

## Profile of Union Territory of Puducherry

The Union Territory of Puducherry comprises of four regions namely Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, which are not geographically contiguous. Puducherry is located in the East Coast, about 162 kms. south of Chennai. This is the largest among the four regions and consists of 12 scattered areas interspersed with enclaves of Villupuram and Cuddalore Districts of Tamil Nadu. Karaikal is about 160 kms. south of Puducherry and it is bounded by Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur Districts of Tamil Nadu State. Mahe lies almost parallel to Puducherry 653 kms. away on the west coast near Kannur District of Kerala State. Yanam is located about 840 kms. Northeast of Puducherry and it is located in the East Godhavari District of Andhra Pradesh State.

The Territory of Puducherry was merged with the Indian Union on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1954 in terms of the *de facto* agreement signed between Government of India and Government of France on 21<sup>st</sup> October 1954, subsequently the *de jure* transfer of Puducherry took place on 16<sup>th</sup> August 1962. The Union Territory of Puducherry is administered under the provisions of Government of Union Territories Act, 1963.

### Population

The Union Territory of Puducherry is 479 Sq.Kms. in area and has a population of 9,74,345 according to the 2001 census. The density of population of the Union Territory is 2034 persons/Sq.Km. The rural population is 3,25,726 persons (33.43%) whereas the urban population is 6,48,619 persons which constitutes 66.57% of the total population. The region-wise break-up is as follows:

Region	Area (Sq. Kms.)	Population	Male	Female
Puducherry	290	7,35,332	3,69,428	3,65,904
Karaikal	161	1,70,791	84,487	86,304
Mahe	9	36,828	17,153	19,675
Yanam	20	31,394	15,893	15,501
<b>Total</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>9,74,345</b>	<b>4,86,961</b>	<b>4,87,384</b>

As against the national pattern, the percentage of population in urban areas is much higher than the population in rural areas. The entire Mahe and Yanam regions have been classified as urban. 66% of the Union Territory is classified as urban as against the All India level of 25.7%. The male population is placed at 4,86,961 as against female population of 4,87,384, registering a sex ratio of 1,001 females for every 1000 males. The scheduled Castes population is 1,57,771 and accounts for 16.19% of the total population. There are no Scheduled Tribes in the UT of Puducherry according to 2001 Census Report.

### Selected socio-economic indicators

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Puducherry
1	Area	Sq. km	479
2	Population (2001)	Lakhs	9.74
3	Decadal growth (1991-2000)	Percentage	20.62
4	Birth rate (2005)	Per thousand	16.2
5	Death rate (2005)	Per thousand	7.1
6	Infant Mortality Rate (2005)	Per thousand	28
7	Sex ratio (2001)	Per 1000 males	1001
8	Population density	Per sq. km	2034
9	Population below poverty (2004-05 PC Estimate)	Percentage	21.7
10	Literacy rate (2001)	Percentage	81.24
11	Per capita consumption of electricity (2006-07)	Units	1917.22
12	HDI (2001)		0.571

**Soil** - Various types of soil found in the Union Territory are red loamy, coastal alluvium, delta alluvium, red laterite, deep black and red sandy.

**Climate** - The mean maximum temperature is 38.2°C and mean minimum temperature is 24°C.

**Rainfall** - North-East monsoon is the major source of rainfall in the Union Territory. The average rainfall details of the Union Territory of Puducherry are tabulated hereunder.

Region	Actual Rainfall in mm (June-May)					
	Normal	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Puducherry	1338.2	885	1282	1175	1552.1	1011.0
Karaikal	1386.8	1012	1434	1889	1823.3	1048.6
Mahe	3387.1	2805	3307	2233	3421.0	3292.8
Yanam	1238.8	847	1037	748	1381.8	1434.2

**Rivers** - Gingee and Pennaiyar are the major rivers in the Puducherry region. Gingee river traverses diagonally from North-West to Southeast, while Pennaiyar river forms the southern border of Puducherry region. A branch of Pennaiyar river called Malattar flows through the Puducherry region. Cauvery river along with its seven tributaries flows through Karaikal region. Godavari is the only major river in the Yanam region, the rivers Mahe and Moolakadavu serve Mahe region.

**Mineral resources** - The mineral deposits in the Union Territory of Puducherry include limestone, clay, lignite, phosphatic rocks, brick clays, canker, seashells, garnet sands, laterite and beach sands etc. There are no mineral resources in the Yanam region, which is of economic value.

**Rail linkage** - Puducherry is connected with Chennai by Broad Gauge railway line via Villupuram. Karaikal has no railway facility and the nearest railway station is Nagore, which is located at about 12 kms. from Karaikal. Mahe is on the Broad Gauge line between Kozhikodu and Thalassery. Yanam has no railway facility and the nearest railway station is Kakinada, which is located at about 26 Kms from Yanam.

**Roadways** - Puducherry has well developed roads. All the rural roads are all weather roads.

**Revenue and administration** - The Union Territory consists of 264 census villages, 129 revenue villages 6 taluks (4 in Puducherry, 2 in Karaikal) and 2 sub-taluks (Mahe & Yanam). For the purpose of Development administration, the Territory is divided into six blocks namely (i) Ariyankuppam block (Karikalampakkam) (ii) Oulgaret block (Reddiarpalayam) (iii) Villianur block (iv) Karaikal block (v) Mahe block and (vi) Yanam block consisting of 47 circles of village level units. Puducherry Panchayats Act of 1973 & Municipalities Act of 1973 came into force in 1974. There are five municipalities, namely Puducherry, Oulgaret, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. There are 10 Commune Panchayats, namely, (i) Villianur (ii) Mannadipet (iii) Ariyankuppam (iv) Bahour (v) Nettareppakkam (vi) Tirunallar (vii) Neravy (viii) Nedungadu (ix) Kottucherry and (x) T.R. Pattinam.

#### **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices**

A brief review of the performance of the economy of the UT of Puducherry based on the estimates of GSDP is as follows:

<b>Current Prices</b>	<b>Year</b>				
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (P)	2006-07 (QE)
<b>GSDP (Rs. in Crores)</b>	4930.87	5439.27	5192.03	5700.48	6299.27
<b>% change over previous year</b>	--	10.31	- 4.55	9.79	10.50

P: Provisional; QE: Quick Estimate

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Puducherry

## Sectoral Contribution of GDP

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
PRIMARY	241.98	260.65	256.58	290.55	308.60
(%)	<b>4.91</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>4.90</b>
SECONDARY	2545.28	2845.00	2431.62	2663.88	2994.89
(%)	<b>51.62</b>	<b>52.30</b>	<b>46.83</b>	<b>46.73</b>	<b>47.54</b>
TERTIARY	2143.61	2333.62	2503.84	2746.05	2995.79
(%)	<b>43.47</b>	<b>42.91</b>	<b>48.23</b>	<b>48.17</b>	<b>47.56</b>
GSDP	4930.87	5439.27	5192.03	5700.48	6299.27
(%)	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The sectoral composition of GDP at current prices indicates that the percentage share of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector for the year 2006-07 (QE) is 4.90%, 47.54% and 47.56% respectively. It is apparent from the sectoral contribution of GDP that the economy of Union Territory has shifted from Agricultural activities to Non-Agricultural activities. The growth of secondary and Tertiary sector shows a boom indicating that the growth of the U.T. economy is driven by the growth of manufacturing and service sectors. This growth can be attributed to the robust growth in the sub-sectors like Construction (20.16%) in the Secondary sector and other services especially Tourism (11.52%), Real Estate Ownership of dwelling and Business Services (11.36%) in Banking and Insurance (9.78%) and Trade, Hotel and Restaurants (9.12%).

## Estimates of Per Capita Income

Year	Per Capita at Current Prices (In Rs.)
2002-03	44903.00
2003-04	48547.00
2004-05	44908.00
2005-06 (P)	48477.00
2006-07 (QE)	52669.00

P: Provisional; QE: Quick Estimate

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Puducherry

Special attention is paid on effective implementation of centrally funded rural poverty alleviation programme and urban poverty alleviation programme. Implementation of various welfare schemes would also contribute indirectly towards upliftment of many poor families above the poverty line.

## Economic and Infrastructure Development:

### Agriculture

Agriculture is the most important occupation in this Union Territory, which provides livelihood for majority of the population.

**Classification of area** - Various categories of land utilization and the area under each category with its respective percentage to the total geographical has been given below:

Sl. No.	Category	2005-06	
		Area in Hectare	% to total geographical area
1.	Forest	-	-
2.	Land put to non-agricultural use	17787	36.56
3.	Barren & unculturable land	72	0.15
4.	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	0	0.00
5.	Land under misc. tree crops and groves	1156	2.38
6.	Culturable waste	4077	8.38
7.	Other fallow land	2687	5.52
8.	Current fallow	2159	4.44
9.	Net area sown	20713	42.57

Due to competing demand on inelastic land resources by urbanisation, industries and other socio-economic activities, there has been a constant decline in the net area cultivated. The net cultivated area, which stood at 32266 ha. in the year 1976-77 had steeply come down to 20647 ha. in the year 2004-05. The area is further expected to drop to the level of 20,000 ha. by 2010. The development strategy under agriculture is to get maximum production with the minimum land available.

**Major Crops** - Principal crops in the Union Territory are Paddy, Sugarcane and Groundnut. Actual physical achievement as of 2006-07 is given below:

Crops	Area in Hect.	Production in M.T / Bales
Paddy	23,315	66,499
Pulses	6,999	2,772
Groundnut	1,252	3,309
Gingelly	163	95
Sugarcane	2,406	2,33,324
Cotton	325	1,625

**Land Holding Pattern** - The Union Territory is characterised with large chunk of small holdings of less than 1 Ha. & the land holding pattern is presented below:

No. of Holdings		Area in Ha.
Less than 1Ha	26360	9547
1 – 2 Ha	4379	6442
Above 2 Ha	3166	13548
Total	33905	29537

**Irrigation** - The net area under various sources of irrigation during the year 2005-06 was recorded as 17,954 hectares. 88.6% of the net area sown was irrigated in Puducherry region, whereas the corresponding figures for Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam are 93.71%, 6.41% and 50.00% respectively.

The following table shows the area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in respect of Union Territory of Puducherry:

Sl.No.	Sources of Irrigation	Net Area Irrigated (in Hect.)	Percentage
1	Canal	6313	35.16
2	Tubewell	11588	64.54
3	Ordinary well	0	0
4	Other source	53	0.30
Total		17954	100

**Minor Irrigation** - Groundwater serves the needs of irrigation, drinking and industrial needs in the Union Territory of Puducherry. Canal and tube-wells are the main sources of irrigation water in the Union Territory of Puducherry. The consumption of ground water for irrigation amounts to around 80% of the total consumption of water for all sectors. The surface water bodies like tanks and ponds, which were supplementing irrigation in the sixties, have become defunct. Presently the water requirements for all purposes are being fully met out by ground water resources and the extraction of ground water has crossed the average annual replenishment to the aquifers. Owing to this, there is a steep decline of water level in the aquifers to depth ranging from 15 to 35 mts. and also sea water intrusion in some areas.

**Horticulture** - Considering various advantages and benefits of the horticulture crops attention is being focused on horticulture as an inevitable alternative to diversify agriculture area where the per hectare returns are manifold when compared to cereals and other crops. Horticulture crops in this Union Territory occupy only 9.5% of the agriculture area out of which crops like vegetables, fruits, flowers occupy 4.3% and coconut gardens occupy 5.2%, it is proposed to bring the 20% of the cultivated area under these crops.

**Animal Husbandry** - Agriculture allied activities such as livestock rearing and fisheries have played an important role in the Puducherry economy. As there is reduction in cultivable land in the Union Territory due to increased non-agri activities, the Animal Husbandry sector has gained momentum. Although the total livestock population has decreased due to the decline mainly in the numbers of 'desi' cattle, buffaloes, sheeps, pigs and poultry, there have been notable improvements in this sub-sector due to increase in Crossbred livestock population. At present, there are 44,000 crossbred high quality dairy animals accounting for over 80 per cent of the total cattle population.

**Dairy Development** - The main objective is development of milch cattle, to provide remunerative price to milk, improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the milk producers, to maintain an effective supply system of the milk and milk products at reasonable price for the consumers. The Puducherry Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd. located at Kurumbapet with a capacity to handle 50000 litres per day collects milk from 85 primary cooperative milk producers' societies located in a radius of 30 kms from Puducherry. They have a wide network of distribution points in and around Puducherry for distribution of milk, after pasturization. There are 121 primary cooperative milk producers' societies with 48000 members in the Union Territory. The Milk Producers' Union is replicating the Anand pattern. Under the private sector, a milk chilling plant with a capacity of 15000 litres per day located at Madagadipet is also catering to the needs. In Karaikal, two such private milk-processing units have been established.

**Poultry Farming** - Poultry farming is an important source of subsidiary income next to dairy. As per the results of the Sample survey conducted by the Statistical Department in association with the Animal Husbandry Department, the total egg production of the UT of Puducherry is around 102 lakhs per annum, which accounts for only 20% of the requirements and The remaining 80% are met from neighbouring states. During the year 2006, the egg production was 105 lakhs. The broiler industry is fairly widespread with a capacity ranging between 200 to 1000 birds. The total number of poultry birds is estimated at 1.21 lakhs.

**Fisheries** - The Union Territory of Puducherry comprises of four maritime regions namely, Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe & Yanam with a total coastal line of 45 kms, 1000 sq.km of continental shelves enriched with marine fisheries potential. It has a fishermen population of about 65,000. Of which 13,000 nos. of fishermen are actively engaged in fishing from 27 marine fishing villages and 23 inland fishing. The Union Territory has been bestowed with 675 Sq.Km of inshore waters, 1347 Ha of inland water and 800 Ha of Brackish water Fisheries. The marine fish catch has increased from 31500 MT in 2005 to 33480 MT in 2006. The inland fish catch continued to be 5500 MT in 2006. The prawn catch (both marine and inland) has declined from 3040 MT in 2005 to 2132 MT. However, from the production level of 900 MT during 1954, the fish production has recorded over 40 times increase to 38980 MT during 2006.

**Power** - The power requirements of the Union Territory of Puducherry are met by availing share of power from the Central generating stations and by purchasing power from neighbouring state Electricity Boards viz., Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Kerala State Electricity Board and Puducherry Power Corporation Limited.

**Industries** - The Union Territory of Puducherry is an industrially backward area classified as Category-A, Special District. Due to the pro-active investment policies, hassle free environment and industry friendly Administration, the Union Territory has made rapid strides in industrialization. There are 71 large scale (LSI), 167 medium scale (MSI) and 7524 Small Scale industries (SSI) registered industries with an investment of Rs.2116.38 crores providing employment to 90700 persons.

**Handlooms** - Handloom Industry in the Union Territory, which is next to agriculture, is a source of livelihood for thousands of people and it has tremendous potential. Weaver cooperatives have been formed to ameliorate the economic condition of the weavers by extricating them from the clutches of the master weavers and to help them to cross the poverty line. At present the Puducherry State Weavers' Cooperative Society (PONTEX), Puducherry Cooperative Handloom Export Development Project (PONFAB) and 13 primary weavers cooperative societies are functioning in the Union Territory. There were 1,106 Pit Looms and 319 Frame Looms operating actively under the cooperative fold in the region.

**Tourism** - Puducherry has a rich French Cultural heritage, having been the capital of the French Colonies in India since the 17th Century. Puducherry region, with a coastal line of 32 Kms, well planned French Boulevard town, palm fringed beaches, resorts, backwaters, water sports centre, fishing villages, harbour, the pier, Aurobindo Ashram, Auroville and other attractions Puducherry is the ideal place for spending holidays with family. Puducherry Temples & Mosques - Puducherry is a place of many faiths. If you look at the places of worship, which dominate the landscape, you will realize why pilgrims flock to Pondy. In and around Puducherry there are a whopping 350 temples -big and small. Neighbouring Karaikal has another ninety-nine. Some were built by the Chola kings between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. A sizeable share is dedicated to the deities of the villages they are located in Puducherry town, Villianur, Tirunallar.

**Education** - Education plays a pivotal role in the economic, social and cultural development of a country. Apart from moulding characters and values of the citizens, the overall growth of the country solely depends on educational growth. Hence, it enjoys the top priority among all social activities in any development plan. As far as the Union Territory of Puducherry is concerned, education is placed in a better position due to top priority given by Puducherry Administration. As per the 2001 census figure, the literacy rate in the Union Territory of Puducherry was 81.20% as against the National average of 65.38%. Almost all the habitations in this Union Territory are provided with Primary School facility within 1 km. distance.



**Higher and Technical Education** – Union Territory is fast becoming Higher Education Hub. It boasts a Central University - Pondicherry University. There are 6 colleges in the U.T. of Puducherry of which two colleges are exclusively for Women. In addition to that, one PG Centre namely Kanchi Mamunivar Centre for Post Graduate Studies is being run by the Government. Under Technical education, one Engineering College and five Polytechnic Colleges are functioning under the Government. PIPMATE is established to impart Post Matric Technical Education and training in various Engineering subjects and make it sensitive and relevant to the changing Industrial Technological Social Environment trends and to assist for maintaining four polytechnics. Under private sector, there are seven Medical colleges, five Engineering colleges and two Dental colleges.

**Welfare Programmes** - Many welfare programmes are implemented covering different target groups, namely, physically disabled, senior citizens, Adi-Dravidars and women. Special attention is paid on effective implementation of centrally funded rural poverty alleviation programme and urban poverty alleviation programme. Funds available through the banking sector are also being utilized towards implementation of economic development schemes dovetailed with state subsidy for various downtrodden groups of the society like women, SCs, backward classes and disabled and promotion of self-employment schemes for educated unemployed youths. Implementation of various welfare schemes would also contribute indirectly towards upliftment of many poor families above the poverty line.

**Financial Institutions** - As of December 2007, there are 124 bank branches operating in the Union Territory of Puducherry. Commercial Banks have 101 branches, Puducherry State Co-Operative Bank with 20 Branches, 1 branch of Puducherry Central Co-Operative Land Development Bank, PIPDIC and SIDBI are extending their services to the people of Union Territory. By implementing the National Pilot Project for Financial Inclusion, the banks in UT of Puducherry have achieved the unique distinction of providing banking facilities to all the eligible and willing households. They are doing their best for augmentation of resources of the Union Territory and meeting the credit demands of the various sections of population for overall development of the Union Territory.

**Investment opportunities** - The following are the key areas earmarked for promotion by the Government of Puducherry.

1. Health centers and spas
2. Food courts and restaurants
3. Eco-tourism
4. Convention centers
5. Amusement parks
6. Beach resorts
7. Entertainment multiplexes
8. Arts & Crafts village
9. Yacht and boat marinas
10. Heritage and star hotels
11. Boutiques

**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF THE CREDIT DELIVERY SYSTEM AND OTHER KEY BANKING STATISTICS FOR UT OF PUDUCHERRY AS OF DECEMBER 2007**

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Co-operatives		Commercial Banks (includes SIDBI & PIPDIC)	Total
	PSCB	PCCLDB/ PCUB*		
<b>No. of Banks</b>	1	1	38	40
<b>No. of Branches</b>	20	1	103	124
<b>Of which</b>				
<b>Rural</b>	12	*	34	46
<b>Semi-Urban</b>	2	*	19	21
<b>Urban</b>	6	2	49	57
<b>Avg. Population /Branch</b>	48717	487172	9459.66	7857.62
<b>Avg. No. of Villages/Branch</b>	13.2	132	2.56	2.13
<b>Total deposits as on 31.12.2006 (Rs. in lakhs)</b>	27094	755	426499	454348
<b>Avg. Deposits/Branch</b>	1354.7	377.5	4140.77	3664.10
<b>Total Loan Outstanding As on 31.12.2006</b>	18519	1248	242830	262597
<b>Avg. Advance/branch</b>	925.95	1248	2357.57	2117.72
<b>Agri Outstanding</b>	4298	1201	36180	41679
<b>% of Agri. Advance to Total advances</b>	23.6	42.1	14.9	15.87
<b>CD ratio</b>	68.35	165.30	56.94	57.80

<b>DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE (Priority Sector Advances)</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Demand</b>	<b>Collection</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>% of recovery</b>
<b>June 1998</b>	8908.41	4918.41	3990.29	55.21
<b>June 1999</b>	11603.93	5351.11	6252.82	46.11
<b>June 2000</b>	12734.75	7194.83	5339.92	56.49
<b>June 2001</b>	14371.76	8609.25	5792.51	58.44
<b>June 2002</b>	13215.44	8695.76	4519.68	65.80
<b>June 2003</b>	12861.55	8756.84	4104.71	68.08
<b>June 2004</b>	15887.81	11230.85	4656.96	70.68
<b>June 2005</b>	18767.52	14089.37	4678.15	75.07
<b>June 2006</b>	19697.97	14764.42	4933.55	74.95
<b>June 2007</b>	17517.06	13571.82	3945.24	77.48

## BLOCK PROFILES

<b>Name of the Block</b>	<b>Karikalampakkam</b>	<b>Reddiarpalayam</b>	<b>Villianur</b>
<b>1. Area</b>	101.70 Sq.Km.	36.70 Sq.Km.	65 Sq.Km
<b>2. Total Population</b>	96130	95491	104000
<b>3. Of which SC/ST</b>	16000	11000	32000
<b>4. No. of Industrial Estates</b>	Nil	2	1
<b>5. No. of Major Industries</b>	Nil	3 textile mills	2 Sugar Mills, 1 Co-operative Spinning mill, 1 Textile Mill and Limestone quarrying.
<b>6. Occupational Pattern</b>	Agriculture, Agri. Labourers, Weaving and Fishing	Industrial workers, service, Agriculture, Weaving and fishing	Agriculture and Industrial Labourers
<b>7. Agriculture Land use pattern</b>			
<b>a. Geographical area</b>	10984 Ha.	5421 Ha.	12972 Ha.
<b>b. Net area sown</b>	6454 Ha.	1119 Ha.	7248 Ha.
<b>c. Current fallows</b>	487 Ha.	119 Ha.	751 Ha.
<b>d. Waste lands</b>	315 Ha.	767 Ha.	305 Ha.
<b>Crop coverage</b>			
<b>a. Net cropped area</b>	6454 Ha.	1119 Ha.	7248 Ha.
<b>b. Gross Cropped area</b>	8104 Ha	1707 Ha	11759 Ha
<b>c. Net area irrigated</b>	5816 Ha	664 Ha	6506 Ha
<b>d. Gross Area irrigated</b>	12105Ha	1116 Ha	10729 Ha
<b>Major Source of Irrigation</b>	Tubewells 5816 Ha	Tubewells 664 Ha.	Tubewells 6506 Ha.
<b>Major Crops</b>			
<b>a. Paddy</b>	9356 Ha.	612 Ha.	6437 Ha.
<b>b. Groundnut</b>	649 Ha	262 Ha	505 Ha
<b>c. Sugarcane</b>	414 Ha.	13 Ha.	1897 Ha.
<b>d. Pulses/Grams</b>	155 Ha.	30 Ha.	221 Ha.
<b>e. Livestock population</b>	N.A.	20000	8600
<b>f. Veterinary Hospitals</b>	2	6	3

## BLOCK PROFILES

Name of the Block	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam
<b>1. Area</b>	160 Sq.Km.	9 Sq.Km.	30 Sq.Km.
<b>2. Total Population</b>	145703	33447	20297
<b>3. Of which SC/ST</b>	25800	120	4040
<b>4. No. of Industrial Estates</b>	1	Nil	Nil
<b>5. No. of Major Industries</b>	1 spinning Mill, 1 Co-operative Spinning Mill, SPIC Fine Chemicals and Aquaculture units	1 spinning Mill	1 Large Scale Industry
<b>6. Occupational Pattern</b>	Agriculture, Labourers, Fishing Agri. and	Agriculture, Labourers and allied Agri.	Agriculture, Labourers, Weaving Agri.
<b>7. Agriculture Land use pattern</b>			
<b>a. Geographical area</b>	16199 Ha.	870 Ha.	2396 Ha.
<b>b. Net area sown</b>	8730 Ha.	638 Ha.	674 Ha.
<b>c. Current fallows</b>	326 Ha.	3 Ha.	16 Ha.
<b>d. Waste lands</b>	1278 Ha.	8 Ha.	289 Ha.
<b>Crop coverage</b>			
<b>a. Net cropped area</b>	8730 Ha.	638 Ha.	674 Ha.
<b>b. Gross Cropped area</b>	15297 Ha	642 Ha	1295 Ha
<b>c. Net area irrigated</b>	8142 Ha	41 Ha	348 Ha
<b>d. Gross Area irrigated</b>	9627 Ha	44 Ha	677 Ha
<b>Major Source of Irrigation</b>	Canals 8028 Ha.	Tanks 41 Ha	Canals 348 Ha
<b>Major Crops</b>			
<b>a. Paddy</b>	9271 Ha.	4 Ha	669 Ha
<b>b. Groundnut</b>	Cotton 250 Ha	Coconut 496 Ha	
<b>c. Sugarcane</b>	73 Ha		
<b>d. Pulses/Grams</b>	5159 Ha		225 Ha
<b>e. Livestock population</b>	37823		
<b>f. Veterinary Hospitals</b>	1	1	1