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1984..	..	..	..	..	..	711	1,036	69	
2	1985..	..	..	..	..	..	723	1,138	64	
3	1986..	..	..	..	..	..	715	1,199	60	

## 12. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

(Base Year 1970=100.)

<i>Item.</i>							1984	1985	1986		
(1)							(2)	(3)	(4)		
1	Persons registered during the year						..	..	138.1	138.4	128.4
2	Persons placed on Employment during the year						142.8	124.1	121.0		
3	Persons on the Live Register as on 31st December.						425.4	518.3	610.3		

## 13. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

(Base 1970=100.)

<i>Item.</i>							1984	1985	1986		
(1)							(2)	(3)	(4)		
1	Employment in Public Sector						..	..	162.7	167.6	170.3
2	Employment in Private Sector						..	..	105.4	108.1	106.1
3	Employment in Organised Sector						..	..	138.1	142.0	142.7

14. INDEX NUMBER OF NETT STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF TAMIL NADU BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN  
AT CURRENT PRICES.

(Base 1970-71=100)

<i>Industry.</i>	1970-71.	1983-84.	1984-85.	1985-86
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Primary Sector .. .. .	100	189.80	220.38	230.25
2. Secondary Sector .. .. .	100	478.79	553.42	638.56
3. Transport Communication and Trade	100	619.76	718.86	827.20
4. Finance and Real Estate .. .. .	100	654.75	774.14	834.86
5. Community and Personal Services ..	100	429.41	512.58	587.19
6. Nett State Domestic Product at factor cost.	100	395.98	461.03	518.34
7. Per Capita .. .. .	100	319.97	366.26	404.99

15. INDEX NUMBERS OF NETT STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF TAMIL NADU BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN  
AT CONSTANT PRICES.

(Base 1970-71=100)

<i>Industry.</i>	1970-71.	1983-84.	1984-85.	1985-86.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Primary Sector .. .. .	100	81.91	98.62	100.93
2. Secondary Sector .. .. .	100	159.81	175.26	183.17
3. Transport Communication and Trade	100	193.75	208.58	224.72
4. Finance and Real Estate .. .. .	100	245.86	277.26	302.82
5. Community and Personal Services ..	100	190.38	226.07	255.37
6. Nett State Domestic Product at factor Cost.	100	142.87	161.45	171.65
7. Per Capita .. .. .	100	115.49	128.23	134.03





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PART D.

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I. AREA AND POPULATION.

1.1 AREA AND POPULATION BY DISTRICTS (AS PER 1981 CENSUS)

14725 10A

Serial Number.	District/State.	Area in Sq. K.M.			Population.		
		Total.	Rural	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Madras .. .. .	170.0	..	170.0	3,276,622	..	3,276,622
2	Chengalpattu .. .. .	7,863.0	7,213.9	6,49.1	3,616,508	2,208,722	1,407,786
3	North Arcot .. .. .	12,268.0	12,012.1	255.9	4,414,324	3,398,795	1,015,529
4	South Arcot .. .. .	10,895.0	10,611.3	283.7	4,201,869	3,542,246	659,623
5	Dharmapuri .. .. .	9,622.0	9,551.3	70.7	1,997,060	1,809,876	187,184
6	Salem .. .. .	8,650.0	8,343.4	306.6	3,441,717	2,446,054	995,663
7	Periyar .. .. .	8,209.0	8,034.9	174.1	2,068,462	1,613,259	455,203
8	Coimbatore .. .. .	7,469.0	6,566.0	903.0	30,60,184	1,516,013	1,544,171
9	Nilgiris .. .. .	2,549.0	1,836.8	712.2	630,169	322 321	307 848
10	Madurai (P) .. .. .	6,901.5	6,608.8	292.7	2,970,224	1,664,889	1,305,335
11	Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	11,095.0	10,745.4	349.6	3,612,320	2,668 596	943,724
12	Thanjavur .. .. .	8,280.0	7,955.5	324.5	4,063,545	3,126,588	936,957
13	Pudukkottai .. .. .	4 661.0	4,604.9	56.1	1,156,813	1,003,145	153,668
14	Ramanathapuram (P) .. .. .	4,193.20	4,010.30	182.9	1,021,774	806,000	215,774
15	Tirunelveli Kattabomman and Chidambaranar.	11,429.0	10,716.7	712.3	3,573,751	2,335 952	1 237,799
16	Kanniyakumari .. .. .	1,684.0	1,641.3	42.7	1,423,399	1,177 867	245,532
17	Anna (P)	6,395.4	6,283.9	111.5	1,565,673	1,227,396	338,277
18	Kamarajar (P)	4,270.30	4,179.4	90.9	1 340,907	869,335	471,572
19	Pasumpon Muthuramalingam (P) .. .. .	4,126.50	3,954.3	172.2	972,756	719,148	253,608
	TAMIL NADU	130,058.0	124,197.3	5,860.7	48,408,077	32,456,202	15,951,875

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(P) Provisional.

1.2. GROWTH RATE, DENSITY SEX RATIO AND LITERACY (AS PER 1981 CENSUS).

Serial number.	District/State.	Decennial Growth rate.	Density per square Km.	Number of females per 1,000 males.	Literacy Rate.		
					Persons.	Males.	Females.
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Madras .. .. .	32.69	19,274	934	68.40	75.60	60.69
2	Chengalpattu .. .. .	24.38	460	957	48.00	59.72	35.76
3	North Arcot .. .. .	17.53	360	979	40.89	53.48	28.04
4	South Arcot .. .. .	16.15	386	972	36.78	49.38	23.81
5	Dharmapuri .. .. .	19.03	208	959	29.00	38.98	18.60
6	Salem .. .. .	15.01	398	949	39.29	49.95	28.07
7	Periyar .. .. .	15.11	252	956	39.81	51.76	27.31
8	Coimbatore .. .. .	18.79	410	950	53.10	64.04	41.59
9	The Nilgiris .. .. .	27.55	247	957	56.52	67.74	44.79
10	Madurai (P) .. .. .	21.79	430	972	50.71	62.56	38.52
11	Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	13.16	326	985	45.62	58.43	32.61
12	Thanjavur .. .. .	14.46	491	988	50.36	62.63	37.94
13	Pudukkottai .. .. .	22.11	248	1,007	38.69	53.64	23.86
14	Ramanathapuram (i) .. .. .	21.12	242	1,031	42.81	56.25	29.78
15	Tirunelveli Kattabomman and Chidambananar .. .. .	11.66	313	1,044	52.14	63.30	41.45
16	Kanniyakumari .. .. .	16.43	845	985	63.85	68.55	59.08
17	Anna (P) .. .. .	11.89	245	980	41.02	53.59	28.18
18	Kamaraja (P) .. .. .	16.45	314	1,002	47.68	60.74	34.66
19	Pasumpon Muthuramalingam (P) .. .. .	12.44	236	1,046	44.37	59.17	30.81
	FAMILY NADU .. .. .	17.50	372	977	46.76	58.26	34.99

(P) Provisional.

**1.3. SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES  
(AS PER 1981 CENSUS).**

<i>Serial number and District/State.</i>						<i>Scheduled Castes.</i>	<i>Percentage to district population.</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes.</i>	<i>Percentage to district population.</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.</i>	<i>Percentage to district population.</i>
(1)						(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Madras	..	..	..	..	4,37,916	13.36	5,373	0.16	4,43,289	13.53
2	Chengalpattu	..	..	..	..	9,47,789	26.21	46,050	1.27	9,93,839	27.48
3	North Arcot	..	..	..	..	8,77,804	19.89	93,690	2.12	9,71,494	22.01
4	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	10,91,353	25.97	53,775	1.28	11,45,128	27.25
5	Dharmapuri	..	..	..	..	2,76,714	13.86	46,074	2.31	3,22,788	16.16
6	Salem	..	..	..	..	5,60,267	16.28	1,22,444	3.56	6,82,711	19.84
7	Periyar	..	..	..	..	3,38,477	16.36	15,191	0.73	3,53,668	17.09
8	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	4,96,855	16.24	22,358	0.73	5,19,213	16.97
9	The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1,45,174	23.04	20,874	3.31	1,66,048	26.35
10	Madurai (P)	..	..	..	..	4,10,842	13.83	8,018	0.27	4,18,860	14.10
11	Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	6,72,697	18.62	48,294	1.34	7,20,991	19.96
12	Thanjavur	..	..	..	..	9,43,343	23.21	6,012	0.15	9,49,355	23.36
13	Pudukkottai	..	..	..	..	1,91,732	16.57	1,516	0.13	1,93,248	16.70
14	Ramanathapuram (P)	..	..	..	..	1,76,320	17.26	695	0.07	1,77,015	17.32
15	Tirunelveli Kattabomman and Chidambaranar..	..	..	..	..	5,89,468	16.49	11,954	0.33	6,01,422	16.83
16	Kanniyakumari	..	..	..	..	60,173	4.23	6,358	0.45	66,531	4.68
17	Anna (P)	..	..	..	..	2,84,400	18.16	5,628	0.36	2,90,028	18.52
18	Kamarajar (P)	..	..	..	..	2,32,908	17.37	4,301	0.32	2,37,209	17.69
19	Pasumpon Muthuremalingam (P)	..	..	..	..	1,47,063	15.12	1,621	0.17	1,48,675	15.28
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>						<b>8,881,295</b>	<b>18.35</b>	<b>5,20,226</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>94,01,521</b>	<b>19.42</b>

(P) Provisional.

## 1.4. POPULATION BY CATEGORIES OF WORKERS (AS PER 1981 CENSUS).

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>District/State.</i>	<i>Total main workers.</i>	<i>Marginal workers.</i>	<i>Non-Workers.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Madras .. .. .	914,114	13,651	2,348,857
2	Chengalpattu .. .. .	1,276,717	90,845	2,248,946
3	North Arcot .. .. .	1,712,621	1,42,761	2,558,942
4	South Arcot .. .. .	1,615,757	1,39,968	2,446,144
5	Dharmapuri .. .. .	833,019	55,585	1,108,456
6	Salem .. .. .	1,567,039	82,428	1,792,250
7	Periyar .. .. .	1,027,620	48,479	997,363
8	Coimbatore .. .. .	1,346,795	32,640	1,680,749
9	The Nilgiris .. .. .	240,350	4,490	385,329
10	Madurai (P) .. .. .	1,210,186	45,164	1,718,308
11	Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	1,487,792	1,00,224	2,024,304
12	Thanjavur .. .. .	1,478,849	1,08,458	2,476,238
13	Pudukkottai .. .. .	419,437	56,239	681,137
14	Ramanathapuram (P) .. .. .	370,052	55,817	595,905
15	Tirunelveli Kattabomman and Chidambaranar.	1,446,191	84,497	2,043,063
16	Kanniyakumari .. .. .	393,076	20,248	1,010,075
17	Anna (P) .. .. .	704,546	29,419	827,774
18	Kannur (P) .. .. .	641,154	29,381	670,372
19	Pasumpon Muthuramanlingam (P) ..	341,078	37,103	594,507
<b>TAMIL NADU ..</b>		<b>19,026,393</b>	<b>1,172,397</b>	<b>28,209,287</b>

(P) Provisional.

## II—RAINFALL.

## 2.1 RAINFALL BY DISTRICTS — QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 1987.

Serial number and district.	July 1987.			August 1987.		
	Normal.	Actual.	% Deviation	Normal.	Actual.	% Deviation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Madras .. .. .	86.6	24.8	—71.4	113.0	170.0	+50.4
2 Chengalpattu .. .. .	88.9	40.5	—54.4	124.4	141.3	+13.6
3 South Arcot .. .. .	73.6	7.6	—89.7	132.5	112.5	—15.1
4 North Arcot .. .. .	87.6	41.9	—52.2	132.9	129.9	— 2.3
5 Salem .. .. .	68.2	29.9	—56.2	116.2	68.2	—41.3
6 Dharmapuri .. .. .	63.3	29.5	—53.4	106.9	41.8	—60.9
7 Coimbatore .. .. .	42.5	8.2	—80.7	47.1	23.7	—49.7
8 Periyar .. .. .	33.3	11.5	—65.5	64.2	30.5	—52.5
9 Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	37.4	31.7	—15.2	91.6	50.9	—44.4
10 Thanjavur .. .. .	47.2	13.3	—71.8	97.5	92.1	— 5.5
11 Pudukkottai .. .. .	60.7	5.1	—91.6	117.7	107.5	— 8.7
12 Madurai .. .. .	37.4	1.7	—95.5	80.6	48.4	—40.0
13 Anna .. .. .	31.0	32.6	+ 5.2	67.1	54.7	—18.5
14 Ramanathapuram .. .. .	24.8	1.6	—93.5	44.8	17.5	—60.9
15 Kamarajar .. .. .	23.5	7.1	—69.8	51.5	26.9	—47.8
16 Pasumpon Muthuramalingam .. .. .	58.1	15.3	—73.7	117.9	76.6	—35.0
17 Tirunelveli Kattabomman .. .. .	43.5	3.6	—91.7	27.4	18.2	—33.6
18 Chidambaranar .. .. .	7.7	0.0	—100.0	18.8	3.8	—79.8
19 Kanniyakumari .. .. .	132.1	13.0	—90.2	89.4	118.0	+32.0
20 The Nilgiris .. .. .	378.9	77.2	—79.6	270.4	188.3	—30.4
<b>STATE</b> .. .. .	<b>60.0</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>—65.8</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>—24.7</b>

## 2.1—cont.

Serial Number and District.	September 1987.			Total.		
	Normal.	Actual.	% Deviation.	Normal.	Actual.	% Deviation.
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1 Madras .. .. .	119.4	62.6	—47.6	319.0	257.4	—19.3
2 Chengalpattu .. .. .	135.3	63.8	—52.8	348.6	245.6	—29.5
3 South Arcot .. .. .	141.8	157.1	+10.8	347.9	277.2	—20.3
4 North Arcot .. .. .	160.5	154.5	— 3.7	381.0	326.3	—14.4
5 Salem .. .. .	121.6	147.4	+21.2	306.0	245.5	—19.8
6 Dharmapuri .. .. .	140.1	192.6	+37.5	310.3	263.9	—15.0
7 Coimbatore .. .. .	56.5	87.8	+55.4	146.1	119.7	—18.1
8 Periyar .. .. .	85.6	145.3	+69.7	183.1	187.3	+ 2.3
9 Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	114.0	104.9	— 8.0	243.0	187.5	—22.8
10 Thanjavur .. .. .	109.8	95.7	—12.8	254.5	201.1	—21.0
11 Pudukkottai .. .. .	121.1	80.8	—33.3	299.5	193.4	—35.4
12 Madurai .. .. .	93.3	162.6	+74.3	211.3	212.7	+0.7
13 Anna .. .. .	91.4	106.1	+16.1	189.5	193.4	+ 2.1
14 Ramanathapuram .. .. .	53.3	70.0	+31.3	122.9	89.1	—27.5
15 Kamarajar .. .. .	67.9	116.2	+71.1	142.9	150.2	+ 5.1
16 Pasumpon Muthuramalingam .. .. .	110.2	169.1	+53.4	286.2	261.0	— 8.8
17 Tirunelveli Kattabomman .. .. .	34.0	82.9	+143.8	104.9	104.7	— 0.2
18 Chidambaranar .. .. .	26.0	52.6	+102.3	52.5	56.4	+ 7.4
19 Kanniyakumari .. .. .	97.0	131.3	+35.4	318.5	262.3	—17.6
20 The Nilgiris .. .. .	179.8	108.1	—39.9	829.1	373.6	—54.9
<b>STATE</b> .. .. .	<b>106.7</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>+14.9</b>	<b>260.5</b>	<b>213.7</b>	<b>—18.0</b>



## 2.2 WATER LEVELS IN SELECTED RESERVOIRS— QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1987

<i>Serial number and name of the reservoir</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Full Depth (in metres)</i>	<i>Level (metres) as on 23rd July 1987</i>	<i>Level (metres) as on 15th August 1987</i>	<i>Level (metres) as on 12th September 1987</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Red Hills .. ..	Chengalpattu ..	5.85	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Cholavaram .. ..	Do.	5.44	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Poondi .. ..	Do.	10.06	0.0	0.0	3.90
4 Sathanur .. ..	North Arcot .. ..	36.27	20.70	18.29	21.43
5 Willington .. ..	South Arcot .. ..	8.60	2.03	2.01	1.87
6 Vaigai .. ..	Madurai .. ..	21.64	7.52	6.98	7.90
7 Periyar .. ..	Coimbatore .. ..	45.12	1.25	0.94	2.77
8 Bhavani .. ..	Periyar .. ..	32.00	10.18	9.36	11.57
9 Amaravathi .. ..	Coimbatore .. ..	33.53	8.53	7.87	8.63
10 Mettur .. ..	Salem .. ..	36.58	9.29	9.32	9.54
11 Krishnagiri .. ..	Dharmapuri .. ..	15.85	7.94	9.82	9.75
12 Papanasam .. ..	Tirunelveli .. ..	45.11	10.18	8.51	17.35
13 Manimuthar .. ..	Do.	35.97	6.91	6.57	7.71
14 Pechiparai .. ..	Kanniyakumari ..	14.63	2.16	0.91	2.59
15 Perunchani .. ..	Do.	23.47	10.30	8.59	11.64

### III. AGRICULTURE.

3.1 INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGES PAID TO CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (BASE YEAR : 1970—71=100).

Year/Month.					Plough men.	Transplanters and Weeders.		Reapers and Harvesters.		Tending cattle.		Other Agricultural Labourers.	
						Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
						(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1)					(2)								
<b>1986—</b>													
October	..	..	..	..	401	478	418	382	382	385	355	540	448
November	..	..	..	..	411	457	426	399	395	387	326	533	448
December	..	..	..	..	393	474	413	395	388	367	339	535	451
<b>1987—</b>													
January		..	..	..	383	452	402	404	394	410	370	535	465
February	..	..	..	..	379	473	397	444	436	454	397	540	450
March	..	..	..	..	383	471	382	432	404	433	351	551	439
April	..	..	..	..	390	485	386	387	357	429	321	580	452
May													
June													
July													
August													
September													

## 2. SUMMARY OF FORECAST REPORT ON CERTAIN CROPS (QUARTER ENDED) 30-9-1987

(1)	Area in Heactares.		Percentage Variation of Col.(2) over Col. (3).	Production in Tonne.		Percentage Variation of Col.(5) over Col (6).
	1987-88	1986-87		1987-88	1986-87	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Tapioca First and Final report.	33,776	29,158	+ 15.8	9,13,556	8,62,749	+ 5.9
2 Senna Third and final report.	89	1,981	- 95.5	8@	716@	- 98.9
3 Banana Adhoc report.	32,552	32,827	- 0.8	9,11,644	10,35,734	- 12.0
4 Indigo Green Manure Adhoc report.	136	51	+ 166.7	Not compiled		
5 Cloves Adhoc report.	546	315	+ 73.3	755	436	+ 73.2
6 Sweet Potato First and Final Report.	827	1,398	- 40.8	16,182	30,146	- 46.3
7 Garlic First and Final Report.	309	156	+ 98.1	1,713	840	+ 103.9
8 Sugarcane First Report.	16,102	27,004	- 40.4	.. Not compiled.		
9 Mesta First Report.	170	195	- 12.8	..	Do.	..
10 Cotton First Report.	8,734	16,875	- 48.2	..	Do.	..
11 Groundnut First Report.	3,09,069	2,76,752	+ 11.7	..	Do.	..
12 Gingelly First Report.	19,940	24,986	- 20.2	..	Do.	..
13 Pepper First Report.	926	749	+ 23.6	..	Do.	..
14 Ginger First Report.	853	1,129	- 24.4	..	Do.	..
15 Greengram First Report.	22,583	25,594	- 11.8	..	Do.	..
16 Blackgram First Report.	43,588	39,159	+ 11.3	..	Do.	..
17 Horsegram First Report.	325	671	- 51.6	..	Do.	..
18 Other Pulses First Report.	52,020	44,011	+ 18.2	..	Do.	..

@ In terms of Dry pods.

## IV. INDUSTRIES.

## 4.1. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BY PRODUCTS.

Serial number and name of the product.	Unit of quantity.	Production during the quarter ending March 1987.			Total
		January 1987	February 1987	March 1987	
		(3) (R)	(4) (R)	(5) (R)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Lignite .. ..	Tonne	6,85,000	6,30,000	9,43,000	22,58,000
2 Bauxite .. ..	Do.	7,850	7,051	6,266	21,167
3 Limestone .. ..	Do.	4,14,000	421,000	4,83,000	13,18,000
4 Magnesite .. ..	Do.	26,592	28,124	28,334	83,050
5 Gypsum .. ..	Do.	7,815	8,550	10,512	26,877
6 Sugar (Refined) .. ..	Do.	99,465	1,21,008	1,41,964	3,62,437
7 Vanaspathy .. ..	Do.	1,187	1,099	1,179	3,465
8 Refined Oil .. ..	Do.	302	282	287	871
9 Tea (Processed) .. ..	Do.	6,301	5,175	5,962	17,438
10 Coffee (Cured) .. ..	Do.	28	589	1,003	1,620
11 Cotton Yarn .. ..	Do.	28,261	27,329	29,659	85,249
12 Cotton Woven piece goods .. ..	'000' Metres	11,512	12,221	13,205	36,938
13 Printing and Writing Paper .. ..	Tonne	6,086	5,453	7,064	18,603
14 Tyres (All Types) .. ..	Number	7,71,800	7,20,444	7,24,386	22,16,630
15 Tubes (All Types) .. ..	Do.	2,02,106	2,16,557	2,28,306	6,46,969
16 Superior Kerosene .. ..	Tonne	70,348	54,750	54,750	1,79,848
17 High Speed Diesel Oil .. ..	Do.	1,45,500	1,19,323	1,19,323	3,84,146
18 Ammonia .. ..	Do.	54,176	47,529	48,984	1,50,689
19 Caustic Soda .. ..	Do.	5,696	4,868	5,279	15,843
20 Urea .. ..	Do.	94,884	83,526	89,788	2,68,198
21 Superphosphate .. ..	Do.	5,732	2,352	2,051	10,135
22 Mixed Fertilizers .. ..	Do.	1,03,054	81,507	84,389	2,68,950
23 Pesticides .. ..	Do.	2,346	1,917	1,432	5,695
24 Paints and Enamels .. ..	Kiligrames.	2,84,129	3,00,191	3,61,345	9,45,665
25 Varnishes .. ..	Litre	1,580	8,806	31,168	41,554
26 Safety Matches .. ..	'000' Gross boxes	11,142	10,707	10,868	32,717
27 Refractories .. ..	Tonne	15,395	11,498	18,153	45,046
28 Cement .. ..	Do.	3,74,004	3,21,365	3,79,665	10,75,034
29 Asbestos Cement products .. ..	Do.	9,426	9,005	9,124	27,555
30 Coated Abrasives .. ..	Ream	4,115	3,710	4,701	12,526
31 Bonded Abrasives .. ..	Tonne	148	302	357	807
32 Iron and Steel (Metal) .. ..	Do.	13,891	16,158	16,468	46,517
33 Castings (Iron and Steel) .. ..	Do.	5,419	5,689	5,784	16,892
34 Non-Ferrous (Metal) .. ..	Do.	1,093	1,192	1,301	3,586
35 Metal containers Caps and Closures.	Do.	2,033	2,195	2,241	6,469

TABLE 4.1—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
36 Tractors .. ..	Number	651	860	908	2,419
37 Earth moving Machinery ..	Do.	60	60	68	188
38 High pressure Boilers and Fittings.	Tonne	13,283	14,898	23,378	51,559
39 Diesel Engines .. ..	Number	5,161	5,000	5,954	16,115
40 Textiles Frames .. ..	Do.	98	117	140	355
41 Power Driven Pumps .. ..	Do.	15,208	12,846	14,788	42,842
42 Typewriters .. ..	Do.	2,645	3,022	1,991	7,658
43 Transformers .. ..	KVA	42,000	74,500	22,200	1,38,700
44 Electric Motors .. ..	Number	18,096	15,834	16,772	50,702
45 Dry Cells .. ..	'000' Number	11,254	12,106	12,700	36,060
46 Railway Coaches .. ..	Number	71	75	76	222
47 Railway Wagons .. ..	Do.	25	25	27	77
48 Completed Motor Vehicles ..	Do.	168	140	175	483
49 Motor Vehicles Chassis .. ..	Do.	1,282	1,047	1,117	3,446
50 Body Building .. ..	Do.	280	245	211	736
51 Motor Cycles .. ..	Do.	19,813	16,649	21,389	57,851
52 Bicycles .. ..	Do.	68,432	73,100	83,600	2,25,132
53 Synthetic Gem Stones .. ..	Kilograms	883	3,645	Nil.	4,528
54 Electricity Generated .. ..	Million KWH.	1,503	1,382	1,477	4,362

R—Indicates Revised.

4.1 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BY PRODUCTS.—*Conrd.*

Serial number and name of the product.	Unit of Quantity.	Production during the quarter ending June 1987.			Total.	Percentage Variation over the previous quarter.
		April 1987. (P)	May 1987. (P)	June 1987. (P)		
(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Lignite .. ..	Tonne	6,30,000	9,43,000	5,05,000	20,78,000	— 8.0
2 Bauxite .. ..	Do.	6,925	6,266	6,824	20,015	— 5.4
3 Limestone .. ..	Do.	4,21,000	4,83,000	4,25,000	13,29,000	+ 0.8
4 Magnesite .. ..	Do.	26,492	28,334	27,736	82,562	— 0.6
5 Gypsum .. ..	Do.	8,550	10,512	10,980	30,042	+ 11.8
6 Sugar (Refined) .. ..	Do.	1,19,070	85,435	29,192	2,33,697	— 35.5
7 Vanaspathy .. ..	Do.	1,114	1,193	1,193	3,500	+ 1.0
8 Refined Oil .. ..	Do.	264	288	267	819	— 6.0
9 Tea (Processed) .. ..	Do.	5,962	7,327	9,918	23,207	+ 33.1
10 Coffee (Cured) .. ..	Do.	1,003	1,003	1,003	3,009	+ 85.7
11 Cotton Yarn .. ..	Do.	25,997	26,991	26,587	79,575	— 6.7
12 Cotton Woven piece goods	'000' Metres	10,992	12,547	12,483	36,022	— 2.5
13 Printing and Writing Paper	Tonne ..	6,459	6,308	6,733	19,500	+ 4.8
14. Tyres (All Types) ..	Number	7,07,390	6,85,571	6,32,946	20,25,907	— 8.6
15 Tubes (All Types) ..	Do.	1,93,193	1,93,887	1,95,783	5,82,863	— 9.9
16 Superior Kerosene ..	Tonne ..	60,378	44,717	17,767	1,22,862	— 31.7
17 High Speed Diesel Oil ..	Tonne	1,51,994	1,36,481	39,942	3,28,417	— 14.5
18 Ammonia .. ..	Do.	26,627	38,748	30,198	95,573	— 36.6
19 Caustic Soda .. ..	Do.	5,244	5,488	5,346	16,078	+ 1.5
20 Urea .. ..	Do.	49,808	61,703	56,759	1,68,270	— 37.3
21 Superphosphate .. ..	Do.	1,382	5,599	9,600	16,581	+ 63.6
22 Mixed Fertilizers .. ..	Do.	40,120	65,485	57,472	1,63,077	— 39.4
23 Pesticides .. ..	Do.	1,270	927	1,173	3,370	— 40.8
24 Paints and Enamels ..	Kilograms	3,45,975	2,30,438	1,95,166	7,71,579	— 18.4
25 Varnishes .. ..	Litre	15,963	564	5,911	22,438	— 46.0
26 Safety Matches .. ..	'000' Gross boxes	9,849	12,011	12,077	33,937	+ 3.7
27 Refractories .. ..	Tonne	15,053	14,741	15,660	45,454	+ 0.9
28 Cement .. ..	Do.	3,45,332	3,59,507	3,33,943	10,38,782	— 3.4
29 Asbestos Cement products	Do.	9,147	9,519	8,807	27,473	— 0.3
30 Coated Abrasives ..	Ream	3,930	3,699	4,225	11,854	— 5.4
31 Bonded Abrasives ..	Tonne	370	404	402	1,176	+ 45.7
32 Iron and Steel (Metal) ..	Do.	10,132	10,421	10,145	30,698	— 34.0
33 Casting (Iron and Steel) ..	Do. ..	5,019	4,605	4,482	14,106	— 16.5
34 Non-Ferrous (Metal) ..	Do.	895	866	560	2,321	— 35.3
35 Metal Containers Caps and Closures.	Do.	1,764	1,800	1,440	5,004	— 22.6
36 Tractors .. ..	Number	1,032	1,006	1,122	3,160	+ 30.6

Table 4.1 *contd.*

(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
37 Earth moving Machinery ..	Number	62	4	4	70	(-) 62.8
38 High pressure Boilers and Fittings.	Tonne	5,618	7,580	10,196	23,394	- 34.6
39 Diesel Engines ..	Number	5,288	6,073	5,966	17,327	+ 7.5
40 Textiles Frames ..	Do.	157	108	103	368	+ 3.7
41 Power Driven Pumps ..	Do.	13,298	12,579	13,608	39,485	- 7.8
42 Typewriters ..	Do.	102	44	19	165	- 97.8
43 Transformers ..	KVA	10,000	25,000	16,000	51,000	- 63.2
44 Electric Motors ..	Number	15,451	13,445	13,547	42,443	- 16.3
45 Dry Cells ..	'000' No.	12,733	11,323	13,157	37,213	+ 3.2
46 Railway Coaches ..	Number	70	75	75	220	- 0.9
47 Railway Wagons ..	Do.	30	23	23	76	- 1.3
48 Completed Motor Vehicles	Do,	137	130	199	466	- 3.5
49 Motor Vehicles Chassis ..	Do.	1,106	967	1,030	3,103	- 10.0
50 Body Building ..	Do.	184	120	132	436	- 40.8
51 Motor Cycles ..	Do.	20,867	24,246	16,688	61,801	+ 6.8
52 Bicycles ..	Do.	46,420	76,504	77,228	2,00,152	- 11.1
53 Synthetic Gem Stones ..	Kilogram	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	- 100.0
54 Electricity Generated ..	Million K.W.H.	1,189	1,452	1,303	3,944	- 9.6

P—Indicates Provisional.

4.2. INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN TAMIL NADU (1970—100) (At 2 digit level).

Serial number.	Code number.	Name of Group of Industries.	Weight.	January 1987.	February 1987.	March 1987.	Average for the quarter ending March 1987.	April 1987.	May 1987.	June 1987.	Average for the quarter ending June 1987.	Percentage variation over the previous quarter.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(R) (5)	(R) (6)	(R) (7)	(8)	(P) (9)	(P) (10)	(P) (11)	(12)	(13)
		I. Mining—	3.524	194.3	184.0	256.8	211.7	183.5	256.8	157.2	199.2	— 5.9
1	10	Coal Mining .. ..	2.278	231.8	213.2	319.2	254.7	213.2	319.2	170.9	234.4	— 8.0
2	12	Metal Ore Mining .. ..	0.041	112.2	100.0	87.8	100.0	97.6	87.8	97.6	94.3	— 5.7
3	19	Other Mining .. ..	1.205	126.1	131.8	144.6	134.2	130.3	144.6	133.2	136.0	+ 1.3
		II. Manufacturing—	81.025	277.9	278.7	336.8	297.8	242.9	238.0	242.0	241.0	— 19.1
4	20-21	Manufacture of Food Products ..	7.263	202.9	209.3	235.1	215.8	216.0	193.0	168.5	192.5	— 10.8
5	22	Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	0.461	154.2	170.3	169.0	164.5	169.2	163.3	161.2	164.6	+ 0.1
6	23	Manufacture of Cotton Textiles	18.765	181.0	175.8	190.8	182.5	166.8	174.0	171.5	170.8	— 6.4
7	24	Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles.	0.476	183.0	178.6	265.1	208.9	245.4	220.6	145.8	203.9	— 2.4
8	28	Manufacture of paper and paper products and Printing Publishing and Allied Industries.	1.540	337.1	316.7	410.7	354.8	351.3	351.8	355.1	352.7	— 0.6
9	30	Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products.	4.873	199.8	173.7	176.2	183.2	182.7	173.1	115.3	157.0	— 14.3
10	31	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical products (Except products of Petroleum and Coal).	4.366	562.9	515.3	541.0	539.7	349.9	418.4	389.2	385.8	— 28.5
11	32	Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products.	4.745	193.1	183.2	223.2	199.8	184.9	183.1	187.2	185.1	— 7.4
12	33	Basic Metal and Alloy Industries	5.357	197.4	210.6	222.4	210.1	158.2	154.2	155.5	156.0	— 25.7
13	34	Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts Except Machinery and Transport Equipments.	1.668	286.2	335.7	323.4	315.1	286.9	298.0	220.2	268.4	— 14.8



147-25-12

		*L—contd.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
14	35	Manufacture of Machinery, Machine Tools and Parts Except Electrical Machinery.	11.201	498.6	557.7	795.0	617.1	318.9	358.3	441.5	372.9	— 39.6
15	36	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appli- ances and Supplies and Parts.	6.059	285.0	327.6	428.4	347.0	386.6	334.5	338.6	353.2	+ 1.8
16	37	Manufacture of Transport Equip- ment and Parts.	12.415	299.5	249.1	290.1	279.6	293.8	236.0	246.7	258.8	— 7.4
17	38	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.836	31.3	72.0	29.0	44.1	35.0	33.2	34.2	34.1	— 22.7
18	40	Electricity—	15.451	337.4	310.1	331.4	326.3	266.7	325.7	292.3	294.9	— 9.6
		General Index .. .. .	..	284.1	280.2	333.1	299.1	244.5	252.2	246.8	247.8	— 17.2

R=Revised.

P=Provisional.

## V. HANDLOOM.

## 5.1. PRODUCTION OF HANDLOOM CLOTH ('000' metre).

<i>Variety of cloth.</i>	<i>Quarter ended December 1986.</i>	<i>Quarter ended March 1987.</i>	<i>Quarter ended June 1987.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>A. Cotton—</b>			
1. Dhoties .. .. .	27,890	26,334	22,966
2. Sarees .. .. .	46,301	44,869	42,335
3. Towels .. .. .	41,506	44,057	45,913
4. Handkerchief .. .. .	951	914	906
5. Lungies .. .. .	31,696	31,213	33,034
6. Bedspreads .. .. .	11,145	10,587	11,005
7. Angavastrams .. .. .	2,525	2,410	2,390
8. Shirtings .. .. .	6,226	5,995	5,904
9. Coatings .. .. .	444	389	333
10. Gada .. .. .	7,093	6,807	6,772
11. Carpet .. .. .	11,920	11,427	11,359
12. Curtain cloth .. .. .	881	846	844
13. Pillow cover .. .. .	1,186	1,142	1,138
14. Pavadai and Dhavani .. .. .	2,672	2,564	2,552
15. Others .. .. .	2,343	2,536	2,625
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	1,94,779	1,92,090	1,90,076
<b>B. Silk—</b>			
1. Dhoties .. .. .	123	115	98
2. Sarees .. .. .	2,133	2,077	1,961
3. Angavastrams .. .. .	..	..	..
4. Pavadai and Dhavani .. .. .	158	167	207
5. Others .. .. .	65	64	63
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	2,479	2,423	2,329

Vurity of cloth	5.1—contd.		
	Quaster ended Decembes	Quartes ended March	Quarter ended June
	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>C. Artsilk —</b>			
1. Dhoties .. .. .	432	444	431
2. Sarees .. .. .	9,358	9,479	9,602
3. Lungies .. .. .	628	636	640
4. Pavadai and Dhavani .. .. .	233	239	272
5. Others .. .. .	2,030	2,075	2,003
Total .. .. .	12,681	12,873	12,948
<b>D. Mixture of cotton and art silk—</b>			
1. Dhoties .. .. .	18	18	30
2. Sarees .. .. .	10,221	10,186	9,902
3. Others .. .. .	1,812	1,827	1,852
Total .. .. .	12,051	12,031	11,784
Grand total .. .. .	2,21,990	2,19,417	2,17,137

## VI. COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES.

### 6.1. NEW REGISTRATION AND LIQUIDATION OF COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1987.

<i>Month.</i>	<i>New Registration.</i>						<i>Liquidation.</i>					
	<i>Number of Companies.</i>			<i>Authorised Capital.</i>			<i>Number of Companies.</i>			<i>Authorised Capital.</i>		
	<i>Public.</i>	<i>Private.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Public.</i>	<i>Private.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Public.</i>	<i>Private.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Public.</i>	<i>Private.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
July 1987 .. ..	17	122	139	1,617.00	902.80	2,519.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 1987 .. ..	3	70	73	12.00	525.60	537.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
September 1987 .. ..	13	112	125	1,421.50	1,498.30	2,919.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>3,050.50</b>	<b>2,926.70</b>	<b>5,977.20</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

### 6.2. INDUSTRIAL BREAK UP OF NEW REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1987.

<i>Industrial classification.</i>	<i>Number of Companies.</i>								
	<i>July 1987.</i>			<i>August 1987.</i>			<i>September 1987.</i>		
	<i>Public.</i>	<i>Private.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Public.</i>	<i>Private.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Public.</i>	<i>Private.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0. <i>Agricultural and allied activities—</i>	..	5	5	..	3	3	..	6	6
1. Mining and quarrying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Processing and manufacturing of food stuff, textile, leather products thereof.	1	22	23	1	8	9	1	27	28
3. Processing and manufacturing Metal Chemical and Products thereof.	3	24	27	..	16	16	3	26	29
4. Processing and manufacturing not elsewhere classified	4	10	14	..	8	8	2	12	14
5. Construction and utilities .. ..	1	5	6	..	3	3	..	5	5
6. Commerce (Trade and Finance) .. ..	7	32	39	1	25	26	6	25	31
7. Transport and Communication Services .. ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1
8. Community and Business Services .. ..	1	6	7	1	6	7	1	7	8
9. Personnel and other services .. ..	..	15	15	..	1	1	..	3	3
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>125</b>

## Authorised capital (Rupees in lakhs.)

Industrial classification.	July 1987.			August 1987.			September 1987.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
0. Agricultural and allied activities—	..	17.00	17.00	..	32.00	32.00	..	36.00	36.00
1. Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Processing and manufacturing of food stuff, textile leather products thereof.	5.00	228.50	233.50	6.00	76.00	82.00	5.00	633.50	638.50
3. Processing and manufacturing Metal Chemical and Products thereof.	1,010.00	204.50	1,214.50	..	129.50	129.50	205.00	190.60	395.60
4. Processing and manufacturing not elsewhere classified	376.00	53.50	429.50	..	134.20	134.20	620.00	63.20	683.20
5. Construction and utilities .. .. .	5.00	31.00	36.00	..	16.00	16.00	..	39.50	39.50
6. Commerce (Trade and Finance) .. .. .	196.00	249.00	445.00	5.00	96.40	101.40	91.50	339.00	430.50
7. Transport and Communication Services .. .. .	..	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50
8. Community and Business Services .. .. .	25.00	14.05	39.05	1.00	26.50	27.50	500.00	84.00	584.00
9. Personal and other services .. .. .	..	101.25	101.25	..	15.00	15.00	..	112.00	112.00
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>1,617.00</b>	<b>902.80</b>	<b>2,519.80</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>525.60</b>	<b>537.60</b>	<b>1,421.50</b>	<b>1,498.30</b>	<b>2,919.80</b>

## VII. ELECTRICITY.

## 7.1—GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY—QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1987.

<i>Serial number and name of the Power House.</i>	<i>Energy Generated.</i>	<i>Auxiliary Consumption.</i>	<i>Nett unit sent out.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Hydro—</i>			
1 Pykara .. .. .	34,503,600	0.236,100	34,267,500
2 Moyar .. .. .	13,773,500	0.119,364	13,654,136
3 Kundah P.H. I .. .. .	30,683,000	0.127,200	30,555,800
4 Kundah P.H. II .. .. .	69,531,000	0.199,900	69,331,100
5 Kundah P.H. III .. .. .	42,182,000	0.340,600	41,841,400
6 Kundah P.H. IV .. .. .	19,653,700	0.067,778	19,585,922
7 Kundah P.H. V .. .. .	3,660,000	0.052,980	3,607,020
8 Periyar .. .. .	39,063,000	0.340,480	38,722,520
9 Papanasam .. .. .	27,319,600	0.133,800	27,185,800
10 Kodayar P.H. I .. .. .	10,532,000	0.051,950	10,480,050
11 Kodayar P.H. II .. .. .	10,358,000	0.043,320	10,314,680
12 Suriliar .. .. .	7,482,000	0.232,638	7,249,362
13 Servalar .. .. .	1,872,000	0.027,580	1,844,420
14 Mettur Dam .. .. .	15,115,490	0.338,220	14,777,270
15 Mettur Tunnel .. .. .	0.075,000	0.134,600	0.059,600
16 Aliyar .. .. .	22,627,000	0.055,250	22,571,750
17 Sarkarpathy .. .. .	24,641,000	0.024,730	24,616,270
18 Sholayar P.H. I .. .. .	82,344,000	0.258,130	82,085,870
19 Sholayar P.H. II .. .. .	21,740,000	0.071,060	21,668,940
Hydro Total ..	<u>477,155,890</u>	<u>2.855,680</u>	<u>474,300,210</u>
<i>Thermal—</i>			
20 Mettur Thermal P. H. .. .. .	194,060,000	23,098,000	170,962,000
21 Ennore P.H. .. .. .	504,484,000	66,547,200	437,936,800
22 Tuticorin .. .. .	934,060,000	75,543,000	858,517,000
Thermal Total ..	<u>1,632,604,000</u>	<u>165,188,200</u>	<u>1,467,415,800</u>
Grand Total ..	<u>2,109,759,890</u>	<u>168,043,880</u>	<u>1,941,716,010</u>

## 7.2. POWER PURCHASES AND SALES.

		(In. mu.)	
		Import.	Export.
		(1)	(2)
1.	Neyveli .. .. .	1,011.667	.. .. .
2.	Madras refineries .. .. .	0.509	10.130
3.	M.A.P.P. .. .. .	644.569	.. .. .
		<u>1,656.745</u>	<u>10.130</u>
Nett Purchases .. .. .		1,646.615	.. .. .

## 7.3. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION—AS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 1987.

Serial number.	Category.	As on 30th June 1987.	During 1st July 1987 to 30th September 1987.	As on 30th September 1987.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Number of pumpsets Energised	1,123,271	10,027	1,133,298
2	Number of Villages Electrified	15,731	.. .. .	15,731
3	Number of Hamlets Electrified	47,589	.. .. .	47,589

## VIII. HOUSING.

HOUSES CONSTRUCTED BY THE TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD UNDER DIFFERENT SCHEMES—  
QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1987.

Serial number.	Scheme.	Number of houses/flats/tenements/apartments.	
		Completed since 21st April 1961 up to 30th September 1987.	Under construction during the quarter ended 30th September 1987.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	L.I.G.	27,776	598
2	M.I.G./H.I.G.	30,355	2,424
3	T.N.G.R.H. Scheme	18,736	1,007
4	S.I.H. Scheme	3,130	..
5	Slum Clearance/Improvement	19,964	..
6	Special Low Cost Housing Scheme (EWS)	51,232	4,259
7	Police	3,136	..
Total		<u>1,54,329</u>	<u>8,347</u>

8.2. NUMBER OF PERMITS SANCTIONED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS IN MADRAS CITY DURING THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1987.

Serial number.	Month.	Year.	
		1986.	1987.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	July	689	745
2	August	699	765
3	September	565	651
Total		1,953	2,161

8.3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF BUILDING COST IN MADRAS CITY QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE 1987.

(Base year 1980-81=100)

Serial number.	Items.	Weight proportional to total cost of building.	Group indices for the Quarter Ended		
			June 1986.	March 1987.	June 1987.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Building Materials	60.80	174.40	184.39	182.61
2	Building Labour	22.41	223.17	241.41	241.41
3	Other Charges	16.79	180.91	196.88	189.95
Building Construction Cost Index Number		100	186.41	198.23	197.00
			of 186	of 198	of 197

IX. TRANSPORT

9.1.—REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES—QUARTER ENDED JUNE 1987.

Category of Vehicles.	Quarter Ended	
	March 1987	June 1987
	(2)	(3)
(1) 1 Motor Cycles Scooters and Mopeds	25,744	27,347
2 Private cars	1,568	1,901
3 Jeeps and station wagons	240	202
4 Taxis	496	508
5 Autorickshaws	137	156
6 Buses	610	607
7 Goods Vehicles	1,437	1,489
8 Others	1,231	1,186
Total	31,493	33,396



## X. PRICES.

## 10.1. MONTHLY AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECT COMMODITIES.

NOTE.—Monthly State Average relate to select Centres only.

Serial number.	Commodity.	Unit.	October 1986.	November 1986.	December 1986.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Paddy Fine .. .. .	Quintal ..	208.80	212.66	212.46
2	Paddy common .. .. .	Do. ..	195.08	191.92	192.57
3	Rice Fine .. .. .	Do. ..	343.40	354.06	360.14
4	Rice Common .. .. .	Do. ..	313.60	320.69	326.44
5	Wheat (white)* .. .. .	Do. ..	237.73	232.50	235.34
6	Cholam .. .. .	Do. ..	199.95	200.52	201.65
7	Cumbu .. .. .	Do. ..	192.30	188.64	189.92
8	Ragi .. .. .	Do. ..	199.48	199.78	194.98
9	Bengalgram dhall .. .. .	Do. ..	513.45	493.56	472.74
10	Redgram dhall .. .. .	Do. ..	768.57	784.53	775.15
11	Blackgram dhall .. .. .	Do. ..	684.38	682.12	678.47
12	Greengram dhall .. .. .	Do. ..	552.99	549.14	546.36
13	Tamarind .. .. .	Do. ..	958.81	949.62	926.61
14	Chillies .. .. .	Do. ..	711.97	680.50	635.85
15	Coriander .. .. .	Do. ..	1,497.99	1,542.78	1,624.86

\* Revised.

Serial number.	Commodity.	Unit.	January 1987.	February 1987.	March 1987.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Paddy Fine .. .. .	Quintal ..	207.61	201.26	205.08
2	Paddy common .. .. .	Do. ..	197.77	196.06	193.08
3	Rice Fine .. .. .	Do. ..	354.14	348.86	345.72
4	Rice common .. .. .	Do. ..	326.14	332.06	316.47
5	Wheat (white)* .. .. .	Do. ..	221.69	232.05	236.99
6	Cholam .. .. .	Do. ..	187.16	187.52	188.53
	Cumbu .. .. .	Do. ..	192.06	196.96	197.11
8	Ragi .. .. .	Do. ..	194.76	195.21	193.58
9	Bengalgram dhall .. .. .	Do. ..	469.30	465.88	443.36
10	Redgram dhall .. .. .	Do. ..	795.86	824.18	852.75
11	Blackgram dhall .. .. .	Do. ..	683.24	691.36	658.58
12	Greengram dhall .. .. .	Do. ....	552.67	594.38	621.49
13	Tamarind .. .. .	Do. ..	896.30	804.22	738.10
14	Chillies .. .. .	Do. ..	651.63	769.50	760.85
15	Coriander .. .. .	Do. ..	1,619.9	1,398.51	1,337.30

• Revised.

TABLE 10.1—*cont.*

<i>Serial number</i>	<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>April 1987.</i>	<i>May 1987.</i>	<i>June 1987.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Paddy Fine .. .. .	Quintal ..	207.92	219.28	226.65
2	Paddy common .. .. .	Do. ..	196.52	204.91	209.61
3	Rice Fine .. .. .	Do. ..	347.92	352.74	362.56
4	Rice common .. .. .	Do. ..	319.68	330.38	334.39
5	Wheat (white)* .. .. .	Do. ..	235.46	236.01	243.58
6	Cholam .. .. .	Do. ..	187.67	188.67	192.36
7	Cumbu .. .. .	Do. ..	196.41	199.08	196.18
8	Ragi .. .. .	Do. ..	192.21	191.54	190.28
9	Bengalgram dhall .. .. .	Do. ..	500.15	510.66	509.16
10	Redgram dhall .. .. .	Do. ..	883.57	921.38	929.05
11	Blackgram dhall .. .. .	Do. ..	641.10	646.95	649.52
12	Greengram dhall .. .. .	Do. ..	636.32	601.28	593.73
13	Tamarind .. .. .	Do. ..	793.05	786.39	760.87
14	Chillies .. .. .	Do. ..	744.51	711.92	718.83
15	Coriander .. .. .	Do. ..	1,358.33	1,569.14	1,646.52

\*Revised.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>July 1987.</i>	<i>August 1987.</i>	<i>September 1987.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	Paddy Fine .. .. .	Quintal ..	234.15	246.58	249.82
2	Paddy common .. .. .	Do. ..	218.20	232.01	235.31
3	Rice Fine .. .. .	Do. ..	369.00	384.85	388.02
4	Rice common .. .. .	Do. ..	335.56	355.89	362.61
5	Wheat (white)* .. .. .	Do. ..	250.57	246.26	249.72
6	Cholam .. .. .	Do. ..	196.23	204.18	212.84
7	Cumbu .. .. .	Do. ..	194.99	201.10	206.56
8	Ragi .. .. .	Do. ..	195.16	204.11	213.59
9	Bengalgram dhall .. .. .	Do. ..	510.12	556.00	575.99
10	Redgram dhall .. .. .	Do. ..	960.26	1,007.86	1,027.17
11	Blackgram dhall .. .. .	Do. ..	665.53	677.46	679.92
12	Greengram dhall .. .. .	Do. ..	624.49	643.58	655.29
13	Tamarind .. .. .	Do. ..	706.71	707.90	738.15
14	Chillies .. .. .	Do. ..	752.14	1,219.09	1,344.75
15	Coriander .. .. .	Do. ..	1,616.89	1,691.33	1,696.68

\* Revised

TABLE 10.1—*cont.*

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>October 1986.</i>	<i>November 1986.</i>	<i>December 1986.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
16	Pepper .. .. .	Quintal ..	6,780.00	6,675.00	6,525.00
17	Turmeric .. .. .	Do. ..	896.57	851.00	823.58
18	Garlic (Ground) .. .. .	Do. ..	2,331.67	3,262.79	3,230.68
19	Cane Jaggery II Sort .. .. .	Do. ..	366.80	395.53	373.44
20	Palm Jaggery .. .. .	Do. ..	619.81	629.50	635.94
21	Sugar .. .. .	Do. ..	563.63	579.02	563.79
22	Groundnut Kernal .. .. .	Do. ..	1,911.91	780.18	806.88
23	Gingelly Seed .. .. .	Do. ..	900.74	887.57	930.91
24	Castor Seed .. .. .	Do. ..	367.68	364.84	372.13
25	Coconut (Husked) .. .. .	1000 numbers ..	2,675.41	2,952.04	2,941.20
26	Cotton Seed .. .. .	Quintal ..	318.79	329.88	344.05
27	Groundnut Oil .. .. .	10 Kg. ..	211.11	188.98	184.65
28	Gingelly Oil .. .. .	Do. ..	216.96	211.05	222.38
29	Coconut Oil .. .. .	Do. ..	324.85	329.05	327.03
30	Ghee (Ungraded) .. .. .	Quintal ..	4,166.66	4,433.33	4,266.66

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>January 1987.</i>	<i>February 1987.</i>	<i>March 1987.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(7)	(8)	(9)
16	Pepper .. .. .	Quintal ..	6,370.00	6,250.00	6,025.00
17	Turmeric .. .. .	Do. ..	821.27	856.45	832.43
18	Garlic (Ground) .. .. .	Do. ..	3,273.08	2,004.32	1,035.48
19	Cane Jaggery, II sort .. .. .	Do. ..	386.38	359.22	330.51
20	Palm Jaggery .. .. .	Do. ..	607.18	572.58	557.57
21	Sugar .. .. .	Do. ..	600.05	586.90	587.46
22	Groundnut Kernal .. .. .	Do. ..	835.92	828.92	833.99
23	Gingelly Seed .. .. .	Do. ..	1,095.95	1,155.82	1,120.45
24	Castor Seed .. .. .	Do. ..	428.80	433.95	443.23
25	Coconut (Husked) .. .. .	1000 numbers. ..	2,854.51	2,672.23	2,361.29
26	Cotton Seed .. .. .	Quintal ..	345.68	349.85	347.72
27	Groundnut Oil .. .. .	10 Kg. ..	197.55	199.71	198.18
28	Gingelly Oil .. .. .	Do. ..	247.22	252.17	248.66
29	Coconut Oil .. .. .	Do. ..	321.42	307.06	295.85
30	Ghee (Ungraded) .. .. .	Quintal ..	4,266.66	4,266.66	4,266.66

TABLE 10.1—cont.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>April 1987.</i>	<i>May 1987.</i>	<i>June 1987.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(10)	(11)	(12)
16	Pepper .. .. .	Quintal ..	5,133.33	5,710.00	6,112.50
17	Turmeric .. .. .	Do. ..	813.64	884.68	946.52
18	Garlic (Ground) .. .. .	Do. ..	1,232.71	1,960.00	1,780.14
19	Cane Jaggery II sort .. .. .	Do. ..	341.25	359.27	386.83
20	Palm Jaggery .. .. .	Do. ..	500.09	497.14	493.46
21	Sugar .. .. .	Do. ..	587.95	606.18	603.31
22	Groundnut Kernal .. .. .	Do. ..	861.29	907.90	984.35
23	Gingelly Seed .. .. .	Do. ..	1,162.75	1,143.73	1,045.47
24	Castor Seed .. .. .	Do. ..	457.90	512.72	565.71
25	Coconut (Husked) .. .. .	1,000 numbers ..	2,299.19	2,265.21	2,198.45
26	Cotton Seed .. .. .	Quintal ..	388.75	357.49	380.46
27	Groundnut Oil .. .. .	10 Kg. ..	203.90	215.13	234.98
28	Gingelly Oil .. .. .	Do. ..	255.15	262.20	244.17
29	Coconut Oil .. .. .	Do. ..	291.93	309.83	331.35
30	Ghee (Ungraded) .. .. .	Quintal ..	4,266.66	4,366.66	4,366.66

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>July 1987.</i>	<i>August 1987.</i>	<i>September 1987.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(13)	(14)	(15)
16	Pepper .. .. .	Quintal ..	6,130.00	5,450.00	5,450.00
17	Turmeric .. .. .	Do. ..	981.93	1,198.25	1,320.59
18	Garlic (Ground) .. .. .	Do. ..	1,478.91	1,581.82	1,817.05
19	Cane Jaggery II sort .. .. .	Do. ..	400.54	415.19	433.76
20	Palm Jaggery .. .. .	Do. ..	524.00	536.54	536.18
21	Sugar .. .. .	Do. ..	590.85	608.56	590.52
22	Groundnut Kernal .. .. .	Do. ..	1,041.49	1,081.73	1,040.82
23	Gingelly Seed .. .. .	Do. ..	1,051.88	1,157.59	1,106.43
24	Castor Seed .. .. .	Do. ..	618.55	718.34	733.34
25	Coconut (Husked) .. .. .	1,000 numbers ..	2,252.32	2,316.61	2,331.61
26	Cotton Seed .. .. .	Quintal ..	399.04	409.45	404.87
27	Groundnut Oil .. .. .	10 Kg. ..	249.65	263.46	249.91
28	Gingelly Oil .. .. .	Do. ..	243.74	270.52	258.18
29	Coconut Oil .. .. .	Do. ..	331.40	360.63	369.58
30	Ghee (Ungraded) .. .. .	Quintal ..	4,726.66	5,291.67	5,575.00

TABLE 10.1 —cont.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>October 1986.</i>	<i>November 1986.</i>	<i>December 1986.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
31	Cotton Lint MCU 5 .. ..	Quintal	1,429.19	1,429.52	1,520.00
32	Coir Yarn .. ..	Do.	462.50	450.00	450.00
33	Arecanut (Husked) .. ..	Do.	2,150.45	2,215.10	2,226.05
34	Tobacco .. ..	Do.	832.77	837.23	834.09
35	Cashewnut (with shell) .. ..	Do.	1,570.83	N.T.	N.T.
36	Tanned Cow Hides .. ..	Kg.	47.50	47.50	47.50
37	Tanned Goat Skin .. ..	Do.	137.50	137.50	137.50
38	Tanned Sheep Skin .. ..	Do.	160.00	160.00	160.00

  

<i>Serial number</i>	<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>January 1987.</i>	<i>February 1987.</i>	<i>March 1987.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(7)	(8)	(9)
31	Cotton Lint MCU 5 .. ..	Quintal	1,856.49	1,980.86	1,990.26
32	Coir Yarn .. ..	Do.	450.00	500.00	500.00
33	Arecanut (Husked) .. ..	Do.	2,237.41	2,262.47	2,520.01
34	Tobacco .. ..	Do.	861.50	878.70	890.21
35	Cashewnut (with shell) .. ..	Do.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
36	Tanned Cow Hides .. ..	Kg.	47.50	47.50	47.50
37	Tanned Goat Skin .. ..	Do.	137.50	137.50	137.50
38	Tanned Sheep Skin .. ..	Do.	160.00	160.00	160.00

  

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>April 1987.</i>	<i>May 1987.</i>	<i>June 1987.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(10)	(11)	(12)
31	Cotton Lint MCU 5 .. ..	Quintal	1,924.58	1,943.12	1,903.01
32	Coir Yarn .. ..	Do.	500.00	500.00	500.00
33	Arecanut (Husked) .. ..	Do.	2,537.86	2,788.69	N.Q.P.
34	Tobacco .. ..	Do.	910.08	905.74	880.42
35	Cashewnut (with shell) .. ..	Do.	1,437.86	1,467.88	1,415.47
36	Tanned Cow Hides .. ..	Kg.	47.50	47.50	47.50
37	Tanned Goat Skin .. ..	Do.	137.50	137.50	137.50
38	Tanned Sheep Skin .. ..	Do.	160.00	160.00	160.00

  

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>July 1987.</i>	<i>August 1987.</i>	<i>September 1987.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(13)	(14)	(15)
31	Cotton Lint MCU 5 .. ..	Quintal	2,148.52	2,731.64	2,758.76
32	Coir Yarn .. ..	Do.	620.00	612.50	600.00
33	Arecanut (Husked) .. ..	Do.	4,266.11	4,077.66	4,141.58
34	Tobacco .. ..	Do.	881.04	873.15	867.59
35	Cashewnut (with shell) .. ..	Do.	1,576.88	1,577.32	1,593.78
36	Tanned Cow Hides .. ..	Kg.	47.50	47.50	47.50
37	Tanned Goat Skin .. ..	Do.	137.50	137.50	137.50
38	Tanned Sheep Skin .. ..	Do.	160.00	160.00	160.00

## 10.2 ANNUAL AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECT COMMODITIES

Note : State Average Related to Specified Centres only.

<i>Serial number and Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1977-78.	1978-79.	1979-80.	1980-81.	1981-82.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Paddy Fine .. .. .	Quintal	110.00	102.17	116.00	139.26	162.80
2 Paddy Common .. .. .	Do.	103.63	100.90	115.03	136.02	157.80
3 Rice Fine .. .. .	Do.	185.90	169.22	198.25	235.13	273.13
4 Rice Common .. .. .	Do.	171.64	160.05	185.87	216.47	256.78
5 Wheat .. .. .	Do.	179.59	166.45	174.21	200.69	225.78
6 Cholan .. .. .	Do.	122.04	92.57	105.69	126.52	155.74
7 Cumbu .. .. .	Do.	118.01	88.28	102.41	128.85	147.79
8 Ragi .. .. .	Do.	113.13	87.23	101.45	134.16	163.20
9 Bengalgram Dhall .. .. .	Do.	238.11	280.80	283.45	449.01	477.93
10 Redgram Dhall .. .. .	Do.	400.02	461.61	465.68	474.31	531.70
11 Blackgram Dhall .. .. .	Do.	89.09	394.30	381.37	390.16	407.66
12 Greengram Dhall .. .. .	Do.	307.60	403.32	455.36	468.77	470.47
13 Tamarind .. .. .	Do.	308.65	568.26	439.90	657.50	656.49
14 Chillies .. .. .	Do.	731.34	746.51	630.45	581.94	1,104.29

TABLE 10.2.—cont.

<i>Serial number and Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1982-83.	1983-84.	1984-85.	1985-86.	1986-87.*
(1)	(2)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1 Paddy Fine .. .. .	Quintal	162.77	191.21	170.98	198.36	203.87
2 Paddy Common .. .. .	Do.	155.84	187.01	161.49	195.87	192.61
3 Rice Fine .. .. .	Do.	270.64	306.98	305.43	343.66	339.88
4 Rice Common .. .. .	Do.	255.51	284.17	277.60	322.26	312.91
5 Wheat .. .. .	Do.	244.38	277.48	223.80	264.26	273.03
6 Cholan .. .. .	Do.	141.37	186.72	173.88	186.59	195.73
7 Cumbu .. .. .	Do.	140.81	186.68	159.59	196.62	205.75
8 Ragi .. .. .	Do.	150.40	190.55	176.18	185.23	196.78
9 Bengalgram Dhall .. .. .	Do.	366.51	393.25	589.14	677.52	498.22
10 Redgram Dhall .. .. .	Do.	571.41	678.60	658.88	603.89	742.90
11 Blackgram Dhall .. .. .	Do.	494.94	613.27	714.99	681.92	668.49
12 Greengram Dhall .. .. .	Do.	409.03	491.70	672.72	656.94	556.56
13 Tamarind .. .. .	Do.	741.32	576.76	1,143.29	702.48	928.31
14 Chillies .. .. .	Do.	884.29	665.61	1,465.08	1,364.09	719.25

TABLE 10.2.—*cont.*

<i>Serial number and Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15 Coriander .. ..	Quintal	589.06	298.71	291.55	514.11	7 01.32
16 Pepper .. ..	Do.	1,917.36	1,971.92	1,816.83	1,625.58	1,768.19
17 Turmeric .. ..	Do.	760.30	1,807.66	419.52	281.58	342.12
18 Garlic (Ground) .. ..	Do.	331.36	456.27	307.35	237.25	360.06
19 Cane jaggery (II Sort) .. ..	Do.	156.05	140.72	213.07	332.90	260.24
20 Palm Jaggery .. ..	Do.	223.47	209.22	287.33	446.94	403.23
21 Sugar .. ..	Do.	379.88	262.91	343.72	774.38	615.25
22 Groundnut Kernal .. ..	Do.	373.30	303.60	395.91	482.72	576.58
23 Gingelly Seed .. ..	Do.	408.89	342.73	443.83	544.77	569.01
24 Castor Seed .. ..	Do.	252.17	196.83	231.27	299.20	308.53
25 Coconut (Husked) .. ..	1,000 Nuts	941.78	985.12	1,014.60	1,225.23	1,314.61
26 Cotton Seed .. ..	Quintal	158.99	131.03	154.81	187.69	239.57
27 Groundnut Oil .. ..	10 Kg.	81.83	67.32	90.91	115.14	132.35
28 Gingelly Oil .. ..	Do.	88.58	74.94	100.48	121.12	131.05

TABLE 10.2.—*cont.*

<i>Serial number and Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
(1)	(2)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
15 Coriander .. ..	Quintal	570.68	532.31	671.43	891.68	1,315.14
16 Pepper .. ..	Do.	1,608.94	1,906.13	2,670.19	4,484.62	5,744.17
17 Turmeric .. ..	Do.	550.35	1,061.97	1,422.68	1,309.96	862.16
18 Garlic (Ground) .. ..	Do.	514.34	574.19	393.59	538.64	1,946.43
19 Cane Jaggery (II Sort) .. ..	Do.	179.97	336.04	318.90	318.37	350.02
20 Palm Jaggery .. ..	Do.	379.48	485.39	495.85	531.84	579.10
21 Sugar .. ..	Do.	456.04	466.96	507.84	599.98	574.14
22 Groundnut Kernal .. ..	Do.	567.41	675.51	701.99	642.32	838.32
23 Gingelly Seed .. ..	Do.	613.62	668.78	719.12	658.35	901.61
24 Castor Seed .. ..	Do.	310.26	456.30	454.38	316.61	396.37
25 Coconut (Husked) .. ..	1,000 Nuts	1,285.41	1,948.25	2,739.59	1,469.64	2,184.68
26 Cotton Seed .. ..	Quintal	231.61	267.13	279.38	259.04	315.06
27 Groundnut Oil .. ..	10 Kg.	131.61	151.58	158.54	145.28	194.06
28 Gingelly Oil .. ..	Do.	138.09	157.65	173.16	150.39	213.08

TABLE 10.2.—*cont.*

<i>Serial number and Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
29 Coconut Oil .. ..	10 Kg.	112.68	124.72	132.16	169.53	148.06
30 Ghee (Ungraded) ..	Quintal	1,783.64	2,056.76	2,044.94	2,246.44	2,863.72
31 Cotton Lint M.C.U.5 ..	Do.	1,470.22	1,389.18	1,298.46	1,142.58	1,660.79
32 Coir Yarn .. ..	Do.	236.07	252.71	357.40	372.11	378.11
33 Arecanut (Husked) ..	Do.	1,046.49	1,067.71	1,126.92	1,465.55	1,373.37
34 Tobacco .. ..	Do.	837.60	745.04	579.04	655.89	653.74
35 Cashewnut (with shell) ..	Do.	963.31	604.43	678.88	894.95	1,128.10
36 Tanned Cow Hides ..	Kilogram	16.91	20.40	24.12	27.12	18.38
37 Tanned Goat Skin ..	Do.	74.16	100.96	121.64	121.64	125.63
38 Tanned Sheep Skin ..	Do.	94.63	128.95	157.22	156.15	135.00

TABLE 10.2. — *cont.*

<i>Serial number and Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
(1)	(2)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
29 Coconut Oil .. ..	10 Kilogram	167.96	254.50	347.63	195.30	274.45
30 Ghee (Ungraded) .. ..	Quintal	2,851.68	3,043.78	3,809.98	3,186.00	3,963.88
31 Cotton Lint M.C.U. 5 ..	Do.	1,473.61	1,683.07	1,669.06	1,492.95	1,624.41
32 Coir Yarn .. ..	Do.	403.02	420.99	501.38	517.78	489.58
33 Arecanut (Husked) .. ..	Do.	1,527.70	1,771.47	2,090.88	1,953.28	2,151.06
34 Tobacco .. ..	Do.	828.30	868.28	908.92	893.67	845.92
35 Cashewnut (Withshell) ..	Do.	673.62	743.50	995.61	1,107.57	1,318.50
36 Tanned Cow Hides .. ..	Kilogram	30.29	24.81	28.13	45.94	47.50
37 Tanned Goat Skin .. ..	Do.	112.19	140.48	136.61	137.15	137.50
38 Tanned Sheep Skin .. ..	Do.	129.88	143.14	149.10	159.44	160.00

\*Annual Average of month end prices.



## 10.3. MONTHLY AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECT COMMODITIES.

Serial number and Commodities.	Unit.	1986.			1987.		
		October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Rice Fine	Quintal	355.00	355.00	350.00	361.00	360.00	361.00
2 Rice Common	Do.	332.00	345.00	345.00	340.00	335.00	326.00
3 Wheat (White)	Do.	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	255.00	270.00
4 Cholam	Do.	225.00	223.00	223.00	200.00	200.00	211.00
5 Cumbu	Do.	215.00	213.00	215.00	215.00	217.00	222.00
6 Ragi	Do.	221.00	221.00	222.00	218.00	218.00	221.00
7 Bengalgram Dhall	Kilogram	5.62	5.44	5.28	5.25	5.25	5.09
8 Redgram Dhall	Do.	8.29	8.32	8.30	8.48	8.35	9.15
9 Blackgram Dhall	Do.	7.40	7.36	7.35	7.28	7.46	7.30
10 Green gram Dhall	Do.	6.05	5.99	6.07	6.10	6.45	6.73
11 Tamarind	Do.	10.73	10.75	10.32	10.13	9.63	8.69
12 Chillies	Quintal	870.00	844.00	835.00	798.00	925.00	917.00
13 Pepper	Do.	7,990.00	8,359.00	8,000.00	8,250.00	8,250.00	7,750.00
14 Turmeric	Do.	1,055.00	1,105.00	1,059.00	1,081.00	1,083.00	1,050.00
15 Garlic (Ground)	Kilogram	25.43	35.32	35.45	35.42	22.47	12.49

TABLE—10.3 cont.

Serial number and Commodities.	Unit.	1987.					
		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1 Rice Fine	(Quintal)	361.00	370.00	376.00	381.00	398.00	400.00
2 Rice Common	Do.	329.00	339.00	342.00	351.00	373.00	379.00
3 Wheat (White)	Do.	255.00	252.00	255.00	230.00	280.00	285.00
4 Cholam	Do.	210.00	211.00	213.00	220.00	228.00	238.00
5 Cumbu	Do.	222.00	237.00	224.00	222.00	227.00	234.00
6 Ragi	Do.	221.00	222.00	222.00	223.00	228.00	233.00
7 Bengalgram Dhall	Kilogram	5.49	5.57	5.57	5.61	5.98	6.24
8 Redgram Dhall	Do.	9.45	9.85	10.02	10.33	10.92	11.03
9 Black gram Dhall	Do.	7.19	7.14	7.20	7.45	7.31	7.30
10 Green gram Dhall	Do.	6.92	6.61	6.65	6.94	7.02	7.07
11 Tamarind	Do.	9.14	9.21	9.03	8.49	8.40	8.68
12 Chillies	Quintal	912.00	835.00	835.00	917.00	1,432.00	1,545.00
13 Pepper	Do.	7,275.00	7,350.00	7,425.00	7,350.00	7,250.00	7,250.00
14 Turmeric	Do.	988.00	1,044.00	1,054.00	1,140.00	1,339.00	1,430.00
15 Garlic (Ground)	Kilogram	14.35	21.72	20.97	17.25	17.21	20.05



## 10.4. ANNUAL AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECT COMMODITIES.

<i>Serial number and commodities.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Rice Fine .. .. .	Quintal	199.00	185.00	214.00	248.00	291.00
2 Rice Common .. .. .	Do.	182.00	171.00	198.00	229.00	271.00
3 Wheat .. .. .	Do.	200.00	189.00	202.00	235.00	283.00
4 Cholam .. .. .	Do.	131.00	104.00	115.00	137.00	167.00
5 Cumbu .. .. .	Do.	125.00	101.00	111.00	141.00	167.00
6 Ragi .. .. .	Do.	123.00	102.00	116.00	148.00	183.00
7 Bengalgram Dhall .. .. .	Kilogram	2.60	3.88	3.14	4.86	5.14
8 Redgram Dhall .. .. .	Do.	4.34	5.06	4.94	5.15	5.65
9 Greengram Dhall .. .. .	Do.	3.38	4.36	4.90	5.14	5.21
10 Blackgram Dhall .. .. .	Do.	3.91	4.25	4.21	4.35	4.48
11 Chillies .. .. .	Quintal	845.00	846.00	715.00	670.00	1,226.00
12 Tamarind .. .. .	Kg.	3.61	6.40	5.16	5.83	7.64
13 Pepper .. .. .	Quintal	2,288.00	2,216.00	2,207.00	2,196.00	2,182.00
14 Turmeric .. .. .	Do.	849.00	945.00	545.00	427.00	462.00
15 Garlic (Ground) .. .. .	Kg.	3.96	5.40	3.77	3.08	4.45
16 Cane Jaggery .. .. .	Quintal	193.00	164.00	250.00	369.00	308.00
17 Palm Jaggery .. .. .	Do.	291.00	246.00	327.00	489.00	446.00
18 Sugar .. .. .	Kg.	3.93	2.33	3.53	6.95	6.42
19 Salt .. .. .	Do.	0.19	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.28
20 Coriander .. .. .	Quintal	671.00	379.00	346.00	587.00	787.00
21 Coconut (Husked) .. .. .	1000 Nuts	1,030.00	1,160.00	1,200.00	1,470.00	1,450.00
22 Ghee (Agmark) .. .. .	Kg.	22.10	24.16	24.33	26.49	33.04
23 Coir Yarn .. .. .	Quintal	273.00	235.00	301.00	328.00	346.00
24 Groundnut Oil .. .. .	Kg.	8.72	7.23	9.68	11.54	13.92
25 Coconut Oil .. .. .	Do.	12.38	13.24	14.00	18.20	16.38
26 Gingelly Oil .. .. .	Do.	9.40	7.93	10.50	13.08	14.10
27 Cotton Seed .. .. .	Quintal	171.00	143.00	169.00	201.00	257.00
28 Arecanut .. .. .	Do.	1,525.00	1,845.00	2,440.00	2,462.00	2,784.00
29 Tobacco .. .. .	Do.	952.00	908.00	694.90	696.00	639.00

TABLE 10.4—Contd

<i>Serial number and commodities.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1982—83	1983—84	1984—85	1985—86	1986—87
(1)	(2)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1 Rice Fine .. .. .	Quintal	291.92	384.42	324.75	362.33	359.25
2 Rice Common .. .. .	Do.	273.00	358.17	300.33	339.17	333.33
3 Wheat .. .. .	Do.	292.00	329.08	257.58	299.08	307.67
4 Cholam .. .. .	Do.	154.83	204.25	191.50	203.08	216.92
5 Cumbu .. .. .	Do.	158.17	201.83	173.83	211.92	225.83
6 Ragi .. .. .	Do.	169.00	208.17	198.17	208.08	219.50
7 Bengalgram Dhall .. .. .	Kg.	4.06	4.34	6.36	7.25	5.59
8 Redgram Dhall .. .. .	Do.	6.30	7.51	7.27	6.62	7.89
9 Greengram Dhall .. .. .	Do.	4.59	5.41	7.27	7.20	6.30
10 Blackgram Dhall .. .. .	Do.	5.44	6.64	7.69	7.40	7.27
11 Chillies .. .. .	Quintal	976.08	780.67	1,619.50	1,580.17	884.83
12 Tamarind .. .. .	Kg.	8.57	6.77	12.97	8.60	10.69
13 Pepper .. .. .	Quintal	2,025.00	2,335.00	3,189.00	5,029.58	6,867.75
14 Turmeric .. .. .	Do.	627.00	1,145.17	1,496.58	1,439.25	1,078.67
15 Garlic (Ground) .. .. .	Kg.	6.18	7.06	4.98	6.17	22.32
16 Cane Jaggery .. .. .	Quintal	231.42	401.25	395.25	400.83	439.76
17 Palm Jaggery .. .. .	Do.	419.00	550.00	536.92	588.00	615.56
18 Sugar .. .. .	Kg.	4.76	4.86	5.50	6.25	6.05
19 Salt .. .. .	Do.	0.29	0.32	0.48	0.47	0.47
20 Coriander .. .. .	Quintal	651.00	614.00	750.00	998.17	1,450.71
21 Coconut (Husked) .. .. .	1000 Nuts	1,490.00	2,387.50	3,075.00	1,726.00	2,601.00
22 Ghee (Agnark) .. .. .	Kg.	34.38	36.97	46.01	40.67	51.81
23 Coir Yarn .. .. .	Quintal	339.00	380.58	600.50	619.08	741.61
24 Groundnut Oil .. .. .	Kg.	13.76	15.99	16.85	15.52	20.71
25 Coconut Oil .. .. .	Do.	18.34	26.84	37.39	21.72	29.21
26 Gingelly Oil .. .. .	Do.	14.57	16.74	18.26	16.26	22.41
27 Cotton Seed .. .. .	Quintal	249.00	291.76	301.50	279.25	338.11
28 Arccanut .. .. .	Do.	3,131.00	3,407.92	4,222.08	4,040.42	3,663.31
29 Tobacco .. .. .	Do.	719.00	1,237.08	1,259.17	1,225.83	1,031.11

## 10.5. INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

(Base year 1970-71=100).

Serial number.	Group/Month.			Primary Articles.			Primary Articles.	Fuel, Power and Light.	Manufactured products.	All Commodities.
				Food Articles.	Non-Food Articles.	Minerals.				
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1966—										
1	October	..	..	420.94	378.81	453.53	405.76	472.82	380.12	396.65
2	November	..	..	427.85	378.40	453.53	409.84	472.82	377.20	397.52
3	December	..	..	422.20	384.87	453.53	408.79	472.82	376.30	396.57
1967—										
4	January	..	..	415.80	396.43	453.53	409.17	472.82	379.21	398.05
5	February	..	..	415.38	395.75	453.53	408.66	472.88	382.69	399.32
6	March	..	..	415.59	394.22	474.29	408.54	476.87	382.23	399.18
7	April	..	..	420.12	393.58	479.67	411.16	476.87	385.73	402.10
8	May	..	..	429.03	397.77	479.67	418.92	477.08	391.49	408.73
9	June	..	..	435.57	410.39	479.67	426.88	477.22	404.32	418.59
10	July	..	..	441.94	416.55	501.46	433.41	477.22	408.00	423.65
11	August	..	..	450.96	427.51	501.46	443.01	477.22	414.08	431.38
12	September	..	..	457.06	426.34	501.46	446.31	477.22	412.15	432.27

## 10.6. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

Months.	Madras City.		Cuddalore.		Tiruchirappalli.	
	1960=100	1935-36 =100	1960=100	1935-36 =100	1960=100	1935-36 =100
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1986—						
October .. ..	680	3,237	710	3,344	730	3,249
November .. ..	695	3,308	735	3,462	756	3,364
December .. ..	696	3,313	749	3,528	789	3,511
1987—						
January .. ..	706	3,361	745	3,509	788	3,507
February .. ..	704	3,351	725	3,415	765	3,404
March .. ..	706	3,361	709	3,339	718	3,195
April .. ..	708	3,370	720	3,391	715	3,182
May .. ..	718	3,418	744	3,504	757	3,369
June .. ..	727	3,461	750	3,533	768	3,418
July .. ..	745	3,546	765	3,603	773	3,440
August .. ..	747	3,556	791	3,726	786	3,498
September .. ..	751	3,575	811	3,820	796	3,542

(1)	Madurai.		Coimbatore.		Nagercoil.		Coonoor
	1960=100	1935-36 =100	1960=100	1935-36 =100	1960=100	1935-36 =100	1960=100
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1986—							
October . . .	704	3,217	712	3,610	831	4,163	704
November .. ..	719	3,236	732	3,711	846	4,238	712
December .. ..	724	3,309	729	3,696	846	4,238	708
1987 -							
January .. ..	713	3,258	729	3,696	852	4,269	704
February .. ..	708	3,236	732	3,711	851	4,264	707
March .. ..	715	3,268	735	3,726	836	4,188	708
April .. ..	727	3,322	739	3,747	845	4,233	724
May .. ..	735	3,359	742	3,762	860	4,309	721
June .. ..	752	3,437	765	3,879	872	4,369	726
July .. ..	758	3,464	770	3,904	902	4,519	725
August .. ..	789	3,606	772	3,914	917	4,594	728
September .. ..	785	3,587	781	3,960	910	4,559	721

10.7. ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

(Base 1960=100)

<i>Period.</i>							<i>Index number.</i>
(1)							(2)
1982	..	..	..	..	..	..	475
1983	..	..	..	..	..	..	532
1984	..			..	..	..	576
1985	..	..	..	..	..	..	608
1986	..	..	..	..	..	..	661
1986—							
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	685
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	692
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	688
1987—							
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	688
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	686
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	686
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	691
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	703
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	715
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	724
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	736
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	745

10.8. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES.

(Base 1960=100).

Period.					Madras	Madurai.	Tiruchirappalli.
	(1)				City.	(3)	(4)
1982	..	..	..	..	460	450	446
1983	..	..	..	..	517	514	509
1984	..	..	..	..	567	556	578
1985	..	..	..	..	599	605	602
1986	..	..	..	..	655	662	655
1986—							
October	..	..	..	..	680	685	677
November	..	..	..	..	684	688	682
December	..	..	..	..	687	688	684
1987—							
January	..	..	..	..	697	692	696
February	..	..	..	..	700	688	689
March	..	..	..	..	697	685	683
April	..	..	..	..	705	687	684
May	..	..	..	..	716	697	693
June	..	..	..	..	725	703	700
July	..	..	..	..	742	713	717
August	..	..	..	..	747	724	728
September	..	..	..	..	755	735	738



## 10.9. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR SELECTED ESSENTIAL ITEMS IN RURAL TAMIL NADU.

<i>Serial number and Months.</i>	1970-71=100					<i>Composite Index.</i>
	<i>Food.</i>	<i>Fuel and Lighting.</i>	<i>Clothing.</i>	<i>Others.</i>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1986—						
October .. ..	381.36	437.62	313.68	364.49	380.06	
November .. ..	385.05	439.88	314.53	361.39	382.96	
December .. ..	386.07	442.87	315.34	364.04	384.23	
1987—						
January .. ..	381.39	444.38	318.60	366.26	380.95	
February .. ..	378.43	441.26	319.68	370.71	378.79	
March .. ..	375.04	443.80	321.24	374.33	376.63	
April .. ..	376.96	437.47	321.24	380.79	378.27	
May .. ..	389.19	441.78	321.78	387.94	388.93	
June .. ..	396.92	439.62	324.01	397.62	395.87	
July .. ..	400.29	444.25	325.11	404.48	399.49	
August .. ..	411.01	454.15	328.04	405.24	408.93	
September .. ..	416.34	455.69	329.36	410.86	413.81	

## 10.10. INDEX NUMBERS OF PARITY.

(1954-55=100)

<i>Serial number and Months.</i>	<i>Index number of Prices received by the Farmer.</i>	<i>Index number of Prices paid by the farmer.</i>	<i>Index of Parity.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1986—			
October .. ..	732	1,224	60
November .. ..	725	1,233	59
December .. ..	725	1,230	59
1987—			
January .. ..	747	1,237	60
February .. ..	739	1,234	60
March .. ..	737	1,238	60
April .. ..	744	1,253	59
May .. ..	761	1,262	60
June .. ..	785	1,273	62
July .. ..	793	1,286	62
August .. ..	807	1,298	62
September .. ..	814	1,304	62

**XI. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.**

**11.1. REGISTRATIONS PLACEMENTS THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES BY DISTRICTS—QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1987.**

Serial number and districts.	Number of persons on the live register.			Registration during the quarter.			Placements during the quarter.		
	As on 30th June 1987.	As on 30th September 1987.	Percentage variation.	June 1987.	September 1987.	Percentage variation.	June 1987.	September 1987.	Percentage variation.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Madras .. .. .	422,279	410,883	(—) 2.7	22,159	26,644	(+) 20.2	2,198	2,148	(—) 2.3
2 Chengalpattu .. .. .	193,775	177,035	(—) 8.6	10,476	12,470	(+) 19.0	569	530	(—) 6.9
3 South Arcot .. .. .	161,745	165,912	(+) 2.6	12,407	14,346	(+) 15.6	584	1,387	(+) 137.5
4 North Arcot .. .. .	177,895	176,341	(—) 0.9	10,436	12,767	(+) 22.3	366	476	(+) 30.1
5 Salem .. .. .	132,577	132,182	(—) 0.3	10,327	9,449	(—) 8.5	516	703	(+) 36.2
6 Dharmapuri .. .. .	87,116	85,310	(—) 2.1	6,192	8,169	(+) 31.9	515	382	(—) 25.8
7 Coimbatore .. .. .	143,663	144,830	(+) 0.8	8,950	9,736	(+) 8.8	444	676	(+) 52.3
8 Periyar .. .. .	79,173	81,638	(+) 3.1	5,978	6,984	(+) 16.8	281	674	(+) 139.9
9 Tiruchirapalli .. .. .	186,938	182,030	(—) 2.6	13,024	12,665	(—) 2.8	696	771	(+) 10.8
10 Thanjavur .. .. .	175,965	180,358	(+) 2.5	15,058	13,194	(—) 12.4	727	941	(+) 29.4
11 Pudukkottai .. .. .	60,530	60,956	(+) 0.7	4,009	4,442	(+) 10.8	218	136	(—) 37.6
12 Madurai .. .. .	159,613	160,016	(+) 0.3	12,410	10,583	(—) 14.7	418	663	(+) 58.6
13 Anna .. .. .	59,218	60,948	(+) 2.9	5,500	5,046	(—) 8.3	287	334	(+) 16.4
14 Ramanathapuram .. .. .	46,931	47,095	(+) 0.3	3,213	2,578	(—) 19.8	132	157	(+) 18.9
15 Pasumpon Muthuramalingam .. .. .	47,456	49,262	(+) 3.8	3,518	3,864	(+) 9.8	172	186	(+) 8.1
16 Kamarajar .. .. .	59,179	59,680	(+) 0.8	5,185	4,233	(—) 18.4	189	401	(+) 112.2
17 Tirunelveli .. .. .	107,134	108,310	(+) 1.0	7,723	7,194	(—) 6.8	328	638	(+) 94.5
18 Chidambaranar .. .. .	57,528	58,953	(+) 2.5	4,890	4,599	(—) 6.0	267	236	(—) 11.6
19 Kanniyakumari .. .. .	92,753	94,822	(+) 2.2	8,113	6,763	(—) 16.6	161	301	(+) 87.0
20 The Nilgiris .. .. .	47,705	46,518	(—) 2.5	3,043	3,246	(+) 6.7	206	355	(+) 72.3
Total .. .. .	24,99,173	24,83,079	(—) 0.6	172,611	178,972	(+) 3.7	9,274	12,095	(+) 30.4

11.2. PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE OF PERMANENT WORKERS IN PLANTATIONS—  
QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE 1987.

<i>Description of the plantations.</i>	30th June 1987		<i>Percentage</i>
	<i>Total number of permanent workers.</i>	<i>Average daily attendance.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Tea .. .. .	49,986	41,202	82
2 Coffee .. .. .	2,962	2,522	85
3 Rubber .. .. .	2,519	2,176	86
4 Cinchona .. .. .	969	896	92
Total ..	56,436	46,796	83

11.3. AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS OF WORKERS IN PLANTATIONS—QUARTER ENDED 30TH  
JUNE 1987.

<i>Plantation and Workers.</i>	<i>Garden Labour.</i>		<i>Outside Labour.</i>	
	<i>Permanent.</i>	<i>Temporary.</i>	<i>Permanent.</i>	<i>Temporary.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Tea—</i>				
Men .. .. .	21.21	24.18	18.26	18.45
Women .. .. .	21.84	20.88	18.65	20.15
Minor .. .. .	12.75	13.36	..	..
<i>Coffee—</i>				
Men .. .. .	16.60	17.48	13.30	13.46
Women .. .. .	15.78	16.93	12.16	13.79
Minor .. .. .	..	13.08	..	..
<i>Rubber—</i>				
Men .. .. .	25.47	23.91	26.11	..
Women .. .. .	22.50	23.51	25.02	..
Minor .. .. .	..	..	..	..
<i>Cinchona—</i>				
Men .. .. .	15.08	..	..	16.35
Women .. .. .	14.97	..	..	15.50
Minor .. .. .	..	..	..	10.74

11.4. PERCENTAGE OF PERMANENT WORKERS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS IN PLANTATION  
QUARTER ENDED JUNE 1987.

<i>Description of the plantation.</i>	<i>Total number of workers.</i>	<i>Number of permanent workers.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Tea .. .. .	57,944	49,986	86
2 Coffee .. .. .	7,416	2,962	40
3 Rubber .. .. .	2,766	2,519	91
4 Curchona .. .. .	1,043	969	93
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>69,169</b>	<b>56,436</b>	<b>82</b>

Sub. National Systems Unit,  
National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration  
17-B, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016  
DOG No. 4704  
Date: 30.6.89

NIEPA DC



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