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## FIGURES AT A GLANCE - INDIA

<b>POPULATION <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>1,21,01,93,422</b>	
	Males	62,37,24,248	
	Females	58,64,69,174	
<b>DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 2001-2011</b>		Absolute	Percentage
	<b>Persons</b>	<b>18,14,55,986</b>	<b>17.64</b>
	Males	9,15,01,158	17.19
	Females	8,99,54,828	18.12
<b>DENSITY OF POPULATION <sup>2</sup></b> (per sq. km.)		<b>382</b>	
<b>SEX RATIO</b> (females per 1000 males)		<b>940</b>	
<b>POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 <sup>1</sup></b>		Absolute	Percentage to total population
	<b>Persons</b>	<b>15,87,89,287</b>	<b>13.12</b>
	Males	8,29,52,135	13.30
	Females	7,58,37,152	12.93
<b>LITERATES <sup>1</sup></b>		Absolute	Literacy rate
	<b>Persons</b>	<b>77,84,54,120</b>	<b>74.04</b>
	Males	44,42,03,762	82.14
	Females	33,42,50,358	65.46

## **General Notes<sup>1,2</sup>**

- The figures for India and Manipur, include by sex, the estimated population, 0-6 population and literates of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for Census 2001 and 2011.
- For working out density of India and the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the entire area and population of those portions of Jammu & Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account.
- For Census 2011, the population of "Others" has been clubbed with the "Males" for working out population, 0-6 population, literates and related rates and ratios.
- In working out 'decadal variation' and 'percentage decadal variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of India and Nagaland State, the population of Tuensang District for 1951 (7,025) & the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,774) districts for 1961 Census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.
- The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.
- The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.
- The distribution of population of Pondicherry (Puducherry) by sex for 1901 (246,354), and 1931 (258,628) and 1941 (285,011) is not available. The figures of India for these years are, therefore, exclusive of these population figures so far as distribution by sex is concerned.
- Arunachal Pradesh was censused for the first time in 1961.
- In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 129.5 sq.kms. of areas only. In 1961 censused areas of Tuensang District of Nagaland was increased to 5356.1 sq. kms.
- Due to non-availability of census data the figures for the decades, from 1901 to 1951 have been estimated for the districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto, and Mokokchung of Nagaland. Estimation however could not be done for Tuensang and Mon as they were not fully censused prior to 1961.
- As the sex break-up for the districts Sheopur, Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Dewas, Jhabua, Dhar, Indore, West Nimar (Khargone), Barwani, Rajgarh, Bhopal, Sehore and Raisen is not available for the year 1901. Figures for males and females have been estimated for the year 1901 for Madhya Pradesh.
- One village Ramtapur (code No. 217 and 101 in 1951 and 1961 respectively) of Jukkal circle of Degulur taluka which was transferred under the state Reorganisation Act, 1956 from Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, still continues in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The population of this village has, however, been adjusted in Nizamabad district for the year 1901 - 1951.
- The names of Uttaranchal and Pondicherry have changed to Uttarakhand and Puducherry respectively after Census 2001.

### **Note of caution:**

- The figures in this report being of a provisional nature, only the important footnotes have been given above. The detailed footnotes would be given when the final population tables are released.

## FIGURES AT A GLANCE - TAMIL NADU

i)	<b>Number of districts:</b>	32		
ii)	<b>Area in sq.km.:</b>	1,30,058		
		<b>Persons</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
iii)	<b>Total Population:</b>	7,21,38,958	3,61,58,871	3,59,80,087
iv)	<b>Decadal Population Growth:</b>			
	<b>1) Absolute Numbers</b>	97,33,279		
	<b>2) Percentage</b>	15.60		
v)	<b>Population Density (Persons per sq.km.)</b>	555		
vi)	<b>Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)</b>	995		
vii)	<b>0-6 Population:</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
	<b>1) Absolute Numbers</b>	68,94,821	35,42,351	33,52,470
	<b>2) Percentage to Total Population</b>	9.56	9.80	9.32
viii)	<b>Child Sex Ratio (Girls per 1000 Boys in 0-6 age group)</b>	946		
ix)	<b>Literates</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
	<b>1) Absolute Numbers</b>	5,24,13,116	2,83,14,595	2,40,98,521
	<b>2) Literacy Rate</b>	80.33	86.81	73.86

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Census of India is a very large administrative exercise, possibly the largest such operation in the entire world. In addition to bringing out the population figures, it is the most credible source of information on various social, cultural, economic, migration and fertility aspects of the population. This exercise is being carried out since 1872 without a break. India is among the few countries in the world, which have had a unique record of an unbroken series of decennial censuses spanning over a hundred years. The Census of India 2011 represents the 15th such operation (since 1872) and the seventh after Independence.

## **Organisational Setup**

The decennial population Census is organized by the Government of India under the Census Act, 1948 and is carried out in close cooperation with all the State Governments. At the apex of the administrative pyramid is the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India in the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. He is in overall charge of the conduct of Census Operations all over the country. In each State and Union Territory, the Census Operations are under the charge of the Director of Census Operations. In Tamilnadu, the Commissioner of Revenue Administration has been designated as the State Coordinator in respect of Census Operations. In the districts, the Collectors who head the district administrative machinery have been designated as Principal Census Officers. In the ten Municipal Corporation areas, the Commissioners of Corporations have been designated as the Principal Census Officers. In Chennai, however, the Collector is not designated as the Principal Census Officer and the Commissioner of the Corporation bears the overall responsibility for Census work. A number of officers are designated as Census Officers at various sub-district levels to assist the Principal Census Officers in the conduct of Census. At the cutting edge is the Charge Officer who is the Tahsildar or the Municipal Commissioner in the case of Taluks and Municipalities respectively. There is yet another category of Special Charge Officers who are drawn from the Defence and Para-military forces who conduct the Census enumeration in areas which are not under the administration of civilian authorities. The Supervisors and Enumerators mostly teachers, are the critical field level operators. A diagram depicting the Organizational structure can be seen in Chart No. 12.

## **Jurisdictional Changes**

The planning and preparatory works for the Census of India, 2011 commenced as early as 2007 - 08 and gained momentum in 2009. The administrative changes that have taken place since the last Census were noted and carried out. The broad changes are as follows :

### **Tamil Nadu-Jurisdictional changes since 2001**

	2001	2011	Variation
1. Districts	30	32	+2
2. Taluks	201	215	+14
3. Towns	832	1097	+265
a) Statutory	721	721	0
b) Non-Statutory	111	376	+265
4. Villages	16317	15243	-1074
5. CD Blocks	385	385	0
6. Village Panchayats	12618	12620	+2

### **Districts**

In 2001 there were 30 districts in the State of Tamil Nadu. In 2011, two new districts were created by reorganizing the territorial jurisdictions. Krishnagiri District was carved out of the erstwhile Dharmapuri District. Similarly Tiruppur District was formed out of areas from erstwhile Coimbatore and Erode districts. The list of districts in 2001 and 2011 is given in Annexure-I.

### **Taluks**

The State Government created 14 additional taluks since the last Census taking the total number of taluks in Tamil Nadu to 215. The list of new taluks is given in Annexure-II. Position of Tamil Nadu in India and Administrative Divisions of Tamil Nadu by Taluk are shown in Map No. 1 and 2.

### **Villages**

For Census enumeration, the basic unit is the Revenue Village. Each Revenue Village is assigned a distinct Location Code. In the past, the number of villages listed has been higher, because in some cases hamlets of some villages have been treated as separate villages. Similarly, in some other cases, single villages divided among many village officers for administrative ease, had been treated as separate villages. Therefore, to reconcile this, in 2008-09, the list of villages were obtained from each taluk and thoroughly compared with the list of

villages of 2001. In all, 15243 Revenue Villages and 736 Reserve Forests Villages were finally listed in consultation with the district officials. These were assigned specific codes and identified for enumeration. This will not include revenue villages entirely falling inside urban bodies.

### **Urban frame**

In Census, Urban classification includes all statutory towns (Corporations, Municipalities & Town Panchayats) and village panchayats that satisfy certain demographic and economic criteria (thereby treated as Census Towns). As per this definition there are 1097 urban bodies in Tamil Nadu

### **Tamil Nadu-Urban Frame 2011**

Category of Urban Body	Number
1. Corporations	10
2. Municipalities	148
3. Cantonment Board	2
4. Town Panchayats	561
5. Census Towns	376 #
Total	1097

# Including two Townships

In 2011 Census, the concept of "Outgrowth" has been used. It refers to the areas that may not satisfy the criteria to qualify as an independent urban unit but may qualify to be clubbed with the existing nearby towns as their continuous urban spread. 14 Revenue Villages have been identified as Outgrowths (OGs) of various Statutory Towns for 2011 Census. Besides these, certain Village Panchayats, which satisfy specific demographic and economic criteria, were categorized as urban 'Census Towns'.

### **Location Codes**

As was done in 2001 Census, Permanent Location Codes have been assigned to all the villages. Location Codes have also been assigned to State, Districts, Taluks and Towns.

### **Census Questionnaire**

The development and finalisation of the Census and National Population Register (NPR) schedules was done by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. The schedules were pre-tested in the field during July - August 2009 before finalisation. A copy of the Schedule canvassed in the

Houselisting as well as Population Enumeration is given in Annexure - III and Annexure -IV.

### **Houselisting Operations**

The first phase of the Census Operations viz. Houselisting was conducted in Tamil Nadu from 1st June to 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2010. During the same period the National Population Register (NPR) schedules were also canvassed alongside the Houselisting Operations. During this operation, all the buildings and Census houses were listed along with the purpose for which the Census house was used. The house listing schedule is very similar to the schedule which was canvassed in 2001. However, questions about the availability of computer / laptop / mobile phone in the households, and drinking water information on treated / un treated Tap Water and covered/uncovered well were also included in the questionnaire. Further, slight modifications were made regarding the question on the materials used for wall/roof and the availability of the latrine and kitchen in the premises. The Bar Code and Unique Number for each form were introduced for the first time in 2011 Census. In cases where the entry details of a single household continues to the next sheet, an additional box has been provided at the bottom of household schedule to write the last three digits of the next form

### **Population Enumeration**

Population Enumeration, the second phase of the Census Operations, was taken up from 9<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2011 all over the country. The reference date for the Census of India 2011 is the 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2011. The houseless population was enumerated on the night of 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2011. Revisional round was conducted during the period 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> of March, 2011 during which the population was updated by taking note of births and deaths that have taken place subsequent to enumeration but before 00.00 hours of 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2011. The improvements and modifications made in respect of the household schedule used in the current Census are – canvassing of date of birth in addition to age, having separate codes for divorced and separated, more options under the disability question, a separate code for marginal workers who had worked for less than three months under the worker category and in non-economical activity separate code for rentier was added.

### **Enumerators and Supervisors**

As in the previous Census, one Enumerator was appointed for an Enumerator Block, which consists of about 120-150 households or about 600 - 750 persons. For every six Enumerators, a Supervisor was appointed. The Enumerators and

Supervisors were paid an honorarium of Rs. 4,450/- for Houselisting and Rs. 4,050/- for Population Enumeration which includes TA/DA for attending the training classes. In all, 1,20,090 Enumerators and 19,105 Supervisors were appointed for Houselisting Operations, and 1,15,000 Enumerators and 19,166 Supervisors (provisional) were appointed for the task of Population Enumeration in Tamil Nadu. This variation arises because the inputs from the Houselisting phase are used to refine the enumeration blocks for population enumeration phase.

## **Training**

A strategic training regime was drawn up to train the Enumerators and Supervisors for the Houselisting and Population Enumeration Phases. With the coordination of UNICEF, an Alliance of NGO workers was lined up to assist in the training delivery. Two senior officers from the Directorate and a couple of persons from the Alliance were identified as National Trainers(NTs). These National Trainers in turn trained forty MTFs - Master Trainer Facilitators (twenty officials from DCO and twenty from the Alliance). Master Trainer Facilitators then trained around three thousand Master Trainers (MTs) who were identified by the Charge Officers from various Departments. The task of training around 1,40,000 Supervisors / Enumerators was shouldered by these Master Trainers under the supervision of DCO officials.

## **Tools & Techniques adopted for Training**

Three day training programme was designed to train the NTs/MTFs/MTs/ Supervisors / Enumerators using various tools like Video Films, Power Point Presentation, Mock Interviews, Role Play, Quizzes etc. Initially, two days consecutive training programme was organized covering the Census concepts and then the third day training was arranged before the start of Census work for clarifying on issues and distribution of the materials.

For Houselisting and Housing Census EDUSAT Centers were utilized. At the Block Level, the facilities at the Block Resource Centre (BRCs) were engaged for broadcasting the Census Training Films. The advantage with using EDUSAT is, that the doubts raised at one BRC can be observed by all other BRCs and the clarification given from the studio by the DCO officials can be viewed by all the BRCs. The drawback with the BRCs is that each centre can accommodate about 50 trainees only in a session.

NGOs such as Ability Foundation and Vidyasagar have actively participated in arranging Seminar/Rally /Pamphlet distribution to create awareness on disability questions among the general public. They also played a critical role in

preparing the disability component of the training and publicity films.

Before the start of the Census Operations, the Directorate took special efforts to organize two Seminars (one day duration each in Phase I and Phase II) to sensitise the officials in the State Government. In both the events, the Registrar General and Census Commissioner delivered the key note address. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Tamil Nadu chaired both the sessions. The Principal Secretary and Commissioner for Revenue Administration and State Census Coordinator helped in the conduct of the seminars. Eighteen Regional Workshops were also organized by the Director of Census Operations at select District Headquarters to sensitise about Houselisting and Census Operations to all the PCOs and senior officials in the Districts. This intensive training paid rich dividends during the Houselisting and Enumeration phases. The elaborate training calendar listing out the schedule for each and every training class to be held in each Charge also went a long way in carrying out the Operations smoothly.

### **Post Enumeration Survey**

A 'Post Enumeration Survey' is proposed in selected sample blocks with the objective of finding out the extent of omission or duplication in the coverage of individuals (Coverage error) and also the error in the accuracy of information gathered in Census in regard to certain characteristics of the population (Content error).

### **Acknowledgements**

The successful completion of this massive administrative operation has been rendered possible by the spontaneous and willing cooperation received by us from one and all. We would like to place on record our sincere gratitude to

- The Principal Census Officers-District Collectors and Corporation Commissioners and their staff have been instrumental in organizing and monitoring field level Operations in their respective jurisdiction.
- Charge Officers-Tahsildars and Municipal Commissioners along with their staff who have directly been responsible for the conduct of the Operations.
- Enumerators and Supervisors, who conducted the door-to-door canvassing and who thereby formed the backbone of the entire exercise.
- The Chief Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu, Public Department, and Principal Secretary

and Commissioner for Revenue Administration who coordinated the Census on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

- The Secretaries of the various Departments of the Government of Tamil Nadu, Heads of Departments of the State Government and all the staff of these Departments.
- Heads of offices of several Central Government Departments who extended their cooperation in abundant measure. The Press Information Bureau, Doordarshan, All India Radio and several other organizations connected with the media deserve a special mention here.
- Ability Foundation, Vidyasagar who have helped in preparing special modules for sensitising the enumerating personnel
- Celebrities from the Tamil film Industry who supported us in bringing out publicity films that took the Census message to all corners of the state.
- The Government of India Press at Coimbatore who have done a good job of printing the various training materials and other records connected with Census.
- Dr. C. Chandramouli, I.A.S., Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India who has been a tower of strength and inspiration to us at every stage of the Census Operations. The office of the Registrar General India has been the vital command centre in this entire operation. All Officers and Staff of the ORGI deserve praise for their valuable guidance and support.
- The Officers and Staff of the Directorate of Census Operations Tamil Nadu have indeed borne the brunt of the effort in monitoring every item of work, both at the Headquarters and in the field, to enable very quick compilation of the Provisional Population figures and release this booklet.
- The people of Tamil Nadu without whom this effort would not have been possible.

The Census of India 2011 has been a collective effort of a large team of dedicated and sincere persons in and out of the Government. Without the contribution of each and everyone, this monumental task could not have been fulfilled.

## **Provisional Population Total**

This booklet contains the Census of India 2011 Provisional Population figures. The Male, Female and Total Population; Population in the age group of 0-6 years; Literates by sex at State / District level have been presented. These figures have been quickly extracted from the abstracts prepared by the Enumerators and Charge Officers so as to avoid any delay. The data therefore has its own limitations. The final figures will be available after detailed processing and tabulation. We hope these figures will be of immediate use to the Government Departments, Non Governmental Agencies and other data users.

## **BRIEF ANALYSIS OF PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS**

As it will take time to release the final results after detailed processing of the Census Schedules, it is customary to release the provisional figures collected in Census immediately after the enumeration is completed. The Enumerator has prepared the basic totals for each Enumeration Block. These have been collated at each Charge level by the Charge Officers. The Principal Census Officers have collated the figures for each District and the Directorate of Census Operations for every State. Collating the State totals, the Office of the Registrar General India has arrived at the countrywide totals. Such a quick compilation of the provisional figures is unique given the massiveness of the operation but has been rendered possible thanks to a good system of communication right from the enumeration block upto the National Capital.

### **Provisional Population**

The provisional population of India at 00.00 Hrs. of 1st March 2011 is 1,21,01,93,422 comprising of 62,37,24,248 males and 58,64,69,174 females. The Population of Tamil Nadu at the same reference date and time stood at 7,21,38,958 comprising of 3,61,58,871 males and 3,59,80,087 females. The population of Tamil Nadu constitutes 5.96% of the India's Population. It ranks 7 among the States/UTs. The States above Tamil Nadu are 1. Uttar Pradesh, 2.Maharashtra, 3. Bihar, 4. West Bengal, 5. Andhra Pradesh, and 6. Madhya Pradesh in that order.

**Table-1** depicts Distribution of Population, Percentage share of Population, 0-6 Child Population and Literacy Rate by Sex in State/UT: 2011

**Chart-1** depicts the Comparative Size of the Provisional Population of India and States/Union Territories.

**Chart-2** shows Comparative Rate of Literacy and Gender Gap in Literacy of India and Tamil Nadu.

The population, which was 6,24,05,679 in 2001, has gone up by 97,33,279 over the last ten years. This represents an increase of 15.60% during the period 2001-2011 as against the growth rate of 11.70% during the period 1991-01.

### **Distribution of State's Population, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex Ratio and Density among the Districts.**

The distribution of the State's population among the 32 districts is furnished in Table 2. It may be seen that most populous district in the State is Chennai, which is co-terminous of Chennai Corporation followed by Kancheepuram. Chennai district has reported a population of 46.81 lakhs while Kancheepuram has reported a population of 39.91 lakhs.

The average population of a district comes to 22,54,342 in 2011. This is higher than the average population of a district in 2001, which was 20,80,189. There are 15 districts having more than the average population. Perambalur (5.65 lakhs) has recorded the lowest population among the districts. The Nilgiris (7.35 lakhs), and Ariyalur (7.52 lakhs) are the other districts that have recorded a population of less than one million.

**Table-3** gives the ranking of Districts by Population size in 2001 and 2011. Chennai District is now at the top of the list which was ranked 2 in 2001. Coimbatore District, which was ranked first in 2001 Census and is now ranked as 6 due to bifurcation of districts of Tirupur. Kancheepuram District is now ranked as 2 which was recorded as 6<sup>th</sup> position in 2001 Census. Ariyalur district (30) , The Nilgiris district (31) and Perambalur district (32) bring up the rear. There are slight variations in ranking of districts between 2001 and 2011.

**Chart-3** gives the Comparative Size of Districts by Population in 2011.

**Chart-4** gives Population and Net Decadal Accretion 1901-2011

### **Decennial Growth Rate of Population**

**Table-4** shows the percentage decadal variation in population for State and Districts since 1901. The decadal growth in Tamil Nadu has gone up from 11.70% in 1991-2001 to 15.60% in 2001-2011. The decadal growth rate of Tamil Nadu shows a declining trend since 1961-71. However, the present increase in growth rate in Tamil Nadu may due to increase in "in migration" of population from other States to Tamil Nadu and this could be owing to variety of factors such as industrial and economic growth leading to more opportunities in the construction services and manufacturing sectors and availability of educational opportunities in the State. However, this has to be studied separately.

It is significant to note that Kancheepuram district shows the highest decennial growth rate of 38.69% in the period 2001-2011. This district had also recorded the higher growth rate of 19.15% and 26.14% during the period 1991-2001 and 1981-1991 respectively. There are eight other districts, which show higher growth rates than the State average in 2001-2011. These are Tiruvallur (35.25%), Tiruppur (28.69%), Krishnagiri (20.67%), Coimbatore (19.06%), Madurai (17.95%), Villupuram (16.99%), Sivaganga (16.09%), and Dharmapuri (16.04%). The districts with very low growth rates in 2001-11 are The Nilgiris (-3.55%), Chennai (7.77%), Ariyalur (8.19%), Nagapattinam (8.41%), Thanjavur (8.42%), Thiruvarur (8.43%), and Thoothukudi (9.14%). The balance sixteen districts with decadal growth ranging from 10 to 16 percent.

**Chart-5** depicts the Decadal variation of Population by Districts and Net Decadal Accretion in the period 2001-2011. The Percentage Decadal Variation of Population 1901-2011 for India and Tamil Nadu is depicted in Chart-6 and in Map No 3 Percentage Variation of Population is shown. Further, in **Chart - 7** District wise Population of 2011 is shown.

### Sex Ratio

The district wise sex ratio since 1901 to 2011 for Tamil Nadu is given in **Table 5**. The sex ratio represents the number of females for every 1000 males. The sex ratio for Tamil Nadu has increased from 987 in 2001 to 995 in 2011. The sex ratio for India is 940 in 2011 as against 933 in 2001. In the 2011 Census, There were three options for the Gender Questions viz. Male, Female and Other for the purpose of calculating sex ratio in the PPTs ‘Others’ have been included with males. Of the 32 districts in the State, 15 districts have returned a sex ratio of more than 1000 and a similar trend was noticed in 2001 Census also. Only one district namely Sivaganga has returned exactly the sex ratio of 1000 it is significant to note that among 12 districts sex ratio is ranging from 980 – 1000.

The highest sex ratio has been returned in “The Nilgiris” (1041) followed by Thanjavur district (1031). The lowest sex ratio was now reported in Dharmapuri district 946 but it was improved by 14 points compared to 2001 Census. Salem district has the second lowest sex ratio of 954. However, it is significant to note that the Salem district was reported as lowest sex ratio (929) in 2001 has improved to 954 in 2011.

**Table-6** gives the ranking of districts by Sex Ratio. It is noticed that there is no variation in ranking in 2 districts. 8 districts have shown a variation of 1 rank. Of this 4 have moved up by 1 rank, while 4 have slid down by 1 rank since 2001. In other districts the rank of sex ratio varies ranging from 2 to 25.

It is noticed that sex ratio of Ramanathapuram district ranked as 4<sup>th</sup> in 2001 (1036) has now stood in 29<sup>th</sup> rank (977) and the sex ratio of Sivaganga ranked as 3 (1038) in 2001 Census has now gone to 16<sup>th</sup> position (1000).

Variations of more than 4 ranks are noticed in the following 12 districts – Chennai (+5), Tiruchirappalli (+5), Nagapattinam (+5), Erode (+6), The Nilgiris (+6), Tirupur (+6), Ariyalur (+7), Coimbatore (+11), Villupuram (-5), Cuddalore (-8), Sivaganga (-13) and Ramanathapuram (-25).

The Child Sex Ratio is depicted in Chart - 8. The Sex Ratio of Tamil Nadu and India from 1901-2011 is depicted in Chart - 9. This is also depicted in Map No. 4.

### **Child Sex Ratio in Tamil Nadu**

Population in the age group 0-6 in Tamil Nadu has decreased from 72,35,160 (11.59 % to the total) in 2001 to 68,94,821 (9.56 %) in 2011. Comparing with child sex ratio of 2001 Census it is noticed that 14 districts, the sex ratio was declined ranging from - 2 to - 62. It is significant to note that in Cuddalore district child sex ratio was decreased from 957 to 895 and in Ariyalur district it was decreased from 949 to 892. In eighteen districts the child sex ratio has increased ranging from 1 to 85 in 2011 Census. It is significant to note that the child sex ratio in Dharmapuri has increased from 826 in 2001 to 911 in 2011 and similarly in Salem district child sex ratio has improved from 851 to 917 with an increase of 66 points. Child sex ratio by districts is shown in Map No. 5.

### **Density of Population**

As per the Census of India 2011, Tamil Nadu has a population density of 555 persons per Sq. Km. the same was 480 in 2001. The density of the country in 2011 is 382 whereas it has 325 in 2001. Though the state has not witnessed any change in its area, it has witnessed creation of two districts during the period and hence the area of those affected districts have undergone change. Chennai district is the densest district with 26903 persons per Sq. Km. Kanniyakumari (1106), Thiruvallur (1049), Kancheepuram (927), Madurai (823), Coimbatore (748), Cuddalore (702), Thanjavur (691), Nagapattinam (668), Salem (663), Vellore (646) and Tiruchirappalli (602) are the other eleven districts having higher density of more than 600 persons per Sq. Km. The Nilgiris district has returned the lowest density of 288.

**Table-7** gives the ranking of district by population density. It is noticed that there is no variation in ranking in 13 districts. Eleven districts have shown a variation of one rank. Of this, six have gained by one rank while five have slid down by one rank since 2001. Three districts have slid down by two ranks and four districts have gained by three or more ranks.

**Map No. 6** depicts the Density of Population in Tamil Nadu and districts as returned in the Census of India 2011.

### Literacy Rate

**Table-8** presents the Total Population; Population in the age group 0 - 6; Number of Literates and the Literacy Rate for Tamil Nadu and Districts as returned in Census of India 2011.

The literates exclude children in the age group 0 - 6 who are by definition treated as illiterate. The literacy rate is the number of literates per 100 population of aged 7 +.

The literacy rate for Tamil Nadu in 2011 has increased to 80.33 % from 73.45 % returned in the 2001 Census. Among the males, 86.81% are literates whereas among the females the rate is 73.86%. The corresponding rates in 2001 were 82.42% for males and 64.43% for females. It may be observed that more than three fourth of the population is literate among males in all the districts (except Dharmapuri), while more than two third of the population is literate among females in all the districts exception of 8 districts namely Dharmapuri (60.03), Krishnagiri (64.86), Tiruvannamalai (65.71), Villupuram (63.51), Salem (65.43), Erode (65.07), Perambalur (66.11) and Ariyalur (62.22). The literacy rate for India is 74.04 for persons 82.14 for males and 65.46 for females. The 2001 rates for India stand at 64.8 for persons; 75.3 for males and 53.7 for females.

Among the districts, Kanyakumari district has reported the highest literacy rate of 92.14% while Dharmapuri district accounts for the lowest rate of 64.71%. The five districts namely Kanyakumari (92.14%), Chennai (90.33%), Thoothukudi (86.52%), The Nilgiris (85.65%) and Kancheepuram (85.29%) have recorded very high literacy rates. As such, 16 districts have registered higher literacy rates than the State average. Sixteen districts are below the State average.

**Table-9** gives the Literacy rate by sex in Tamil Nadu from 1961 onwards. The Literacy rates have increased from 54.39 in 1981 to 80.33 in 2011. Male Literacy rate has increased from 68.05 in 1981 to 86.81 in 2011. Female Literacy rate has increased from 40.43 in 1981 to 73.86 in 2011. The increase in Female Literacy rate is 33.43 percentage points, while in the case of males the increase is to the tune of 18.76 percentage points only.

The ranking of districts as per Literacy rate is depicted in **Chart - 10**. The ranking of districts as per Female Literacy rate is depicted in **Chart - 11**. The literacy rate and gender gap by districts are shown in Map No. 7 and 8.

## Distribution of Population, Percentage Share of Population,

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total Population			Percentage Share in total Population
		Persons	Males	Females	
01	Jammu & Kashmir	12548926	6665561	5883365	1.04
02	Himachal Pradesh	6856509	3473892	3382617	0.57
03	Punjab	27704236	14634819	13069417	2.29
04	Chandigarh	1054686	580282	474404	0.09
05	Utarakhand	10116752	5154178	4962574	0.84
06	Haryana	25353081	13505130	11847951	2.09
07	NCT of Delhi	16753235	8976410	7776825	1.38
08	Rajasthan	68621012	35620086	33000926	5.67
09	Uttar Pradesh	199581477	104596415	94985062	16.49
10	Bihar	103804637	54185347	49619290	8.58
11	Sikkim	607688	321661	286027	0.05
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1382611	720232	662379	0.11
13	Nagaland	1980602	1025707	954895	0.16
14	Manipur	2721756	1369764	1351992	0.22
15	Mizoram	1091014	552339	538675	0.09
16	Tripura	3671032	1871867	1799165	0.30
17	Meghalaya	2964007	1492668	1471339	0.24
18	Assam	31169272	15954927	15214345	2.58
19	West Bengal	91347736	46927389	44420347	7.55
20	Jharkhand	32966238	16931688	16034550	2.72
21	Orissa	41947358	21201678	20745680	3.47
22	Chhattisgarh	25540196	12827915	12712281	2.11
23	Madhya Pradesh	72597565	37612920	34984645	6.00
24	Gujarat	60383628	31482282	28901346	4.99
25	Daman & Diu	242911	150100	92811	0.02
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	342853	193178	149675	0.03
27	Maharashtra	112372972	58361397	54011575	9.29
28	Andhra Pradesh	84665533	42509881	42155652	7.00
29	Karnataka	61130704	31057742	30072962	5.05
30	Goa	1457723	740711	717012	0.12
31	Lakshadweep	64429	33106	31323	0.01
32	Kerala	33387677	16021290	17366387	2.76
33	Tamil Nadu	72138958	36158871	35980087	5.96
34	Puducherry	1244464	610485	633979	0.10
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	379944	202330	177614	0.03

**Table-1****0-6 Child Population and Literacy Rate by Sex in State / UT: 2011**

0-6 Population			Literacy Rate(%)			Name of State	Sl. No.
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
2008642	1080662	927980	68.74	78.26	58.01	Jammu & Kashmir	01
763864	400681	363183	83.78	90.83	76.60	Himachal Pradesh	02
2941570	1593262	1348308	76.68	81.48	71.34	Punjab	03
117953	63187	54766	86.43	90.54	81.38	Chandigarh	04
1328844	704769	624075	79.63	88.33	70.70	Utarakhand	05
3297724	1802047	1495677	76.64	85.38	66.77	Haryana	06
1970510	1055735	914775	86.34	91.03	80.93	NCT of Delhi	07
10504916	5580212	4924704	67.06	80.51	52.66	Rajasthan	08
29728235	15653175	14075060	69.72	79.24	59.26	Uttar Pradesh	09
18582229	9615280	8966949	63.82	73.39	53.33	Bihar	10
61077	31418	29659	82.20	87.29	76.43	Sikkim	11
202759	103430	99329	66.95	73.69	59.57	Arunachal Pradesh	12
285981	147111	138870	80.11	83.29	76.69	Nagaland	13
353237	182684	170553	79.85	86.49	73.17	Manipur	14
165536	83965	81571	91.58	93.72	89.40	Mizoram	15
444055	227354	216701	87.75	92.18	83.15	Tripura	16
555822	282189	273633	75.48	77.17	73.78	Meghalaya	17
4511307	2305088	2206219	73.18	78.81	67.27	Assam	18
10112599	5187264	4925335	77.08	82.67	71.16	West Bengal	19
5237582	2695921	2541661	67.63	78.45	56.21	Jharkhand	20
5035650	2603208	2432442	73.45	82.40	64.36	Orissa	21
3584028	1824987	1759041	71.04	81.45	60.59	Chhattisgarh	22
10548295	5516957	5031338	70.63	80.53	60.02	Madhya Pradesh	23
7494176	3974286	3519890	79.31	87.23	70.73	Gujarat	24
25880	13556	12324	87.07	91.48	79.59	Daman & Diu	25
49196	25575	23621	77.65	86.46	65.93	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26
12848375	6822262	6026113	82.91	89.82	75.48	Maharashtra	27
8642686	4448330	4194356	67.66	75.56	59.74	Andhra Pradesh	28
6855801	3527844	3327957	75.60	82.85	68.13	Karnataka	29
139495	72669	66826	87.40	92.81	81.84	Goa	30
7088	3715	3373	92.28	96.11	88.25	Lakshadweep	31
3322247	1695935	1626312	93.91	96.02	91.98	Kerala	32
6894821	3542351	3352470	80.33	86.81	73.86	Tamil Nadu	33
127610	64932	62678	86.55	92.12	81.22	Puducherry	34
39497	20094	19403	86.27	90.11	81.84	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	35

Table-2

**Distrubution of Population, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex-Ratio and Population Density**

District Code	State/District	Population 2011			Percentage Decadal Growth Rate of Population		Sex- Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)		Population Density per sq. km.	
		Persons	Males	Females	1991-01	2001-11	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
010	Thiruvallur	3725697	1878559	1847138	23.06	35.25	971	983	776	1049
020	Chennai	4681087	2357633	2323454	13.07	7.77	957	986	24963	26903
030	Kancheepuram	3990897	2010309	1980588	19.15	38.69	975	985	668	927
040	Vellore	3928106	1959676	1968430	14.9	12.96	997	1004	572	646
050	Dharmapuri	1502900	772490	730410	15.27	16.04	932	946	286	332
051	Krishnagiri	1883731	963152	920579	19.62	20.67	944	956	307	370
060	Tiruvannamalai	2468965	1238688	1230277	7.01	12.94	995	993	353	399
070	Viluppuram	3463284	1744832	1718452	7.43	16.99	984	985	412	482
080	Salem	3480008	1780569	1699439	17.2	15.37	929	954	575	663
090	Namakkal	1721179	866740	854439	12.91	15.25	966	986	439	506
100	Erode	2259608	1134191	1125417	11.85	12.05	968	992	354	397
110	The Nilgiris	735071	360170	374901	7.31	-3.55	1014	1041	299	288
120	Coimbatore	3472578	1735362	1737216	16.96	18.46	968	1001	631	748
121	Tiruppur	2471222	1242974	1228248	25.34	29.69	963	988	367	476
130	Dindigul	2161367	1081934	1079433	9.22	12.39	986	998	317	357
140	Karur	1076588	534392	542196	9.54	15.06	1010	1015	323	371
150	Tiruchirappalli	2713858	1347863	1365995	10.1	12.22	1001	1013	536	602
160	Perambalur	564511	281436	283075	9.45	14.36	1006	1006	282	323
170	Ariyalur	752481	373319	379162	9.29	8.19	1006	1016	358	387
180	Cuddalore	2600880	1311151	1289729	7.66	13.80	986	984	617	702
190	Nagapattinam	1614069	797214	816855	8.07	8.41	1014	1025	616	668
200	Thiruvarur	1268094	627616	640478	6.31	8.43	1014	1020	492	533
210	Thanjavur	2402781	1183112	1219669	7.91	8.42	1021	1031	638	691
220	Pudukkottai	1618725	803337	815388	9.98	10.90	1015	1015	314	348
230	Sivaganga	1341250	670597	670653	4.74	16.09	1038	1000	279	324
240	Madurai	3041038	1528308	1512730	7.41	17.95	978	990	698	823
250	Theni	1243684	624922	618762	4.25	13.69	978	990	381	433
260	Virudhunagar	1943309	967437	975872	11.9	10.96	1012	1009	409	454
270	Ramanathapuram	1337560	676574	660986	6.12	12.63	1036	977	284	320
280	Thoothukkudi	1738376	858919	879457	7.92	9.14	1050	1024	347	378
290	Tirunelveli	3072880	1518595	1554285	8.93	13.66	1042	1024	403	458
300	Kanniyakumari	1863174	926800	936374	4.73	11.17	1014	1010	995	1106

**Table-3****Ranking of Districts by Population Size, 2001 and 2011**

Rank in 2011	District	Population 2011	Percent to total population of the State 2011	Population 2001	Percent to total population of the State 2001	Rank in 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chennai	4681087	6.49	4343645	6.96	1
2	Kancheepuram	3990897	5.53	2877468	4.61	6
3	Vellore	3928106	5.45	3477317	5.57	2
4	Thiruvallur	3725697	5.16	2754756	4.41	7
5	Salem	3480008	4.82	3016346	4.83	3
6	Coimbatore	3472578	4.81	2916620	4.67	5
7	Viluppuram	3463284	4.80	2960373	4.74	4
8	Tirunelveli	3072880	4.26	2703492	4.33	8
9	Madurai	3041038	4.22	2578201	4.13	9
10	Tiruchirappalli	2713858	3.76	2418366	3.88	10
11	Cuddalore	2600880	3.61	2285395	3.66	11
12	Tiruppur	2471222	3.43	1920154	3.08	16
13	Tiruvannamalai	2468965	3.42	2186125	3.50	13
14	Thanjavur	2402781	3.33	2216138	3.55	12
15	Erode	2259608	3.13	2016582	3.23	14
16	Dindigul	2161367	3.00	1923014	3.08	15
17	Virudhunagar	1943309	2.69	1751301	2.81	17
18	Krishnagiri	1883731	2.61	1561118	2.50	20
19	Kanniyakumari	1863174	2.58	1676034	2.69	18
20	Thoothukkudi	1738376	2.41	1592769	2.55	19
21	Namakkal	1721179	2.39	1493462	2.39	21
22	Pudukkottai	1618725	2.24	1459601	2.34	23
23	Nagapattinam	1614069	2.24	1488839	2.39	22
24	Dharmapuri	1502900	2.08	1295182	2.08	24
25	Sivaganga	1341250	1.86	1155356	1.85	27
26	Ramanathapuram	1337560	1.85	1187604	1.90	25
27	Thiruvarur	1268094	1.76	1169474	1.87	26
28	Theni	1243684	1.72	1093950	1.75	28
29	Karur	1076588	1.49	935686	1.50	29
30	Ariyalur	752481	1.04	695524	1.11	31
31	The Nilgiris	735071	1.02	762141	1.22	30
32	Perambalur	564511	0.78	493646	0.79	32

Table-4

## Percentage Decadal Variation in Population for State and Districts : 1901 - 2011

District Code	State/District	Percentage Decadal Variation										
		1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971- 81	1981- 91	1991-01	2001-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>33</b>	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>8.52</b>	<b>11.91</b>	<b>14.66</b>	<b>11.85</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>15.39</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>15.60</b>
010	Thiruvallur	7.2	5.08	8.52	9.8	7.69	10.7	30.01	30.45	31.53	23.06	35.25
020	Chennai	3.9	3.04	23.87	20.26	59.8	22.09	45.2	27.04	17.24	13.07	7.77
030	Kancheepuram	7.2	5.08	9.16	9.8	7.69	13.13	30.32	28.23	26.14	19.15	38.69
040	Vellore	9.3	2.88	12.89	17.23	16.4	8.44	22.74	17.79	15.14	14.9	12.96
050	Dharmapuri	4.65	-4.45	16.73	15.65	12.69	10.45	29.82	17.78	24.51	15.27	16.04
051	Krishnagiri	4.65	-4.45	16.73	15.65	12.53	32.98	22.85	20.08	19.22	19.62	20.67
060	Tiruvannamalai	16.02	7.69	13.58	9.62	4.25	8.6	14.75	17.15	14.4	7.01	12.94
070	Viluppuram	12.19	-1.8	5.79	6.28	6.44	7.13	17.22	15.89	16.08	7.43	16.99
080	Salem	3.51	7.93	12.57	19.13	20.34	12.19	24.35	13.67	13.43	17.2	15.37
090	Namakkal	3.51	7.93	12.57	19.13	20.34	2.12	14.99	17.69	12.79	12.91	15.25
100	Erode	7.14	6.31	11.38	15.01	17.21	9.49	22.47	17.15	13.56	11.85	12.05
110	The Nilgiris	5.08	6.66	33.84	23.85	48.65	31.3	20.7	27.56	12.7	7.31	-3.55
120	Coimbatore	7.14	6.31	11.38	15.01	17.21	19.22	25.70	17.47	12.50	16.96	19.06
121	Tiruppur	7.14	6.31	11.38	15.01	17.21	7.38	19.08	17.09	15.67	25.34	28.69
130	Dindigul	9.29	4.25	5.68	13.37	11.2	8.71	18.64	11.9	12.54	9.22	12.39
140	Karur	8.52	4.12	0.68	12.8	14.31	6.69	7.54	10.1	12.87	9.54	15.06
150	Tiruchirappalli	8.52	4.12	0.68	12.8	14.31	10.12	26.59	15.13	15.57	10.1	12.22
160	Perambalur	8.52	4.12	0.68	12.8	14.31	7.57	18.68	12.4	17.92	9.45	14.36
170	Ariyalur	8.52	4.12	0.68	12.8	14.31	9.91	17.37	11.45	11.16	9.29	8.19
180	Cuddalore	12.19	-1.8	5.79	6.28	6.44	13.53	20.67	16.48	16.13	7.66	13.80
190	Nagapattinam	5.43	-2.02	2.86	7.43	15.93	10.38	14.1	13.43	11.68	8.07	8.41
200	Thiruvarur	5.43	-2.02	2.86	7.43	15.93	9.42	16.43	12.91	12.04	6.31	8.43
210	Thanjavur	5.43	-2.02	2.86	7.43	15.93	7.29	20.87	16.02	11.13	7.91	8.42
220	Pudukkottai	6.54	4.2	-5.64	8.55	13.07	6.58	26.24	22.11	14.72	9.98	10.90
230	Sivaganga	6.79	3.13	6.31	8.68	3.87	11.4	18.6	12.42	10.72	4.74	16.09
240	Madurai	15.36	4.09	12	13.13	20.6	12.68	25.49	18.07	17.51	7.41	17.95
250	Theni	15.36	4.09	12	13.13	20.6	11.96	23.81	14.65	12.98	4.25	13.69
260	Virudhunagar	12.08	5.54	6.93	3.93	11.94	13.08	18.43	16.45	16.71	11.9	10.96
270	Ramanathapuram	8.07	0.31	7.99	11.66	-4.62	27.41	17.15	21.36	12.11	6.12	12.63
280	Thoothukkudi	8.09	3.22	6.80	8.34	5.16	9.94	16.65	11.56	7.71	7.92	9.14
290	Tirunelveli	8.10	8.72	7.62	10.79	12.40	8.40	17.58	11.72	12.64	8.93	13.66
300	Kanniyakumari	17.54	17.02	17.75	16.35	22.07	20.67	22.63	16.43	12.43	4.73	11.17

Table-5

## Sex-Ratio for State and Districts : 1901-2011

Sl. No.	State/District	Sex-Ratio since (Number of females per 1000 males)											
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>1044</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>1027</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>1007</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>995</b>
1	Thiruvallur	986	994	986	981	970	966	948	940	953	957	971	983
2	Chennai	983	949	913	901	911	922	901	904	934	934	957	986
3	Kancheepuram	986	994	986	981	970	978	973	956	961	962	975	985
4	Vellore	1035	1033	1019	1006	991	1000	986	973	979	978	997	1004
5	Dharmapuri	1016	1014	1003	994	982	987	982	970	959	933	932	946
6	Krishnagiri	1016	1014	1003	994	982	972	958	968	959	949	944	956
7	Tiruvannamalai	1011	1009	1007	1000	993	1006	993	968	979	983	995	993
8	Viluppuram	1014	1014	1013	1004	992	992	986	967	972	969	984	985
9	Salem	1037	1023	1013	1017	1001	989	969	953	939	925	929	954
10	Namakkal	1037	1023	1013	1017	1001	1021	1008	983	969	960	966	986
11	Erode	1032	1029	1009	1009	996	994	976	958	949	952	968	992
12	The Nilgiris	840	868	888	842	858	902	914	944	957	983	1014	1041
13	Coimbatore	1014	1012	992	992	979	977	944	943	946	952	968	1001
14	Tiruppur	1050	1048	1027	1027	1014	1012	989	978	966	960	963	988
15	Dindigul	1049	1048	1039	1036	1025	1014	1002	990	980	976	986	998
16	Karur	1053	1061	1042	1046	1025	1022	1012	1005	996	999	1010	1015
17	Tiruchirappalli	1053	1061	1042	1046	1025	1008	999	978	981	982	1001	1013
18	Perambalur	1053	1061	1042	1046	1025	1016	1012	995	999	975	1006	1006
19	Ariyalur	1053	1061	1042	1046	1025	996	995	984	975	975	1006	1016
20	Cuddalore	1014	1014	1013	1004	992	1004	982	973	972	967	986	984
21	Nagapattinam	1110	1104	1082	1085	1055	1050	1026	999	992	993	1014	1025
22	Thiruvarur	1110	1104	1082	1085	1055	1032	1020	996	984	987	1014	1020
23	Thanjavur	1110	1104	1082	1085	1055	1016	1005	988	988	996	1021	1031
24	Pudukkottai	1087	1097	1085	1098	1063	1051	1032	1011	1007	1005	1015	1015
25	Sivaganga	1180	1161	1151	1145	1118	1112	1079	1058	1046	1033	1038	1000
26	Madurai	1043	1038	1028	1026	1015	1010	997	981	972	964	978	990
27	Theni	1043	1038	1028	1026	1015	998	993	989	974	964	978	990
28	Virudhunagar	1036	1036	1025	1038	1037	1035	1024	1012	1002	994	1012	1009
29	Ramanathapuram	1158	1156	1166	1171	1121	1154	1091	1068	1030	1011	1036	977
30	Thoothukkudi	1056	1064	1064	1075	1063	1074	1064	1053	1055	1051	1050	1024
31	Tirunelveli	1065	1069	1041	1070	1052	1047	1045	1035	1037	1034	1042	1024
32	Kanniyakumari	996	990	981	993	992	980	979	972	985	991	1014	1010

**Table-6****Ranking of Districts by Sex-Ratio, 2001 and 2011**

Rank in 2011	District	Sex- Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)		Rank in 2001
		2011	2001	
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1	The Nilgiris	1041	1014	7
2	Thanjavur	1031	1021	5
3	Nagapattinam	1025	1014	8
4	Thoothukkudi	1024	1050	1
5	Tirunelveli	1024	1042	2
6	Thiruvarur	1020	1014	9
7	Ariyalur	1016	1006	14
8	Pudukkottai	1015	1015	6
9	Karur	1015	1010	12
10	Tiruchirappalli	1013	1001	15
11	Kanniyakumari	1010	1014	10
12	Virudhunagar	1009	1012	11
13	Perambalur	1006	1006	13
14	Vellore	1004	997	16
15	Coimbatore	1001	968	26
16	Sivaganga	1000	1038	3
17	Dindigul	998	986	18
18	Tiruvannamalai	993	995	17
19	Erode	992	968	25
20	Madurai	990	978	21
21	Theni	990	978	22
22	Tiruppur	988	963	28
23	Namakkal	986	966	27
24	Chennai	986	957	29
25	Viluppuram	985	984	20
26	Kancheepuram	985	975	23
27	Cuddalore	984	986	19
28	Thiruvallur	983	971	24
29	Ramanathapuram	977	1036	4
30	Krishnagiri	956	944	30
31	Salem	954	929	32
32	Dharmapuri	946	932	31

**Table-7****Ranking of Districts by Population Density, 2001 and 2011**

Rank in 2011	District	Population Density (persons per sq. km.)		Rank in 2001
		2011	2001	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chennai (M Corp.)	26903	24963	1
2	Kanniyakumari	1106	995	2
3	Thiruvallur	1049	776	3
4	Kancheepuram	927	668	5
5	Madurai	823	698	4
6	Coimbatore	748	631	9
7	Cuddalore	702	617	7
8	Thanjavur	691	638	6
9	Nagapattinam	668	616	8
10	Salem	663	575	10
11	Vellore	646	572	11
12	Tiruchirappalli	602	536	12
13	Thiruvarur	533	492	13
14	Namakkal	506	439	14
15	Viluppuram	482	412	15
16	Tiruppur	476	367	19
17	Tirunelveli	458	403	17
18	Virudhunagar	454	409	16
19	Theni	433	381	18
20	Tiruvannamalai	399	353	21
21	Erode	397	354	22
22	Ariyalur	387	358	20
23	Thoothukkudi	378	347	23
24	Karur	371	323	24
25	Krishnagiri	370	307	27
26	Dindigul	357	317	25
27	Pudukkottai	348	314	26
28	Dharmapuri	332	286	29
29	Sivaganga	324	279	32
30	Perambalur	323	282	31
31	Ramanathapuram	320	284	30
32	The Nilgiris	288	299	28

Table-8

## Total Population, Population in the Age-Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate for State and Districts : 2011

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Population			Population in age group 0-6			Number of Literates*			Literacy Rate#		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Tamil Nadu	72138958	36158871	35980087	6894821	3542351	3352470	52413116	28314595	24098521	80.33	86.81	73.86
1	Thiruvallur	3725697	1878559	1847138	369854	189244	180610	2812839	1506523	1306316	83.82	89.18	78.39
2	Chennai	4681087	2357633	2323454	418541	213084	205457	3850472	2004498	1845974	90.33	93.47	87.16
3	Kancheepuram	3990897	2010309	1980588	396254	201499	194755	3065799	1634114	1431685	85.29	90.34	80.17
4	Vellore	3928106	1959676	1968430	406705	209168	197537	2804762	1522190	1282572	79.65	86.96	72.43
5	Dharmapuri	1502900	772490	730410	162118	84840	77278	867631	475567	392064	64.71	69.16	60.03
6	Krishnagiri	1883731	963152	920579	203730	105872	97858	1216436	682852	533584	72.41	79.65	64.86
7	Tiruvannamalai	2468965	1238688	1230277	256299	132664	123635	1653284	926089	727195	74.72	83.73	65.71
8	Viluppuram	3463284	1744832	1718452	378530	195294	183236	2223605	1248606	974999	72.08	80.58	63.51
9	Salem	3480008	1780569	1699439	323102	168560	154542	2311715	1300874	1010841	73.23	80.70	65.43
10	Namakkal	1721179	866740	854439	140314	73345	66969	1184344	659232	525112	74.92	83.09	66.68
11	Erode	2259608	1134191	1125417	181188	92638	88550	1516380	841728	674652	72.96	80.81	65.07
12	The Nilgiris	735071	360170	374901	61644	31099	30545	576799	303249	273550	85.65	92.15	79.44
13	Coimbatore	3472578	1735362	1737216	295584	150580	145004	2678637	1418291	1260346	84.31	89.49	79.16
14	Tiruppur	2471222	1242974	1228248	221585	113583	108002	1779379	972032	807347	79.10	86.07	72.07
15	Dindigul	2161367	1081934	1079433	200034	102989	97045	1507310	831243	676067	76.85	84.91	68.82
16	Karur	1076588	534392	542196	98980	50855	48125	741610	410315	331295	75.86	84.86	67.05
17	Tiruchirappalli	2713858	1347863	1365995	253633	129947	123686	2055742	1096125	959617	83.56	90.00	77.24
18	Perambalur	564511	281436	283075	55950	29245	26705	379797	210313	169484	74.68	83.39	66.11
19	Ariyalur	752481	373319	379162	76775	40579	36196	486446	273058	213388	71.99	82.06	62.22
20	Cuddalore	2600880	1311151	1289729	260584	137513	123071	1849805	1019160	830645	79.04	86.84	71.20
21	Nagapattinam	1614069	797214	816855	154543	78826	75717	1227311	649255	578056	84.09	90.38	78.00
22	Thiruvarur	1268094	627616	640478	114977	58602	56375	960036	510137	449899	83.26	89.65	77.02
23	Thanjavur	2402781	1183112	1219669	223910	114386	109524	1802291	951803	850488	82.72	89.06	76.61
24	Pudukkottai	1618725	803337	815388	169886	86739	83147	1126580	617621	508959	77.76	86.19	69.51
25	Sivaganga	1341250	670597	670653	127682	65123	62559	976384	536523	439861	80.46	88.61	72.33
26	Madurai	3041038	1528308	1512730	287101	148050	139051	2248749	1194631	1054118	81.66	86.55	76.74
27	Theni	1243684	624922	618762	110919	57258	53661	879259	485247	394012	77.62	85.48	69.72
28	Virudhunagar	1943309	967437	975872	183214	93401	89813	1421270	773186	648084	80.75	88.46	73.14
29	Ramanathapuram	1337560	676574	660986	127447	64790	62657	986038	537697	448341	81.48	87.89	74.93
30	Thoothukkudi	1738376	858919	879457	170507	86555	83952	1356564	706087	650477	86.52	91.42	81.77
31	Tirunelveli	3072880	1518595	1554285	301275	153437	147838	2298262	1223964	1074298	82.92	89.66	76.38
32	Kanniyakumari	1863174	926800	936374	161956	82586	79370	1567580	792385	775195	92.14	93.86	90.45

Note : \*Literates exclude children in the age group 0-6 years that were by definition treated as illiterate in the Census of India 2011.

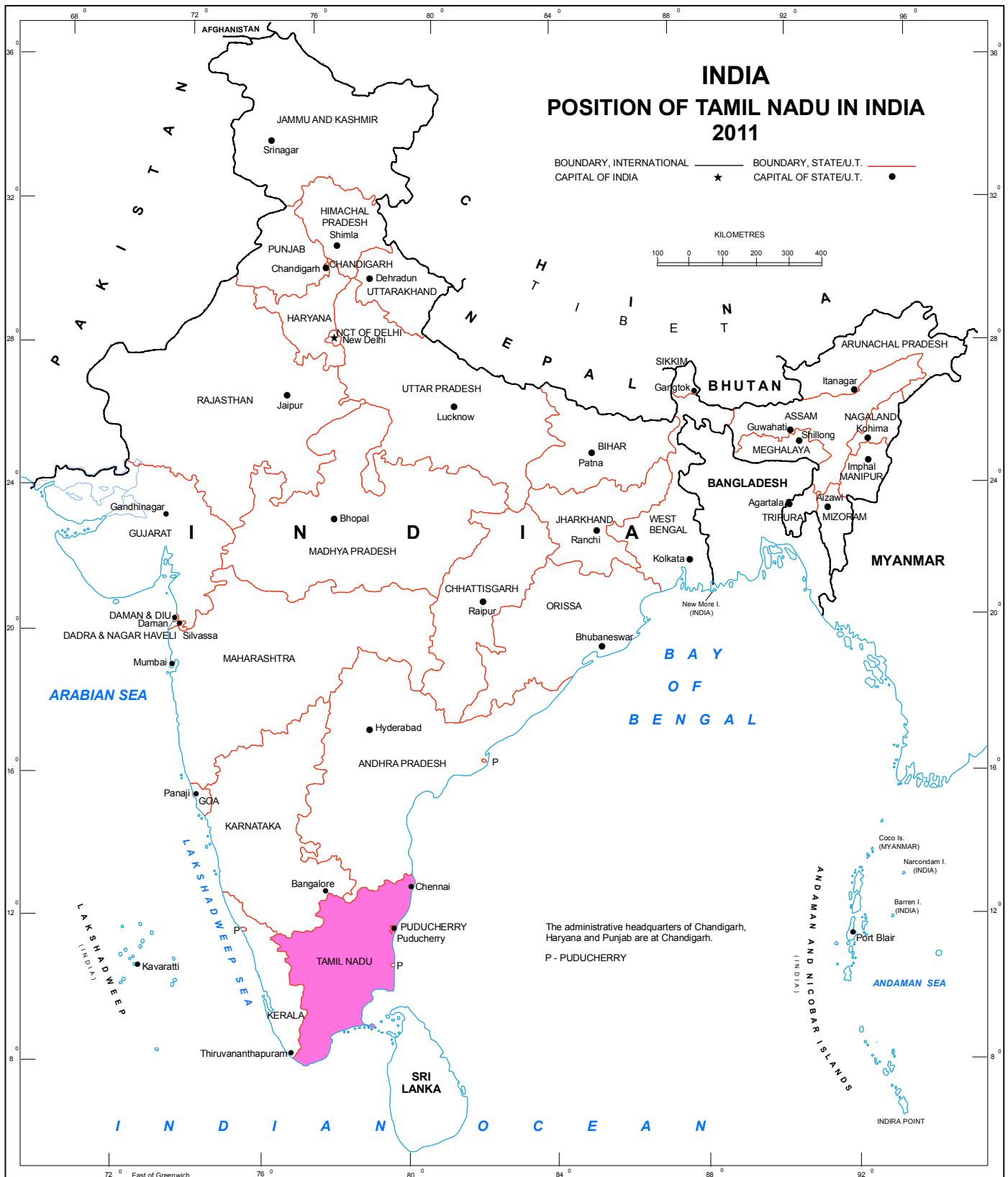
#Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to total population aged 7 years and above.

Literacy rate=(Number of Literates/Population of age 7+) X 100

**Table-9****Literacy Rate 1961-2011**

Year	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1961	36.39	51.59	21.06
1971	45.40	59.54	30.92
1981	54.39	68.05	40.43
1991	62.66	73.75	51.33
2001	73.47	82.33	64.55
2011	80.33	86.81	73.86

*Note : Literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 related to population aged five years and above. The rates for the years 1981 to 2011 related to the population aged seven years and above.*



The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.

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

The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India.

The state boundaries between Uttarakhand & Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh have not been verified by the Governments concerned.

The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.

The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on the map are as interpreted from the "North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971," but have yet to be verified.

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**INDIA**  
**TAMIL NADU**  
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 2011  
(TALUK LEVEL)

Kilometres  
40 20 0 40 80

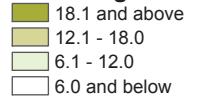
- Boundary, State/U.T. ... —
- " District ... —
- " Taluk ... —



# **TAMIL NADU**

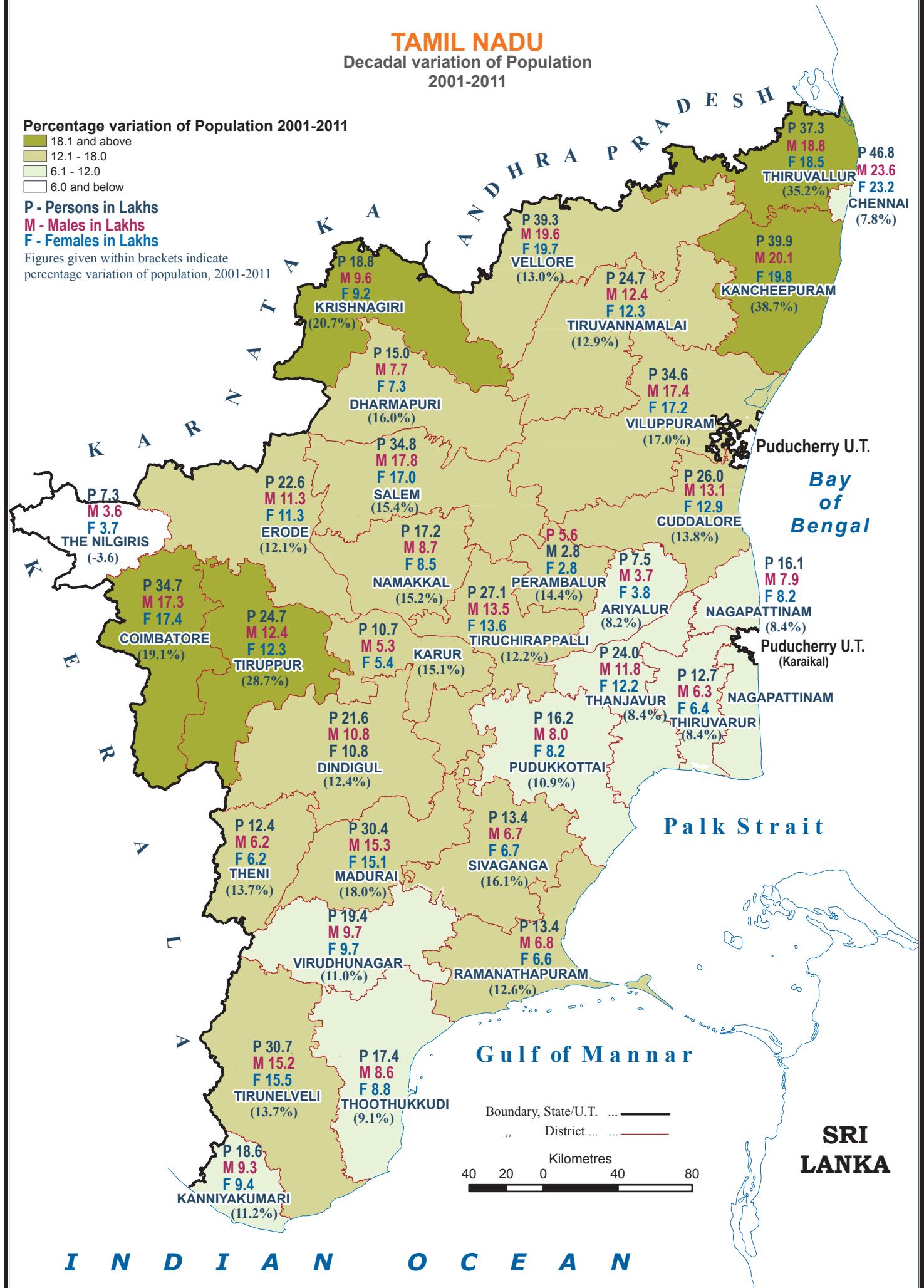
## Decadal variation of Population 2001-2011

## Percentage variation of Population 2001-2011



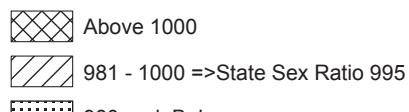
**P - Persons in Lakhs**  
**M - Males in Lakhs**  
**F - Females in Lakhs**

Figures given within brackets indicate percentage variation of population, 2001-2011

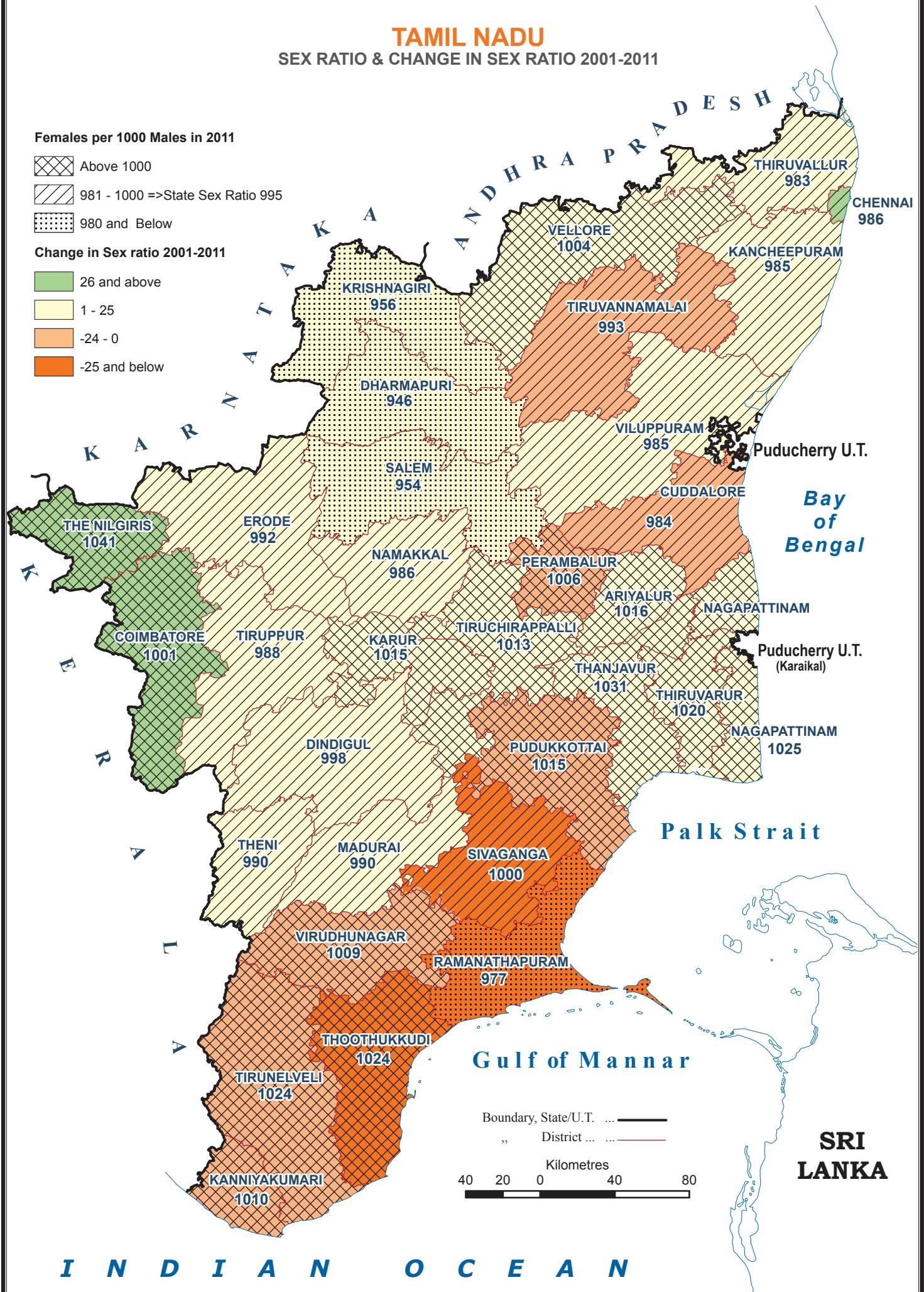
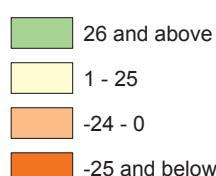


**TAMIL NADU**  
SEX RATIO & CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 2001-2011

### **Females per 1000 Males in 2011**



#### Change in Sex ratio 2001-2011



# TAMIL NADU

## CHILD SEX RATIO AND CHANGE IN CHILD SEX RATIO 2001-2011

Female children per 1000 Male Children (0-6), 2011

Above 950

926 - 950 => State Child Sex Ratio 946

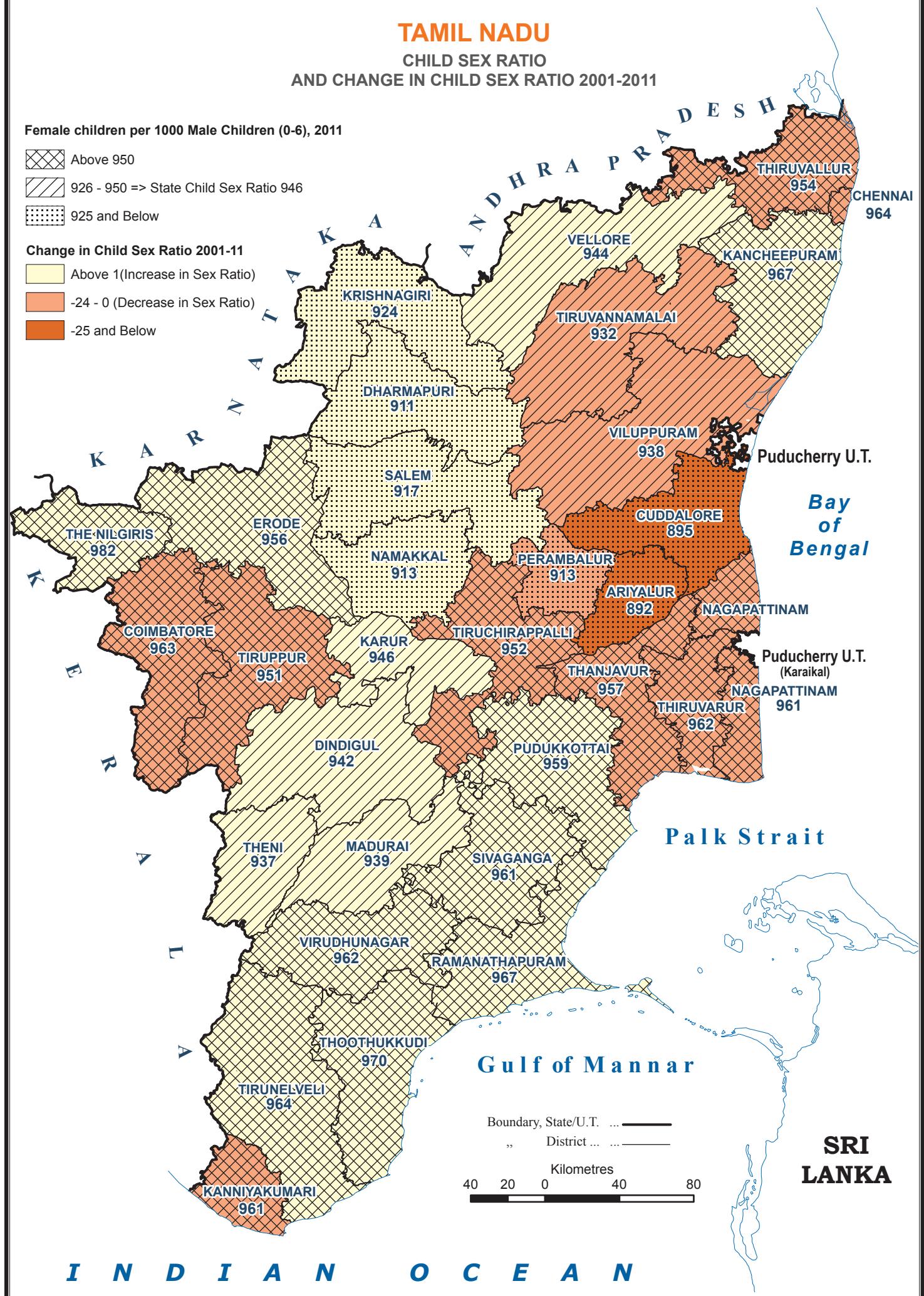
925 and Below

Change in Child Sex Ratio 2001-11

Above 1 (Increase in Sex Ratio)

-24 - 0 (Decrease in Sex Ratio)

-25 and Below

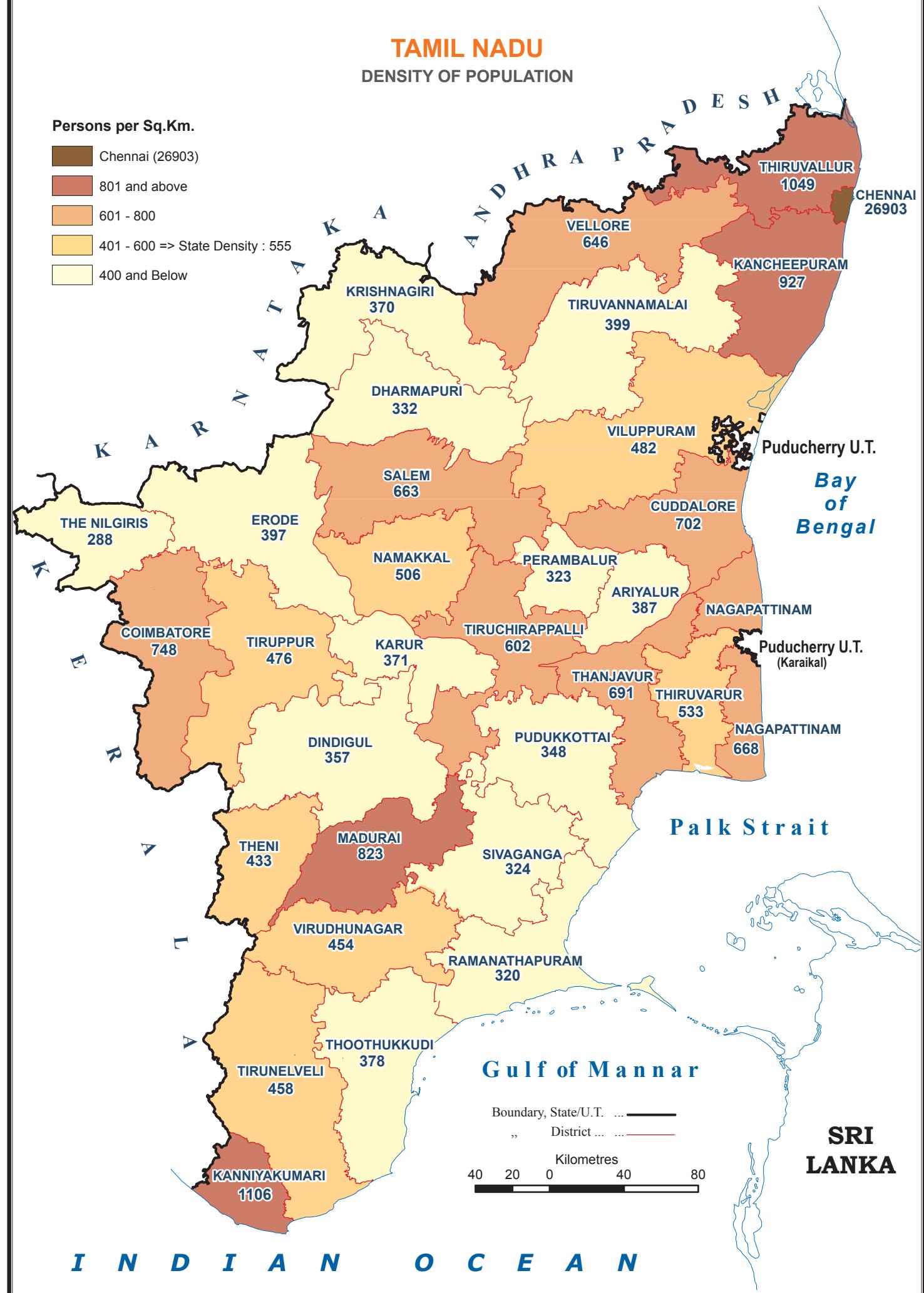


# TAMIL NADU

## DENSITY OF POPULATION

**Persons per Sq.Km.**

- [Dark Brown] Chennai (26903)
- [Brown] 801 and above
- [Orange] 601 - 800
- [Yellow] 401 - 600 => State Density : 555
- [Light Yellow] 400 and Below



Boundary, State/U.T. ... —

„ „ District ... —

Kilometres



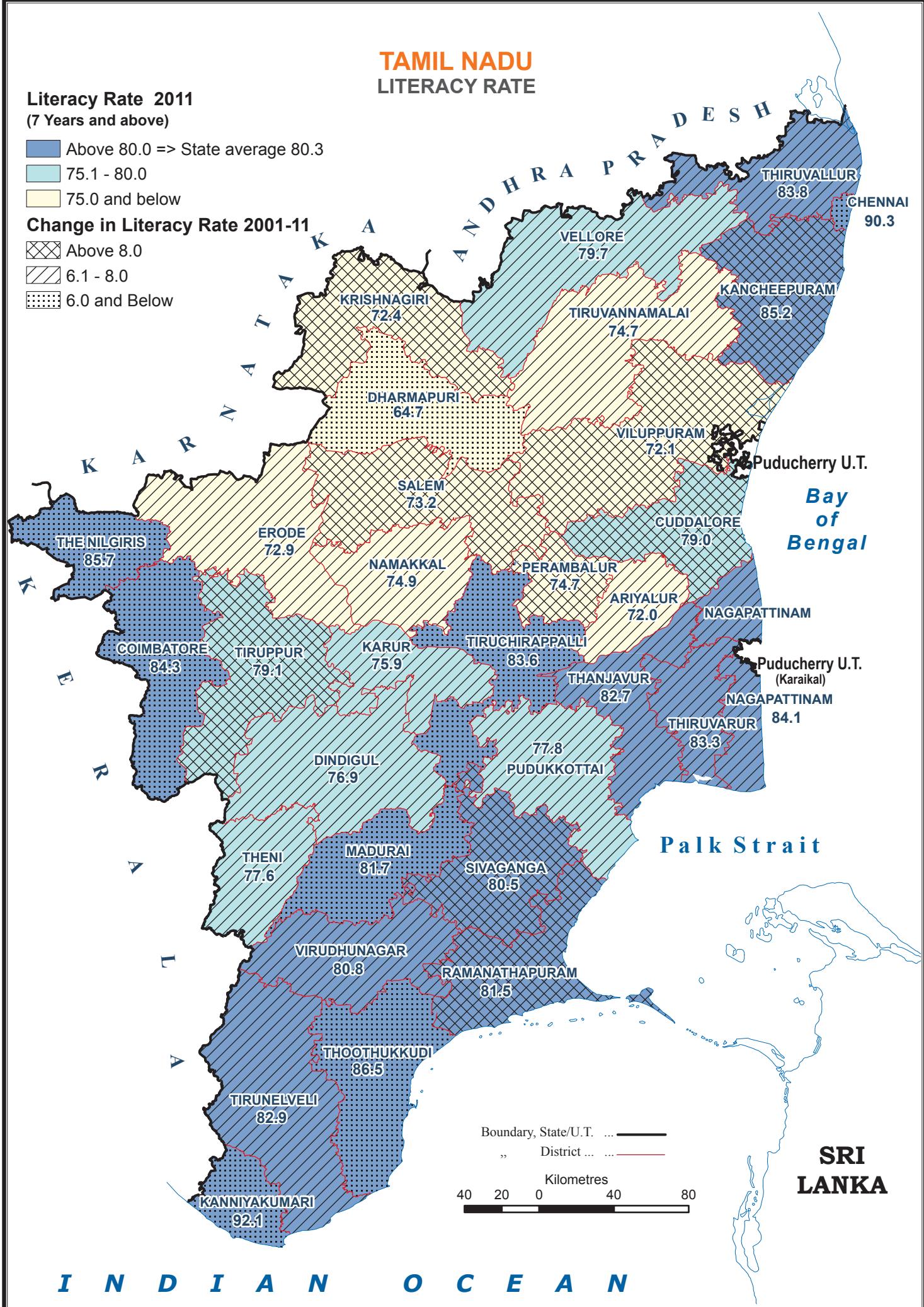
## TAMIL NADU LITERACY RATE

### Literacy Rate 2011 (7 Years and above)

- Above 80.0 => State average 80.3
- 75.1 - 80.0
- 75.0 and below

### Change in Literacy Rate 2001-11

- Above 8.0
- 6.1 - 8.0
- 6.0 and Below

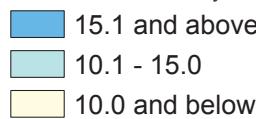


# TAMIL NADU

## GENDER GAP IN LITERACY

### Gender gap in Literacy rate

(Percentage difference between male and female literacy 2011)



M - Males literacy rate

F - Female literacy rate

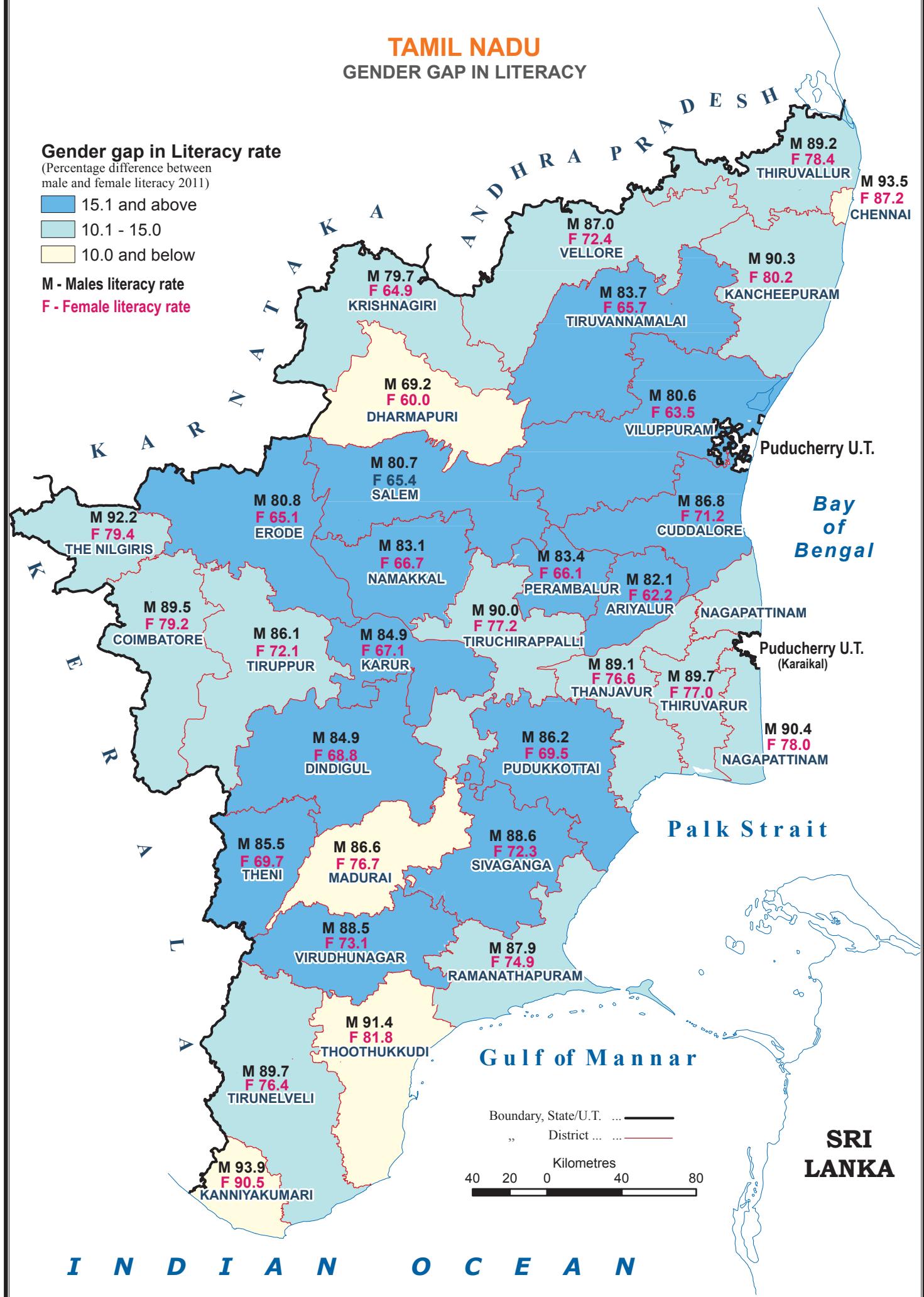
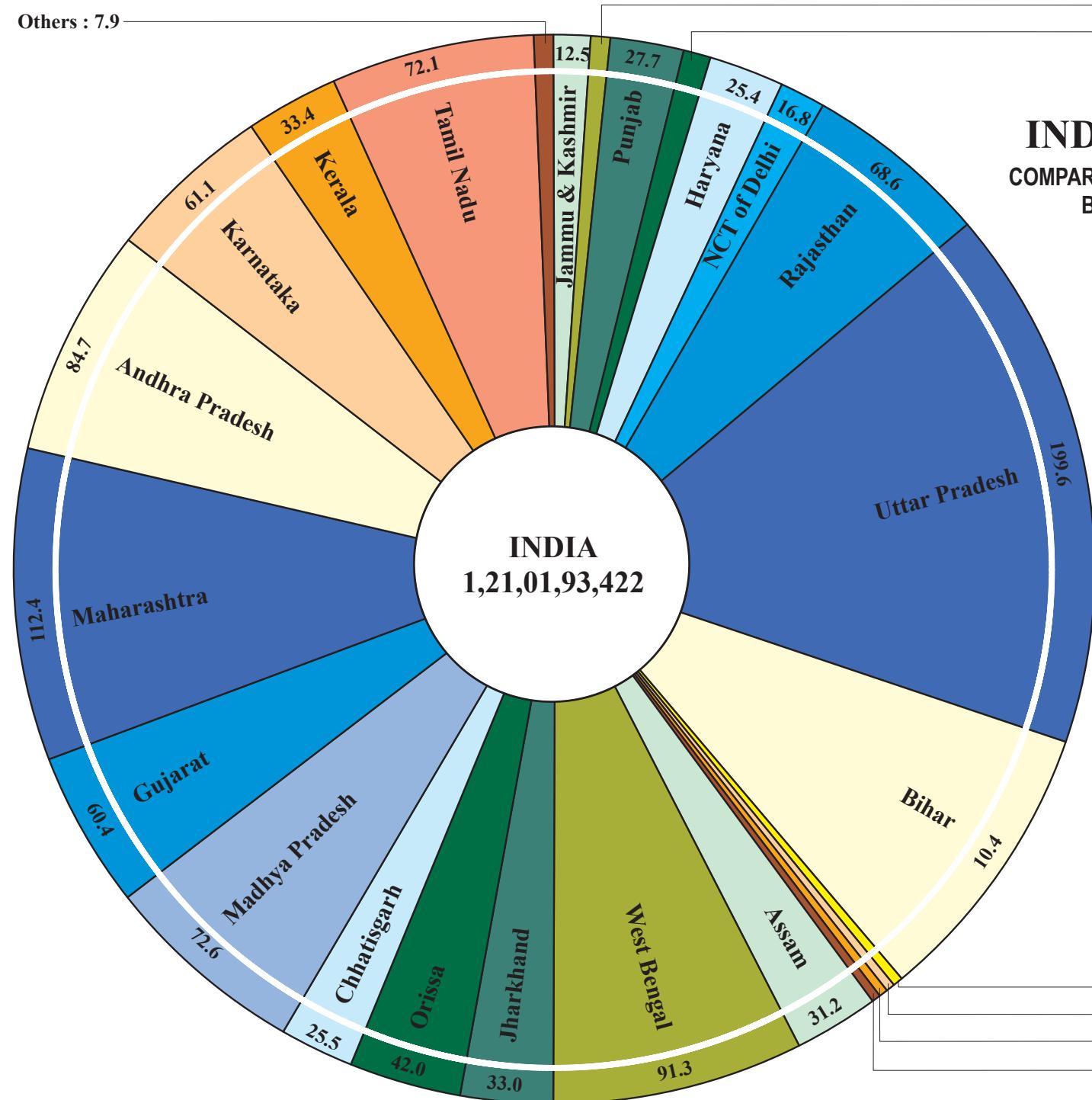


Chart No. 1

Others : 7.9

Himachal Pradesh : 6.8

Uttarakhand : 10.1



## INDIA & STATES

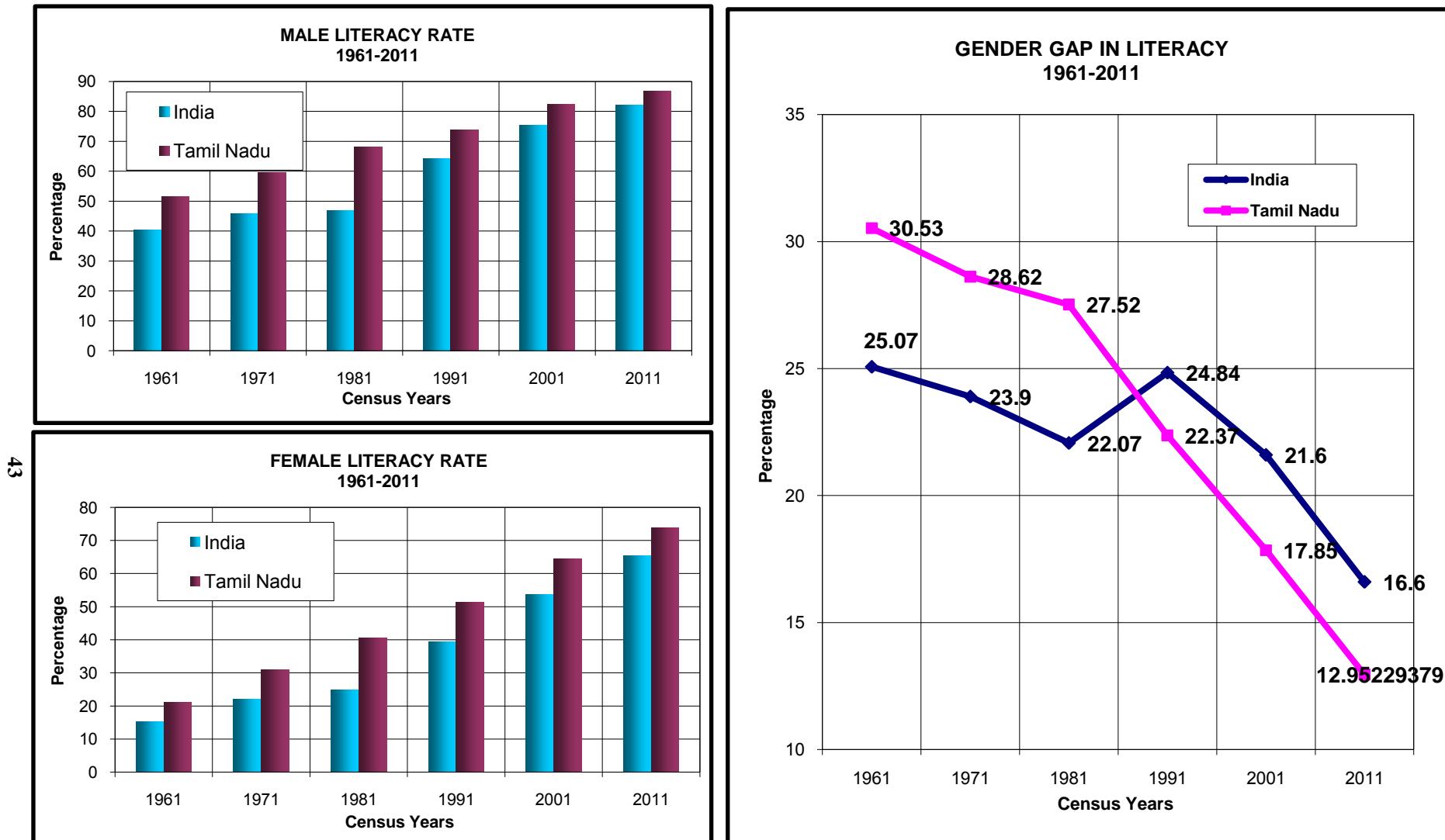
### COMPARATIVE SIZE OF STATES / UTs BY POPULATION, 2011

Others includes the following States / U.T.	
Chandigarh	1.1
Sikkim	0.6
Arunachal Pradesh	1.4
Mizoram	1.1
Daman & Diu	0.2
Goa	1.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.3
Lakshadweep	0.06
Puducherry	1.2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.4
Total	7.9

Figures given in the sectors are number of persons in Millions.

## INDIA AND TAMIL NADU LITERACY BY SEX 1961-2011

Chart No. 2



## COMPARATIVE SIZE OF DISTRICTS BY POPULATION, 2011

Chart No. 3

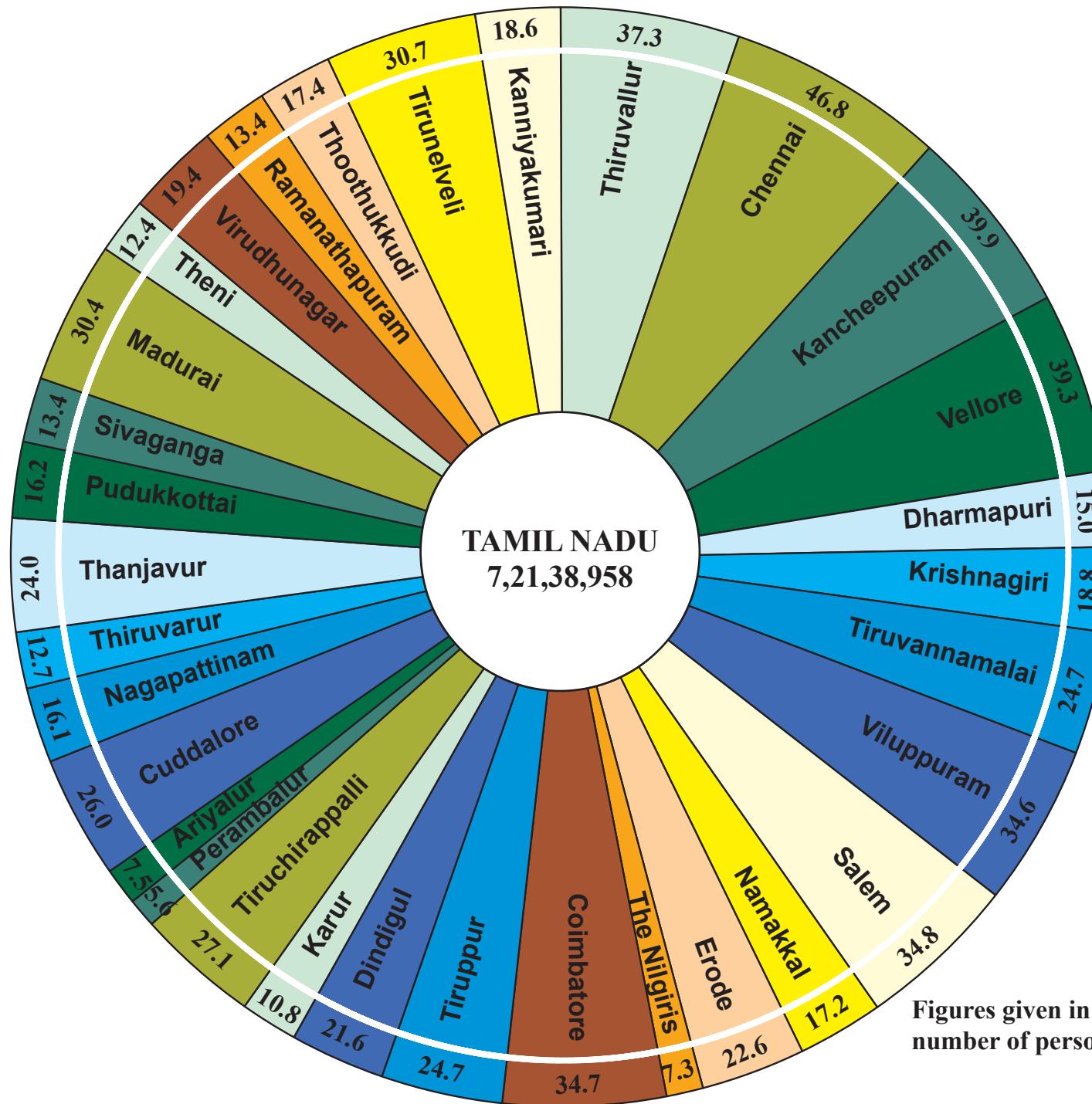


Chart No. 4

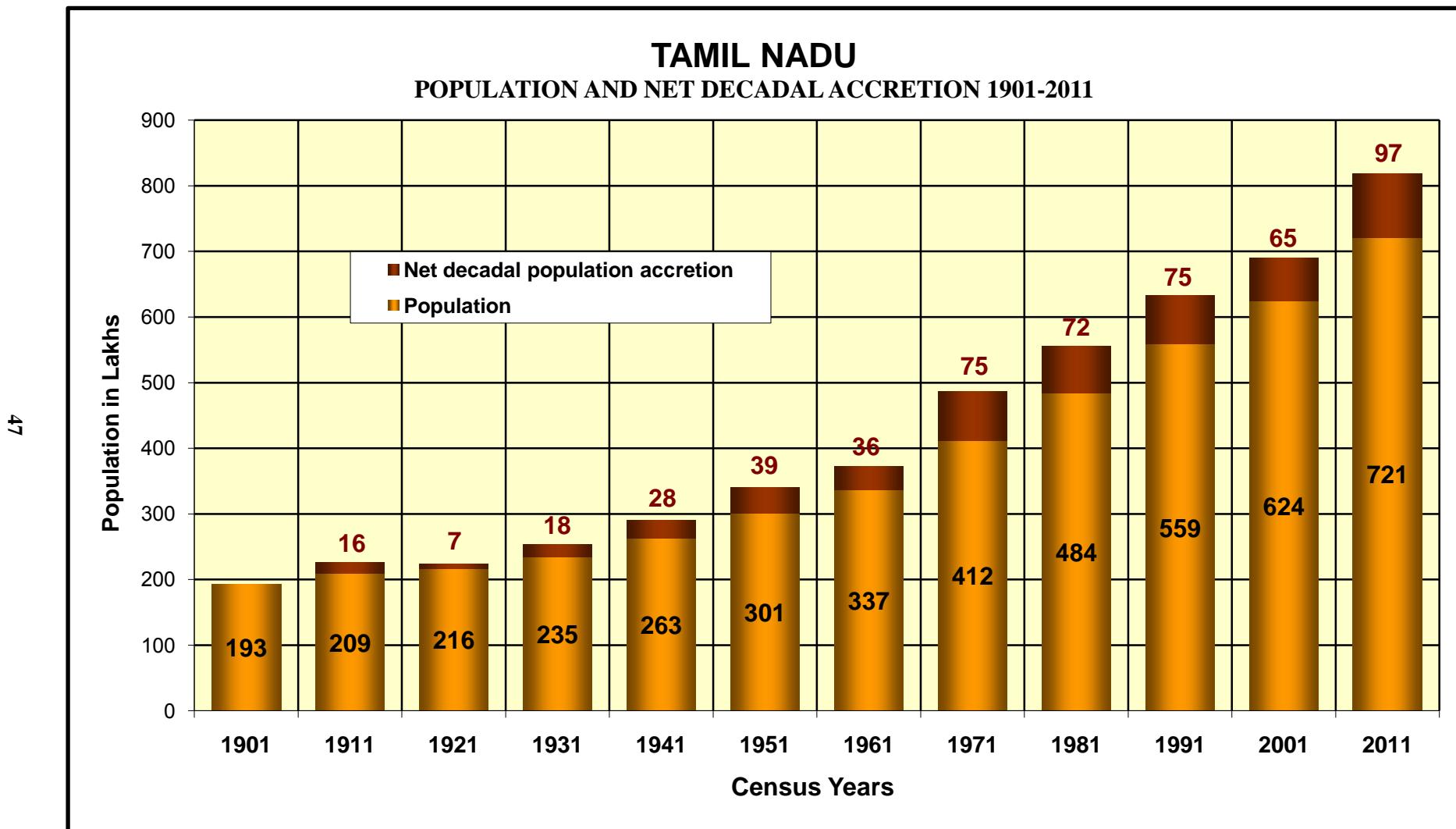


Chart No. 5

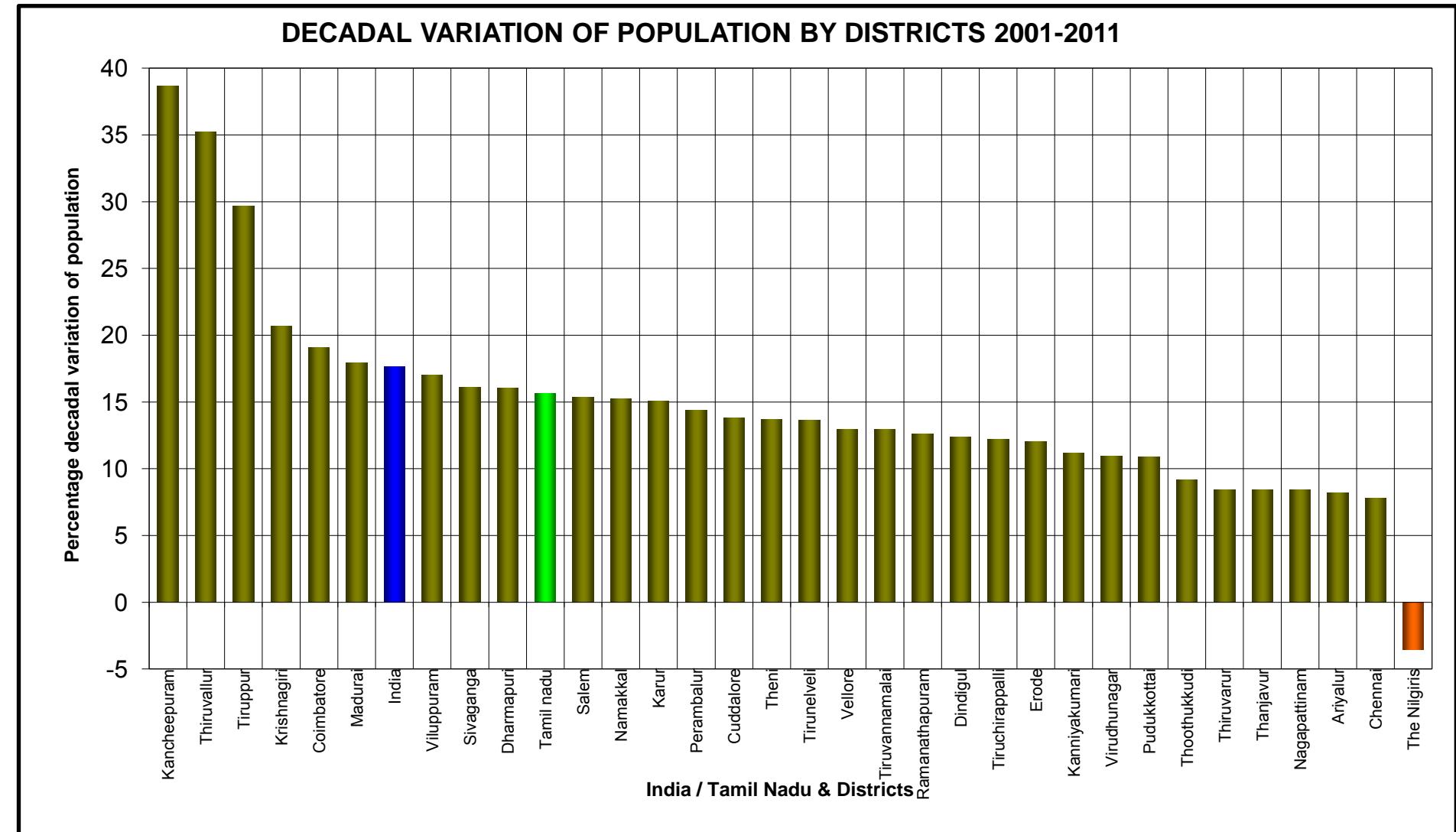
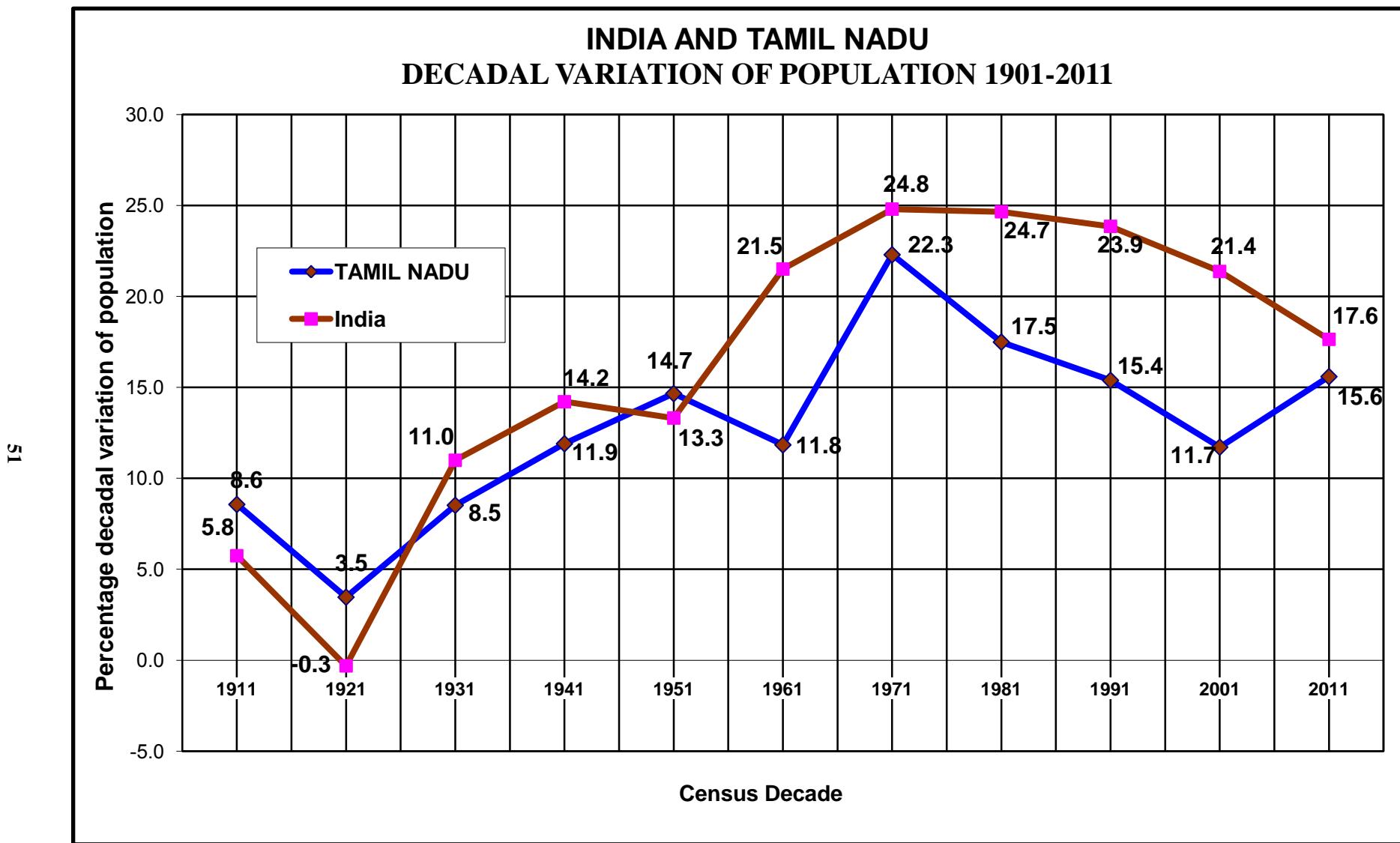


Chart No. 6



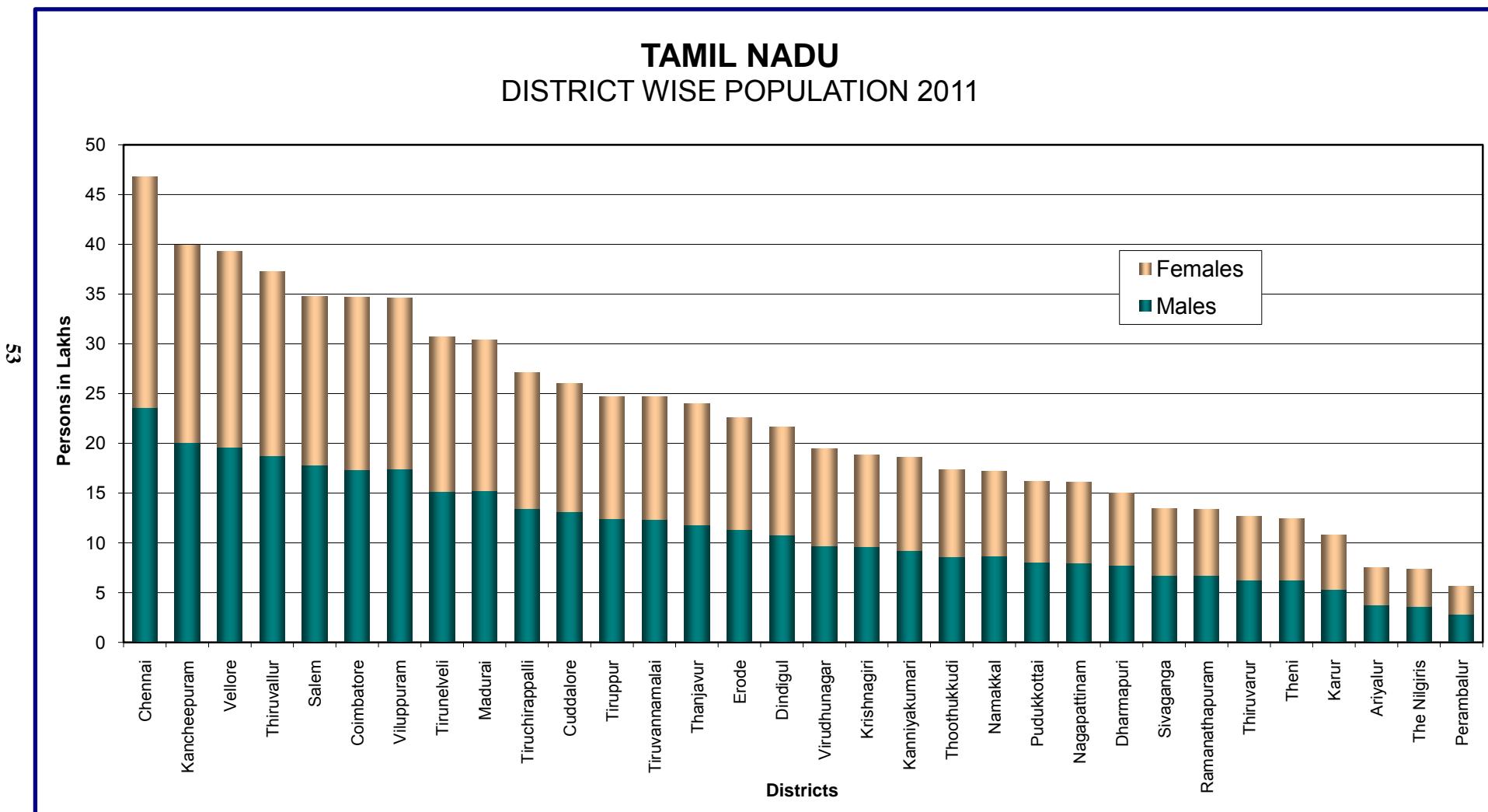


Chart No. 8

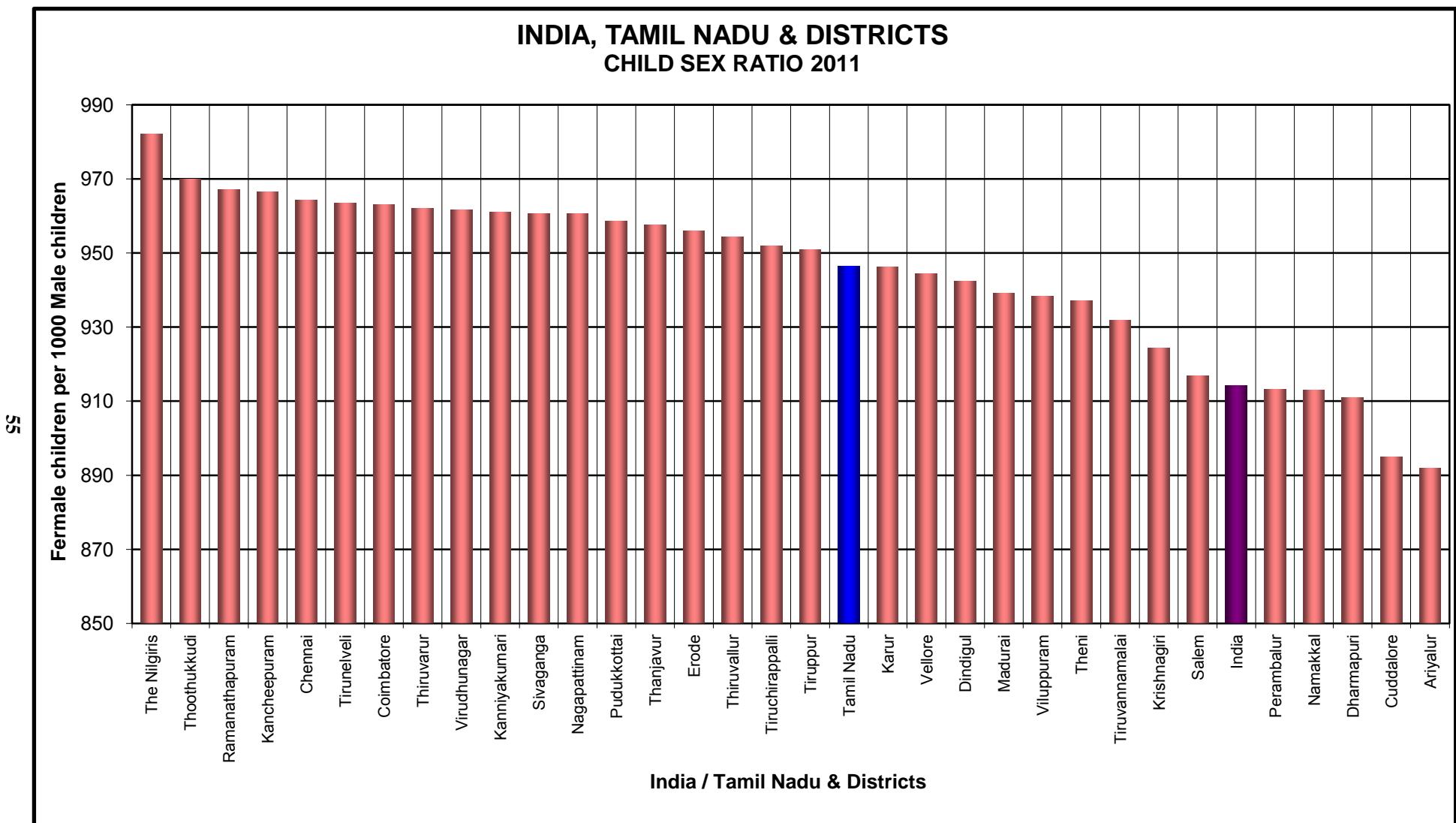


Chart No. 9

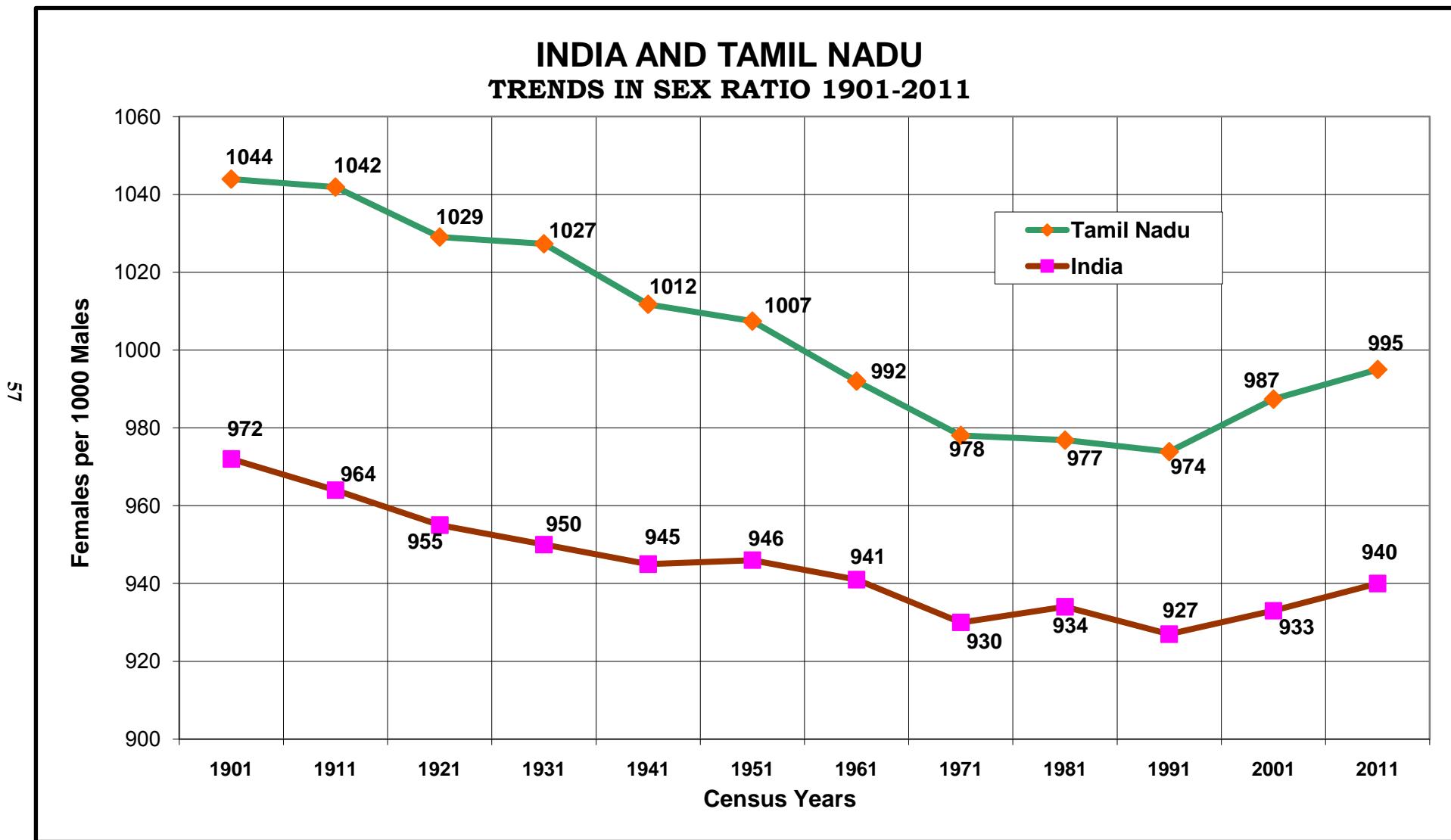


Chart No.10

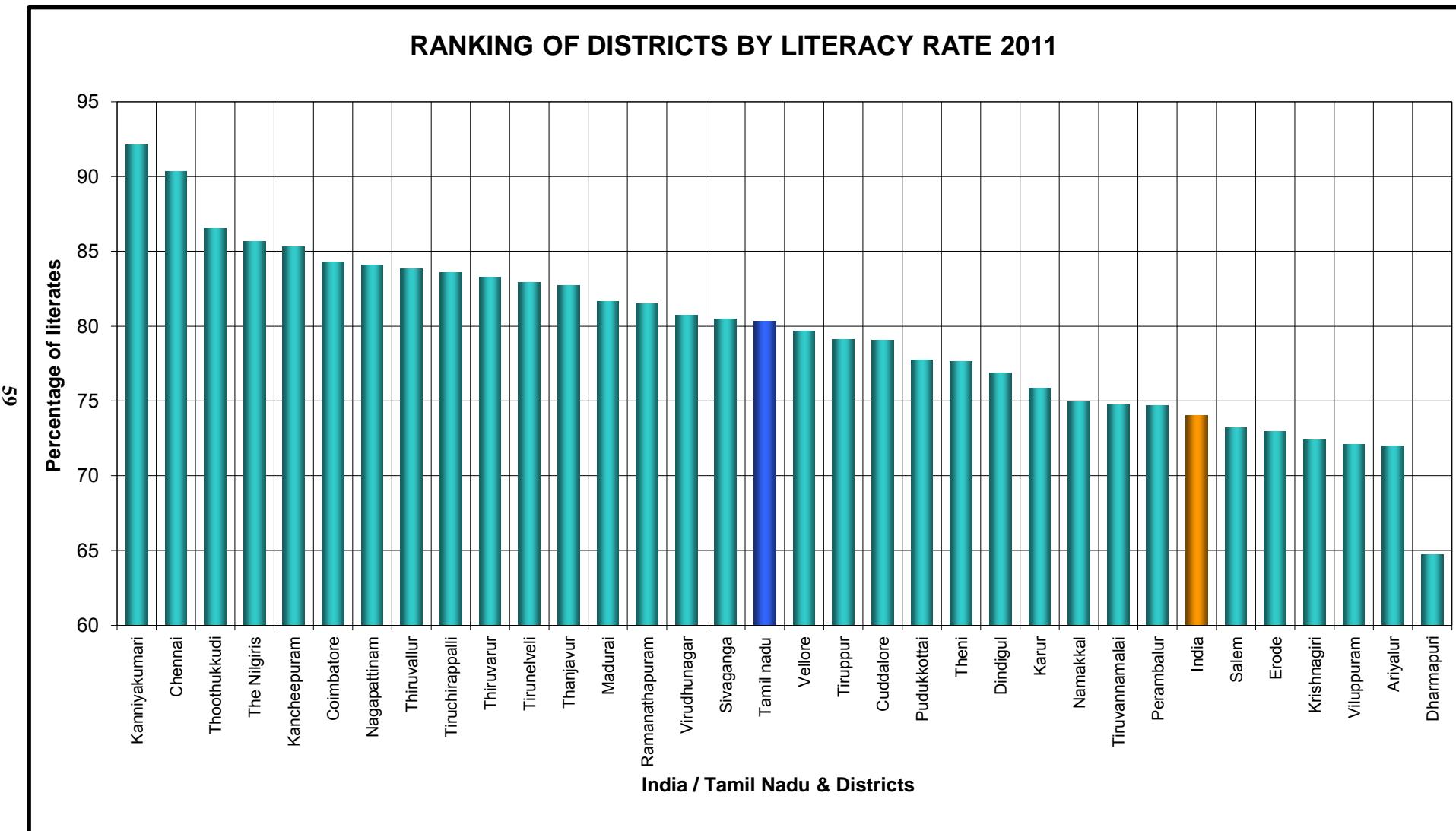
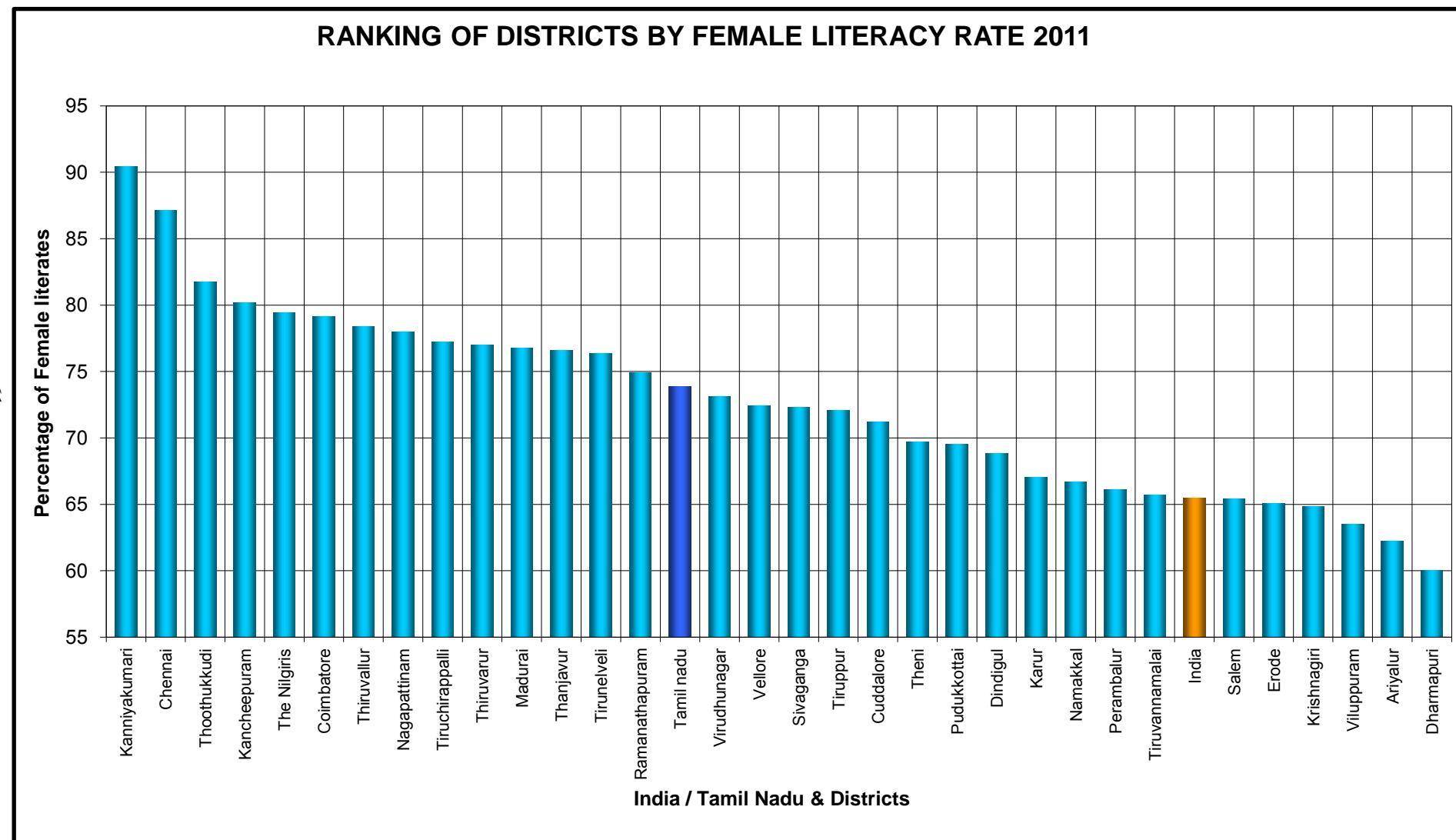
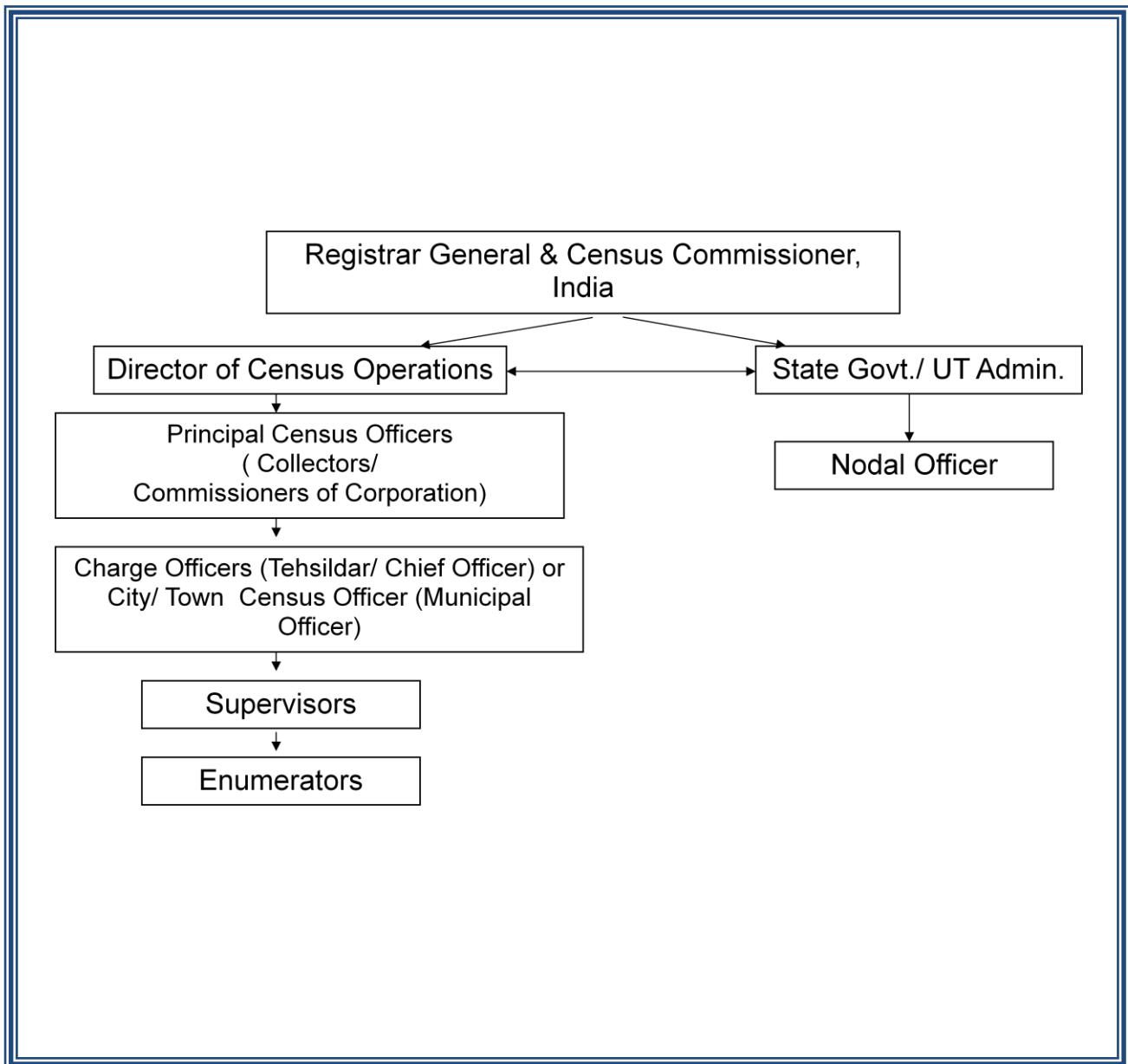


Chart No.11



# CENSUS HIERARCHY







13452071809148 13452071809148

படிவ எண்  
2802 3739

## இந்திய மக்கள் தொகை கணக்கெடுப்பு 2011 | குடும்ப அட்வணை

பூர்த்தி செய்த பின் இரகசியம் எண்களை இவ்வாறு எழுதவும்

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

SIDE-A

சுதாக்கம்

அனமவிட விவரங்கள்	மாநிலம்/ ஒட்டி	மாவட்டம்	வட்டம்	வீட்டுப் பட்டியல் கருக்கத்தில் இருந்து எடுத்து எழுதவும்	குடும்பத்தின் வகை
நகரம்/ கிராமம்		வார்டு எண் (நகரத்திற்கு மட்டும்)	கணக்கெடுப்பு பிளாக் எண் மு சப்-பிளாக் எண்	குடும்ப எண் (நிலை 2 ன் கலம் 6)	குடும்ப தொடர் எண் (நிலை 2 (அ) வேண் கலம் 8 (ஆ) நிலை 4 ன் கலம் 6)

வரிசை  
எண்

TAMIL

Q. 1 நுபரின் பெயர் (குடும்பத் தலைவரிலிருந்து தொடர்க்கவும்)	Q. 2 குடும்பத் தலைவருக்கு உறவு முறை (உறவை முழுமையாக எழுதவும்)	Q. 3 இனம் இறந்த தேதி (ய) 4(a) இறந்த தேதி ஆண்_1 பெண்_2 பதிலளிப்பில் 1 அல் 2 கவர் வேலை இனம் சென்னால் ஏன் எழுதவும் மற்றவர்_3	Q. 4 இறந்த தேதி (ய) 4(a) இறந்த தேதி ஆண்_1 பெண்_2 பதிலளிப்பில் 1 அல் 2 கவர் வேலை இனம் சென்னால் ஏன் எழுதவும் மற்றவர்_3	Q. 5 தற்போதைய திருமணத்தே தீர்மணம் தீர்மண நிலை வயது (திருமணம் ஆகாதவருக்கு முழு பெயரை எழுதவும். பொருந்தாது)	Q. 6 தற்போதைய திருமணத்தே தீர்மணம் தீர்மண நிலை வயது (திருமணம் ஆகாதவருக்கு முழு பெயரை எழுதவும். பொருந்தாது)	Q. 7 மதம் திருமணநிலை திருமணமைன் நிலையில் தற்போது இருந்தால் துணை விழுந்தால் பிரிந்தால்_4 விவாகாரத்தானால்_5	Q. 8 * குறிப்பு இந்து மதம்_1 இஸ்லாம்_2 கிரிஸ்தவதான் இருக்கவேண்டும். பேசு, பழங்குடியினர் எந்த மதத்தைச் சர்வத்வாகவும் இருப்பதாக விவரம்	Q. 9 மாற்றுத்தீரன் (ஹனம்) 9(a) இந்தப் பகுதி வெளியேலோ/ உடல் அளவிலோ ஊனமுறைவா? ஆம் - 1 / இல்லை - 2 9(b) யில் 'ஆம்' எனில் கீழே உள்ள பட்டியலிலிருந்து குறியிட்டு என்னை கட்டத்தில் எழுதவும். 8(a) இந்தப் பகுதி வெளியேலோ/ உடல் அளவிலோ ஊனமுறைவா? ஆம் - 1 / இல்லை - 2 8(b) இந்தப் பகுதி வெளியேலோ/ உடல் அளவிலோ ஊனமுறைவா? ஆம் - 1 / இல்லை - 2	Q. 10 மாற்றுத்தீரன் (ஹனம்) தாய்மையால் தாய்மையாக எழுதவும்	Q. 11 அறிந்த பிறமையால் கீழே விவரம் பெயரை முழுமையாக எழுதவும்	Q. 12 எழுத்தறிவு நிலை ஏழுத படிக்க தெரிந்தவர்_1 ஏழுத படிக்க தெரியாதவர்_2 கீழே உள்ள பட்டியலிலிருந்து குறியிட்டு என்னை பட்டத்தில் எழுதவும்	Q. 13 கல்வி நிலையம் செல்ப- வர்களின் நிலை ஆண் பெண் மற்றவர்
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பக்க  
முயற்சும்  
(சரி பார்த்தல்  
கற்றிற்குப்பின்  
பூர்த்தி  
செய்க)மக்கள் தொகை  
ஆண் பெண் யற்றவர்  
'1' என் மொத்தம்  
'2' என் மொத்தம்  
'3' என் மொத்தம்0-6 வயதினர்கள் மக்கள் தொகை  
ஆண் பெண் யற்றவர்  
'1' வயத்துக்கு தொகைக்கு  
28-2-04க்கு பின்  
பிரிந்தவர்கள்\_5Q.5 தற்போதைய  
திருமணநிலை  
திருமணமைன் நிலையில்  
தற்போது இருந்தால்  
துணை விழுந்தால்  
பிரிந்தால்\_4  
விவாகாரத்தானால்\_5Q.7 மதம்  
இந்து மதம்\_1  
இஸ்லாம்\_2  
கிரிஸ்தவதான் இருக்கவேண்டும்.  
பேசு, பழங்குடியினர் எந்த  
மதத்தைச் சர்வத்வாகவும்  
இருப்பதாக விவரம்Q.8 \* குறிப்பு  
இந்து மதம்\_1  
இஸ்லாம்\_2  
கிரிஸ்தவதான் இருக்கவேண்டும்.  
பேசு, பழங்குடியினர் எந்த  
மதத்தைச் சர்வத்வாகவும்  
இருப்பதாக விவரம்Q.9 மாற்றுத்தீரன் (ஹனம்)  
பார்வையில்\_1  
மன\_வளர்ச்சி\_5  
கல்வு\_2  
பேசு\_3  
மன்றாடால்\_6  
அரசு\_4  
மற்றவரை\_7  
பலவகை ஊனம்\_8Q.10 மாற்றுத்தீரன் (ஹனம்)  
'1'ன் மொத்தம்  
'2'ன் மொத்தம்  
'3'ன் மொத்தம்  
'4'ன் மொத்தம்  
'5'ன் மொத்தம்Q.11 குறிப்பு  
ஆண் பெண் யற்றவர்  
செல்பவர்\_5  
பள்ளிக்கூடம்\_1  
கல்வு\_2  
தொழில்முறை\_3  
செல்வதவர்\_7  
முன்பு சென்றவர்\_4  
வடபோதும்\_8Q.12 குறிப்பு  
ஆண் பெண் யற்றவர்  
செல்பவர்\_5  
பள்ளிக்கூடம்\_1  
கல்வு\_2  
தொழில்முறை\_3  
செல்வதவர்\_7  
முன்பு சென்றவர்\_4  
வடபோதும்\_8Q.13 குறிப்பு  
ஆண் பெண் யற்றவர்  
செல்பவர்\_5  
பள்ளிக்கூடம்\_1  
கல்வு\_2  
தொழில்முறை\_3  
செல்வதவர்\_7  
முன்பு சென்றவர்\_4  
வடபோதும்\_8Q.14 குறிப்பு  
ஆண் பெண் யற்றவர்  
(விவரமாக எழுதவும்)  
பட்டம் (அ) பட்டயம்  
பெற்றங்களுக்கு சிறப்பு  
பாடப் பிரிவையும்  
எழுதவும்

படிவ எண்

