



Census of India 2011

## TAMIL NADU

SERIES-34

PART XII-A

## DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

CHENNAI

VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY



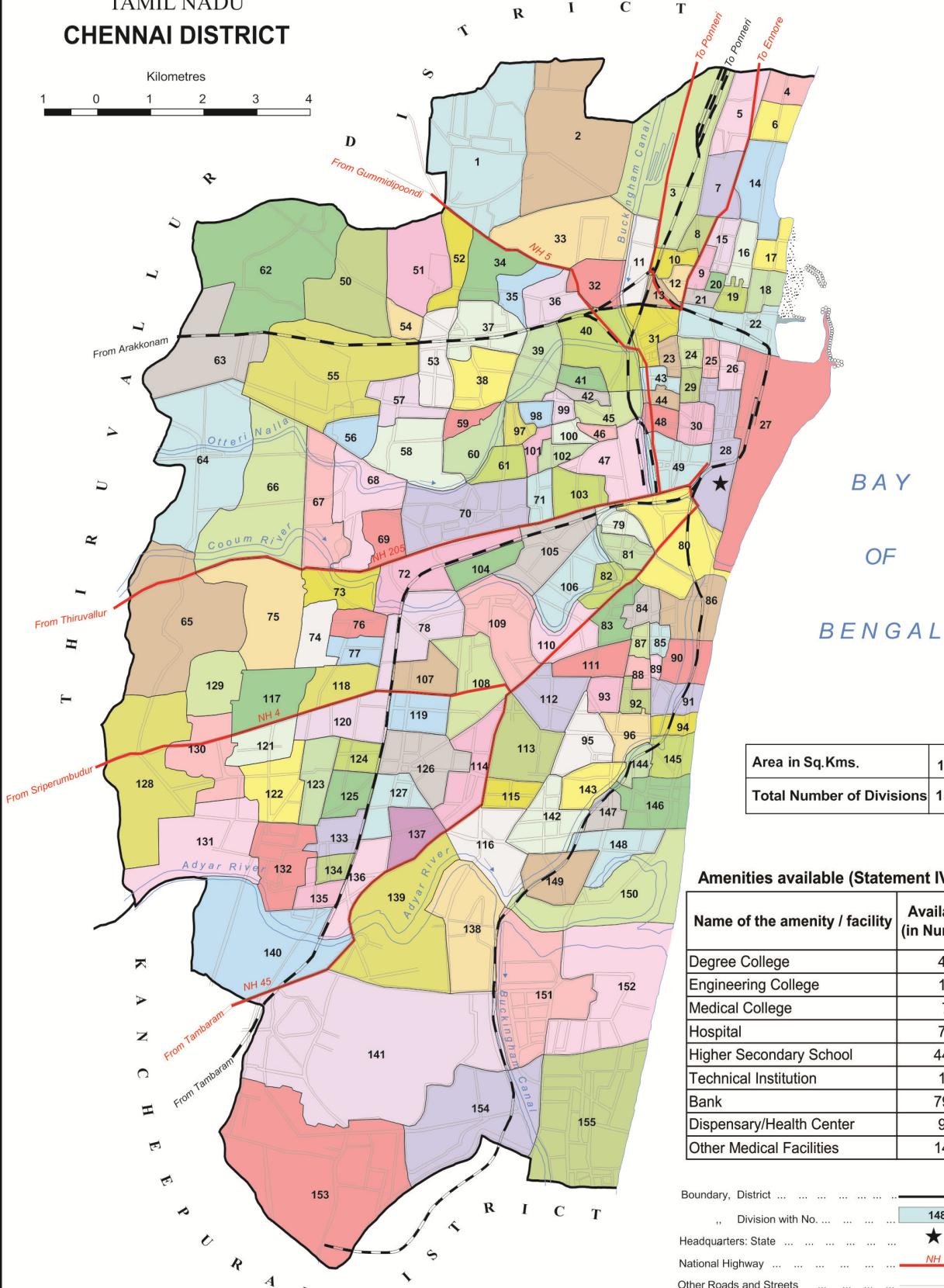
DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

TAMIL NADU



**INDIA**  
**TAMIL NADU**  
**CHENNAI DISTRICT**

Kilometres  
1 0 1 2 3 4



State Headquarters is also the District Headquarters.



CENSUS OF INDIA 2011  
**TAMIL NADU**

SERIES 34

PART XII- A

**DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK  
CHENNAI**

**TOWN DIRECTORY**



2011

Directorate of Census Operations  
Tamil Nadu



## MARINA BEACH

The Marina Beach, covered with glittering golden sand and a clear strip of blue sea, is among the most magnificent beaches in India. It stretches for a distance of 3 kms on the east of Chennai city, said to be the second longest beach in the world. Much of credit for converting this beach into a tourist spot goes to Governor Mount Stuart Elphinstone Grand Duff, who took the needed measures during the 1880s. Here, the experience of watching the sun rise is breathtaking. However, swimming and bathing here is dangerous because of the undercurrent being turbulent and chaotic.

Apart from enjoying on the beach, there are many historical monuments built at the junction of pathway stand include Shri C. N. Annadurai and Shri M. G. Ramachandran Memorials (former Chief Ministers of the State), statues of heroes from Tamil culture, Indo-Saracenic buildings, monuments of Tamil scholars, patriots and famous personalities including Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose. One of the most remarkable effigies is the Triumph of Labor by Debiprasad Roy Choudhary. The Ice House, situated on the shore, was used for storage of ice brought from great lakes in North America during the time of British. The road, Kamarajar Salai, along the Marina Beach is the busiest with vehicular movements. Some of the most beautiful buildings in Chennai such as the University of Madras, Senate House, Chepauk Palace, Presidency College and Vivekanandar Illam are located on the beach drive.

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### Note for Maps

*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.*

**Other Medical Facilities** are grouped:

*Urban Areas:* Family Welfare Centre, Maternity & Child Welfare Centre, Maternity Home, TB Hospital or Clinic.

## FOREWORD

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) is an important publication of the Census Organization since 1951. It contains both Census and non Census data of urban and rural areas for each District. The Census data provide information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of population at the lowest administrative unit i.e. of each Village and Town and ward of the District. The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) part of this publication contains Census data including data on household amenities collected during 1<sup>st</sup> Phase of the Census i.e. House Listing and Housing Census. The non Census data presented in the DCHB is in the form of Village Directory and Town Directory contain information on various infrastructure facilities available in the village and town viz; education, medical, drinking water, communication and transport, post and telegraph, electricity, banking, and other miscellaneous facilities. Later on, the Telegraph Services were closed by the Government of India on 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2013. The data of DCHB are of considerable importance in the context of planning and development at the grass-root level.

In the 1961 Census, DCHB provided a descriptive account of the District, administrative statistics, Census tables and Village and Town Directory including Primary Census Abstract. This pattern was changed in 1971 Census and the DCHB was published in three parts: Part-A related to Village and Town Directory, Part-B to Village and Town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, District Census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of Villages. The 1981 Census DCHB was published in two parts: Part-A contained Village and Town Directory and Part-B the PCA of Village and Town including the SCs and STs PCA up to Tahsil/Town levels. New features along with restructuring of the formats of Village and Town Directory were added. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent Village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given.

The pattern of 1981 Census was followed by and large for the DCHB of 1991 Census except the format of PCA. It was restructured. Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given against the four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 Census. In addition, sex wise population in 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 Census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 Census was the Community Development Block (CD Block) level presentation of Village Directory and PCA data instead of the traditional Tahsil/Taluk/PS level presentation.

As regards DCHB of 2001 Census, the scope of Village Directory was improved by including some other amenities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers & magazines and ‘most important commodity’ manufactured in a Village in addition to prescribed facilities of earlier Censuses. In Town Directory, the statement on Slums was modified and its coverage was enlarged by including details on all slums instead of ‘notified slums’.

The scope and coverage of Village Directory of 2011 DCHB has been widened by including a number of new amenities in addition to those of 2001. These newly added amenities are: Pre-Primary School, Engineering College, Medical College, Management Institute, Polytechnic, Non-formal Training Centre, Special School for Disabled, Community Health Centre, Veterinary Hospital, Mobile Health

Clinic, Medical Practitioner with MBBS Degree, Medical Practitioner with no degree, Traditional Practitioner and faith Healer, Medicine Shop, Community Toilet, Rural Sanitary Mart or Sanitary Hardware Outlet in the Village, Community Bio- gas, Sub Post Office, Village Pin Code, Public Call Office, Mobile Phone Coverage, Internet Cafes/ Common Service Centre, Private Courier Facility, Auto/Modified Autos, Taxis and Vans, Tractors, Cycle-pulled Rickshaws, Carts driven by Animals, Village connected to National Highway, State Highway, Major District Road, and Other District Road, Availability of Water Bounded Macadam Roads in Village, ATM, Self-Help Group, Public Distribution System(PDS) Shop, Mandis/Regular Market, Weekly Haat, Agricultural Marketing Society, Nutritional Centers (ICDS), Anganwadi Centre, ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist), Sports Field, Public Library, Public Reading Room, Assembly Polling station, Birth & Death Registration Office. In the Town Directory, seven Statements containing the details and the data of each Town have been presented viz.; (i)-Status and Growth History of Towns,(ii)- Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, (iii)-Civic and other Amenities, (iv)-Medical Facilities, (v)-Educational, Recreational & Cultural Facilities, (vi)- Industry & Banking, and (vii)- Civic & other amenities in Slums respectively. CD Block wise data of Village Directory and Village PCA have been presented in DCHB of 2011 Census as presented in earlier Census.

The data of DCHB 2011 Census have been presented in two parts, Part-A contains Village and Town Directory and Part-B contains Village and Town wise Primary Census Abstract. Both the Parts have been published in separate volumes in 2011 Census.

The Village and Town level amenities data have been collected, compiled and computerized under the supervision of Shri S. Gopalakrishnan, IAS, Director of Census Operation, Tamil Nadu. The task of Planning, Designing and Co-ordination of this publication was carried out by Dr. Pratibha Kumari, Assistant Registrar General (SS) under the guidance & supervision of Dr. R.C.Sethi, Ex-Addl. RGI and Shri Deepak Rastogi present Addl.RGI. Shri A.P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General, (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of maps. Shri A.K. Arora, Joint Director of Data Processing Division under the overall supervision of Shri M.S.Thapa, Addl. Director (EDP) provided full cooperation in preparation of record structure for digitization and validity checking of Village and Town Directory data and the programme for the generation of Village Directory and Town Directory including various analytical inset tables as well as Primary Census Abstract (PCA). The work of preparation of DCHB, 2011 Census has been monitored in the Social Studies Division. I am thankful to all of them and others who have contributed to bring out this publication in time.

New Delhi  
16-06-2014

**Dr. C. CHANDRAMOULI, IAS**  
Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

## PREFACE

Publication of the District Census Handbooks (DCHBs) was initiated after the 1951 census and is continuing since then with innovations/modifications after each decennial census. This is the most valuable district level publication brought out by the census organization on behalf of each State Government/Union Territory administration. It *inter-alia* provides data/information on some of the basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics and on the availability of certain important civic amenities/facilities in each village and town of the respective districts.

The District Census Handbook has two segments: Part A and Part B. Part A primarily deal with village and Town Directory and Part B contains Primary Census Abstract of each village and town of the District. The 2001 Census data presentation both in Part A and Part B of this book was the transition from traditional presentation at Taluk level to CD Block level and this pattern continued in 2011 census as well.

The District Census Handbooks are being made available in electronic format. The DCHB is the joint collaboration of the Census Directorate and the Government of Tamil Nadu. On behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, this Directorate has prepared the manuscript of this book. The scope and coverage of Village Directory of 2011 DCHB has been widened by including a number of new amenities in addition to those of 2001. In the Town Directory, seven Statements containing the details and the data of each town have been presented viz.; (i)-Status and Growth History of towns,(ii)- Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, (iii)-Civic and other Amenities, (iv)-Medical Facilities, (v)-Educational, Recreational & Cultural Facilities, (vi)- Industry & Banking, and (vii)- Civic & other amenities in Slums respectively.

The data being presented in this publication have been collected and compiled by Shri M.R.V. Krishna Rao, Joint Director and Dr. D. Venkatesan, Deputy Director with the assistance of Smt/Shri R. Gyanashekar, Deputy Director and V. Jegatheesan, C. Raghu and J. Chithra, Assistant Directors. For the preparation of manuscript of this book, I received wholehearted co-operation from all the Heads of Departments, Heads of offices of the District / Taluk / Corporation / Municipal / Town and Rural Administration and a number of dedicated and experienced Census staff of this office. I am grateful to all of them for their valuable contribution in the accomplishment of this task of national importance. I must place on record the co-operation extended to me by the press media and electronic media to make the census taking a great success in the state.

I am deeply grateful to Dr. C. Chandramouli, IAS, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, New Delhi for the valuable guidance and advice at every step till the finalization of this handbook. I also express my thanks to Dr. Pratibha Kumari, Assistant Registrar General (Social Studies Division), ORGI, New Delhi for preparing the set of instructions for the compilation of the Village and Town Directory and other inset tables etc. being inserted in this District Census Handbook.

In particular, it has to be mentioned that the write-up portion was coordinated by Shri M.R.V. Krishna Rao, Joint Director and finalised by Dr. D. Venkatesan, Deputy Director with the assistance of other members of the staff whose names have been acknowledged herein.

Chennai  
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## HISTORY AND SCOPE OF THE DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

The need of data at the grassroots level for the administrative and planning purposes at sub micro level as well as academic studies prompted the innovation of District Census Handbook. District Census Handbook is a unique publication from the Census organization which provides most authentic details of census and non-census information from village and town level to district level. The District Census Handbook was firstly introduced during the 1951 Census. It contains both census and non census data of urban as well as rural areas for each district. The census data contain several demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the lowest administrative unit i.e. of each village and town and ward of the district. The non census data comprise of data on availability of various civic amenities and infrastructural facilities etc. at the town and village level which constitute Village Directory and Town Directory part of the DCHB. The data of DCHB are of considerable importance in the context of planning and development at grass-root level.

In 1961 census, DCHB provided a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and village and town directory including Primary Census Abstract. This pattern was changed in 1971 Census and the DCHB was published in three parts: Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. The 1981 census DCHB was published in two parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA up to taluk/town levels. New features along with restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given. The pattern of 1981 census was followed by

and large for the DCHB of 1991 Census except the format of PCA. It was restructured. Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given against the four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 census. In addition, sex wise population in 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 census was the Community Development Block (CD Block) level presentation of village directory and PCA data instead of the traditional taluk/taluk/PS level presentation.

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## BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT

The Chennai City has undergone an historical metamorphosis during the past and re-crystallized as one of the cosmopolitan cities, laying many more milestones for its achievements. It has played an important, responsible and successful role in the field of culture and intellectual development of South India. The history has seen the supreme role of Chennai during the time of crisis and challenging periods. Along with the growth of national spirit, the population of Chennai, according to the First Census conducted in 1871, was only 39,785 and the Madras Presidency then was third in population growth among the cities of British Empire during 1871. Though there was a low population growth during fifty years prefixing 1921, there was rapid population growth from 1921 to 2001, conspicuously due to immigration from time to time.

During the 17th Century, the establishment of East India Company with its headquarters at Fort St. George as a trading center was the root cause for the imperial change in Chennai, by which time the City came into being, due to strategic necessity and historical events, with the inclusion of a few scattered villages like Mylapore, Triplicane and Chennaipatnam and developed into a modern metropolitan city as Madras Presidency retaining its rich tradition, custom and religion. This presidency has been the seat of learning art, architecture and great seers and Siddhars of the spiritual gurus.

Chennai City has been an important centre historically for various purposes, specifically on strategic point of view, trade and commerce. Chennai was originally known as Chennai Patnam (in *Tamil* language), which was a part of Thondaimandalam. The institution of the institution of a Mayor and Corporation of Chennai City was begun during 1687-1692. This status was given to this city after the Chennai Patnam was brought under different rulers like Golcondas, Mughal and Europeans. The status of Government of Chennai in 1698 continued for 11 years in whose period was granted with the towns of Tondiarpet, Purasaiwakkam and Egmore from the local Nawab. This period also gained remarkable development in trade and commerce as Chennai was

an important and historical centre. The war between French and English resulted with a significant change in which England lost its authority in 1744 over Chennai to French rulers.

Between 1755 and 1763, Chennai City was developed with trading corporation, incorporated isolated towns, established ports and factories. In 1781, Chennai City was added with a naval base which made South India secure in all respects. The supremacy of English over South India was further strengthened without break. From 1799 onwards, the villages and other places scattered around Chennai get agglomerated gradually with Chennai City.

Consolidation and development of institutions in Chennai were held between 1803 and 1827. A judicial Commissions with Lord Munro as chief in 1814 took place for administrative reform in Chennai. To improve the literacy, various steps were taken between 1820 and 1827, specifically by creation of board of public instructions for imparting English education in Chennai; various institutions of professional and technical education have been established in the beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century in Chennai. The educational institution of higher learning like School of Industrial Arts was begun in 1850, Civil Engineering college in 1834, Chennai Medical College in 1835 and Chennai Medical University in 1857.

After 1850, some praise worthy events happened in Chennai. The Chennai harbor work was initiated between 1872 and 1875. While the Session of Indian National Congress held in 1887 at Chennai. From 1900 onwards, several establishments of different nature started functioning in Chennai which helped socio-economic development of the city. From time to time, the area under Chennai City kept enlarging due to population growth and expansion of industrial development. In 1991, “beautification of Chennai-2000” (i.e. Ezhilmigu Chennai 2000) was taken up.

Mylapore has been from time immemorial famous for Hindu Religious lore. It is the place where Goddess Parvathi, Consort of Lord Siva, is

said to have performed penance having taken the form of a peacock, called “Mayil” in Tamil. Mylapore is said to have derived its name from this. The place is noted for the famous temple of Sri Kapaleeswarar, one of the ancient temples of South India. Saint Thiruvalluvar, author of “Thirukkural”, the universal code of human conduct, was either born or lived in Mylapore. Mylapore was also considered as a centre of commerce and seaport of the Pallavas (575-582 A.D.). This was as important as Mamallapuram port (Mahabalipuram). The Pallava ruler, Nandi Varman III, bore the title of “Mylai Kavalan” or the protector of Mylapore.

With the increase in the availability of power and the possibility of cheap labour, more and more industries were started in and around Madras City. The most important one was the group of Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. Tanneries have played an important role in the development of Madras. Integral Coach Factory was also located in Madras City. Establishment of several manufacturing units engaged in car making, automobile workshops, industrial estate both in Guindy and Ambattur, the Surgical Tool Factory have given a new look to Madras City and its suburbs. A number of Arts Colleges, Medical Institutions, Engineering Technological Institutions, Veterinary Law and Teaching have been established. Indian Institute of Technology and Central Leather Research Institute have also come up. These have added to the development of the Madras City. Its growth has played an important role in the development of neighbouring states of Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The name ‘Madras’ has been replaced with ‘Chennai’ at present and it is the headquarters of the Tamil Nadu State.

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DISTRICT - 2011 CENSUS**

1. Chennai district ranked 1st in terms of the highest population in the State.
2. The district population density was 26553 persons/sq. km.
3. Chennai district is a Metropolitan City.
4. The district sex ratio was 989, lower than the State sex ratio of 996.
5. The district has recorded the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest literacy rate of 90.2% among the districts.
6. The decadal population growth during 2001-2011 was 7%, ranked the 2<sup>nd</sup> least decadal change among the districts.
7. The district Scheduled Castes decadal population growth during 2001- 2011 was 30.4%, the highest among the districts.
8. The district has recorded the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest Work Participation Rate of 39.1 % among the districts.
9. The district has recorded the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest female Work Participation Rate of 19.4 % among the districts.

**IMPORTANT STATISTICS OF CHENNAI DISTRICT, 2011**

		State		District	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of villages	Total	15979	100.00	-	-
	Inhabited	15049	94.18	-	-
	Uninhabited	930	5.82	-	-
Number of towns	Total	1097	100.00	1	100.00
	Statutory	721	65.72	1	100.00
	Census	376	34.28	-	-
Number of households	Total	18524982	100.00	1154982	100.00
	Normal	18462231	99.66	1142121	98.89
	Institutional	47452	0.26	9131	0.79
	Houseless	15299	0.08	3730	0.32
Total population	Persons	72147030	100.00	4646732	100.00
	Males	36137975	50.09	2335844	50.27
	Females	36009055	49.91	2310888	49.73
Rural	Persons	37229590	100.00	-	-
	Males	18679065	50.17	-	-
	Females	18550525	49.83	-	-
Urban	Persons	34917440	100.00	4646732	100.00
	Males	17458910	50.00	2335844	50.27
	Females	17458530	50.00	2310888	49.73
Percentage of rural population			51.60	-	
Percentage of urban population			48.40	100.00	
Decadal population growth 2001 - 2011	Persons	9741351	15.61	303087	6.98
	Males	4737066	15.09	116305	5.24
	Females	5004285	16.14	186782	8.79
Area (in sq. km)		130060		175	
Density of population(persons/sq. km)		555		26553	
Sex ratio (No. of females/1000 males)	Total	996		989	
	Rural	993			
	Urban	1000		989	
Literates	Persons	51837507	80.09	3776276	90.18
	Males	28040491	86.77	1968079	93.70
	Females	23797016	73.44	1808197	86.64

**IMPORTANT STATISTICS OF CHENNAI DISTRICT, 2011**

		State		District	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Scheduled Caste population	Persons	14438445	20.01	779667	16.78
	Males	7204687	19.94	389001	16.65
	Females	7233758	20.09	390666	16.91
Scheduled Tribe population	Persons	794697	1.10	10061	0.22
	Males	401068	1.11	5207	0.22
	Females	393629	1.09	4854	0.21
Workers and non-workers					
Total workers	Persons	32884681	45.58	1817297	39.11
	Males	21434978	59.31	1369302	58.62
	Females	11449703	31.80	447995	19.39
(i) Main workers	Persons	27942181	84.97	1619554	89.12
	Males	18961194	88.46	1256644	91.77
	Females	8980987	78.44	362910	81.01
(ii) Marginal workers	Persons	4942500	15.03	197743	10.88
	Males	2473784	11.54	112658	8.23
	Females	2468716	21.56	85085	18.99
Non-workers	Persons	39262349	54.42	2829435	60.89
	Males	14702997	40.69	966542	41.38
	Females	24559352	68.20	1862893	80.61
Category of workers (Main & Marginal)					
(i) Cultivators	Persons	4248457	12.92	14454	0.80
	Males	2732479	12.75	8920	0.65
	Females	1515978	13.24	5534	1.24
(ii) Agricultural labourers	Persons	9606547	29.21	13674	0.75
	Males	4842707	22.59	7845	0.57
	Females	4763840	41.61	5829	1.30
(iii) Workers in household industries	Persons	1364893	4.15	37345	2.05
	Males	591132	2.76	18549	1.35
	Females	773761	6.76	18796	4.20
(iv) Other workers	Persons	17664784	53.72	1751824	96.40
	Males	13268660	61.90	1333988	97.42
	Females	4396124	38.40	417836	93.27

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## **ANALYTICAL NOTE**

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The data presented in the following pages have been gathered from primary and secondary sources. The broad areas covered include physical features of the district, concepts relating to 2011 census, non-census concepts, findings of 2011 census, analysis of Primary Census Abstract of 2011 census, analysis of the data gathered for town directory and other important and significant events, festivals etc.

### **Administrative Set-up**

Chennai District Census Handbook is generally comprise data relating with urban features as Chennai has been one of the metropolitan cities in India.

Madras City Municipal Corporation is the oldest Municipal Institution in India established in 1688. Sir Josiah Child, one of the directors of the East India Company was responsible for the formation of the Chennai Corporation, on the model of Dutch Government in the East Indies. A charter was issued by East Indian Company constituting the “Town of Fort St. George” and all the territories there under belonging, not exceeding the distance of ten miles from the Fort, into a Corporation. The Parliamentary Act of 1792 gave the Corporation power to levy Municipal Taxes in the city. The Municipal administration properly commenced from the Parliamentary Act, 1792 making provision for the good order and administration of the city. The Municipal Act has been amended introducing from time to time major changes in the constitution and powers of the Corporation. The Madras Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (as amended) provides the basic statutory authority for the administration now.

The lands in Madras that did not bear any survey numbers were first assigned with numbers as Collector's certificate number during the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. The Old Madras City comprising 10 villages were surveyed under Foot-Pound system between the years 1899-1906 by the Public Works Department which were re-surveyed during late thirties. In 1946, 7 Estate Villages having an extent of 27.08 sq.kms and 22 Madras Extended Area (MEA) Villages (19 full and 3 part) with a total extent of 34.75 sq.kms were transferred from the Chengelpet District and merged with the old Madras Province. After the enactment

of Estate Abolition Act in the year 1948, the Survey and Settlement operations were taken up in the 7 Estate Villages as ordered in G.O.Ms.2302 (Rev.Dept.), dt 1.9.1951. With regard to 22 MEA Villages, the survey of above lands were taken up under Town Survey System as ordered in Board of Revenue Ref.No.4815/61 (LR), dt. 1.4.1961.

In Madras Revenue District then, there were only 2 taluks namely North and South. In GO.Ms.3050 (Rev. Dept), dt 24.12.64, additional 3 taluks were sanctioned and 5 taluks were formed namely North-West Taluk, North-East Taluk, Central Taluk, South-West Taluk and South-East Taluk which were subsequently re-christened as Purasawakkam - Perambur taluk, Fort-Tondiarpet Taluk, Egmore-Nungambakkam Taluk, Mambalam-Guindy Taluk and Mylapore-Triplicane Taluk respectively. Due to urban agglomeration, 19 more villages (16 full and 3 part) with an extent of 42.28 sq.kms were added to the City of Chennai in G.O.Ms.No.790(Rev. Dept), dt. 29.5.1978. Survey of these villages under Town Survey System were taken up in 1988 in pursuant to GO.Ms.No.1177(CT & RE Dept), dt. 31.10.1987.

As a result of inclusion of some areas around Chennai from 1978, the total geographical area of Chennai Corporation was 174 sq.kms. As Chennai Corporation is treated as urban areas and has fully been falling under Chennai Revenue District, the data presented in 2011 DCHB refers to Chennai Municipal Corporation.

For administrative convenience, Chennai Municipal Corporation, from time to time, has been divided into number of Zones, Divisions and Wards. Number of Divisions was increased from 150 in 1981 to 155 in 1991. This administrative set-up continued to be maintained in 2001 and 2011 censuses. However, after 2011 census, administrative set-up of Chennai Municipal Corporation has changed by increasing number of Zones from 10 to 15 and number of Divisons from 155 to 200 due to incorporation of larger areas around Chennai, falling under Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram districts.

The data presented hereafter relates to 2011 census and prior to this census. The details of administrative set-up relating to 2011 census is presented below.

<b>Divisions</b>	<b>ZONE - I</b>	<b>Divisions</b>	<b>ZONE - IV</b>
1	Kodungaiyur (West)	50	Agaram (North)
2	Kodungaiyur (East)	51	Chembium
3	Dr.Radhakrishnan Nagar (North)	52	Siruvallur
4	Cherian Nagar (North)	53	Nagamaniammaiyan Nagar (North)
5	Jeeva Nagar (North)	54	Agaram (South)
6	Cherian Nagar (South)	55	Viduthalai Gurusamy Nagar
7	Jeeva Nagar (South)	56	Ayanavaram
8	Korukupet	57	Naganmaniammaiyan Nagar (South)
9	Mottai Thottam	58	Panneerselvam Nagar
10	Kumaraswamy Nagar (South)	59	Maraimalai Adigal Nagar (North)
11	Dr.Radhakrishnan Nagar (South)	60	Maraimalai Adigal Nagar (South)
12	Kumaraswamy Nagar (North)	61	Purasawalkam
13	Dr. Vijayaraghavalu Nagar	62	Kolathur
		63	Villivakkam (North)
<b>ZONE - II</b>			
14	Tondiarpet		<b>ZONE - V</b>
15	Sanjeevarayanpet	64	Villivakkam (South)
16	Grace Garden	65	Virugambakkam (North)
17	Ma. Po Si. Nagar	66	Anna Nagar (West)
18	Royapuram	67	Anna Nagar (Central)
19	Singara Garden	68	Anna Nagar (East)
20	Narayananappar Garden	69	Shenoy Nagar
21	Old Washermenpet	70	Kilpauk (North)
22	Meenakshiammanpet	71	Gangadeeswarar Koil
23	Kondithope	72	Kilpauk (South)
24	Seven Wells (North)	73	Aminjikarai (East)
25	Amman Koil	74	Aminjikarai (Central)
26	Muthialpet	75	Aminjikarai (West)
27	Vallal Seethakadhi Nagar	76	Periyar Nagar (North)
28	Katchaleeswarar Nagar	77	Periyar Nagar (South)
29	Seven Wells (South)	78	Nungambakkam
30	Soowarpet		<b>ZONE - VI</b>
31	Basin Bridge	79	Adikesavapuram
<b>ZONE - III</b>			
32	Vysarpadi (South)	80	Nehru Nagar
33	Vysarpadi (North)	81	Chintadripet
34	Perambur (North)	82	Komaleswaranpet
35	Perambur (East)	83	Balasubramania Nagar
36	Elango Nagar	84	Thiruvottieswaranpet
37	Perambur (South)	85	Dr.Natesan Nagar
38	Thiru-Vi-Ka Nagar	86	Chepauk
39	Wadia Nagar	87	Zam Bazaar
40	Dr.Sathyavanimuthu Nagar	88	Umarupulavar Nagar
41	Pulianthope	89	Thiruvallikeni
42	Dr.Besant Nagar	90	Marina
43	Peddunaickenpet	91	Krishnampet
44	Perumal Koil Garden	92	Bharathi Nagar
45	Thattankulam	93	Azad Nagar (North)
46	Choolai	94	Bharathidasan Nagar
47	Park Town	95	Azad Nagar (South)
48	Elephant Gate	96	Vivekanandapuram
49	Edapalayam		

<b>Divisions</b>	<b>ZONE VII</b>	<b>Divisions</b>	<b>ZONE - IX</b>
97	Anjukam Ammaiyan Nagar	130	Kodambakkam (North)
98	Kosapet	131	Kodambakkam (South)
99	Pattalam	132	Saidapet (West)
100	Anbhazhagan Nagar	133	Kumaran Nagar (North)
101	Perumalpet	134	Kumaran Nagar (South)
102	Kannappar Nagar	135	Saidapet (East)
103	Dr.Ambedkar Nagar	136	Kalaignar Karunanidhi Nagar
104	Chetpet	137	V.O.C.Nagar
105	Egmore	138	G.D. Naidu Nagar (East)
106	Pudupet	139	G.D. Naidu Nagar (South)
107	Ko-Si-Mani Nagar	140	Guindy (West)
108	Nakkeerar Nagar	141	Guindy (East)
109	Thousand Lights		
110	Azhagiri Nagar		<b>ZONE - X</b>
111	Amir Mahal	142	Bhemmannapet
112	Royapettah	143	Thiruvalluvar Nagar
113	Teynampet	144	Madhavaperumal Puram
		145	Karaneeswarapuram
		146	Santhome
<b>ZONE - VIII</b>		147	Mylapore
114	Sathiyamoorthi Nagar	148	Avvai Nagar (North)
115	Alwarpet (North)	149	Raja Annamalaipuram
116	Alwarpet (South)	150	Avvai Nagar (South)
117	Vadapalani (West)	151	Adyar (West)
118	Vadapalani (East)	152	Adyar (East)
119	Kalaivanar Nagar	153	Velacherry
120	Navalar Nedunchezian Nagar (East)	154	Thriuvanmiyur (West)
121	Navalar Nedunchezian Nagar (West)	155	Thiruvanmiyur (East)
122	Ashok Nagar		
123	M.G.R.Nagar		
124	Kamaraj Nagar (North)		
125	Kamaraj Nagar (South)		
126	Thiyagaraya Nagar		
127	Rajaji Nagar		
128	Virugambakkam (South)		
129	Saligramam		

## (i) Physical Features

Chennai is a low-lying area and the land surface is almost flat like a pancake. The even topography of the land throughout the district renders sub-divisions into natural regions rather difficult. It rises slightly as the distance from the sea-shore increases but the average elevation of the city is not more than 22 feet above mean sea-level, while most of the localities are just at sea-level and drainage in such areas

remains a serious problem. From very early times, Chennai was known for its pleasant scenery and was said to be a town open to sky and full of garden of mangoes, coconuts, guavas, oranges, etc.

Chennai is one of the metropolitan cities in India and gateway to southern perninsular India. Chennai is situated at northeast corner of Tamil Nadu bordering Bay of Bengal on the east and all other sides surrounded

by Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram districts. Chennai is the headquarters of Tamil Nadu and equipped with major infrastructure facilities.

## **Physiography**

Chennai lies between  $12.9^{\circ}$  and  $13.9^{\circ}$  of the northern latitude and  $80.12^{\circ}$  and  $80.19^{\circ}$  of the southern longitude. The geographical area of Chennai Municipal Corporations was 174 sq kms, divided into 10 Zones, each Zone comprised with a number of Divisions. Chennai has sea coast length of about 26 kms from south to north along Bay of Bengal. The sea shore is fully sandy and inhabited by the fisher communities. The main attraction in Chennai is Marina Beach, considered one of the longest sandy beach in the world. Other beaches in the city are not popular. The bed of the sea is about 42 feet deep and slopes further in gradual stages for a distance of about 5 kms from the coast attaining a depth of about 63 feet.

## **Drainage**

The city is intersected by two languid streams, the Cooum and the Adyar. Cooum runs through the heart of the city and enters the sea in-between the Madras University buildings and the Fort. St. George underneath the Napier Bridge, while the latter wends its way through the southern part of the city and enters the sea near Adyar. These two rivers are almost stagnant and do not carry enough water except during rainy seasons. Cooum river starts from Kesavaram Anaicut in Kesavaram village built across Kortaliyar river. The surplus from Cooum tank joins this course at about 8 kms lower down and this point is actually the head of Cooum river which is located at 48 kms west of Chennai. The river receives a sizeable quantity of sewage from its neighbourhood for disposal. Though the river Adyar can be traced to a point near Guduvancheri village, it assumes the appearance of a stream only after it receives the surplus water from the Chembarambakkam tank as well as the drainage of the areas in the south-west of Chennai. The river has no commercial importance, but the fishermen in the neighbourhood make their living by fishing in the river.

The Buckingham canal which runs through the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh is a navigation canal. This canal runs almost parallel to

the Coromandal coast within the limits of 5 kms from the coast. It joins up a series of natural backwaters and connects all the coastal districts from Guntur to South Arcot. Entering the city at Tondiarpet in the north and running along the western outskirts of George Town, it joins the new canal, southwest of General Hospital. The other canal worth mentioning in the city is the Otteri Nullah which commences from the village Mullam, runs eastwards upto Purasawalkam and then passes through Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and finally joins the Buckingham Canal, north of Basin Bridge Railway Station. The two principal currents, first from the north and second from the south flow parallel to the coast. The former sets in about the middle of October and continue till February while the latter starts by about August and continues till the burst of the northeast monsoon in the middle of October. These two principal currents must be caused by the winds.

## **Climate**

The geographical location determines the weather and climate in Chennai. The close proximity to the sea and the thermal equator makes the climate and weather in Chennai relatively consistent with less variation in the seasonal temperature. The weather in Chennai is mostly hot and humid.

Experiencing the 3 major seasons namely summers, monsoons and winters, Chennai has a tropical climate. The periods from April to June are the hottest months in Chennai. The maximum temperature during these months vary from  $38^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $42^{\circ}\text{C}$ , thus making Chennai very hot. However, the cooling breeze sometimes at night comes as a relief to the residents of Chennai.

The arrival of the northeast monsoon winds marks the advent of the monsoon in Chennai. The monsoon seasons generally prevails from June to September. The pleasant shower of rain come as a relief to all after summer season. The average moderate rainfall received by Chennai all through the year is about 1300 mm.

The winter season in Chennai is for a short period from November to February. Winter is the most comfortable and pleasant time in Chennai. During the winter months, Chennai has an average moderate temperature of around  $24^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the minimum temperature of around  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Moderate rainfall is also

#### ANALYTICAL NOTE

received in the winter months. This makes the weather and climate in Chennai pleasurable as well as comfortable.

The lowest temperature that has been recorded in Chennai was  $17.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  while the highest temperature being recorded as  $41.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  (2009-10). The highest yearly rainfall in the city has been recorded to be 2,570 mm (101 in) in 2005. The Cyclones forming in the Bay of Bengal affects the city of Chennai sometimes. The winds that prevail in Chennai in between April and October are the southwesterly wind while the remaining year experiences the northeasterly winds.

Temperature recorded during 2009-10 in 2 stations at Chennai reveal that the maximum temperature was recorded at  $40.9^{\circ}\text{C}$  in Chennai North Station in May, 2010 while the minimum temperature was  $17.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  in January, 2010. The humidity levels for the same period reveal that the highest humidity of 88% and 83% at 8.30 hours and 17.30 hours respectively were recorded at Chennai North Station in November, 2009. In Meenambakkam Station, the

maximum temperature recorded was  $41.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  in June, 2009 and May, 2010, while the lowest was recorded in January and February, 2010 with  $19.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ . November and December, 2009 has experienced the highest humidity level of 87% and 79% at 8.30 hours and 17.30 hours respectively.

Rainfall by northeast monsoon in Tamil Nadu during 2010 was considerably high. Chennai has received more rain during October-December, 2009 compared to other seasons and one among the 6 districts which received more than 700 mm rainfall during the same period. Chennai recorded more rainfall compared to State average of 483 mm. Southwest monsoon (June-September) has also brought rainfall but not as normal rainfall. Rainfall in other seasons is negligible. The actual annual rainfall between June 2009 and May 2010 in Chennai was low compared to the normal rainfall. During the period, Chennai received actual rainfall of 1216 mm against normal rainfall of 1298 mm. However, this is again more than the State average actual rainfall of 938 mm. The tables given below explains the climatic conditions and rainfall during 2009-10 in Chennai.

#### **CLIMATIC CONDITION IN CHENNAI DURING 2009-10**

Months and Year	Nungambakkam					Meenambakkam				
	Temperature (in Cel)		Humidity(%)			Temperature (in Cel)		Humidity(%)		
	Max	Min	8.30 hrs	17.30 hrs	Max	Min	8.30 hrs	17.30 hrs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Jun-09	40.8	25.4	62	62	41.4	25.8	55	54		
Jul-09	39.8	24.5	66	60	39.9	23.8	58	45		
Aug-09	39.1	23.5	69	66	38.1	23.8	70	65		
Sep-09	38.7	23.2	70	65	37	22	73	66		
Oct-09	38	22.5	72	65	37.5	22.4	73	62		
Nov-09	32.4	21.4	88	83	32.6	22.1	85	79		
Dec-09	30.4	20.4	86	76	30	20.5	87	76		
Jan-10	31.5	17.5	84	68	32	19.2	82	66		
Feb-10	34.2	19	82	65	34.7	19.5	81	63		
Mar-10	35.8	20.4	79	68	36.9	20.4	77	62		
Apl-10	37	25.3	72	69	38.7	25.7	73	65		
May-10	40.9	21.4	71	69	41.4	22.6	70	64		

Source: Statistical Handbook of Tamil Nadu, 2011

#### **RAINFALL IN DIFFERENT SEASONS IN CHENNAI DURING 2009-10**

State / District	SW Monsoon		NE Monsoon		Winter Season		Hot Weather		Annual Total Rainfall		
	(Jun '09 - Sept '09)	Actual	(Oct '09 - Dec '09)	Actual	Normal	(Jan '10-Feb '10)	Actual	Normal	(Jun '09-May '10)	Actual	Normal
Tamil Nadu	317.0	316.1	482.6	431.1		11.5	35.5	126.7	129.1	937.8	911.6
Chennai	220.6	443.5	799.8	753.1		4.8	37.3	191.1	64.2	1216.3	1298.1

Source: Statistical Handbook of Tamil Nadu, 2011

## Forestry

Of the total land area of Chennai, reserved forests cover was 2.71 sq. kms and is concentrated in and around the Guindy National Park region, one of the few national parks in the world located within a city. However, the forest cover of the district as maintained by Forest Department is as follows:

Classification	Area (Ha)	Percentage
Dense forest	151.01	1.16
Moderate dense TOF	121.16	0.93
Non-forest	12215.56	94.06
Open forest	114.24	0.88
Open TOF	153.73	1.18
Water	231.46	1.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>12987.16</b>	<b>100.00</b>

TOF- Tree Outside Forests

Among 6 Forests Regions in the State, Chennai Region takes care forest areas in Chennai and Vellore Circles. This region is headed by the Chief Conservator of Forests. There are short elevated hills on the periphery of Chennai, mostly rocky in nature. Besides, there are parks with densely covered with shrubs and different types of trees. In Guindy, there is a National Park and dense forest cover inside Raj Bhavan, Governor's bungalow. Various types of wild animals are found in Children's Park at Guindy. Spotted deer and herds of bucks are reared in Raj Bhavan forests.

As Chennai being a coastal district, various types of marine fauna and flora are found in the sea and sandy shore. Different varieties of tiny crabs are found running on the sandy beaches. Various marine species are found in the sea around Chennai. Variety of fauna in the sea include mullets, silver hellies, ribbon fish, white bait, jew fish, seer, pomfront, sardines, sabre, catfish, tnnny, synargis, soles, sharks, skates, rays, rockcod, pellona, letrius, engraylish lobster, barracuda, snappers, breams, borito, polynemus etc. Different types of prawns and crabs are also found in the sea.

## Animal Husbandry

The headquarters of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu is at Chennai. The Directorate of Animal Husbandry at Chennai takes care of the welfare of livestock, domestic

animals and other animals in the State. Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University at Chennai caters to the welfare need of the livestock population in the State and Chennai.

According to the Livestock Census 2007 and 2012, the livestock population in Chennai is given below.

Types of Animals	Number	
	2007	2012
Cattle	3068	6254
Buffaloes	2906	1277
Sheeps	7027	104
Goats	3148	4607
Horses & Ponies	4	620
Donkeys	-	9
Pigs	23	-
<b>Total Livestock</b>	<b>16176</b>	<b>12871</b>
Dogs	18293	33974
Rabbits	67	796
Poultry	70853	37889
<b>Total Domestic Animals</b>	<b>89213</b>	<b>72659</b>

Source: Statistical Handbook of Tamil Nadu, 2011.

Chennai has government run veterinary institutions to take care of animal welfare. Chennai is controlled by one Veterinary Welfare Division. The veterinary institutions include 1 poly clinic, 1 hospital and 1 mobile unit in Chennai during 2009-10. A veterinary dispensary at Royapuram and 9 veterinary sub-centres at different locations in Chennai caters to the welfare of the livestock population. Besides, there are number of veterinary health clinics run by private veterinarians.

## Fisheries

As Chennai has coastline of about 26 kms, fishing is a major activity for the population inhabited along the coast. There are about 40 colonies or inhabitations in this coastline and people living here mostly engaged in fishing. There are some families in which all members of the family engaged in fishing and marketing. Fishing is the major source of livelihood for majority of the families inhabited in these colonies. Royapuram fishing harbour, also known as Chennai fishing harbour or Kasimedu fishing harbour, is one of

the major fishing grounds for catching fishes and crustaceans. The harbour is located north of the Chennai Port and is under the administrative control of the Chennai Port Trust. The harbour is also a shipbuilding facility, chiefly building fishing boats. The nearest railway station is the Royapuram Railway Station which facilitates export of fish catch. The harbour can accommodate large number of fishing boats.

Fishermen along the coast of Chennai catch fish through catamaran or mechanized boats. Larger trolley of mechanized boats are taken for deep sea fishing for larger catch. During 2009-10, marine fish catch was estimated to 30952.55 tonnes; 17452.70 tonnes by mechanized boats, 6374.06 tonnes by non-mechanized boats and 7125.79 tonnes by motorized boats. Apart from this, fishermen used shore seine or dragnet for catching fish in the sea. Fish catch from this method was 369.60 tonnes during the same period. The total fish production during 2009-10 by different methods in Chennai was 31322.15 tonnes and the total fish production in the State was 401566 tonnes. Thus, Chennai fish production shared 7.8% to the total fish production in the State during 2009-10.

Inland fishing is not significant in Chennai as no water source for inland fishing. However, the inland fishing during 2009-10 in Chennai was 39.28 tonnes. An area of 240 hectares have been earmarked in Chennai district for brackish water for development of aquaculture.

## **Industry**

There has been significant industrial growth in Chennai between 2001 and 2011. However, majority of industries have been established around Chennai, falling under the jurisdiction of Kancheepuram and Thiruvallur districts. The recent industrial development around Chennai had impact on the economy of Chennai district. Chennai played important role for trade and commerce due to the influence of industrial development in and around Chennai. Chennai harbour and rail transport facilities are centrally available in the city, trading became easier and fast for various manufactured products in the State and Chennai.

Chennai has an economic base anchored by the automobile, software services, medical tourism,

hardware manufacturing and financial services. Other important industries include petrochemicals, textiles and apparels. The Chennai Port and Ennore Port contribute greatly to its importance.

Chennai was recently rated as having the highest quality of life among Indian cities ahead of the other three metros and Bangalore, based on the “Location Ranking Survey” conducted by ECA International. Chennai has improved its global ranking to 138 in 2006–07 from 179 in 2002–03. It is now ranked at 26th position in Asia in terms of livability, up from 31<sup>st</sup> rank in 2002–03. According to 2007 worldwide quality of life survey done by Mercer, Chennai received the second highest rating in India with New Delhi scoring the highest, and came in at a relatively low 157<sup>th</sup> worldwide. The reason was attributed to poor health and sanitation, and the increasing air pollution. It has the distinction of being called as The Detroit of Asia.

Chennai just after 2011 census, the city has about 34,260 identified companies in its 15 zones. Of these, 5196 companies has a paid-up capital of over Rs. 5 million, about 16459 companies are in the paid up capital range of Rs. 100000 to Rs. 200000 and 2,304 companies have a paid-up capital of less than Rs. 100000.

Since the late 1990s, software development and business process outsourcing and more recently electronics manufacturing have emerged as major drivers of the city's economic growth. Chennai has been rated as the most attractive Indian city for offshoring services according to A T Kearney's Indian City Services Attractiveness Index 2005. Major software and software services companies like Aricent, Accenture, Cognizant Technology Solutions, Capgemini, CSC, EDS, SAP AG, Oracle Corporation, Cisco Systems, HCL, HP, IBM, Infosys, Satyam, Sun Microsystems, Symantec, TCS, Verizon, Wipro, CSS Corp and US Technology Resources, Dassault Systèmes, eBay, Honeywell, VMware, Intel, Amazon, Tech Mahindra, IGATE Patni, Adobe Systems, AT&T, Mindtree, Ford Sync, Ramco Systems, Bosch, Deloitte, CA Technologies, Microsoft have development centres in the city. The city is now the second largest exporter of IT and IT enabled Services in the country behind Bangalore.

The IT Corridor on Old Mahabalipuram Road in the southeast of the city houses several technology parks which generated larger employment opportunities. Besides, the existing Tidel Park, two more Tidel Parks are on the anvil in the IT corridor. One is under construction at the Siruseri IT Special Economic Zone (“SEZ”) and the other one is being planned at the current location of MGR Film City which is just before the existing Tidel Park, in Taramani on the IT Corridor. A number of SEZ have emerged in and around Chennai. The Mahindra World City, New Chennai, a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) with one of the world's largest high technology business zones, is currently under construction in the outskirts of Chennai. It also includes the World's largest IT Park by Infosys.

In recent years, Chennai has emerged as an electronic manufacturing hub in South Asia with multinational corporations like Dell, Nokia, Motorola, Cisco, Samsung, Siemens, Sony-Ericsson, Flextronics and Foxconn setting up Electronics / Hardware manufacturing plants, particularly in the Sriperumbudur electronics SEZ . Chennai is currently the largest electronics hardware exporter in India, accounting for 45% of the total exports in 2010-11. The Government of India has planned to promote Chennai as the Electronic Manufacturing and R&D Hub of the World in a span of 15 years. Ericsson, Alcatel, Atmel, Texas Instruments, Xerox, Nokia Corporation, Siemens have research and development facilities in the city. Semiconductor companies like SPEL and Tessolve have announced plans to set up or expand manufacturing and R&D centers in the city. Companies like Nokia, Flextronics, Motorola, Sony-Ericsson, Foxconn, Samsung, Cisco, and Dell have chosen Chennai as their South Asian manufacturing hub. Products manufactured include circuit boards and cellular phone handsets. Sanmina-SCI is the latest company to invest in Chennai to create a state of the art manufacturing facility. Nokia Siemens Networks has decided to build a manufacturing plant for wireless network equipment in Chennai.

Chennai has emerged as an Offshore Engineering hub due to the presence of Offshore Technology and Renewable Energy research institutions like Indian Institute of Technology Madras

(IIT-M), National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Center of Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Indian Maritime University (IMU), Tamil Nadu Energy Development Authority (TEDA), Anna University School of Energy, etc. Big EPC and Energy companies have set up their Engineering centres which include McDermott International, Det Norske Veritas (DNV), Saipem Project Services ltd, Technip, Foster Wheeler, Mott McDonald, Petrofac and Technimont, Vestas, Suzlon etc. Austrian company “Austrian Energy and Environment” have also a design office here besides local giant Larsen & Toubro ECC.

Chennai is known as the Detroit of Asia. The city accounts for 60 per cent of India's automotive exports, which leads it to be called as ‘The Detroit of Asia’. Chennai has a market share of around 30% of India's automobile industry and 35% of its auto components industry. A large number of the automotive companies including several global automotive companies such as BMW, Hyundai, Ford, Nissan, Renault, Mitsubishi, TVS Motor Company, Ashok Leyland, Caterpillar, Royal Enfield, TI Cycles, TAFE, Dunlop, MRF, Daimler, Yamaha and Apollo Tyres have manufacturing plants in and around Chennai. Mahindra & Mahindra have a manufacturing plant under construction in Cheyyar, which is about 100 km from Chennai. The city is a major centre for the auto ancillary industry. Hyundai is in the process of setting up engine plant in the city. Ford is planning to invest \$500 million in Chennai plant. Several Petrochemical companies like Chennai Petro Chemicals Limited (Manali Refinery), Manali Petrochemicals, Petro Araldite and Orchid Pharmaceuticals are situated in the outskirts of Chennai. Chennai will turn out close to 1.5 million vehicles a year, more than any one U.S. state made last year A New Detroit Rises in India's South. The city is also home to some of the world's largest Automotive R&D facilities in the world, which include Nissan, Hyundai, BMW, Caterpillar and Daimler. It houses the world's second largest Research Valley of Mahindra Research Valley.

The Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi produces military vehicles, including India's main battle tank: *Arjun MBT*. The Railway Coach building factory of the Indian Railways, the Integral Coach Factory manufactures railway coaches and other rolling stock.

Chennai has been tagged as the Banking Capital of India, for its vibrant banking culture and trading. The city has emerged as an important centre for banking and finance in the World Market. Chennai boasts a transaction volume which serves 900 million people across the World through Back office operation. At present, it is home to four large national level commercial banks and many regional and state level co-operative banks. Several large financial companies and insurance companies are headquartered in Chennai. Prominent financial institutions, including the World Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, ABN AMRO, Bank of America, The Royal Bank of Scotland, Goldman Sachs, Barclays, HSBC, Deutsche Bank, ING Group, Allianz, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank, Asian Development Bank, Credit Suisse, BNP Paribas Fortis, Deutsche Bank and Citibank have back office and Development Center operations in the city. The city serves as a major back-up centre for operations of many banks and financial companies of the world.

Chennai leads in the health care sector and is considered the Health Capital of India. Home to some of India's best health care institutions such as Apollo Hospitals, the largest health care provider in Asia, MIOT Hospitals, Sankara Nethralaya, Sri Ramachandra Medical Center, Fortis Healthcare, Dr. Mehtas Hospitals, Sundaram Medical Foundation (SMF), Madras Medical Mission (MMM), Frontier Lifeline & K.M. Cherian Heart Foundation, Chettinad Health City and Adyar Cancer Institute, Chennai is a preferred destination for medical tourists from across the globe. Some of the treatments sought after by the tourists include heart surgery, neurological problems, cancer, plastic surgery and orthopedic procedures. Chennai attracts about 45% of all health tourists arriving in India from abroad in addition to 30% to 40% of domestic tourists.

Other major manufacturing facilities range from small scale manufacturing to large scale heavy industrial manufacturing, petrochemicals and auto ancillary plants. Chennai is a textile industry hub with a large number of apparel industries located in the Ambattur-Padi industrial zone in the northern suburbs of the city. The city also has a large leather apparel

and accessory industry. SEZ's for apparel manufacture and footwear are under construction in the southern suburbs of the city. Chennai is the cradle for world-renowned Madras shirts.

#### INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN CHENNAI 2009-10

Industrial Estate	Units	Employ- ment	Type of Industries
Thiru. Vi. Ka. Industrial Estate, Guindy	700	22000	General Engineering Auto ancillary Apparels, CNC Mechining, Leather Electrical/Electronic Fabrication and Plastic Inj. Moulding
Apparel Complex	26	400	Embroidary/garments
Electronic Complex	73	500	Electrical/Electronic & allied prouducts
VSI Estate, Thiruvanmiyur	104	2500	-do-
Vyasarpadi Co-Op Industrial Estate	120	1500	Stainless steel Corrugated boxes Wedding cards Moulding Eng prod.
SIDCO, Arumbakkam	12	400	Garments, Leather Engineering prod.
SIDCO, Villivakkam	60	750	Eng. Fabrication Flexo Printing
SIDCO, Kodungaiyur	48	600	Steel, Aluminium Utensils, Fabrication
-do-	104	2500	Electrical/Electronic & allied prouducts

Source: Industrial Profile of Chennai District, MSME, Chennai, 2012-13.

In 2010-11, according to MSME-Chennai, the registered industrial units in Chennai include -11185 micro manufacturing units, 16967 micro service units, 2288 small manufaturig units, 5730 small service units, 139 medium manufacturing units and 796 medium service units. These units had generated employment for about 229467 persons.

There were 11406 industrial units registered under MSME during 2009-10 which generated employment for about 54330 persons in different manufacturing units.

In Chennai, there were permanent Small Scale Industries and MSME registered industries which employed large number of persons in different manufacturing units. The details of such registered industries as on March, 2010 are given below.

Type of Industrial Units	Number
Food products	2851
Beverages, Tobacco products	130
Cotton Textiles	390
Wool, silk, synthetic, fibre textiles	31
Jute, hemp, mesta products	26
Hosiery and readymade	9662
Leather, fur products	2717
Wood and wood products	1458
Paper and paper products	9367
Chemical and chemical products	2384
Rubber and plastic products	3803
Non-metalic mineral products	1170
Basic mineral products	2170
Metal products and parts	8377
Machinery and parts	5034
Electrical machinery apparatus	5231
Transport equipment and parts	2349
Other manufacturing industries	23467
<b>Total Industrial units</b>	<b>78617</b>

Source: Dept. of Industries and Commerce, Government of Tamil Nadu

There are 11 large scale enterprises or public sector undertakings in Chennai. They are: Ennore Port Ltd., BSNL, Steel Authority of India Ltd., Food Corporation of India, Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., State Trading Corporation Ltd., Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., Southern Railway, Bharat Electronics Ltd., and Integral Coach Factory.

Major export items under various industrial products in Chennai are leather products, readymade garments, auto parts, milk products, agricultural produce, food products, software products, electronic items and marine products.

### Trade and Commerce

Chennai (Madras) has been playing important role since invasion of the land by the foreigners. Chennai have played major role because of its geographical position, both sea and land transport facilities. Due to well developed network, trading between South India and Southeast Asia maintained effectively since long time. As Chennai developed fast, many business communities have established their trading centre for

various items available locally and also engaged in import and export activities. Both private and public sector trading activities started to improve the economy of Chennai as well as other parts of Tamil Nadu. Import and export activities have been smoothed due to well developed harbour, rail and road network.

### Transport and Communication

Transportation and communication facilities have been developed well and vast area of network by sea, air and surface has facilitated the people to improve their living conditions.

Chennai is well connected by different types of surface roads within the city and roads leading to other places. Railway lines are well developed and maintained to connect many places in the city and suburban areas of the neighbouring districts. Airports for domestic and international connectivity has been developed well and Chennai airport is one of the biggest in the country. Southern Railways headquarters is at Chennai, from where number of trains are plying to many parts within the State and other States.

According Chennai Municipal Corporation, the total length of roads in Chennai city during 2010-11 was 2847 kms. Roads maintained by highways department was in the city 150 kms, maintained by Corporation of Chennai was 2697 kms, bus route roads maintained by Corporation of Chennai was 222 kms, Interior roads maintained by Corporation of Chennai was 2244 kms and the concrete roads maintained by Corporation of Chennai was 231 kms. According to Chief Engineer(General), Highways Department, Tamil Nadu, the total length of surfaced roads in Chennai during 2011-12 was 47.600 kms. According to Department of Economics and Statistics, the total length of surfaced roads in Chennai during 2007-08 was 613.720 kms; 117.330 kms concrete, 462.470 kms bituminous and 33.920 kms water bound macadam. The data presented by the Department also reveal that there was 4.600 kms of unsurfaced roads in Chennai during the same period.

Chennai has become more metropolis roads filled with different types of motor vehicles. Number of commercial and non-commercial vehicles playing all areas in the city. The following table gives details about these vehicles in the city.

**DETAILS OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES IN CHENNAI DURING 2009-10**

<b>Types of Vehicle</b>	<b>Numbers</b>
<i>Commercial</i>	
Stage Carriage Public	4303
Stage Carriage Private	6
Mini Bus	0
Auto Rickshaw	49062
Ordinary Taxi	1259
Motor cab - State	17367
Motor cab - All India	6290
Maxi Cab - State	9760
Maxi Cab - All India	1603
Omni Bus - State	156
Omni Bus - All India	65
Private Service Vehicle	2702
School Bus	2095
Ambulance	1320
Fire Fighter	109
Light Commercial Vehicle	23950
Lorry - State Permit	31307
Lorry - National permit	5549
Articulated Vehicle - State permit	2019
Articulated Vehicle - National permit	1136
Tractor & Trailor	1535
<i>Total Commercial</i>	<b>161593</b>
<i>Non-Commercial</i>	
Motor Cycle	1388876
Scooter	375714
Mopeds	601372
Tricycle Auto	2795
Motor Car	512425
Jeep	9864
Station Wagon	434
Tractor	4268
Three Wheeler	8059
Four Wheeler	2587
Road Rollers	182
Others	8247
<i>Total Non-Commercial</i>	<b>2914823</b>
<b>Total (Commercial + Non-Commercial)</b>	<b>3076416</b>

Source: Statistical Handbook of Tamil Nadu, 2011

According to Airport Authority of India (Chennai), the passenger traffic in Chennai Airport was 10.53 millions; domestic passengers were 6.67 millions and international passengers were 3.86 millions during 2009-10. Similarly, the aircraft movement in Chennai Airport for the same period was 110.16 thousands; domestic with 78.49 thousands and international with 31.67 thousands.

### **Electricity**

Chennai district or Chennai Municipal Corporation has been fully electrified. Electricity is used for various purposes in Chennai; domestic consumption is very high. Industrial and commercial use of electricity has also been significant. The electricity supply for Chennai has been from different sources; Thermal Power Stations at Kalpakkam and Ennore play very important role in supplying electricity to Chennai.

## (ii) Census Concepts

**Building:** A ‘Building’ is generally a single structure on the ground. Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, work sheds, Schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores etc. It is also possible that building which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence etc. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. Such in the case of conical structures where entrance is also provided but they may not have any walls. Therefore, such conical structures are also treated as separate buildings.

**Pucca houses:** Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of permanent materials. The material of walls can be any one from the following, namely, Stones (duly packed with lime or cement mortar), G.I/metal/ asbestos sheets, Burnt bricks, Cement bricks, Concrete. Roof may be made of from any one of the following materials, namely, Machine-made tiles, Cement tiles, Burnt bricks, Cement bricks, Stone, Slate, G.I/Metal/Asbestos sheets, Concrete. Such houses are treated as Pucca house.

**Kutcha houses:** Houses in which both walls and roof are made of materials, which have to be replaced frequently. Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, Unburnt bricks, bamboos, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, plastic / polythene, loosed packed stone, etc. Such houses are treated as Kutcha house.

**Dwelling Room:** A room is treated as a dwelling room if it has walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e. it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant’s room and other habitable rooms. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, passageway and verandah which are not normally usable for living are

not considered as dwelling rooms. A room, used for multipurpose such as sleeping, sitting, dining, storing, cooking, etc., is regarded as a dwelling room. In a situation where a census house is used as a shop or office., etc., and the household also stays in it then the room is not considered as a dwelling room. But if a garage or servant quarter is used by a servant and if she/ he also lives in it as a separate household then this has been considered as a dwelling room available to the servant’s household. Tent or conical shaped hut if used for living by any household is also considered as dwelling room. A dwelling room, which is shared by more than one household, has not been counted for any of them. If two households have a dwelling room each but in addition also share a common dwelling room, then the common room has not been counted for either of the households.

**Census House :** A ‘census house’ is a building or part of a building used or recognized as a separate unit because of having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non- residential purpose or both. If a building has a number of Flats or Blocks/Wings, which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, these are considered as a separate Census house.

**Village:** The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village, which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise of one or more hamlets but the entire village is treated as one unit for presentation of data. In un surveyed areas, like villages within forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognized boundaries is treated as one village.

**Rural-Urban area:** The data in the census are presented separately for rural and urban areas. The unit of classification in this regard is ‘town’ for urban areas and ‘village’ for rural areas. The urban area comprises two types of towns viz; Statutory towns and Census towns. In the Census of India 2011, the definition of urban area adopted is as follows:

- a) **Statutory Towns:** All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc are known as statutory towns.
- b) **Census Towns:** All other places satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously are treated as Census Towns.
- i) A minimum population of 5,000;
  - ii) At least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
  - iii) A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile)

For identification of places which would qualify to be classified as ‘urban’ all villages, which, as per the 2001 Census had a population of 4,000 and above, a population density of 400 persons per sq. km. and having at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural activity were considered. To work out the proportion of male working population referred to above against b) (ii), the data relating to main workers were taken into account. In addition the above stated towns, urban areas also constitutes of OGs which are the parts of UAs.

**Urban Agglomeration (UA):** An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or without urban outgrowths of such towns. In some cases, railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps etc; may come up near a statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may qualify to be clubbed with the existing town as their continuous urban spread (i.e., an Out Growth). Each such town together with its outgrowth(s) is treated as an integrated urban area and is designated as an ‘urban agglomeration’. For the purpose of delineation of Urban Agglomerations

during Census of India 2011, following criteria has been adopted:

- a) The core town or at least one of the constituent towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town; and
- b) The total population of an Urban Agglomeration (i.e. all the constituents put together) should not be less than 20,000 as per the 2001 Census. In varying local conditions, there were similar other combinations which have been treated as urban agglomerations satisfying the basic condition of contiguity.

**Out Growth (OG):** The outgrowth is a viable unit such as a village or a hamlet or an enumeration block and clearly identifiable in terms of its boundaries and location. While determining the outgrowth of a town, it has been ensured that it possesses the urban features in terms of infrastructure and amenities such as pucca roads, electricity, taps, drainage system for disposal of waste water etc., educational institutions, post offices, medical facilities, banks etc and physically contiguous with the core town of the UA.

**City:** Towns with population of 100,000 and above are called cities.

**Household:** A ‘household’ is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household. Each such person is to be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen/common cooking. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households.

**Institutional Household:** A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes,

observation homes, beggars homes, jails, ashrams, old age homes, children homes, orphanages, etc. To make the definition more clearly perceptible to the enumerators at the Census 2011, it was specifically mentioned that this category or households would cover only those households where a group of unrelated persons live in an institution and share a common kitchen.

**Houseless household :** Households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open or roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under flyovers and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc., are treated as Houseless Households.

**Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes:** The list of SCs and STs applicable in the State/UT is given here under:-

#### LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Sl. No.	Scheduled Castes
1	Adi Andhra
2	Adi Dravida
3	Adi Karnataka
4	Ajila
5	Arunthathiyar
6	Ayyanavar (in Kanniakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
7	Baira
8	Bakuda
9	Bandi
10	Bellara
11	Bharatar (in Kanniakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
12	Chakkiliyan
13	Chalavadi
14	Chamar, Muchi
15	Chandala
16	Cheruman
17	Devendrakulathan
18	Dom, Dombara, Paidi, Pano
19	Domban
20	Godagali

- 21 Godda
- 22 Gosangi
- 23 Holeya
- 24 Jaggali
- 25 Jambuvulu
- 26 Kadaiyan
- 27 Kakkalan (in Kanniakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
- 28 Kalladi
- 29 Kanakkan, Padanna (in the Nilgiris district)
- 30 Karimpalan
- 31 Kavara (in Kanniakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
- 32 Koliyan
- 33 Koosa
- 34 Kootan, Koodan (in Kanniakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
- 35 Kudumban
- 36 Kuravan, Sidhanar
- 37 Madari
- 38 Madiga
- 39 Maila
- 40 Mala
- 41 Mannan (in Kanniakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
- 42 Mavilan
- 43 Moger
- 44 Mundala
- 45 Nalakeyava
- 46 Nayadi
- 47 Padannan (in Kanniakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
- 48 Pagadai
- 49 Pallan
- 50 Palluvan
- 51 Pambada
- 52 Panan (in Kanniakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
- 53 Panchama
- 54 Pannadi
- 55 Panniandi
- 56 Paraiyan, Parayan, Sambavar
- 57 Paravan (in Kanniakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
- 58 Pathiyan (in Kanniakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
- 59 Pulayan, Cheramar

60	Puthirai Vannan	15	Kudiya, Melakudi
61	Raneyar	16	Kurichchan
62	Samagara	17	Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris district)
63	Samban	18	Kurumans
64	Sapari	19	Maha Malasar
65	Semman	20	Malai Arayan
66	Thandan (in Kanniyanakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	21	Malai Pandaram
67	Thoti	22	Malai Vedan
68	Tiruvalluvar	23	Malakkuravan
69	Vallon	24	Malasar
70	Valluvan	25	Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Pudukkottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts)*
71	Vannan (in Kanniyanakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	26	Malayakandi
72	Vathiriyan	27	Mannan
73	Velan	28	Mudugar, Muduvan
74	Vetan (in Kanniyanakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	29	Muthuvan
75	Vettiyan	30	Pallayan
76	Vettuvan (in Kanniyanakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	31	Palliyan

### LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Sl. No.	Scheduled Tribes
1	Adiyan
2	Aranadan
3	Ervallan
4	Irular
5	Kadar
6	Kammara (excluding Kanniyanakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
7	Kanikaran, Kanikkar (in Kanniyanakumari district and Shenkottah and Ambasamudram taluks of Tirunelveli district)
8	Kaniyan, Kanyan
9	Kattunayakan
10	Kochu Velan
11	Konda Kapus
12	Kondareddis
13	Koraga
14	Kota (excluding Kanniyanakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)

\* The entry is to be read as in “Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Pudukkottai, Salem, Namakkal, Viluppuram, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Karur, Perambalur and Ariyalur districts.

**Language and Mother tongue:** As per the census concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue of each person. Mother tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have a script. The mother tongues returned by the respondents in census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.

**Literate:** A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille are treated as literates.

**Literacy rate:** Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age-group seven years and above. For different age-groups the percentage of literates in that age-group gives the literacy rate.

**Educational level:** The highest level of education a person has completed.

**Work:** Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in ‘work’ as defined above are workers. The main point to note is that the activity should be economically productive. Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

**Main worker:** A person who has worked for major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as ‘Main worker’.

**Marginal worker:** A person who worked for 3 months or less but less than six months of the reference period (i.e. in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as ‘Marginal worker’.

**Non-worker:** A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as ‘Non worker’.

**Cultivator:** For purposes of the Census, a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or from government or from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation also includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fiber crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the plantation crops like—tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel nuts (areca). The workers engaged in Plantation crops are recorded under “other workers”.

**Agricultural labourer:** A person who works on another person’s land for wages in cash or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She/he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person’s land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.

**Household industry worker:** Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by one or more members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods. The activity relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber, etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

**Other worker:** A person, who has been engaged in some economic activity during the last year of reference period but not as a cultivator or agricultural labourer or worker in Household Industry. The type

of workers that come under this category include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In fact, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers are ‘Other Workers’.

**Work participation rate:** Percentage of Workers (Main + Marginal) to total population.

**Population density:** Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometer of the area.

**Age:** Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years.

**Sex Ratio:** Number of females per 1,000 males in a population.

### (iii) Non-Census Concepts

#### Concepts used in Village and Town Directories of DCHB

**1. Educational Amenities:**-The type of different educational facilities available in the village is given in numbers. Both Government and private educational facilities / institutions are considered for this-purpose. If there are composite schools like Middle schools with Primary classes, or Secondary schools with middle classes, these are included in the number of Primary and Middle schools respectively. For example, if in a village there are two Primary schools and one Middle school with primary classes, the number of Primary schools in the village are given as three and that of Middle school as one even though there may be only three educational institutions. So also in case of Secondary schools. For better understanding, the distinctiveness of different types of schools is depicted hereunder:

**1.1 Pre-primary (PP):** Now-a-days, the children are sent to schools at a very early stage. Lot of pre-primary schools, private schools in particular, have come up in villages and towns. These may or may not be recognized by the competent authorities. Even many Secondary schools have classes starting from preprimary level. Pre-primary classes include Nursery, K.G, Pre-basic, Play school, etc.

**1.2 Primary School (P):** Schools providing education from Standard 1 and upward up to and inclusive of Standard V are classified as Primary Schools.

**1.3 Middle School (M):** Schools providing education from Standard VI and upward up to and inclusive of Standard VIII are classified as Middle Schools. A School with Class 1 to VIII is treated as two units, i.e. one Primary School and one Middle School.

**1.4 Secondary School (S):** Schools providing education from Standard IX and upwards up to and inclusive of Standard X are classified as Secondary Schools. A composite school with 1 to X standard is treated as three separate units and counted separately under the categories of Primary School, Middle School and Secondary School.

**1.5 Senior Secondary School (SS):** Schools and colleges that provide education for Standards XI and XII and first and second year of the Pre-University Course fall under this category. There are Senior Secondary Schools with Standard I and upwards up to Standard XII.

#### 1.6. Degree College:

**(i) Arts/Science/Commerce:** These are all educational institutions that provide post-PUC level education leading to University degree/ diploma in any subject or combination of subjects and also post-graduate levels of education. The college offering courses in Arts, Science or Commerce either separately or in combination are covered under this category.

**(ii) Engineering College (E):** It is a graduate/post-graduate degree college providing Bachelor of Engineering (BE) or Bachelor of Technology (B. Tech.) or post-graduate engineering degrees like M.Tech.

**(iii) Medical Colleges:** These are graduate/ post-graduate degree colleges providing MBBS or equivalent degree in alternative medicine like Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy etc. or post-graduate medical degrees like M.D or equivalent in the above branches of medicine.

**1.7. Management College/ Institute (MI):** It offers courses like Diploma in Management, Post-

Graduate Diploma in Management, Masters of Business Administration (MBA) and specializations in different disciplines of Management like Marketing, Human Resources Development (HRD) etc.

**1.8. Polytechnic (Pt):** An Institution providing certificate/diploma (not equivalent to degree) in any technical subject like engineering, vocational courses like embroidery, fashion designing etc. It may be both Government and Private.

**1.9. Vocational School/ITI:** It is a vocational training institute imparting trainings in specific fields acquiring necessary skill, which will make the trainees employable or create them opportunities of self-employment. Trainings offered by Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) fall under this category.

**1.10. Non-formal Education/Training Centre (NFTC):** Non-vocational education centers, established by the Central and State Governments provide educational facilities to the interested persons irrespective of educational qualification, and age. These education centers are open to all.

**1.11. Special School for Disabled:** There are Government and Government recognized institutions/organizations engaged for providing education to different groups of disabled persons.

## 2. Medical Facilities:

**2.1 Hospital-Allopathic and Hospital-Alternative medicine:** A hospital is an Institution, where sick or injured are given medical or surgical care. Bed strength differs from hospital to hospital ranging from 31 to 500 depending upon whether these are sub-district, sub-divisional or district hospitals. If there are hospitals providing facilities under different systems of medicines such as, Allopathy, Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy etc., these details are given separately

(a) **Allopathy:** The system of medical practice, which treats disease by the use of remedies which produce effects different from those produced by the disease under treatment.

(b) **Ayurveda:** Ayurveda means ‘Science of life’. The philosophy of Ayurveda is based on the theory of Pancha Mahabootas (Five elements) of which all the objects and living bodies are

composed of. The combination of these five elements are represented in the form of Tridosha: Vata, Pitta and Kapha. These three ‘doshas’ are physiological entities of living beings. Ayurveda developed into eight distinct specialities, i.e., Internal Medicine, Pediatrics, Psychiatry, Eye and ENT, Surgery, Toxicology, Geriatrics and Science of virility. Two types of treatments, Preventive and Curative, are given in Ayurveda.

(c) **Unani:** Treatment of Unani consists of three components, namely, preventive, promotive and curative. Unani system of medicine has been found to be efficacious in conditions like Rheumatic Arthritis. Jaundice, Filarisis, Eczema, Sinusitis and Bronchial Asthma. For the prevention of the disease and promotion of health, the Unani System emphasizes six essentials: pure air, food and water, physical movement and rest, psychic movement and rest, sleep and wakefulness and retention of useful materials and evacuation of waste materials from the body.

(d) **Homoeopathy:** Treatment in Homeo-pathy, which is holistic in nature, focuses on an individual’s response to a specific environment. Homoeopathic medicines are prepared mainly from natural substances such as plant products, minerals and animal sources. Homoeopathic medicines do not have any toxic, poisonous or side effects. Homoeopathic treatment is economical as well and has a very broad public acceptance.

**2.2 Community Health Centre (CHC):** Community Health Centres are designed to provide referral health care for cases from PHC and those in need of specialist health care approaching the CHC directly. 4 PHCs are included under each CHC thus catering approximately 80,000 populations in tribal/hilly areas and 1, 20,000 populations for plain areas. CHC is a 30- bedded hospital providing specialist care in Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Surgery and Paediatrics.

**2.3 Primary Health Centre (PHC):** A Primary Health Centre is the first contact point between a village community and the Government medical officer.

A PHC covers a population of 20,000 in hilly, tribal or difficult areas and 30,000 populations in plain areas with 4-6 indoor/observation beds. It acts as a referral unit for 6 sub-centres. It has a medical officer and para medical staff.

**2.4 Primary Health Sub- Centre (PHS):** A Primary Health Sub-centre is the first contact point between the primary health care system and the community. As per the population norms, one PHS is established for every 5,000 population in plain areas and 3,000 population in hilly/ tribal/ desert areas. Each PHS has a sanctioned strength of one male and one female heath worker.

**2.5 Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (MCW):** It provides pre-natal and post-natal services for both mother and child. The services include regular check-up of pregnant women, giving folic tablets, counseling, delivery, immunization of children with check-up etc.

**2.6 TB Clinic (TBC):** The diagnosis and treatment of TB are functions of the general health services and hence it is a part and parcel of Primary Health Care. Specialized units such as the District Tuberculosis Centre (DTC) act as referral centres. TB clinics are established by the Government of India under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme and implemented through a network of DTC. The DTC is the nodal point for TB control activities in the district and it also functions as a specialized referral centre. The functions of sub-district level Tuberculosis Unit (TU) are implementation, monitoring and supervision of TB control activities in its designated geographical areas.

**2.7 Health Centre:** Clinic where medicine and medical supplies are dispensed. It has no in-patient facility. A clinic (or an outpatient clinic) is a small private or public health facility that is devoted to the care of outpatients, often in a community, in contrast to larger hospitals, which also treat inpatients.

**2.8 Dispensary:** Place where patients are treated and medicines provided but with no in-patient facility. Immunizations, MCH Services and sometimes pathological tests are carried out here. It may be of allopathic or any alternative medicine.

**2.9 Veterinary Hospital:** Mostly run by the State Government or local body for treatment and preventive measures against diseases of domestic animals like cows, buffaloes etc in rural areas.

**2.10 Mobile Health Clinic:** These are Mobile vans well equipped with a range of health services to villages located far away from the CHCs, PHCs or any public health sources. The vans visit villages on designated days to deliver the health care services. The services generally offered are OPD, ante-natal and post-natal, B.P. examination, X-ray, ECG, Immunization, First Aid etc.

**2.11 Family Welfare Centre:** Check-up and counseling is provided to the pregnant and married women regarding small family norm and devices for having a small family. Temporary and permanent contraceptive devices are provided here.

**2.12 Nursing Home:** A nursing home is a long – term care facility licensed by the state that offers 24-hour room and board and health care services including basic and skilled nursing care, rehabilitation and a full range of other therapies., treatments and programs to old and sick people. The difference between a hospital and a nursing home is that a nursing home gives importance to convalescence from a disease while a hospital gives medical treatment for the disease.

**2.13 Medicine Shop:** A shop which sells drugs and medicines of any system of medicine viz. allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic or unani medicines, is considered as a medicine shop. Sometimes some shops and Paan shops also keep ordinary medicines, like Crocin, Burnol etc. These shops are not taken as medicine shops.

**3. Drinking water:** The following are the main source of drinking water facility (ies) available in the village.

**3.1 Tap Water-treated:** This source of drinking water refers to a source of drinking water which is provided to the villagers through pipes within their premises or to the villagers through common taps (public taps/community water points) by the Government departments, local bodies, panchayats, public or private estate agencies, etc. after treatment.

Such a source is treated as ‘Tap water from treated source’.

**3.2 Tap Water-un-treated:** If the villagers are drawing drinking water through pipes either directly from a well or bore well or after pumping the well or tube well water, or the water is supplied through pipes to the households of the village or through public taps without treatment. Such a source is treated as ‘Tap water from un-treated source’.

**3.3 Covered Well (CW):** A well that is (1) covered on sides from run-off water (i.e., excess water from rain, snowmelt or other sources flows over the land) through a wall lining or casting that is raised above ground level on a platform that diverts spilled water away from the well and (2) covered so that bird droppings and animals cannot fall down the hole. It is considered as covered well.

**3.4 Un-covered Well (UW):** A well which is (1) un-covered on sides from runoff water, (2) un-covered from bird droppings and animals; or (3) both.

**3.5 Hand Pump (HP):** Hand pump means where ground water is taken out manually by operating a hand pump.

**3.6 Tube Well / Borehole (TW):** Tube well denotes the ground water source from where ground water is taken out through electrical or diesel pump. Spring, River/Canal, Tank/Pond/Lake are self explanatory.

**4. Community Toilet Complex:** Community Toilet may be constructed and maintained by Gram Panchayats or Private NGOs like Sulabh Sauchalaya etc.

**5. Rural Sanitary Mart or Sanitary Hardware Outlet (RSM):** It is an outlet dealing with the materials, hardware and designs required for the construction of not only sanitary latrines but other sanitary facilities such as compost pit, washing platform and other sanitation and hygiene accessories required for individuals, households and the environment in the rural areas.

**6. Community bio-gas or recycle of waste for productive use:** Many of the solid wastes having economic values but put for disposal can be recycled for reuse. For example, food, cow dung, leaves,

vegetable, paper, wood, plastics, old cloth etc. However, some of the wastes are not recyclable. These are carbon paper, thermo coal etc. When recyclable solid wastes is subjected to decomposition, bio-gas could be produced under favourable conditions. These systems of recycling may be there at the village level organized by Gram Panchayats with technical support from Governments or non-government organizations.

## **7. Communication and transport Facilities**

**7.1 Post Office (PO):** Self-explanatory.

**7.2 Sub-Post Office (SPO):** Sub-post office includes Extra Departmental Post Offices and those providing franchise postal services and also part time services in lieu of some honorarium. The limited postal services include sale of stamps, receipt of letters and money orders and also distribution of letters.

**7.3 Post & Telegraph Office (PTO):** Telegraph office is set up by the Government to enable people to send or receive telegrams. If the phonogram facility is available (though the Telegraph office may not be equipped with Morse Code Transmitters), the village is considered to be having telegraph facility.

**7.4 Telephones (landlines):** If the village is having the Public Call Office (PCO) either run by the Post Office or by individuals or by a private shop, then the village is considered to be having telephone facility.

**7.5 Public Call Office (PCO)/Mobile PCO:** Self explanatory.

**7.6 Mobile Phone Coverage:** Mobile phones are now very common particularly in urban areas. Some villages by virtue of being in close proximity to the urban areas also enjoy the benefits of the mobile phone services. Even if a few villagers avail the services of mobile phones, then the village is considered to be having access to mobile phone.

**7.7 Internet Cafes/Common Service Centres (CSC):** If the village is having the facility of Cyber Cafes or shops owned by private individuals providing the facility of surfing of the internet, then the village is considered to be having access to internet/cyber cafe facility. Government of India formulated the scheme of CSC with the vision of providing all

government services in an integrated manner at the door step of the citizen at an affordable cost even in the remotest corners of the country through a combination of it based as well as non-IT based services.

**7.8 National Highway (NH):** These are main highways running through the length and breadth of the country. Each NH is numbered like NH-1, NH-2 for easy identification.

**7.9 State Highway (SH):** These are roads of a state linking district headquarters and important cities within a State and connecting them with NHs or Highways of the neighboring States.

**7.10 Major District Roads (MDR):** These are important roads within a district, serving areas of production and markets and connecting these with each other or with the main Highways.

**7.11 Other District Roads (ODR):** These are roads serving rural areas of production and providing them with outlet to market centres, taluka headquarters, block development head quarters or other main roads.

**7.12 Village Road:** The approach to village refers to the state of road etc., leading to the village. This is to see whether the village is approachable both in fair and foul weather, and whether it is inaccessible only for some time in the year.

**7.13. Black-Topped (Pucca) Road (BTR):** A road provided with a bituminous surfacing.

**7.14 Gravel (Kuchha) Road (GR):** A road constructed using well compacted crushed rock or gravel material (coarse sand, small stones), which is fairly resilient and does not become slippery when wet.

**7.15 Water Bound Macadam (WBM):** This is the road layer made of crushed or broken mixture of sand and rock fragments mechanically interlocked by rolling and voids filled with screening and binding material with the assistance of water.

**7.16 Foot Path (FP):** A trodden path for the use by pedestrians and in some cases bicycles. The foot paths are not suitable for vehicular traffic except bicycles

in some cases. Most of the interior/forest villages are connected by foot paths.

**8. Banks and Credit Societies:** - Banking facility means a place where a person can operate a bank account.

**8.1 Commercial Bank (CB):** These may be banks wholly owned by the Government of India or by Indian or Foreign Companies.

**8.2 Cooperative Banks (Coop. B):** A co-operative bank is a financial entity which belongs to its members, who are at the same time the owners and the customers of their bank. Cooperative banks are often created by persons belonging to the some local or professional community or sharing a common interest. These banks are registered under the Cooperative Societies Act. The cooperative banks are regulated by RBI and are covered by the Banking Regulations Act, 1949.

**8.3 Agricultural Credit Society (ACS):** Major objectives of the ACS are to supply agricultural credit to meet the requirements of funds for agricultural production, the distribution of essential consumer commodities, the provision of storage and marketing facilities and for light agricultural implements and machinery.

**8.4 Non-Agricultural Credit Society (NCS):** These societies include consumer cooperative societies and also credit cooperative societies of certain categories of persons like teachers, health workers, etc.

## 9. Miscellaneous Facilities

**9.1 Self-help Group (SHG):** Self-Help Groups are groups of between 10-25 women created by either NGOs or under the SGSY (Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana) for the purposes of meeting local credit needs. They are sometimes called Mahila Mandals in villages.

**9. 2. Public Distribution System (PDS) shop:** The shops through which some essential commodities are sold by the government at subsidized rates. They may also be known as ration shops and control shops.

**9.3. Mandis/Regular Market:** These are those clusters of shops with or without fixed premises which

are open on at least six days a week and opens at least from morning hours to dusk.

**9.4. Weekly Haat:** These are those clusters of shops with or without fixed premises which are open once a week.

**9.5. Agricultural Marketing Society:** It is a common platform to analyse the issues among all the individuals and institutions in the field of agricultural marketing.

**9.6. Nutrition Centre: Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):** The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme set up by the Government of India with the objective of providing following package of services to the children under 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers in villages such as; Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services, Pre-school Non-formal Education and Nutrition & Health Education.

**9.7. Anganwadi Centre:** Each centre under the ICDS scheme is run by an Anganwadi Worker. One Anganwadi worker is appointed for specified population of the village. They are basically local women. They are assisted by Anganwadi helper. They provide pre-school non-formal education at the Centre and provide food to the children.

**9.8. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA):** ASHA is a health activist in the community who will create awareness on health and its social determinants and mobilize the community towards local health planning and increased utilization and accountability of the existing health services. She would be a promoter of good health practices. She will also provide a minimum package of curative care as appropriate and feasible for that level and make timely referrals. She will act as a motivator of different types of health related activities. Unlike ANM, she will not be involved in any clinical activities like immunization.

**9.9. Sports Club/Recreation Centre:** Indoor and out-door games are arranged by the Club and activities like wrestling, Judo Karate etc. are also done there.

**9.10. Cinema/Video Hall (CV):** If regular cinema houses licensed by Government are available, then the town/village is considered to be having the facility

of Cinema Hall. Video hall owners screen films in their own or hired premises.

**9.11. Public Library:** Books are kept there which can be accessed by the public on loan basis. These may be sponsored by Government or Local Body or Panchayat or any influential person. Free service or nominal charges are made for using the facility.

**9.12. Public Reading Room:** Here the public may read newspapers and magazines. These may be sponsored by Government or Local Body or Panchayat or any influential person.

**9.13. Newspaper Supply:** The availability of the Newspaper(s), both in English or vernacular, in the village is considered to having the said facility.

**10. Availability of Electricity/Power.** If power is actually available, whatever may be the form of its use, it is indicated affirmative. If the village is having electricity for domestic purposes and the residents are using the same for domestic use, then it is considered that domestic power supply is available. If the electricity authority has not given domestic supply to the households on their request and people are using unauthorized electricity either by stealthily or misuse the supply meant for agricultural or industrial purposes, then it is not considered as availability of electricity for domestic purposes. However, if the village goes out of power due to temporary technical problems such as, transformer failures, theft of electrical equipment, etc., it is considered that electricity is available. Supply of electricity is considered available even when there is a temporary ban on new domestic connections. Connections to residential houses, bungalows, clubs, hostels and hospitals run on non-commercial basis, charitable, educational and religious institutions are included in the domestic category.

**10.1 Power Supply for domestic use:** This category includes electricity used only for domestic consumption.

**10.2 Power supply for agricultural use:** This category includes all electricity connections given to the farmers for conducting various agricultural activities including irrigation.

**10.3 Power supply for commercial use:** This category includes electricity connections given for workshops, industries etc. or for any commercial purposes.

**10.4 Power supply for all uses:** This category includes electricity connection is available for domestic use, agricultural use, and for any commercial purposes.

**11. Land Use Pattern:** The land use area of the villages is given in hectares. The land use pattern in the Village Directory conforms to the pattern of classification of land use as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The Ministry has recommended the maintenance of records of land use pattern under the 9 categories as indicated in the Village Directory.

**12. System of drainage :** Generally, by drainage system, we mean the network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastage are called separate sewers; those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. However, in towns, which are not provided with such underground sewerage system, it is mentioned whether it has open drainage system. There may be possibility of the town having both closed as well as open drainage systems.

**13. Type of latrines:** The data on various types of latrines both public and private together are collected. The three types of latrines considered here are, Pit Latrine, Flush/Pour Flush Latrine and Service Latrine.

(i) **Pit System:** The latrines are attached to the pit that is dug into the ground for the reception of night soil, are reckoned as pit latrine.

(ii) **Flush/pour flush:** A flush latrine uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water and has a water seal, which is a U-shaped pipe, below the seat or squatting pan that prevents the passage of flies and odours. A pour flush latrine uses a water seal, but unlike a flush latrine, a pour flush latrine uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used).

(iii) **Service:** Type of latrine from where night soil is removed manually by scavengers. All other types of latrines are covered under “Others” category.

**14. Protected Water Supply- Source and capacity of Storage system:** There are various sources of water supply and its storage system in the town.

**14.1 Service Reservoir:** A service reservoir is a water storage container that holds clean water after it has been treated in a water plant, and before it is piped to the end users. These containers are covered, and are designed to keep the water safe from contamination. Their main purpose is to provide a buffer within the water supply system so that water supplies can be maintained across periods of varying demand.

**14.2 River Infiltration Gallery:** Infiltration Galleries are capable of supplying large quantities of water, and are used where wells are unable to supply water needs, i.e. where an impermeable rock barrier affects well efficiency, or where surface water sources are too shallow for intake screens. Infiltration galleries are one or more horizontal screens placed adjacent to (on-shore), or directly underneath (bed-mounted), a surface water source.

**14.3 Bore Well Pumping System:** A bore well is a well of 6" to 12" in diameter drilled into the earth for retrieving water. The depth of a bore well can vary from 50 feet to 3000 feet. Water is pumped out to surface through electricity/generator.

**14.4 Pressure Tank:** Tank that is used to ensure consistent water pressure and for storage of water. Usually located in basement of house but sometimes (in older settings) located in well pit.

**15. Road lighting (Points):** Road lighting means the number of street lights that are maintained in the town.

**16. Home Orphanage:** Orphanage is the name to describe a residential institution devoted to the care of orphans – children whose parents are deceased or otherwise unable to care for them. Parents, and sometimes grandparents, are legally responsible for supporting children, but in the absence of these or other relatives willing to care for the children, they

become a ward of the state, and orphanages are a way of providing for their care and housing.

**17. Working women's hostel:** These may be recognised or non-recognised by any public authority. The data on number of working women's hostels available in the town are collected with number of seats.

**18. Old Age Home:** There are two types of Old Age Homes in India. One is the "Free" type which cares for the destitute old people who have no one else to care for them. They are given shelter, food, clothing and medical care. The second type is the "Paid" home where care is provided for a fee. Nowadays, such "Retirement" homes have become very popular in India and they are well worth considering.

**19. Stadium:** A stadium is a place, or venue, for (mostly) outdoor sports, concerts or other events, consisting of a field or stage partly or completely surrounded by a structure designed to allow spectators to stand or sit and view the event.

**20. Auditorium/Community Hall:** These are the places where meetings, social functions etc. are organised.

### **Migration, Internal and International migration, Impact of migration.**

#### **Migration**

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being mortality and fertility. A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he is enumerated during the Census is other than the place of his birth. Similarly a person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he is enumerated during the Census is other than his place of immediate last residence. By capturing the last of the migrations in cases where persons have migrated more than once, this concept would give a better picture of current migration scenarios.

#### **Internal and International Migration**

The migrational movements are of three types

- (i) Migration within the state itself with its components
  - (a) Migration within the district of enumeration (intra district migration)
  - (b) Migration from one district of

state to another district of state (interdistrict migration)  
(ii) Migration from one state to another state of the country interstate migration (iii) Migration from one country to another country. The first two streams together constitute internal migration, while the last type of movement is called international migration.

#### **Impact of Migration**

As in 1991 and 2001 Census, like previous Censuses, had collected migration details for each individual by place of birth and last residence. Data on last residence along with details like duration of stay in the current residence and reason for migration provides useful insights for studying migration dynamics of population.

**Civic status of urban units:** Civic Status of a town/city is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative Authority of the town e.g., Municipal Corporation / Corporation, Municipal Committee / Municipal council, Municipality etc.

**Size class of U.A./town:** Size-class of U.A./Town is based on the population size of the U.A./City/Town. U.A.s/Towns with 100,000 and above population are classified as Class I U.A.s/ Towns. Towns with 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns, 20,000 to 49,999 population are Class III towns, population with 10,000- 19,999 are Class IV towns, population with 5,000 and 9,999 are Class V towns and towns with less than 5,000 population are Class VI towns.

**Slum area:** The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, which was enacted by the Central Government defined slums as (a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or (b) are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals.

**Mega city:** The concept of 'Mega city' is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in term of metropolitan city in the form of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of

population. Indian Census in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cutoff point to identify a place as the mega city. Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities. In 2001 Census, cities with 10 million and above population have been treated as Mega cities and the same criteria of population have been adopted in 2011 census.

#### (iv) Census 2011 Findings

Conducting decennial census in India is a massive operation carried out in a short span of time with the active participation of numerous enumerators. The reference time for 2011 Census was 00.00 hours of 01.03.2011 (i.e., the census provides a snapshot of the population of the country, as it existed at 00.00 hours of 01.03.2011). Actual enumeration was spread over a period of 20 days from 9<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2011 followed by revisional round up to 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2011 for up-dating of the population figures with reference to 00.00 hours of 01.03.2011. Household schedule was canvassed by the enumerators and with a view to ensuring uniformity in approach in understanding the various concepts and in proper eliciting and recording of the information, the enumerators and supervisors were imparted both theoretical as well as practical training intensively in 3 rounds at district, taluk, municipal, zones/ward levels.

As a prelude to the actual census the urban and rural areas were identified and listed out in respect of each administrative unit. The Directorate of Census Operations had prepared the list of urban areas. These lists formed the basic frame for the organization of the census operations. Thereafter, geographical areas that could be conveniently covered by each enumerator were carefully carved out to constitute the enumeration block (EB).

The first major step was the houselisting operation carried out in this district during June, 2010. Thereafter, in order to adhere to the prescribed

workload norms the actual census EBs were carefully demarcated on the basis of the house list population, layout sketches and notional maps prepared for the houselisting operation. Houselisting operation was conducted to collect wealth of information on items such as predominant material used for construction of houses, amenities available to the census households, number of living rooms. Chennai district is fully classified as urban area, the data presented below pertaining only to urban set-up. There is no population classified under rural areas of Chennai.

Though Chennai is one among 32 districts in Tamil Nadu, Chennai district has been taken into consideration as Chennai Municipal Corporation for census purpose. Under Chennai district on revenue aspects, the administrative set-up is similar to that of other districts of Tamil Nadu. As such, Chennai district constituted with 5 taluks at the time of population enumeration 2011 and the district is headed by District Collector. This administrative set-up handles matters relating to revenue and a few social welfare schemes.

#### Population in 2011

Chennai Municipal Corporation has been divided in to 155 Wards. The total population of Chennai Municipal Corporation was 4646732 in 2011 census; 2335844 males and 2310888 females.

Table given below explains on distribution of ward-wise population in Chennai Municipal Corporation during 2011 census.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN CHENNAI- Contd.../-

Chennai Wards	Population 2011			Population 2001		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Ward No.-0001	76760	38805	37955	57723	29449	28274
Ward No.-0002	66897	33781	33116	50385	25836	24549
Ward No.-0003	52995	26804	26191	43112	22029	21083
Ward No.-0004	15186	7506	7680	20961	10582	10379
Ward No.-0005	45204	22583	22621	38446	19373	19073
Ward No.-0006	19523	9739	9784	22210	11216	10994
Ward No.-0007	22161	11063	11098	21720	10970	10750
Ward No.-0008	33039	16401	16638	31558	15857	15701
Ward No.-0009	20306	10184	10122	19301	9851	9450
Ward No.-0010	44747	22331	22416	38511	19372	19139

**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN CHENNAI- Contd..../-**

Chennai Wards	Population 2011			Population 2001		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Ward No.-0011	33287	16596	16691	28146	14185	13961
Ward No.-0012	16254	7999	8255	17071	8445	8626
Ward No.-0013	21829	10813	11016	21192	10717	10475
Ward No.-0014	35130	17440	17690	32373	16511	15862
Ward No.-0015	19952	10114	9838	21589	11127	10462
Ward No.-0016	22947	11578	11369	23959	12098	11861
Ward No.-0017	24670	12537	12133	24152	11998	12154
Ward No.-0018	16424	8197	8227	15719	7931	7788
Ward No.-0019	15457	7761	7696	17174	8269	8905
Ward No.-0020	13276	6625	6651	16921	8742	8179
Ward No.-0021	16044	7969	8075	19681	9850	9831
Ward No.-0022	26177	12962	13215	27698	14081	13617
Ward No.-0023	18434	9503	8931	16510	8557	7953
Ward No.-0024	21002	10531	10471	17326	9280	8046
Ward No.-0025	19261	9609	9652	17669	8870	8799
Ward No.-0026	20239	10416	9823	22797	11877	10920
Ward No.-0027	24426	12806	11620	17999	9884	8115
Ward No.-0028	26156	13826	12330	24788	13654	11134
Ward No.-0029	19415	10172	9243	16769	8830	7939
Ward No.-0030	25286	13610	11676	16718	8970	7748
Ward No.-0031	32152	16030	16122	25845	13272	12573
Ward No.-0032	32269	16124	16145	37155	18900	18255
Ward No.-0033	41617	20930	20687	34667	17770	16897
Ward No.-0034	49559	24710	24849	38650	19578	19072
Ward No.-0035	40075	20183	19892	26359	13603	12756
Ward No.-0036	52262	26082	26180	39649	20182	19467
Ward No.-0037	26491	13110	13381	22692	11408	11284
Ward No.-0038	35187	17533	17654	36038	18205	17833
Ward No.-0039	30573	15390	15183	30533	15521	15012
Ward No.-0040	51479	25710	25769	41934	21086	20848
Ward No.-0041	21550	10871	10679	18632	9479	9153
Ward No.-0042	27857	13821	14036	24145	12045	12100
Ward No.-0043	15835	8124	7711	13469	6961	6508
Ward No.-0044	14291	7343	6948	13642	7116	6526
Ward No.-0045	17871	8839	9032	20101	10130	9971
Ward No.-0046	12747	6423	6324	11970	6202	5768
Ward No.-0047	14379	7370	7009	12308	6325	5983
Ward No.-0048	18269	9385	8884	22615	11724	10891
Ward No.-0049	16889	8677	8212	15004	8386	6618
Ward No.-0050	51527	25678	25849	43398	22000	21398
Ward No.-0051	46250	22896	23354	44279	22294	21985
Ward No.-0052	23233	11610	11623	21284	10771	10513
Ward No.-0053	23831	11720	12111	23985	11943	12042

**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN CHENNAI- Contd..../-**

Chennai Wards	Population 2011			Population 2001		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Ward No.-0054	39058	19355	19703	35744	17904	17840
Ward No.-0055	23220	11378	11842	29434	14976	14458
Ward No.-0056	38123	18860	19263	32498	16547	15951
Ward No.-0057	21805	10779	11026	20535	10215	10320
Ward No.-0058	30577	15172	15405	35899	18262	17637
Ward No.-0059	23595	11688	11907	21258	10658	10600
Ward No.-0060	29821	14753	15068	29183	14737	14446
Ward No.-0061	17321	8818	8503	16415	8205	8210
Ward No.-0062	110474	55689	54785	74363	38016	36347
Ward No.-0063	81648	40932	40716	68502	34726	33776
Ward No.-0064	72144	36618	35526	68185	34625	33560
Ward No.-0065	95564	48064	47500	68054	35310	32744
Ward No.-0066	50926	25217	25709	47327	23826	23501
Ward No.-0067	37331	18563	18768	33609	16984	16625
Ward No.-0068	32999	16333	16666	34647	17606	17041
Ward No.-0069	27133	13348	13785	25342	12870	12472
Ward No.-0070	26313	12906	13407	25583	12876	12707
Ward No.-0071	12091	5988	6103	13107	6608	6499
Ward No.-0072	32446	16367	16079	28872	14751	14121
Ward No.-0073	22662	11199	11463	23976	12193	11783
Ward No.-0074	56960	28799	28161	46416	24140	22276
Ward No.-0075	60126	30426	29700	55735	28818	26917
Ward No.-0076	24524	12355	12169	23136	11831	11305
Ward No.-0077	23619	11767	11852	22457	11607	10850
Ward No.-0078	23476	12319	11157	25686	13333	12353
Ward No.-0079	19748	9870	9878	25192	13690	11502
Ward No.-0080	20318	10593	9725	30626	17799	12827
Ward No.-0081	17123	8533	8590	22068	11262	10806
Ward No.-0082	16338	8219	8119	20501	10791	9710
Ward No.-0083	19140	10113	9027	20990	10798	10192
Ward No.-0084	17825	9527	8298	15913	8816	7097
Ward No.-0085	11304	5933	5371	13395	8205	5190
Ward No.-0086	16185	9537	6648	15285	8464	6821
Ward No.-0087	14375	7331	7044	15121	7785	7336
Ward No.-0088	23618	11897	11721	20921	10767	10154
Ward No.-0089	16014	8048	7966	16358	8345	8013
Ward No.-0090	17329	8637	8692	16549	8348	8201
Ward No.-0091	22285	10912	11373	21557	10718	10839
Ward No.-0092	16511	8233	8278	18410	9272	9138
Ward No.-0093	17368	8670	8698	17929	8938	8991
Ward No.-0094	22407	11285	11122	21995	11032	10963
Ward No.-0095	11664	5630	6034	12387	6226	6161
Ward No.-0096	12954	6701	6253	16608	8458	8150

**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN CHENNAI- Contd..../-**

Chennai Wards	Population 2011			Population 2001		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Ward No.-0097	20860	10416	10444	25559	13131	12428
Ward No.-0098	17466	8615	8851	17614	8822	8792
Ward No.-0099	15460	7665	7795	19784	9983	9801
Ward No.-0100	9545	4852	4693	13682	7001	6681
Ward No.-0101	12703	6477	6226	16210	8218	7992
Ward No.-0102	9377	4739	4638	11947	6097	5850
Ward No.-0103	16595	8111	8484	17091	8715	8376
Ward No.-0104	20897	10400	10497	24422	12022	12400
Ward No.-0105	17965	9086	8879	19473	10139	9334
Ward No.-0106	20023	9674	10349	22316	11519	10797
Ward No.-0107	22902	11329	11573	26213	13320	12893
Ward No.-0108	20042	9832	10210	30112	14802	15310
Ward No.-0109	18546	9308	9238	23439	11785	11654
Ward No.-0110	13867	7016	6851	16793	8294	8499
Ward No.-0111	18480	9239	9241	21537	10949	10588
Ward No.-0112	14912	7444	7468	17818	9236	8582
Ward No.-0113	19701	9480	10221	23888	12083	11805
Ward No.-0114	32913	16198	16715	34722	17460	17262
Ward No.-0115	24775	12394	12381	25425	13094	12331
Ward No.-0116	23624	11569	12055	25917	12983	12934
Ward No.-0117	36192	18284	17908	29762	15447	14315
Ward No.-0118	34310	17078	17232	29635	15080	14555
Ward No.-0119	23472	11436	12036	23839	11930	11909
Ward No.-0120	28874	14244	14630	29896	15293	14603
Ward No.-0121	25912	12896	13016	26778	13594	13184
Ward No.-0122	30204	14921	15283	32736	16415	16321
Ward No.-0123	25733	12838	12895	22454	11411	11043
Ward No.-0124	22907	11394	11513	20574	10362	10212
Ward No.-0125	20416	10079	10337	29261	14857	14404
Ward No.-0126	17718	9381	8337	21521	10583	10938
Ward No.-0127	24606	13097	11509	24918	13345	11573
Ward No.-0128	58003	28987	29016	44712	22600	22112
Ward No.-0129	59322	29937	29385	44234	22765	21469
Ward No.-0130	55784	28182	27602	44525	22943	21582
Ward No.-0131	58468	29409	29059	50264	25935	24329
Ward No.-0132	41733	21026	20707	38334	19750	18584
Ward No.-0133	25793	12985	12808	23167	11767	11400
Ward No.-0134	23054	11599	11455	25756	13368	12388
Ward No.-0135	49869	25168	24701	41157	21011	20146
Ward No.-0136	33270	16871	16399	24672	12575	12097
Ward No.-0137	22019	11270	10749	22923	11719	11204
Ward No.-0138	37720	18892	18828	36751	18617	18134
Ward No.-0139	35299	18014	17285	31759	17124	14635

**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN CHENNAI**

Chennai Wards	Population 2011			Population 2001		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Ward No.-0140	33089	17750	15339	30240	16194	14046
Ward No.-0141	54598	29874	24724	45787	24357	21430
Ward No.-0142	26525	12952	13573	25642	12724	12918
Ward No.-0143	20124	9920	10204	16855	8363	8492
Ward No.-0144	21231	10447	10784	19001	9585	9416
Ward No.-0145	24508	12133	12375	20483	10465	10018
Ward No.-0146	17539	8639	8900	24258	12016	12242
Ward No.-0147	17881	8952	8929	18234	9134	9100
Ward No.-0148	17914	8869	9045	21464	10705	10759
Ward No.-0149	32138	15893	16245	31730	16089	15641
Ward No.-0150	31270	15373	15897	31688	15796	15892
Ward No.-0151	34509	17113	17396	38366	19104	19262
Ward No.-0152	25707	12692	13015	24555	12364	12191
Ward No.-0153	143626	72415	71211	95818	49109	46709
Ward No.-0154	53855	27071	26784	41627	21144	20483
Ward No.-0155	75748	37737	38011	78007	39596	38411
<b>Total</b>	<b>4646732</b>	<b>2335844</b>	<b>2310888</b>	<b>4343645</b>	<b>2219539</b>	<b>2124106</b>

**Size and Status of Town**

As far as Size, Class and Status of Town, Chennai has been classified as Municipal Corporation in 2011 Census, which fall under Class I with 1 lakh and above population. Chennai has also been classified under Statutory Town.

**Decadal Growth of Population**

The decadal growth variation of population in Chennai between 2001 and 2011 censuses was 7%, which is very low compared to the State's growth variation of 15.6%. The total population of Chennai was 4343645 in 2001 and 4646732 in 2011. The difference in absolute number is 303087.

**Density and Sex Ratio**

Density of population in Chennai was 24963 persons per sq.km in 2001 census. In 2011, the density of population has increased to 26553. Chennai has recorded the highest density in the State.

The sex ratio in Chennai was 957 in 2001 census which has increased to 989 in 2011 census. Table given below explains the density level and sex ratio in the State and Chennai during 2001 and 2011 censuses.

**DENSITY AND SEX RATIO - 2011**

State / District	Density		Sex Ratio		Child Sex Ratio	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Tamil Nadu	480	555	987	996	942	943
Chennai	24963	26553	957	989	972	950

**Literacy**

The literacy level in Chennai is generally better compared to other areas and districts in the State as Chennai has suitable infrastructure as it being fully urban in nature.

In 2011 census, Chennai has returned with 90.2% literacy compared to 85.3% in 2001 census. The male literacy was 90% in 2001 and 93.7% in 2011. The female literacy on the other hand was 80.4% in 2001 and 86.6% in 2011. It reveal that still there is a literacy gap between male and female even in urban areas to the extent of 7%. The table given below explains the status of literacy in Chennai.

**LITERACY LEVEL IN CHENNAI - 2011**

State / District	Literacy percentage					
	Persons		Males		Females	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Tamil Nadu	73.5	80.1	82.4	86.8	64.4	73.4
Chennai	85.3	90.2	90	93.7	80.4	86.6

## Economic Activity

The economic activities in Chennai Municipal Corporation is varied in nature and has larger opportunities for income generation activities for all types of people living in Chennai.

In Census, the workers are categorised into three types; main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The definition of workers in census enumeration has been explained elsewhere in this volume. A new clause has been included in 2011 census under marginal workers. A person engaged in economically productive work for less than 6 months has been considered as marginal worker until 2001 census. This has been further categorised in to two types; a person worked for more than 3 months but less than 6 months and a person worked less than 3 months.

According to the above classification, the data has been gathered under census enumeration for 2011 census. The following data explains the work force strength in Chennai during 2011 census. The total workers constituted 39.11% to the total population as against 34.30% in 2001 census. The non-workers to the total population was 60.89% in 2011, who were 65.70% in 2001 census. The workers strength among the males and females has also been provided in the table. The main workers among the workers constituted 89.12% in 2011, who were 92.80% in 2001. The marginal workers (both categories) in 2011 were 10.88% and unclassified marginal workers were 7.20% in 2001.

## WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN CHENNAI - 2011

State / District	P/M/F	Total Workers		Non-Workers	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
Tamil Nadu	P	44.70	45.58	55.30	54.42
	M	57.60	59.31	42.40	40.69
	F	31.50	31.80	68.50	68.20
Chennai	P	34.30	39.11	65.70	60.89
	M	54.10	58.62	45.90	41.38
	F	13.50	19.39	86.50	80.61

From the above table, it is seen that the total work force in Chennai has increased from 2001 census to 2011 census. The non-working force in Chennai on the other hand declined for the same period.

## MAIN AND MARGINAL WORKERS IN CHENNAI - 2011

State / District	P/M/F	Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
Tamil Nadu	P	85.20	84.97	14.80	15.03
	M	90.10	88.46	9.90	11.54
	F	76.20	78.44	23.80	21.56
Chennai	P	92.80	89.12	7.20	10.88
	M	93.80	91.77	6.20	8.23
	F	88.60	81.01	11.40	18.99

The work participation rate in Chennai was 34.3 in 2001 census which has marginally increased to 39.1 in 2011 census. Among the males and females, the work participation rate has also found increased marginally from 2001 census to 2011 census.

## Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Chennai may have migrated from other parts of the State. According to 2011 census, the SCs population was 779667 accounting to 16.78% to the total population of Chennai. Similarly, the STs population was 10061 accounting to 0.22% to the total population of Chennai. Table given below explains the population status of SCs and STs in Chennai during 2001 and 2011 censuses.

State / District	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Tamil Nadu	19.0	20.0	1.0	1.1
Chennai	13.8	16.8	0.2	0.2

## Religion

The religion data was also enumerated in every census. According to 2011 census, population by religion was gathered for Chennai, which is presented below.

Religion	Tamil Nadu		Chennai	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Hindus	54985079	63188168	3573356	3751322
Muslims	3470647	4229479	379206	439270
Christians	3785060	4418331	331261	358662
Sikhs	9545	14601	2470	2851
Buddhists	5393	11186	1891	2804
Jains	83359	89265	45611	51708
Others	7252	7414	1819	1759
Rel. not stated	59344	188586	8031	38356

**(v) Brief Analysis of Primary Census Abstract (PCA) based on Inset Tables**

Out of 45 inset tables based on PCA, only 15 tables are presented below as these tables relates to urban areas. Rest of them are relating with rural/villages.

**TABLE 1: DECADAL CHANGE IN POPULATION OF CHENNAI BY RESIDENCE, 2001-2011**

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Population						Percentage decadal variation			Percentage Urban Population	
		2001			2011			2001-2011		Rural	Urban	2001
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chennai	4343645	0	4343645	4646732	0	4646732	7.0	-	7.0	100.0	100.0

**TABLE 2: NEW TOWNS, DE-NOTIFIED, DECLASSIFIED AND MERGED TOWNS IN 2011 CENSUS**

a	New											
	(i) Statutory town											Nil
	(ii) Census Town											Nil
b	Denotified											
	(i) Statutory towns of 2001 Census denotified and also did not satisfy the crieteria to be treated as census towns.											Nil
	(ii) Statutory towns of 2001 Census denotified but identified as census towns based on demographic and economic criteria											Nil
	(iii) Statutory towns of 2001 Census are notified as statutory town in 2011 census											Nil
c	Declassified*											
d	Wholly merged with other town(s)											Nil

\* Declassified means the census towns of 2001 Census which failed to satisfy the demographic and economic criteria

**TABLE 3: SEX RATIO OF STATE AND DISTRICT, 1901-2011**

Census Year	Tamil Nadu			Chennai District		
	Total 1	Rural 2	Urban 3	Total 5	Rural 6	Urban 7
1901	1044	1043	1048	983	-	983
1911	1042	1044	1032	947	-	947
1921	1029	1033	1008	913	-	913
1931	1027	1034	997	899	-	899
1941	1012	1017	991	912	-	912
1951	1007	1014	986	922	-	922
1961	992	1003	963	901	-	901
1971	978	990	951	904	-	904
1981	977	987	956	934	-	934
1991	974	981	960	934	-	934
2001	986	992	980	957	-	957
2011	996	993	1000	989	-	989

Note: Sex ratio has been defined here as the number of females per 1000 males.

**TABLE 4: SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 OF TOWNS, 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of town	Status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons 4	Males 5	Females 6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chennai	(M Corp.)	459324	235519	223805	950

**TABLE 5: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN CHENNAI, 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-District	Total/Rural/ Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chennai	Urban	4646732	779667	10061	16.78	0.22

**TABLE 7: SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN TOWNS, 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of town	Scheduled Castes sex ratio			Scheduled Tribes sex ratio		
		1	2	3	4		
1	Chennai (M Corp.)			1004		932	

**TABLE 8: NUMBER OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES, LITERACY RATE BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male- female literacy rate	
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			P	M	F	P	M
		P	M	F	P	M	F					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Chennai (M Corp.)	3776276	1968079	1808197	870456	367765	502691	90.18	93.7	86.64	7.06	

**TABLE 9: NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES, LITERACY RATE BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male- female literacy rate	
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			P	M	F	P	M
		P	M	F	P	M	F					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Chennai (M Corp.)	581294	306984	274310	198373	82017	116356	83.63	88.79	78.52	10.27	

**TABLE 10: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBE LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Number of Literates and Illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male- female literacy rate	
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			P	M	F	P	M
		P	M	F	P	M	F					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Chennai (M Corp.)	7603	4115	3488	2458	1092	1366	84.47	88.44	80.22	8.22	

**TABLE 11: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of Town	P/ M/F	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (main+margin)		Non workers	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chennai (M Corp.)	P	4646732	1619554	34.85	197743	4.26	1817297	39.11	2829435	60.89
		M	2335844	1256644	53.80	112658	4.82	1369302	58.62	966542	41.38
		F	2310888	362910	15.70	85085	3.68	447995	19.39	1862893	80.61

**TABLE 12: DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN TOWNS, 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of Town	P/ M/ F	Total population	Total workers (main+ marginal)	Category of workers							
					Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry workers		Other workers	
					No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chennai (M Corp)	P	4646732	1817297	14454	0.80	13674	0.75	37345	2.05	1751824	96.40
		M	2335844	1369302	8920	0.65	7845	0.57	18549	1.35	1333988	97.42
		F	2310888	447995	5534	1.24	5829	1.30	18796	4.20	417836	93.27

**(vi) Brief Analysis of the Town Directory data based on Inset Tables****TABLE 13: SCHOOLS/ COLLEGES PER 10,000 POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Type of educational institution (Approx. numbers)				
		Primary	Middle	Secondary / matriculation	Senior secondary	College*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chennai(M.Corp)	3	2	1	1	0

Note- \* College includes  
Arts/ Science/ Commerce College (Degree Level and above)

**TABLE 14: NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TOWNS, 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population (Approx. numbers)
1	2	3
1	Chennai(M.Corp)	14

**TABLE 15: PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of the town having slum	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chennai	12396	1259868	10163.50

**TABLE 16: MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITY MANUFACTURED IN TOWNS, 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Name of three most important commodities manufactured
1	2	3
1	Chennai(M.Corp)	Readymade Garments, Leather Goods, Automobile Components

**(vii) Major social and cultural events, natural and administrative developments and significant activities during the decade**

India, the land of cultures, traditions and diversity has yet another facet of its varying nature hidden in Chennai, the Gateway of South. The hustling and bustling metropolitan city, swirling on the tunes of daily activities, Chennai, has a marvelous traditional culture marked by commemoration of several festivals and fairs. An integral part of the socio-cultural feasts of Chennai, these festivals provide respite from the humdrum of the city and are looked forward to, by both the residents as well as the tourists. Besides, these fairs and festivals are a mirror of the social and religious lives and beliefs of the people of South India.

The South Indian Classical form of music, known as the Carnatic Music and the classical dance of Chennai are adored in this festival. The dance and music festival of Chennai, famous as ‘Margazhi Festival of Dance and Music’ is held during mid-December to mid-January at various places in the city and attracts a host of performing art enthusiasts.

Every year, the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation organizes Tourism Fair at Islands Ground to promote rich cultural heritage, Tamil economy and tourists’ spots. The festival celebrated during January, the month conferring pleasant vacation from humidity and hotness provides an excellent opportunity for people to enjoy as well as gain information.

Pongal, the harvest festival of South India, known as an Indian version of western ‘thanks giving’ festival, is one of the major festivals celebrated in the Chennai city. Commemorated in the month of January, the festival marks the end of the traditional farming season and represents reverence for the new beginning.

A large number of art and craft and cultural centres well known in India and abroad are found located in Chennai, where number of social and cultural events being conducted on regual intervals. A few such institutions are Kalashetra College of Arts and crafts, Theosophical Society, Cholamandalam craft institute etc.

**(viii) Brief description of places of religious, historical or archealogical importance and places of tourists interests.**

The temples in Chennai makes you acquainted with all the important and revered religious sites in the city. It is interesting to note that Chennai is a cosmopolitan city and yet it has its cultural and spiritual roots well-preserved. Religion is part of everyday lives of the people who reside here. Kapaleeshwar Temple of Chennai is a highly visited religious place in the city. It is situated in Mylapore. Kalikambal Temple in George Town is another important religious place in Chennai. Ashtalakshmi Temple at Besant Nagar in Chennai is worshipped by locals and pilgirims from outside Chennai. Other important temples are Sri Parthasarathy Swamy Temple, Shirdi Sai Baba Temple, Jagannath Temple, Iyappa Temple, Murugan Temple at Vadapalani, Kolavizhi Amman Temple at Mylapore etc. Besides these, Santhome Cathedral Church, St Mary’s Church and Velankanni Church are the major Church in Chennai. Major Muslim Dargahs are located at Thousand light and Ice House.

In Kapaleeswarar temple, the Brahmotsavam (including the Arupathumoovar festival) is celebrated in Tamil month of Panguni (March-April) and it lasts for ten days. The main deities of this temple is floated in temple tank during January-February in Mylapore. Of all the festivals celebrated in Parthasarathy temple in Triplicane, the most important is the Vaikunta Ekadasi observed in December-January. The Brahmotsavam in the month of Chithirai is celebrated for ten days in this temple. The car festivals falls on the seventh days and is attended by more than 50000 devotees. The Kirthigai day in every month is a day of festival in Vada Palani Murugan temple in Kodambakkam. The annual festivals are Skanda Sashti in Ayppasi month and Uthiram in Panguni month. The floating festivals during the Panguni Uthiram is also well attended. The Kandaswami temple in Muthalpet celebrate twenty festivals in a year. The Jathirai festival in Adhi Mottaiamman temple attracts a large number of devotees. Among the several festival celebrated by the Siva-Vishnu temples, important ones are Navarathri, Sivarathri, Vaikunta Ekadasi and Sri Rama Navami.

Religious festivals of other religion are also conducted with great enthusiasm in Chennai. The Muslim festivals also attract crowds and give rise to fairs in the city. The Muharram is the important festival, observed by thousands of devotees of Muslims in various parts of the city. The Easter, Christmas and the New year are marked by impressive festivities in the churches. The feast at the Cathedral Church at Santhome, the festivals at St. Thomas Mount (December) and Little Mount (May), the feast of our Lady of Lourdes at Perambur (February 11), the feast of Our Lady of Help of Christians at Broadway etc are important occasion.

### **Places of attraction for tourists in and around Chennai city are:**

Fort St. George, Marina & Elliot Beach, Senate House, Vivekanandar Illam, Theosophical Society, Kalashetra Foundation, Sri Balaji Temple, Kapaleeswarar Temple, Parthasarathy Temple, Vada Palani Murugan Temple, Children's Park, War Memorial, Archealogical Museum, Memorials of political leaders, VGP Golden Beach & Amusement Park and Kovalam Beach, Muthukad boat club, Mahabalipuram, Crocodile Park, Vandalur Zoological Park.

Anna Square situated on Marina beach is memorial built on where the great Tamil leader Dr.C.N. Annadurai, former Cheif Minister of Tamil Nadu and a great writer, was laid to rest. It is very difficult to separate 20<sup>th</sup> century Tamil literature from him. Lakhs of people visit this mausoleum regularly.

High Court and Parry Corner is a popular landmark for Chennai city. The building of High Court at Netaji Subash Chandra Bose road looks enchanting, built under the Indo-Saracenic style. Mostly the judicial departments are located here such as small causes court and a law college. Though built during the regime of the British it resembles sythesis of Indo-Muslim culture with stone domes atop.

Light House is another landmark location situated on the Marina beach. This is a beacon of hope for the groping sailor on the ocean. It also provides a panoramic view of the entire city. Besides, an attraction for tourists it also serves as an amusement center for travellers. There are many

storeys inside the light house connected by flight of steps.

A memorial, built at Guindy for Mahatma Gandhi, known as Gandhi Mantap, was first to be built in memory of the father of nation. The line of trees and vegetation on both sides add much to its glamour. Its main aim was to build respect, tolerance and friendship through prarthanas and bhajans among the people.

Another mantap in memory of Kamaraj was built next to Gandhi Mantap at Guindy. This also was built in memory of great personality, Shri. Kamaraj, who was instrumental for introducing midday meal scheme for children and free education for all in schools in Tamil Nadu during his tenure as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Shri. Kamaraj was very famous for his schemes and policies which aimed for the emancipation of women and downtrodden.

A memorial for the first Governor General of India, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, popularly known as Rajaji, was built at Guindy on another side of Gadhi Mantap. Even Britishers were flummoxed at his intellectual sharpness. He was a marvel of physical and mental health, quite brisk even at the age of 96.

The Children's Park and popularly known as Snake Park in Guindy is visited by locals and outside tourists. It has numerous poisonous snakes, such as cobra and python. Most of them are from African deserts. The venomous snakes are kept in a separate enviroment inaccessible for children.

The symbols of gracious living by British in castles and palaces, and established churches and museums are fascinating in Chennai Fort St.George, St.Mary's Church and museum are, no doubt, an attraction for tourists and travelers.

Basilica Cathedral Church, is sitautated at Santhome, built during the British regime, where the mortal remains of Saint Thomas was believed to have been buried. Beautifully carved stone screens throw filigree of shadows in the encircling dome. The serenity of the Basilica is lashed by tidal waves of Bay of Bengal. It is also an attraction for tourists irrespective of religion.

Valluvar Kottam was built in memory of the greatest Tamil philosopher, Saint Thiruvalluvar, who gave immortal Thirukkural to the entire world. Of course, this memorial serves as an auditorium. The stone car here is the greatest attraction for tourists from abroad and far flung places.

Fishing harbour in Chennai at Kasimade is one of the important fishing harbour in Tamil Nadu. Apart from the above important places, number of public interests of educational and medical institutions are located in Chennai. Popular public libraries like Madras University Library, Kannimara Library, Anna Library etc are very much utilised by the public.

**(ix) Major characteristics of the district, contribution of the district in the form of any historical figure associated with the district.**

Madras Presidency (also known as Madras Province and known officially as Presidency of Fort St. George), was an administrative subdivision (presidency) of British India. At its greatest extent, Madras Presidency included much of southern India, including the present-day Indian State of Tamil Nadu, the Malabar region of North Kerala, Lakshadweep Islands, the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions of Andhra Pradesh, Brahmapur and Ganjam districts of Orissa and the Bellary, Dakshina Kannada, and Udupi districts of Karnataka. The presidency had its capital at Madras (now known as Chennai).

In 1684, Madras was once again elevated to the status of a Presidency and William Gyfford appointed the first President. In 1690, the East India Company purchased a promontory from Shahaji I, the Mahratta Raja of Tanjore, where they built Fort St. David, near Cuddalore. By 1700, there were English factories at Porto Novo, Madapollam, Vizagapatam, Anjengo, Tellicherry and Calicut.

Although the East India Company managed to keep its distance from the politics of Peninsular India, as struggle involving the Mughals, the Mahrattas, the Nizams of Hyderabad and the Nawabs of the Carnatic, as also the European Companies, until 1740, when repercussion of the War of the Austrian Succession began to be felt in India, as a result of Dupleix's machinations to establish French

paramountcy in Southern India. In September 1746, Fort St. George was taken by the French, under La Bourdonnais, and governed as a part of French India until 1749 when Madras was restored to the British under the terms of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

In 1755 an expedition was despatched from Madras to the Tinnevelly country, to assist the Nawab of the Carnatic, to whom it belonged, in bringing it to some order from the *poligar* chieftains who actually controlled it. Although the polygars were signally defeated the Nawab's representative was unable to exert any control meriting the name, which led the area to being leased to the British by the Nawab. However, in 1763, when Yusuf Cawn, the only native commander-in-chief of British troops in India, and the man who had been given charge of Tinnevelly, rebelled and raised the French flag, another expedition was despatched to quell him, after which troops in the area were commanded by British officers and the area administered by native officials on behalf of the Nawab.

When war again broke out between Britain and France in 1757, a campaign was fought between the forces of the two companies all through the extent of the Madras Presidency, from Vizagapatam in the Northern Circars, to Fort St. David, bordering on the Mahratta Kingdom of Tanjore. It was the same war that witnessed the famed Battle of Wandiwash, where the French forces under Count Lally were routed by the English under Sir Eyre Coote. Fort St. Denis, at Pondicherry, the capital of French India, surrendered to the English in January, 1761. All French possessions were restituted by the provisions of the Peace of Paris of 1763, but the French were ever thereafter a spent force in India.

It was shortly thereafter that the Northern Circars were transferred to the Madras Presidency from the French, who had held it until that point, by the Mughal Emperor. It was in the 1760s that war first broke out between the Madras Presidency and the Kingdom of Mysore under Hyder Ali, but was amicably resolved by a mutual restitution of conquered territories.

In September 1774, by the terms of the Pitt's India Act, which was passed by the British Parliament to regulate the administration of territories owned by

the British East India Company and to create an unified authority, the President of Madras was made subordinate to the Governor-General based at Calcutta.

In 1780, the First Anglo-Mysore War broke out, which resulted in widespread devastation of the Madras Presidency, by the Mysore troops. Peace was made in 1784 by a mutual restoration of territories. Six years thereafter, in 1790, war again broke out with Mysore, albeit with Tipu Sultan, Hyder Ali's son at its head, when the latter raided the territories of the King of Travancore, an English ally. Assisted by the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Peshwa's forces, in 1792, the Mysorean capital of Seringapatam was besieged by the English, whereupon the Sultan treated for peace, the terms of which were the cession of one half of his territories to the allied forces and an indemnity of 3 crores 30 lakhs of rupees. This resulted in the accession to the Madras Presidency of the territories of Dindigul and the Burramahal, comprising the country from Salem to Dharmapuri, and Malabar. Seeking revenge, Tipu Sultan began to intrigue with the French, which precipitated the Third Anglo-Mysore War, in 1799. With the assistance of their allies from the previous war the English stormed the Sultan's capital in the Siege of Seringapatam. The conclusion of this war resulted in the addition of Coimbatore and Wayanad and the Canara districts on the West Coast, to the territory of the Madras Presidency.

In addition to these substantial additions, in 1799, the Mahratta Raja of Tanjore ceded his kingdom to the East India Company in return for an annuity, while the Nizam surrendered all territory acquired from Tipu Sultan, to the British, in return for an army in his dominions. This latter accession brought the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool, which were known as the *Ceded Districts* on account of the circumstances attending upon their accession to the British dominions. The discovery of a body of correspondence between Tipu Sultan and the Nawab of the Carnatic, violative of his alliance with the British, led to a treaty in 1801, whereby the government of his territory of Arcot was resigned to the English, in return for the titular dignity of *Prince of Arcot* and an annual stipend. Thus, the last quarter of the 18th century was a period of rapid expansion.

In the meanwhile, in 1781, the Nawab of the Carnatic assigned the revenues from the Tinnevelly country to the East India Company. Encouraged by the Dutch, the poligars once again began to prove troublesome. In 1783, a stronghold of the poligar leader Kattabomma Nayak, at Panjalankurichi was reduced, but the war with Mysore prevented it being followed up. However, by 1799, with the fall of Seringapatam, attention could again be turned to Tinnevelly, which resulted in the capture of Panjalankurichi and the hanging of Kattabomma Nayak. In 1801, rebellion again broke out, which finally resulted in the area being subdued and the leaders either being hanged or transported. Since the Nawab had already made his territories over to the British, Tinnevelly passed into the Madras Presidency in 1801.

Ceylon, then newly conquered from the Dutch, was a part of the Madras Presidency from 1793 to 1798. A minor insurrection occurred amongst the sepoy troops at Vellore on the 10th of July, 1806 but was suppressed by the next day using sepoys and European troops from Madras under Captain Rollo Gillespie. This was the only serious military uprising all through British rule, in the Madras Presidency, the territory remaining wholly undisturbed by the Sepoy Mutiny, of 1857.

The kingdom of Mysore was annexed to the Madras Presidency in 1831 on accounts of maladministration, but was restored to the rightful heir in 1881.

Following the Indian Mutiny of 1857, Queen Victoria issued a Proclamation by which Company rule over India came to an end and the British Raj was established. The Victorian era was a period of peace and prosperity. The Indian Councils Act 1861 and the Indian Councils Act 1909 admitted Indians in the provincial administration. There was a rapid increase in the number of educated classes who qualified for the Indian and Provincial Civil Service. The profession of law was especially prized by the newly emerging class of educated Indians. In 1877, T. Muthuswamy Iyer became the first Indian judge of the Madras High Court despite serious opposition. A number of roads, railways, dams and canals were constructed during this time.

During this period, Madras was devastated by two great famines: Great Famine of 1876–78 and the Indian famine of 1896–97. The population of the Presidency fell from 31.2 million in 1871 to 30.8 million in 1881 as a result of the 1876-78 famine.

There was a strong sense of national awakening in Madras Presidency starting from the latter half of the 19th century. Of the 72 delegates who participated in the first session of the Indian National Congress at Bombay in December 1885, 22 were from Madras Presidency. The third session of the Indian National Congress was held in Madras in December 1887<sup>[15]</sup> and was a huge success attended by 362 delegates from the Province.<sup>[16]</sup> Subsequent sessions of the Indian National Congress were held in Madras in 1894, 1898, 1903, 1908, 1914 and 1927.

The headquarters of the Theosophical Society were moved to Adyar by Madam Blavatsky and Colonel H. S. Olcott in 1882. The most prominent figure associated with the Theosophical Society was Annie Besant who founded the Home Rule League in 1916. The Home Rule Movement was organized from Madras and found extensive support in the Province. The freedom struggle was actively endorsed by nationalistic newspapers such as *The Hindu* and *Swadesamitran* and *Mathrubhumi*. Subramanya Bharathy, Tiruppur Kumaran, V. V. S. Aiyar, Subramanya Siva, V. O. Chidambaram Pillai, Vanchinathan, V. Kalyanasundaram, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, K. Kamaraj, U. Muthuramalingam Thevar, Sir S. Subramania Iyer, G. Subramania Iyer, S. Srinivasa Iyengar, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Tanguturi Prakasam, Kala Venkata Rao, Kasinadhuni Nageswara Rao, Bulusu Sambamurti, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, C. Sankaran Nair, C. Karunakara Menon and Kalki Sadasivam were some prominent freedom-fighters of the period. India's first trade union was established in Madras in 1918 by V. Kalyanasundaram and B. P. Wadia.

The non-Brahmin movement was started by Sir P. Theagaroya Chetty (*left*) who founded the Justice Party in 1916. After his death, the movement was spearheaded by E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker (*right*), affectionately called *Periyar*, who gave it the much-needed impetus through his social and political work

A dyarchy was created in Madras Presidency in the year 1920 as per the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and provisions were made for elections in the Presidency. Democratically elected governments would henceforth share powers with the Governor's autocratic establishment. In the first elections held in November 1920, the Justice Party, an organization that was established in 1916 to campaign for increased representation of non-Brahmins in the administration, was elected to power. A. Subbarayalu Reddiar became the first Chief Minister of Madras Presidency. However, he resigned soon after a short period due to declining health and was replaced with Sir P. Ramarayaningar, the Minister of Local Self-Government and Public Health. The party split in late 1923 when C. R. Reddy resigned from primary membership and formed a splinter group which allied with Swarajists who were in opposition. A no-confidence motion was passed against Ramarayaningar's government on November 27, 1923, which was however defeated 65-44. Ramarayaningar, popularly known as the Raja of Panagal, remained in power till November 1926. The passing of the First communal Government Order (G.O. No.613) which introduced reservations to government jobs, in August 1921, remains one of the highpoints of his rule. In the next elections held in 1926, the Justice Party lost. However, as no party was able to attain clear majority, the Governor set up an independent government under the leadership of P. Subbarayan and nominated members to support it. In 1930, the Justice Party was victorious and P. Munuswamy Naidu became the Chief Minister. However, the exclusion of *Zamindars* from the Ministry split the Justice Party once again. Fearing a no-confidence motion against him, Munuswamy Naidu resigned in November 1932 and the Raja of Bobbili was appointed Chief Minister. The Justice Party eventually lost in the 1937 elections to the Indian National Congress and Chakravarti Rajagopalachari became Chief Minister of Madras Presidency.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the Anti-Brahmin movement evolved in the Madras Presidency. This movement was launched by a Congressman E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, who, unhappy with the principles and policies of the Brahmin leadership of the provincial Congress, moved

to the Justice Party in 1925. E VR or Periyar, as he was affectionately called, launched venomous attacks on Brahmins, Hinduism and Hindu superstitions in periodicals and newspapers such as *Viduthalai* and *Justice*. He also participated in the Vaikom satyagraha which campaigned for the rights of untouchables in Travancore to enter temples.

The Indian National Congress came to power for the first time in 1937 with Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (*pictured at a rally*) as its Chief Minister. The Indian National Congress was elected to power in 1937 for the first time in Madras Presidency and barring the six years when Madras was in a state of Emergency, ruled the Presidency till India got independence on August 15, 1947. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari was the first Chief Minister of Madras Presidency from the Congress party. He issued the Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act and introduced prohibition and sales tax in Madras Presidency. However, his rule is largely remembered for compulsory introduction of Hindi in educational institutions which made him highly unpopular as a politician. This measure sparked off widespread Anti-Hindi agitations even leading to violence in some places. Over 1,200 men, women and children were jailed for participating in these Anti-Hindi agitations. Two agitators Thalamuthu and Natarasan lost their lives. In 1940, the Congress ministers resigned protesting the declaration of war on Germany without their consent and the Governor took over the reins of the administration. The unpopular law was eventually repealed by the Governor on February 21, 1940.

Most of the Congress leadership and erstwhile ministers were arrested in 1942 following their participation in the Quit India movement. In 1944, Periyar renamed the Justice Party as Dravidar Kazhagam and withdrew from politics. When the Second World War came to an end, the Indian National Congress re-entered politics and without the presence of any serious opposition, was elected to power in the Presidency. However, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari resigned from the party leadership in 1946 facing strong opposition in the party ranks. Tanguturi Prakasam was elected Chief Minister with the support of Kamaraj. He served for 11 months

and was succeeded by O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiyar. India became independent on August 15, 1947 with Ramaswamy Reddiyar as the first Chief Minister of Madras state.

When India got independence in 1947, the city was declared the capital of the Madras State, which was renamed as Tamil Nadu in 1969. From 1965 to 1967, the city served as a crucial stand for the Tamil protest against imposing Hindi language. It also faced some political hostility due to the racial conflict in Sri Lanka, at that time, powerful measures were taken against it. Consequently, till now, Chennai has not faced any big terrorist activity. In August 1996, the name of the city was changed from Madras to Chennai by the state government at the time, when many other cities also got renamed. With all this to back the city, it can be said that Chennai possesses an affluent historical legacy which provides an unfathomable magnificence to the city.

Changes to the local name of cities in the indigenous languages are less common. However, a change in English may also be a reflection of changes in other Indian languages other than the specific local one. For example the change of Madras to Chennai was reflected in many of India's languages, and incidentally in English, while the Tamil endonym Chennai had always been Chennai and remained unaffected by the change. Chennai is short form for Chennapattanam, town that grew around Ft. St. George which the British built in 1639. There are two theories about the name Chennaipattanam. According to the first, the name Chennaipattanam was taken from the name of the Telugu king Damarla Chennappa Nayakudu Nayaka, from whose father they acquired the town in 1639. The second theory is that Chennai is named after the Chenna Kesava Perumal Temple, since the word Chennai means face in Tamil, the temple is considered to be the face of the city. On July 17th 1996, M. Karunanidhi, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced in the State Assembly that the State capital of Madras would from then on be known as Chennai.

Now, Chennai has become one of the metropolitan cities of India with development in many sectors and fast growing economy through export and import.

**(x) Scope of Town Directory**

In the present DCHB, the data for the Town Directory is presented for each town covering different aspects of urban amenities available to the population. Data gathered for Town Directory is different from that of Village Directory. Various types of amenities available to the population and to the towns including Census Towns have been presented for each town. There are seven Statements presented for the Town Directory in the District Census Handbook. Statements I to VI contain data about growth, density, sex ratio, physical aspects of towns, communications, civic, medical, educational and other amenities and trade, commerce, industry and banking facilities. The Seventh Statement relates to Slums.

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# **TOWN DIRECTORY**

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## Brief Note on the Town Directory

### Town Directory

The following abbreviations are used to denote the Civic Status of the towns.

Civic Status	Codes
Municipal Corporation	M.Corp.
Municipal Committee	MC
Municipal Council	M Cl
City Municipal Council	CMC
Town Municipal Council	TMC
Municipal Board	MB
Municipality	M
Cantonment Board/ Cantonment	CB
Notified Area	NA
Notified Town	NT
Notified Area Committee/	
Notified Area Council	NAC
Notified Town Area	NTA
Industrial Notified Area	INA
Industrial Township	ITS
Township	TS
Town Panchayat	TP
Nagar Panchayat	NP
Town Committee/	
Town Area Committee	TC
Small Town Committee	ST
Estate Office	EO
Gram Panchayat	GP
Census Town	CT

### Statement I: Status and Growth History

**Column 1:** Serial Number- Self explanatory

**Column 2:** Class, Name and civic status of town - The Class is presented according to population of the towns in 2011 Census as follows:

Population	Class
100000 and above	I
50000 - 99999	II
20000 - 49999	III
10000 - 19999	IV
5000 - 9999	V
Below - 5000	VI

**Columns 3 - 25:** These columns are self explanatory

### Statement II: Physical Aspects and Location of town, 2009

**Columns 1 and 2:** Serial number and Name of town- Self explanatory

**Columns 3 to 5:** Physical Aspects - In these columns the Rainfall and Maximum and Minimum Temperature of the town is recorded.

**Columns 6 to 12:** Name and road distance of the town (in kms) from the State headquarters, District headquarters, Sub-divisional /Taluk/Tahsil/Police station/Development Block/Island HQ. Nearest city with population of one lakh and more, Nearest city with population of five lakh and more, Railway station and Bus route is recorded in these columns respectively. If the names mentioned in these columns are the same as the referent town itself, the distance is recorded as (0) zero.

### Statement III: Civic and other Amenities, 2009

**Columns 1and 2:** Serial number and Name of town - Self explanatory

**Column 3:** Road length (in km.) - The information about the road length (in km) within the limit of the town is recorded in this column.

**Columns 4 to 7:** System of drainage - The system of drainage available in the town is indicated in these columns by the following codes:

System of drainage	Codes
Open drains	OD
Closed drains	CD
Both drains	BD

**Columns 8 to 11:** Number of latrines - The number of various types of latrines available in the town is indicated in these columns.

**Columns 12 and 13:** Protected water supply - The information on source of water supply and system of water storage with capacity available in the town are given in these columns in the following codes:

**Column 12:** Source of water supply

i. Tap water	T
ii. Tube-well water	TW
iii. Tank Water	TK
iv. Well water	W

**Column 13:** System of water storage

i. Over Head Tank	OHT
ii. Service Reservoir	SR
iii. River Infiltration Gallery	RIG
iv. Bore Well Pumping System	BWP
v. Pressure Tank	PT

The information on 2 major source of water supply is given in column 12 and the system of water storage with capacity against each in kilo-litres (in bracket) is presented in column 13.

**Column 14:** Fire Fighting Service: - In case the fire fighting service is available in the referent town, 'yes' is recorded. If the facility is not available within the town, the name of the nearest place having this facility with its distance from the referent town has been recorded.

**Columns 15 to 19:** Electrification (Number of connections) - Different types of electric connections have been shown in these columns, i.e., Domestic, Industrial, Commercial, Road lighting (points) & others.

#### Statement IV: Medical Facilities, 2009

**Columns 1 and 2:** Serial number and Name of town - Self explanatory

**Columns 3 to 13:** The number of various medical institutions such as Hospitals, Dispensaries, Health Center, Family Welfare Center, Maternity and Child Welfare Center, Maternity Homes, T.B. Hospital/clinic, Nursing Homes, Charitable Hospital/Nursing Home, Mobile Health Clinic and Others as available in the town, are indicated in these columns (along with number of beds in brackets).

If a medical facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometers from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

**Column 14:** Veterinary Hospital - The Number of Veterinary Hospitals available in the town is given in this column.

**Column 15:** Medicine Shop - The number of Medicine shops available in the town is given in this column.

#### Statement V: Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009

**Columns 1 and 2:** Serial number and Name of town - Self explanatory

**Columns 3 to 15:** Educational Facilities:- The information on number of Primary school, Middle school, Secondary school, Senior Secondary school, Arts/Science/ Commerce colleges (of degree level and above), Medical colleges, Engineering colleges, Management Institute/Colleges, Polytechnics, Recognized Shorthand, Typewriting and vocational training Institutions, Non-formal Education Center (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Center), Special School for disabled and Others available in the town, are indicated in these columns.

If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometers from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

**Columns 16 to 23:** Number of Social, Recreational and Culture Facilities - The information on No. of

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Home Orphanage, Working women's hostels (with No. of seats in bracket), No. of Old Age Home, Stadium, Cinema Theatre, Auditorium/Community halls, Public libraries and Reading rooms available in the town are given under these column.

#### **Statement VI: Industry and Banking 2009**

**Columns 1 and 2:** Serial number and Name of town - Self explanatory

**Columns 3 to 5:** Names of three most important commodities manufactured:- The names of three most important commodities manufactured in the town are given under these columns.

**Columns 6 to 8:** Number of banks - The number of banks available in the referent town both Commercial and Co-operative banks are recorded against these columns.

**Columns 9 & 10:** Number of Agricultural and Non Agricultural Credit Societies - The number of Agricultural and Non Agricultural Credit Societies available in the referent town are given in these columns.

#### **Statement VII: Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 2009**

This statement VII provides information on civic and other amenities in all slums whether notified or not and for all towns having statutory bodies, like Municipality, Municipal Corporation, Town area committee etc.

**STATEMENT - I : Status and Growth History**

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location Code No.	Name of Taluk/ Tahsil/ Police Station/Islands etc.	Name of CD block	Area (sq. Km.)	Number of households incl. houseless households (2011 Census)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	I, Chennai (M. Corp)	336039999803339	CHENNAI	0	175	1154982

**STATEMENT - I : Status and Growth History**

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of				
		1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	14	15	16	17	18
1	I, Chennai (M. Corp)	865334 (21.3)	1427420 (64.96)	1749600 (22.57)	2572967 (47.06)	3276622 (27.35)

**STATEMENT-II: Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of town	Physical aspects				Name of and road distance (in kms) from			
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)	State HQ.	District HQ.	Sub-Division/ Taluk/ Tahsil / PS/ Development Block/ Island HQ.			
		Max	Min						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8
1	Chennai (M Corp.)	1216.3	37.6	21.1	CHENNAI (0)	CHENNAI (0)			CHENNAI (0)

**STATEMENT - III: Civic and other Amenities, 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Road length (in kms)	System of drainage					Number of latrines			
			Open (OD)	Closed (CD)	Both - Open & Closed (BD)	Nil	Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others	
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Chennai (M Corp.)	3338			BD			0	1104083	0	2241

\*In case this service is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance from the town where facility is available has been given

@Two major source only

**Abbreviation**

TT: Tap water from treated source  
TU:Tap water from un-treated source  
CW: Covered well  
UW: Un-covered well  
HP:Hand pump  
TW/B:Tubewell /Borehole  
RW:Rainwater  
S:Spring

TK/P/L:Tank/Pond/Lake  
O:Others  
OHT:Over head Tank  
SR:Service Reservoir  
RIG:River Infiltration Gallery  
BWP:Bore Well Pumping system  
PT:Pressure Tank  
N\A,NA,N.A.: Not Avialable

**STATEMENT - I : Status and Growth History**

Population 2011		Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of				Class, name and civic status of town	Sl. No.
SCs	STs	1901	1911	1921	1931		
8	9	10	11	12	13	2	1
779667	10061	541167 (0)	555620 (2.67)	578550 (4.13)	713394 (23.31)	I, Chennai (M. Corp)	1

**STATEMENT - I : Status and Growth History**

Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of			Density (2011 Census)	Sex ratio			Class, name and civic status of town	Sl. No.
1991	2001	2011		1991	2001	2011		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	2	1
3841396 (17.24)	4343645 (13.07)	4646732 (6.98)	26553	934	957	989	I, Chennai (M. Corp)	1

**STATEMENT-II: Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 2009**

Name of and road distance (in kms) from Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Railway station	Bus route	Name of town	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	2
CHENNAI (0)	CHENNAI (0)	CHENNAI (0)	CHENNAI (0)	Chennai (M Corp.) 1

**STATEMENT - III: Civic and other Amenities, 2009**

Protected water supply	Fire fighting service*	Electrification (Number of connections)					Name of Town	Sl. No.
Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in KL (Codes) @ (along with Codes) @	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others	2	1
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	TT,HP SR(1398000),RIG() Yes 1154873 235432 233427 143972 307 Chennai (M Corp.) 1

\*In case this service is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance from the town where facility is available has been given

@Two major source only

**Abbreviation**

TT: Tap water from treated source  
TU:Tap water from un-treated source  
CW: Covered well  
UW: Un-covered well  
HP:Hand pump  
TW/B:Tubewell /Borehole  
RW:Rainwater  
S:Spring

TK/P/L:Tank/Pond/Lake  
O:Others  
OHT:Over head Tank  
SR:Service Reservoir  
RIG:River Infiltration Gallery  
BWP:Bore Well Pumping system  
PT:Pressure Tank  
N\A,NA,N.A.: Not Available

**STATEMENT - IV: Medical Facilities, 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of Town	No. of Medical facilities* (with number of beds in brackets)					
		Hospitals (Allopathic & Others)	Dispensaries / Health Center	Family Welfare Center	Maternity and Child Welfare Center	Maternity Homes	T.B.Hospital/ Clinic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chennai (M Corp.)	78(4845)	98(745)	60(0)	32(300)	32(300)	16(158)

\*If a medical facility is not available in the town, nearest place distance from the town where facility is available has been given

\*N.A.:Not Available

**Statement-V: Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Number of Educational Facilities*					
		Primary school	Middle school	Secondry school	Senior Secondry school	Arts/ Science/ Commerce colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chennai (M Corp.)	1318	872	667	449	42	7

\*If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance from the town where facility is available has been given

**Statement-V: Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Number of Educational Facilities*		Number of Social, No. of Orphanage Home
		Special School for Disabled	Others	
1	2	14	15	16
1	Chennai (M Corp.)	22	0(0)	44

\*If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance from the town where facility is available has been given

**STATEMENT - IV: Medical Facilities, 2009**

No. of Medical facilities* (with number of beds in brackets)					Charitable Hospital/Nursing Home (Numbers)	Medicine Shop (Numbers)	Name of Town	Sl. No.
Nursing Homes	Veterinary Hospital	Mobile Health Clinic	Others etc.		13	14	2	1
9	10	11	12		76	1622	Chennai (M Corp.)	1
N.A.	9(0)	3(0)	N.A.					

**Statement-V: Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009**

Number of Educational Facilities*					Name of Town	Sl. No.
Engineering colleges	Management Institute/colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and voc. training institutions	Non-formal Education Center (SSA Center)		
9	10	11	12	13	2	1
10	5	19	95	41	Chennai (M Corp.)	1

\*If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance from the town where facility is available has been given

**Statement-V: Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009**

Recreational and Cultural facilities							Name of Town	Sl. No.
Working women's hostels	No. of Old Age Home	Stadium	Cinema Theatre	Auditorium/Community halls	Public libraries	Reading rooms		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
251	29	231	73	195	77	54	Chennai (M Corp.)	1

\*If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance from the town where facility is available has been given

**STATEMENT - VI : Industry and Banking, 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Names of three most important commodities manufactured		
		1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chennai (M Corp.)	Readymade Garments	Leather Goods	Automobile Components

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	System of drainage						
				No. of households (approx)	Population of the Slum (approx)	Paved roads (in kms)	Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	33020007026	Sarma Nagar	Yes	1200	5040	3.5	CD			
2	33020007026	Rajarathnam Nagar	Yes	325	1365	1.4	CD			
3	33020007026	Navalar Kudiyiruppu	Yes	450	1890	2.4	CD			
4	33020007026	Vinobha Nagar	Yes	750	3150	2.5	CD			
5	33020007026	Patel Nagar	Yes	525	2205	2.5	CD			
6	33020007026	Sanjay Gandhi Nagar	Yes	750	3150	3	CD			
7	33020007026	Poondi Thangammal Street	Yes	1500	6300	3.6	CD			
8	33020007026	Nagooran Thottam	Yes	600	2520	2	CD			
9	33020007026	Fishermen Housing	Yes	650	2730	2.5	CD			
10	33020007026	Cherian Nagar	Yes	1125	4725	3.3	CD			
11	33020007026	Ashok Nagar	Yes	650	2730	2.3	CD			
12	33020007026	Indira Gandhi Nagar	Yes	465	1953	1.5	CD			
13	33020007026	Desiya Nagar	Yes	300	1260	1.5	CD			
14	33020007026	Dhanapal Nagar	Yes	100	420	0.5	CD			
15	33020007026	Sunami Kudiyiruppu	Yes	900	3780	3	CD			
16	33020007026	Keerai Thottam	Yes	550	2310	2.4	CD			
17	33020007026	V.O.C.Nagar	Yes	1668	7006	3.8	CD			
18	33020007026	Annai Sathyia Nagar	Yes	365	1533	2.1	CD			
19	33020007026	Thilagar Nagar	Yes	325	1365	1.6	CD			
20	33020007026	M.G.R.Nagar	Yes	750	3150	2.9	CD			
21	33020007026	Karumariamman Nagar	Yes	125	525	0.5	CD			
22	33020007026	Ezhil Nagar	Yes	1500	6300	3.8	CD			

**STATEMENT - VI : Industry and Banking, 2009**

Nationalised Bank	Number of banks			Number of agricultural credit societies	Name of Town	Sl. No.
	Private Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank	Number of non-agricultural credit societies			
6	7	8	9	10	2	1
460	185	146	2	26	Chennai (M Corp.)	1

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Pit System	Number of latrines					No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)			Name of the slum	Sl. No.
	Flush/Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others	Community	Domestic		Road lighting (points)	Others			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	1	
0	900	0	0	0	80	1080	40	12	Sarma Nagar	1	
0	244	0	0	0	22	293	11	3	Rajarathnam Nagar	2	
0	338	0	0	0	30	405	15	5	Navalar Kudiyiruppu	3	
0	563	0	0	0	50	675	25	8	Vinobha Nagar	4	
0	394	0	0	0	35	473	18	5	Patel Nagar	5	
0	563	0	0	0	50	675	25	8	Sanjay Gandhi Nagar	6	
0	1125	0	0	0	100	1350	50	15	Poondi Thangammal Street	7	
0	450	0	0	0	40	540	20	6	Nagooran Thottam	8	
0	488	0	0	0	43	585	22	7	Fishermen Housing	9	
0	844	0	0	0	75	1013	38	11	Cherian Nagar	10	
0	488	0	0	0	43	585	22	7	Ashok Nagar	11	
0	349	0	0	0	31	419	16	5	Indira Gandhi Nagr	12	
0	225	0	0	0	20	270	10	3	Desiya Nagar	13	
0	75	0	0	0	7	90	4	1	Dhanapal Nagar	14	
0	675	0	0	0	60	810	30	9	Sunami Kudiyiruppu	15	
0	413	0	0	0	37	495	19	6	Keerai Thottam	16	
0	1251	0	0	0	111	1501	56	17	V.O.C.Nagar	17	
0	274	0	0	0	24	329	12	4	Annai Sathyia Nagar	18	
0	244	0	0	0	22	293	11	3	Thilagar Nagar	19	
0	563	0	0	0	50	675	25	8	M.G.R.Nagar	20	
0	94	0	0	0	8	113	4	1	Karumariamman Nagar	21	
0	1125	0	0	0	100	1350	50	15	Ezhil Nagar	22	

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approx)	Population of the Slum (approx)	Paved roads (in kms)	System of drainage			
							Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23	33020007026	Moopanar Nagar	Yes	325	1365	1.4	CD			
24	33020007026	Azeez Nagar	Yes	550	2310	2.5	CD			
25	33020007026	Chandrasekar Nagar	Yes	450	1890	1.8	CD			
26	33020007026	Gopal Reddy Nagar	Yes	450	1890	1.6	CD			
27	33020007026	J.J.Nagar	Yes	1200	5040	3.2	CD			
28	33020007026	Carnation Nagar	Yes	450	1890	1.8	CD			
29	33020007026	Annai Sathyam Nagar	Yes	500	2100	1.9				Nil
30	33020007026	Govindasami Nagar	Yes	400	1680	1.9	CD			
31	33020007026	Thiruvalluvar Nagar	Yes	300	1260	1.5	CD			
32	33020007026	Kannagi Nagar	Yes	100	420	0.5	CD			
33	33020007026	Seniamman Koil Street	Yes	250	1050	1.5	CD			
34	33020007026	Kasipuram(Fishermen Hutsments)	Yes	600	2520	2.4	CD			
35	33020007026	Power Kuppam	Yes	225	945	2	CD			
36	33020007026	Pudumanaikuppam	Yes	650	2730	2.6	CD			
37	33020007026	Ymca Kuppam	Yes	600	2520	2.3	CD			
38	33020007026	Singaravelan Nagar	Yes	425	1785	2.4	CD			
39	33020007026	Udayasurian Nagar	Yes	350	1470	2.4	CD			
40	33020007026	Bakthavachalam Colony	Yes	1200	5040	3.3	CD			
41	33020007026	Kakkanji Nagar	Yes	425	1785	1.7	CD			
42	33020007026	Karimaedu Colony	Yes	350	1470	1.2	CD			
43	33020007026	Sathyamurthy Nagar	Yes	75	315	0.22	CD			
44	33020007026	Bharathi Nagar	Yes	600	2520	2.4	CD			
45	33020007026	Meenambal Nagar	Yes	1200	5040	3.2	CD			
46	33020007026	Harinarayananapuram	Yes	150	630	0.5	CD			
47	33020007026	Jeeva Nagar	Yes	800	3360	3.1	CD			
48	33020007026	Ananthanayagi Nagar	Yes	300	1260	1.5	CD			
49	33020007026	Kamaraj Nagar	Yes	475	1995	1.8	CD			
50	33020007026	Ranganathapuram	Yes	350	1470	2	CD			
51	33020007026	Ambedkar Nagar	Yes	650	2730	2.6	CD			
52	33020007026	New Kamaraj Nagar	Yes	108	454	0.5	CD			
53	33020007026	Aparanjithapuram(Old)	Yes	111	466	0.5	CD			
54	33020007026	Pudumanaikuppam	Yes	115	483	0.51	CD			
55	33020007026	Muthamizh Nagar	Yes	107	449	0.56	CD			
56	33020007026	G.M.Pettai	Yes	383	1298	1.9	CD			
57	33020007026	Thurai Kudisai Pakuthi	Yes	472	1585	1.8	CD			
58	33020007026	Kasima Nagar	Yes	265	1113	2	CD			

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of the slum	Electricity (Number of connections)										No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Number of latrines Private	Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others	Community								
		Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	18	19	20	3	1	18	19															
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	18	19	20	3	1	12	13	14	15	16							
Moopanar Nagar	23	244	0	0	22	293	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	Pit	Flush	0	0	0	0	0						
Azeez Nagar	24	413	0	0	37	495	19	6	0	0	0	0	0	Pit	Flush	0	0	0	0	0						
Chandrasekar Nagar	25	338	0	0	30	405	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	Pit	Flush	0	0	0	0	0						
Gopal Reddy Nagar	26	338	0	0	30	405	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	Pit	Flush	0	0	0	0	0						
J.J.Nagar	27	900	0	0	80	1080	40	12	0	0	0	0	0	Pit	Flush	0	0	0	0	0						
Carnation Nagar	28	338	0	0	30	405	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	Pit	Flush	0	0	0	0	0						
Annai Sathyam Nagar	29	375	0	0	33	450	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	Pit	Flush	0	0	0	0	0						
Govindasami Nagar	30	300	0	0	27	360	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	Pit	Flush	0	0	0	0	0						
Thiruvalluvar Nagar	31	225	0	0	20	270	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	Pit	Flush	0	0	0	0	0						
Kannagi Nagar	32	75	0	0	7	90	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	Pit	Flush	0	0	0	0	0						
Seniamman Koil Street	33	188	0	0	17	225	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	Pit	Flush	0	0	0	0	0						
Kasipuram(Fishermen Hutsments)										Power Kuppam		34		0	450	0	0	0	0							
										Pudumanaikuppam		35														
										Ymca Kuppam		36														
										Singaravelan Nagar		37														
										Udayasurian Nagar		38														
										Bakthavachalam Colony		39														
										Kakkangi Nagar		40														
										Karimaedu Colony		41														
										Sathyamurthy Nagar		42														
										Bharathi Nagar		43														
										Meenambal Nagar		44														
										Harinarayananapuram		45														
										Jeeva Nagar		46														
										Ananthanayagi Nagar		47														
										Kamaraj Nagar		48														
										Ranganathapuram		49														
										Ambedkar Nagar		50														
										New Kamaraj Nagar		51														
										Aparanjithapuram(Old)		52														
										Pudumanaikuppam		53														
										Muthamizh Nagar		54														
										G.M.Pettai		55														
										Thurai Kudisai Pakuthi		56														
										Kasima Nagar		57														
										Kasima Nagar		58														

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approx)	Population of the Slum (approx)	Paved roads (in kms)	System of drainage			
							Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
59	33020007026	Panaimarathotti	Yes	210	882	2	CD			
60	33020007026	Anathaikuppam	Yes	290	1218	2	CD			
61	33020007026	Tnscb Tenamaents	Yes	187	785	0.5	CD			
62	33020007026	Chetti Thottam	Yes	183	769	0.5	CD			
63	33020007026	Anjaneya Nagar	Yes	203	853	1.5	CD			
64	33020007026	Chetti Thotti Thottam	Yes	197	827	0.5	CD			
65	33020007026	Model Line	Yes	172	722	0.5	CD			
66	33020007026	Meenakshi Amman Nagar	Yes	158	664	0.5	CD			
67	33020007026	East Kallari Salai	Yes	745	2450	3	CD			
68	33020007026	Tnscb	Yes	710	2450	2.9	CD			
69	33020007026	Mastan Tharga	Yes	900	3780	3	CD			
70	33020007026	Bojaraja Nagar	Yes	269	834	1.5	CD			
71	33020007026	Srinivasapuram	No	106	445	0.5	CD			
72	33020007026	East Cemetry Road	No	210	882	1.5		BD		
73	33020007026	Kasi Thottam	No	208	874	1.5		BD		
74	33020007026	Ramdas Nagar	No	204	857	1.5		BD		
75	33020007026	Kathbada	No	210	882	1.5		BD		
76	33020007026	Durai Street	No	209	878	1.5		BD		
77	33020007026	Nagappa Nagar	No	208	874	1.5		BD		
78	33020007026	Woodwarf	Yes	632	2546	2.1	CD			
79	33020007026	Barracks Strret	No	267	1121	1.5	OD			
80	33020007026	Barracks Strret - Ii	Yes	400	1680	1.6	CD			
81	33020007026	Annai Sathyam Nagar	Yes	910	3822	3.5	CD			
82	33020007026	Brn Garden	Yes	400	1680	2.4	CD			
83	33020007026	Asirvathapuram	No	200	840	0.6	CD			
84	33020007026	Thiruvalluvar Nagar	No	225	750	1.5	CD			
85	33020007026	Jatkapuram	No	322	1352	1.4	CD			
86	33020007026	Kalyanapuram	No	919	3860	3.4		BD		
87	33020007026	Adhi Andhra	No	98	412	0.5		BD		
88	33020007026	Wood Warf	No	195	819	0.5		BD		
89	33020007026	Naval Hospital Road	No	1415	4387	3.8	CD			
90	33020007026	Sathiavanimuthu Nagar	No	2500	10500	3.2	CD			
91	33020007026	Kottai Kadarkarai Salai	Yes	71	298	1	CD			
92	33020007026	Narayanasarang Street	Yes	43	181	1	CD			
93	33020007026	Kandappan Street	Yes	58	228	1	CD			
94	33020007026	Corporation Kudiyiruppu	Yes	62	260	1	CD			

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of the slum	Electricity (Number of connections)										No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Number of latrines Private	Pit System
		Domestic					Roadlighting (points)							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	1				
Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others	Community											
0	Panaimarathotti	63	0	1	0	14	189	7	2	59				
0	Anathaikuppam	87	0	0	0	19	261	10	3	60				
0	Tnscb Tenamaents	56	0	0	0	12	168	6	2	61				
0	Chetti Thottam	55	0	0	0	12	165	6	2	62				
0	Anjaneya Nagar	61	0	0	0	14	183	7	2	63				
0	Chetti Thotti Thottam	59	0	0	0	13	177	7	2	64				
0	Model Line	52	0	0	0	11	155	6	2	65				
0	Meenakshi Amman Nagar	47	0	0	0	11	142	6	2	66				
0	East Kallari Salai	224	0	0	0	50	671	25	7	67				
0	Tnscb	213	0	0	0	47	639	24	7	68				
0	Mastan Tharga	270	0	1	0	60	810	30	9	69				
0	Bojaraja Nagar	81	0	2	0	18	242	9	3	70				
0	Srinivasapuram	32	0	2	0	7	95	4	1	71				
0	East Cemetery Road	63	0	0	0	14	189	7	2	72				
0	Kasi Thottam	62	0	0	0	14	187	7	2	73				
0	Ramdas Nagar	61	0	0	0	14	184	7	2	74				
0	Kathbada	63	0	0	0	14	189	7	2	75				
0	Durai Street	63	0	0	0	14	188	7	2	76				
0	Nagappa Nagar	62	0	0	0	14	187	7	2	77				
0	Woodwarf	190	0	15	0	42	556	21	6	78				
0	Barracks Street	80	0	0	0	18	240	9	3	79				
0	Barracks Street - II	120	0	0	0	27	359	14	4	80				
0	Annai Sathyam Nagar	273	0	0	0	61	819	31	9	81				
0	Brn Garden	120	0	0	0	27	359	14	4	82				
0	Asirvathapuram	60	0	3	0	13	120	7	2	83				
0	Thiruvalluvar Nagar	68	0	0	0	15	135	8	2	84				
0	Jatkapuram	97	0	10	0	21	290	11	3	85				
0	Kalyanapuram	276	0	12	0	61	827	31	9	86				
0	Adhi Andhra	29	0	4	0	7	34	4	1	87				
0	Wood Warf	59	0	20	0	13	176	7	2	88				
0	Naval Hospital Road	425	0	0	0	94	1274	47	14	89				
0	Sathiavanimuthu Nagar	750	0	4	0	167	2250	84	25	90				
0	Kottai Kadarkarai Salai	21	0	1	0	5	25	3	1	91				
0	Narayanasarang Street	13	0	0	0	3	9	2	0	92				
0	Kandappan Street	17	0	0	0	4	20	2	1	93				
0	Corporation Kudiyiruppu	19	0	0	0	4	22	2	1	94				

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approx)	Population of the Slum (approx)	Paved roads (in kms)	System of drainage			
							Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
95	33020007026	Gopalsami Nagar	No	222	709	1.5	CD			
96	33020007026	Bhoopathy Nagar	No	223	749	1.5	CD			
97	33020007026	Perumal Lane	No	201	708	1.5	CD			
98	33020007026	Sundar Street	No	228	708	1.5	CD			
99	33020007026	Natesan Nagar	No	201	753	1.5	CD			
100	33020007026	Transport Lane	No	230	966	1.5	CD			
101	33020007026	Ayyasami Street	No	286	1201	1.5	CD			
102	33020007026	Nedunchenian Nagar	Yes	407	1682	2.4	CD			
103	33020007026	East Cooum Road	No	387	1463	1.8	CD			
104	33020007026	West Cooum Road	No	44	157	0.7	CD			
105	33020007026	Balakrishnan Street	No	1	4	0.18	CD			
106	33020007026	Nedunchezhiyan Nagar	Yes	274	979	2	CD			
107	33020007026	Mukkiamman Koil Street	No	93	348	0.8	CD			
108	33020007026	New Balakrishnan Street	No	81	340	0.9	CD			
109	33020007026	Amma Nagar	No	157	599	0.8	CD			
110	33020007026	Cocks Colony	Yes	74	291	1.2	CD			
111	33020007026	West Cooum Road	No	393	1457	1.8	CD			
112	33020007026	Pumping Station Street	No	358	1449	2	CD			
113	33020007026	Richie Street	No	271	1078	1.5	CD			
114	33020007026	South Cooum River Road	Yes	45	189	0.9	CD			
115	33020007026	Lvp Salai	Yes	250	1050	1.5	CD			
116	33020007026	Kolathur Colony	Yes	4943	19772	3.2	CD			
117	33020007026	Ambedkar Nagar	Yes	4122	16488	3.5	CD			
118	33020007026	Kannagi Nagar	Yes	2988	11952	3.2	CD			
119	33020007026	Siva Sakthi Nagar	Yes	2346	9384	3.3	CD			
120	33020007026	Devi Colony	Yes	1880	6080	3.8	CD			
121	33020007026	Thiruvalluvar Nagar	Yes	98	408	0.15	CD			
122	33020007026	Raja Thottam	Yes	113	475	0.5	CD			
123	33020007026	Kamaraj Nagar	Yes	104	437	0.81	CD			
124	33020007026	Gandhi Nagar	No	69	290	0.21	CD			
125	33020007026	Gkm Colony	Yes	12000	45000	7	CD			
126	33020007026	Agaram	Yes	5000	21000	3.7	CD			
127	33020007026	Othavadai Street	Yes	4500	13950	3	CD			
128	33020007026	Jamalia Housing	Yes	1000	4200	3.2	CD			
129	33020007026	Mallaipoor Nagar	Yes	500	2100	2.3	CD			
130	33020007026	Jaibhim Nagar	Yes	1800	7560	3.6	CD			

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of the slum	Electricity (Number of connections)										No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Number of latrines Private	Pit System
		Domestic					Road lighting (points)							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	1	12	13	14	15
Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others	Community											
0	67	0	2	0	15	200	8	2	Gopalsami Nagar	95	0	67	0	0
0	67	0	0	0	15	201	8	2	Bhoopathy Nagar	96	0	60	0	1
0	60	0	1	0	13	181	7	2	Perumal Lane	97	0	68	0	1
0	68	0	1	0	15	205	8	2	Sundar Street	98	0	60	0	1
0	60	0	1	0	13	181	7	2	Natesan Nagar	99	0	69	0	1
0	69	0	1	0	15	207	8	2	Transport Lane	100	0	86	0	0
0	86	0	0	0	19	257	10	3	Ayyasami Street	101	0	190	0	9
0	190	0	9	0	27	366	14	4	Nedunchenian Nagar	102	0	186	0	9
0	186	0	9	0	26	348	13	4	East Cooum Road	103	0	13	0	0
0	13	0	0	0	3	9	2	0	West Cooum Road	104	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Balakrishnan Street	105	0	206	0	5
0	206	0	5	0	18	247	9	3	Nedunchezhian Nagar	106	0	28	0	2
0	28	0	2	0	6	33	3	1	Mukkiamman Koil Street	107	0	24	0	5
0	24	0	5	0	5	28	3	1	New Balakrishnan Street	108	0	90	0	0
0	90	0	0	0	10	141	5	2	Amma Nagar	109	0	22	0	0
0	22	0	0	0	5	26	3	1	Cocks Colony	110	0	118	0	3
0	118	0	3	0	26	354	13	4	West Cooum Road	111	0	107	0	1
0	107	0	1	0	24	322	12	4	Pumping Station Street	112	0	81	0	2
0	81	0	2	0	18	244	9	3	Richie Street	113	0	14	0	0
0	14	0	0	0	3	9	2	0	South Cooum River Road	114	0	75	0	1
0	75	0	1	0	17	225	9	3	Lvp Salai	115	0	3707	0	0
0	3707	0	0	0	330	4449	165	49	Kolathur Colony	116	0	3092	0	0
0	3092	0	0	0	275	3710	138	41	Ambedkar Nagar	117	0	2241	0	0
0	2241	0	0	0	199	2689	100	30	Kannagi Nagar	118	0	1760	0	0
0	1760	0	0	0	156	2111	78	23	Siva Sakthi Nagar	119	0	1381	0	0
0	1381	0	0	0	125	1380	63	19	Devi Colony	120	0	74	0	0
0	74	0	0	0	7	34	4	1	Thiruvalluvar Nagar	121	0	85	0	0
0	85	0	0	0	8	102	4	1	Raja Thottam	122	0	78	0	0
0	78	0	0	0	7	94	4	1	Kamaraj Nagar	123	0	52	0	0
0	52	0	0	0	5	24	3	1	Gandhi Nagar	124	0	9000	0	0
0	9000	0	0	0	800	10800	400	120	Gkm Colony	125	0	3750	0	0
0	3750	0	0	0	333	4500	167	50	Agaram	126	0	1350	0	0
0	1350	0	0	0	300	2700	150	45	Othavadai Street	127	0	300	0	0
0	300	0	0	0	67	600	34	10	Jamalia Housing	128	0	150	0	0
0	150	0	0	0	33	300	17	5	Mallaipoor Nagar	129	0	540	0	0
0	540	0	0	0	120	1080	60	18	Jaibhim Nagar	130				

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	System of drainage						
				No. of households (approx)	Population of the Slum (approx)	Paved roads (in kms)	Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
131	33020007026	Maniammai Nagar	Yes	600	2520	2.6	CD			
132	33020007026	Madurai Sami Madam	Yes	8500	26350	3	CD			
133	33020007026	Subramania Thottam	Yes	2000	8400	3.5	CD			
134	33020007026	Ditti Thottam	Yes	3000	12600	3.3	CD			
135	33020007026	Gopalapuram	Yes	2400	10080	3.1	CD			
136	33020007026	Melpattai	Yes	5000	20000	3.9	CD			
137	33020007026	Gowthamapuram	Yes	500	2000	1.6	CD			
138	33020007026	Maduma Nagar	Yes	5000	20000	3.4	CD			
139	33020007026	Kollam Thottam	Yes	500	2000	1.4	CD			
140	33020007026	Thikkan Kulam	Yes	3000	12000	3.6	CD			
141	33020007026	Ponnuvel Puram	Yes	2500	10000	3	CD			
142	33020007026	Dideer Nagar	Yes	2500	10000	3.5	CD			
143	33020007026	Vasantha Garden	Yes	1500	6000	3.6	CD			
144	33020007026	B.S.Murthy Nagar	Yes	150	600	1	CD			
145	33020007026	Mettupalayam	Yes	1300	4650	3.2	CD			
146	33020007026	Kannabiran Koil Street	Yes	170	650	0.6	CD			
147	33020007026	N.S.K. Street	Yes	80	336	0.5	CD			
148	33020007026	Rajiv Gandhi Nagar	Yes	150	630	0.5	CD			
149	33020007026	Sematthamman Colony	Yes	100	420	1	CD			
150	33020007026	Puthia Vazhaima Nagar	Yes	250	1050	2	CD			
151	33020007026	Kannigapuram	Yes	2245	8980	3.4	CD			
152	33020007026	Pulianthoppu	Yes	3004	12010	3.2	CD			
153	33020007026	Gandhi Nagar	Yes	250	1000	1.5	CD			
154	33020007026	Vazhai Ma Nagar	Yes	354	1416	1.8	CD			
155	33020007026	Dasmakkam	Yes	250	1000	1.5		BD		
156	33020007026	Sathivani Muthu Nagar	Yes	843	3400	2.5	CD			
157	33020007026	Sivagamipuram	Yes	30	126	0.15	CD			
158	33020007026	Rasnganatyapuram	Yes	70	294	0.2	CD			
159	33020007026	Selvaperumal Koil Street	Yes	135	567	0.5	CD			
160	33020007026	Choolaimedu Street	Yes	120	504	0.5	CD			
161	33020007026	S.S.Puram-"A" Block	Yes	1500	4650	3.5	CD			
162	33020007026	S.S.Puram-"B" Block	Yes	1500	4650	3.2	CD			
163	33020007026	Kalyanamaistry Thottam	No	3118	9666	3.5	CD			
164	33020007026	Angalamman Koil Street	Yes	460	1620	1.6	CD			
165	33020007026	Sachidanandam Street	Yes	210	882	1.5	CD			
166	33020007026	K.P..Park	Yes	2000	8400	3.5	CD			

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of the slum	Electricity (Number of connections)									
		Number of latrines									
Private					Public						
Pit System	Flush/Pour Flush (Waterborne)	Service	Others	Community	No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	3	1	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
0	180	0	0	0	40	360	20	6			Maniammai Nagar
0	2550	0	0	0	567	5100	284	85			Madurai Sami Madam
0	1000	0	0	0	133	1200	67	20			Subramania Thottam
0	900	0	0	0	200	1800	100	30			Ditti Thottam
0	720	0	0	0	160	1440	80	24			Gopalapuram
0	2001	0	0	0	333	3000	167	50			Melpattai
0	200	0	0	0	33	450	17	5			Gowthamapuram
0	2000	0	0	0	333	3000	167	50			Maduma Nagar
0	200	0	0	0	33	450	17	5			Kollam Thottam
0	900	0	0	0	200	1860	100	30			Thikkan Kulam
0	750	0	0	0	167	1500	84	25			Ponnuvel Puram
0	750	0	0	0	167	1500	84	25			Dideer Nagar
0	450	0	0	0	100	900	50	15			Vasantha Garden
0	113	0	0	0	10	135	5	2			B.S.Murthy Nagar
0	975	0	0	0	87	1170	44	13			Mettupalayam
0	128	0	0	0	11	153	6	2			Kannabiran Koil Street
0	60	0	0	0	5	28	3	1			N.S.K. Street
0	113	0	0	0	10	135	5	2			Rajiv Gandhi Nagar
0	75	0	0	0	7	90	4	1			Semathamman Colony
0	188	0	0	0	17	225	9	3			Puthia Vazhaima Nagar
0	1684	0	0	0	150	2021	75	22			Kannigapuram
0	2253	0	0	0	200	2704	100	30			Pulianthoppu
0	188	0	0	0	17	225	9	3			Gandhi Nagar
0	266	0	0	0	24	319	12	4			Vazhai Ma Nagar
0	188	0	0	0	17	225	9	3			Dasmakkam
0	632	0	0	0	56	759	28	8			Sathivani Muthu Nagar
0	23	0	0	0	2	6	1	0			Sivagamipuram
0	53	0	0	0	5	25	3	1			Rasnganatyapuram
0	101	0	0	0	9	122	5	1			Selvaperumal Koil Street
0	90	0	0	0	8	108	4	1			Choolaimedu Street
0	1125	0	0	0	100	1350	50	15			S.S.Puram-"A" Block
0	1125	0	0	0	100	1350	50	15			S.S.Puram-"B" Block
0	2014	0	0	0	208	2806	104	31			Kalyanamaiyra Thottam
0	345	0	0	0	31	414	16	5			Angalamman Koil Street
0	158	0	0	0	14	189	7	2			Sachidanandam Street
0	1500	0	0	0	133	1800	67	20			K.P.. Park

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	System of drainage						
				No. of households (approx)	Population of the Slum (approx)	Paved roads (in kms)	Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
167	33020007026	P.K.Colony	Yes	900	3780	3.5	CD			
168	33020007026	Sachidanandam Street	Yes	410	1320	1.4	CD			
169	33020007026	Kuravan Kulam	Yes	140	434	0.5	CD			
170	33020007026	C.K.P.Koil Street	Yes	80	248	0.733	CD			
171	33020007026	Bharathi Nagar	Yes	1000	4000	3	CD			
172	33020007026	Annai Sathyra Nagar	Yes	500	2000	2.4	CD			
173	33020007026	Valli Managar	Yes	250	1000	1.5	CD			
174	33020007026	Amman Kuttai	Yes	500	2000	1.4	CD			
175	33020007026	Balram Puram	Yes	250	1000	1.5	CD			
176	33020007026	Indira Nagar	Yes	100	400	0.5	CD			
177	33020007026	Nehru Nagar	Yes	500	2000	2.4	CD			
178	33020007026	Periyar Nagar	Yes	100	400	0.62	CD			
179	33020007026	Thathankuppam	Yes	200	800	0.63	CD			
180	33020007026	Embar Naidu Street	No	100	420	0.5	CD			
181	33020007026	Adi Naidu Strt	No	50	155	0.25	CD			
182	33020007026	Raja Lane	No	100	420	0.5	CD			
183	33020007026	I.C.F.Annexe Lane	No	20	62	0.25	CD			
184	33020007026	Thiruveedhi Ammankoil	No	50	155	0.25	CD			
185	33020007026	K.K.Nagar	Yes	520	2184	2.6	CD			
186	33020007026	Tagore Nagar	Yes	200	840	0.5	CD			
187	33020007026	Gandhi Nagar	Yes	496	2083	1.6	CD			
188	33020007026	Peiryar Salai	Yes	120	436	1	CD			
189	33020007026	Pachaikal Virasamisalai	Yes	865	3633	2.6	CD			
190	33020007026	Adhi Andhra Nagar	No	18	76	0.1	CD			
191	33020007026	Samidas Puram	Yes	250	800	1.5	CD			
192	33020007026	Pudu Nagar	Yes	703	2500	2.7	CD			
193	33020007026	Dr.Ambedkar Nagar	Yes	474	1991	1.4	CD			
194	33020007026	Thiruvalluvar Nagar	Yes	2044	6336	3.6	CD			
195	33020007026	Lockma Nagar	Yes	705	2186	3	CD			
196	33020007026	Kamaraj Nagar	Yes	90	378	0.14	CD			
197	33020007026	Pumping Station Road	Yes	660	2046	2.7	CD			
198	33020007026	Sanyasipuram	Yes	175	543	0.5	CD			
199	33020007026	Nehru Nagar	Yes	320	992	1.5	CD			
200	33020007026	Thirumoolar Colony	Yes	140	500	0.5	CD			
201	33020007026	N.V.N.Nagar	Yes	1540	6000	3.4	CD			
202	33020007026	T.V.Nagar	Yes	500	2100	1.8	CD			

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of the slum	Electricity (Number of connections)										No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Number of latrines Private	Pit System
		Domestic					Road lighting (points)							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	1				
Flush/Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others	Community											
0	675	0	0	0	60	810	30	9	P.K.Colony	167				
0	308	0	0	0	27	369	14	4	Sachidanandam Street	168				
0	105	0	0	0	9	126	5	1	Kuravan Kulam	169				
0	60	0	0	0	5	28	3	1	C.K.P.Koil Street	170				
0	686	0	0	0	67	686	34	10	Bharathi Nagar	171				
0	375	0	0	0	33	404	17	5	Annai Sathyra Nagar	172				
0	188	0	0	0	17	214	9	3	Valli Managar	173				
0	375	0	0	0	33	392	17	5	Amman Kuttai	174				
0	188	0	0	0	17	202	9	3	Balram Puram	175				
0	75	0	0	0	7	76	4	1	Indira Nagar	176				
0	375	0	0	0	33	396	17	5	Nehru Nagar	177				
0	75	0	0	0	7	76	4	1	Periyar Nagar	178				
0	109	0	0	0	13	120	7	2	Thathankuppam	179				
0	75	0	0	0	7	90	4	1	Embar Naidu Street	180				
0	38	0	0	0	3	10	2	1	Adi Naidu Strrt	181				
0	75	0	0	0	7	90	4	1	Raja Lane	182				
0	14	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	I.C.F.Annexe Lane	183				
0	15	0	0	0	3	10	2	1	Thiruveedhi Ammankoil	184				
0	390	0	0	0	35	450	18	5	K.K.Nagar	185				
0	150	0	0	0	13	175	7	2	Tagore Nagar	186				
0	372	0	0	0	33	446	17	5	Gandhi Nagar	187				
0	90	0	0	0	8	108	4	1	Peiryar Salai	188				
0	649	0	0	0	58	779	29	9	Pachaikal Virasamisalai	189				
0	14	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Adhi Andhra Nagar	190				
0	151	0	0	0	17	225	9	3	Samidas Puram	191				
0	527	0	0	0	47	422	24	7	Pudu Nagar	192				
0	356	0	0	0	32	284	16	5	Dr.Ambedkar Nagar	193				
0	613	0	0	0	136	1226	68	20	Thiruvalluvar Nagar	194				
0	221	0	0	0	47	423	24	7	Lockma Nagar	195				
0	47	0	0	0	6	32	3	1	Kamaraj Nagar	196				
0	198	0	0	0	44	396	22	7	Pumping Station Road	197				
0	53	0	0	0	12	105	6	2	Sanyasipuram	198				
0	240	0	0	0	21	288	11	3	Nehru Nagar	199				
0	105	0	0	0	9	126	5	1	Thirumoolar Colony	200				
0	462	0	0	0	103	924	52	15	N.V.N.Nagar	201				
0	150	0	0	0	33	450	17	5	T.V.Nagar	202				

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approx)	Population of the Slum (approx)	Paved roads (in kms)	System of drainage			
							Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
203	33020007026	N.S.K.Nagar	Yes	2625	9500	3.2	CD			
204	33020007026	Radhakrishnan Nagar	Yes	150	500	0.5	CD			
205	33020007026	Muthumariamman Colony	Yes	100	310	0.5	CD			
206	33020007026	M.G.R.Colony	Yes	450	1500	1.6	CD			
207	33020007026	Annai Anjugam Nagar	Yes	50	155	0.12	CD			
208	33020007026	Pudu Colony	Yes	120	400	0.5	CD			
209	33020007026	Mel Naduvankarai	Yes	250	775	1.5	CD			
210	33020007026	Moovendar Nagar	Yes	350	1200	2.4	CD			
211	33020007026	Indra Nagar (Kil Naduvankarai)	Yes	200	620	0.5	CD			
212	33020007026	Perivari Salai	Yes	100	310	0.5	CD			
213	33020007026	Vii Main Road	Yes	304	1200	2.2	CD			
214	33020007026	Ambedkar Nagar	Yes	552	2200	2.4	CD			
215	33020007026	Bharathi Puram	Yes	70	294	1	CD			
216	33020007026	Muthumariamman Colony	Yes	50	210	0.7	CD			
217	33020007026	Annai Sathia Nagar	Yes	72	302	0.8	CD			
218	33020007026	Kathiravan Colony	Yes	550	2310	2.6	CD			
219	33020007026	Gajalakshmi Colony	Yes	400	1680	2.2	CD			
220	33020007026	T.P.Chatram	Yes	950	3990	3.5	CD			
221	33020007026	Jothiammal Nagar	Yes	600	2520	2.9	CD			
222	33020007026	Venkatasami Puram	Yes	230	966	1.5	CD			
223	33020007026	K.V.N.Puram	Yes	340	1428	2.3	CD			
224	33020007026	Thamizhar Nagar	Yes	260	1092	1.5	CD			
225	33020007026	Kumaran Nagar	Yes	145	609	0.5	CD			
226	33020007026	Thiruvalluvar Nagar	Yes	190	798	0.7	CD			
227	33020007026	V.O.C.Colony	Yes	135	567	0.65	CD			
228	33020007026	Temple Street	Yes	80	336	0.25	CD			
229	33020007026	T.P.Chatram	Yes	6000	18600	3	CD			
230	33020007026	Paramasivam Nagar	Yes	350	1200	2.1	CD			
231	33020007026	Kamaraj Nagar	Yes	100	400	0.5	CD			
232	33020007026	Halls Road	Yes	150	600	0.5	CD			
233	33020007026	Semenpet	Yes	180	750	0.5	CD			
234	33020007026	Sali Ma Nagar	No	60	252	0.21	CD			
235	33020007026	Dideer Nagar	No	500	2100	2.4	CD			
236	33020007026	R.K.Puram	No	225	945	1.5	CD			
237	33020007026	Ponnan Theru	No	400	1600	2.3	CD			
238	33020007026	Sastri Nagar	No	800	3360	2.8	CD			

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of the slum	Electricity (Number of connections)										No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Number of latrines Private	Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others	Community		
		Domestic			Road lighting (points)			Others												
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
0	N.S.K.Nagar	1969	0	0	0	175	2363	88	26	203	0	1969	0	0	0	175	2363	88	26	0
0	Radhakrishnan Nagar	75	0	0	0	10	135	5	2	204	0	75	0	0	0	7	80	4	1	0
0	Muthumariamman Colony	75	0	0	0	7	80	4	1	205	0	75	0	0	0	30	360	15	5	0
0	M.G.R.Colony	338	0	0	0	30	360	15	5	206	0	338	0	0	0	3	10	2	1	0
0	Annai Anjugam Nagar	38	0	0	0	3	10	2	1	207	0	38	0	0	0	8	96	4	1	0
0	Pudu Colony	90	0	0	0	8	96	4	1	208	0	90	0	0	0	17	200	9	3	0
0	Mel Naduvankarai	188	0	0	0	17	200	9	3	209	0	188	0	0	0	23	280	12	4	0
0	Moovendar Nagar	263	0	0	0	23	280	12	4	210	0	263	0	0	0	13	160	7	2	Indra Nagar (Kil Naduvankarai)
0	Indra Nagar (Kil Naduvankarai)	150	0	0	0	13	160	7	2	211	0	150	0	0	0	7	80	4	1	0
0	Perivari Salai	75	0	0	0	7	80	4	1	212	0	75	0	0	0	20	243	10	3	0
0	Vii Main Road	228	0	0	0	20	243	10	3	213	0	228	0	0	0	37	442	19	6	0
0	Ambedkar Nagar	414	0	0	0	37	442	19	6	214	0	414	0	0	0	5	25	3	1	0
0	Bharathi Puram	53	0	0	0	5	25	3	1	215	0	53	0	0	0	3	10	2	1	0
0	Muthumariamman Colony	38	0	0	0	3	10	2	1	216	0	38	0	0	0	5	25	3	1	0
0	Annai Sathia Nagar	54	0	0	0	5	25	3	1	217	0	54	0	0	0	37	495	19	6	0
0	Kathiravan Colony	413	0	0	0	37	495	19	6	218	0	413	0	0	0	15	207	8	2	0
0	Gajalakshmi Colony	300	0	0	0	27	360	14	4	219	0	300	0	0	0	63	855	32	10	0
0	T.P.Chatram	713	0	0	0	63	855	32	10	220	0	713	0	0	0	40	540	20	6	0
0	Jothiammal Nagar	450	0	0	0	40	540	20	6	221	0	450	0	0	0	15	207	8	2	0
0	Venkatasami Puram	173	0	0	0	15	207	8	2	222	0	173	0	0	0	23	306	12	3	0
0	K.V.N.Puram	255	0	0	0	23	306	12	3	223	0	255	0	0	0	17	234	9	3	0
0	Thamizhar Nagar	195	0	0	0	17	234	9	3	224	0	195	0	0	0	10	131	5	1	0
0	Kumaran Nagar	109	0	0	0	10	131	5	1	225	0	109	0	0	0	13	171	7	2	Thiruvalluvar Nagar
0	V.O.C.Colony	143	0	0	0	13	171	7	2	226	0	143	0	0	0	9	122	5	1	0
0	Temple Street	101	0	0	0	9	122	5	1	227	0	101	0	0	0	5	28	3	1	0
0	T.P.Chatram	60	0	0	0	5	28	3	1	228	0	60	0	0	0	400	5400	200	60	0
0	Paramasivam Nagar	4500	0	0	0	400	5400	200	60	229	0	4500	0	0	0	23	315	12	4	0
0	Kamaraj Nagr	263	0	0	0	23	315	12	4	230	0	263	0	0	0	7	90	4	1	0
0	Halls Road	75	0	0	0	7	90	4	1	231	0	75	0	0	0	10	135	5	2	0
0	Semenpet	113	0	0	0	10	135	5	2	232	0	113	0	0	0	12	162	6	2	0
0	Sali Ma Nagr	135	0	0	0	12	162	6	2	233	0	135	0	0	0	4	21	2	1	0
0	Dideer Nagar	21	0	0	0	4	21	2	1	234	0	21	0	0	0	15	135	8	2	0
0	R.K.Puram	166	0	0	0	33	300	17	5	235	0	166	0	0	0	27	240	14	4	0
0	Ponnan Theru	68	0	0	0	15	135	8	2	236	0	68	0	0	0	27	480	27	8	Sastri Nagar
0	Sastri Nagar	120	0	0	0	27	240	14	4	237	0	120	0	0	0	53	480	27	8	0

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approx)	Population of the Slum (approx)	Paved roads (in kms)	System of drainage			
							Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
239	33020007026	Nehru Park	No	288	1210	1.5	CD			
240	33020007026	Osan Kulam	No	288	1210	1.5	CD			
241	33020007026	New Boopathi Nagar	No	300	1260	1.5	CD			
242	33020007026	Pullapuram	No	500	2100	2.2	CD			
243	33020007026	Thirukkumarapuram	No	150	600	0.53	CD			
244	33020007026	Annai Sathyam Nagar	No	422	1688	1.4	CD			
245	33020007026	Rani Anna Nagar	No	518	2072	2.4	CD			
246	33020007026	Asoka Nagar	No	520	1612	2.3	CD			
247	33020007026	M.H.Colony	Yes	230	890	2	CD			
248	33020007026	Gandhi Nagar	Yes	150	465	1	CD			
249	33020007026	Nallamuthu Mariamman Street	Yes	101	313	0.5	CD			
250	33020007026	Kakkan Nagar	Yes	150	465	1	CD			
251	33020007026	M.S,Nagar	Yes	510	2142	2.6	CD			
252	33020007026	Brindavanam	Yes	150	630	0.6	CD			
253	33020007026	Jegannanthpuram	Yes	225	945	1.5	CD			
254	33020007026	Manglapuram	Yes	610	2562	2.6	CD			
255	33020007026	Apparao Thottam	Yes	200	840	0.6	CD			
256	33020007026	Avvai Puram	Yes	100	420	0.5	CD			
257	33020007026	Jothi Ma Nagar	Yes	80	336	0.2	CD			
258	33020007026	Das Puram	Yes	35	147	0.15	CD			
259	33020007026	Azad Nagar	No	250	1000	1.5	CD			
260	33020007026	Namasivayapuram East	Yes	5000	15500	3.2	CD			
261	33020007026	Pushpa Nagar	Yes	300	1260	1.5	CD			
262	33020007026	Appasami Street	Yes	100	420	0.5	CD			
263	33020007026	Dhideer Nagar	Yes	500	2100	1.8	CD			
264	33020007026	Sudantira Nagar	Yes	400	1680	2.1	CD			
265	33020007026	Greams Road	Yes	100	420	0.5	CD			
266	33020007026	Ambedkar Kudiyiruppu	Yes	60	252	0.11	CD			
267	33020007026	Markees Garden(River Side)	Yes	400	1680	2.4	CD			
268	33020007026	Rangoon Street-River Sisde	Yes	450	1890	1.9	CD			
269	33020007026	Dossapuram	Yes	300	1260	1.5	CD			
270	33020007026	Varadarajanpet	Yes	800	3000	3.1	CD			
271	33020007026	Seelanipuram	Yes	250	1050	1.5	CD			
272	33020007026	Dharampuram	Yes	1900	5890	3.7	CD			
273	33020007026	Parthasarathipuram	Yes	350	1085	2.4	CD			
274	33020007026	Pilliar Koil Street	Yes	400	1240	2.3	CD			

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of the slum	Electricity (Number of connections)										No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Number of latrines Private	Pit System	Flush/Pour Flush (Water borne)	Community	Others	Service	Flush/Pour Flush (Water borne)	12	13	14	15	16	
		Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	18	19	20																		
1	Nehru Park	173	10	3	19	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	Osan Kulam	173	10	3	19	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
241	New Boopathi Nagar	180	10	3	20	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
242	Pullapuram	300	17	5	33	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
243	Thirukkumarapuram	135	5	2	10	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
244	Annai Sathya Nagar	380	14	4	28	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
245	Rani Anna Nagar	466	18	5	35	389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
246	Asoka Nagar	312	18	5	35	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
247	M.H.Colony	207	8	2	15	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
248	Gandhi Nagar	135	5	2	10	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
249	Nallamuthu Mariamman Street	91	4	1	7	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	Kakkan Nagar	135	5	2	10	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
251	M.S.Nagar	459	17	5	34	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
252	Brindavanam	135	5	2	10	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
253	Jegannanthpuram	200	8	2	15	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
254	Manglapuram	549	21	6	41	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255	Apparao Thottam	175	7	2	13	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	Avvai Puram	90	4	1	7	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
257	Jothi Ma Nagar	28	3	1	5	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
258	Das Puram	7	1	0	2	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
259	Azad Nagar	225	9	3	17	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	Namasivayapuram East	4500	167	50	333	3750	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
261	Pushpa Nagar	270	10	3	20	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
262	Appasami Street	90	4	1	7	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
263	Dhideer Nagar	450	17	5	33	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
264	Sudantira Nagar	360	14	4	27	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
265	Greams Road	90	4	1	7	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
266	Ambedkar Kudiyiruppu	21	2	1	4	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
267	Markees Garden(River Side)	360	14	4	27	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
268	Rangoon Street-River Sisde	405	15	5	30	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
269	Dossapuram	270	10	3	20	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	Varadarajanpet	720	27	8	53	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
271	Seeranipuram	225	9	3	17	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
272	Dharampuram	1710	64	19	127	1425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
273	Parthasarathipuram	315	12	4	23	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
274	Pilliar Koil Street	360	14	4	27	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approx)	Population of the Slum (approx)	Paved roads (in kms)	System of drainage			
							Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
275	33020007026	Badrinarai	Yes	450	1500	1.7	CD			
276	33020007026	Gangaikaraipuram	Yes	550	1705	2.5	CD			
277	33020007026	Singh Temple	Yes	250	780	2	CD			
278	33020007026	Karuma Kulam	Yes	150	465	1	CD			
279	33020007026	Corporation Lane	Yes	210	750	1.5	CD			
280	33020007026	Lock Nagar Main Road	Yes	304	1277	2.1	CD			
281	33020007026	Nair Varadapillai Street	Yes	45	189	0.2	CD			
282	33020007026	Mir Bakahi Ali Street	Yes	32	134	0.2	CD			
283	33020007026	Rasul Oomar Bhagadur V	Yes	16	67	0.2	CD			
284	33020007026	Ayodhikuppam	Yes	708	2974	3	CD			
285	33020007026	Mutton Kuppam	Yes	920	3680	3.5	CD			
286	33020007026	Sivarajapuram	Yes	230	920	1.5	CD			
287	33020007026	S.S.Puram	Yes	256	1075	1.5	CD			
288	33020007026	Nakkeeran Nagar	Yes	120	504	0.5	CD			
289	33020007026	M.K.Radha Nagar	Yes	128	538	0.5	CD			
290	33020007026	North Giriappa Salai	Yes	208	874	1.5	CD			
291	33020007026	Thyagarayasalai	Yes	1274	5351	3.4	CD			
292	33020007026	Dr.Thomas Salai	Yes	1208	5074	3.6	CD			
293	33020007026	Turu Vi Ka Kudiyiruppu	Yes	1029	4322	3	CD			
294	33020007026	South Boag Road	Yes	592	2486	2.4	CD			
295	33020007026	Ramakamathu Puram	Yes	426	1789	1.6	CD			
296	33020007026	Ramakrishna Puram	Yes	184	773	0.5	CD			
297	33020007026	Thomaiappan Street	Yes	60	252	1	CD			
298	33020007026	Nallan Theru	Yes	72	302	1.2	CD			
299	33020007026	Srinivasa Perumal Sannadhi I Street	Yes	32	134	1	CD			
300	33020007026	Muthiah Thottam	Yes	620	2100	2	CD			
301	33020007026	Ambedkar Kudisai Pakuthi	Yes	650	2730	2.3	CD			
302	33020007026	Kattukoil	Yes	600	2520	2	CD			
303	33020007026	Ram Nagar	Yes	718	3016	3	CD			
304	33020007026	Naukuppam	Yes	675	2835	2.4	CD			
305	33020007026	Gajapathilasai Lane	Yes	284	1193	1.5	CD			
306	33020007026	Vaikol Thotti	Yes	203	853	1.5	CD			
307	33020007026	Dr.Besant School Road	Yes	89	374	0.1	CD			
308	33020007026	Hanumantharayan Puram	Yes	405	1701	2.3	CD			
309	33020007026	Retteri Nagar	Yes	650	2015	2	CD			
310	33020007026	Meccapuram	Yes	400	1240	2	CD			

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		Domestic			Road lighting (points)			Others										
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
0	Badrikarai	338	0	0	30	405	15	5			275			0	Flush	Pour	Flush	
0	Gangai karaipuram	413	0	0	37	495	19	6			276			0	Water	bome		
0	Singh Temple	188	0	0	17	225	9	3			277			0	Service			
0	Karuma Kulam	113	0	0	10	135	5	2			278			0	Others			
0	Corporation Lane	158	0	0	14	189	7	2			279			0	Community			
0	Lock Nagar Main Road	228	0	0	20	274	10	3			280			0				
0	Nair Varadapillai Street	14	0	0	3	9	2	0			281			0				
0	Mir Bakahi Ali Street	24	0	0	2	6	1	0			282			0				
0	Rasul Oomar Bhagadur V	12	0	0	1	0	1	0			283			0				
0	Ayodhikuppam	531	0	0	47	637	24	7			284			0				
0	Mutton Kuppam	690	0	0	61	828	31	9			285			0				
0	Sivarajapuram	173	0	0	15	207	8	2			286			0				
0	S.S.Puram	192	0	0	17	230	9	3			287			0				
0	Nakkeeran Nagar	90	0	0	8	108	4	1			288			0				
0	M.K.Radha Nagar	96	0	0	9	115	5	1			289			0				
0	North Giriappa Salai	156	0	0	14	187	7	2			290			0				
0	Thyagarayasalai	956	0	0	85	1147	43	13			291			0				
0	Dr.Thomas Salai	906	0	0	81	725	41	12			292			0				
0	Turu Vi Ka Kudiyiruppu	772	0	0	69	926	35	10			293			0				
0	South Boag Road	444	0	0	39	533	20	6			294			0				
0	Ramakamathu Puram	320	0	0	28	383	14	4			295			0				
0	Ramakrishna Puram	138	0	0	12	166	6	2			296			0				
0	Thomaiappan Street	45	0	1	4	21	2	1			297			0				
0	Nallan Theru	54	0	1	5	25	3	1			298			0				
0	Srinivasa Perumal Sannadhi I Street	24	0	1	2	6	1	0			299			0				
0	Muthiah Thottam	420	0	1	41	420	21	6			300			0				
0	Ambedkar Kudisai Pakuthi	410	0	0	43	585	22	7			301			0				
0	Kattukoil	450	0	1	40	540	20	6			302			0				
0	Ram Nagar	215	0	0	48	646	24	7			303			0				
0	Naukuppam	506	0	0	45	608	23	7			304			0				
0	Gajapathilasai Lane	213	0	0	19	256	10	3			305			0				
0	Vaikol Thotti	152	0	0	14	183	7	2			306			0				
0	Dr.Besant School Road	29	0	0	6	31	3	1			307			0				
0	Hanumantharayan Puram	304	0	0	27	365	14	4			308			0				
0	Retti Nagar	195	0	0	43	585	22	7			309			0				
0	Meccapuram	180	0	0	27	360	14	4			310			0				

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							Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
311	33020007026	Varadha Nagar	Yes	150	465	0.5	CD			
312	33020007026	Mabandi Colony	Yes	100	310	0.5	CD			
313	33020007026	Kabali Nagar	Yes	100	310	0.5	CD			
314	33020007026	Thulukkanam Thottam	Yes	400	1240	1.8	CD			
315	33020007026	Rahan Thottam	Yes	200	620	0.5	CD			
316	33020007026	Gokulam Colony	Yes	50	155	0.12	CD			
317	33020007026	P.M.Darga	Yes	800	2480	3.3	CD			
318	33020007026	Ismalic Current	Yes	300	930	1.5	CD			
319	33020007026	Ganesa Puram	Yes	200	620	0.5	CD			
320	33020007026	Paruva Nagar	Yes	340	1428	1.9	CD			
321	33020007026	Sathyamoorthi Nagar	Yes	1120	4704	3.8	CD			
322	33020007026	Jothi Thottam	Yes	256	1075	1.5	CD			
323	33020007026	Anbu Colony	Yes	128	538	0.5	CD			
324	33020007026	Alayamman Koil	Yes	548	2302	2.8	CD			
325	33020007026	Ganeshpuram	Yes	250	1050	1.5	CD			
326	33020007026	Astin Nagar	Yes	50	210	1	CD			
327	33020007026	Radha Krishnapuram	Yes	600	2520	2	CD			
328	33020007026	Semiyars 1st Street	Yes	45	189	0.1	CD			
329	33020007026	Pallakma Nagar	Yes	1396	5863	3.5	CD			
330	33020007026	Visalatchi Thottam	Yes	646	2713	2	CD			
331	33020007026	Vanniya Puram	Yes	192	806	0.5	CD			
332	33020007026	Pillayarkoil Thottam	No	240	950	1.5	CD			
333	33020007026	Sathiyavani Muthu Nagar	Yes	168	670	1	CD			
334	33020007026	Ramakrishnapuram	Yes	520	2184	2.1	CD			
335	33020007026	Nattan Thottam	No	950	3755	3.2	CD			
336	33020007026	Masoothi Theru	No	220	850	1.5	CD			
337	33020007026	Lala Thottam	No	650	2630	2.1	CD			
338	33020007026	Slattar Puram	Yes	550	2300	2.6	CD			
339	33020007026	Saratha Puram	Yes	720	2800	3.2	CD			
340	33020007026	Ekambaram Theru	Yes	550	2155	2.5	CD			
341	33020007026	Meenambal Theru	No	370	1450	1.7	CD			
342	33020007026	Ruthrapuram	No	380	1465	1.8	CD			
343	33020007026	Sekkakuppam	Yes	2350	9365	3.2	CD			
344	33020007026	Syed Rasimulla	No	90	349	0.15	CD			
345	33020007026	Basha	No	425	1682	2.4	CD			
346	33020007026	Kuyil Thoppu	Yes	410	1650	2.5	CD			

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of the slum	Electricity (Number of connections)										No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Community	Number of latrines					Pit System
		Private					Domestic							Roadlighting (points)					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	1				12	13	14	15	16	
0	Varadha Nagar	113	0	0	0	10	135	5	2	311	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Pit System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Mabandi Colony	75	0	0	0	7	90	4	1	312	Service		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Kabali Nagar	70	0	0	0	7	90	4	1	313	Others		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Thulukkanam Thottam	150	0	0	0	27	360	14	4	314	Community		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Rahan Thottam	60	0	0	0	13	180	7	2	315	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Gokulam Colony	20	0	0	0	3	10	2	1	316	Domestic		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	P.M.Darga	600	0	0	0	53	720	27	8	317	Roadlighting (points)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Ismalic Current	200	0	0	0	20	270	10	3	318	Others		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Ganesa Puram	60	0	0	0	13	120	7	2	319	Electricity (Number of connections)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Paruva Nagar	255	0	0	0	23	306	12	3	320	Domestic		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Sathyamoorthi Nagar	840	0	0	0	75	1008	38	11	321	Roadlighting (points)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Jothi Thottam	192	0	0	0	17	230	9	3	322	Others		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Anbu Colony	96	0	0	0	9	115	5	1	323	Community		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Alayamman Koil	411	0	0	0	37	493	19	5	324	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Ganeshpuram	188	0	0	0	17	225	9	3	325	Domestic		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Astin Nagar	38	0	0	0	3	10	2	1	326	Roadlighting (points)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Radha Krishnapuram	450	0	0	0	40	540	20	6	327	Others		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Semiyars 1st Street	34	0	0	0	3	9	2	0	328	Electricity (Number of connections)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Pallakma Nagar	1047	0	0	0	93	1256	47	14	329	Domestic		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Visalatchi Thottam	485	0	0	0	43	581	22	6	330	Roadlighting (points)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Vanniya Puram	144	0	0	0	13	173	7	2	331	Others		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Pillarykoil Thottam	100	0	0	0	16	145	8	2	332	Community		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Sathiyavani Muthu Nagar	126	0	0	0	11	102	6	2	333	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Ramakrishnapuram	300	0	0	0	35	312	18	5	334	Domestic		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Nattan Thottam	713	0	0	0	63	570	32	10	335	Roadlighting (points)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Masoothi Theru	100	0	0	0	15	132	8	2	336	Others		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Lala Thottam	195	0	0	0	43	390	22	7	337	Community		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Slattar Puram	165	0	0	0	37	330	19	6	338	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Saratha Puram	216	0	0	0	48	432	24	7	339	Domestic		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Ekambaram Theru	165	0	0	0	37	330	19	6	340	Roadlighting (points)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Meenambal Theru	111	0	0	0	25	222	13	4	341	Others		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Ruthrapuram	114	0	0	0	25	228	13	4	342	Community		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Sekkakuppam	705	0	0	0	157	1410	79	24	343	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Syed Rasimulla	27	0	0	0	6	32	3	1	344	Domestic		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Basha	128	0	0	0	28	255	14	4	345	Roadlighting (points)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Kuyil Thoppu	123	0	0	0	27	246	14	4	346	Others		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approx)	Population of the Slum (approx)	Paved roads (in kms)	System of drainage			
							Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
347	33020007026	Dummil Kuppam	Yes	335	1335	1.8	CD			
348	33020007026	Selva Rajapuram	No	250	985	1.5	CD			
349	33020007026	Iyarajapuram	No	208	830	1.5	CD			
350	33020007026	Bhavanikuppam	No	215	870	1.5	CD			
351	33020007026	Munusamipillai Theru	Yes	310	1140	1.7	CD			
352	33020007026	Arumugam Pillai Theru	Yes	345	1390	1.6	CD			
353	33020007026	Kailasapuram	Yes	45	189	0.32	CD			
354	33020007026	Andi Maniyam Thottam	Yes	570	2394	2.8	CD			
355	33020007026	Kuppaimedu	Yes	344	1445	2.4	CD			
356	33020007026	Semaththan-Sector-1-3	No	1200	4800	3.2	CD			
357	33020007026	Kulasekarapuram	Yes	500	2000	2.4	CD			
358	33020007026	Mettukulam	Yes	220	880	1.5	CD			
359	33020007026	Gandhi Nagar	Yes	250	1000	1.5	CD			
360	33020007026	Indra Nagar	Yes	200	840	1	CD			
361	33020007026	Abdullahnagar	Yes	200	840	1	CD			
362	33020007026	Sathilbatch Nagar	Yes	220	924	1.5	CD			
363	33020007026	Thangalkarai	Yes	800	3000	3	CD			
364	33020007026	Pudur	Yes	865	3633	3.2	CD			
365	33020007026	Ottakapalayam	Yes	970	4074	3	CD			
366	33020007026	Bajanaikoil	Yes	840	3528	3.35	CD			
367	33020007026	Nallankuppam	Yes	216	907	2	CD			
368	33020007026	Kamaraj Colony	Yes	1200	5040	3.3	CD			
369	33020007026	C.R.P.Garden	Yes	500	2100	1.4	CD			
370	33020007026	Azeez Nagar	No	25	100	0.2				Nil
371	33020007026	Chairnan Thottam	No	278	862	1.5	CD			
372	33020007026	Valliammal Thottam	No	50	200	0.22				Nil
373	33020007026	Brindavan Street	Yes	432	1339	2.6	CD			
374	33020007026	M.G.R.Nagar	Yes	4500	18000	3.1	CD			
375	33020007026	Nesapakkam	Yes	2500	10000	3.3	CD			
376	33020007026	Ambedkar Colony	No	300	1200	1.5				Nil
377	33020007026	R.V.Nagar	Yes	666	2350	2.5	CD			
378	33020007026	Vazhaithoppu	Yes	448	1882	1.7	CD			
379	33020007026	Adhikesavaperumal Street	Yes	64	269	1	CD			
380	33020007026	Lalithapuram	Yes	112	470	0.5	CD			
381	33020007026	Kamaraj Colony	Yes	328	1378	1.6	CD			
382	33020007026	Gothamedu	Yes	896	3763	3.3	CD			

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Pit System	Number of latrines					No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)			Name of the slum	Sl. No.
	Private	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others	Community		Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	1	
0	101	0	0	0	22	201	11	3	Dummil Kuppam	347	
0	75	0	0	0	17	150	9	3	Selva Rajapuram	348	
0	62	0	0	0	14	125	7	2	Iyarajapuram	349	
0	65	0	0	0	14	129	7	2	Bhavanikuppam	350	
0	93	0	0	0	21	186	11	3	Munusamipillai Theru	351	
0	104	0	0	0	23	207	12	3	Arumugam Pillai Theru	352	
0	14	0	0	0	3	9	2	0	Kailasapuram	353	
0	428	0	0	0	38	513	19	6	Andi Maniyam Thottam	354	
0	258	0	0	0	23	310	12	3	Kuppaimedu	355	
0	900	0	0	0	80	1080	40	12	Semaththan-Sector-1-3	356	
0	375	0	0	0	33	450	17	5	Kulasekarapuram	357	
0	165	0	0	0	15	198	8	2	Mettukulam	358	
0	188	0	0	0	17	225	9	3	Gandhi Nagar	359	
0	150	0	0	0	13	180	7	2	Indra Nagar	360	
0	150	0	0	0	13	180	7	2	Abdullahnagar	361	
0	165	0	0	0	15	198	8	2	Sathilbatch Nagar	362	
0	600	0	0	0	53	720	27	8	Thangalkarai	363	
0	649	0	0	0	58	779	29	9	Pudur	364	
0	728	0	0	0	65	873	33	10	Ottakapalayam	365	
0	630	0	0	0	56	756	28	8	Bajanaikoil	366	
0	162	0	0	0	14	194	7	2	Nallankuppam	367	
0	900	0	0	0	80	1080	40	12	Kamaraj Colony	368	
0	375	0	0	0	33	450	17	5	C.R.P.Garden	369	
0	8	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	Azeez Nagar	370	
0	209	0	0	0	19	250	10	3	Chairnan Thottam	371	
0	15	0	0	0	3	10	2	1	Valliammal Thottam	372	
0	324	0	0	0	29	389	15	4	Brindavan Street	373	
0	3375	0	0	0	300	4050	150	45	M.G.R.Nagar	374	
0	1875	0	0	0	167	2250	84	25	Nesapakkam	375	
0	225	0	0	0	20	270	10	3	Ambedkar Colony	376	
0	500	0	0	0	44	599	22	7	R.V.Nagar	377	
0	336	0	0	0	30	403	15	4	Vazhaithoppu	378	
0	48	0	0	0	4	22	2	1	Adhikesavaperumal Street	379	
0	84	0	0	0	7	101	4	1	Lalithapuram	380	
0	246	0	0	0	22	295	11	3	Kamaraj Colony	381	
0	672	0	0	0	60	806	30	9	Gothamedu	382	

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approx)	Population of the Slum (approx)	Paved roads (in kms)	System of drainage			
							Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
383	33020007026	Deedar Nagar	Yes	980	3900	3.1	CD			
384	33020007026	Samiar Thottam	Yes	780	3276	3.2	CD			
385	33020007026	Kothavalchavadi	Yes	464	1949	2.4	CD			
386	33020007026	Chettithottam	Yes	826	3469	2.4	CD			
387	33020007026	Nagireddy Thottam	Yes	135	526	0.5	CD			
388	33020007026	Sourimudi Thottam	Yes	67	262	0.2	CD			
389	33020007026	Anusuya Mandabam	No	86	361	0.11				Nil
390	33020007026	Neruppu Medu	Yes	425	1785	2	CD			
391	33020007026	Jothi Thottam	Yes	214	899	1.5	CD			
392	33020007026	Vinayagapuram	Yes	208	874	1.5	CD			
393	33020007026	Parthasarathy Koil	No	42	172	0.14	CD			
394	33020007026	Jyothiammal Nagar	Yes	635	2667	2.5	CD			
395	33020007026	Jothiammal Nagar	Yes	800	2480	3.2	CD			
396	33020007026	Varadarajapuram	Yes	800	2480	3	CD			
397	33020007026	Varadhapuram	Yes	120	504	0.5	CD			
398	33020007026	Chitra Nagar	Yes	2400	10080	3.1	CD			
399	33020007026	Narikuravar Colony	Yes	200	840	0.5	CD			
400	33020007026	Srinivasapuram	Yes	686	2881	2.6	CD			
401	33020007026	Valleswaran Thottam	Yes	625	2500	2.9	CD			
402	33020007026	Shanmugapuram	Yes	750	3001	2.6	CD			
403	33020007026	Rajamuthiahpuram	Yes	315	1260	1	CD			
404	33020007026	K.V.B.Garden	Yes	450	1800	2.4	CD			
405	33020007026	Narayanasamy Thottam	Yes	930	3718	2.6	CD			
406	33020007026	S.K.Puram	Yes	372	1485	2	CD			
407	33020007026	Annai Sathy Nagar	No	387	1549	2	CD			
408	33020007026	Govindasami Nagar	Yes	934	2895	3.2	CD			
409	33020007026	Rajagrammany Thottam	Yes	251	1022	1.5	CD			
410	33020007026	Kamarajapuram	Yes	1200	5040	3.4	CD			
411	33020007026	Kannikapuram	Yes	320	1344	1.4	CD			
412	33020007026	Bharathi Nagar	Yes	350	1470	2.2	CD			
413	33020007026	Mallipoo Nagar	Yes	210	840	1.5	CD			
414	33020007026	Oorukkuppam	Yes	650	2600	2.2	CD			
415	33020007026	Kakkan Colony	Yes	436	1743	1.6	CD			
416	33020007026	Sastri Nagar	Yes	803	3210	3.5	CD			
417	33020007026	Ambedkar Nagar	Yes	10560	42240	6	CD			
418	33020007026	Kakkan Nagar	Yes	1356	5695	3.2	CD			

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of the slum	Electricity (Number of connections)									
		Number of latrines									
Private										No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	
Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others	Community			Domestic	Roadlighting (points)	Others		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	1	
0	294	0	0	0	65	882	33	10	Deedar Nagar	383	
0	234	0	0	0	52	702	26	8	Samiar Thottam	384	
0	348	0	0	0	31	418	16	5	Kothavalchavadi	385	
0	620	0	1	0	55	496	28	8	Chettithottam	386	
0	80	0	1	0	9	81	5	1	Nagireddy Thottam	387	
0	40	0	1	0	4	23	2	1	Sourimudi Thottam	388	
0	26	0	0	0	6	30	3	1	Anusuya Mandabam	389	
0	300	0	0	0	28	255	14	4	Neruppu Medu	390	
0	150	0	1	0	14	128	7	2	Jothi Thottam	391	
0	140	0	0	0	14	125	7	2	Vinayagapuram	392	
0	25	0	0	0	3	8	2	0	Parthasarathy Koil	393	
0	476	0	1	0	42	381	21	6	Jyothiammal Nagar	394	
0	400	0	6	0	53	720	27	8	Jothiammal Nagar	395	
0	600	0	0	0	53	720	27	8	Varadarajapuram	396	
0	90	0	0	0	8	108	4	1	Varadhapuram	397	
0	1800	0	1	0	160	2160	80	24	Chitra Nagar	398	
0	130	0	1	0	13	180	7	2	Narikuravar Colony	399	
0	515	0	0	0	46	617	23	7	Srinivaspuram	400	
0	445	0	0	0	42	375	21	6	Valleswaran Thottam	401	
0	563	0	0	0	50	450	25	8	Shanmugapuram	402	
0	236	0	0	0	21	284	11	3	Rajamuthiahpuram	403	
0	338	0	0	0	30	270	15	5	K.V.B. Garden	404	
0	698	0	0	0	62	837	31	9	Narayanasamy Thottam	405	
0	279	0	0	0	25	335	13	4	S.K. Puram	406	
0	290	0	0	0	26	348	13	4	Annai Sathya Nagar	407	
0	379	0	2	0	62	737	31	9	Govindasami Nagar	408	
0	188	0	2	0	17	226	9	3	Rajagrammany Thottam	409	
0	900	0	7	0	80	1080	40	12	Kamarajapuram	410	
0	240	0	0	0	21	288	11	3	Kannikapuram	411	
0	263	0	0	0	23	315	12	4	Bharathi Nagar	412	
0	63	0	1	0	14	189	7	2	Mallipoo Nagar	413	
0	488	0	14	0	43	585	22	7	Oorukkappam	414	
0	327	0	10	0	29	392	15	4	Kakkan Colony	415	
0	602	0	8	0	54	723	27	8	Sastri Nagar	416	
0	5650	0	20	0	704	6336	352	106	Ambedkar Nagar	417	
0	407	0	4	0	90	814	45	14	Kakkan Nagar	418	

**STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009**

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approx)	Population of the Slum (approx)	Paved roads (in kms)	System of drainage			
							Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
419	33020007026	Sastri Nagar	Yes	380	1596	2	CD			
420	33020007026	A.S.K.Nagar	Yes	596	2503	3	CD			
421	33020007026	Periyar Nagar	Yes	1296	5443	3.3	CD			
422	33020007026	Exservicemen Kudiyiruppu	Yes	392	1646	2	CD			
423	33020007026	Erikarai Sasi Nagar	Yes	512	2150	2.6	CD			
424	33020007026	Indra Gandhi Nagar	Yes	498	2092	2.4	CD			
425	33020007026	Nehru Nagar	Yes	3520	14784	3.8	CD			
426	33020007026	Lakshmipuram	Yes	250	1000	1.5	CD			
427	33020007026	Drowpathi Amman Koil St	Yes	750	3000	2.7	CD			
428	33020007026	Seliyamman Nagar	Yes	179	700	0.5	CD			
429	33020007026	Old Velacheri Road	Yes	750	3000	2.8	CD			
430	33020007026	New Colony	Yes	250	1000	2	CD			
431	33020007026	Dr.Ambedkar Colony	Yes	163	650	1	CD			
432	33020007026	Jeyanthi_Periyar Nagar	Yes	3063	12250	3.3	CD			
433	33020007026	Ranganathapuram	No	1875	7500	3.8	CD			
434	33020007026	Prunthalaivar Kamaraj Nagar	No	1000	4000	3	CD			
435	33020007026	M.G.R.Nagar(Csir)	Yes	1125	4500	3.7	CD			
436	33020007026	Ambhazhagan Nagar	No	2125	8500	3.2	CD			
437	33020007026	Mahathmagandhi Nagar	Yes	5250	21000	5	CD			
438	33020007026	Thanthai Periar Nagar	Yes	5625	22500	5	CD			
439	33020007026	Bharathi Nagar	Yes	3125	12500	3	CD			
440	33020007026	Anna Nagar-Tharamani	Yes	1125	4500	3	CD			
441	33020007026	Periar Nagar-Kanagam	Yes	500	2000	1.5	CD			
442	33020007026	Nehru Theru-Kanangam	Yes	2500	10000	3	CD			
443	33020007026	Valluvan Nagar	No	750	3000	2.9	CD			
444	33020007026	Odaikuppam	Yes	500	2000	2.4	CD			
445	33020007026	Vembuliamman Koil	Yes	625	2500	2.5	CD			
446	33020007026	Raja Srinivas Nagar	Yes	375	1500	1.2	CD			
447	33020007026	Singaravel Nagar	Yes	375	1500	2	CD			
448	33020007026	Rajiv Gandhi Nagar	Yes	200	800	0.5	CD			
449	33020007026	Lakshmipuram	Yes	750	3000	2.8	CD			
450	33020007026	Thideer Nagar	No	250	1000	1.5	CD			
451	33020007026	Thiruveethi Amman Koil St.	Yes	625	2500	2	CD			
452	33020007026	Bharathi Nagr	Yes	250	1000	1.5	CD			
453	33020007026	Avvai Nagar	Yes	425	1700	1.6	CD			
454	33020007026	Uthragani Kuttai	Yes	63	250	0.15	CD			
455	33020007026	Mangalari	Yes	188	750	0.5	CD			
456	33020007026	Thirumudi Vinayaga Koil St.	Yes	63	250	0.13	CD			

## STATEMENT - VII: Civic and other amenities in Slums, 2009

Sl. No.	Name of the slum	Electricity (Number of connections)										No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Number of latrines Private	Pit System	Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others	
		Number of latrines					Community		Service										
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
419	Sastri Nagar	0	114	0	3	0	25	228	13	4	0	114	0	14	0	25	228	13	4
420	A.S.K.Nagar	0	179	0	15	0	40	358	20	6	0	179	0	14	0	40	358	20	6
421	Periyar Nagar	0	389	0	6	0	86	778	43	13	0	389	0	18	0	86	778	43	13
422	Exservicemen Kudiyiruppu	0	118	0	18	0	26	235	13	4	0	118	0	14	0	26	235	13	4
423	Erikarai Sasi Nagar	0	154	0	14	0	34	307	17	5	0	154	0	18	0	34	307	17	5
424	Indra Gandhi Nagar	0	149	0	18	0	33	299	17	5	0	149	0	7	0	33	299	17	5
425	Nehru Nagar	0	1056	0	2	0	235	2112	118	35	0	1056	0	2	0	235	2112	118	35
426	Lakshmipuram	0	188	0	2	0	17	225	9	3	0	188	0	0	0	17	225	9	3
427	Drowpathi Amman Koil St	0	563	0	2	0	50	675	25	8	0	563	0	2	0	50	675	25	8
428	Seliamman Nagar	0	134	0	2	0	12	161	6	2	0	134	0	1	0	12	161	6	2
429	Old Velacheri Road	0	563	0	2	0	50	675	25	8	0	563	0	0	0	50	675	25	8
430	New Colony	0	188	0	1	0	17	225	9	3	0	188	0	0	0	17	225	9	3
431	Dr. Ambedkar Colony	0	50	0	0	0	11	147	6	2	0	50	0	0	0	11	147	6	2
432	Jeyanthi_Periyar Nagar	0	2200	0	0	0	204	1838	102	31	0	2200	0	0	0	204	1838	102	31
433	Ranganathapuram	0	1406	0	0	0	125	1125	63	19	0	1406	0	0	0	125	1125	63	19
434	Prunthalaivar Kamaraj Nagar	0	750	0	0	0	67	600	34	10	0	750	0	0	0	67	600	34	10
435	M.G.R.Nagar(Csir)	0	820	0	0	0	75	675	38	11	0	820	0	0	0	75	675	38	11
436	Ambazhagan Nagar	0	1594	0	0	0	142	1275	71	21	0	1594	0	0	0	142	1275	71	21
437	Mahathmagandhi Nagar	0	3938	0	0	0	350	3150	175	53	0	3938	0	0	0	350	3150	175	53
438	Thanthai Periar Nagar	0	4219	0	1	0	375	3375	188	56	0	4219	0	1	0	375	3375	188	56
439	Bharathi Nagar	0	2344	0	0	0	208	1875	104	31	0	2344	0	0	0	208	1875	104	31
440	Anna Nagar-Tharamani	0	844	0	0	0	75	675	38	11	0	844	0	0	0	75	675	38	11
441	Periar Nagar-Kanagam	0	375	0	0	0	33	300	17	5	0	375	0	0	0	33	300	17	5
442	Nehru Theru-Kanangam	0	1875	0	0	0	167	1500	84	25	0	1875	0	0	0	167	1500	84	25
443	Valluvan Nagr	0	563	0	0	0	50	450	25	8	0	563	0	0	0	50	450	25	8
444	Odaikuppam	0	375	0	1	0	33	450	17	5	0	375	0	1	0	33	450	17	5
445	Vembuliamman Koil	0	469	0	1	0	42	563	21	6	0	469	0	1	0	42	563	21	6
446	Raja Srinivas Nagar	0	281	0	1	0	25	338	13	4	0	281	0	1	0	25	338	13	4
447	Singaravel Nagar	0	281	0	1	0	25	338	13	4	0	281	0	1	0	25	338	13	4
448	Rajiv Gandhi Nagar	0	150	0	1	0	13	180	7	2	0	150	0	1	0	13	180	7	2
449	Lakshmipuram	0	563	0	1	0	50	675	25	8	0	563	0	1	0	50	675	25	8
450	Thideer Nagar	0	188	0	1	0	17	200	9	3	0	188	0	1	0	17	200	9	3
451	Thiruveethi Amman Koil St.	0	469	0	1	0	42	563	21	6	0	469	0	1	0	42	563	21	6
452	Bharathi Nagr	0	188	0	0	0	17	225	9	3	0	188	0	0	0	17	225	9	3
453	Avvai Nagar	0	319	0	0	0	28	383	14	4	0	319	0	0	0	28	383	14	4
454	Uthragani Kuttai	0	47	0	1	0	4	22	2	1	0	47	0	1	0	4	22	2	1
455	Mangalari	0	141	0	0	0	13	169	7	2	0	141	0	0	0	13	169	7	2
456	Thirumudi Vinayaga Koil St.	0	47	0	0	0	4	22	2	1	0	47	0	0	0	4	22	2	1

**Appendix to Town Directory****Town showing their outgrowth with population**

Sl. No.	Name of town with location code	Population of core town	Name of Outgrowth	Population of Outgrowth
1	2	3	4	5

**NIL**

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## **Disclaimer**

Apart from demography data, all the basic amenities data were collected from State Government as on 2009. Every effort has been made to present the data accurately. However, there could be human errors occasionally in data presentation due to enormous volume of the data. Such errors, if any, are not intentional. When in doubt, the user is advised to consult the concerned office.

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**ORGI-TAMIL NADU**  
**English - (10-2011)**



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