

THE UNION TERRITORY OF
PONDICHERRY

MAPS
&
CHARTS



GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS 1963

INTRODUCTION

This publication is an attempt at presenting basic statistics relating to the Union Territory of Pondicherry in Maps and Charts. It gives a factual account of progress made under various heads of economic and social development. The charts on Five-Year Plans depict achievements during the First and Second Plan periods and targets for the Third Plan, both in financial and physical terms. The explanatory notes included in the publication provide background information on various subjects to facilitate better appreciation of the diagrams. A list of important industrial establishments, statistical tables relating to Five-Year Plans and figures at a glance have been given in the Appendices.

2. As far as possible, information has been given upto 1961-62. However, in view of the importance of recent changes, the administrative set-up as on 1st July 1963 has also been incorporated.
3. The valuable co-operation of various departments of the Government in bringing out this publication is gratefully acknowledged.
4. This is the first publication of the kind to be issued by the Bureau. Suggestions, if any, for making it more useful are welcome.

Pondicherry,
4th July 1963.

AJAIB SINGH
Statistical Officer.

CONTENTS

	Pages
I EXPLANATORY NOTES :	1 - 14
General Features	1 - 4
Climate	5
The People	6 - 8
Livestock	9 - 10
Commerce	11
The Budget	12
Elections	13 - 14
II MAPS :	17 - 40
Map of South India	17
Rivers, Canals and Tanks	18 - 19
Area and Density of Population	20 - 21
Population by Sex	22 - 23
Rainfall	24
Fisheries	25
Agriculture — Area & Yield of Rice	26 - 27
Veterinary Institutions	28 - 29
Co-operation	30 - 31
Medical Facilities	32 - 33
Education — Number of Institutions	34 - 35
Roads and Railways	36 - 37
General Information	38 - 39
Electrification — Pondicherry Settlement...	40
III FIVE-YEAR PLANS :	42 - 76
First and Second Five-Year Plans — Achievements...	42 - 43
Third Five-Year Plan :	
Size of the Plan —	Notes & Charts
Agricultural Programmes —	44 - 45
Co-operation & Community Development	46 - 49
Irrigation & Power —	50 - 55
Industry & Mining —	56 - 59
Transport & Communications —	60 - 61
Social Services —	62 - 64
Miscellaneous —	65 - 72
Training Programmes —	73 - 74
Outlay and Achievements — 1961 - 62 to 1963 - 64	75
	76
IV OTHER CHARTS :	77 - 80
Livestock Population —	1961 Census
Poultry —	77
Budget	78
Other Economic Indicators	79
	80
APPENDICES :	i - xx
Appendix I — List of Industrial Establishments	i - viii
Appendix II — Statistical Statements relating to Five-Year Plans	ix - xvi
Appendix III — Figures at a glance	xvii - xx

THE
UNION TERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY

Administrative Set-up

on

1st July 1963

Administrator
&
Chief Commissioner
SHRI S. K. DATTA, I.C.S.

Council of Ministers

SHRI E. GOUBERT
(*Chief Minister*)

Confidential and Cabinet Department, Home Department, Appointments Department, General Administration Department (except Information, Publicity and Government Press,) Education Department, Legislative and Judicial Department, Industries Department, Finance Department and any other business not allocated to any other Minister.

SHRI V. VENGADASUBBAREDDIAR
(*Development Minister*)

Five Year Plans-Planning, Implementation and Evaluation, Public Works Department, Electricity, Fisheries, Port, Government Press and Statistics.

SHRI K.M. GURUSWAMY PILLAY
(*Revenue Minister*)

Revenue Department, Animal Husbandry, Information and Publicity Department.

SHRI MOHAMED ISMAIL MARICAR
(*Health Minister*)

Medical and Public Health Department, Co-operation and Town Planning.

SHRI M.K. ZEEVARATNAM
(*Local Administration Minister*)

Local Administration Department, Labour Department, Social, Child and Women's Welfare.

SHRI V.M.C. VARADA PILLAY
(*Agriculture Minister*)

Agriculture, Community Development and Local Development Works.

Secretaries to the Administration

- | | |
|---|---|
| SHRI K.J. SOMASUNDARAM, I.A.S.
Chief Secretary | Confidential and Cabinet Department,
Home and Appointments Department. |
| SHRI U. VAIDYANATHAN, I.A.S.
Development Secretary | Planning and Development Department
and Medical and Public Health Department. |
| SHRI SURJEET SINGH MAMAK
Secretary,
General Administration. | General Administration Department,
Education Department, Local Administration
Department and Labour Department. |
| SHRI S.A.R. CHARY
Finance Secretary | Finance Department and Revenue Department. |
| SHRI S.S. SHETTY
Legal Secretary | Legislative and Judicial Department. |
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PONDICHERRY IN MAPS & CHARTS

1. GENERAL FEATURES

The de facto transfer of the territory of Pondicherry, consisting of the former French Settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, to the Indian Union was effected on the 1st November 1954. The treaty of cession in respect of these settlements was signed on the 28th May 1956, and it was to come into effect on its ratification by the Government of India and the Government of France. Though the Government of India ratified the treaty soon after it was signed, the Government of France ratified it only on the 27th July 1962. The instruments of ratification were exchanged between the two Governments on the 16th August 1962. The Pondicherry (Administration) Ordinance, 1962 was promulgated on the 6th November 1962 which was subsequently superseded by the Pondicherry (Administration) Act 1962. These settlements are small pockets isolated from each other. Their total area is 479.2 Sq. Km. which is smaller than that of other union territories in the country, except Laccadives, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. The territory is divided into 16 Communes, 8 in Pondicherry settlement, 6 in Karaikal and 1 each in Mahe and Yanam. There are 388 villages in the territory. Pondicherry town is the headquarters of the Administration.

1.1 Pondicherry Settlement

1.11 Pondicherry Settlement is situated on the Coromandal coast between 11°45' and 12°N latitude and 79°37' and 79°50' E longitude. It is limited on the east by the Bay of Bengal and on the other 3 sides by the South Arcot District of Madras State. It is not a contiguous area, and is interspersed with bits of territory of Madras State. The region extends over an area of 290.1 Sq. Km. and is divided into 8 Communes namely, Pondicherry, Oulgaret, Mudaliarpet, Bahour, Ariankuppam, Villianur, Nettareppakkam and Manadipet. There are two towns — Pondicherry and Muthialpet and 267 villages and hamlets in the settlement.

1.12 There are two main drainage basins in the settlement, the one of Gingy river, which crosses it diagonally from north-west to south-east, and the other, of Ponnayar, which forms the southern border of the Settlement.

The river Gingy which has its source in the hills of Malayanur, has a course of 34 Km. in this settlement. At a distance of 7 Km. from its mouth, it shoots into 2 branches known as Ariankuppam river and Sunambar river. All the affluents of the River Gingy such as the Vikravandi river, the Pambayar and the Kuduvayar are on its right side. The Vikravandi which flows entirely in the South Arcot District of Madras State, falls into the Gingy upstream of the Vidur Anicut. The Pambayar flows for 13 Km. in this settlement and falls into the river Gingy; whereas the Kuduvayar flows to a length of 12 Km. in this settlement and joins the Sunambar near Tirucanji. From the left side it receives only canal and lake discharges and serves irrigation purposes through the Suthukeny and the Villianur canals. There are anicuts on the river to enable collection and diversion of water through the canals. The Suthukeny canal feeds the Oustery lake having an ayacut of 1,473 hectares. The Villianur canal feeds the Olandai and Murungapakkam lakes in addition to providing direct irrigation and has a total ayacut of 533 hectares.

Of the four branches of the Ponnayar on its left, the Malatar directly discharges its water into the sea near Pannithitoo, after filling a number of tanks. It has a total ayacut of 740 hectares in the settlement. The Bangarvaikal and the Sitherivaikal are the main feeding canals which distribute the Ponnayar water to a number of tanks in the Bahour commune and ensure a combined total ayacut of 1,919 hectares. Another important irrigation canal taking off from the same river is the Kuthiankuppam canal, having an ayacut of 183 hectares. Besides the water reservoirs fed by the rivers, referred to above, there are about 78 spring ponds with a total ayacut of about 379 hectares. Irrigation is also done by tube-wells and other wells.

1.13 The Geological formation occurring in this area consists of Cretaceous beds and Tertiary sand-stones which are mostly covered by alluvium. In the eastern portion of the area, Cuddalore sand-stones occur, while on the west, there are reddish brown Cretaceous rocks stretching away to the north and west, until they disappear below the Cuddalore sand-stone. The minerals found in the area include lime-stone, clay and sand, of which only lime-stone is important from the economic point of view. The reserve of lime-stone is estimated to be 37.6 lakhs metric tonnes. Clay is found under the reddish brown sand-stone and pebble beds. Seams of lignite have been recorded in borings at Bahour and other places in this settlement at depths varying from 62 to 91 metres below ground level. The thickness of lignite seams ranges from 8 to 15 metres. As these areas are under a thick mantle of alluvium, the search for lignite involves extensive drilling. The soil is almost entirely formed of sand-beds and alluvial deposits brought by the rivers flowing through the region. The extent of wet land in the settlement is about 11,200 hectares, which is good for paddy cultivation. Paddy, Ragi, Cumbu, Tapioca, Pulses, Groundnuts and Sugarcane are the main crops of the region.

1.14 Pondicherry Town: Pondicherry town is the capital of the Administration. It is a neatly built town which is bi-sected by a canal. In the area east of the canal is the "Place" consisting of a well designed park flanked by tall buildings, the more important of which are the Government House, 'Cercle de Pondicherry', the Medical College (temporarily housed), the Hospitals, Banks, the Chamber of Commerce and other government offices. On the eastern extremity of the Place, overlooking the sea is the imposing statue of Dupleix. The beautifully lit beach-road with its pavements on the sides makes it an ideal evening resort. The other important landmarks in the town are the Light house, the old and new Piers, the Customs Office, the War Memorial, the Town Hall, "Our Lady of Angels" Church, the Cathedral Church and many ancient temples like the Manakulathu Vinayagar temple, the Easwaran koil, the Kalatheeswaran koil, etc. It is in Pondicherry that the famous Tamil Poet Bharathiar and the revolutionary Yogi Shri Aurobindo spent a major part of their lives. Shri Aurobindo Ashram is now the main attraction of the town, which is visited by people from all over India and abroad. Dupleix street forms the important business centre, having a number of modern shops and business houses. The temple at Villianur dedicated to the Goddess Kōkilambal, the Oustery lake, the Bahur lake and the botanical garden are some of the places of interest in the outskirts of the town.

Pondicherry town gets its water-supply from the pumping stations at Muthrapalayam, Nellithope and Muthialpet. There is as yet no proper drainage system in the town. When heavy rain occurs, some of the streets on the western side of the canal are flooded. There is a proposal to provide under-ground drainage facilities to the town at an estimated cost of Rs. 58 lakhs.

A metre-gauge Railway line links Pondicherry with Villupuram, an important junction on the Madras — Dhanuskhodi line. The length of the railway track in the settlement is 12.63 Km. Besides Pondicherry, which is the terminus, Villianur is the only other railway station within the settlement. However, the railway line serves most of the important places in the region. Pondicherry is well connected with all important neighbouring places by a net work of roads, and buses ply on all these roads.

1.2 Karaikal Settlement

1.21 About 150 Km. further south from Pondicherry, on the east coast, lies the Karaikal settlement between 10°50' and 11°N latitude and 79°43' and 79°52' E longitude. It is bound on the north, south and west by the Tanjore District of Madras State and by the Bay of Bengal on the east. It is limited on the north by the river Nandalar and on the south by the river Vetar. The area of the settlement is 158.0 Sq. Km. It consists of six communes namely Karaikal, Thirunallar, Neravy, Nedungadu, Kottucherry and Tirumalairayan Pattinam or Grand Aldee. There are about 118 villages and hamlets besides Karaikal town.

1.22 Karaikal lies in the Cauvery delta and is irrigated by the canal system, controlled by the Government of Madras. The main distributories facilitating irrigation in this region are (i) the Arasalar, (ii) the Nattarvaikal, (iii) the Noolar, (iv) the Mullayar, (v) the Thirumalarasanar, (vi) the Paravadinar, and (vii) the Nattar. The soil is composed of sand and alluvial deposits, which is ideal for paddy cultivation. The extent of wet land is about 10,000 hectares.

1.23 The administration of Karaikal is entrusted to an Administrator whose office and residence are located in a government building in Karaikal town. The area is served by a branch metre-gauge line from Peralam. The railway track has a length of 16.01 Km. in the settlement having 5 stations namely Ambagarathur, Pattakudy, Thirunallar, Porayar Road and Karaikovilpathu, besides the terminus of Karaikal. Buses are plying from Karaikal to Mayavaram (via Porayar), to Kumbakonam, to Nagapattinam and to Pondicherry. The territory has a net work of roads, the more important of which are the Nagur road, the Porayar road, the Ambagarathur road, the Nedungadu road and the Seshamulai road. There are a number of well known temples frequented by pilgrims from all over South India, such as the Derbaraniya Eswarer Temple at Thirunallar dedicated to god Saturn, the Kaliaman Temple at Ambagarathur and the Ammaiya Temple at Karaikal known for its Mango Festival. There is a Municipal Travellers Bungalow in Karaikal town just near the Government House. The town gets protected water supply.

1.3 Mahe Settlement

1.31 Mahe Settlement having an area of 10.4 Sq. Km. is situated on the Malabar coast at a distance of about 8 Km. from Tellicherry. It lies

between $11^{\circ}42'$ and $11^{\circ}46'N$ latitude and $75^{\circ}32'$ and $75^{\circ}33'E$ longitude. It is a small pocket bounded on the west by the Arabian Sea, on the north by the river Moolakadavu and on the other sides by a stretch of calcareous hills of medium height, which are linked to the ghats by a series of wooded hillocks. The river Mahe which flows towards the west, divides the area into 2 parts. Besides the Mahe town, there are 3 villages in the settlement. The extent of wet land is 120 hectares which is rainfed. The main crops are coconut, betel-nut, plantains, pepper, paddy and tapioca.

1.32 The Administrator's office-cum-residence is located at an elevation overlooking the sea and the river Mahe. The coconut and arecanut trees that abound in the place make it a beautiful and attractive spot. The area is served by the Mahe railway station on the Madras-Mangalore line, which is just outside the territory. There are a number of roads passing through the region, namely the Calicut-Cannanore road, the Kallayi-Pandakkal road via Pallour and the Paral-Chokli road. Throughout the settlement, the source of drinking water supply is open wells. However, a scheme to introduce piped supply of water to a part of the town is likely to be taken up.

1.4 Yanam Settlement

1.41 The Settlement of Yanam is situated in the East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh at a distance of about 8 Km. from the Bay of Bengal. It is about 840 Km. to the north-east of Pondicherry. The region lies between $16^{\circ}43'$ and $16^{\circ}46'N$ latitude and $82^{\circ}12'$ and $82^{\circ}18'E$ longitude. It is a narrow stretch of land limited in the south by River Godavari and on the north and east by branches of the same river, one of which known as the Coringha River divides the region into 2 parts. The Bank Canal or Kotipalli Kaluva starts from the Dowleswaram dam on the Godavari (near Rajahmundry). From Pillanka, the water of the Bank Canal is brought to Yanam settlement through a small canal known as the 'Pillanka Kaluva' or French Kaluva. At Yanam, the Pillanka Kaluva branches off into two channels namely 1) Meraka Kaluva or Panta Kaluva and 2) Pallapu Kaluva or Outa Kaluva. The former is a discharge channel and the latter an irrigation channel. Ultimately both the channels join the Coringha River. The water from the Pallapu Kaluva is stored in the Nallacheruvu tank which is the source of drinking water supply for Yanam town and the water from Meraka Kaluva fills the drinking water tank in Mettakoor village. The entire settlement consisting of Yanam town and 6 villages, of which 2 are islands in the river Godavari and covering a total area of 20.7 Sq. Km. has been classified as urban area in the 1961 population Census. The extent of area irrigated in Yanam is about 200 hectares. The main crops that grow in the settlement are paddy, pulses, chillies and coriander.

1.42 There is no railway track running through Yanam settlement. It is served by the Kakinada railway station which is the terminus on the Samalkot-Kakinada line (Samalkot is on the Madras-Waltair line). The office of the Administrator is situated in Yanam town which is 28 Km. from Kakinada. There are a number of buses plying between Kakinada and Yanam. The buses on the Kakinada-Rajahmundry route also pass through Yanam. The source of drinking water supply is tanks and wells.

2. CLIMATE

2.1 The climatic conditions of the four regions of the Pondicherry administration correspond to those of the adjacent states. Both winter and summer along the coast are not so severe as in the northern parts of the country but humidity is comparatively high. Mahe, being on the western coast experiences heavy and continuous rains during the major part of the year, the annual normal rainfall being 3,743 mm, most of which occurs between June to September, owing to the South-West Monsoon. Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam receive respectively 1,174 mm, 1,143 mm and 1,249 mm of rainfall. The bulk of the rainfall in Pondicherry and Karaikal occurs during October — December, under the influence of the North-East Monsoon. Yanam experiences a comparatively more extreme climate with temperature, varying between 15 and 40° C. The range of temperature in Pondicherry and Karaikal is between 17—38° C. The climate of Mahe is more equitable where the temperature varies between 19 and 35° C.

3. THE PEOPLE

3.1 Demographic Data :— According to the 1961 Census, the population of the territory of Pondicherry was 3,69,079 consisting of 1,83,347 males and 1,85,732 females. The sex ratio worked out to 1,013 females per 1,000 males. 75.9% of the total population lived in rural areas and 24.1% in the urban areas. The density of population of the territory as a whole worked out to 770 persons per sq. km. However, in Mahe (taken separately) it was 1,873 per sq. km.

The vital statistics according to the 1961 Census regarding the different settlements of the territory of Pondicherry are given below :—

Settlement/Territory	Area (Survey of India) Sq. Km.	Density per Sq. Km.	Population		Sex ratio
			Males	Females	No. of females per 1000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pondicherry	290.1	891	1,30,050	1,28,511	988
Karaikal	158.0	532	40,859	43,142	1,056
Mahe	10.4	1,873	8,959	10,526	1,175
Yanam	20.7	340	3,479	3,553	1,021
Territory	479.2	770	1,83,347	1,85,732	1,013

Settlement/Territory	Population			Percentage of	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Col. 8 to Col. 7	Col. 9 to Col. 7
1	7	8	9	10	11
Pondicherry	2,58,561	2,06,799	51,762	79.98	20.02
Karaikal	84,001	61,749	22,252	73.51	26.49
Mahe	19,485	11,534	7,951	59.19	40.81
Yanam	7,032	—	7,032	—	100.00
Territory	3,69,079	2,80,082	88,997	75.89	24.11

The growth of population since 1901 is indicated below :—

Years	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	1,74,456	56,595	10,298	5,005	2,46,354
1911	1,84,840	56,577	10,729	5,033	2,57,179
1921	1,74,343	54,356	10,827	4,630	2,44,156
1931	1,83,555	57,394	12,430	5,249	2,58,628
1941	2,04,653	60,555	14,092	5,711	2,85,011
1948	2,22,566	70,541	18,293	5,853	3,17,253
1961	2,58,561	84,001	19,485	7,032	3,69,079

3.2 **Languages Spoken:**— Tamil is spoken in Pondicherry and Karaikal, whereas it is Malayalam and Telugu in Mahe and Yanam respectively. 37.4% of the population of the territory has been classified as literate and educated, the ratio among males and females being 50.4 and 24.6 per cent respectively. In the Mahe settlement literacy was the highest, being 62.3% of the population. In Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam settlements, it was 35.2, 38.3 and 39.0 per cent respectively.

3.3 **Occupational Distribution of Population:**— 37.5 per cent of the population in this territory constitutes the working force. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people. Next to agriculture, the main occupation of the people in Pondicherry and Karaikal is commerce and trade. There are three cotton textile mills and a sugar mill in Pondicherry. One textile mill (spinning) at Mahe and two textile mills (spinning) at Karaikal have been sanctioned recently with a total capacity of 44,160 spindles. The other important industrial products are vegetable oil, country spirits, handlooms, electrical goods. There are a number of general engineering units and a steel re-rolling mill also in Pondicherry. Pondicherry is more industrialised compared to other settlements. A list of the industrial establishments in the four settlements can be seen in Appendix I. Rice Milling units are mostly concentrated in the Karaikal settlement which accounts for about 50% of the rice produced in the whole territory. Since all the four settlements are maritime, fishing is also an important occupation of the people living in coastal villages. The entire population has been classified into workers and non-workers during the 1961 Census. Workers have been further divided into 9 categories. Occupational distribution of the population is given below:—

Category of Workers/ Non-workers	Pondi- cherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam	Total	Percentage to Grand Total on Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I As cultivator	17,833	3,563	227	431	22,054	5.98
II As agricultural labourer	27,093	11,351	196	167	38,807	10.51
III In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards, and allied activities	5,063	1,663	645	307	7,678	2.08
IV At household industry	5,881	906	369	350	7,506	2.03
V In manufacturing other than household industry	14,626	1,956	649	86	17,317	4.69
VI In construction	2,813	762	61	23	3,659	0.99

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VII In trade and commerce		8,326	4,117	632	277	13,352	3.62
VIII In transport, storage and communications		2,458	625	62	134	3,279	0.89
IX In other services		16,369	5,293	2,030	1,026	24,718	6.70
Total Workers (I to IX)		1,00,462	30,236	4,871	2,801	1,38,370	37.49
Total Non-workers		1,58,099	53,765	14,614	4,231	2,30,709	62.51
Grand Total		2,58,561	84,001	19,485	7,032	3,69,079	100.00

Scheduled Castes :— During the French regime, no recognition was given to the scheduled castes. Hence no list of scheduled castes or tribes was drawn and notified by the French administration. Though no caste or tribe has been scheduled for this territory under the President's order, during 1961 census, the schedules adopted by the states of Madras, Kerala and Andhra were made applicable to the settlements.

Figures of the recent census reveal that there are 56,861 persons belonging to the scheduled castes which work out to 15.41% of the total population. Settlementwise distribution of the scheduled caste-population and their percentage to total population is given below :—

Settlement / Territory	Total population	Scheduled caste population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4
1. Pondicherry	2,58,561	41,180	15.93
2. Karaikal	84,001	14,004	16.67
3. Mahe	19,485	26	0.13
4. Yanam	7,032	1,651	23.48
Territory	3,69,079	56,861	15.41

4. LIVESTOCK CENSUS — 1961

Livestock play an important role in the economy of Pondicherry territory which is mainly agricultural. The main species of livestock in the territory are cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, horses and ponies, donkeys and pigs. Among the poultry there are fowls, ducks, guinea fowls, etc. The major portion of the cattle-wealth in the territory belongs to non-descript breeds. In order to improve the breed through artificial insemination, 10 key village units were started during the Second Plan period. Some cross-bred Sindhi, Ongole, Mysore and Jersey cows are imported from other states in India for augmenting milk production.

Statistics of the livestock population were collected for the first time in the quinquennial livestock census, 1961, with 15th April 1961 as the reference date. According to this census, the total livestock population of the territory was 1,36,046, of which 88,786 were found in Pondicherry, 42,124 in Karaikal, 2,642 in Mahe and 2,494 in Yanam Settlement. Out of the total livestock population in the territory, cattle formed the largest group numbering 79,590 and it constituted 58.50 per cent of the livestock population. This is followed by goats which numbered 35,501 forming 26.10 per cent. There were 11,365 buffaloes and 8,050 sheep in the territory which formed 8.35 per cent and 5.92 per cent of the livestock population respectively.

Poultry :— The total number of poultry according to the census worked out to 1,01,614, out of which 95,370 or 93.86 per cent were fowls and 5,055 or 4.97 per cent ducks.

The following table gives the number of livestock and poultry by categories according to Livestock Census 1961 :

Categories	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam	Total	Percentage to total on col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cattle						
Males over 3 years	16,596	9,095	30	574	26,295	19.33
Females over 3 years	20,326	6,153	609	468	27,556	20.25
Young-stock	18,394	6,392	517	436	25,739	18.92
Total cattle	55,316	21,640	1,156	1,478	79,590	58.50
2. Buffaloes						
Males over 3 years	452	682	2	31	1,167	0.86
Females over 3 years	3,236	2,615	—	237	6,088	4.47
Young-stock	1,894	2,002	—	214	4,110	3.02
Total buffaloes	5,582	5,299	2	482	11,365	8.35

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Sheep		6,443	1,240	—	367	8,050	5.92
4. Goats		20,141	13,767	1,482	111	35,501	26.10
5. Horses and Ponies		95	25	2	8	130	0.10
6. Donkeys		246	3	—	—	249	0.18
7. Pigs		963	150	—	48	1,161	0.85
Total livestock		88,786	42,124	2,642	2,494	1,36,046	100.00
8. Fowls		59,129	30,138	3,501	2,602	95,370	93.86
9. Ducks		4,502	475	17	61	5,055	4.97
10. Others		578	601	—	10	1,189	1.17
Total poultry		64,209	31,214	3,518	2,673	1,01,614	100.00

Agricultural Implements:— Statistics of agricultural implements were also collected during the Livestock Census 1961. Ploughs and tractors are the important agricultural implements used in the territory. Among ploughs, wooden ploughs are most commonly used. The total number of ploughs as revealed by the census was 19,581 of which 14,206 were wooden ploughs and 5,375 iron ploughs. There were 3,606 carts used mainly for agricultural purposes. The following table gives figures of agricultural implements according to the census :

S. No.	Item	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ploughs :						
	i) Wooden	9,378	4,318	12	498	14,206
	ii) Iron	3,998	1,364	4	9	5,375
	Total	13,376	5,682	16	507	19,581
2. Carts		2,102	1,437	3	64	3,606
3. Sugarcane crushers :						
	i) Worked by power	8	3	—	—	11
	ii) Worked by bullocks	3	—	—	—	3
	Total	11	3	—	—	14
4. Oil engines with pumps*		1,169	14	—	1	1,184
5. Electric pumps*		1,182	—	—	—	1,182
6. Mhote wheels		57	—	—	—	57
7. Tractors* :						
	i) Government	2	—	—	—	2
	ii) Private	16	2	—	—	18
	Total	18	2	—	—	20
8. Ghanis :						
	i) Five seers and over	42	5	—	3	50
	ii) Less than five seers	5	4	1	—	10
	Total	47	9	1	3	60

* Used for agricultural purposes only.

5. COMMERCE

Since pre-merger days, commerce occupied a predominant position in the territory's economy. Most of the business men in the territory are patente holders for carrying on Import-Export business and there are two chambers of commerce in Pondicherry and one in Karaikal. Besides, there are various trade associations in the territory.

Foreign Trade

In 1955-56, the value of trade (imports + exports) was of the order of Rs. 161.6 lakhs, which suddenly shot up to Rs. 359.4 lakhs in 1956-57. The trade, however, fell to Rs. 323.3 lakhs in 1957-58. There was a steep fall in the total trade during 1958-59, when it recorded Rs. 189.8 lakhs. In 1959-60, the trade further came down to Rs. 171.8 lakhs and then rose to Rs. 181.7 lakhs in 1960-61.

Imports:— The value of total imports had been the principal determinant of the increase or decrease in total trade during the years 1955-56 to 1959-60. The total imports amounted to Rs. 50.8 lakhs in 1955-56. In 1956-57, they suddenly shot up to Rs. 237.8 lakhs and then fell to Rs. 223.0 lakhs in 1957-58. There was a sharp fall in 1958-59 bringing the level of imports to Rs. 68.8 lakhs. There was a further decline to Rs. 36.4 lakhs in 1960-61.

Machinery and transport equipment formed about 42.7% of total imports in 1957-58, the percentage rose to 46.4 in 1958-59. The proportion suddenly fell to 26% in 1959-60 and then rose up to 45.3% in 1960-61. Manufactured goods and articles formed about 39.6% of total imports in 1957-58, their proportion fell to 20.6% in 1958-59, rose to 27.07% in 1959-60 and came down again to 21.41% in 1960-61. Chemicals which accounted for 11.71% of total imports in 1957-58 gradually rose to 26.02% in 1959-60 and fell to 15.74% in 1960-61.

During 1960-61, 36.67% of the total imports were from the United Kingdom, 11.65% from West Germany and 5.52% from Japan. Also, there were imports from the U.S.A., France, Italy, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, China, Singapore, etc., accounting for the balance of 46.16% of total imports.

Exports:— Over the years 1955-56 to 1960-61, the exports made a slow progress. Total exports which amounted to Rs. 110.8 lakhs in 1955-56 rose to Rs. 121.5 lakhs in 1956-57 but fell to Rs. 105.3 lakhs in 1957-58. During the subsequent three years, the value of total exports showed a continuous upward trend and reached the level of Rs. 145.4 lakhs in 1960-61.

During the period under review, cotton textiles continued to be the major export commodity. In 1960-61, cotton textiles formed about 99.6% of total exports, of which exports to United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 134.9 lakhs and exports to African countries amounted to Rs. 9.9 lakhs accounting for 92.8% and 6.8% of total exports respectively.

6. THE BUDGET

The Budget presents a picture of the activities of Government in financial terms and is in these days an instrument of economic change. The budget of Pondicherry Administration forms an integral part of the budget of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, to which its entire revenue and expenditure is credited and debited. Except in Customs & Central Excise, no major changes have been introduced in the taxation structure since the de facto transfer. Although the expenditure has been increasing, there has been no corresponding increase in the revenue with the result that the deficit has been increasing from year to year. For the year 1962-63, the deficit has been estimated to be of the order of Rs. 173.5 lakhs as compared to Rs. 39.7 lakhs in 1956-57. However, there was a surplus of Rs. 34.0 lakhs in the year 1957-58, which was due to increased revenue under Customs & Central Excise as a result of larger imports and exports during that year.

Revenue :— The main sources of revenue are Customs and Central Excise, State Excise and collection of the Electricity Department. These three items together accounted for nearly 80% of the total revenue during the years 1956-57 to 1962-63. The total revenue of the Administration is estimated to be to the order of Rs. 231.0 lakhs during 1962-63 as compared to an actual revenue of Rs. 165.5 lakhs in 1956-57 indicating an increase of 39.6%. The revenue from Customs and Central Excise went up by 30.1% during this period. The receipts from the other main sources of revenue namely State Excise and Electricity have also shown steady increase of 58.2% and 167.9% respectively. Increase in State Excise has been mainly due to better proceeds from consumption duty on liquor and auctioning of toddy shops. The increase in the revenue collected by the Electricity Department has been the result of progress in electrification made by the Department.

Expenditure :— The expenditure of the Administration on the other hand has shown phenomenal increase during the period under reference. As compared to an expenditure of Rs. 226.8 lakhs in 1956-57, the total estimated expenditure in 1962-63 is anticipated to be of the order of Rs. 445.2 lakhs, showing an increase of 96.3%. Expenditure on Development increased by 113.2% during this period, whereas expenditure on non-Development services went up only by 48%. 80% of the total expenditure has been on Development.

7. ELECTIONS

State Representative Assembly :— Elections to the State Representative Assembly, Pondicherry were last conducted in the year 1959. There were 39 constituencies; all the constituencies being single member and without any reservation. In all 167 candidates contested. The total number of electors were 1,89,264. The number of total votes polled was 1,56,997 (82.95%) of which valid votes polled were 1,53,469 (81.09%). List of members of the Representative Assembly is given below :

Settlement / Constituency	Members of the Representative Assembly	Party
1	2	3

Pondicherry Settlement

Muthialpet	Shri P. Abraham	Congress
Kuruchikuppam	Shri R. Clemenceau Murugassamy	People's Front
Kasikkadai	Smt. S. Saraswathi Subbiah	People's Front
Pondicherry Rajbhavan	Shri A.S. Kangeyan	Congress
Bussy Street	Shri M.M. Hussain	People's Front
Ouppalam	Shri R. Vaithilingam	People's Front
Murungappakkam	} Shri V. Subbiah	People's Front
Nainar Mandapam		
Nellitope	Shri N. Govindarassu Naicker	People's Front
Ariankuppam	Shri D.K. Ramanujam	People's front*
Abishakapakkam	} Shri P.C. Purushothama Reddiar	Congress
Thavalakuppam		
Kuruvinatham	} Shri R.L. Purushothama Reddiar	Congress
Karayamputhoor		
Bahour	Shri R. Subramanian	Congress
Nettapakkam	Shri V. Venkatasubba Reddiar	Congress
Embalam Kalmandapam	Shri V. Annamala Naicker	Congress
Sellipathu Suthukeni	Shri S. Natarajan	People's Front
Mannadipet	Shri E. Goubert	Congress
Oussoudou	Shri A. Pakkir Mohamed	People's Front
Villianur	Shri M. Chidambaran	People's Front
Kalapet	Shri M.M.K. Jeevaratna Odayar	Congress
Reddiarpalayam	Shri V. Narayanassamy	People's Front
Ozavarkarai	Shri Gurussamy	People's Front
Laspatai	Shri P. Narayanassamy	People's Front

Karaikal Settlement

Karaikal South	Shri Marie Lourdu Selvaraj	Congress
Karaikal Centre	Shri K.E.M. Ibrahim Maraikar	Independent
Karaikal North	Shri Mohamed Ismail	Congress
Karaikovilpattu	Shri K.S. Govindaraj	Congress
Thirumalairayanpattinam	North Shri V.M.C. Varadapillai	Congress
Thirumalairayanpattinam		
	South Shri T. Nagamuthu Pillai	Congress

* The member has resigned.

1	2	3
Kottucheri	Shri V. Ramassamy Pillai	Congress
Thirumeniyazhar	Shri K.M. Gurussamy Pillai	Congress
Neravy	Shri D. Rathinasabapathi	Congress
Tharparaniswararkovil	Shri A. Soundarassamy	Independent
Padhrakaliamman	Shri R. Subbarayalu	Congress
Nedunkadu	Shri P. Shanmugam	Congress
Mahe Settlement		
Pandakkal	Shri V.N. Purushothaman	Congress
Palloor	Shri P.K. Raman	Praja Socialist
Mahe	Shri C.E. Barathan	Congress
Yanam Settlement		
Adianthirapet	Shri V.N. Kamichetty Parasuram	Independent
Kankalapet	Smt. Kamichetty Savithiry	Independent

Municipal Council:— The entire area of the Administration is divided into 16 communes. Each commune is administered by a Municipal Council which consists of a Mayor, one or more assistants and of Municipal Councillors. The number of members of a Municipal Council varies from 12 to 18 according to the size of the commune. The members of the Municipal council are elected by universal suffrage for a period of 6 years and they are indefinitely re-eligible. The Municipal Council Elections were last conducted in the year 1961. There were 200 constituencies, of which 29 members were elected unopposed and the remaining 171 constituencies were contested by 397 candidates. There were 2,04,313 electors, of which total votes polled were 1,43,426 or 70.20%. Number of valid votes polled were 1,40,833 which account for 68.93% of the total number of electors. List of Mayors of various communes is given below:

Commune	Name of the Mayor	Party
1	2	3
Pondicherry	Shri Edouard Goubert	Congress
Ariankuppam	Shri M. Singaravelu Gounder	Congress
Ozhukarai	Shri P. Narayanaswamy	People's Front
Bahur	Shri L. Sadasivam	Congress
Mannadipet	Shri S. Manickavasakareddiar	Congress
Mudaliarpeta	Shri R. Vaithilingam	People's Front
Villianur	Shri R. Virappa Mudaliar	Congress
Nettapakkam	Shri V. Venkatasubbareddiar	Congress
Karaikal	Shri N.R.M. Masilamany Pillai	Congress
Grand Aldee	Shri V.M.C. Varada Pillai	Congress
Tirunallar	Shri R. Subbarayalu	Congress
Kottuchery	Shri Swamy Pillai alias Chidambaram	Congress
Nedunkadu	Shri P. Shanmugam	Congress
Neravy	Shri D. Rattinasababady Pillai	Congress
Mahe	Shri V.N. Purushothaman	Congress
Yanam	Shri Kamidy Vincana	Independent