

# GEOGRAPHY OF TAMILNADU

## UNIT V

### HUMAN RESOURCES-TRANSPORT AND TRADE-POPULATION GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION-RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION-TRANSPORT- MAJOR ROAD WAYS AND RAIL WAYS-TRADE

Human resources is the set of people who make up the workforce of an organization, business sector, industry, or economy. A narrower concept is human capital, the knowledge and skills which the individuals command. Similar terms include manpower, labor, personnel, associates or simply: people

#### Demographics of Tamil Nadu



Demographics of Tamil Nadu notification from Census of India

Historical population		
Year	Pop.	±% p.a.
1901	19,252,630	—

<b>1911</b>	20,902,616	+0.83%
<b>1921</b>	21,628,518	+0.34%
<b>1931</b>	23,472,099	+0.82%
<b>1941</b>	26,267,507	+1.13%
<b>1951</b>	30,119,047	+1.38%
<b>1961</b>	33,686,953	+1.13%
<b>1971</b>	41,199,168	+2.03%
<b>1981</b>	48,408,077	+1.63%
<b>1991</b>	55,858,946	+1.44%
<b>2001</b>	62,405,679	+1.11%
<b>2011</b>	72,147,030	+1.46%
source: <sup>[1]</sup>		

According to the 2011 Census of India, the total population of the state of Tamil Nadu stood at 72,147,039, with 36,137,975 males, 36 females, a sex ratio of 996 females per 1000 males, literacy rate of 80.09%, 10.51% of the population below seven years and a population density of 555.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>



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## Distribution of population across districts

As per details from Census 2011, Tamil Nadu has population of 72.1 million, an increase from figure of 62.4 million in 2001 census. <sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

### 2011 Census

According to 2011 Census the following table represents the total, male and female population of Tamil Nadu in each district: <sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

Districts with population and area as per 2011 census						
District	Total Population	Male Population	%	Female Population	%	reference
<u>Ariyalur</u>	754,894	374,703	49.6	380,191	50.4	
<u>Chennai</u>	4,646,732	2,335,844	50.3	2,310,888	49.7	
<u>Coimbatore</u>	3,458,045	1,729,297	50.0	1,728,748	50.0	
<u>Cuddalore</u>	2,605,914	1,311,697	50.3	1,294,217	49.7	

**Districts with population and area as per 2011 census**

<b>District</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Male Population</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female Population</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>reference</b>
<u>Dharmapuri</u>	1,506,843	774,303	51.4	732,540	48.6	
<u>Dindigul</u>	2,159,775	1,080,938	50.0	1,078,837	50.0	
<u>Erode</u>	2,251,744	1,129,868	50.2	1,121,876	49.8	
<u>Kancheepuram</u>	3,998,252	2,012,958	50.3	1,985,294	49.7	
<u>Kanniyakumari</u>	1,870,374	926,345	49.5	944,029	50.5	
<u>Karur</u>	1,064,493	528,184	49.6	536,309	50.4	
<u>Krishnagiri</u>	1,879,809	960,232	51.1	919,577	48.9	
<u>Madurai</u>	3,038,252	1,526,475	50.2	1,511,777	49.8	

**Districts with population and area as per 2011 census**

<b>District</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Male Population</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female Population</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>reference</b>
<u>Nagapattinam</u>	1,616,450	798,127	49.4	818,323	50.6	
<u>Namakkal</u>	1,726,601	869,280	50.3	857,321	49.7	
<u>Perambalur</u>	565,223	282,157	49.9	283,066	50.1	
<u>Pudukkottai</u>	1,618,345	803,188	49.6	815,157	50.4	
<u>Ramanathapuram</u>	1,353,445	682,658	50.4	670,787	49.6	
<u>Salem</u>	3,482,056	1,781,571	51.2	1,700,485	48.8	
<u>Sivaganga</u>	1,339,101	668,672	49.9	670,429	50.1	
<u>Thanjavur</u>	2,405,890	1,182,416	49.1	1,223,474	50.9	

**Districts with population and area as per 2011 census**

<b>District</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Male Population</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female Population</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>reference</b>
<u>The Nilgiris</u>	735,394	360,143	49.0	375,251	51.0	
<u>Theni</u>	1,245,899	625,683	50.2	620,216	49.8	
<u>Thiruvallur</u>	3,728,104	1,876,062	50.3	1,852,042	49.7	
<u>Thiruvarur</u>	1,264,277	626,693	49.6	637,584	50.4	
<u>Thoothukudi</u>	1,750,176	865,021	49.4	885,155	50.6	
<u>Tiruchirappalli</u>	2,722,290	1,352,284	49.7	1,370,006	50.3	
<u>Tirunelveli</u>	3,077,233	1,520,912	49.4	1,556,321	50.6	
<u>Tiruppur</u>	2,479,052	1,246,159	50.3	1,232,893	49.7	

### Districts with population and area as per 2011 census

District	Total Population	Male Population	%	Female Population	%	reference
<u>Tiruvannamalai</u>	2,464,875	1,235,889	50.1	1,228,986	49.9	
<u>Vellore</u>	3,936,331	1,961,688	49.8	1,974,643	50.2	
<u>Viluppuram</u>	3,458,873	1,740,819	50.3	1,718,054	49.7	
<u>Virudhunagar</u>	1,942,288	967,709	49.8	974,579	50.2	
<b>Total</b>	72,147,030	36,137,975	50.1	36,009,055	49.9	

#### Important facts

##### **Growth rate**

The officially recorded growth rate of Tamil Nadu according to 2011 census is 15.61%.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

Tamil Nadu has performed reasonably well in terms of literacy growth during the decade 2001–2011. The state's literacy rate increased from 73.47% in 2001 to 80.09% in 2011. The state came second in the CBSE pass percentage at 92.3% after Trivandrum Region.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

##### **Sex ratio**

The officially recorded sex ratio is 996 females per 1000 males, which is well above the national average.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

### Caste demographics

As per the 2011 Census of India, MBC has 68% population in tamilnadu. The Other Backward Classes (BCs) formed 20% of the state's population. The remaining population of 12% is forward community.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>.

### Religion

The following table shows the total number of people belonging to each religion in Tamil Nadu:

Religion in Tamil Nadu			Religion in Tamil Nadu (%)		
Religion	2001 <sup>[2]</sup>	2011 <sup>[3]</sup>	Religion	2001 <sup>[2]</sup>	2011 <sup>[2]</sup>
Hinduism	54,985,079	63,188,168	Hinduism	88.11	87.58
Christianity	3,785,060	4,418,331	Christianity	6.06	6.12
Islam	3,470,647	4,229,479	Islam	5.56	5.86
Jainism	83,359	89,265	Jainism	0.13	0.12
Sikhism	9,545	14,601	Sikhism	0.01	0.02
Buddhism	5,393	11,186	Buddhism	>0.01	0.01
Other	7,252	7,414	Other	0.01	0.01
Not stated	n/a	188,586	Not stated	n/a	0.26



Total	62,405,679	72,147,030
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## Workforce

According to the 2001 census, the total number of workers in Tamil Nadu amounts to 27,878,282 with the Work Participation rate being 44.67%. The total number of non-workers amounts to 34,527,397 or 55.33% of the population.<sup>[4]</sup>

Population: Tamil Nadu returned a total population of 7,21,38,958 (Provisional) in 2011 Census. Of this, the rural population stands at **37.19 million** and the urban population **34.95 million**.

## Transport in Tamil Nadu

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Chennai Central, one of the busiest railway stations of India

Tamil Nadu, a state in South India, has a highly developed, dense, and modern transportation infrastructure, encompassing both public and private transport. Its capital city, Chennai is well-connected by land, sea, and air and serves as a major hub for entry into South India.



Map indicating Highways network of Tamil Nadu



An Autorickshaw in Mango Orange village, Tamil Nadu



NH 67 in Thanjavur



Kathipara flyover is one of the largest Cloverleaf interchanges in South Asia



Pamban road (left) and rail (right) bridges, connecting the Indian mainland with the Pamban Island



A MTC Volvo B7RLE in Chennai



low floor mtc bus in chennai



An air conditioned bus operated by SETC



CMBT in Chennai, one of the largest bus stations in Asia



Mass Rapid Transit System in Chennai



Chennai Metro



Chennai International Airport, one of the busiest airports in South Asia



Coimbatore International Airport, second busiest airport in the state



Chennai Port, busiest port in the east coast of India



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## Roadways

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### Roads in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu has an extensive road network. The state road network covers about 153 km per 100 km<sup>2</sup> area, which is higher than the country's average road network coverage of 103 km per 100 km<sup>2</sup> area. A separate Highways Department (HD) was established in April 1946 and the same has been renamed as Highways & Minor Ports Department (HMPD) on 30 October 2008.<sup>[1]</sup> HMPD of Tamil Nadu is primarily responsible for construction and maintenance of roads including national highways, state highways and major district roads in Tamil Nadu. It operates through 7 wings namely National Highways Wing, Construction & Maintenance Wing, NABARD and Rural Roads Wing, Projects Wing, Metro Wing, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project Wing, Investigation and Designs Wing geographically spread across the state in 35 districts with about 120 divisions and 450 subdivisions.<sup>[2]</sup>

### National Highways

In Tamil Nadu, ‘National Highways Wing’ of Highways & Minor Ports Department was established in the year 1971 to look after the works of improving, maintaining and renewing of National Highways laid down by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).<sup>[3]</sup> NH 47, NH 49, NH 208 and NH 220 connects Tamil Nadu with Kerala. NH 67, NH 207 and NH 209 connects Tamil Nadu with Karnataka. NH 205, NH 219 and NH 234 connects Tamil Nadu with Andhra Pradesh. NH 4 connects Tamil Nadu with Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh. NH 5 connects Tamil Nadu with Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. NH

44 connects Tamil Nadu with Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka. NH 66 connects Tamil Nadu with Karnataka and Puducherry.<sup>[4]</sup>

### **State Highways**

Roads which connects district headquarters, important towns and the National Highways in the State and neighboring States are declared as **State Highways**. Construction & Maintenance wing of Highways Department looks after Construction, Maintenance of all the State Highways (SH), Major District Roads (MDR), Other District Roads (ODR). Tamil Nadu State Highways Network has 7 circles namely Chennai, Coimbatore, Salem, Trichy, Madurai and Tirunelveli.<sup>[5]</sup>

### **Other Roads**

This category includes Major District Roads, Other District Roads (ODR), Rural & Sugarcane Roads and Special Roads such as East Coast Road, Rajiv Gandhi Salai / IT Expressway, Ennore-Manali Road Improvement Project (EMRIP), Chennai Port – Maduravoyal Expressway and Outer Ring Road Project. This Roads provides linkage between production and marketing centers within a district. It also provides connectivity for district & taluk headquarters.

The East Coast Road was the first project implemented by Tamil Nadu Road Development Company (TNRDC) in the year 2002 which runs from Chennai till outskirts of Puduchery for a total length of 113.2 kilometres (70.3 mi). The 19 kilometres (12 mi) long Chennai Port – Maduravoyal Expressway is being developed by Chennai Port Trust and Government of Tamil Nadu on 50:50 cost sharing basis at cost of ₹1,655 crore (US\$230 million). The 62 kilometres (39 mi) long Outer Ring Road with six lanes from Vandalur to Minjur is the project developed at a cost of ₹1,000 crore (US\$140 million) in two phases.

<b>Tamil Nadu Road Network</b>	
<b>Class</b>	<b>Length (km)</b>
<u>National highways/expressways</u>	4,873
<u>State highways</u>	9,384

<b>Tamil Nadu Road Network</b>	
<b>Class</b>	<b>Length (km)</b>
Major district roads	11,288
Other district roads & sugarcane roads	36,096
Panchayat roads and other departments roads	1,37,399
<b>Total (approx)</b>	<b>1,99,040</b>

### **Public Transport**

Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation (TNSTC) is the public transport bus operator of Tamil Nadu, India.<sup>161</sup> It operates buses along intra and inter state bus routes, as well as city routes. TNSTC is the largest government bus transport corporation in India. There are currently 8 divisions in TNSTC including Metropolitan Transport Corporation in Chennai and State Express Transport Corporation.

State Express Transport Corporation Limited (SETC) formerly known as Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation runs long distance express services exceeding 250 km and above throughout the state of Tamil Nadu linking all important capital cities, historical places, religious places and commercial places etc., and adjoining states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and the Union Territory of Puducherry. SETC provides advance booking and reservation on all of its routes. SETC operates buses of various classes of services such as semi-deluxe, ultra-deluxe and air-conditioned. CMBT in Chennai, operated by transport department is one of the largest bus stations in Asia.

### **Private Transport**

Chennai is home to around 35-40% of India's total automobile industry and hence it is known as the Detroit of Asia. It will become one of the world's largest auto hubs by 2016 with a capacity of over 3 million cars annually. Tamil Nadu has over 17.5 million registered vehicles with nearly 730% growth over the last two

decades.<sup>[7]</sup> Private bus services are operated in both short and long haul routes by mofussil bus operators.

## Railways

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Tamil Nadu has a good rail network as part of Southern Railway. Headquartered at Chennai, the Southern Railway network extends over a large area of India's Southern Peninsula, covering the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, a small portions of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Tamil Nadu has a total railway track length of 5,952 km (3,698 mi) and there are 532 railway stations in the state.<sup>[8]</sup> The system connects it with most major cities in India. Main rail junctions in the state include Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Erode, Tiruchirapalli and Salem.

### Mass Rapid Transit System

Chennai, India's fourth-largest urban agglomeration, has a well-established suburban railway network, which dates back to 1931, when services began on the metre-gauge line from Beach to Tambaram. The Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) is an elevated line of the urban mass transit system (metro-like cityrail) in Chennai (Madras), India. The line currently runs within city from Chennai Beach (Madras Beach) to Velachery, covering a distance of 25 km with 21 stations. Despite of full technical and logical separation from the Chennai Suburban Railway, the MRTS is operated by the state-owned Southern Railway (SR), a zone of Indian Railways.

### Chennai Metro

The Chennai Metro is a rapid transit rail system in the Tamil Nadu capital city of Chennai. The Phase I of the project consisting of two corridors is under construction. The elevated section of the project was scheduled to be operational by 2011 and the entire project was scheduled to be completed by the financial year 2014-2015. About 55% of the corridors in Phase I is underground and the remaining elevated. The project is estimated to cost around 14,600 crore (US\$3.17 billion) for the two corridors totaling 55 km.

## Airways

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Tamil Nadu has a major international airport Chennai International Airport, which is the fourth busiest airport by passenger traffic and is the third largest cargo hub in India. Other international airports present in the state are Coimbatore International Airport and Tiruchirapalli International Airport. Madurai Airport is a customs airport with limited international flights. Neyveli Airport, Salem Airport and Tuticorin Airport are domestic airports. Increased industrial activity



has given rise to an increase in passenger traffic as well as freight movement which has been growing at over 18 per cent per year.<sup>[9]</sup>

## Waterways

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Tamil Nadu has three major seaports at Chennai, Ennore, Thoothukudi. There are 11 other ports.<sup>[10][11]</sup> Chennai Port is an artificial harbor situated on the Coromandel coast and is India's second busiest container hub, handling general industrial cargo, automobiles, etc.<sup>[12]</sup> Ennore Port handles all the coal and ore traffic in Tamil Nadu.

## **TRADE IN TAMIL NADU - DEFINITION**

Trade may be defined as "an exchange of goods and commodities either within the country or between countries." In simple words, buying and selling of commodities is called **trade** and it may be local, regional, national and international.

## **MAJOR EXPORTS OF TAMIL NADU –**

**The major exports of Tamil Nadu include:**

- 1. Textile goods**
- 2. Drugs and pharmaceuticals**
- 3. Chemicals**
- 4. Leather and leather goods**
- 5. Ores and minerals**
- 6. Software and electronics**

## **MAJOR IMPORTS OF TAMIL NADU**

The major imports of Tamil Nadu include:

1. Mineral fuel and mineral oil
2. Electrical machinery equipment and spare parts
3. Iron and steel and articles of iron and steel
4. Natural and cultured pearls
5. Organic chemicals
6. Plastics and articles
7. Vegetable fats and oil products

As Tamil Nadu has well developed roadways and railways, domestic trade is efficiently handled among the districts of Tamil Nadu. For marketing the commodities, there are several market committees. At present there are about 303

APMCs in the state. The exports of Tamil Nadu has been increasing at faster rate. The significant rise in IT companies in Tamil Nadu has promoted the value of software export in recent years.