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PART X—XII

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

KANYAKUMARI

VOLUMES I and II

P. K. NAMBIAR

of the Indian Administrative Service

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, MADRAS

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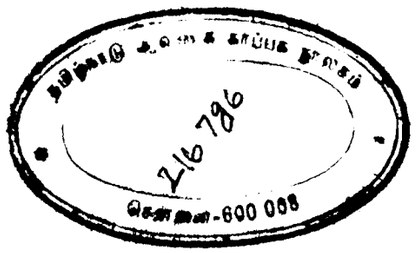

PREFACE

It has been the policy of the Government of Madras to print and publish village statistics based on the information collected during each Census. In 1951, the Government of India offered to hand over to the State Government the Census Tables and abstracts prepared during Census and suggested that they might be printed and published along with any other useful information relating to each district. The form of the District Census Handbook was thus conceived. The State Government accepted the idea and a publication was brought out at the cost of the State Government. Each District Census Handbook consisted of two parts—Part I containing three sections, *viz.* General Population Tables, Economic Tables Table I, II and III of Small-Scale Industries, Summary figures of district and taluks, rural and urban statistics; and Part II containing C and D series, *viz.*, Household and Age Tables and Social and Cultural Tables and District Occupational Abstract.

A District Census Handbook was published for each district. It has been considered an important achievement of the last Census. Sri A. Mitra, Registrar-General, India, decided not only to continue the series during 1961, but also to improve definitely its content, so that each District Census Handbook would contain basic economic data for the smallest administration unit in the district and be a useful reference book for scholars, Central and State Governments, Local bodies and private institutions. The proposal of widening the scope of the Census Handbook was accepted by the State Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 154, (Public Elections-II), dated the 31st January 1961. It was also decided to publish it at the cost of the State Government.

The Handbooks of all the districts are printed in two volumes except in the present case and in the case of The Nilgiris district, where the volumes have been compressed into one. The first volume contains an introductory essay on all important aspects of the district, physical features, history, people and their social condition, agriculture, industries, public health, education, irrigation, electricity and other allied topics. It contains "A" Series Tables, "B" Series, "C" Series, SCT for each taluk SC I, ST I and II and a list of fairs and festivals in the district. Statements of administrative statistics, ranging from fifty to seventy-five in number, classified under seven sections, have been included in the second volume of District Census Handbook.

1. Agriculture and Irrigation
2. Industry and Labour
3. Education
4. Public Health
5. Law and Order
6. Communications
7. Miscellaneous.

A new feature of the District Census Handbook is the Village Directory which replaced the rural statistics included in the previous Census series. An abstract giving a complete list of all villages and towns in each taluk in the district along with the distribution of population by sex and various categories of workers has been added. It also gives an account of the basic amenities available in each village such as educational, medical, irrigational, posts and telegraphs, communication and electrification. A village-wise list of industries classified according to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code and the total number of units in the different types of industry for each village, a list of fairs and festivals, an alphabetical list of villages along with their corresponding Census location code number and a statement showing the type of soil and type of terrain, sources of irrigation, important wet and dry crops and value of such lands will also be found in this volume. In addition, this book contains maps of each taluk in the district and the following interesting items :

1. Gazetteer of place names;
2. Calendar of outstanding occurrences that have influenced the district.

It has been also my endeavour to include in this volume all items of information collected by the Census Organisation in the course of special studies undertaken during 1961 Census. Though the publication will be issued by the Government of Madras, the views expressed in the volume are personal and do not bind the Government. This volume containing a variety of information relating to Kanyakumari district will, I hope, be useful to the general public.

In keeping with the policy of the Government to make Tamil the language of administration, the Government of Madras have decided to issue an abridged edition of District Census Handbook in Tamil. This abridgement will be done by the State Government, but they have kindly agreed to show it to me for comments before publication.

In preparing this volume, I have been assisted by a large number of my staff. Special mention should be made of Sri K. C. Narayana Kurup, my Deputy Superintendent, who has assisted me in compiling and test-checking the material pieced together in this volume. I am also grateful to Sri Asok Mitra, I.C.S., Census Commissioner of India, for having made it possible to conceive of a volume like this for publication in connection with the 1961 Census.

P. K. NAMBIAR,
Superintendent of Census Operations.

I wish to acknowledge the able assistance given by the following members of my staff in the preparation and presentation of the statistics contained in this volume :

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Sri A. Rajamani	Draughtsman

I also wish to place on record my appreciation of the good work done by the United Printers, Madras, in printing this volume in record time.

P. K. NAMBIAR
Superintendent of Census Operations.

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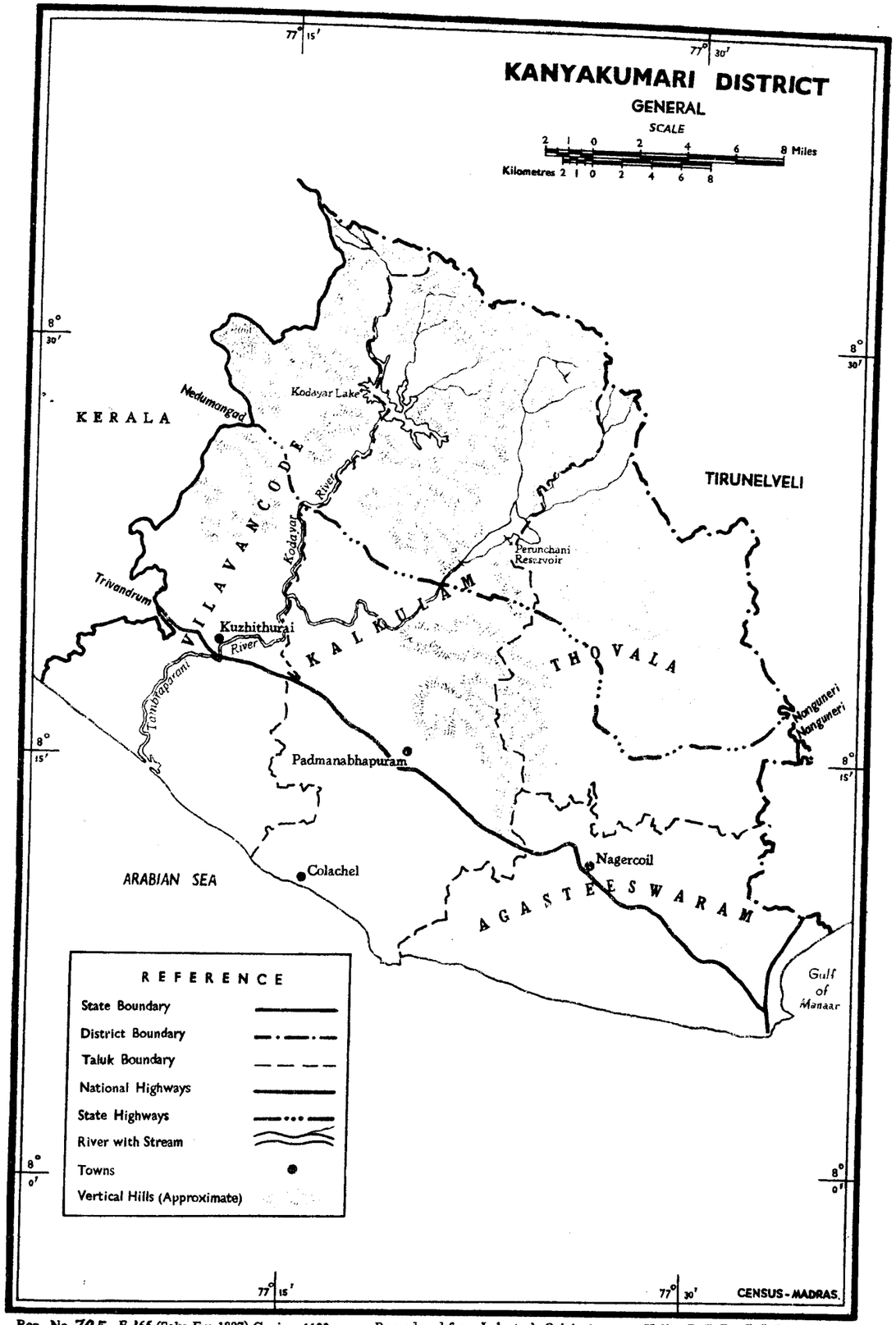

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DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Kanyakumari is a new district of Madras added in 1956 as a result of States Reorganisation on the basis of language. Formerly known as the granary of Travancore, it is famous for its vast stretches of paddy fields, rich forests and mineral sands. The district has many charming spots, the best being the Cape itself where two seas and an ocean meet marking the land's end.

The district was formed by transferring four taluks from Travancore-Cochin State. They were Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam and Vilavancode which formed part of Trivandrum district. The district has been named after the sacred Kanyakumari or Cape Comorin. More than 86 per cent of the district speak Tamil.

The tract comprising of Agastheeswaram and Thovala are commonly referred to in ancient Tamil literature as Nanjilnad (நஞ்சில்நாடு) and that of Kalkulam and Vilavancode as Idainad (இடை நாடு). Nanjilnad is supposed to have derived its name from Nanjil hill. There is another version that it is a corruption of the Tamil name Nanjainad (நஞ்சை நாடு) which literally means "land of the plough", which it is even now. Nanjainad has a chequered history and has been called "the cockpit of the south".

In its administration this new area was different from other districts of the State. Throughout 19th and 20th centuries it was under the personal rule of the Maharaja of Travancore. No impersonal rule existed. From 1947 to 1956 it was governed by a popular Ministry but it did not change the system of administration which prevailed earlier. During the period 1956–61 the system of administration has fallen in line with that of other districts of Madras State.

Physical Features

Kanyakumari district is the smallest district in the State and has an area of 645.5 square miles (1,671.8 square kilometres). It lies between 77°.05′ and 77°.36′ of the eastern longitude and 8°.03′ and 8°.35′ of the northern latitude. The district is bounded by Tirunelveli district in the north and north-east, by Kerala State in the north-west and has sea in the west and south. The coastline extends over 42 miles (68 kilometres). Except for some points of land projecting into the sea at Cape Comorin, the coastline is regular. Among minor ports in the district may be mentioned Colachel, Tengaipattinam, Manakudi, Kovalam, Leepuram and Marthandam.

There is nothing to equal the beauty of Cape Comorin, the place of meeting of the Gulf of Mannar, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. This beauty spot is of unique grandeur and also a health resort. The meeting point of the oceans is the place where "continent ends in a swan-song of broken rocks and mingling oceans". The Pechipparai reservoir, which is formed by a dam built across Kothayar in Kalkulam taluk surrounded by forests, is another attraction to the tourist.

On the basis of its physiography the district can be easily divided into three natural divisions. The north-east portion of the district comprising of the eastern parts of Vilavancode and Kalkulam taluks and also the north-eastern portion of the Thovala taluk constitute a mountainous division with spurs from western ghats running into it. In the extreme west and south-west of the district is the seacoast which is flat and fairly fertile. This strip of land along the sea coast is called the lowlands. Thirdly, in between the mountainous region (highlands) and the sea coast (lowlands), there exists a strip of undulating valley with a few streams rushing through it towards the west.

Table 1—Natural divisions (in extent) of taluks

Taluks (1)	Lowlands Sq. miles (2)	Midlands Sq. miles (3)	Highlands Sq. miles (4)
Thovala ...	...	40	104
Agastheeswaram	74	33	...
Kalkulam ...	59	50	121
Vilavancode ...	59	35	71
Total	**192**	**158**	**296**

On the whole, the region has a gentle but defiinite slope towards west from east. This gentle slope and the natural divisions with its vegetation provides an enchanting sight. The extensive paddy fields of the lowlands and broad patches of coconut groves and tapioca fields of the valleys make it more interesting. The sands of the sea coast are not only rich in mineral wealth but also add to the charm of the natural setting.

Changes during 1951-61

Kanyakumari district as such did not exist in 1951. It was created as a result of the enactment of States Reorganisation Act, 1956 by grouping together the four taluks of Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Vilavancode and Kalkulam which were transferred from the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State. This part of the transferred territory was constituted as a separate district and is placed under the jurisdiction of a District Collector with a Revenue Divisional Officer to assist him. The former has his headquarters at Nagercoil while the latter has his office at Padmanabhapuram. The Revenue Divisional Officer had also jurisdiction over Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district from 2nd November to 14th December 1956, but subsequently this was transferred to one of the Revenue Divisional Officers in Tirunelveli district.

No change has occurred in the boundaries of the taluks since 1st March 1961, the reference date for the 1961 census.

The administrative institutions of Kanyakumari district were, in view of its long association with Travancore, modelled on different lines. It has an interesting history. It was always governed by Hindu kings. Thus it did not undergo the changes which the Mohammadans and British made in the administrative system. The effective administrative units were first introduced in the time of King Ravi Varma who ascended the throne of Travancore in 1684 A.D. He curtailed the powers of local chiefs and appointed special Revenue agents in the various parts of the country. There are indications that Sarvadhi Karyakkar (சர்வாதி காரியக்காரர்) exercised jurisdiction over a range which could roughly be equivalent in size to a modern district in Kerala. During the period of King Marthanda Varma (1739-1764) a revenue settlement was made. The State was then divided into Mandapathumvathukkal (similar to taluk) and Kelvis (similar to village). The former was under the charge of an officer called Karyakkar and the latter under Parverthikar (பார்வர்த்திகாரர்) who was assisted by one or two assistants and a Thandakara (Peon). Munro, when he was Dewan of Travancore State (1810—1814), appointed Tahsildars. This system of a Tahsildar for a taluk and Parverthikar for a Kelvi remained more or less unchanged except for the replacement of the term "Kelvi" by "Pakuthy" and some changes of jurisdiction. Along with this system of Land Revenue Administration, there existed another system of Local Administration independent of the former, which is discussed in detail later. In the 1951 Census, the data were presented for the district, taluk, Pakuthy and Kara, a sub-unit of Pakuthy. But to keep in line with the normal pattern adopted in the Madras State, the Primary Census Abstract of 1961 Census is prepared for the local administrative unit *viz.*, Panchayat. The distribution of the two types of units is indicated below :

Table 2—Distribution of Census units in 1951 and 1961

Name of taluk	Headquarters	As on 1—3—1951		As on 1—3—1961	
		Total No. of Pakuthis	Total No. of Karas	Inhabited	Uninhabited
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Agastheeswaram	Nagercoil	16	442	11	...
Thovala ...	Boothapandi	12	145	5	...
Kalkulam ...	Thakkalai	18	340	14	1
Vilavancode ...	Kuzhithurai	18	138	16	1
	Total	**64**	**1,065**	**46**	**2**

Note : Excludes urban units

Soils

Soils in the district are mostly of the red loam variety. In the sea coasts, however, the sandy type of soil prevails and near the mountain ranges gravelly soil is generally seen. In the lowlands there is neither white sand nor sandy loam while in the midlands and highlands there prevails fairly fertile soil of fine type, particularly in the valleys. The valleys in the midland have loamy clay soil with high sand content. In the midlands, in general, the soil is clay-loam of laterite origin with an admixture of gravel and sand. In parts of Vilavancode and Kalkulam taluks the gravel content is low.

The results of the analysis of representative samples of soil from paddy lands in various taluks in the district are given below :

Table 3—Results of analysis of soil samples from taluks

Taluks	Reaction (ph)	Nitrogen per cent	Potash (20 per cent)	Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) per cent	Lime (C_aO per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Thovala (Thiruppathisaram)	7.8	0.13	0.26	0.08	1.91
Thovala (Vellamadom)	8.4	0.06	0.08	0.07	2.17
Kalkulam (Thakkalai)	6.8	0.08	0.09	0.02	0.17
Vilavancode (Kaliyikkavila)	7.1	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03

History of the district

Kanyakumari district consists of those parts which are locally known as Nanjilnad and Idainad. Major portion of it has been occupied solely by people

from Coromandel coast. The import of the name Azhagiyapandipuram, Cholapuram and Kulasekharanputhur warrant the inference that these villages should have been governed by several rulers. Ancient literature like "Madhurai Kanchi (70-72)"; "Puranануru," "Pathitrupaththu" (11-43)", "Pandikkovai", "Tholkapiyam", "Silappadhikaram" etc., would reveal that till early 10th century, Najilnad remained under the Pandyan rule. Towards the beginning of the 10th Century, the Chola Dynasty had slowly risen to power in the South; and Nanjilnad came under the sway of the Cholas who had driven out the Pandyas. The region did not stay long under Chola domination for the Rashtrakutas gained in power. The Rashtrakuta ascendancy was however shortlived, for Cholas again came to power. In 985 A.D., Rajaraja Chola led an expedition to capture Nanjilnad and the task begun by him was successfully completed by his son Rajendra Chola. The Chola splendour continued upto the reign of Kulothunga; but with the rise of the Hoysalas and Western Chalukyas, Chola power declined. This decline of the Chola power infused fresh spirit in the Venad Chieftains, who gradually established their hold on considerable areas in Nanjilnad.

Tradition avers that on the breaking of the Central Chera family, which ruled over Kerala, one branch migrated to the south, settled in Padmanabhapuram and established Venad, the ancient kingdom that existed in the Sangam era. Subsequently, Venad came to be known as Travancore, an anglicised form of Thiruvithamcode or the abode of prosperity.

Vira Kerala Varma is recorded to have annexed the present Cape Comorin, Suchindram and other adjoining areas from a local chieftain who styled himself as Nanjil Kuravan. The annexation of these areas seems to have been completed by 1116 A.D. The annexation started by Vira Kerala Varma was to a large extent continued by his successors. During the 13th and 14th centuries, Venad was ruled by powerful rulers. This, combined with the enfeebled position of Pandyas, enabled Venad to retain Nanjlnad under its control. At times, even other regions of Pandyan kingdom were brought under their control. This was achieved during 1383—1444 by Chera Udaya Marthanda Varma and his successors. During the period of Chera Udaya Marthanda Varma, a major portion of the present Tirunelveli district also came under the sway of Venad.

The ascendancy of Venad to power and its constant incursions into the Pandyan territories displeased the powerful Vijayanagar kings. Marthanda Varma's violation of the Pandyan territory led Pandyan prince to appeal to Vijayanagar for help. Achuta Raya, the successor of Krishna Deva Raya, led an army against Venad and inflicted a crushing defeat in 1532 on the banks of the river Tambraparni. In 1535 Udaya Marthanda Varma died. Again during the period of Vira Kerala Varma, Vijayanagar forces attacked Venad. This time the battle was fought on the soils of Nanjilnad, and it is reported that as a result of this battle, Venad began to recognise supremacy of the Vijayanagar empire. Venad declined to pay tribute to Vijayanagar after some time and had once again resorted to intrusions into Pandyan regions. This had provoked the second Vijayanagar invasion. But this time, Venad emerged victorious.

Though Vijayanagar left Venad alone after this incident, the Nayaks of Madurai believed that, as successors to the Vijayanagar power, they were entitled to be overlords of Venad and started their campaign against Venad. Viswanath Nayak of Madurai proceeded against Nanjilnad, and Kanyakumari fell in 1609. Thereafter, till 1634, Nanjilnad faced no serious threats. In 1634, Thirumal Nayak led an expedition into Venad. In the battle of Kaniyakulam that followed, Iravikuttai Pillai, one of the greatest generals of Venad, was killed and the downfall of Venad started. Between 1677 and 1696 Venad was disturbed. Internal strife started and the then ruler Ravi Varma had to seek the aid of the Badagas to subdue his feudal lords—the Ettuvittil Pillaimars. Later he fell-out with the Badagas. Rani Mangammal of Madurai sent in 1697 Dalevoy Narasappaya to Venad, who suffered terribly in these encounters.

The vassals and feudatories of Venad, such as Yogakkars and Ettuvittil Pillaimars, always rebelled against the throne. It was at this juncture that Bala Marthanda Varma came to power (1729—58) after crushing his rivals, Pappan Thampi and Raman Thambi. With the same determination, the young prince suppressed the rebellious vassals and feudatories. But the Dutch who were on the west coast began to render assistance to the rebellious vassals. The Dutch forces were reinforced from Ceylon and advanced upon Eraniel and from there to Kalkulam, plundering the conquered areas on their victorious march to Colachel. Marthanda Varma himself led his army against the insurgents and the Dutch forces and in a furious battle fought at Colachel in 1741, the Dutch were defeated with heavy casualties.

While Marthanda Varma was thus engaged, Chanda Saheb of Arcot attacked Nanjilnad, plundered and pillaged the areas, and looted the temple treasures of Suchindram. To prevent further destruction, Marthanda Varma paid a huge sum of money as ransom to Chanda Saheb who withdrew.

In 1750 A.D., Marthanda Varma surrendered his country to Sri Anantha Padmanabha and carried on his administration as the servant of the deity. The successors of Marthanda Varma were not strong and

they came to depend more and more on the British East India Company and their Resident. During the regime of Bala Rama Varma, who ascended the throne at a young age, the administration was left in the hands of what may be called an "ignominous triumvirate". This autocratic regime led to discontent among the subjects who rallied under Velu Thampi to rise against the Maharaja. The Maharaja was coerced to dismiss his advisors. Velu Thampi soon rose in esteem and power and became the Dalava. Velu Thampi Dalava's name is immortal in the history of Venad. He maintained friendly relationship with the English and, in 1805, entered into a treaty with the British Resident, whereby the British were to render aid to Travancore, quell even internal disturbances. In return, the Raja had to pay an annual tribute to the British.

This treaty however caused several difficulties. The British Resident started interfering with the internal administration of the State which infuriated Velu Thampi, and the Company was asked to recall the Resident. But the Company demanded the dismissal of Velu Thampi. Velu Thampi therefore turned to the people to marshall support for his campaign against foreign interference. He made a historic proclamation at Kundara in 1809, which kindled the zeal and enthusiasm of the people and launched a struggle for freedom from the Company's domination. In a fierce battle that ensued between the Company's troops and the Venad forces, the latter was defeated and Velu Thampi killed himself rather than fall into the Company's hands. Unni Thampi, who succeeded Velu Thampi, made peace with the British Resident. With this, the influence of British was finally established. But the Maharaja could carry on the administration as he liked. The Government was benevolent and enlightened. Actually Travancore had an administration comparable with that of British India. This continued till 1947 when Travancore had to join India, and Popular government was set up in the State. In 1951 Cochin was merged with Travancore. In 1959 Malabar also merged and Kerala State was formed.

How the district was formed

In his "Malabar and the Dutch", K. M. Panikkar has observed "the Southern portion of this territory (south Kerala) both climatically and to some extent ethnologically belonged to the Tamil districts, and its political and cultural affiliations were more with Madras and Tiruchirapalli than with Calicut, Cochin and Quilon."

In the 1951 District Census Handbook of Trivandrum district, Dr. U. Sivaraman Nair, the then Superintendent of Census Operations, Trivandrum, observed that in the southernmost portion of the district (Trivandrum), the climatic features resemble more or less those of the adjacent Tirunelveli district in its scantiness of rainfall and the presence of dry winds for the major part of the year. Considering the climatic and other features, it may well be stated that these regions belonged more to the Madras State than to Kerala.

Though the area was under the rule of Malayalis the people retained Tamilian ways of life and preserved their culture. With this movement in favour of linguistic reorganisation, it was inevitable that they felt their position insecure as a language minority and began an agitation for merger with the Madras State. This agitation created tension day after day and reached its peak with the merger of Cochin. As the Tamils felt that their position had deteriorated, the States Reorganisation Committee took up the issue and recommended the merger of Tamil speaking areas of Travancore with Madras State. This aspect was considered by States Reorganisation Committee who recommended the merger of Tamil speaking areas with Madras State. The result was the creation of Kanyakumari district.

Climate and rainfall

The district has a pleasant climate. The factors that influence the climate of the region are the two monsoon winds, the proximity of sea and the dwindling height of the western ghats. During the first two months of the year the atmosphere is dry with little moisture. However it continues to be cool during this period. By March the mercury acquires an uptrend which is rather gradual but persistent. This trend of the barometer indicates the ushering in of summer with its hot days, except perhaps in the coastal region where sea breeze provides a soothing effect. This period of hot sun prevails till June when south west monsoon wind sets in. However, the low height of western ghats in these regions does not favour heavy showers. But this wind considerably moderates the dry atmosphere and makes it tolerable. Occasional showers occur. This monsoon period lasts till the middle of August and once again the atmosphere becomes dry. However the advent of North East monsoon through the gaps in the western ghats and over the low levels of the same ranges enable the district to have fairly heavy showers from October. This keeps the temperature low till March next. Due to the absence of hill ranges of considerable height, the monsoons do not precipitate heavy showers.

A comprehensive statement showing the Annual Rainfall during 1951–60 at various stations in the district is indicated below :

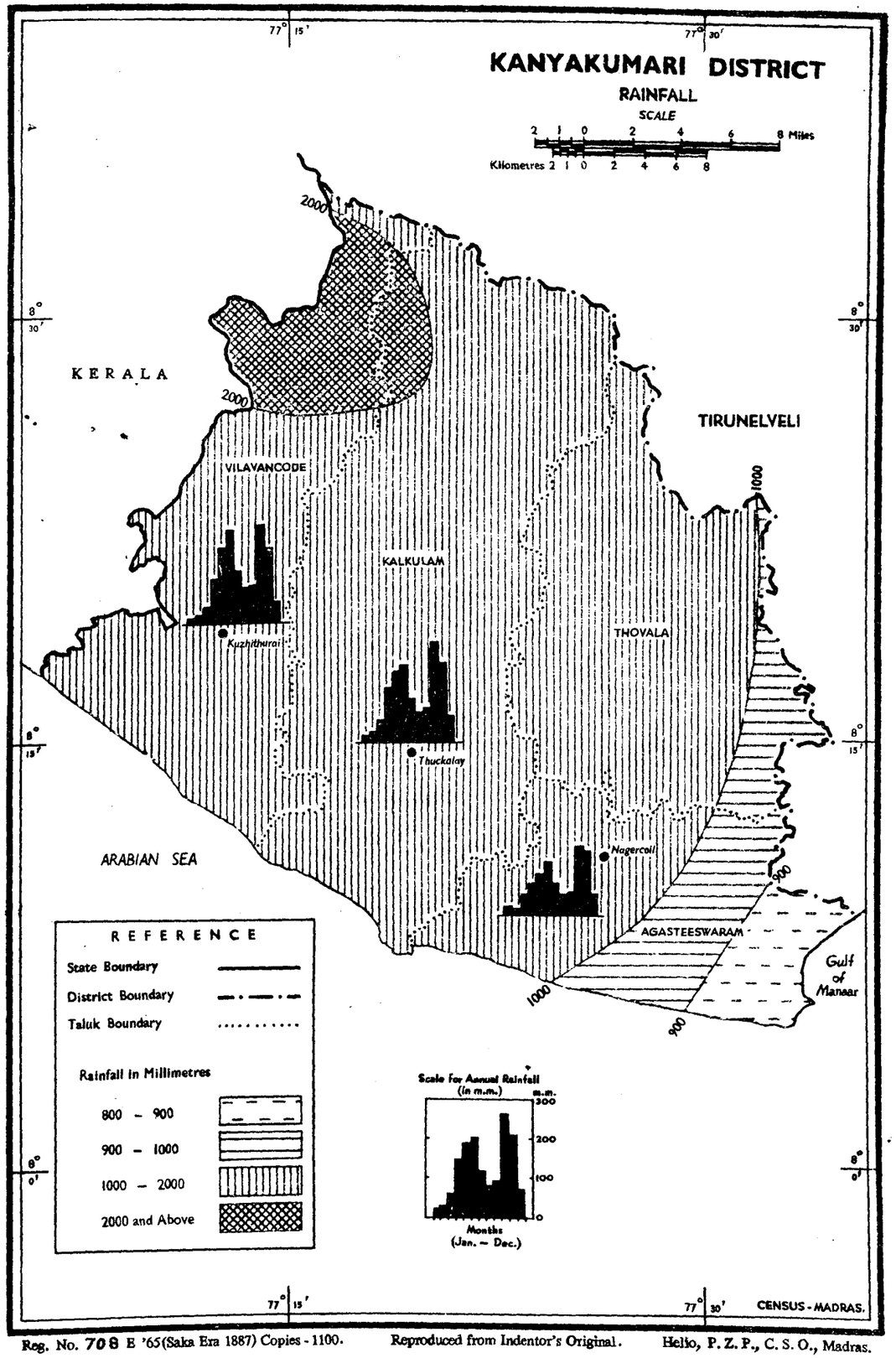

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Table 4—Annual rainfall at various stations (in inches)

Years	Name of Stations				
	Kaliyal	Colachel	Kuzhi-thurai	Eraniel	Thamari-kulam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1951	47.98	48.71	52.41	51.76	33.11
1952	25.57	38.11	43.18	38.22	20.28
1953	66.16	46.41	66.01	51.18	29.19
1954	60.41	39.94	42.89	50.97	38.32
1955	77.16	51.53	54.72	58.47	35.95
1956	50.60	34.00	31.13	32.60	20.37
1957	85.28	49.18	61.97	55.44	32.17
1958	75.22	44.87	56.34	48.83	22.70
1959	84.36	53.35	63.99	55.80	37.08
1960	82.53	54.70	67.84	54.61	34.60

Hills

The district is situated at the foot of the western ghats and has only a few hill ranges. Agastheeswaram taluk is fairly free from mountains. The other three taluks have only a few ranges on the eastern side.

At a place called Muthukuzhivayal, in the mountain range of Kalkulam taluk, there is a plateau about 10 miles long and six miles broad at an elevation of about 4,400′ above sea level. For the rest of its length towards south-east, this mountainous tract is a mere ridge, sloping on either side and running south-south-east at an elevation of about 4,000′ with isolated peaks, the most important of them being Mahendragiri (5,427′), the southern-most peak in the Western Ghats. In the extreme south-east the mountain range gradually sinks to the level of the midland plains and finally loses itself in the Indian Ocean near Kanyakumari. In the east the mountain range leaves open several Passes, of which the Aramboly Pass forms the best entrance to the district. This Pass has played a great part in the military and strategical history of the erstwhile Travancore State. There are also some isolated rocks of varying sizes scattered about the district, which give the land surface an undulated aspect, the important among them being the " Maruthuvamalai " (or the Marunthuvalummalai– meaning the hill where medicinal herbs grow) in the Agastheeswaram taluk, the Velimalai and Chungan-kadai rock in the Kalkulam taluk and the Viniya-kundam at Munchira in the Vilavancode taluk.

Rivers

Rivers of the district are mostly non-perennial and short. Paralayar rises on the mountains north of Mahendragiri hills in Thovala taluk. Passing through a wild tract, it enters the plains at Tiruvattar and flows in a southwesterly direction. After a course of 23 miles from its source it is joined by another river Kothayar near Tiruvattar. The two rivers unite to form the Kuzhithurayar which is also known as Tambraparni. The combined river then flows through hilly tracts of Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks and reaches the sea at Tengapatnam. The length of the river is 37 miles. It is on the banks that Kuzhithuraiar that Arudesapattu lie.

Kothayar has its source at the southern extremity of the Muthukkuzhivayal plateau in Kalkulam taluk and to the east of Valiyamala peak at an elevation of over 4,500′. The river reaches Mottachi valley (1800′) after flowing for 14 miles. The river continues to descend with rapidity, tumbling over falls 30′ down, until it reaches the low elevation of 250′. From here it flows leisurely and is joined by two streams rising on the Motavan Potha and the Thacchamala hills. Proceeding south, the river drops 50′ down forming the Triparappu fall. Proceeding further south the river receives Paralayar at a place near Kuzhithura. The length of the river is 20 miles.

The river Kothayar is dammed at Pechiparai, and the Paralayar at Perunchani. These two projects are designed to irrigate about 60,000 acres of paddy fields.

The Valliyar is a small river, ten miles long. It starts from Velimalai in Kalkulam taluk. The river runs through the villages of Kothanalloor, Kalkulam, Eraniel, Thalakulam, Kadiapattanam and Manavalak-kurichi and drains into the Arabian Sea.

The southernmost river is Vadasseri or Pazhayar. Many small streams combine to form this river. One of them rises south of the Mahendragiri peak and, passing down a steep gorge, reaches the low country, a little to the west of Anantapuram. The river flows through the taluks of Thovala and Agastheeswaram in a south-easterly direction and falls into the Manakudi estuary after a course of 23 miles, passing through the towns of Boothapandi, Kottar, Nagercoil, Tazhakudi and Suchindram.

A number of lakes and backwaters are found in the district. Most important of them are the two natural salt water lakes *viz.* the Manakudy lake or Thamaraikulam, the Thengapattanam lake and three artificial fresh water lakes *i.e.* Pechiparai lake, the Perunchani lake and the Mukkadal lake. The Manakudy lake in Agastheeswaram taluk is a small lagoon formed by the Pazhayar river before it falls into the sea. The Thengapattinam lake in the Vilvancode taluk is an estuary at the mouth of the Kuzhithurai river. The Pechipparai lake, an artificial fresh water lake formed by the construction of a dam across the Kothayar for irrigation, has a waterspread of about 5 sq. miles. The Perunchani lake, another artificial lake formed by the construction of a dam across the Paraliyar river, has a waterspread of about 3.5 sq. miles. The Mukkadal lake is the reservoir formed by throwing an earthen dam across the Mukkadal valley. The purpose of this lake is to supply drinking water to Nagercoil town.

Coastline

Except for some points of land projecting into the sea in places such as Cape Comorin, Muttam, Erayanthurai etc., the coastline which is 42 miles in length (35 miles on the west coast and 7 miles on the East coast), is regular.

Geology and Minerals

The geological formation of the district is made up of marine or alluvial sands, raised beaches and alluvium, sandstones, variegated clays and lignite. The beach deposits at Manavalakurichi, Cape Comorin and other coastal regions contain such heavy minerals of industrial use as rutile, ilmenite, monazite, etc.

The beach sands of the district contain 3 to 5 per cent of rutile. Rutile is useful in making titanium compound and certain other metals. Eight per cent of the total ilmenite production of India comes from Kanyakumari district. The annual production of ilmenite from the district is about 30,000 tons. Good quantity of Titanium is available in the district. In the monazite sand, the thorium content is very high ranging from 8 to 10.5 per cent. Zircon is also available in the ilmenite sand and its percentage is 3 to 6. Garnet, which is used for making salt paper, is found in the coast.

Important places in which the minerals are available are Manavalakurichi, Muthambur near Colachel and the places between Kanyakumari and Leepuram in Agastheeswaram taluk.

Thick sand stones also are available near Kanyakumari. Such stones in the area are called "calcurious".

The other important minerals that are available in the district include graphite, small heaps of iron slag, tufaceous limestone and kankar. Near Ravipudur and Marungur, stones containing iron are found. In the area from Aralvoymozhi to Vellamadam, lime belts occur.

Forests, Flora and Fauna

An area of 119,147 acres or 28.9 per cent of the district has been classified as forest in 1960—1961 'Season and Crop Report' of the Madras State. In the early days the lands under forests were more extensive than they are now. The growth population and the resulting demand for more land for cultivation has reduced the extent of forest.

Flora

The jungles have about 600 species of gigantic timber trees and 3,500 other plants, many of which are of great economic value. Of the valuable timber trees, the most important are teak, rosewood or blackwood, *anjili* (the jungle jack) *Karunthali* (the Malabar ebony) *manjaikadambu*, *Ventekku*, *Karumaruthu* or *thembavu* and *Vengai*, which are generally used in house building and for making furniture, ploughs, yokes, barrows, carts, railway carriages, agricultural implements etc. Many other varieties of valuable trees including sandalwood are also found to grow here. Besides soft wood such as (ഇലവ്) *elavu*, there is a good supply of reeds and bamboos. The wood of *elavu* is used for making sea-going boats, planks for tea chests, toys and matches and the cotton floss obtained from the fruit of this tree is used for stuffing pillows and cushions. Plantations of cardamom and tea are seen on the higher elevations, while pepper, rubber, ginger and turmeric flourish in the lower elevations.

An annual yield of about 1,00,000 c.ft. of timber is expected from the forests. Besides this, revenue could be got from the sale of minor forest produce bamboo, rattan etc. Timber is being extracted by Government both by selection-felling and clear-felling systems. Mature trees alone are extracted in the selection-felling system. In the clear-felling system, after the extraction of timber, the residuary growth is clear-felled and the area planted up with useful species, such as teak etc., which are of commercial importance. There is possibility of developing commercial timber and matchwood plantations and lac cultivation. The region is also conspicuous for the large areca and coconut palms. Another prominent tree in the area is the glossy-leaved jack. Plantain, mango and jack trees are common in the district. During the rainy season, every hollow is filled with vegetation and ferns. Extensive palmyra topes are also seen in the plains of the region. In the interior of the district are seen Jack, *Anjili*, Mango, Tamarind, Cashew and other similar trees in large numbers, while on the hill slopes are found several plantain topes and tapioca fields of different varieties.

The sides of the hill ranges show a distinct type of xerophytic flora dominated by large grasses towards the top and by shrubby forms at the base. The prominent grasses are species of Andropogon *(Ramacham)*, Panicum, *(Inchipul)* lemon grass and fodder grasses. Large clumps of bamboo and dense growths of Ochlandra *(Eral)* and cane are the plants belonging to the bamboo family which are found here in abundance. Growing sheltered by the grasses are a number of subordinate annual herbs, which have an ephemeral existence and herbacious perennials which are partly bulbous and partly rhizomatous, and which put forth their shoot only during the short favourable seasons. Others flower very rarely. The shrubby forms are constituted by species of Phoenix, Cycas, *Inthai* etc. in the lower elevations, while at high elevations are seen Angiopteris. Typical

forest swamps of monsoon forests are found in Muthukuzhivayal, with typical vegetation of the swamps of the forests. Several specimens of grasses, cyperus and eriocaulon form the prominent features of these swamps. Another important grass found here is the lemon grass.

In the forest areas commercial crops such as coffee, tea, rubber, pepper, cardamom etc., are grown in plenty.

In the lowlands and in the valleys sheltered by the hillridges, paddy, the main food-crop, is grown extensively. Topioca is the second important food crop and is cultivated mostly in Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks. There are extensive palmyrah topes in the plains, in the Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks, an don a lesser scale in the Agastheeswaram and Thovala taluks. Beautiful coconut topes are found in the narrow stretches of the sandy sea-board and along the banks of rivers, tanks, the Manakudy lake and along the estuary at Thengapattinam in the Vilavancode taluks.

The Banyan, the Peepul (*Alamaram* and *Arasamaram*) the jungle jack (*Anjili*), Eugenia (*Naval*), the Portia tree (*Poovarasu* or *Cheelanthi*), the Tamarind tree, the Laurel tree (*Punnaimaram*) the India Beech (*the pungu*), Albizzia (*Vahai*) Poinciana (*Varachi*), the Gold Mohur tree, the Rain tree (*Thoongumoonchimaram*), (*Kodukkapuli*,) the Neem tree or the Margosa tree (*Veppu*), the cashewnut tree and the Casuarina (*Kattadimaram*) are the most important avenue trees that grow in this region. Among the trees and plants producing edible fruits, the most common are the mango tree, the jack, the custard apple (*Panchi*), different varieties of plantains, banana, pineapple, cashewnut, guava, the sapodilla plum, the wood apple (*Vilankai*), the (*elanthai*), naval, *papaya* and the bread fruit. Oranges, lime fruit and pomegranate are also grown with profit. Grape vine is grown in certain parts. The mangoes and jack fruits of Surangudi, a small village in Agastheeswaram taluk, are noted for their excellent taste. Bananas are cultivated on a commercial scale in the hilly tracts. The arecanut is grown to some extent in the Kalkulam, Vilavancode and Thovala taluks.

A large variety of medicinal plants is grown here, of which some 60 species can be grown in the kitchen garden. The suggestive name Maruthuvamalai (Maruthuvalummalai–the hill where medicinal herbs grow) given to one of the hillocks scattered over the area indicates this fact. *Kolumthu* is cultivated at Thovalai for its sprigs which are aromatic.

Besides the above, different varieties of vegetables, pulses and beans are also grown here. Groundnut is grown in a few acres. Among the spices and condiments grown in this area, the cardamom, black pepper, ginger, turmeric, chillies, tamarind, onion, garlic, coriander, cumminseed, clove, nutmeg, cinnamon, mustard and bay leaf or *kariveppalai* are the most important.

Among the tuberous plants which yield edible roots, the varieties worth mentioning are:—sweet-potatoe, arrow-root, *Chenai*, *Chempu*, *chivakilangu*, *karunakilangu*, *chiruvallikilangu* and tapioca or *maravallikilangu*.

The hedges are composed of a variety of thorny or succulent shrubs, such as the Screw-pine, the Prickly-pear, the Pine-apple-(*anasipalam*), Agave, (*Kathalai*), the Euphorbia (*Kalli*), the Castor (*Amanakku*) etc. The hedges are overgrown with a number of climbers most of which are leafy. Plants such as Jatropha (*kattamanakku*) Pithecolobium (*kodukapulli*), Casuarina (*Kattadi*) Sesbania (*Agathi*) and the Erithrina (*mullumurunkka*), Pongu and Lantanna (*unni*) are also grown as hedge plants.

The important plants with showy or scented flowers are the *Chempakam*, the henna plant (*maruthontri*) *Chemparuthi*, *thetti*, the ceylon Jasmine, or *nanthiarvattom*, *asokam*, *arali*, *nalumanippu*, *mally*, *mullai* and *pitchy*. Several varieties of roses are cultivated in the gardens.

In contrast to the xerophytic vegetation, this district possesses also a typical hydrophytic flora. In most of the tanks are large associations of lotus and water lily plants and other smaller types of Limnanthemum growing amidst them. Among other associations of floating plants are those of Trapa bispinos generally found covering the water surface beneath the shade of the big banyan trees and pistia statistis. Growing submerged are Ceratophyllum, Utricularia, Chara (*pasi*) etc., all forming a close tangle underneath. Nearer the shore are Neptunia and Hygrovhiza intermingled with Aeschynomene aspera, Ludwigia and Ipomoea reptans. They often so closely cover portions of the margin that they are deceptive of solid ground beneath.

Other tanks with shallow water and the river basins in dry weather exhibit reeds which grow in marshy soil, consisting of juncus, scripus, cyperus and typha growing together and forming a close palisade of leaves over the surface of water. Large number of marshy plants grow in the spaces between the reeds and along the margin.

The vegetation in the Cape area is typically xerophytic. Associations of Acacia planiformis (*Odai maram*) groves form the characteristic endemic tree types. Trees grown in the other areas are also found here, but they all have a stunted appearance or assume the umbrella shape as the Acacias. Growing in the Acacia woods are cactus, agave, aloe, etc., with a ground vegetation consisting of a number of typical xerophytic herbs including many grasses.

Some species of grass occur in the sandy areas. Forms belonging to all the three major divisions of sea-weeds grow here attached to the rocks. There are also the marine flowering plants growing along the waveline in sand and at shallow depths. Several other species are found attached to rocks and covering the shore near the waveline. A little to the interior are the brown algae and a number of red algae.

Though varying slightly from place to place, the vegetation in the midlands is on the whole similar to that found in the lowlands.

A few varieties of fungi and mushrooms are found throughout the district which are medicinal, edible and parasitic. The bracket-like growths found on the jack tree, commonly known by the name of "Palamanjal", which is in some places used as medicine. *Muttaikalan* is a common edible variety. Bud-rot, a disease which is commonly found to attack coconuts, is attributed to a fungus in this area. The stem-bleeding disease, the leaf blight disease and the wilt disease which attack the coconut tree are also caused by fungi.

Fauna

The hill forests of this district exhibit a large variety of fauna and most of the South Indian species are represented. Elephants abound in the upper reaches of Ashamboo, Veerapuli and Kamala reserve. But the most frequented place is Mahendragiri. Herds are found in the Muthukuzhi valley. During rainy season, they descend to Kodhayar lake. Round about Othakadai and Black-rock estate, tigers descend to the lower reaches in October—November months. Panthers are more common than tigers in all forests. Bears are fairly common at elevations of 3,000 feet and over. They sometimes descend to lower levels like the estates in Veerapuli and Asambu forests. Small herds of bison frequent the sholas and grass areas around Muthukuzhi valley and the higher reaches of Asambu. Muthukuzhi valley and whole of Asambu are favourite resorts for Sambhur. Spotted deer and barking deer are comparatively rare. A good number of wild dogs are found in Muthukuzhi valley. Black monkey inhabits the sholas and the moist deciduous forests of the hills. It is said that these animals have been heavily shot in the past for their skin and medicinal flesh. Jackal, fox, mongoose, hare and otters are some of the less important animals of this district.

The bird fauna of the district is rich and varied. The Indian house crow, the jungle crow and the sparrows are very common in this area and are found generally in inhabited localities. The Treepies are fairly common in the plains. Several species of bablers are present, but the commonest is the southern jungle babler popularly known as "seven sisters". The iora, the red-vented bulbul and the southern red-whiskered bulbul are very common. The magpie robin is another common bird. A few varieties of fly-catchers are found here. The shrikes found are the common wood shrike, small ninivet *(Chittukuruvy)* and the cuckoo shrike. The most familiar of the warblers is the tailor bird. The black-headed oriole and the myna are very common here. The sparrow like weaver-bird weaves wonderful flash-shaped or retort-shaped nests which are hung from the trees. The little munia is fairly common in small flocks.

The Indian skylark and the Madras bushlark are common here. The Indian pipit is found in crows on rice fields after the crop is cut and the ground had dried. The prettiest of our garden birds is the honey-sucker.

The southern grey Tit, some varieties of bulbuls, thrushes, fly-catchers, wagtails and shrikes are met with in the hills also.

Of the wood-peckers only three species are fairly common in the plains, and these are the golden backed wood-pecker, the yellow-fronted pied wood-pecker and the southern rufous wood-pecker. The Ceylon pigmy wood-pecker and the Malabar heart spotted wood-pecker are fairly common in the hills.

The commonest barbet found in the plains is the Indian crimson-breasted barbet popularly known as the "coppersmith" (*Kukuruvan*). Another is the small green barbet. Of the cuckoos, the Indian Cuckoo and the Indian plaintive cuckoo are sometimes heard in the low country. A cuckoo which is very common in the area is the common hawk cuckoo. The Indian kuil is another common cuckoo. The crow-pheasant is also quite a common bird.

The rose-ringed green parequests (parrots) *i.e. Pachaikili* are seen in the plains. At the foot of the hills are seen the blossom headed paroquets (*Panchvarnakili*). There are also a few more varieties. The Indian roller, sometimes called the "blue-jay", and the common Indian bee-eater are quite common here.

The white-breasted kingfisher and the common kingfisher and the Indian pied kingfisher, the horn-bill, the Indian swifts, the hoopoe and the Indian night-jar are common here.

The owls seen here are the collared scope owl, the brown wood owl, the spotted owlet, fish owl and the brown hawk owl.

The birds of prey are the eagle, the familiar Brahmin kite, the pariah kite, the hawks, the white-backed vulture, the hawk eagle, the shirka, the serpent eagle and the black eagle.

A dozen species of pigeons are found here. The important of them are the Indian blue rock pigeon, the grey-fronted green pigeon, the Jerdon's imperial pigeon and the bronze-winged dove. The grey jungle-fowl, the jungle bush quail and the grey partridge are common in the jungles.

Marsh and water birds found here are the water-hen (*Kanankozhy*) jacanas, little ringed plover, the common sand piper, snipes, the paddy-bird and the storks. Of the ducks, the whistling teal is resident in weedy tanks. The Indian little grebe is fairly common.

In and around Kanyakumari are found the white-throated *munia*, the grey partridge, the smaller white scavenger vulture, the little brown dove, the Indian ring dove, the brown-headed gull and the palm-swift.

There are four marine turtles found here, of which two species, the great turtle or the edible turtle and loggerhead turtle, are very common here. Two species of land tortoises and three species of fresh water tortoises are also found here. There are several species of lizards in the lowlands and hilly regions. The Hamidactylus (*palli*) include the familiar house-geckos. The Draco, the flying lizard, the brown lizard (*Sitana*), Calotes (*Onan*) are the different species of lizards found here. Chameleon is found in the forest regions. Several species of mabuya (*skink*) are found here. The guana (*Udumbu*) is the largest of the lizards found in this region.

Several species of snakes could be seen in the low-lands and the hills which come under three groups—the non-poisonous, the hind fanged poisonous but harmless and the front-fanged venomous. The non-poisonous snakes commonly met with are the Typhlops, the earth snake (*iruthalai pampu*), the python (*Malaipampu*), the Tropidonotus known as "*Thannipampu*", the Ophites, (*Churutai*), the rat snake (*Sarappampu*) and a few tree snakes. The group of hind-fanged snakes consists of species which live in water, in hills, in bushes and in trees and the common green tree snake "*the Pachai Pampu*".

The poisonous snakes are also found in the low country, in the hills and in water. The varieties found here are Bangarus (*Kattuvirian* or *Sankuvirian*), the King Cobra (*Karunagam*), the Cobra (*Mallapampu*) and the Russels viper (*Kannadivirian*).

The amphibian creatures, the frogs and toads, are found in abundance.

Communication

The district has no airway or railway transport, but is provided with an excellent network of roads maintained by the Highways Department.

Trunk road

The trunk road from Madras to Nagercoil and thence to Trivandrum enters the district near Aramboly and passes through important places over a distance of 39 miles and thereafter enters Kerala State.

Forest roads

There exist several highway roads upto the plantation estates like Balamore, Corrimony, Woodlands and Mahendragiri. Forest produce is also transported from the forest along rough or fair weather cart tracks to the main public roads leading to important markets.

There were altogether 827 miles of roads in the district as on 1st April 1962, of which 39 miles are National highways, 30 miles State highways, 169 miles major district roads, 107 miles other district roads and 482 miles village roads.

The length and type of surface of the roads under various classifications are furnished below:

Table 4—Roads classified by type and category

Classification	Cement concrete		Bituminous or Tar road		Metalled		Unmetalled		Total	
	Miles	Furlongs	Miles	Furlongs	Miles	Furlongs	Miles	Furlongs	Miles	Furlongs
National Highways ...	28	0	11	1	...	...	...	...	39	1
State Highways ...	...	...	28	1	2	0	...	...	30	1
Major District roads ...	7	6	150	2	10	7	...	...	168	7
Other District roads ...	...	...	68	3	38	3	...	...	106	6
Village roads ...	...	...	20	2	396	7	65	0	482	1
Total	**35**	**6**	**278**	**1**	**448**	**1**	**65**	**0**	**827**	**0**

There are numerous culverts and bridges in this district, but the bridges 100 ft. and more in length are only ten, of which the Kuzhithurai and Suchindram bridges are made of concrete, the Thiruvattar and Ozhuganasery bridge of iron and Kaliel, Valiattumugham and Thirunainarkurichy of wood.

There is a Government bus transport service working in the district. The erstwhile State of Travancore-Cochin had adopted the policy of nationalisation of transport, as a result of which the Transport department was formed in the State in the year 1938. Routes between Trivandrum and Cape

Comorin *via* Nagercoil, Trivandrum and Colachel covering a distance of about 70 miles (including mileage outside the district) were the first to be taken up for nationalisation. Some 34 buses were running on these two lines. After the reorganisation of States on 1st November 1956, the bus transport service in Kanyakumari district was taken over by the State Transport Department of the Madras State.

There are now 84 bus routes in the district, served by 112 buses. These, 84 routes are operated by the Kanyakumari branch of Madras State Transport Department with 53 buses, and by private owners with 59 buses. The State Transport Department is running express services between Nagercoil and Trivandrum and a private concern, the Pioneer Bus Service, from Nagercoil to Tirunelveli. The district being very small, bus routes are all short and consequently trips are made at very short intervals and at high frequency.

There are at present 74 licensed taxis in the district. Goods transport in the district is being carried on by about 135 public carriers and some private carriers.

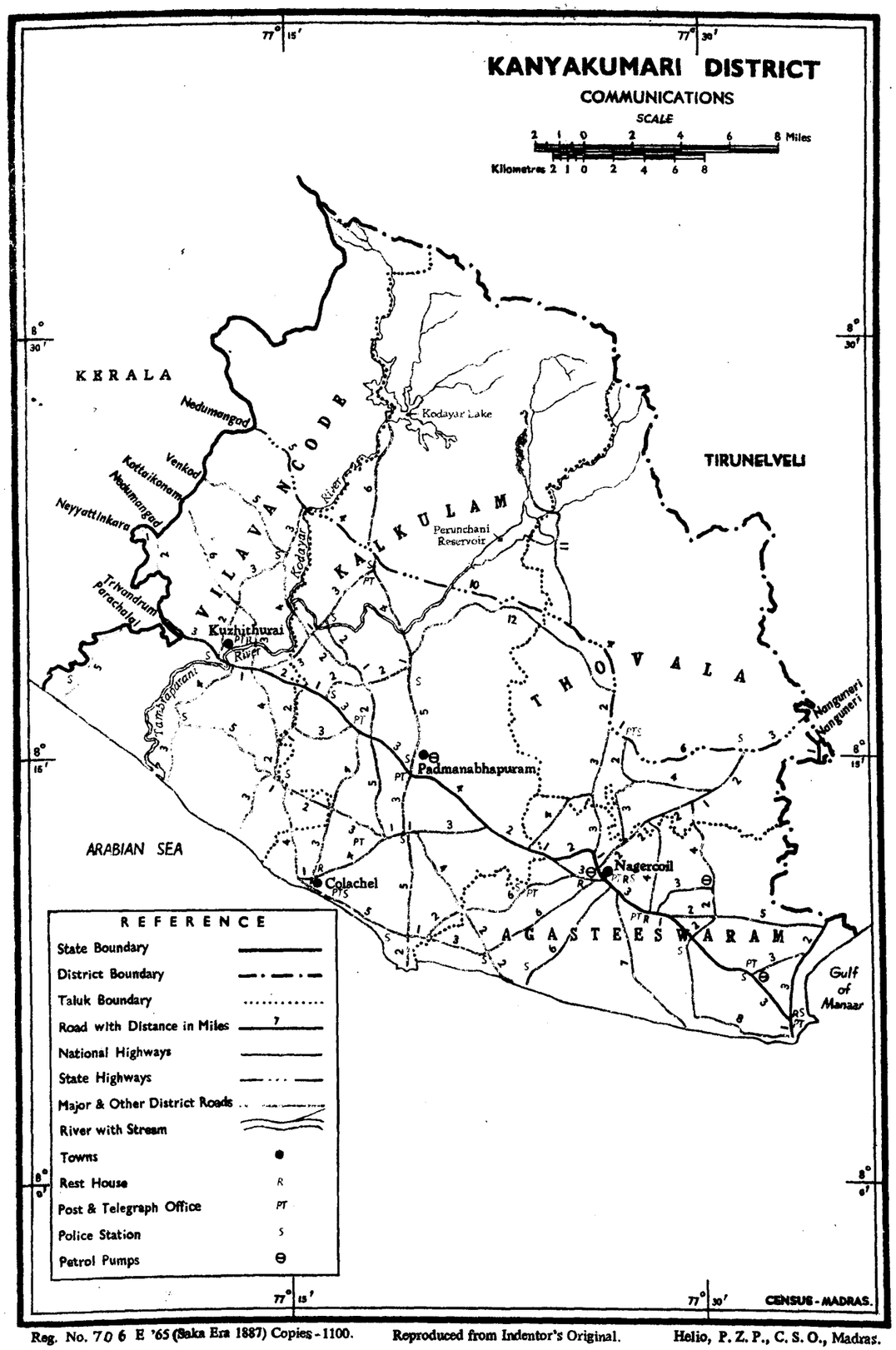
Consequent on the formation of the new district with headquarters at Nagercoil, the movement of traffic is on the increase towards Nagercoil and also towards the three other taluk headquarters.

There is scope for canal transport in this district. The Ananda Victoria Marthanda Varma Canal, (A.V.M. Canal) which was started in 1860, aimed at connecting Cape Comorin with Trivandrum to facilitate coastal trade. The section from Poovar to Mondakad was finished first. But the work was then stopped and the canal has not connected Cape Comorin with Trivandrum.

Ferries are made use of in Kuzhithurai river as a substitute for bridges wherever found necessary.

There is a port at Colachel which is treated as a minor port. It is an ancient port, claimed to be the only natural port in the West coast, in which ships can come very near the shore. Steamers of less than 4,800 tons have been calling at this port. Foreign steamers call to load palmyrah fibre and mineral sands. Loading and unloading of cargoes is done cheaply and safely during fair weather, which is generally from the middle of November to the middle of March. The port has enough private godowns.

The district has a Head Post Office at Nagercoil, with telegraph and telephone facilities, eleven sub-offices with telegraph facilities only, two sub-offices with telephone facilities only, two sub-offices without telegraph facilities and 71 non-departmental branch offices. Of these 71 branch post offices, 48 were opened since 1951.



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CHAPTER II

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

Population Changes

The variation of population in an area is the result of the interaction of the three components—births, deaths and migration.

The variation of population of Kanyakumari district—total, rural and urban—during the past six decades is presented in Table I. Even though the population has increased in the district from one Census count to another, yet this increase is not uniform. The percentage variation was highest during the decade 1941—51 and lowest during 1931—41. From the percentage variation of 17.02 during 1911—21, it is clear that Kanyakumari district did not suffer seriously during the influenza epidemic that raged through 1917—18. The percentage variation has gone down during 1951—61 as compared to the previous decade. It is interesting to analyse the rural and urban population growth of the district. The rural population of the district has fluctuated during the decades. The percentage increase of the rural population was the highest during 1941—51 and the lowest during 1911—21. Coming to urban population, it is seen that the decade 1911—21 has recorded a tremendous increase and has the highest percentage variation of 83.01. The urban population of the district increased by 28 per cent only during the last decade as against 40 per cent during the 1941—51 decade. No clear or uniform trend is seen towards "urbanisation" or "ruralisation" in the district. But it is seen that the percentage variation for urban population is always higher than that for the rural population in all decades except 1901—11.

Table 1—Variation in population during the last 60 years

Year	Total Population			Rural Population			Urban Population		
	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Variation	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Variation	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1901	359,248	...	...	333,466	...	...	25,782	...	...
1911	422,260	63,012	17.54	392,377	58,911	17.67	29,883	4,101	15.91
1921	494,125	71,865	17.02	439,436	47,059	11.99	54,689	24,806	83.01
1931	581,851	87,726	17.75	515,036	75,600	17.20	66,815	12,126	22.17
1941	676,975	95,124	16.35	593,152	78,116	15.17	83,823	17,008	25.46
1951	826,380	149,405	22.07	709,233	116,081	19.57	117,147	33,324	39.76
1961	996,915	170,535	20.64	846,836	137,603	19.40	150,079	32,932	28.11

Birth and Death data

The growth rates for the district during the decades 1921—1930 to 1951—1960 compared to the birth, death and natural increase rates are furnished in Table 2. It is true that our registration data suffer from several defects, particularly in rural areas. The annual birth rate has gone down in both urban and rural areas during 1951—60 compared to the figures during 1941—50. The birth rate as during the last decade is higher in urban areas by about 5 per 1,000 than in the rural areas. The urban areas are considered good registration areas and hence the figures for urban areas may be taken as portraying a fairly correct picture. It may also be that the inflation of figures in the urban areas is due to immigration consequent on the availability of good medical facilities. The birth and death rates of urban and rural areas may be taken as representing the possible upper and lower limits for the probable level of birth and death rates. If this assumption is true, the birth rate for Kanyakumari district for the decade 1951-60 should fall in the range between 27 and 22 and the death rate 10 and 8. The annual natural increase has steadily increased in rural areas, while in urban areas there has been a decrease during the decade 1931-40. As during the latest decade, the natural increase rate is around 15 for the district as a whole.

Table 2—Mean decennial growth rate in Kanyakumari district in the last four decades

(1)	(2)	In the year of 1951—60 (3)	1941—50 (4)	1931—40 (5)	1921—30 (6)
1. Mean population of the decade (by the geometric method) ...	**Total**	**914,717**	**754,222**	**631,412**	**539,741**
	Rural	725,710	655,726	556,864	479,490
	Urban	189,007	98,496	74,548	60,251
2. Growth of population during the decade ...	**Total**	**171,299**	**150,077**	**96,701**	**87,973**
	Rural	84,549	116,723	79,259	75,706
	Urban	86,750	33,354	17,442	12,267
3. Mean decennial growth rate ...	**Total**	**18.7**	**19.9**	**15.3**	**16.3**
	Rural	+ 11.7	17.8	14.2	15.8
	Urban	45.9	33.9	23.4	20.4
4. Number of births registered during the decade ...	**Total**	**210,759**	**188,682**	**136,638**	**84,928**
	Rural	158,937	160,261	115,175	65,571
	Urban	51,822	28,421	21,463	19,357
5. Mean decennial birth rate ...	**Total**	**23.0**	**25.0**	**21.6**	**15.7**
	Rural	21.9	24.4	20.7	13.7
	Urban	27.4	28.9	28.8	32.1
6. Deaths registered during the decade ...	**Total**	**77,397**	**89,806**	**79,349**	**66,183**
	Rural	58,818	76,207	67,008	54,947
	Urban	18,579	13,599	12,341	11,236
7. Mean decennial death rate ...	**Total**	**8.5**	**11.9**	**12.6**	**12.3**
	Rural	8.1	11.6	12.0	11.5
	Urban	9.8	13.8	16.6	18.6
8. Decennial rate of Natural increase	**Total**	**14.5**	**13.1**	**9.0**	**3.4**
	Rural	13.8	12.8	8.7	2.2
	Urban	17.6	15.1	12.2	13.5
9. Migration-*cum*-Statistical Error	**Total**	**4.2**	**6.8**	**6.3**	**12.9**
	Rural	— 2.1	5.0	5.5	13.6
	Urban	+ 28.3	18.8	11.2	6.9

What is called the 'Migration-*cum*-Statistical Error is obtained by the deduction of the decennial rate of natural increase from the mean decennial growth rate. The error has no steady trend and in 1951—60 it was 4.2 for the entire district. During this decade, the rural migration-*cum*-statistical error is a minus figure which suggests out-migration from the rural areas of the district. This figure is the lowest recorded for the rural areas. In respect of urban areas, the error is the highest during 1951—60 with 28.3 which indicates the possible heavy immigration in the urban areas during this decade. The error has steadily increased in the urban areas since the decade 1921—30. The migration-*cum*-statistical error has fluctuated widely during the decades in respect of both rural and urban areas. No precise inferences could be drawn from the fluctuations in this error due to the non-availability of comparable data on their component elements, *viz*; migration and errors in registration and Censuses.

Migration

It makes an interesting study to compare the in and out migration of Kanyakumari district based on Census data. Through a question on place of birth, migration data were collected in 1961 Census. Table D-II gives details of the persons who have migrated into Kanyakumari district as to their birth within the district, other districts of the State or elsewhere in India. The Appendix to Table D-II gives the figures of persons born in Kanyakumari district and enumerated in other districts of the State. Tables 3 and 4 present the picture of in and out migration of Kanyakumari district. Data on the number of persons born in Kanyakumari district and enumerated in other States are not available.

Table 3—Number of Persons born Elsewhere and Enumerated in Kanyakumari district–1961

(1)		Total Persons (2)	Total Males (3)	Total Females (4)	Rural Persons (5)	Rural Males (6)	Rural Females (7)	Urban Persons (8)	Urban Males (9)	Urban Females (10)
Born in other districts	R	11,624	5,347	6,277	7,876	3,332	4,544	3,748	2,015	1,733
	U	2,846	1,823	1,023	1,185	531	654	1,661	1,292	369
	UC	6	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	...
	Total	**14,476**	**7,173**	**7,303**	**9,067**	**3,866**	**5,201**	**5,409**	**3,307**	**2,102**
Born in other States	R	12,868	5,644	7,224	10,516	4,555	5,961	2,352	1,089	1,263
	U	6,938	3,075	3,863	3,208	1,310	1,898	3,730	1,765	1,965
	UC	26	6	20	26	6	20	...	...	...
	Total	**19,832**	**8,725**	**11,107**	**13,750**	**5,871**	**7,879**	**6,082**	**2,854**	**3,228**
Born Abroad—										
Born in countries in Asia beyond India ...		449	237	212	203	104	99	246	133	113
Born in countries in Europe		56	6	50	50	4	46	6	2	4
Born in countries in Africa ...		2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Born in countries in America		14	1	13	...	...	...	14	1	13
Born in countries in Australasia		1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	**522**	**247**	**275**	**255**	**110**	**145**	**267**	**137**	**130**

R—Rural U—Urban UC—Unclassified

Table 4—Number of persons born in Kanyakumari district and enumerated in other districts—1961

Born in Kanyakumari district (1)	Enumerated in other districts of Madras State: Total Persons (2)	Total Males (3)	Total Females (4)	Rural Persons (5)	Rural Males (6)	Rural Females (7)	Urban Persons (8)	Urban Males (9)	Urban Females (10)
Rural	13,262	6,911	6,351	5,074	2,181	2,893	8,188	4,730	3,458
Urban	11,937	6,042	5,895	2,468	1,181	1,287	9,469	4,861	4,608
Unclassified	88	4	84	3	2	1	85	2	83
Total	**25,287**	**12,957**	**12,330**	**7,545**	**3,364**	**4,181**	**17,742**	**9,593**	**8,149**

The number of persons born in other districts and enumerated in Kanyakumari district is 14,476 of which 9,067 are in rural and 5,409 are in urban areas of the district. On the other hand, Kanyakumari district has sent 25,287 persons to other districts, 7,545 to rural areas and 17,742 to urban areas. The total in-migrants into Kanyakumari district including those from other States and other countries number 34,830. It is interesting to note that as per 1961 census, among in-migrants, about 57 per cent have come from other States and 41 per cent only from the districts of Madras State. It has been estimated that the "life-time migrants" or the number of persons born in other districts and enumerated in Kanyakumari district in 1951 was 42,250 and, in comparison to this, the 1961 figure of 14,476 shows a decrease of about 28,000. It is not known how far the merger of the district with Madras affected the life-time immigrants into Kanyakumari district.

Sex Differentials in migration

Let us examine the sex break-up among the in and out migrants of Kanyakumari district. Among the in-migrants into Kanyakumari district from other districts of the State, females dominate. Both in urban and rural areas of Kanyakumari district, the male migrants dominate their female counterpart. Among out-migrants, males are slightly higher than females. While in the urban areas of other districts of the State male out-migrants from Kanyakumari district exceed by over 1,400 over females, in the rural areas the females are larger in number than males by 817.

Duration of residence of migrants

Yet another aspect on which information was elicited in the 1961 Census is the duration of residence of persons born in places other than the place of enumeration. Table 5 shows the number of persons born elsewhere in Kanyakumari district and enumerated in the same district and, those of persons born outside the district but within the state of enumeration. The duration of residence of persons born outside the State is of little consequence and hence has not been dealt with here. As is the case with most of the other districts of the State, the migrants of 16+ years duration are the largest in number. Migrants of 0—5 years duration constitute over 35.20 per cent of the migrants. Those who have migrated during the year preceding the Census alone form 9.5 per cent of migrants. Among migrants of 16+ years duration, females number nearly five times the number of males.

Table 5—Migrants classified by place of birth and duration in place of enumeration in Kanyakumari district

Where born	Where enumerated		Duration of residence in place of enumeration in years: Total migrants		Less than one year		1—5		6—10	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	R	Rural	28,009	99,764	3,577	5,721	9,442	20,650	4,997	15,748
	U		1,769	3,915	336	478	641	1,014	278	586
	UC		20	168	2	5	5	42	6	17
	R	Urban	10,542	14,250	1,389	1,427	3,966	3,985	1,603	2,392
	U		1,472	1,620	252	179	482	445	222	220
	UC		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Born outside the district but within the state of enumeration	R	Rural	3,332	4,544	952	825	1,099	1,154	499	760
	U		531	654	193	188	193	204	79	70
	UC		3	3	...	...	1	1	1	...
	R	Urban	2,015	1,735	429	419	796	586	276	219
	U		1,292	369	326	...	541	...	134	56
	UC		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Where born	Where enumerated		Duration of residence in place of enumeration in years: 11—15		16 and above		Period not stated	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Born elsewhere in the district of enumeratio	R	Rural	3,317	14,526	6,559	42,960	117	159
	U		174	500	333	1,333	7	4
	UC		...	32	7	72	...	...
	R	Urban	1,085	1,797	2,380	4,427	119	222
	U		128	181	347	525	41	70
	UC		...	...	...	...	...	...
Born outside the district but within the state of enumeration	R	Rural	342	509	438	1,295	2	1
	U		25	63	41	129	...	...
	UC		1	...	...	2	...	...
	R	Urban	156	169	340	319	18	21
	U		99	104	178	188	14	21
	UC		...	...	...	...	...	...

Occupational Distribution

Out of 14,476 persons who have come into Kanyakumari district from the other districts of Madras State 6,579 or 45.45 per cent are found to be workers. Table D-VI gives clear details on the occupational classification of migrants. Nearly 44 per cent of the working migrants are engaged in "Other Services". While about 11 per cent are engaged in agriculture, nearly 20 per cent are occupied in manufacturing and household industries. 54.5 per cent of the migrants from other districts are non-workers. The following statement shows the number of working migrants in each category and their percentages.

Table 6—Occupational Distribution of migrants

Category	No. of workers in-migrants	Percentage
Agriculture	716	10.88
Mining, Quarrying etc.	665	10.11
Household Industry ...	821	12.48
Manufacturing other than Household Industry ...	468	7.11
Construction	142	2.16
Trade and Commerce ...	729	11.08
Transport, Storage and Communication ...	154	2.34
Other Services... ...	2,884	43.84
Total workers among in-migrants ...	6,579	100.00

Balance of Migrants

The following statement gives a synoptic view of the balance of migration from Kanyakumari district to other districts and *vice versa:*

Table 7—Net migration—Kanyakumari District

District	No. of inmigrants in to Kanyakumari district	Percentage	No. of out migrants from Kanyakumari district	Percentage	Net Migration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras	153	1.06	3,173	12.55	3,020
Chingleput	37	0.26	892	3.53	855
North Arcot	74	0.51	267	1.06	193
South Arcot	68	0.47	445	1.76	377
Salem	132	0.91	241	0.95	109
Coimbatore	154	1.06	1,239	4.90	1,085
Nilgiris	36	0.25	758	3.00	722
Madurai	677	4.68	2,184	8.64	1,507
Tiruchirapalli	186	1.28	1,409	5.57	1,223
Thanjavur	220	1.52	718	2.84	498
Ramanathapuram	578	3.99	1,521	6.01	943
Tirunelveli	12,161	84.01	12,440	49.19	279
Total	**14,476**	**100.00**	**25,287**	**100.00**	**10,811**

It may be seen that Tirunelveli district alone accounts for over 84 per cent of in-migrants into Kanyakumari district. Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Madras in all have contributed about 10 per cent of the migrants. The net migration is a minus figure in respect of all districts. Madras City, Tirunelveli and Madurai districts have received just over 70 per cent of the migrants from Kanyakumari district. The net result of in and out migration is an overall out migration into other districts of the State from Kanyakumari of the order of 10,800.

The number of life-time migrants into Kanyakumari district from other States in India is 19,832 in 1961 as against 12,450 in 1951. This shows an increase of 59 per cent.

Urbanisation

It is observed that several non-municipal units have qualified themselves for classification as urban in other parts of the state. But in Kanyakumari, the four municipalities of Kuzhithurai, Padmanabhapuram, Colachel and Nagercoil are the only urban units. Some non-municipal places were classified as towns in 1951 Census. But these places are not separate Local Administrative units. Major parts of the Panchayats in which these places are situated are not urban in character. So they have been declassified as rural in 1961.

Out of the four urban areas, Nagercoil is the only Class I town with a population over one lakh. To be precise, it has a population of 106,207. The other three urban areas of Kuzhithurai, Padmanabhapuram and Colachel are classified as Class IV in the range 10,000 to 19,999 with a population of 13,708, 14,491 and 15,673 respectively.

In terms of area 2,016 square miles out of 50,155 square miles or 4.02 per cent are classified as urban in the State as against 14 square miles out of 646 in the district covering an extent of 2.17 per cent.

The State has a population of 33,686,953 persons. Out of this, 8,990,528 persons or 26.69 per cent form the urban component. Compared with this, this district has only 150,079 persons or 15.05 per cent in its urban areas.

Thovala has no urban unit. The percentage of Rural and Urban population to total population in the remaining three taluks are as follows :—

Table 8—Percentage of Population in Rural and Urban Areas

Taluk	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
Vilavancode	95.68	4.32
Kalkulam	91.14	8.86
Agastheeswaram ...	61.60	38.40

Nagercoil, the Class I town in Agastheeswaram taluk, accounts for a high percentage of urban population in that taluk.

Density

The density of population as revealed by the 1961 Census is presented below:

Table 9—Population per square mile in 1961

State/District/Taluk (1)	Total (2)	Rural (3)	Urban (4)
Madras State ...	672	513	4,459
Kanyakumari District	1,544	1,341	10,599
Vilavancode Taluk ...	1,905	1,843	7,789
Kalkulam Taluk ...	1,485	1,378	7,541
Thovala Taluk* ...	437	437	...
Agastheeswaram Taluk	2,583	1,726	12,644

* No urbn unit in this taluk

The table reveals that except Thovala, which has large extent of forest and hilly tracts, all the other taluks are densely populated. In fact, no other district except Madras City has recorded such a high density per square mile. But such high density should not be mistaken or misconstrued to represent congestion or overcrowding. The inhabitants of this district generally live in separate dwellings located in independent gardens. Whereas conglomeration of huts and cluster of dwellings in a small natham (village site) with arable lands around are the common features everywhere else in the state, the houses in this district are not clustered but dispersed in coconut groves.

Sex Ratio

The district has recorded a lower figure of 979 than the state's 992. Larger disparity is noticed in Idainad (*i. e.*) Vilavancode and Kalkulam taluks. Further details are presented below:

Table 10—Number of females per 1,000 Males

State/District/Taluk	Total	Rural	Urban
Madras State ...	992	1,003	963
Kanyakumari District	979	978	987
Vilavancode Taluk ...	964	964	970
Kalkulam Taluk ...	972	970	985
Thovala Taluk* ...	1,001	1,001	...
Agastheeswaram Taluk	1,001	1,007	990

* No urban units in this taluk

Literacy

The following table indicates the level of literacy in the State, district and the taluks:

Table 11—Percentage of literate and educated persons

State/District/Taluk (1)	Total Persons (2)	Total Males (3)	Total Females (4)	Rural Persons (5)	Rural Males (7)	Rural Females (8)	Urban Persons (9)	Urban Males (10)	Urban Females (11)
Madras State ...	31.41	44.54	18.17	24.67	37.81	11.57	49.91	62.66	36.67
Kanyakumari District ...	48.57	56.24	40.73	46.97	54.60	39.18	57.58	65.51	49.54
Vilavancode Taluk ...	44.84	52.61	36.78	44.20	52.01	36.10	58.96	65.99	51.70
Kalkulam Taluk ...	46.24	52.38	39.92	45.53	52.06	39.62	49.40	55.71	43.00
Thovala Taluk ...	48.62	58.95	38.31	48.62	58.95	38.31	No urban unit.		
Agastheeswaram Taluk ...	55.70	64.68	46.72	53.19	62.45	44.00	59.72	68.24	51.12

The district as a whole and every taluk have recorded high percentage of literates, indicating educational advancement. The percentage of literates in this district is next only to Madras City. Marked advance is noticed in female education. An interesting feature is that the percentage of literates in this district decreases as one moves from south to north. The educational facilities available in the district and their growth are discussed in a separate chapter.

Workers-Non-Workers

The figures in Table 12 indicate that percentage of workers to total population of this district is low compared to the state average.

Table 12—Percentage distribution of workers and non-workers in each age-group

Age-Group (1)	Workers: Madras State (2)	Workers: Kanyakumari District (3)	Non-Workers: Madras State (4)	Non-Workers: Kanyakumari District (5)
All age groups	45.57	35.23	54.43	64.77
0—14	8.01	4.07	91.99	95.93
15—34	66.57	53.78	33.43	46.22
35—59	74.84	64.98	25.16	35.02
60+	49.69	44.19	50.31	55.81
Age not stated	43.37	23.53	56.63	76.47

Workers have been classified into nine categories based on the industry in which they are engaged.

Table 13—Percentage distribution of workers into industrial category

Industrial category	Madras State	Kanyakumari District
Cultivator	42	21
Agricultural Labourer ...	18	9
Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities	3	8
Household Industry ...	8	22
Manufacturing other than Household Industry	6	5
Construction	1	1
Trade and Commerce ...	5	6
Transport, Storage and Communication	2	2
Other Services	15	26

A probe into the break up of the household industry, where higher proportions are recorded, will be helped by the following table.

Table 14—Percentage distribution of the household industry

Nature of Household Industry	Madras State	Kanyakumari District
Agriculture based Household Industry ...	14.00	39.16
Forestry	12.03	7.15
Livestock and fishing ...	7.83	2.31
Textile	54.18	45.51
Mineral	6.07	2.90
Engineering	1.85	0.72
Chemical	1.03	0.14
Miscellaneous Household Industry	3.01	2.11

(Source: Atlas Volume)

The above statement read with the previous one will clearly indicate that Kanyakumari is chiefly agricultural. Palm industry is the major agriculture based household industry of this district. The Textile based household industry, which is the next in importance, represents cotton spinning, handloom weaving, manufacturing of cotton nets, embroidery and lace-making. Women are mostly engaged in all these industries except handloom weaving.

Depending on the type of activity, Non-workers are classified into eight classes:

Table 15—Percentage distribution of persons not at work by sex

Type of Activity	Males: Madras State (1)	Males: Kanyakumari District (2)	Females: Madras State (3)	Females: Kanyakumari District (4)
Full time students ...	36	45	12	21
Persons engaged in Household Duties ...	1	...	48	46
Dependants, infants and children not attending School	58	50	38	32
Retired persons not employed again, rent receivers living on agricultural royalty ...	3	2	2	1
Beggars	N	1	N	...
Inmates of penal, mental, charitable institutions	N	...	...	...
Persons seeking employment for the first time	1	2	N	N
Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	1	N	N	...

N—means Negligible

It is a healthy sign that this district records higher percentage against full time students.

In 1951, data on social and cultural aspects like religion, mother tongue, educational levels etc., were tabulated as follows:

(*i*) All Municipal towns (including those which have not been transferred to Madras State from the erstwhile Travancore Cochin State).

(*ii*) All non-municipal towns (including those which have not been transferred to Madras State from the erstwhile Travancore Cochin State).

(*iii*) Agastheeswaram Rural and Thovala Rural.

(*iv*) Kalkulam Rural.

(*v*) Vilavancode Rural.

During the present Census, the rural sector of each taluk has been kept as a district unit. But the figures relating to the four municipalities, the only urban units of the district, have been combined together to form a single unit. In view of this changed circumstance, the absolute figures of 1961 Census are not comparable either for the district or for the taluk with

those of 1951 Census, not to speak of earlier Censuses. However, the percentage distribution of the rural sector will give a broad idea about the trend of these characteristics. Therefore, wherever a comparative study is attempted, the discussion will be made with the help of the percentage distribution of the rural sector. Combined 1951 figures alone are available even for the rural sector of Agastheeswaram and Thovala, this region will always be referred to as Nanjil Nad, and the other two taluks as Idai Nad by which name they are locally known from time immemorial.

Religious Composition

The following table indicates the religious break up of all the persons enumerated in 1961.

Table 16—Religious composition of population

Religion	Total number of persons in the		Percentage to the total in the	
	District	State	District	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Buddhists	...	777	...	N
Christians	367,808	1,762,954	37	5
Hindus	587,453	30,297,115	59	90
Jains	4	28,350	N	N
Muslims	41,501	1,560,414	4	5
Sikhs	18	2,567	N	N
Atheists	131	34,382	N	N
Others	...	394	...	N
Total	**996,915**	**33,686,953**	**100**	**100**

N—means Negligible

Hinduism, Christianity and Islam are the important religions both in the State and District. Among these three, Hinduism is the leading religion of the district. Next, Christianity records a fairly high percentage, which is higher than the state average. It is next in importance to Hinduism and the district owes much of its advancement in the educational, social and economic spheres to the efforts of Christian Missionary Societies. The Roman Catholic Church, the London Mission Society, the Lutheran Mission Society and the Salvation Army are the important Christian missionary organisations functioning in the district. While attempting to secure a large number of converts to their fold, these missionary bodies have been focussing their attention on the advancement of the people who have embraced christianity, in the educational, social and economic spheres. These missionary organisations have, in general, started a large number of educational institutions in this district including those for giving training to the people in certain cottage industries and handicrafts. Two of the missionary organisations *viz.*, the London Mission Society and the Salvation Army have done very good work towards affording medical relief to the people by establishing a large number of medical institutions, provided with modern equipment in various parts of the district. The benefits of these institutions are being reaped not only by christians but also by all sections of the people in the district.

The Roman Catholic faith was the first to be introduced in this district. There is evidence to show that there were Christian communities scattered all the way from Cochin to Cape Comorin. But the credit for converting large number of people to Christianity and erecting churches in the district goes to St. Francis Xavier, a Roman Catholic, who was the earliest missionary from Europe to come and settle down in this district. St. Xavier landed at Cape in October 1542 and, after spending some time in Tuticorin, made Kottar his headquarters and established several churches in this locality within a very short time, the famous among them being those at Cape Comorin and Kottar. The mission has also established a number of educational institutions in this district. Cottage Industries such as lace and embroidery are being taught in the convents, especially in Nagercoil, Cape Comorin and Mulagumoodu. A large majority of the churches of the Roman Catholic faith are in the coastal areas.

The Protestant missionary began its activity in the early years of the 19th Century. The London Mission Society, which is now a constituent body of the Church of South India, is the first important protestant organisation to attempt proselytism in this district. This South Travancore Mission of the London Missionary Society began its work in the year 1806 with the arrival of Rev. Ringletanks at Mylaudy, a small village near Cape Comorin. Rev. Ringletanks settled at Mylaudy and built the first Protestant Church with the help of Col. Macaulay, the British Resident at Trivandrum and the then Maharaja of Travancore. From that date the Mission has done its work with vigour. The headquarters of the Mission was shifted from Mylaudy to Nagercoil in 1819. A seminary, the first institution to offer regular instruction in English, was founded by the Mission in the same year. This has now developed into the present Scott Christian College. The building of the church at Nagercoil was also started in 1819. The Society established a printing press in 1820 at Nagercoil, the first of its kind south of Madras. Medical work was begun by the Mission in Nagercoil in 1838 and later it was removed to Neyyoor in 1852. In 1864 the Mission built a hospital at Neyyoor and also started a Medical School for training doctors and the headquarters of the medical organisation of the mission was shifted to that place. This has since become the chief centre of the medical activities of the London Mission Society with a large number of branches in various parts of the district. The Missionary also devoted its attention to

the cause of female education. Vary early in its history the Mission started teaching lace manufacture to the women in Nagercoil. Now, it has grown to be a flourishing cottage industry for christian women in and around Nagercoil. It has also been extended to various Mission centres such as Marthandam, Neyyoor etc. An important development, in recent years, in the history of the London Mission Society is its union with certain other prostestant churches in South India to form the Church of South India.

The Salvation Army, another missionary enterprise, which started work in Travancore in 1889, secured a firm footing in Krishnancoil a suburb of Nagercoil in 1892 and later in 1924 it established its South Indian Territorial headquarters at Trivandrum. The Army has been doing good work as a result of which the backward communities in the area have derived great benefits, particularly in education and medical relief. The Army opened schools and trained teachers to carry on the work. Special work for women was also begun and industries were taught and practised.

The Lutheran Mission Society started their work in Nagercoil. They are working chiefly among backward classes and have established a few churches and a high school in the district.

Hinduism

Inspite of activities of several missionaries to convert the masses to their respective faiths, Hinduism has survived and continues to be the leading religion of this district. In fact, the Hindu religious institutions of this district have a long and cherished history. The temples at Kanyakumari, Suchindram, Thirupathisaram, Agastheeswaram, Nagercoil, Kumarankoil, Padmanabhapuram, Thiruvattar, Thirunandikara and Munchira are very ancient ones. Some of them contain relics of antiquity. The finest of stone and wood structural monuments are seen in them, which possess rich ornamentation, fine modelling and intricate chiselling.

Talukwise distribution of these two leading religions in the rural sector is presented below:

Table 17—Distribution of Hindus and Christians by taluks

Religion	Total number of persons in the taluk of				Percentage of persons in the taluk of			
	Vilavancode	Kalkulam	Thovala	Agastheeswaram	Vilavancode	Kalkulam	Thovala	Agastheeswaram
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Hindus ...	161,828	167,674	44,124	115,456	55	56	75	69
Christians ...	130,033	131,465	14,610	52,310	45	44	25	31
Total	**291,861**	**299,139**	**58,734**	**167,766**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

The table indicates that Christians are more predominant in Idainad than in Nanjilnad. The highest percentage of christians is noticed in Vilavancode and the lowest in Thovala. Thovala is the only taluk which does not lie on the sea coast.

Considering the rural urban differentials, it is observed that, among the rural population, 328,418 are Christians and 489,082 Hindus. The corresponding population for urban sector are 39,390 and 98,371 respectively. Thus, while 40 per cent of the rural population are christians, they form only 29 per cent in the urban sector.

The sex disparity is an important factor in influencing social customs and manners of a community. As such, it would be an interesting factor to tabulate the sex ratio of these two religious groups.

Table 18—Number of females per 1,000 males in the rural sector

Name of Taluk	Hindus	Christians
(1)	(2)	(3)
Kanyakumari District ...	975	965
Vilavancode	959	929
Kalkulam	963	978
Thovala	997	1,005
Agastheeswaram ...	1,004	1,014

The sex disparity is more marked among Christians than among Hindus except in Kalkulam taluk. Vilavancode and Kalkulam taluks indicate the highest disparity among both the religions.

A comparative picture of the religious distribution between 1951 and 1961 is brought out in the following table :

Table 19—Percentage distribution of Hindus and Christians (Rural)

Region	Hindus		Christians	
	1951	1961	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kanyakumari District	62	60	38	40
Agastheeswaram Taluk	N.A	69	N.A	31
Thovala Taluk ...	N.A	75	N.A	25
Nanjil Nad ...	71	70	29	30
Idai Nad ...	58	56	42	44
Kalkulam Taluk ...	57	56	43	44
Vilavancode Taluk ...	59	55	41	45

(N.A :—Not available)

The above table indicates that the Hindus in rural sector of all the regions are gradually decreasing. Whether it is a result of migration to urban sector or outside the district, or whether conversion still plays an important role is a matter for investigation.

Language–Mother Tongue

Kanyakumari is mostly a Tamil speaking area with 87 per cent of its inhabitants having Tamil as their mother tongue. The only other language of importance is Malayalam with 13 per cent.

The subjoined statement presents the languages spoken as mother tongue in the rural areas of this district, arranged in descending order of the number of speakers. It also gives the total speakers in each taluk and corresponding percentages.

Table 20—Talukwise distribution of rural population by Mother Tongue

Language	Total number of persons in					Percentage in				
	Kanyakumari District	Vilavancode taluk	Kalkulam taluk	Thovala taluk	Agastheeswaram taluk	Kanyakumari District	Vilavancode taluk	Kalkulam taluk	Thovala taluk	Agastheeswaram taluk
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Tamil ...	732,126	237,382	266,605	60,645	167,494	87	78	86	97	98
Malayalam ...	112,994	66,316	43,322	1,106	2,250	13	22	14	2	2
Telugu ...	665	18	77	141	429	N	N	N	N	N
Tulu ...	306	15	181	10	100	N	N	N	N	N
Kannada ...	220	5	5	164	46	N	N	N	N	N
Other languages	394	35	77	225	57	N	N	N	N	N
Total	**846,705**	**303,771**	**310,267**	**62,291**	**170,376**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

'N' denotes Negligible

The role of mother tongue other than Tamil and Malayalam is negligible. Proportion of Malayalam speakers shows an increasing trend from south to north. In other words, as one moves towards Kerala State, more Malayalam speaking people are found.

English is the chief subsidiary language of this district. Tamil and Malayalam, which are the predominant mother tongues, are popular next to English as subsidiary language. 1,543 Tamilians and 20 Malayalis use Arabic as their subsidiary language. Telugu and Hindi have also been recorded as subsidiary languages but form negligible proportion.

Table 21—Bilingualism in the District

Subsidiary Language spoken	Mother Tongue	
	Tamil	English
(1)	(2)	(1)
English ...	54,916	11,324
Tamil	...	10,083
Malayalam ...	41,423	...
Hindi	525	241
Telugu	619	23
Arabic	1,543	20
Others	102	25
Total Bilingualists ...	99,128	21,716
Total speakers of the Mother tongue ...	863,650	125,601

Marital Status

The table below presents the marital status for each sex separately :

Table 22—Percentage distribution of population by marital status

Marital Status	Males		Females	
	Kanyakumari district	Madras State	Kanyakumari district	Madras State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Never Married ...	63	56	52	43
Married ...	35	41	37	43
Widowed ...	2	3	10	13
Divorced/Separated	N	N	1	1

'N' denotes Negligible

The district records large proportion against Never Married. This might be the result of their educational advancement and consequential preference for late marriage in life. The distribution of married persons according to their age substantiates this argument.

Table 23—Percentage of married persons by age-group in each sex

Age group	Males		Females	
	Kanyakumari District	Madras State	Kanyakumari District	Madras State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0—14 ...	1	1	6
15—34	283	356	542	616
35—54	520	482	387	329
55 & above	197	161	70	49

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Kanyakumari had a population of 996,915 as on 1st March 1961 consisting of 503,735 males and 493,180 females. Out of this, 19,894 males and 20,439 females were returned as Scheduled Castes and 937 males and 805 females were returned as Scheduled Tribes. The castes and tribes of these persons and their numbers have been found to be as follows :

Table 1—Schedule d castes/tribes with their population strength

Name of the Scheduled caste or Scheduled tribe (1)	No. of persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
Scheduled Castes	**40,333**	**19,894**	**20,439**
Ayyanar ...	632	333	299
Bharathar ...	513	229	284
Chakkilyan ...	1,155	584	571
Domban ...	26	20	6
Kakkalan ...	26	14	12
Kavara ...	252	103	149
Kootan (Koodan)	49	23	26
Kuravan, Sidhanar	496	255	241
Mannan ...	16	7	9
Pallan ...	2,662	1,299	1,363
Palluvan ...	1	...	1
Panan ...	157	71	86
Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	24,938	12,408	12,530
Paravan ...	1,472	748	724
Pathiyan ...	30	18	12
Pulayan or Cheramar	891	438	453
Thandan ...	1,105	533	572
Uraly ...	385	172	213
Valluvan ...	567	282	285
Vannan ...	3,067	1,519	1,548
Velan ...	8	...	8
Vetan ...	630	329	301
Vettuvan ...	141	61	80
Unclassified ...	1,114	448	666
Scheduled Tribes	**1,742**	**937**	**805**
Irular ...	87	33	54
Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	1,602	879	723
Malai Pandaram	3	2	1
Malai Vedan ...	2	1	1
Malakkuravan ...	2	...	2
Palleyar ...	3	3	...
Unclassified ...	43	19	24

The following table will indicate that these scheduled castes and scheduled tribes form an insignificant portion of the district.

Table 2—Percentage of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes to total population

	Males		Females	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Percentage of Scheduled Castes	4.02	3.56	4.23	3.65
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	0.21	0.05	0.18	0.08

Sambavar accounts for nearly 60 per cent of the Scheduled Castes. Among the Scheduled tribes, Kanikaran or Kanikkar forms 90 per cent. Nadar Vellalar, Paravan, Mukkuvan, Krishnanvagaiyar and Nair are the other important communities of this district. A brief description of these castes and tribes will be useful in having a proper idea of the district. Before doing so the peculiar institutions will be discussed.

The most peculiar yet interesting is the law relating to the inheritance of property. *Marumakkathyam*, as the system of inheritance is called, has its origin in the people of Malabar and prevails in some sections of the people. The system reckons descent and inheritance in the female line, *i.e.* property devolves through the children of sisters. In view of the prevalence of this peculiar system, each and every important caste described below, will be classified as *Marumakkathayam* and *Makkathavam* depending on their system of inheritance. At the same time, it should also be remembered that *Marumakkathayam* is slowly dying and individuals deviate much to suit their convenience.

Sambavar or Parayan

Parayans of this district changed their caste name to Sambavan. These people claim to be superior to other sects of Parayans and give an exalted account of their origin. They claim to be the descendants of a brahmin priest by name Sala Sambavan, who was employed in a Siva temple to worship God with offerings of meat every day. One day he earned the displeasure of God by concealing a portion of such meat, giving it to his pregnant wife, as a result of which he was dismissed from his post and was also degraded to be a Parayan.

The Sambavars are dark-skinned people with broad shoulders and sturdy build. They occupy the lowest place in the social hierarchy and claim superiority only over a few other sects of Parayans and low castes like Chakkilians and Puthirai Vannans. In the days gone by, the Parayans were treated as untouchables and suffered innumerable social disabilities at the hands of the high castes. Most of them were agricultural labourers working in the lands of the high caste people. In view of this humiliating position, a number of Sambavars had embraced Christianity. In spite of conversion, they form a single ethnic group and make very little difference in their day to day life. The adherents of Christian faiths know very little about the doctrines of their abopted faith. Even in their ritual structure, there is difference only in matters of detail and form, but the core traits or the essential customs remain the same. Inter-religious marriages are very common but not now. Widow marriage is very rare.

Kanikaran or Kanikkars

Kanikkars are also known as Kanis, Kaniyans, Velanmars, Malaiarasans and Malavedans. They are a primitive tribe, simple and straight forward and live among picturesque surroundings, nature having allowed the Western Ghats to form a perfect backdrop to their settlements. They live in groups of grass huts in about 40 settlements, mostly around the Pechipparai lake. Their settlements, which they call *Vadis*, consist of huts made of bamboo and grass and are situated as a rule away from the tracts of men and animals. Around their dwellings are the patches of land they are cultivating for the time being. The ground is first cleared and roughly chopped with a bill-hook and, after it has been set on fire, is ready without further tillage to be sown. Cholam, tapioca, sweet potatoes, plantains and chillies are the usual crops which form their staple food. They also collect and eat a few wild roots. It is their characteristic to welcome any visitor with warmth, offer them 'Ural' (the wooden mortar for pounding paddy) to sit, and give tender coconuts, tapioca and honey. They are good shikaris and fond of sports. They know every inch of the forests in which they live. They are quite proud of their race and have faith in *mantras* as a cure for disease.

In the matter of inheritance, they follow *Marumakkathayam*. Yet it is undergoing a gradual change. Now a days, the ancestral properties are inherited by the nephews and the self-acquired properties by sons.

In olden days, girls were married young, even before they attained puberty. This might be the result of scarcity of brides. Even though the scarcity is still felt, no marriage takes place before puberty. But the age at marriage is still low. Marriages are arranged by parents and approved by the elders of the village. Divorces and remarriages are rare. No sexual freedom is permitted before marriage. The Kani women enjoy a high reputation for chastity. Though polygamy is permitted, it is not practised invariably. Widow marriage is permitted, but no *Tali* is tied during this marriage.

They are illiterates except few and their dialect is a mixture of Tamil and Malayalam. A residential school for Kanis was established at Pechiparai which has a regular attendance of 35 to 40 Kani children.

A minor welfare centre was opened recently at Pechiparai and the mobile medical van visits Pechiparai and Perinchani twice a week. A multi-purpose co-operative society was opened to help them sell their products and also to supply them with their requirements at a fair price.

Since the housing conditions of the Kanikkars were poor, a scheme to construct three colonies, one in Thirupparappu and another in Ponmani with 12 houses each and a third in Arumanalloor village with 6 houses was formulated. The 24 houses in the Thirupparappu and Ponmani villages have been completed and the Governor inaugurated the colonisation on 29th July, 1958.

Nadar

Nadars form one of the major communities in Kanyakumari district as well as the other southern districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai. Their mother tongue is Tamil. Formerly they were known as Shannars, a name which the community now dislikes. It is said that Chanan is derived from the Tamil word Chandrar or chandror (சான்றோர் or சான்றேர்) which means the learned or noble. Nadar and Gramani, two other names for Chanan mean the same thing, namely, ruler of a country or of a village, the former being Tamil and the latter a Sanskrit word. Dr. Caldwell considers them as immigrants from the northern coast of Ceylon in very early times. The Nadars are called Nadalvars in old inscriptions of Travancore, which shows that they were once great landlords. They used to describe themselves in documents as "Valamkai Uyarkonta Iravi Kula Kshatriyar", meaning Kshatriyas of the Solar race belonging to the right hand faction.

They are well built and hard working people. Their girls are married after puberty. Polygamy and divorce are always prohibited. Polyandry is unknown in the caste, nor is widow marriage permitted. They do not engage a Brahmin priest for the wedding, but an elderly member of the community officiates as the priest. They follow makkathayar law of inheritance. Missionary work among the Nadar class has been remarkably successful and a large section of the community has embraced Christianity. It must be remembered that the Nadars are one of the chief communities which

contributes converts to Christianity. The suppression and ill-treatment given to this community in the past by the so called high castes of the Hindus might perhaps be one of the reasons for such large-scale conversion.

Their hereditary occupation is reported to be drawing toddy from the palmyra palm and making coarse sugar called jaggery. Now many are agriculturists or land owners and are also engaged in trade.

Nanjilnad Vellalars

Vellalas form another major community in the Tamil districts. But the Nanjanad Vellalas, who were *marumakkathayis* till very recently, are found largely in Nanjanad comprising Thovala and Agastheeswaram taluks. Unlike Saiva Pillais of Tirunelveli district, the Nanjilnad Vellalas are non-vegetarians.

The mother-tongue of the Vellalas is Tamil. Evidence contained in ancient Tamil literature goes to show that the Nayars and the Vellalas were originally of the same tribe. According to Gopinatha Rao the word Venad is composed of *Vel* and *nad*, *i.e.*, the land of *vels* or chief and the Sangam literature shows that the Velirs or Vels who were a fighting class were brought to the Dravidian land from Dwarasamudra. It is said that the word *vel* is only a Tamil synonym for "Nayakan" meaning "chief".

The Vellalas of Nanjanad are said to have come from Madura in the first century A. D. Most parts of Kanyakumari district once formed an integral part of Pandya Kingdom and there is so much in common between Nanguneri and Nanjanad that it is probable that most of the families of Nanjanad Vellalas came from Nanguneri of Tirunelveli district. It is said that the inhabitants of Nanjanad adopted *Marumakkathayam* system of inheritance in order to demonstrate their loyalty to the then ruler of Travancore who defeated the Pandiyan King and prevented him from diverting the waters of the Parali river from Nanjanad to the other side of the Ghats.

Among Vellalas, marriage takes place before or after puberty and generally the parties are cross-cousins. Remarriage of widows is not allowed and divorce is not permitted among the Makkavali Vellalas.

Paravas

Two of the communities in this district are known by this name, but they are in no way connected with each other. One of them belongs to the sea faring category, living everywhere in coastal villages. The other one belongs to the scheduled caste.

Paravan—the Scheduled Caste

There are 1,472 persons consisting of 748 males and 724 females. They follow a mixed system of inheritance. Burning lime shells is the traditional occupation of this caste. In some places they are engaged in making rattan articles.

Paravas—the sea faring community

This is the third chief community of this district and follow Catholicism. They live very close to the sea shore. The origin of the term "Paravan" is traced to the Tamil word '*Paravai*' meaning the ocean and, being the traditional sea-faring caste, they have acquired this name. The entire community was converted to Catholicism by the Portuguese missionary. It is reported that the community had its origin at Tuticorin wherefrom they spread to all the coastal areas of the State. Their marriages are performed according to Christian rites.

Mukkuvas

This is a community, which is, sometimes, confused with the sea faring Paravas. The term "Mukthavar", meaning possessor of "Muktham" or pearl indicates the fact that they were originally engaged in pearl fishing. They are very good divers. The fact that they are also traditional fishermen might be the reason for equating this community with Paravas. This is one of the communities which embraced catholicism in large numbers.

They are found along the shores of the sea and backwaters. There is a tradition that they are immigrants from Ceylon. Marriage of girls takes place before or after puberty, and divorce is allowed. They follow a mixed system of *Makkathayam* and *Marumakkathayam*.

Krishnanvagaiyar

Originally pastoral, Krishnanvagaiyar have become mainly agricultural. Tradition says that they presented to the then King of Travancore an image of Sri Krishna which they had brought with them from North India, their original home. This, the Maharaja commended to be placed in the Thiruvampadi temple inside the Padmanabhaswamy pagoda. They were permitted to reside at Vanchiyur, near Trivandrum. During the days of their pollution occasioned by the birth or death of near relatives, they pleaded that the image they had brought with them was also affected and that during such days the daily pujas should not be performed. The puja having been hindered frequently on this account, they were asked to remove to a place separated from Trivandrum by at least three rivers. They therefore settled at Eraniel and Kalkulam.

The term "*Krishnava*" literally means people belonging to the same community as Lord Krishna. Tradition traces the origin of Krishnanvaka caste to Ampadi, the place of Sri Krishna's birth and early boyhood whence they are said to have migrated first into Conjeevaram and from there to Travancore. There is reason to believe that these people once belonged to the Yadava tribe. The Krishnanvaka did not bring a sufficient number of women with them when they migrated to the erstwhile Travancore State and some of their men, therefore, married local women and, though originally *makkathayis*, adopted *marumakkathayam*. The rest married in their own community and followed *makkathayam*. Both these sections still exist, the *marumakkathayis* having adopted the Malayali habits and customs. Among the *Makkathayam* section post-puberty marriage is allowed, but marriage is compulsory. The custom of bridegroom's sister tying the Thali is peculiar to this community, the origin of which is traced to the legend of Lord Krishna's marriage with Rukmini in Hindu mythology. The dowry system prevails as among the Brahmins, and polygamy is permitted. When a man dies his younger brother takes his deceased brother's widow as his wife. In such cases, no regular marriage ceremony is gone through, but they live as husband and wife. Even if the younger brother has already got a wife he accepts his brother's widow also as another wife. This generally happens, especially if the widow is young. The *marumakkathayam* section is in the minority. The two sections do not inter-marry nor do their women inter-dine. The *marumakkathayam* section follows the Nair Regulation in partitioning their *tharawad* properties. There is a move on the part of the younger generation of the two sections to bring about a fusion between them.

Nairs

Nairs were formerly a military caste. A century and more of peaceful rule has wrought material change in the character of the people. The Nairs have now become engrossed in agriculture, Government service or other professions. They are more prevalent in Idainad (Vilavancode and Kalkulam) than in Nanjilnad (Agastheeswaram and Thovala).

Various theories are advanced with respect to their origin. According to the "Kerala Mahatmyam," the Nayars are the offspring of the union of the junior members of the Nambudiri family, where the eldest son alone is permitted to marry in his own caste. The "Keralolpatti" says that they are the descendants of the Sudras who accompanied the original Brahmin immigrants. Some writers identify them with some of the Naga tribes of Scythian origin. The term Nayar is believed to be derived from the Sanskirit word Nayaka, a leader, and is therefore allied to the Dravidian term Naicker or Naidu. The most generally accepted theory is that the Nayars are Dravidians and belong to the same race and family as the bulk of the persons of South India.

They practised polyandry and were serpent worshippers. They either brought with them or adopted the Malayalam language.

Several classes, say more than 125, are comprised in the general term Nair. The main subdivisions are only five and are:—

(*1*) *Kiriyathil Nayar*—

Supposed to represent the highest class and belong more to Cochin and Malabar.

(*2*) *Illakkars*—

Highest class of the Travancore Nairs. They are so called on account of their being originally attached to Nambudiri Illams.

(*3*) *Swarupam Nayars*—

Next in rank to Illakkars and are the attendants of the Kshatriya families of Travancore.

(*4*) & (5) *Padamangalam and Tamil Padam*—

It is believed that these Sudras were not originally Nairs. The occupation of Padamangalam Nair is temple service such as sweeping, cleaning, carrying lamps during procession etc.

The distinctive titles like Pillai, Thampi, Chempaka Raman, Unnithan, Valiathan, Karthavu, Kaimal, Kurup, Panikkar, Menon etc. do not connote difference in caste but refer only to Nair community. But no social, religious or cultural importance is attached to the various titles and sub-titles. Inter-marriages and inter-dining are common nowadays.

The men and women among Nairs are models of neatness and simplicity, particularly in their dress, food and living.

Formerly, Nairs had two types of marriages one before puberty called "*Talikettu*" or "*Kettukalyanam*" and the other one after puberty known as "*Sambandham*" or "*Pudavacoda*", literally 'cloth-giving'. The latter one is the actual alliance as husband and wife while the former is almost a relic of the past. Marriage is settled after consulting the wishes of both the parties. The Nair women, in the event of separation from their husbands by divorce or death, are not prohibited to remarry.

The law of inheritance was *marumakkathayam*, but the Nair Regulation has made it virtually *makkathayam* by making the widow and children of

a deceased Nair male, heirs to his separate or self-acquired property. It also sanctioned the partition of *Tharawads*, the shares being calculated per capita. The children now inherit the property both of the father and the mother.

Vilakkithalanayar

The Vilakkithalayans, sometimes called Vilakkithalai Nayars, were barbers by occupation. Tradition has it that this caste was originally part of the Nair community and became separated from it and formed a distinct endogamous group on account of its occupation. Even though they formed a separate caste, they were also called Ambattan, the barber caste of Tamilians. In a desire to restore an ancient name which they lost in course of time by fortuitous circumstances, the Malayali barbers resumed their original name Velakkuthalai Nair. They follow *Marumakkathayam* system of inheritance. Some have given up their traditional occupation and taken to agriculture and other occupations.

Kammalan or Asari

The Kammalas must have descended from the same stock of Naga-Dravidian artisans mentioned in early Tamil literature and inscription. They are also known by the name of Viswakarmas. They are of two classes, the Malayalam speaking section and the Tamil speaking section. The latter are also known as Pandy Kammalas and predominate in this district. They are divided into five occupational classes according to the material on which they ply their art. They are *Asari* (carpenter), *Thattan* (goldsmith), *Kallan* or *Kallasari* (stone mason), *Musari*, (copper-smith), and *Kollan* (black smith). Most of the Kammalas now wear the sacred thread and follow Brahmins in their marriage rites and other ceremonies. They are mainly *makkathayis*. Monogamy is the rule and polygamy the exception. A second wife is taken, even while the first is alive, in certain cases. Polyandry is prohibited. Girls are generally married after puberty. Widow marriage is forbidden, nor is divorce allowed.

Chackaravar and Kerala Muthali

The Chackaravar are a community of weavers and traders found in this district. They were known as Saiva Chetti Vellalars. In the Census of 1911 the Chackaravar were called Kavathis, a term which denoted a class of barbers. The Kavathis, with a view to raising their social status, began to assume the name of Chackaravar. This was not liked by the latter who are weavers and merchants. They therefore assumed the new name of Keralamuthali at the Census of 1931. This practice of changing the caste names was not uncommon in Hindu society. It was mainly motivated in a desire to rise in the social ladder, to wash off the stigma attached to the old name and to be disassociated from the lower caste which had adopted the name of a higher caste. Kerala Muthalis follow the 'makkathayam' law. A large number of Keralamuthalis have embraced Christianity, but it is a special feature of this community that both the Hindu and the Christian sections stand united in all social and political matters.

CHAPTER IV

HOUSING

This discussion is based on the data collected in Houselisting done in October, 1960. According to that Housing Census 2,11,543 houses existed in the district on that date. Of these 1,80,046 *i.e* 85.11 per cent were found in rural and 31,497 or 14.89 per cent in urban areas. The proportion of rural and urban population in the district is 84.95 per cent and 15.05 per cent. The distribution of Census houses and population between rural and urban sectors follows more or less, the same pattern.

Out of every 1,000 Census houses in the district 62 were vacant and 938 occupied. Out of this 938 occupied Census houses, 829 were pure or mixed dwellings and the remaining proportion of 109 were used as non-dwellings such as shops, factories, hotels, schools, places of entertainment, public health institutions etc. Out of 829 dwellings, 817 were used as pure dwellings, 4 as shop-*cum*-dwellings and 8 as workshop-*cum*-dwellings. The distribution of non-dwellings is as follows:

Shops	...	38
Workshops and Factories	...	12
Restaurants	...	8
Business houses and offices		5
Educational Institutions	...	3
Hotels	...	2
Places of entertainment	...	2
Public Health Institutions	...	2
All other cases	...	37

The proportion of vacant houses in the district (62) is less than the State proportion of 68. Among the occupied Census houses, the district records lower proportion in the case of dwellings (pure as well as mixed) and educational institutions, the proportionate differences being 33 and 1 respectively. In all other cases the proportion is either equal or more.

The distribution of Census houses between various taluks in the district is given in Table 1.

Table 1—Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by vacant and different types of occupied Census Houses

District/Taluks	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses	Dwellings, Shop-*cum*-dwellings Workshop-*cum*-dwellings					
		Total	Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Kanyakumari district ...	62	938	829	817	4	8	2	38
Vilavancode taluk ...	62	938	835	824	5	6	1	36
Kalkulam taluk ...	58	942	836	829	3	4	1	38
Thovala taluk ...	92	908	810	799	6	5	5	28
Agastheeswaram taluk ...	59	941	821	801	4	16	3	41

District/Taluk	Occupied Census Houses						
	Business houses and Offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurant, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, Hospitals, Health Centers, Doctors' Clinic and dispensaries	Others
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Kanyakumari district	5	12	3	8	2	2	37
Vilavancode taluk	5	9	3	12	2	2	33
Kalkulam taluk	4	11	4	9	2	2	35
Thovala taluk	4	10	3	5	1	2	40
Agastheeswaram taluk	6	17	4	4	1	3	41

The position of vacancy of houses between the district and taluks varies to a great extent in Thovala. This is due to a very low proportion under pure dwellings and shops. In regard to occupied houses, Agastheeswaram taluk records higher proportion against workshops, worksheds and workshop-*cum*-dwellings. The situation of Nagercoil, the district and taluk headquarters and the only Class-I town of this district has given it a high proportion of workshops.

The distribution in other taluks falls in line with that of the district.

Table E-II exhibits the tenure status of households. The percentage of households residing in owned houses is 48 for State and 68 for district in the urban sector. The corresponding percentages are 90 and 93 respectively in the rural areas. As more than 90 per cent of rural houses are owned by the occupants, data on tenure status have no significance in the rural areas.

Workshops, Factories and Establishments

A general idea of the importance of industries in Kanyakumari District can be had from Housing Table E-III. Based on this, Table 2 has been prepared for rural areas listing out the first nine industries, arranged in descending order of the total number of workshops and factories classified according to the product manufactured, repaired or serviced.

Table 2—List of important manufacturing Rural Industries in Kanyakumari District

	Name of manufacturing Industry	Total No. of workshops & factories in the district	Distribution in the taluk of			
			Vilavancode	Kalkulam	Thovala	Agastheeswaram
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms ...	521	318	122	4	77
273	& 274 Tailoring	444	70	158	100	116
393	Goldsmithy	298	77	128	31	62
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolts etc.	213	70	62	24	57
388	Repair of bicycles and tricycles ...	183	33	72	25	53
202	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar cane or palm juice ...	154	154	...	...	...
200	Production of rice etc., by milling dehusking etc.	142	6	58	23	55
204	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	68	11	29	...	28
350	Earthenware and pottery	57	12	14	19	12

These nine industsies account for a substantial portion *i.e.* 86 per cent of the factories and workshops in the district. Cotton weaving in handloom is the leading industry and accounts for 21 per cent.

Most of the important rural industries are dispersed in Kalkulam taluk followed by Agastheeswaram. Thovala is the most backward in rural industrialisation.

There is a heavy concentration of handloom weaving in cotton and production of indigenous sugar and gur from palm juice in Vilavancode taluk. Nearly 50 per cent or more of these industries are situated in this taluk.

The above method of measuring the importance of industries in terms of the total number of workshops and factories will be appropriate and suited for small industries. But industries which engage comparatively larger number of workers will not be adequately represented, for, such big industries will be counted only as one without assigning any weightage to its size in the foregoing discussion. For instance, Kanyakumari district is known for its coir industry, but this industry does not figure in the above table. So, for an appraisal of the importance of big industries, the proper yard-stick should be the number of workers engaged in each type of industry. An estimate of the total number of workers could be framed from Table E-III, but Table B-IV-C gives an actual account of such data. The following Table 3 has therefore been prepared from Table B-IV-C indicating the first nine industries which engage more number of workers, arranged in the descending order of importance.

Table 3—List of important manufacturing Rural Industries which engage large number of workers

	Name of Manufacturing Industry	Total No. of workers in the Industry in the district	Distribution in the taluks of			
			Vilavancode	Kalkulam	Thovala	Agastheeswaram
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
202	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar cane or palm juice ...	23,628	15,706	6,233	236	1,453
231	Cotton spinning (other than in mills) ...	10,088	1,276	2,082	115	6,615
238	Manufacture of cotton nets ...	8,866	2,533	2,709	...	3,624
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms ...	6,154	2,548	2,873	123	610
288	Manufacture of materials from cane, leaves, bamboo etc. ...	4,296	1,816	1,039	611	830
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	2,454	739	404	...	1,311
273	Tailoring	1,544	419	553	99	473
393	Goldsmithy	1,439	435	558	125	321
204	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	1,428	1,341	24	1	62

At the first instance, it will be noticed that repair of bicycle and tricyle, manufacture of sundry hardware, pottery and production of rice by milling, dehusking etc., do not assume importance in the above statement. But cotton spinning, manufacture of cotton nets, materials from cane, leaves, bamboo etc., coir and coir products which had an insignificant position in terms of number of industrial units assume importance in terms of industrial workers. Cotton spinning and manufacture of coir and coir products are concentrated in Agastheeswaram taluk. Manufacture of materials from cane, leaves, bamboo etc., are more predominant in Vilavancode. But manufacture of cotton net is fairly distributed in the three coastal taluks of Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam and Vilavancode.

For the urban sector, the total number of industrial units is brought out in Table-4.

Table 4—List of important manufacturing Urban industries in Kanyakumari District

	Name of Manufacturing Industry	Total No. of workshops & factories in the district	Distribution in the taluks of			
			Vilavancode	Kalkulam	Thovala	Agastheeswaram
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)*	(6)
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms ...	738	1	94	...	643
273	Tailoring	181	18	49	...	114
264	Weaving of silk textile by handlooms...	160	...	...	...	160
293	Goldsmithy	150	15	21	...	114
200	Production of rice etc., by milling dehusking etc.	99	3	8	...	88
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolts etc.	89	6	11	...	72
388	Repair of bicycles and tricycles ...	67	7	28	...	32
350	Earthernware and pottery ...	57	...	12	...	45
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	44	4	1	...	39

* No Urban unit in Thovala Taluk

All these except two are common important industries both in rural and urban sector. The two industries of repairing and servicing of motor vehicles, and weaving of silk textile in handloom predominate only in the urban seetor. The nine important industries listed account for 82 per cent of the total industries in the urban sector.

Agastheeswaram taluk has 1,307 important industries within its boundary out of 1,938 in the district. This works out to 67 per cent. Besides, this taluk holds the first rank for all the industries. Vilavancode is found to lag behind in regard to urban industries.

The importance of industries with reference to their labour force was discussed with the help of Table B-IVC for rural areas. But this table does not give taluk break-up for urban sector. So, estimates have been framed from E-III Table for the urban sector and are presented in Table 5.

Table 5—List of important manufacturing urban industries which engage large number of workers

	Name of Manufacturing Industry	Total No. of workers in the Industry in the district	Distribution in the taluks of			
			Vilavancode	Kalkulam	Thovala	Agastheeswaram
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms ...	2,641	15	270	...	2,356
200	Production of rice etc., by milling dehusking etc., ...	568	4	19	...	545
273	Tailoring	507	299	8	..	200
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills ...	504	4	...	...	500
384	Repairing and servicing on motor vehicles	449	16	4	...	429
393	Goldsmithy	406	47	48	...	311
264	Weaving of Silk textile by handloom ...	405	...	...	...	405
277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	338	...	331	...	7
280	Sawing and planing of wood ...	198	...	...	...	198

It will be seen that pottery, repairing of cycles and manufacture of sundry hardwares lose their significance when measured in terms of the number of workers engaged in such industries. On the other hand, spinning in mill, sawing and planing of wood and coir industry assume importance. Coir industry is concentrated in Kalkulam, whereas the other two are concentrated in Agastheeswaram.

Material of wall and roof

The quality of a house is to a large extent determined by the material used for its construction either on the basis of the number of people who have to reside in it or on the basis of the use to which the Census house is to be put. More so is the case with the Census houses which are used as dwellings.

Table 6—Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall.

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Wall Material	*Total*		*Rural*		*Urban*	
	State	*District*	*State*	*District*	*State*	*District*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mud ...	652	262	742	283	385	139
Burnt bricks ...	229	372	144	345	481	533
Stone ...	70	41	69	46	76	15
Unburnt bricks ...	24	262	22	256	31	297
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	10	41	9	46	12	12
Corrugated iron, or other metal sheets ...	5	N	5	N	2	N
Timber ...	2	18	2	20	1	3
Cement concrete ..	2	1	1	1	6	0
Other meterial ...	2	2	2	2	3	N
Wall material not stated ...	4	1	4	1	3	1

"N" means negligible.

As such, any improvement in the economic standard of the owner is reflected by his desire to use better quality materials in the construction of his house both for wall and roof. Thus, any discussion based on the material of the wall and roof will throw considerable light on the standard of habitation available in different parts.

The overall picture of the State and District may first be studied to have a comparative idea.

At the first sight, one will notice that the first three items are the most important wall materials both at the State and District level. Besides, unburnt bricks are used to a very large extent and bamboos to a notable extent. These are the pecularities noticed nowhere else except in this district. In fact, mud is not so predominant as in other parts of the State. Unburnt and burnt bricks alone account for more than 60 per cent of the wall-materials. Timber is another important wall material in view of its easy accessiblity in the forest areas. These facts indicate a better position of housing conditions in this district.

The comparative position of roof material is indicated in Table 7.

Grass, leaves, thatch etc., which is an important roof material of the State, does not form such high importance in this district. But, tiles constitute an important roof material, especially in the urban sector. Other materials are very rarely used in this district. It is a notable feature that brick and lime, which constitute the Madras terrace, form a very low proportion in this part of Madras State.

Thus Kanyakumari indicates a preference for thatched roof in rural sector, tiled roof in urban sector and brick walls in both the sectors.

Table 7—Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Roof Material	*Total*		*Rural*		*Urban*	
	State	*District*	*State*	*District*	*State*	*District*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo ...	579	531	664	576	325	269
Tiles, Slate, Shingle ...	328	463	276	419	481	722
Brick and lime ...	44	2	22	2	109	1
Concrete and stone slabs ...	25	2	19	1	46	7
Corrugated iron, zinc, or other metal sheets ...	15	1	11	1	27	N
Asbestos Cement sheets ...	2	N	1	N	5	N
All other material	4	0	4	0	4	0
Roof material not stated ...	3	1	3	1	3	1

"N" means negligible.

The following statement indicates the distribution of 1,000 households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall in the various taluks of Kanyakumari district.

Table 8—Distribution of 1,000 households in Census houses used as dwelling in the District and Taluks by wall material

Wall Material	*District*	*Vilavancode Taluk*	*Kalkulam Taluk*	*Thovala Taluk*	*Agastheeswaram Taluk*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Burnt bricks ...	372	204	455	397	440
Unburnt bricks ...	262	320	220	128	286
Mud	262	367	246	338	156
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	41	42	37	19	49
Stone	41	25	24	118	59
Timber	18	41	16	0	N
Cement Concrete ...	1	0	0	0	3
Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets ...	N	N	1	0	N
All other material ...	2	N	N	0	6
Wall material not stated	1	1	1	N	1

"N" means negligible.

In all the taluks, more than 52 per cent of the houses are constructed with burnt or unburnt bricks. Vilavancode has indicated more preference for unburnt bricks. Mud, bamboo and timber have also been used in this taluk to a greater extent than other taluks.

Stone is used to a large extent in Thovala, which is a hilly tract. Mud walls are also comparatively higher in this taluk. Stone and bamboo walls are also noticed in Agastheeswaram taluk.

On the whole, Agastheeswaram taluk assumes the first place with about 50 per cent of the houses either with stone or burnt brick as wall material, and Vilavancode the last place with only 23 per cent under these materials.

Let us now consider the position of roof material.

Table 9—Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Roof material	*District*	*Vilavancode Taluk*	*Kalkulam Taluk*	*Thovala Taluk*	*Agastheeswaram Taluk*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	531	732	531	416	358
Tiles, slate, shingle ...	463	267	467	554	635
Brick and lime ...	2	N	N	16	1
Concrete and stone slabs	2	N	1	6	5
Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets ...	1	N	N	8	N
Asbestos cement sheets ...	N	N	N	0	N
Roof material not stated	1	1	1	0	1

"N" means negligible.

More than 50 per cent of the houses in Vilavancode and Kalkulam taluks use thatched roofing. Vilavancode has the highest proportion of 732. The lowest proportion is noticed in Agastheeswaram. This taluk has recorded the highest proportion of 635 against tiles followed by Thovala. Thovala has also recorded mentionable proportions against brick and lime, concrete and metal sheets.

It can reasonably be assumed that greater number of houses with walls built of burnt brick and stones and low number of houses with kutcha roof are indications of economic prosperity. Thus the housing conditions are better in Agastheeswaram and worse in Vilavancode.

Households—Break-up By Number Of Rooms

Any house which does not provide accommodation at the rate of one room for every two persons can reasonably be assumed to involve over-crowding. The average size of a household in Madras State is 4.62. As such, a house with three rooms will provide sufficient accommodation for a family in Madras State. Therefore, if a place has very large proportion of houses with less than 3 rooms, then it can be considered as backward.

Households in occupation of no regular room and one room, *prima facie*, suffer from poor accommodation. Only 5 out of every 1,000 households in the rural areas of Kanyakumari district occupy no regular room as against 47 for the State. This is the lowest proportion of all the districts in the State except Nilgiris. Regarding one roomed houses, Kanyakumari records a proportion of 343 as against 676 for the State. Combining the two cases of no regular room and one room, the proportion works out to 348 as against 723 for the State, indicating that the rural sector of Kanyakumari is the leading region in the State in regard to accommodation facilities.

In the urban sector, Kanyakumari district records a combined proportion of 343 households with no regular room and one room as against the State proportion of 609. Here again, the district indicates very good accommodation.

Households occupying two rooms is generally the pattern of housing found among the lower middle class people of the State. In the rural areas of Madras State, 176 households out of 1,000 live in two rooms while in the urban the corresponding proportion is 217. As against these State proportions the proportions for Kanyakumari district work out to 303 and 285 respectively indicating a higher proportion than the State and highest among all the districts. Unlike other districts, the rural proportion is higher than the urban proportion indicating that the conditions of housing found in the rural sector are better than those in the urban sector.

Households in possession of three rooms and above can generally be assumed to have adequate accommodation for a comfortable living. On this assumption, the rural areas of Kanyakumari can be assigned the first rank with a proportion of 343 households living in three rooms and above out of every 1,000 households which is far above the State average of 84. This confirms the fact that the district is quite forward in regard to accommodation facilities. In the case of urban also, Kanyakumari gets the first rank with a proportion of 370 out of 1,000 as against a State average of 169.

Let us now examine the adequacy of accommodation within the taluks of Kanyakumari district by analysing Table 10.

Table 10—Proportion of households occupying 3 and more roomed houses per 1,000 total households

Name of Taluk (1)	Rural Sector (2)	Urban Sector (3)
District Average ...	343	370
Vilavancode Taluk ...	348	513
Kalkulam Taluk ...	284	291
Thovala Taluk ...	405	Nil
Agastheeswaram Taluk	409	375

The disparity between the rural and urban sectors is small in the taluks of Kalkulam and Agastheeswaram and large in Vilavancode. The rural sector of Agastheeswaram and Thovala and the urban sector of Vilavancode have better accommodation.

Now, let us turn our attention to aspects of over-crowding *i.e.*, the average number of persons in a household and the average number of persons per occupied room. The number of persons per household will help the reader to have a general idea of the size of household whereas the number of persons per room is the important factor for consideration.

The average size of a rural household for the State is 4.57 and that *i.e.* urban sector is 4.76. The corresponding sizes for the Kanyakumari district are 5.13 and 5.15 respectively. The district has recorded bigger size of household in both the rural and urban sector.

The sizes within the district is distributed as indicated below:

Table 11—Number of persons per household

Taluk (1)	Total (2)	Rural (3)	Urban (4)
District Average ...	5.13	5.13	5.15
Vilavancode Taluk ...	5.60	5.59	5.64
Kalkulam Taluk ...	5.14	5.13	5.29
Thovala Taluk ...	4.42	4.42	...
Agastheeswaram Taluk ...	4.84	4.72	5.05

Agastheeswaram taluk has recorded smaller size of household than the district both, in the rural and urban sectors. Kalkulam has recorded the same size in rural but bigger size in urban, whereas Vilavancode has recorded bigger size both in the rural and urban sectors. All the taluks have recorded bigger size of household in the urban sector.

Another important factor is the average number of persons per room in each category of house, which is indicated in Table 12.

It will be clear from Table 12 that average number of persons living in a room is less in the district than in the State, indicating that the district is less congested. However, one roomed and two roomed houses are more congested than in the State.

Within the district, Vilavancode and Kalkulam taluks are more congested whereas Thovala and Agastheeswaram are less congested.

Table 12—Persons per room in houses of different sizes

State/District/Taluk	Average number of persons per room in houses with: All cases combined	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State ...	3.03	4.21	2.58	1.91	1.59	1.16
Kanyakumari District ...	2.18	4.33	2.59	1.86	1.46	1.07
Vilavancode Taluk ...	2.35	4.79	2.82	1.99	1.60	1.13
Kalkulam Taluk	2.37	4.29	2.63	1.96	1.52	1.12
Thovala Taluk	1.70	3.80	2.17	1.51	1.25	0.91
Agastheeswaram Taluk ...	1.94	4.06	2.39	1.72	1.35	1.03

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

As this district formed part of the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State for a long period, the system of land tenure and land revenue here differs considerably from that in the rest of the State. As such, it would be instructive to have a broad idea about these systems before discussing Agriculture.

Land Revenue

Under the ryotwari system prevailing in other parts of Madras State, the lands are assessed at different rates, varying with fertility of the soil, quality of irrigation, out-turn, marketing facilities etc. But in Kanyakumari district basic tax at a uniform rate of 2 nP. per every cent of land, which works out to Rs. 2 per acre, is charged in respect of almost all lands irrespective of the quality of the land and consequently of its productive capacity. The Act under which such a basic tax is being levied was struck down by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional. In view of this ruling and in the interests of uniformity, a new legislation is being enacted to introduce the ryotwari system of assessment as in force in the rest of the State.

Land Tenure

Till a century ago, the district presented an interesting, though from the point of view of economic development, far too complex, system of land tenures derived from the peculiar conditions of its historical development. They have been considerably simplified by several places of land-tenure legislation.

The Chief categories of tenure in this district may broadly be classified as *Jenmam* lands and others :—

I. Jenmam Lands :—They are the absolute private property of the owners. Under the Jenmi-kudiyan Acts, ryots holding *jenmam* lands have been given fixity of tenure, the dues to the *jenmi* being collected and paid to them by Government, the collection being made along with land-tax.

II. (a) Pandaravakai :—These are lands belonging to the Sarkar or Government. All tenants are practically owners of their land, subject to payment of tax.

(b) Kandukrishi lands :—Formerly home-farm lands of the Maharaja of Travancore, the rights over which were given up by him in favour of Government. There are tenants, some with occupancy rights and some holding merely on lease.

(c) Sri pandaravakai lands :—These are lands belonging to the temple of Sri Padmanabhaswami in Trivandrum. The lands are not assessed to basic tax but are assessed to a favourable assessment called *Rajabhogam.* In addition to the *Rajabhogam* payable to the Government, the tenants holding the lands pay rent, both in kind and in cash, to Sri Padmanabhaswami Temple. A new legislation is being enacted to relieve the tenants of their liability to pay rent to the temple and to convert the lands into ryotwari subject to payment of ryotwari assessment to the Government.

The chief systems of tenancy under which tenants hold lands owned by others are:—

1. Verumpattom (Venpattom) :—They are tenants who hold lands on lease for periods and conditions, stated in the contract. They are liable to be evicted under the conditions of the contract.

2. Varamdars (Pankuvaramdars) :—They are people who raise crops on agricultural lands in partnership with the owners of the land; the conditions of partnerships vary in different localities.

3. Kudikidappukar :—They are persons who were previously allowed by the owners of the land to occupy a small portion of it, generally to put up a small house to live in and watch the land or work it.

4. Otti (Mortgages) :—Tenancy under this head take different forms in different regions.

Agriculture

This district is purely Agricultural and solely depends for its economy upon Agricultural income. The total geographical area of the district according to professional survey is 413,120 acres and 412,240 according to village papers. The classification of the area as per the Season and Crop Report of the Madras State for 1960–61 is indicated below:

Table 1—Land Utilisation in the district

Classification	Area in acres	Percentage to total
Forests	119,147	28.9
Barren and unculturable land	53,805	13.1
Land put to non-agricultural uses	25,658	6·2
Culturable waste	6,870	1.7
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	1	...
Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown	201	...
Current fallows	2,928	0.7
Other fallow lands ...	2,555	0.6
Net area sown	201,075	48.8
Total	**412,240**	**100.0**

Though this is a small district, it has hills, dales, plains and a coastal belt and so a variety of crops are being raised. In the hills plantation crops like tea, coffee, rubber, coconuts and pepper are being raised as perennial crops and most of the area is under the control of planters. As the rainfall in this area ranges from 80″ to 120″, these crops are not irrigated but are purely rainfed. In the valleys arecanuts, paddy and banana are raised and in the lower slopes of the hills tapioca and banana are being raised as rainfed crops.

In the plains paddy, tapioca, coconuts and vegetables are the main crops with a sprinkling or orchards here and there. In orchards, mango and jacks are the usual fruit trees raised. In this district there is an area bordering Tirunelveli district having a rainfall of 25″ to 30″ with a very hot climate and the cropping pattern in this area is a bit different from the rest of the district and almost same as that obtaining in Tirunelveli district. In this area groundnut is the main crop under rainfed condition in May and September. There are also a few surface wells in this area with the help of which plantain, ragi, chillies, and tobacco are raised as garden land crops. Now attempts are being made to plant coconut seedlings in this area.

Table 2—Area under various crops in 1960–61

Crop	Extent in acres
Paddy–first crop	76,202
Paddy–Second crop	75,770
Tapioca	39,506
Coconut	22,468
Pulses	9,447
Rubber	9,359
Mangoes	7,828
Palmyrah	6,599
Cashewnuts	6,592
Grounduut	5,364
Condiments and spices ...	5,192
Green Manure crop ...	3,980
Bananas	3,164
Other fresh fruits	3,132
Non-edible oil seeds	2,400
Other vegetables	1,808
Tea	1,115
Cotton	917
Coffee	166
Gingelly	160
Betel-vines	120
Miscellaneous crops	543
Total	**281,832**
Less area cropped more than once	80,757
Net Area sown ...	**201,075**

Paddy

Paddy is the principal crop of the district and the staple food of the people. The total yield in 1960-61 was estimated at 105,190 tons.

Normally two crops of paddy are raised, *viz.*, *Kanni* and *Kumbam.* The first crop is a short duration one, ranging from 110-120 days. It is sown dry in 2/3 area with the help of summer rains by the end of April or the beginning of May every year and treated as wet crop with the onset of south west monsoon or the receipt of water in the channels, whichever is earlier. In the balance 1/3 area, dry nurseries are raised with the help of summer rains during May and then transplanted with the help of water received from channel during June. The rainfall during August and September is low and during that period, the harvesting of the first crop paddy is done.

The second crop, *viz.*, *Kumbam*, starts with the raising of wet nurseries in August, which is longer in duration from 150 to 175 days, transplanted during September - October and harvested during February-March. As the holdings are small and the farmers mainly depend upon this area for their livelihood, a high standard of cultivation is maintained and fairly good yields are obtained.

A seed multiplication unit of 69 acres is run by the Agricultural Department for the multiplication and supply of paddy primary seeds at Thirupathiswaram in Thovala Taluk.

Tapioca

This is the staple food of the poorer people in this District. It is said that the erstwhile Travancore State, of which this district formed part, was often in the grip of famine before the construction of the reservoirs and so this crop was introduced in the State by the then sagacious ruler, about a century back. This crop thrives well in a variety of soils, in different attitudes, from the coast upto hills. It can withstand heavy drought and heavy rainfall and is free from pests and diseases. It can be raised throughout the year, and yields well under rainfed condition, without much manuring. About 5 to 7 tonnes of tuberose are easily obtained per acre and now this sells at 12 nP. per Kg. Large quantity of the same is consumed locally and only a small portion of the production is converted into starch.

Coconut

Coconut is the main cash crop in this District. As the price of coconut is attractive, intensive and extensive cultivation is being adopted by the ryots. Coconut groves are manured and maintained well. Green manure is also being raised in coconut topes

and manured with it in addition to the application of chemical fertilisers. The application of chemical fertilisers and green manuring is getting popular in this District.

A Coconut Nursery is being run to supply 25,000 choice seedlings every year, enabling the ryots to take up new planting, gap filling and under planting. Large-scale coconut planting is undertaken by Panchayats in this district with the grant sanctioned as per G.O. 2460, dated 8—9—1964.

Rubber

Kanyakumari is the only district of Madras State where rubber plantions exist. The rubber obtained here is superior to any other in India. An area of about 9,000 acres is covered by rubber plantations. An additional area of 3,000 acres of forest lands situated partly in the Veerapuli reserve and partly in the Asambu proposed reserve has been demarcated by the State Government for their rubber plantations.

Mango

Mango is very abundant all over the district. It is evergreen tree blossoming from February to April according to situation, the first ripening from May to July. There are several varieties. Grafting is very common.

The Government is running a Fruit Research Station near Kanyakumari, which is engaged in a research of the off-season bearing in mangoes. It is sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the State Government. The Station is also serving the needs of the fruit growers by way of supply of high quality fruit plants. There is scope to step up the production of superior varieities of fruits and to bring additional area under cultivation.

Animal Husbandry

The Table 3 will indicate the number of livestock and poultry in the district according to the quinquennial livestock Census, 1961.

Cattle play an important part in the agricultural economy of the district. Whether it be for supplying manure or for ploughing or for raising water from wells or for threshing grain or for carrying produce, the cattle are the principal co-adjutors of the ryots. Apart from all these, cattle are greatly in demand as suppliers of milk.

The livestock in the district is far too heavy for the grazing available. The cultivation of fodder crop is negligible. The local cattle are dimunitive in size, poor in milk yield and working capacity.

It may be said that sufficient care was not bestowed on the proper feeding and breeding of the cattle in this district by the people. Adequate care was not taken to maintain stud bulls, all the male stock being castrated as early as they were fit for work. Ill-housed, ill-fed and improperly mated, the cattle were steadily degenerating for centuries.

Table 3—Bovine Wealth of Kanyakumari District.

Description	*Cattle*	*Buffaloes*	*Total*
Young Stock ...	36,841	7,898	**44,739**
Males over three years:			
Used for breeding only	185	72	**257**
Used for both breeding and work ...	1,826	2,383	**4,209**
Used for work only	30,335	14,369	**44,704**
Others	830	462	**1,292**
Females over three years:			
Breeding — In Milk as on 15—4—1961	14,803	3,767	**18,570**
Breeding — Dry and not calved even once ...	16,590	4,317	**20,907**
Working ...	597	847	**1,444**
Others ...	746	223	**969**
Total ...	**102,753**	**34,338**	**137,091**

(*N.B.*: Yaks—Nil)

Sheep	7,166
Goats	47,986
Horses and Ponies ...	18
Donkeys	737
Pigs	16,336
Fowls	493,448
Ducks	10,776
Other Poultry ...	212

As the district is mainly agricultural and the bullocks supplied the motive power for all tillage and transport operations, cattle dung being the main, if not the sole, manure applied to most crops, the prosperity of the people as well as their health is intimately bound up with the improvement of the cattle. Government have therefore launched necessary schemes for the improvement of the cattle wealth of the district.

There are at present three veterinary hospitals at Nagercoil, Thuckalai and Kuzhithurai and three veterinary dispensaries at Bhuthapandy, Aramboly and Kottaram.

A Key Village Scheme for artificial insemination, sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, was started at Nagercoil in 1951 under the First Five-Year Plan, and it is now functioning. There are Sindhy bulls and Murrah buffaloes in this scheme used mainly for artificial insemination.

Besides these, there is a Veterinary First aid Centre at Iravipuram; four touring billets at Kanyakumari, Azhagiapandyapuram, Kulasekaram and Arumanai; a Key Village Extension Centre at Thovala; two Key Village Centres at Kottaram and Kuzhithurai; and a Poultry Extension Centre at Perumalpuram near Kottaram.

Fisheries

Though in general the fisheries in tropics do not compare favourably with those of the temperate and frigid zones, Kanyakumari stands as an exemption to the rule. Marine fishing has proved to be one of the major industries of the district. It is carried on, on a large scale, by fishermen living in about 35 villages situated on the 42 mile long coastal belt. The chief fishing centres in the district are Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin), Muttom, Kadiyapattanam, Kovalam, Colachel, Enayamputhenthurai and Thoothoor. The important common species of fish found here are: white bait, ribbon fish, big jawed jumper, sabre fish, cat fish, perch, horsemackerel, silver belly, pomfret, tiger fish, shark (large and small) rainbow sardine, prawn, rock-cod, seer fish and lobster. It is estimated that on the whole about 13,000 tons of different varieties of fish are landed annually in this district and the estimated average number of lobsters caught is about 8,000 a day during the season. Preservation of fish by curing and sun-drying is carried on at several places all along the coast. Some fish oil is also extracted. The methods employed are, however, crude.

Fishing in this area is done mostly with *catamaran* and non-mechanised boats. In order to popularise the use of mechanised crafts for fishing, power boats are being supplied to Fishermen Co-operative Societies at subsidised rates. Under this scheme a total of 19 power boats have been supplied during the years 1957–58 to 1960–61 incurring an expenditure of about Rs. 2 lakhs. Arrangements are being made to supply 21 more of such boats to fishermen.

For increasing the catches of fish, nylon nets and twine are being supplied at subsidised rates. During the period from 1957–58 to 1959–60, 71 nylon nets and 1,825 lbs., of twine were supplied incurring an expenditure of Rs. 37,158.

CHAPTER VI

IRRIGATION AND POWER

Irrigation in Kanyakumari district is carried on with the supply of water available both from river sources and tanks. The major irrigation work is the Kothayar Irrigation Project under which Kothayar and Paralayar (which combine to form Kuzhithuraiyar) and the Pazhayar are harnessed and used for irrigation. This project, which is the main irrigation source in this district commands, as per delimitation figures of 1958, an area of 58,719 acres, which includes both ayacut and converted lands situated mostly in the Thovala, Agastheeswaram and Kalkulam taluks. Only about 142 acres out of the 8,000 acres of wet lands in Vilavancode taluk is benefited by the project, the rest in that taluk depending upon rainfed tanks for their supply. Water for the irrigation of some of the villages in Kalkulam taluk is supplied by the small river Valliar.

Pandyan Dam and Puthen Dam–the ancient Irrigation System

Paddy cultivation is extensively carried on in Nanjilnad, which is a fertile place and is most suitable for that crop; and has been so for so many years. But the average rainfall in this area is very low and by itself quite insufficient for the requirements of this type of cultivation. When irrigation in this area was in its infancy, the main source of water supply was Pazhayar, the river which flows through the taluks of Thovala and Agastheeswaram. Finding that the supply from this stream was inadequate to irrigate the area, the Pandyan Kings, who were ruling over the country some thousand years ago constructed the Pandyan Dam across the Paralayar in Kalkulam taluk and the Pandyan Kal and utilised the waters of that river for irrigation purposes. Irrigation in Nanjilnad by means of waters of the Paralayar thus dates back to very ancient times. The Pandyan Dam, the Pandyan Kal and allied irrigation works built about a thousand years ago are standing monuments of the engineering skill of the ancient people of our country. Subsequently, a quarter of a mile lower down the Pandyan Dam, another dam, the Puthen Dam and the Padmanabhapuram Puthenar (P.P.) Channel were built about the year 1750 A.D. to get the benefits of the irrigation works done centuries ago. The Puthen Dam and the P.P. Channel form the nucleus of the present system of irrigation in the district.

As usually happens in irrigation projects, the area under irrigation gradually expanded and increased year by year until the existing sources of supply proved inadequate to meet the requirements of irrigation, particularly in years of partial failure of monsoons. So, it was found necessary to supplement the Paralayar waters with the waters of Kothayar and the Kothayar Irrigation Project came into existence.

The history of the Kothayar Irrigation Project dates back to the year 1837, when a proposal for the construction of a dam across the Kothayar river at Pechiparai and a channel to join the Paralayar river was put up. Nothing further appears to have been done with this project for some time, but in the year 1885, the Puthen Dam was improved and the combined headworks of the Pandyan Kal and the Padmanabhapuram Puthenar Channel were constructed.

Kothayar Irrigation Project—Pechiparai Dam

It was however realised at that time that, if, after the waters of the Paralayar had been economised to the utmost extent, it was proved that they had fallen short of the demand of the Agricultural population, it would become necessary to use her twin sister Kothayar and consider at what point and in what manner the Kothayar might be best coaxed to yield up her treasures in the common coffers which the headworks had constituted. The matter was taken up again, a scheme was carefully prepared, and by 1896, the foundation of the dam was partly excavated and considerable amount of earth-work had been done in the Left Bank Leading Channel (L.B.C.). The scheme was further revised and enlarged subsequently and completed in 1906.

The Kothayar Project as finally adopted was to throw a dam across the Kothayar at Pechiparai with two feeding channels, one on the right for the Vilavancode and Neyyattinkarai taluks (the Neyyattinkarai taluk is now part of the Kerala State) and the other on the left for Kalkulam, Thovala and Agastheeswaram taluks. During the execution of the work, it was found that the statistics on which the project was designed were not quite accurate and therefore the Right Bank Channel was dropped. The project, as it now stands, is the masonary dam across the Kothayar at Pechiparai in the Kalkulam taluk, about 28 miles from Nagercoil, and the Left Bank Channel, about 300 miles of main and branch distributaries. The dam commands a catchment area of 80 square miles and a water-spread of 5.47 square miles F.R.L., and a storage capacity of 446.5 crore c.ft. The dam is 1,396 feet long, the width at the foundation is 105 feet and height above bed level of the stream 99 feet. For the left Bank Channel a head sluice with two vents 7′ × 9.5′ has been built. This channel, which is the main feeding channel, leads the Kothayar waters into the Paralayar *i.e.*, the Left Bank Channel taps the Kothayar and supplement the Paralayar over the Puthen Dam.

Table 1—Hydraulic Particulars of Pechiparai Dam and Reservoir

Area of Catchment ...	80 sq. miles
Average yearly rainfall ...	81.0 inches
Water-spread area of lake at F.R.L.	5.47 sq. miles
Ayacut area	56,000 acres
Maximum flood discharge for catchment	39,000 Cusecs (C-2100)
Capacity of Resevoir at F.R.L.	4465 M. Cft.
Useful capacity between F.R.L. and sluice site level	3500 M. Cft.
Amount of silting, upto level	225.0
Annual inflow	16,000 M. Cft.
Used for irrigation ...	8,176
Length of surplus section ...	440′+336′=736′
Maximum Flood discharge ...	39,000 cusecs
Evaporation and absorption taken as	0.2″ per day
Estimated cost of whole project	Rs. 28 lakhs
Water cess	Rs. 7 per acre for conversions Rs. 2 per acre for ayacut lands
Date of starting of work ...	May, 1900
Date of completion ...	June, 1906
Nature of Dam Structure ...	Surki concrete core and rubble in Surki facing.
Length of Dam	1,396 ft. at top
Top of parapet level ...	306.00 ,,
Top of dam level	303.00 ,,
Maximum Water level ...	302.00 ,,
Full Reservoir level ...	296.00 ,,
Left Bank Channel sluice (2 Vents 7×9½) level ...	254.00 ,,
Right Bank Channel sluice (1 Vent 4×10) level ...	251.00 feet (not functioning)
Rever bed level	204.00 Feet
Scour sluice level (2 Vents 4′×10′)	207.00 feet (not functioning)
Gates C. 1.8×4	
Level of deepest foundation	171.00 Feet
Height of dam above bed ...	99 ,,
Width of dam at deepest foundation	154 ,,
Maximum width of section at river bed	105 ,,
Width at top	14.5′
Between Parapets	10.6′
Height at deepest foundation	152 feet

Left Bank Canal:

Head sluice 2 Vents 7′×9½ each
Channel bed width 25′
Side slopes ½, 1 in cutting, 1½ in embankment
Total length—10¼ miles up to Puthen Dam
Bed fall—3′ per mile
F.S.D. 5 feet
Full designed discharge 521 Cusecs

Kothayar Extension Project—Perunchani Dam

Because of the repeated failure of crops due to the insufficieney of supply from the Kothayar System, it was considered necessary to augment and improve the Kothayar System by tapping every available extra source of supply in the locality. The Kothayar Extension Project was therefore formulated, under which a dam at Perunchani, 1,224 feet long, across the Paralayar river, about 10 miles south-east of Pechiparai and half a mile above the Puthen Dam, and a pick-up weir at Thripparappu was constructed and water is being let out for irrigation. The dam is built up across a picturesque valley between two hillocks through which the Paralayar flows. The purpose of the dam is to store a large quantity of water of the Paralayar river which was surpassing over the Puthen Dam and running to waste, so as to make it available for supplementing the storage in the Pechiparai Reservoir, which was found inadequate to meet the requirements of the paddy fields of over 56,000 acres in years of scanty rainfall. The reservoir is also intended to bring under cultivation an additional area of about 6,000 acres. With the inception of this new reservoir, the two crop cultivation in the then ayacut and converted lands are assured against frequent failures due to draught in dry years. The dam which is 84 feet high above bed level of the stream can impound about 230 crore cft., of water. The water-spread area at F.R.L. is 3.34 sq. miles and the catchment area is 61.57 sq. miles. The maximum length of the reservoir is eight miles. A spilway section is provided at the extreme left end of the flank for a length of 142 feet and a flush escape section in continuation of the former for a length of 179 feet.

A drainage gallery 5′×7½′ has been provided in the mid-river section for a length of 150 feet. This serves as longitudinal inspection chamber as well as an outlet for the seepage water from the foundation. Two sluice gates, each 6′×8′ in size have been

provided. The work was started in June 1948 and completed in all respects by December, 1952, at a cost of Rs. 43.7 lakhs.

The Perunchani Dam has no separate distributary system of its own, but the waters from this dam and the waters of the Pechiparai Dam taken by the Left Bank Channel unite above the Puthen Dam from where they pass out into the fields through the head-works of the main distributary channels, the Pandyan Kal and the Padmanabhapuram Puthenar Channels.

Table 2—Hydraulic Particulars Of Perunchani Dam

Lacation of Dam	...	at mile 2/8 of Ponmana Kalingesam Road.
Normal width of river	...	130′
Bed level of river	...	plus 225.
Flood level in river	...	plus 240.
Catchment area	...	61.57 sq. miles
Area of water spread at F.R.L. (plus 300.00)	...	3.34 sq. miles
Storage capacity of Reservoir ...	...	2,300 Million Cft.
Maximum Flood discharge	...	31,600 Cusecs
Maximum length of Reservoir ...	...	8 Miles
Type of Dam	...	Gravit Type
Length of non-overflow section	...	903 Ft.
Length of surplus weir. a. Overflow section	...	142 Ft.
b. Flush Escape	...	179 Ft.
Height of dam above bed level of River	...	84 Ft.
Height of dam above deepest foundation level	...	119 Ft.
Width of dam at bed level of River	...	61 Ft.
Width at base	...	86′ 8″
Maximum width at deepest foundation level	...	90 Feet.
Crest level of overflow section ...	...	plus 300.00
Maximum Storage level	...	plus 300.00
Sill level of sluices	...	plus 229.00
Maximum Water level	...	plus 306.00
Deepest foundation level	...	plus 190.00 av. bed in river section. plus 172.00 bottom of heel tene
River sluices	...	2 Nos. of 6′×8′ size eaeh
Total quantity of masonry		18,00,000 Cft.
Total cost	...	Rs. 43,71,930

Padmanabhapuram Puthenar Channel System

The head sluice for this channel consists of 5 vents of 5′×6′ 3″. This channel that takes off on the left of the Puthen Dam is 16 miles 7 furlongs in length and has several branches and sub-branches and has a total ayacut of 19,992 acres. This channel has been designed for a discharge of 370 cusecs and the channel is 24 feet cide and is of F.S.D 4.75 at the head. There are several cross masonry works in this channel. The 2 major distributories of this channel are Thiruvithamcode Channel taking off at 5/0 P.P Channel and Erattakarai Kal taking off at 16/7-0. There are several branches and sub-branches under these distributories.

Pandyan kal system

The head works consist of 5 vents of 5′×6′ 3″. The ayacut under this channel is 38,588 acres, including the ayacut under Pazhayar and its capacity is 495 cusecs. The Pandyan Kal after running for about a mile and a half forks into two at Chellan-thuruthi. The one taking off at the left is called Thovala Channel which is a contour canal of length 30 miles 3 furlongs. At the tail end, it forks into two branches called the Nilapara Channel and Maruthuva-malai Channel. The other one taking off at the right side is called Regular Kal. The Regular Kal after running for about a mile bifurcates into two at Shorlacode. The channel taking off on the right side is called Anandanar Channel which is a contour channel of length 14 miles 5 furlongs. The one on the left is called Pazhayar, which carries the entire drainage of the valley. Any surplus water received through the system channels will be usually diverted to the Pazhayar. The main irrigation channel under Pazhayar is the Nanjilnad Puthanar Channel taking off at Chattuputhoor Anicut near Bhoothapandi. Besides this there are 10 other anicuts along the course of the Pazhayar before it drains into the sea.

The Padmanabhapuram Puthenar Channel, the Thiruvithancode Channel and the Erattakarai Kal, with their branches serve the Kalkulam taluk and a portion of the Vilavancode taluk, and the Pandyan Kal, which is also known as the Thovala Channel, the Anandanar, the Pazhayar and the Nanjinad Puthenar Channel serve the taluks of Thovala and Agastheeswaram. The project includes also many important subsidiary works such as a syphon 5 ft., in diameter to convey the waters of the Pandyan Kal under the Thadaviyar river, many bridges and aqueduct, two tunnels at a place called Mulagumudu, a head work at a place called Chellanthuruthy to divert the waters of the Pandyan Kal through another channel to serve the needs of the Thovala taluk, and two small dams which came into being subsequently, one called the

Pazhayar basin. What is now known as the Kothayar Irrigation System really comprises both the old and subsequent constructions referred to above.

Chittar Pattanamkal Project

This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 680 lakhs, when completed. It envisages construction of two dams across two Chittar rivers which are now joining Kothayar river downstream of Kothayar Reservoir. The two dams will be named Chittar Dam-I, Chittar Dam-II respectively named after the rivers across which they will be built. These two reservoirs will be inter-connected through a channel called Inter-connecting Channel and combined storage will be utilised for irrigating about 10,000 acres of double crop in Kanyakumari district and 17,000 acres of dry crops in Radhapuram sub-taluk area of Tirunelveli district. Water from the two reservoirs will be let out through a Feeder Channel into the existing Kothayar Left Bank Channel.

Water required for irrigating 10,000 acres in Kanyakumari district will be drawn from the above Kothayar Left Bank Channel at Mile 6/4 through a new Pattanamkal Channel. This channel will be excavated to a length of 27.5 miles and will have five branch channels. Water required for irrigating the area in Tirunelveli district will be allowed along the existing Kothayar System upto Nilaparai and distributed through a new Radhapuram Channel which will be excavated to a total length of 20 miles and 4 furlongs. The existing Kothayar System Channels will be improved to take up the additional supplies intended for the "Radhapuram Channel" and "Pattanamkal Channel".

Water will be allowed for raising two crops from June to February in Pattanamkal and June to November for raising a single dry crop in Radhapuram Channel.

The two dams will be earthen dams of height varying from 70 to 80′ with necessary provisions for surplussing arrangements.

Vilathurai Lift Irrigation Scheme

The Vilathurai Lift Irrigation Scheme provides irrigation for about 700 acres of land in Vilavancode Taluk by pumping water from Kuzhithurai river to a reservoir constructed at the top of an adjacent hill at a level of about 150 ft., above the stream, and connecting it to a channel by means of R.C. Flume. The water is lifted up to the reservoir in two stages by means of pump sets operated by electricity. This scheme was inaugurated in August 1955 and is estimated to cost about Rs. 5.7 lakhs.

According to this scheme, a pump well has been constructed in the Kuzhithurai river near Vilathurai village. From this, water is pumped into Reservoir No. I by pump-sets installed in Pump house No. I. Two 105 h.p. motors and one 100 h.p. motor have been installed in this pump house and the pumped water is carried to Reservoir No. I by 24″ cast iron pipes, the length of which is 1,350′. The water collected in Reservoir No. I is again pumped into Reservoir No. II by Pump-sets in Pump house No. II. There are three 85 h.p. motors in this Pump House. The length of the 16″ pipe line between pump house No. II and Reservoir No. II is 660 ft. From Reservoir No. II the R.C.C. Flume starts and is taken over masonry pillars of 4′ 0″ × 2′ 10″. R.C.C. flume is laid for a length of 2,100 ft., which is then connected to a channel.

The length of the Main Canal is 2 Miles 6 Furlongs. This has got two main branches. The Puthukkadai branch takes off from 1 Mile and 490 ft. of the main channel. This is 4 furlongs in length. Nattalam branch is the other one and takes off from one mile 7 furlongs, and 275 ft. of main canal. It has a length of 6 furlongs and 605 ft. This branch ends in Annavathikulam. From this tank, the Nattalam Extension to Periakaraikulam takes off, which is one mile two furlongs and 110′ long.

The capacity of the scheme is 10 Cusecs. Two pump-sets can pump this 10 Cs. The third one is kept as stand by. The ayacut under this scheme is 710 acres spread out under 71 tanks. The water is allowed into these tanks by the sluices, and from the tanks water is allowed into the fields. All the 710 acres are only old wet lands and no new conversion has been taken up. There is one sluice in Reservoir No. II and there are 6 sluices in the Main Canal. The branch channels have got no sluices.

The purpose of the scheme is only to stabilise the 710 acres. The fields are double crop ones and two crops are raised regularly. There will be water in the tanks during the major part of the year and only two or three waterings will be required. Hence the pumping season has been fixed as August–September and December–January.

Neyyar Irrigation Project

Kanyakumari Branch Canal

Kanyakumari Branch Canal forms part of the Neyyar Irrigation Project, which is in the Kerala State. This scheme symbolises the co-operation and joint endeavour of both Madras and Kerala States in implementing schemes for the benefit of the people. This scheme is the worthy successor to the Kothayar Irrigation System.

The Neyyar river in Kerala State has its origin in the Western Ghats. After flowing for 30 miles through the Kerala State, the river ultimately joins the Arabian sea near Poovar.

The Neyyar Irrigation Project consists of :—

(1) The Dam
(2) The Right Bank Canal
(3) The Left Bank Canal

The dam and reservoir and the Right Bank Canal are in the Kerala State and were constructed by that Government as a first stage. The capacity of the reservoir is 3,750 Million Cft. The dam is a solid gravity dam built in masonry and is 1,000 feet long and 125 feet high. It is near Sembilamedu, 19 miles south east of Trivandrum and 15 miles east of Neyyattinkarai. The Right Bank Canal is 21½ miles long and benefits 18,000 acres entirely in Kerala State.

The Left Bank Canal was taken up as a second stage during the Second Five Year Plan. The canal is about 37 miles long. The first 24 miles of the canal lie in Kerala State and the remaining 13 miles in the Kanyakumari District. It commands 19,100 acres, of which 9,200 acres will be in this district of Madras State and the rest in Kerala State.

The Canal which serves areas in this district is known as the " Kanyakumari Canal ", and takes off from mile 24 of Neyyar Left Bank Canal. Kerala State has agreed to maintain a supply of 150 cusecs of water into this canal near the place where the Left Bank Canal enters Madras State. The bed level of Canal at off take is +130.50 with a bed width of 16′–0″ and full supply depth 4.5′.

The Kanyakumari Canal is a peculiar one. Unlike other canals in the plains, it passes through undulating the country. It had to be laid in deep cuttings, at ridges and in embankments of valleys. The depth of the cuttings in some places is 96 feet. Besides, roads intervened in the deep cuttings. As it was not found easy to divert these roads, the canal in such places was cut out to the required level. R.C.C. box culvert provided for the flow of water, cutting refilled with the excavated earth and the roads reformed at top as before. Such complicated works are the special features of this canal.

The soil through which the canal passes consists of muram and clay. The banks are therefore liable to slip. In such places the canal is lined with cement concrete.

There are six branches in this system to cover up the ayacut. The total length of the main canal is 13 Miles 2 Furlongs and 200 Feet, and the total length of branches 28 Miles 1 Furlong and 480 Feet. Direct sluices are constructed at suitable places to feed the ayacut.

The Neyyar Irrigation Project is intended for raising two crops of paddy in a year. The scheme, besides stabilising the existing wet ayacut to an extent of 2,000 acres, envisages the conversion of 7,200 acres from dry to wet. The cost of Kanyakumari Branch Canal is Rs. 90.3 lakhs. This scheme is a boon to the district, especially to the people in Vilavancode taluk.

Minor Irrigation

Major portion of the minor irrigation sources in Thovala and Agastheeswaram taluks are fed by the Kothayar system and so the rain-fed minor irrigation sources in these taluks are quite limited. The majority of rain-fed minor irrigation sources are situated in the western taluks of Kalkulam and Vilavancode. The Food Production sub-division at Thuckaly is entrusted with the task of carrying out repairs to the rain-fed minor irrigation sources of the district. There are 1,460 rain-fed minor irrigation sources in the district as indicated below :—

Table 3—Total number of rain-fed sources in the district

Name of Taluk	Rain-fed minor irrigation sources with an ayacut of				
	Above 20 acres	11 to 20 acres	5 to 10 acres	Below 5 acres	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Thovala	17	11	20	43	91
Agastheeswaram	3	2	6	Nil	11
Kalkulam	40	90	109	197	436
Vilavancode	66	104	224	528	922
Kanyakumari District	**126**	**207**	**359**	**768**	**1,460**

Rapid progress has been achieved in the field of irrigation during the decade. The following statement will give a general idea regarding the progress achieved during the short period 1956–57 to 1960–61.

Table 4—Area of crops irrigated and sources of water supply

Acreage of crops irrigated			*Sources of water supply and net area irrigated therefrom*		
Crop	*1956–57*	*1960–61*	*Source*	*1956–57*	*1960–61*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Paddy	63,562	91,635	Canals	32,324	60,262
Other Food crops	17,213	24,816	Tanks	24,692	8,408
Non-Food crops	8,875	13,053	Other Sources	302	634
	89,650	**129,504**		**57,318**	**69,304**

Total gross irrigated area to the total area sown has increased from 42 per cent in 1956–57 to 46 per cent in 1960–61.

Power

Nagercoil Municipality was the first place to be electrified as early as 1932 by a private firm of local contractors. Subsequently, the supply of electricity to the entire area of the district was derived from the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project in the Kerala State. At present, the requirement is met from Madras grid.

Kothayar Hydro-Electric Project

We have already seen that the Kothayar river is the main source of irrigation in Kanyakumari District. Now a project for utilising the waters of Kothayar river for the production of electricity has been drawn up. The scheme envisages the construction of two dams, the upper and the lower dams, twelve diversion weirs, four tunnels, a pump house and two power house stations with a total installed capacity of 100,000 K.W. The works connected with the implementation of this Project was inaugurated by Sri K. Kamaraj, President of the All-India Congress Committee on the 15th April, 1964.

The Upper Kothayar dam to be located at a level of over 4,000 feet above sea level would impound water from 11.25 square miles of the Upper Kothayar basin and have a storage capacity of 4,197 million cubic feet. Water stores there will be led to the first power house through a tunnel of about 10,000 feet length and a steel penstock pipe of about 7,340 feet length. This power house would have a single unit of 60,000 K.W. capacity operating at a head of 3,192 feet, about 100 feet higher than the Pykara Power Station at Nilgiris. This would, thus become the highest head power station of Madras Grid.

The tail waters of the first power house will be stored in the lower Kothayar Dam built across the Kothayar river at a level of 960 feet above above sea level. In addition to the tail waters, the Lower Kothayar Dam will impound storage from 11.2 square miles of the Lower Kothayar basin and will have a net storage capicity of about 31 million cubic feet. Water from neighbouring hill streams totalling about 10.45 square miles of catchment area will also be diverted into the Lower Kothayar reservoir by suitable diversion weirs twelve in all by leading in channels and tunnels. Water from the Lower Kothayar reservoir will be led into the second power house through a tunnel of about 4,800 feet length and a steel penstock pipe about 1,150 feet long. The second power house would have a single machine of 40,000 K.W. operating at a head of 877 feet.

The power generated from these two power houses is proposed to be fed into the Madras Grid at Kayathar by a double circuit 110 K.W. line (45 miles in length).

The total cost of the generation scheme is estimated to be Rs. 788.20 lakhs. The scheme of completion will add an energy potential of 381 million units of power to the Madras Grid and would meet the power demand of the Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts in particular and the Madras State in general.

The power houses are expected to be commissioned before the end of 1967.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Education is the key to self-help. Successful government of the country is not possible without associating the people in the work of legislation and administration. The strengthening of the educational agencies is therefore the first condition in amplifying the public life of the country and inspiring the people with patriotic hopes. In that noble endeavour Kanyakumari district is on the path of progress scarcely to be seen in any other district except Madras City.

The history of education in the district is a long one which divides itself into various stages by which the disorganised pial schools were encouraged and brought in line with a well devised scheme of Basic, Primary, Secondary and Collegiate education. It is not possible to date the beginning of vernacular education in the district. Instructions in the three R's where given to children, the teaching being a work of love without a demand for regular tuition fee. The village school-master appears to have been satisfied with small dues and perquisites, the individual contributions often paid in kind being small in value and irregular in the manner of payment. For higher education, there were no schools. But young men who were desirous of prosecuting their studies found no difficulty in attaching themselves to the Pandits, Physicians and Astrologers of reputation who had the kindness and generosity to help the aspirants for knowledge. More was learnt from the association with the *Guru* and in the light of his example than from regular teaching or pedagogic discourse.

Women of the middle classes, like their sisters in high life, knew to read and write and possessed no inconsiderable knowledge of things and no small share of Hindu culture as could be obtained from the study and recitation of the *Puranas* and *Ithihasas*. The earliest systematic attempt in female education was made by Mrs. Mead who, in 1819, established a Boarding School for Girls at Nagercoil meant primarily for Christian children. Her object was "to give a plain instruction united with a Christian and moral education", along with reading, writing and arithmetic. The girls were taught knitting, spinning and needle work. Crotchet and embroidery work were added and "pillow lace" work was introduced later. The industry of lace work gradually expanded and is now widely appreciated.

Educational activity in the modern sense of the term dates so far back as the second decade of the nineteenth century. The missionary organisations working in this district, especially the London Mission Society, are mainly responsible for the educational advancement of this district. The most important name connected with educational work in the district is that of Rev. Mead, who came as a missionary of the London Mission Society in 1817 and settled in Nagercoil. He was a very enthusiastic worker who threw himself heart and soul into the cause of education till his death in 1873. In 1818, he founded the Nagercoil Seminary which was the first institution to give regular English education in the district. English, Tamil, Malayalam and Sanskrit were taught with the prime object of communicating "religious and useful knowledge". The Seminary gradually grew into Scott Christian College, which still continues to be a popular educational institution in the district. Rev. Mead established several other institutions including industrial schools and was also the pioneer of female education in the district. The good work thus began is continued with remarkable zeal by the London Mission Society. Later on, the Catholic Missionaries entered the field and greatly interested themselves in the spread of female education. Thus modern education struck early root in this district and has attained satisfactory growth.

Besides the English education, vernacular education also received increased recognition in this district. In most of these schools Tamil was taught and the course of instruction consisted of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history. Vernacular Schools were manifestly rising in popularity during 1040s of Malayalam era. In 1046 M.E., a new scheme for promoting vernacular education was sanctioned by the Government according to which each *pakuthy* which corresponds to a Revenue village was to have one school, though of a lower order. The inhabitants were to find the necessary buildings, while the Government undertook to pay a small grant of one *fanam* for each pupil as a part of the remuneration to be given to the teachers.

It was observed that while the progress in English education was slow, there was marked advance in vernacular education.

Various reforms were effected in education from time to time and finally the two different types of schools *i.e.* vernacular and English schools were integrated into one in 1949–1950. At present, the system of education can broadly be classified into Primary, Basic, Secondary and Collegiate education. The progress of these educational institutions are presented in a tabular form under Official Statistics.

Primary Education

There were 381 institutions with a pupil-strength of 107,921 and a staff-strength of 2,047 in 1959–1960. Out of these institutions 291 were Government managed and rest private.

Basic Education

A new orientation is being given to elementary education by the introduction of basic education. The main purpose of this scheme is to terminate the system of learning solely from books and give the children a chance to develop initiative, enterprise and resourcefulness in them. Children are taught basic crafts like spinning, weaving etc., so as to make productive work the basis of learning. The Government aims to convert all the existing elementary schools in to Basic Schools and provide at least one Basic School for all villages with a population of over 500 persons. During 1959–1960, there were 64 Basic Schools in the district, 17,867 pupils attending them.

Secondary Education

Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme in the place of Matriculation conducted by the University of Madras was introduced in Kanyakumari district as a result of the introduction of the Education Code of 1085 (M.E.) in the erstwhile Travancore State. There were altogether 118 High and Higher Elementary schools in the district during 1959–1960 with a strength of 69,305 students.

Collegiate Education

Scott Christian College was the first one to be established in the district. As has been stated earlier, this college originated from the Nagercoil Seminary founded in 1818 by Rev. Mead of the London Mission Society. In 1893, the Seminary was made a Second-Grade College, under the University of Madras. It is now a first grade college with a strength of 767 male and 265 female students in 1960–1961.

The South Travancore Hindu College is the only other college of the district in the year 1959–1960. The College was started in Nagercoil in 1952–1953 with a staff of 17 and 322 students. This is also a first grade co-educational institution and had a strength of 564 males and 84 females in 1960–1961.

Training Schools

During 1960–1961, there were 3 Government training schools and 2 private training schools offering training to 267 males and 292 females.

Technical Education

Here again, Christian missionaries were the first to introduce the industrial education in the district. In 1820, Rev. C. Mead founded the School of Industry at Nagercoil for the purpose of promoting popular arts and instructing the "Children of industrious parents". The boys were first taught lessons in printing and book-binding. A similar school was established at Neyyur. Manufacture of paper, the art of weaving, the rearing of silk-worms and the manufacture of sugar and indigo were the industries taught and spread at the instance of the missionaries. But this benevolent enterprise inaugurated by Rev. Mead was neglected by the mission for some time.

The Sri Mulam Technical Institute at Nagercoil, which provided for a three year course in weaving and which was in receipt of grant-in-aid, was taken over and placed under Government management in 1080 M.E. (1904). But the course in this school is of an elementary kind.

The Government have recently started a polytechnic at Nagercoil and this has made a beginning towards the provision of facilities for technical studies. This institution at Nagercoil provided training for 121 students during 1959–1960.

Library

Library movement achieved good progress in the district. There were 99 libraries in 1960 with a daily average attendance of 2,262 persons. Almost all the libraries are being subsidised by the State Government.

Public Health

The District gets rain during both the monsoons. So usually the climate can be said to be salubrious for about 8 months in a year.

Births and Deaths rate

The average birth and death rate for six years from 1956 to 1961 is 26.93 and 10.2 per mille respectively. The infantile mortality rate is 61.7 per mile. There are 63 Maternity Centres and 5 Primary Health Centres in the District to give skilled aid and treatment.

Epidemic Diseases

Cholera: There was a severe epidemic of cholera in 1953–54. After 1954 there was no epidemic except stray cases in 1958 giving 7 attacks and 3 deaths. In 1963–64 a severe epidemic of cholera occurred with 225 attacks and 71 deaths in the rural coastal areas of the district. The spread of the epidemic was mainly through water sources. Mass inoculation of the people was the main preventive measure adopted. The number of inoculations done is 448,848. The epidemic lasted for only about 2 months.

Malaria: Practically Malaria has been eradicated from the District by implementing National Malaria Eradication Programme.

Small-pox: Smallpox was prevalent in this District as in all other districts. In 1961 there were 82 attacks and 26 deaths due to smallpox. Mass vaccination of the contacts was adopted for controlling the smallpox. In 1963 N.S.E.P. work was undertaken and 90 per cent of the population has been protected against smallpox.

Table 1—Comparative statement of deaths from various Diseases

Year	Total No. of deaths	Respiratory Diseases	Dysentry & Diarrhoea	Other fevers	Cholera	Smallpox
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1955	5,473	384	508	781	...	7
1957	7,116	833	518	1,515	...	24
1958	8,300	811	579	932	3	98
1959	8,103	1,011	1,053	1,699	...	11
1960	7,505	781	998	1,656	...	...
1961	8,667	957	759	2,454	...	26

The increase in deaths under the head 'respiratory diseases' is probably due to overcrowding and exposure to cold environments. The large number of deaths under 'dysentry and diarrhoea,' is due to the intake of food exposed to flies and dust by people, especially children.

Filarial infection is noted in Thalakulam, Eraniel, Thiruvithamcode and Thiruvattar in Kalkulam taluk.

In coastal places, coir industry provides employment to many people. In the course of production, coconut husk is soaked in ponds, which ultimately results in offering a good breeding place for mosquitoes, which are likely to transmit filaria.

In most of the rural parts of Vilavancode and Kalkulam, the people bury the dead in their own lands very near their residences.

Protected water supply

Out of the four municipalities in this district, only the Nagercoil Municipality is provided with protected water supply. The Nagercoil water supply scheme consists of an impounding reservoir capable of holding 6.1 crore cft. of net available or drawable water equivalent to one year's supply, constructed by throwing an earthrn dam (with] puddle core) across the Mukkadal Valley about 7.5 miles north of the town. The dam is 1,080 ft. long, 20 ft. wide at the top and 314 feet at the lowest ground level and 52 feet high above the lowest ground level. From the reservoir water is conveyed through a 16" Hume steel pressure pipe gravitation main 7.5 miles to the purification plant located within the town. Close to to the purification plant is the clear water service reservoir. This tank, designed as a balancing tank, supplies water to the low level zone of the town. To serve the needs of the high level area of the town, an overhead tank has been constructed at the highest part of the town. Water is pumped into this tank from the former reservoir through a 12" main by pumps located in a pump house at the one end of the low level reservoir. The average supply will be at 12 gallons per head per day with an extra allowance of four gallons for the summer. The supply is at present restricted to domestic purposes alone; but it may not be difficult to supply for non-domestic purposes as well.

The Nagercoil Water Supply Scheme has been extended to Suchindram and Cape Comorin also and it serves partly the needs of these two places for drinking water.

Drinking water difficulty is acute in the Kuzhithura municipality. Draw wells alone are the main source of supply so far. But they get dried in summer. The subsoil layers being rocky and no water available, further deepening of wells has been found to be a waste. During summer, water from Kuzhithurayar is supplied by means of lorries.

In the rest of the area comprising the district, wells form the main source of drinking water. Most of the wells are deep and a good number of them get dried up during summer. In some areas only brackish water is available. Thus there is acute scarcity of drinking water in the major part of the district. During draught seasons drinking water is supplied in lorries to places which are badly affected by the draught. Under the rural water supply scheme. 693 open wells, 12 covered wells, 34 bore-wells and 9 over head tanks with taps have been provided in the rural areas of the district.

Medical

There are three Government hospitals in the District at Kottar, Thuckalay and Kuzhithurai and a T.B. Hospital at Asaripallam, Nagercoil which is a special institution. Besides these there are 11 Government dispensaries in different places in the district. The hospital at Kuzhithurai is also functioning as a Primary Health Centre. All these institutions are practising the allopathic system of medicine.

There are also a number of private hospitals and dispensaries aided and un aided in this district, the most important among them being the Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil, the Desbandhu hospital, Kottar, the Jawahar Hospital, Kottar, Dr. Mathias Nursing Home, Ramavarmapuram, Nagercoil, the Jawahar Nursing Home, Ramavarmapuram, Nagercoil, Dr. Nayudu Nursing Home, Kottar, Sri Subramania Pillai Memorial Hospital, Theroor, Dr. Balasubramania Pillai Hospital, Mylady, the Salvation Army Hospital, Aramboly, the London Mission Hospital, Neyyoor, the London Mission Leper Hospital, Uriavilai, Colachel, Jalal Hospital, Thiruvithamcode, the Hindu Mission Hospital, Eraniel, the Malayan Hospital, Kandanvilai, the London Mission Hospital, Marthandam and the National Hospital, Kuzhithurai.

There are also three Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 19 grant - in - aid Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the district.

Altogether there are 348 beds in the three Government hospitals and the T.B. Hospital

The London Mission Society was the first to introduce the allopathic system of treatment in this district. This mission started medical work in Nagercoil in 1838 and later it shifted to Neyyoor in 1852. The Mission built a hospital at Neyyoor and also started a Medical School there and then shifted the headquarters of its medical organisation to that place. There is also a Nursing School at Neyyoor and a leprosy hospital for men and women at Colachel. The hospital of the mission at Nagercoil was closed down recently.

CHAPTER VIII

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

Kanyakumari district which had no major industry in the past had fostered a variety of small scale and cottage industries. The Ilmenite Factory at Manavalakurichi and the spinning mill at Nagercoil are the two large scale industries located in the district at present. There are in all sixteen small scale industries flourishing in the district which provide employment for about 1,700 persons. Handloom weaving and coir production are the traditional cottage industries which thrive well. The other important cottage industries are palmyra leaf works, oil crushing, bee-keeping, pottery, basket-making, rattan cane works, mat-weaving and palm-gur making. In the coastal areas, salt manufacture and fishing engage a considerable number of persons. An account of the different industries in the district is given below :

Large scale industries

Ilmenite Factory recognising the existence of valuable mineral deposits in the sands on the coast of Kanyakumari, attempts have been made even in early times to harness them for industrial purposes. The Travancore Minerals Ltd. have their unit at Manavalakurichi, which was taken over by the Government of India from the erstwhile Travancore Government. It is now functioning under the aegis of the Department of Atomic Energy. It separates the various components of the sand, the most important of which is monazite which contains approximately 9 per cent thorium and 0.3 per cent uranium. Among the commercially valuable components the most important is ilmenite which forms 60 to 75 per cent of these sands. Ilmenite contains 55 to 60 per cent titanium dioxide, a compound which serves as a valuable raw material in various industries, such as paint, paper, rubber, leather, linoleum, plastics, ceramics, cosmetics, printing ink etc. As a metal or any alloy it is a material or particular interest to the aircraft and space industries on account of its light weight and strength. Zircon is the other commercial product which is principally used in the manufacture of high temperature refractories and the preparation of fused silica-ware, ferro-zirconium steels and pigments.

The factory produces eight tons of ilmenite per day, though it has an installed capacity of 20 tons on a single shift per day. Some quantity is sent to another Government Unit in Kerala for the production of titanium dioxide. The establishment has the capacity to produce three tons each of monazite and zircon; the actual production is, however, only 1.5 tons per day. Monozite is sent to the Indian Rare Earths Plant at Alwaye in Kerala where it is further processed and made use of by the Department of Atomic Energy. The products of the factory at Manavalakurichi have a good export market.

Spinning Mill

The Nagammal Mills at Nagercoil produces coarse and medium varieties of yarn of 20, 30 and 40 counts. It has increased its spindles from 6,000 in 1959 to 12,600 in 1961. The production during 1959-60 was 3,800 bales. It sends a portion of the yarn produced to Madurai and Kerala State.

Small Scale Industries

Details regarding the different small scale industries existing in the district are given below:

Tiles

The availability of suitable clay and cheap labour is the chief cause for the large scale manufacture of tiles in this district. There are eleven tile factories, all of which are proprietary concerns. Some of the tile factories were started as early as 1950 and the rest began functioning only recently. About 175 persons are employed in this industry. One of the units is run by power whereas the others involve manual operations aided by hand operated machines.

Out of the total production which is estimated at Rs. 1,40,00, 60 per cent are roof tiles and 40 per cent floor tiles.

Light Engineering Industries

The manufacture of agricultural implements, steel trunks and furniture and the like comes under Light Engineering Industries. There are now about sixteen units; all these started functioning only from 1950 onwards. These units are dispersed in Nagercoil and Thuckalay. About 150 persons are employed in this industry.

Wooden Electrical Components Industry

Based on locally available resources, this industry produces wooden electrical accessories like boards, castings etc. Timber available in the local forest is used entirely for producing these products. All the eleven units of the industry are in Nagercoil. This industry which is run by power employs about 220 persons.

Cashew Kernel Processing Industry

As a foreign exchange earner this industry has a distinct place in the industrial map of Kanyakumari district. There are only two units in the district, the first having been started in 1958. About 500 workers, most of them females, are engaged in this industry. For about 3 or 4 months in a year the workers remain unemployed, since work stops due to either short supply of cashew seeds or the difficulties caused by the monsoon.

The processing of cashew kernel involves mainly the segregation of the kernel from the shell and roasting the kernels with a view to remove the moisture. In 1960-61, the industry used 10,000 bags of raw cashew seeds, each bag weighing 1.5 cwt. Only 10 per cent of the total crop of cashew seeds available in the district is utilised by the industry. Cashew seeds are also exported to Quilon where there are factories for processing.

Fibre Industry

Colachel in Kanyakumari district is the only place in the State, where brushes are manufactured on a considerable scale. Palmyra and coconut fibre which are available locally are used for the manufacture of brushes. There are three small scale units in the district which produce chiefly bannister and scrubbing brushes (made of palmyra fibre), shaving brushes (made of bristles) and industrial wire brushes. About thirty persons are employed in the industry.

The district is noted for its skilled workmen in brush manufacture.

Other Small Scale Industries

The other small scale industries are bell metal works, tyre retreading, wooden and cane furniture, tapioca flour, leather foot-wear, minor engineering works, automobile works, safety matches and splints and veneers, scented tobacco, confectionery and miscellaneous industries like electroplating, money-purses etc. The only unit for bell-metal works is a Co-operative Society with about 50 members.

Following are the Departmental units of the State Government in the district for Small Scale Industries:

(1) Industrial Colony, Marthandam
(2) Blacksmithy and Carpentry Unit, Agastheeswaram
(3) Industries Sales Emporium, Nagercoil

Cottage Industries

As regards Handloom industry, a separate chapter has been devoted in this Volume. Vadasseri in Agastheeswaram taluk produces handloom goods which are popular throughout the State. The other cottage industries of the district are described below:

Coir

Coir industry is carried on along the coastal areas from Cape Comorin in the south to Kollengode in the north. Even though there are more extensive coconut gardens in other districts like Thanjavur, Kanyakumari district has grown into a major coir producing district. The total production of coir in the district has been estimated at 3,300 tons per annum; allowing for wastage, production of yarn is nearly, 3,100 tons a year.

About 95 per cent of the coir produced in the district is sent to places outside the district. Three fourths of the exported quantity is in the form of 'Muppiri' yarn and the rest is in the shape of yarn. Coir ropes are used for drawing water from wells, towing of boats and for miscellaneous purposes.

The twisting of yarn into ropes is done on *'rattai'* in the same way as spinning yarn. There are about 1,000 *rattais* in the district and 10,000 persons are engaged in the industry.

Other Cottage Industries

The Y.M.C.A. Rural Reconstruction Centre at Marthandam and the Kasturba Kendram at Palacode near Kuzhithurai are engaged in cottage industries like bee-keeping, poultry farming, palm gur making, palmyra leaf works, spinning in Ambar Charkas, hand-pounding of rice, oil crushing, soap making, jam making etc. Brick and lime industries are two important cottage industries in the district. Under Craftsmen Training Scheme, there is an Integrated Industrial Training Institute at Nagercoil. A Coir Training School is functioning at Ethamuzhi.

Other Industries

The Madras State Transport Department which runs buses throughout the district has got a big workshop at Nagercoil for repairing and maintaining the buses. An important industry engaging a large number of workers in the coastal villages of Agastheeswaram and Kalkulam taluks is the production of salt. About 10 salt factories in the district produce nearly 17 lakh maunds of salt in a year. The quality of the salt produced is good. About 5 to 10 per cent of the manufactured salt is consumed locally while the rest finds its way to Kerala. Two of the ten units recover gypsum; the quantity produced is about 636 tons per year. This gypsum is sent to Kottayam for use in the cement factory.

Fishing is done on an extensive scale in several villages situated on the coastal line which extends to 42 miles from Kanyakumari to Kollengode. The

chief fishing centres in the district are Kanyakumari, Kovalam, Rajakamangalam, Muttom, Colachel, Kadiapattanam and Chinnamarthandanthurai. Preservation of fish by curing and sun-drying is carried on at several places along the coast.

In the hilly tracts, there are rubber, tea and coffee plantations which employ plantation labourers. About 4,036,159 lbs. of dry rubber, 552,720 lbs. of tea and 5,800 lbs. of coffee are produced annually.

In view of the rich potentialities of the district, a number of new industries have been recommended by the Central Small Industries Organisation, Madras, who conducted a Small Scale Industry Area Survey in 1961. The industries recommended are :—

1. Rubber based industries :
   - (*a*) Latex cement
   - (*b*) Automobile rubber moulded and extruded goods
   - (*c*) Cycle rubber parts
   - (*d*) Rubber toys, balls and balloons
2. Wood based industries :
   - (*a*) Boat building
   - (*b*) Packing cases
   - (*c*) Toys
3. Salt based industries :
   - (*a*) Plaster of Paris
   - (*b*) Gypsum
4. Fish manure
5. Fruit preservation
6. Demand based industries :
   - (*a*) G.I. Buckets
   - (*b*) Umbrella Assembly

Kanyakumari district is rich in industrial needs like rubber, woods, fruits, salt and fish which have not yet been fully utilised. There is also no dearth of technical and semi-skilled labour. Entrepreneurship and risk capital are, however, the need of the hour. If new industries are set up and the existing ones are expanded, Kanyakumari district is sure to become one of the leading industrial districts in the country in general and Madras State in particular.

Trade

From very early times, the region which is now comprised Kanyakumari district has been exporting timber and other forest produce to foreign countries in Europe and the Far East. Food articles like paddy and salt were exported to Travancore and other areas in Kerala even in olden days. Kottar near Nagercoil is even to-day a busy paddy milling centre from where rice is exported to Trivandrum. Fish is exported to Ceylon and plantains, vegetables, coconut, timber, pepper and rubber are sent to Kerala and other parts of Madras State. Coir products, cashew-kernels and brushes are exported to foreign countries.

On account of the variety of products available in the district, there are important centres of trade scattered through the district which are described below :

Agastheeswaram taluk

This is a paddy-growing area and rice trade is important here. Nagercoil Municipality is the most important commercial centre in the taluk. The other important trade centres are Myladi, Kottaram, Alagappapuram, Vadasseri (second biggest shandy in the former Travancore-Cochin State), Kottar and Aranpady.

Kalkulam Taluk

The port at Colachel is an ancient one with considerable trade importance. Fibre is exported through this port to foreign countries and ilmenite also used to be exported from here. The important trade centres in the taluk are: Monday Market, Kulasekaram, Eraniel, Colachel, Thiruvattar, Keikamandapam, Manavarkurichi, Friday market, Thuckalay and Thickanacode.

Vilavancode Taluk

Jaggery and tamarind are the important articles of trade in the taluk. The chief trade centres are Kuzhithurai, Kaliakkavilai, (shandy is held twice a week), Thoduvatti (shandy is held twice a week), Earinkal (shandy twice a week), Arumanai, Pudukkadai (weekly shandy) and Thenkapattinam.

Thovala taluk

This is a only small taluk. It is not of much commercial importance. It is a paddy growing area and the produce is marketed in Nagercoil, situated in the adjacent Agastheeswaram taluk.

CHAPTER IX

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

The district became part of Madras State in 1957, consequent on linguistic re-organisation of States. No data regarding looms prior to 1957 could be collected.

Under the Cotton Textile (Production by Handloom) Control Order 1956, the number of cotton looms registered upto April 1961 was 21,695. With reference to the data collected in a sample survey, the actual number of cotton looms is estimated at 25,326. If the 626 artsilk looms in Kottar area are taken into account, the total number of looms in the district is 25,952 which is 3.6 per cent of the looms in the State. All are fly shuttle pit looms. The number of looms in the co-operative fold is 10,740 of which 37 are pure artsilk looms.

Cotton handloom industry

As in Ramnad, *Saliars* are found in large numbers in this district. This community is known here as *Pattariars*. Next in percentage, is the community of *Kerala Mudaliars*. The several castes engaged in weaving based on the data gathered in a sample survey are given below:

Sengunthars	...	3.7 per cent
Saurashtras	...	1.4 ,,
Saliars (Pattariars)	...	48.9 ,,
Kerala Mudaliars	...	18.5 ,,
Muslims	...	2.5 ,,
Nadars ...	...	14.3 ,,
Others ...	...	10.7 ,,
Total	...	**100.0**

The average number of looms per household is 2.6 and the number of households having handlooms may be estimated at 9,740 which is 5.0 per cent of the households in the district. Every twentieth household owns looms.

The bulk of production of handloom fabrics consists of white varieties, namely dhothies, towels and uppers. Production of lungis is negligible; sarees are less than 20 per cent. Variety-wise production is given in the Table 1.

Table 1—Details of varietywise production of Handloom Fabrics

Variety	Co-operative sector	Outside the co-operative sector (in million yards)	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sarees ...	0.31	3.78	4.09
Varieties other than lungis ...	6.37	11.85	18.22
Lungis ...	...	0.99	0.99
Total ...	**6.68**	**16.62**	**23.30**

The co-operatives account for 28.7 per cent of the production while the percentage of looms in the co-operative fold is 42.3.

The construction particulars and cost of production of the important varieties of handloom cloth produced in the district in 1961 are given in the following Statement.

Table 2—Details of construction and cost of production of chief varieties

Varieties of fabrics	Width (inches)	No. of ends per inch	No. of picks per inch	Cost of production per Linear yard	Cost of production per Square yard
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
20s Dhothies ...	49	52	52	1 00	0 74
40s Dhothies ...	50	56	56	0 81	0 59
60s Dhothies ...	52	72	72	1 16	0 81
2/20s × 10s Bedsheets ...	50	40	38	2 04	1 47
26s Lungis ...	48	56	48	1 02	0 77
20s Eralai towels ...	32	28	27	1 29	1 45

Weavers' Co-operatives

Of the 83 weavers' co-operatives in the district in 1960–61, 35 earned a profit of Rs. 1,13,373 while 48 societies incurred a loss of Rs. 71,164. The number of looms enrolled in these societies was 10,703.

The production of handloom cloth sales etc., for 1960–61 are exhibited below:

1.	Quantity of handloom cloth produced ...	55,81,781 yards
2.	Average production per loom	
	(*a*) per annum ...	521.5 ,,
	(*b*) per month ...	43.46 ,,
3.	Weaving wages disbursed	Rs. 10,55,535
4.	Average income per loom	
	(*a*) per annum ...	Rs. 98.62
	(*b*) per month ...	Rs. 8.22

While the average production per loom per annum is higher than the State average of 451.2 yards the average income per loom per annum is only Rs. 98.62 against the State average of Rs. 129.18 which is an indication that the average wage per yard in the district is lower than in other districts. This is due to the fact that the production is in medium and coarse counts.

The following are the important cotton hand-weaving centres in the district.

Sarees: 1. Vadassari

Dhothies: 1. Neendakarai
2. Colachal
3. Killiyur
4. Kollengode
5. Nattalam

Khadi

Of the 1,087 khadi looms in the district, 787 are under the control of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board and the remaining under the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh. In 1961–62 the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh produced khadi worth Rs. 4,23,000 while the yarn production was 17,70,000 hanks of which 4,49,000 hanks were Ambar yarn.

The activities of the State Board are given in Table 3.

Table 3—Activities of the State Board

	1960–1961	1961–62
Number of Ambar spinners ...	1,168	1,690
Number of Traditional spinners...	76,000	16,346
Quantity of yarn produced (hanks)		
(*a*) Ambar ...	2,55,100	6,09,300
(*b*) Traditional	17,34,600	23,11,700
Value of khadi produced ...	Rs. 7,96,500	Rs. 13,69,200

Next to Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli the production of Khadi is the highest in the district.

The progress regarding ambar charkas is as follows:

—	State Board	Tamil Nad Sarvodaya Sangh
Number of Ambars distributed	265	431
Number of active Ambars ...	194	379

Artsilk Looms

Except 37 looms, the remaining 589 artsilk looms are under the control of three master-weavers of Madurai, who supply sized warps and weft yarn through their branch offices at Nagercoil. Only sarees are produced. The prevailing weaving wages are lower than those at Madurai by Rs. 8 to 10 per warp of 45 yards. The master weavers who transfer the sarees to Madurai make a handsome profit as the sale price is fixed with reference to the cost of production at Madurai.

The Artsilk Weavers' Co-operative Society at Kottar (Nagercoil) was started on 16th September 1957 and there were 37 looms in 1960–61. It produced mixed sarees with 75D and 150D rayon yarn for warp and 80s and 60s cotton yarn for weft. The following statement shows the society's progress in 1960–61.

Number of looms	37
Production of cloth	9,153 yards
Average production per loom per month	20.6 yards
Wages disbursed	Rs. 9,606
Average income per loom per month	Rs. 22.20

CHAPTER X

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AND ELECTIONS

Local Administration

Local Self-Government in its modern form may be said to have been initiated in Kanyakumari district with the formation of Town Improvement Committees by the then princely State of Travancore in the second half of last Century. The earliest legislation on local self-Government in the then Travancore State was Regulation II of 1069 M.E. (1894 A.D.). Its main feature was the delegation of certain administrative powers, in the matter of conservancy and sanitation, to Town Improvement Committees or Local Bodies composed of official and non-official members whose local knowledge and experience would, it was anticipated, secure at once consideration for private rights and the adoption of measures in reference to local conditions. It was based on the Municipal Act of British India, especially the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891. Under this regulation, the first Town Improvement Committee of the present Kanyakumari district was appointed at Nagercoil. The powers of the Committee were limited and its duties were confined to the supervision of sanitary arrangements. It had no power of taxation. The number of members of the committees under this Regulation of 1894 A.D. varied from 5 to 9, with a permanent official majority.

This regulation was superseded by Regulation III of 1076 M.E. (1901 A.D.) which for the first time authorised local taxation with the previous sanction of Government and thereby enabled the Committees to augment their resources aud to widen the scope of their usefulness. The Committees were further empowered to enforce licences and collect fees in 1903 A.D. In the years 1909 and 1910 A.D., house tax was introduced. The Committees under this regulation had half their members elected by tax-payers. The other half consisted of officials appointed by the Government. The presidents of the Committees were also appointed by the Government. In the year 1913, the towns of Colachel and Padmanabhapuram were brought under the Town Improvement Regulation. The Committees were formed in these places, whose main concern was the prevention of epidemics. In the year 1914 a new Committee was formed at Kuzhithurai also. The experience gained in the working of this regulation, the demands from the various Committees for greater powers and the progress of local bodies elsewhere finally led to the enactment of Municipal Regulation V of 1920 A.D. (1095 M.E.). Under this regulation, the towns under regulation III of 1076 M.E. were constituted into Municipalities. Municipal Councils replaced the Town Improvement Committees and the Regulation also conferred on the Municipal Councils wider power of taxation and vested in them enlarged functions. The Councils were empowered to levy tax on carts, tolls, water and drainage etc. The strength of the Councillors for each Municipality was increased. The councils also secured clear non-official majority. The new regulation prescribed multifarious duties like maintenance of roads in the Municipal areas, street lighting, street cleaning and public health, registration of births and deaths, educational activities, maintenance of public parks and recreation centres under the control of the Municipalities. Thus, the four municipalities of Kanyakumari district viz., Nagercoil, Colachel, Padmanabhapuram and Kuzhithurai had come into existence. After the merger of the Kanyakumari district with the Madras State in 1956, the Government of Madras extended the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 as amended to these four Municipalities with effect from 1—4—1959, repealing the corresponding Travancore State enactment. Nagercoil is the only first grade Municipality in the district, the other three being third grade.

The history of local administration for rural areas starts with the Government of India's resolution of 1918 on local self-Government. It was the intention of the then State Government of Travancore to create two sets of Local Bodies for the rural sector (*i.e.*) Non-town or non-Municipal areas. Accordingly, Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, under date the 29th Karkatakam 1100 corresponding with 13th August, 1925 passed Regulation VII of 1100 M.E. to create Village Aministrative Panchayat with specific sources of income and definite powers and responsibilities, such as the maintenance and control of local roads and ferries and the supervision of primary education and local sanitation. Every Panchayat had to consist of an uneven number of elected members not more than eleven and not less than five. Provision was also made to enable Government to direct the election of a President by the Panchayat.

The Travancore village Unions Act, 1115 M.E. was passed by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore under date the 28th Thulam 1115 M.E. corresponding to the 14th November 1939 to constitute Village Unions in the State to foster and encourage rural development. By that time, a revenue

village meant any local area which was recognised as a 'Pakuthy' in the revenue accounts. Any Revenue village or a village group or adjacent Revenue villages or portion or portions thereof were constitnuted as a Village Union, a corporate body to have perpetual succession and a common seal and was vested with the capacity of suing or being sued in its corporate name of acquiring, holding and transferring property, movable or immovable, of entering into contracts and of doing all things necessary, proper or expedient for the purposes for which it was constituted. The "Village Unions" thus created were also a type of self-governing organisation, but they were slightly less powerful than "Village Panchayats" constitued under the Village Panchayat Act of 1100 M.E.

Whereas it was expedient to make better provision for the administration of village affairs by Panchayats, The Travancore-Cochin Panchayats Act, 1950 (Act II of 1950) was enacted and extended to the whole of the State of Travancore-Cochin except the Municipal areas governed by the Travancore District Municipalities Act, 1116 (XXIII of 1116). This enactment vested more powers to the Panchayats, particularly powers of taxation and providing for elections under adult franchise and was allowed to be in force in the district even after its merger with the Madras State till 31—3—1962. With effect from 1—4—1962, the Madras Panchayats Act has been brought into force repealing the Travancore Act.

The activities of the Panchayats cover all aspect of rural welfare. Conservancy arrangements, sweeping of streets, street-lighting, improvement of roads, construction of public wells, tanks, latrines, and midwifery service are some of the items of work attended to by these local bodies. Besides, some of them serve also as rural reconstruction centres by running libraries or reading rooms, encouraging compost making, distributing improved seeds and maintaining stud bulls.

At present, the entire district of Kanyakumari stands divided into 50 units for local administrative purposes as indicated below:

Table 1—Number of Municipalities and Panchayats in the District

Taluk	*No. of Municipalities*	*No. of Panchayats*
Thovala	...	5
Agastheeswaram ...	1	11
Kalkulam...	2	14
Vilavancode	1	16
Total ...	**4**	**46**

The entire district with the exception of the four municipal councils i.e. the forty six Panchayats have been grouped into nine Panchayat Unions or Panchayat Development Blocks. Though these blocks vary in size and population, the average Block does not fall short of 150 square miles and the average population is round about 75,000. These Panchayat Unions or Panchayat Development Blocks are responsible to provide education, medical aid and drinking water. The most important statistics relating to these Unions are presented in the sub-joined statement:

Table 2—Some Important Data Relating to Panchayat Unions

Name of taluk	*Name of Panchayat Unions*	*Total No. of Panchayats*	*No. of persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Primary Schools*	*Secondary Schools*	*Other educational institution*	*Medical institutions*	*Wells and tube wells*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Thovala ...	Thovala ...	5	62,292	31,123	31,169	...	...	...	...	...
Agastheeswaram	Agastheeswarm ...	6	85,853	42,414	43,439	54	7	...	22	169
	Rajakkamangalam ...	5	84,545	42,482	42,063	52	4	...	15	556
Kalkulam ...	Thalakulam (Kuruthancode)	5	109,672	55,351	54,321	49	2	6	9	419
	Thuckalay ...	4	109,565	55,288	54,277	60	3	...	11	984
	Thiruvattar ...	5	91,066	46,852	44,214	39	8	...	6	108
Vilavancode ...	Munchira ...	6	108,464	55,281	53,183	45	8	6	11	68
	Melpuram ...	5	101,859	51,698	50,161	39	4	4	5	52
	Killiyur ...	5	93,520	47,731	45,789	57	3	...	7	485
Total for rural sector		**46**	**846,836**	**428,220**	**418,616**	...	...	...	...	...

Elections

In democracy, the result of an election is of general interest. During the last general elections in Madras State, candidates chosen by the Congress party were returned from 139 seats. The corresponding figures for other parties are as follows:

Dravida Munnetra Kazhakam	50
Swatantra	6
Socialists	1
Communists	2
Forward Block	3
Independents	5

In Kanyakumari district five constituencies elected Congress candidates and the remaining one elected an Independent. The statements given below present the statistics of the results of the general elections in 1957 and 1962. A study of these statements will give a precise indication of the swing of public opinion in the district.

Table 3—The result of the General Elections, 1957—(Madras Legislative Assembly)

Name of the Constituency	No. of Electors	No. of persons voted	No. of valid votes	No. of rejected votes	Name of the elected party	No. of votes secured by the winner
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kanyakumari ...	71,481	55,871	55,752	119	Independent	24,557
Nagercoil	90,534	69,328	69,184	144	Congress	44,073
Colachel	78,859	34,570	34,508	62	Congress	14,055
Padmanabhapuram ...	77,102	36,610	36,526	84	Congress	29,276
Killiyoor	66,513	Un contested			Congress	...
Vilavancode	67,159	Un contested			Congress	...

Table 4—The results of the General Elections, 1962—(Madras Legislative Assembly)

Name of the Constituency	Electorate	No. of persons voted	Total No. of valid votes polled	Total No. of rejected votes	Name of elected party	No. of votes secured
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT				
Kanyakumari ...	80,199	58,569	57,412	1,157	Congress	42,163
Nagercoil	99,408	70,005	68,495	1,510	Congress	37,079
Colachel	88,634	66,538	64,800	1,738	Independent	36,054
Killiyoor	78,086	43,802	42,097	1,705	Congress	25,278
Padmanabhapuram ...	87,999	53,350	51,098	2,252	Independent	23,747
Vilavancode	76,820	53,488	52,215	1,273	Congress	30,386

Table 5—Seats and votes secured by various parties in General Elections, 1957

N ame of party	No. of seats secured	No. of valid votes secured	Percentage of valid votes secured in the	
			District	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Congress ...	5	110,720	56.50	45.34
Communist	...	21,163	10.20	7.40
D. M. K.	...	5,788	2.95	12.80
Independent ...	1	58,299	29.75	24.68
Total ...	**6**	**195,970**	**100.00**	...

Table 6—Seats and votes secured by various parties in General Elections, 1962

Name of party	No. of seats secured	No. of valid votes secured	Percentage of valid votes secured in the	
			District	States
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Congress ...	4	177,568	52.83	46.14
D. M. K.	...	17,318	5.15	27.10
Independent ...	2	84,348	25.10	5.34
Communist	...	47,058	14.00	7.72
Praja Socialist party ...	...	9,825	2.92	1.26
Total ...	**6**	**336,117**	**100.00**	...

CHAPTER XI

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER FIVE YEAR PLANS

A correct appraisal of the district's achievements during the two plans is rendered difficult by the non-availability of adequate data, particularly for the First Plan period. The projects undertaken in this region during 1951—1956 by the Travancore-Cochin Government were continued after the merger of these areas with Madras State. The achievements of the district in the different fields are detailed in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture

Over 90,000 acres of the district are under paddy cultivation. The net area sown in the district was 162,169 acres during 1956—1957 and this has gone up to 201,075 acres in 1960—1961. Paddy is the main crop of the district and the out-turn has gone up from 66,410 tons in 1956—1957 to 105,109 tons in 1960-61. The area under paddy cultivation has increased from 136,236 acres in 1956—1957 to 151,972 acres in 1960—1961. Rice production in the district has gone up by about 50,000 tons during the last 10 years. A 32 acre seed farm has been in existence in the district prior to 1956. In 1959—1960, another seed farm was also started. The two farms have an area of over 50 acres and it is estimated that the increased output in the district as a result of the distribution of good seeds during the Second Flan would have been about 7,000 tons. During the First Plan period the use of green manures was not quite popular in the district. During the Second Plan period 105 tons of green manures were produced and the increased food output as a result of this has been esitimated to be 289 tons. During the Second Plan, fruit gardens came into existence in 88 acres in the district. A total of 55,060 fruit seedlings were also distributed. Tapioca was cultivated in 26,543 acres in 1956-1957 and this has increased to 39,506 acres in 1960-1961 and the district stands first in the cultivation of tapioca. Tobacco cultivation in the district has gone up from about 45 acres at the end of the Second Plan. Coconut cultivation is most important in Kanyakumari district. The area under coconut cultivation increased from 20,299 acres in 1956-1957 to 22,468 in 1960-1961. In August 1959, a Research Centre to prevent diseases to coconut trees was established at Nagercoil at a cost of Rs. 3,600. With the help of this centre, protection was accorded to over 1.2 lakh coconut trees. About 57,000 cashew seedlings were planted in the district. A coconut seedling farm was opened at Acharipalayam in 1958-1959 and in 1960-1961 it was shifted to Viswapuram. During the three years 1958—1961, 63,100 coconut seedlings were raised there.

To protect the plants from diseases, a scheme has been drawn up under the Second Plan. Roughly 37,000 acres of land are protected. About 67,000 trees have also come under the protective fold. Production has gone up by 1,360 tons as a result of these protective measures. Besides, 121 sprayers have been distributed to the ryots at subsidised rates. During the Second Plan Period 89,119 acres of land in the district were under Japanese method of Cultivation. The expected increase in paddy production as a result of the above was 3,580 tons. Several types of improved agricultural implements numbering 1,520 were distributed to the ryots. During the Second Plan period 37,296 tons of ammonium sulphate, 10,333 tons of urea, 1931 tons of nitrate and 3,008 tons of Superphosphate were distributed. The area under oil seeds also has increased from 850 acres to 1,600 acres during the last four years. Rubber trees are grown in 15,640 acres. Coffee and tea are also grown in small quantities. During the Second Plan period 1.1 lakh tons of compost manure were prepared and the increased food production because of this was 545 tons.

Animal Husbandry

The bovine population of Kanyakumari has increased from 134,696 in 1956 to 137,091 in 1961. The number of sheep and goats were 14,377 and 42,508 respectively in 1956 and in 1961 the figures were 7,166 and 47,986. A village centre for animals was opened at Nagercoil in 1952 with branches at Terur, Narungur, Nallur and Ramapuram. The headquarters was changed to Kottaram during the Second Plan period. More branches have been established at Variyur, Mayiladi, Ramanathichanpudur, Nallur and Parakkai. Artificial insemination work is also being done in these places and, for this purpose, two Sindhi bulls and two Murrah buffaloes are being reared at the headquarters. Besides, four Sindhi bulls and four Murrah buffaloes are also given to selected persons with subsidy of Rs. 30 per month for each.

During the Second Plan, the Kottaram (Perumalpuram) Poultry unit was established. Under the Poultry Improvement Scheme, this centre has distributed 100 cocks in the rural areas. To prevent cattle diseases, two stackmen have been appointed and there is a mobile van for use in this connection. Cattle shows have been conducted in several places to educate the people on the importance of maintaining good cattle. At Thovala, a village extension centre was

opened in 1960-61. For selected persons, 30 Sindhi bulls and 20 Murrah buffaloes were distributed. For cattle protection work in villages, four centres were opened in 1960-61. For people engaged in poultry keeping, a sum of Rs. 1,606 was distributed during 1959—1961. A co-operative society was constituted at Vallamadam for animal breeding. During the Second Plan period, cattle welfare units functioned in 24 places in the district. Through Community Development Blocks, 50 bulls and 2,000 cocks were distributed.

Forests

The percentage of forest area to the total area of the district is 25. During the Second Plan period, teak was planted in 1,135 acres at a cost of Rs. 38,991. Soft wood (suitable for use in match industry) was planted in 710 acres at Palamur, Thudalaikadu, Pechiparai and Kaduvaipettai at a cost of Rs. 32,741.

Fisheries

Roughly 25,000 tons of fish are caught in the district every year. During the First Plan, a fish-curing centre was opened at Yenayamputhan Yard. Salt-aid was however in force. For those who were using the Government Fish-Curing Yard, salt was distributed. During the Second Plan, long-term loans to the tune of Rs. 2.2 lakhs were given to 17 Fishermen's Co-operative Societies. During the period April 1957 to March 1961, 14,111 tons of fish were cured. At a cost of Rs. 1.96 lakhs, 34 mechanised boats were distributed at subsidised rates and on instalment basis. Fishing equipments like nylon nets, etc., were distributed at a cost of Rs. 42,000. In the reservoirs at Pechipari and Perunchani, good fishes are maintained and during the Second Plan 65,972 and 2,04,675 fishes were bred in the two reservoirs respectively.

Co-operation

During the Second Plan period (1957-58) a District Co-operative Central Bank was established in the district. The bank has made good progress since its establishment and over Rs. 60 lakhs have been disbursed as medium and short-term loans to the ryots during 1960-1961 alone. There are now 13 agricultural banks in the district, and all these were established only during the period 1957—1961.

During the Second Plan period, 60 Co-operative Loan Societies have been formed. An urban bank has been opened at Vadasseri. Six banks cater to the needs of small industrialists and traders. There are 31 milk supply co-operatives in the district. Till 1960-61, the State and Central Governments have given loans of Rs. 96,450 and Rs. 1.16 lakhs respectively. Besides these societies, there is a Co-operative Union at Nagercoil. The average milk production through these Co-operative Societies is 1,200 Madras measures.

Five House Construction Co-operative Societies are now functioning in the district-one for urban housing and the remaining for rural housing. Under the low Income Group Housing Scheme Rs. 1.21 lakhs loan was given to the Urban Co-operative Society. Loans of Rs. 53,600 and Rs. 7,000 were also given under the Government Housing Scheme and Middle Income Group Housing. Nineteen houses have been constructed in Nagercoil, and four houses were under construction. The loans given by the Government for the other societies are as follows:

Co-operative Distribution Sales (agrl.) Society	Rs. 42,000
Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies	Rs. 3.17 lakhs
Silk Weavers' Co-operative Society...	Rs. 53,885

For Vadasseri Weavers' Co-operative Society, a loan of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been given by the Government to build 50 houses for the weaver members and an aid of Rs. 60,000 has also been given.

Community Development

The district is divided into nine block areas. The development works in seven blocks since November 1956 have cost Rs. 55 lakhs. Under the Local Development Works, 788 works were taken up during the Second Plan period, of which 374 have been completed at a cost of Rs. 16.1 lakhs.

Under the Community Development Programme 154 wells have been dug for drinking water purposes. At Swamiarmadam in Kalkulam taluk and Siramadam in Thovala taluk, two overhead tanks have been installed. Nine Development Blocks have been converted into panchayat unions in the district and they are Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Killiyur, Kuruthangode, Melpuram, Thakkalai, Munchirai, Rajakkamangalam and Thiruvattar. Works have been undertaken here to supply protected water, laying roads, constructing buildings, to improve public health, agriculture, irrigation etc.

Irrigation

The two mighty dams of the district are the Pechiparai Dam and the Perunchani Dam, and these irrigate over 60,000 acres. The latter dam was constructed in 1952.

During the Second Plan period, a sum of Rs. 21.86 lakhs was spent on medium irrigation projects. The repair of Thovala Canal was begun in 1958-59 at a cost of Rs. 6.55 lakhs. The work of reconstruction of the Kothayar Left Bank Canal was also started in 1959-60 and it has been completed at a cost of Rs. 4.29 lakhs. The other schemes undertaken and their cost are given in Table 1.

Table 1—Chief Irrigation Works and their cost

Name of schemes (1)	Cost in rupees (lakhs) (2)
1. Special works on the Kothayar Left Bank Canal	4.34
2. Improvement works in Anandanar...	1.03
3. Renovation work in the Pechiparai Canal	2.60
4. Repairs to big tanks at Thovala, Agastheeswaram and Kalkulam taluks	3.05

In the last mentioned scheme, work has been completed in 5 tanks in Thovala taluk, 6 tanks each in Agastheeswaram and Kalkulam taluks.

Under the minor irrigation scheme 52 works have been completed at a cost of Rs. 3.38 lakhs. Special works were undertaken in 45 tanks during the Second Plan period. Irrigation for 61,000 acres of land was ensured by these projects. Under the non-plan schemes Rs. 25.67 lakhs were spent on minor irrigation works. Over 250 tanks were repaired by the Food Department at a cost of Rs. 21.78 lakhs.

The Neyyar Left Bank Canal Scheme was the big Project undertaken during the Second Plan Period. It is expected that 9,200 acres of land in Vilavancode taluk will be benefited by this project. The scheme forms the second stage work of the Neyyar Irrigation Project. The length of the Madras Main Canal will be 13 miles 2 furlongs. The estimated cost for the Madras Main Canal is Rs. 41 lakhs. But till March 1961, Rs. 51.5 lakhs have been spent.

Another project, *viz.* Chittar Pattanankal Scheme is also being taken up. It is expected to cost Rs. 2.75 crores and 15,000 acres of land will be benefited by this.

Power

Substantial progress has been recorded in the power development of Kanyakumari district. At the end of the First Plan, 10,361 houses were electrified. There were 3 electric pump sets and 3,564 street lights. The number of industries using electrical energy was 222 and electrified villages numbered 198. During the Second Plan, power supply was made to 14,017 houses, 17 pump sets and 142 industries. Electric street lights numbering 2,733 were installed and, as against the target 116 villages, 278 villages were electrified. During the Second Plan, Rs. 50.84 lakhs were set apart for power development in this district.

The following statement shows the year-wise progress recorded during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Table 2—Progress of Electrification in the District

Details (1)	1956-57 (2)	1957-58 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)	Total (7)
Expenditure (in Rs. lakhs)	5·26	13.08	15.32	7.43	9.06	50.15
Number of villages electrified ...	50	56	81	20	71	278
Number of houses supplied with power	1,929	2,506	3,038	2,477	3,067	14,017
Number of pump sets supplied with power	...	3	6	5	3	17
Number of industries supplied with power	5	28	40	27	42	142
Street lights	912	187	745	524	365	2,733

Besides the establishment of a 66 KW. Sub-Station at Nagercoil, the existing 66 KW. Sub-Station at Takkalai was renovated, both at a cost of Rs. 82.15 lakhs. The distributing capacity of these two units is 6,500 KW. of electrical energy. The estimated requirements of electrical energy in the district is around 3,500 kilowatts.

Industries

Not much progress was achieved in the First Plan period in this field. For the development of small-scale industries an industrial colony was started at Marthandam during April 1959 at a cost of Rs. 2.92 lakhs. There are four small private units in the colony besides a big unit.

There are now 49 Co-operative Societies in Village Industries Sector in this district. The following table gives a synoptic view of the Government assistance to industries during Plans.

Table 3—Number of Co-operative Societies and Details of Loans and Aid Given

Co-operative Society (1)	Number (2)	Loan (3) Rs.	Aid (4) Rs.
Pottery Co-operative Societies ...	4	4,450	12,661
Oil Products Co-operative Societies ...	8	18,030	107,000
Central Coir Sales Co-operative Society	1	266,000	32,000
Handpounded Rice Producers' Co-operative Societies ...	4	3,650	59,000
Paper Producers' Co-operative Societies	2	63,900	...
Mat Weavers' Co-operative Society ...	1	500	2,500

Besides, there are two soap manufacturing units, two brick manufacturing units and two bee-keeping centres. There are 24 palmyra jaggery making Co-operative Societies. The foremost among the cottage industries of the district is the coir. The Government have spent Rs. 2.45 lakhs on them. There is a centre in the district at Vettunni Madam to impart industrial training.

The entrepreneurs were given loans by the Government for promoting industries in the region and the loans given during 1957–58 to 1960–61 are given below :—

1957—1958	...	Rs. 5,000
1958—1959	...	Rs. 50,301
1959—1960	...	Rs. 55,060
1960—1061	...	Rs. 34,030

A branch of the Khadi Department was opened in the district in 1957. Before October 1958, under the Intensive Khadi Scheme, a Khadi Centre at Nagercoil with seven branches was opened. In April, two more branches came into existence. Two sales centres have also come into being in the district. Training classes were also conducted every year to impart training in Khadi Weaving. The progress of the district in Khadi industry can be seen from the following table.

Table 4—Progress of Khadi Industry in the District

Category (1)	Years 1957-58 (2)	1958-59 (3)	1959-60 (4)	1960-61 (5)
Weavers (Nos) ...	91	353	587	740
Spinners (Nos)	1,875	14,487	17,940	20,972
Sales (Yards) ...	644	60,780	117,510	111,986

At the end of the Second Plan period, the number of factories in the district was 71, employing over 3,000 persons.

Transport

During the First Plan, 36 miles of roads were tarred. In the Second Plan 44.75 miles of roads were tarred at a cost of Rs. 6.46 lakhs. Besides, gravelling was done for 4 miles and 1 furlong. A new road has been laid for 1½ miles at a cost of Rs. 1.3 lakhs. The Nagercoil-Colachel road has been extended. There are about 35 road works under execution at the end of the Second Plan and they will increase the road mileage by 35½ miles. A big bridge—the Valiyar Bridge—was constructed in the Makkodu-Kulasekaram road at a cost of Rs. 1.28 lakhs. Besides, three small bridges were also constructed.

Education

The number of educational institutions in 1950–51 and at the end of the First and Second Plans are given in the following statement.

Table 5—Number of schools by category

Category of Schools (1)	Years 1950-51 (2)	1955-56 (3)	1960-61 (4)
Lower Elementary Schools	429	432	433
Higher Elementary Schools	71	73	63
Training Schools ...	3	5	6
High Schools ...	33	38	61
Colleges	1	2	2

The number of persons studying in these schools has also increased greatly. During the First Plan Period, under the education schemes, 23 lower elementary schools were expanded, walls were constructed for four schools, and other improvements were made to a few schools at a cost of Rs. 48,500. Under the Second Plan, mid-day meals scheme, free cloth distribution scheme, scholarships for backward classes—all came into force. Further, Rs. 78,000 were spent in providing temporary accommodation for 116 schools, to build 14 schools, to purchase sites for 5 schools and to provide other amenities. Hostel facilities in educational institutions were available in the district only during the Second Plan period, under the plan scheme.

During the First Plan, Rs. 67,705 were spent for improving professional courses in three schools in the district. During the Second Plan period Rs. 3.45 lakhs were spent towards improving the libraries in 15 schools, to provide industrial education in 5 schools and to improve professional studies in 15 schools.

Public Health

Under the Community Development Programme, five Primary Health Centres were started during the Second Plan period at Agastheeswaram, Munchira, Rajakkamangalam, Killiyur and Melpuram blocks. Two more centres are to be opened at Kuruthangode and Thovala blocks. Family Planning Centres have been opened at Nagercoil, Padmanabhapuram and Kuzhithurai. Facilities for sterilisation operations have also been made available in four hospitals. Substantial improvements have been made to the Nagercoil District Headquarters Hospital. The Primary Health Centre at Kuzhithurai was converted into a Block Headquarters Hospital in November, 1959. There is a leprosy treating centre at Takkalai.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been opened during the Second Plan at seven places. Since 1958–59 to 1960–61, Rs. 16,479 have been spent on these schemes. 56 Thais have been trained at a cost of Rs. 8,256. During 1957–61, Rs. 12,245 have been spent on improving latrine facilities particularly in the rural areas. Towards improving the registration of births and deaths, Rs. 92,826/- were spent during the Second Plan period. Control measures to eradicate diseases were also taken as part of Plan Schemes.

Under the Second Plan, by the implementation of three schemes, protected drinking water was supplied to 1.15 lakhs people at a cost of Rs. 2.05 lakhs in Nagercoil Municipality and Suchindram and Kanyakumari Panchayats.

Harijan Welfare

During the First Plan, A Harijan Welfare Officer was appointed in the district. Propaganda against untouchability was made. Adult education centres were opened in Harijan Colonies and Village Industries were developed and the Harijans educated about them. In April 1957, a District Welfare Officer was appointed. Under the housing scheme 337 houses were built for Harijans and 20 for scheduled tribes at a cost of Rs. 2.03 lakhs. For ensuring public health in Harijan Colonies, Rs. 40,390 were spent. Thirty four wells were also dug in Harijan Colonies. Towards educational improvement, scholarships were given to students of backward classes and during the Second Plan, Rs. 3.59 lakhs were spent on this. Towards providing agricultural and industrial jobs and training Rs. 2.72 lakhs and Rs. 62,000 respectively were spent during the Second Plan period.

Table 6—Details of Expenditure on Second Plan Schemes

Name of Development	Expenditure in the year of					Total for five years
	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60	1960—61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(Rupees in Lakhs)					
Agricultural Production, Minor Irrigation and Land Development	0.25	4.45	13.34	9.13	12.12	39.29
Animal Husbandry	...	0.22	0.40	0.41	1.56	2.59
Dairying and Milk Supply	...	0.21	0.45	0.36	0.34	1.36
Fisheries	0.22	1.44	2.11	1.98	2.10	7.85
Forests and Soil Conservation	...	0.23	0.71	0.34	0.38	1.66
Community Development	2.07	7.84	8.69	13.20	18.95	50.75
Co-operation	...	0.07	0.74	0.80	0.90	2.51
Irrigation	...	0.10	5.56	30.47	36.11	72.24
Power-Rural Electrification	...	5.00	31.20	4.90	3.92	45.02
Large and Medium Industries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village and Small Scale Industries :—						
(*i*) Handlooms	2.13	2.74	0.08	0.61	1.35	6.91
(*ii*) Small Scale Industries (*iii*) Industrial Estates } ...	...	0.31	1.22	0.31	0.22	2.06
(*iv*) Handicrafts	....	...	...	...	...	...
(*v*) Coir	...	0.26	2.20	0.06	0.10	2.62
(*vi*) Sericulture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads	1.22	1.62	1.15	7.41	5.57	16.97
Education	...	0.37	0.49	1.53	2.48	4.87
Technical Education	...	...	...	...	1.61	1.61
Health :—						
(*i*) Urban Water-supply	...	...	0.67	0.07	...	0.74
(*ii*) Rural Water-supply	...	0.79	1.56	2.49	1.80	6.64
(*iii*) Health	0.52	0.56	0.72	1.42	3.09	6.31
(*iv*) Medical	...	0.35	1.14	1.52	7.52	10.53
Welfare of Backward Classes	...	0.79	1.74	3.20	4.62	10.35
Social Welfare	...	...	0.03	0.68	0.73	1.44
Housing	...	0.15	0.46	0.70	0.50	1.81
Labour Welfare	...	0.27	0.98	0.84	0.28	2.37
Miscellaneous :—						
(*i*) Statistics	...	...	...	0.23	0.24	0.47
(*ii*) Town Planning	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*iii*) Broadcasting	...	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.12
(*iv*) Loans to Local Bodies ...	...	1.40	0.68	0.91	0.77	3.76
(*v*) Tourism	...	...	0.10	0.61	...	0.71
Total ...	**6.41**	**29.19**	**76.46**	**84.22**	**107.28**	**303.56**

Source: Finance (P & D) Department, Madras

CHAPTER XII

TEMPLES

Of the 126 temples in the district, particulars have been collected in respect of 107 shrines. The taluk-wise distribution of the temples is as follows :

Name of the taluk	No. of temples
1. Vilavancode	6
2. Kalkulam	18
3. Thovala	42
4. Agastheeswaram	41
Total ...	**107**

Table 1—Deity-wise classification of temples

Number of Siva Temples	22
Number of Vishnu Temples	16
Number of temples for Murugan ...	3
Number of temples for village Goddesses	34
Number of temples for others (including Vinayaka)	32
Total ...	**107**

It is stated that in 10 Siva temples the *lingam* is a *swayambu*.

Temples which cover an area of 1 acre and above are 25.

There are no ornaments in 22 temples. Of the 85 shrines having jewels, the value of ornaments exceeds Rs. 50,000 in 10 temples.

All except 9 temples have immovable properties. In 30 temples the annual income from the properties exceeds Rs. 1,000. 11 temples are maintaining public institutions like library, schools, choultries etc.

No festivals are conducted in 40 temples. In the majority of the remaining temples annual festivals are celebrated more than once.

There are Executive Officers in 9 temples.

An account of the Suchindram and Kanyakumari temples is given in this Handbook. Full details of all the temples are contained in the temple directory of the district.

Sri Stanumalayan temple, Suchindram

One of the celebrated temples of South India is that of Sri Stanumalayan in Suchindram, in Kanyakumari district, which is three miles from Nagercoil on the Cape road. The name denotes a combination of Trimurtis. *Stanu* means Siva, *Mal* denotes Vishnu and *Ayan* stands for Brahma. The presiding diety is in the form of a *lingam*. The legend relating to the shrine is as follows :

To test the chastity of Anasuya, wife of Sage Atri, the *Trimurtis* brought about a scorching drought which resulted in a famine. Anasuya, by her power of chastity, rescued the people by bringing about heavy rains. Not content with this test, the three Gods came down to the Earth and went to Atri's ashrama in the guise of old mendicants. When Anasuya came forward to serve them food, they made the strange request that she should serve them nude. By sprinkling holy water on them, she transferred them into babies whom she fed. The consorts of the three Gods approached Anasuya and did penance for the restoration of their husbands. Anasuya restored them to their normal form. As prayed for by her, they agreed to remain in one form and came to be known as *Stanumalayan*.

The place came to be known as Suchindram because of the purification of Indra who was cursed by Sage Gautama for having violated the chastity of his wife Ahalya. On account of this curse, Indra's body was covered with female genital organs. By the prayer of Devas, they were turned into as many eyes. Indra came to this place and after a severe penance, he got back his original form and was thus purified. The belief is that He visits the temple daily at midnight and performs poojas. There is therefore no night pooja in this shrine.

From one of the inscriptions in the temple, it is seen that it was in existence in the 9th century A.D. (There are altogether 108 incriptions of which 17 are not decipherable). Additions, new images and elaborate structures were added from time to time during the last ten centuries. The other important deites in the shrine are :—

(*i*) Konraiyadi Nathar
(*ii*) Kailasa Nathar
(*iii*) Nilakanta Vinayakar
(*iv*) Gangala Nathar
(*v*) Anjaneya (Height 18 feet)
(*vi*) Mahavishnu (Thiruvengada Vinna Perumal) 8 feet height
(*vii*) Ramaswamy
(*viii*) Subramanyar
(*ix*) Dakshinamurthi

The area covered by the temple is 93,000 sq. ft. *i.e.* a little over 2 acres.

Pujas are offered in the morning, noon and evening according to the system of worship in vogue in the temples in the west coast. While a *Nambudri* priest offers pooja to the principal deity, *Gurukkals* known as *Nambiars* perform pooja for Sri Konraiyadi Nathar and some other deities. The priests are paid a monthly salary. The temple has extensive lands which were taken over by the Government in 1811. The income from these lands is utilised by the Government for its maintenance. The temple owns several ornaments some of which are of exquisite beauty.

Of the several festivals, the main ones are those celebrated in 'Margazhi', 'Chitrai' and 'Avani'. Of these the most important is the one observed in Marghazhi for 10 days in commemoration of the penance undertaken by the three Devis for the restoration of their husbands. According to popular belief, it was on the day of *Thiruvadirai* asterism that the Holy Triad got back their normal form. The festival commences on the day of *Sadayam* star so that the 10th day is *Thiruvadirai*. A very large crowd assembles for this festival.

Before the States' reorganization this temple was under the control of the Travancore Devaswam Department which was created in 1922. It is now under the administrative control of the H.R. & C.E. Board.

Sri Kanyakumari temple, Cape Comorin

The above temple for the Virgin Goddess is at the land's end of India. The nearest railway station which is Tirunelveli is 52 miles from the Cape and these two places are connected by buses. The Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea meet at the Cape. It is a place of tourist interest. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Bhagavati or 'Kanni kumari'. The legends relating to the shrine are as follows :—

(*i*) Emperor Bharata who held sway over the whole of India had 8 sons and one daughter whose name was Kumari. He divided his empire amongst his 9 children. The place, which Kumari had her headquarters, is the present Cape Comorin.

(*ii*) Goddess Sakthi was born as Yasodha's child. She was substituted for Krishna who was born as the eighth child of Devaki and Vasudeva. When Kamsa came to prison to kill the child, she kicked and felled him and disappeared. This Sakthi is doing penance in the Cape as Bhagavati in favour of Lord Siva.

(*iii*) The *Devas* prayed to the Lord to save them from Bajan and Mookan, two *asuras* who were persecuting them. The Lord divided his Sakthi into two parts and made them into two female deities. They destroyed the two *Asuras*, one of them installed herself at the northern end on the banks of the Ganges and the other at the southern end. The latter is Sri Bhagavati or Kumariamman.

Sri Stanumalayan of Suchindram desired to marry Sri Bhagavathi and expressed His wish to the *Devas*. The latter did not relish the idea as it would interrupt Sri Baghavati's penance. Sage Naradar told them not to worry. Approaching the Lord he made two stipulations for his wedding with Kumari *viz.*

(*i*) that he should present her with coconuts without eyes, mangoes without stem, betels without stripes, sugarcane without joints and flowers without petals.

(*ii*) that he should be present for the wedding half an hour before sunrise;

Undaunted, Sri Stanumalayan sent cartloads of articles mentioned by the Sage and left for the Cape at midnight so as to be there in time. Just then Naradar took the form of a Cock and called out loudly as if the sun had already risen. Sri Stanumalayan returned to Suchindram under the impression that he was late for the wedding. The place from which he so returned is known as Vazhukkuppārai; it is one mile to the east of Suchindram.

The temple is a medium sized one, and the main entrance is in the south. It is enclosed by walls on the four sides. Sri Kumari is installed in the sanctum facing east and she is doing penance with a garland in her right hand while the left rests on her thigh. The waxing moon is seen on her crown. Her diamond nose screw is famous for its brilliance.

Poojas according to the system followed in temples in the west coast are done by priests of Nambudiri community.

The temple is under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Board.

PART II

CENSUS TABLES

(These include General Population, Economic, Household Economic Social, Cultural and other Special Tables)

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

(A SERIES)

A I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

FLY LEAF

This is the basic population table and presents data for taluks, town-groups and towns by rural-urban break-up regarding area in square miles and square kilometres, density per square mile, number of inhabited and uninhabited villages and towns, number of occupied residential houses and population by sex.

Urban Area

In 1961 a more precise definition of urban area was attempted. All municipalities, cantonments and townships were deemed to have urban characteristics and declared as towns. For other areas three tests were applied.

(1) The population of the area should not be less than 5,000

(2) 75 per cent of the male population should depend on non-agricultural resources for their livelihood; and

(3) There should be a density of 1,000 persons per square mile

All places which satisfied these three conditions were declared as urban. All those places which satisfied two of the three conditions enumerated above and which in the opinion of the Collector of the district had urban characteristics were also declared urban. This applied chiefly to the newly founded industrial areas, large housing settlements, places of tourist importance with all civic amenities, areas surrounding the municipal or cantonment limits but outside their jurisdiction and having definite urban features.

This change in the concept of urban areas has not resulted in the inclusion of any new town but has eliminated certain areas hitherto treated as urban. Details of the same are given below :

Name of Taluk	Name of urban areas eliminated	Class in 1951	Population	
			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kalkulam ...	Kadiyapattinam ...	V	9,537	21,604
Vilavancode ...	Arumana ...	V	9,141	32,356
Kalkulam ...	Iraniel ...	V	9,113	23,253
Vilavancode ...	Thengapattinam ...	V	8,408	...
Vilavancode ..	Thuthur ...	V	7,734	...
Thovala ...	Aramboli ...	V	7,638	10,913
Kalkulam ...	Tiruvithamcode	V	7,450	29,668
Vilavancode ...	Kollancode ...	V	7,015	21,815
Thovala ...	Boothapandi ...	V	6,469	12,309
Agastheeswaram ...	Kanyakumari ...	V	5,218	13,101
Thovala ...	Kulasekharam ...	VI	4,894	...
Agastheeswaram ...	Suchindram ...	VI	4,535	18,627
Thovala ...	Thazhaikudi ...	VI	3,830	12,371
Vilavancode ...	Karingal ...	VI	3,107	...
Thovala ...	Azhakiapandiapuram ...	VI	2,950	16,792
Kalkulam ...	Tiruvattar ...	VI	1,931	19,596

These declassifications of towns have considerably affected the number of towns in the district. The progress in the number of towns in the district is represented below:

Year	Number of towns	Year	Number of towns
1961	4	1921	10
1951	20	1911	1
1941	11	1901	1
1931	11		

Village

The statement below shows the number of inhabited villages from 1901 to 1961. The figures are those presented in respective Censuses and no adjustment has been made for the changes in jurisdiction.

Year	Villages	Year	Villages
1961	46	1921	1,076
1951	1,065	1911	1,121
1941	1,088	1901	1,150
1931	1,107		

The following statement will show the number of persons per occupied Census house, number of females per 1,000 males, percentage of rural-urban population to total population and density per square mile in each taluk:

District/Taluks	Persons per occupied Census house			Number of females per 1,000 males		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kanyakumari District	5.59	5.54	5.88	979	978	987
Vilavancode Taluk ...	6.09	6.08	6.24	964	964	970
Kalkulam Taluk ...	5.62	5.57	6.14	972	970	985
Thovala Taluk ...	4.75	4.75	...	1,001	1,001	...
Agastheeswaram Taluk	5.26	4.99	5.76	1,001	1,007	990

District/Taluks	Percentage of rural-urban population to total population			Density per square mile		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Kanyakumari District	100.00	84.95	15.05	1,544	1,341	10,599
Vilavancode Taluk ...	100.00	95.68	4.32	1,905	1,843	7,789
Kalkulam Taluk ...	100.00	91.14	8.86	1,485	1,378	7,541
Thovala Taluk ...	100.00	100.00	...	437	437	...
Agastheeswaram Taluk	100.00	61.60	38.40	2,583	1,726	12,644

TABLE A I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

District/Taluk/Town	Total/Rural/Urban	Area in Square miles	Area in Square Km.†	Population per Square mile	No. of Villages: Inhabited	No. of Villages: Uninhabited	No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population: Persons	Population: Males	Population: Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
13 Kanyakumari District	**T**	**645.5**	**1,671.8**	**1,544**	**46**	**2**	**4**	**178,431**	**996,915**	**503,735**	**493,180**
	R	**631.3**	**1,635.1**	**1,341**	**46**	**2**	...	**152,899**	**846,836**	**428,220**	**418,616**
	U	**14.2**	**36.7**	**10,599**	...	...	**4**	**25,532**	**150,079**	**75,515**	**74,564**
1 Vilavancode Taluk	T	166.7	431.7	1,905	16	1	1	52,138	317,551	161,670	155,881
	R	164.9	427.1	1,843	16	1	...	49,942	303,843	154,710	149,133
	U	1.8	4.6	7,789	...	...	1	2,196	13,708	6,960	6,748
Kuzhithurai (M)	U	1.76	4.56	7,789	...	...	1	2,196	13,708	6,960	6,748
2 Kalkulam Taluk	T	229.2	593.6	1,485	14	1	2	60,634	340,467	172,687	167,780
	R	225.2	583.2	1,378	14	1	...	55,721	310,303	157,491	152,812
	U	4.0	10.4	7,541	...	...	2	4,913	30,164	15,196	14,968
Padmanabhapuram (M)	U	2.00	5.18	7,246	...	...	1	2,605	14,491	7,113	7,378
Colachel (M)	U	2.00	5.18	7,837	...	...	1	2,308	15,673	8,083	7,590
3 Thovala Taluk	T	142.5	369.1	437	5	...	...	13,108	62,292	31,123	31,169
	R	142.5	369.1	437	5	...	...	13,108	62,292	31,123	31,169
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Agastheeswaram Taluk	T	107.1	277.4	2,583	11	...	1	52,551	276,605	138,255	138,350
	R	98.7	255.7	1,726	11	...	...	34,128	170,398	84,896	85,502
	U	8.4	21.7	12,644	...	...	1	18,423	106,207	53,359	52,848
Nagercoil (M)	U	8.40	21.75	12,644	...	...	1	18,423	106,207	53,359	52,848

Note—The following abbreviation has been used for the status of a city or town :
M—Municipality

† The square kilometres and density figures of urban areas of Taluk and District are worked out using the area figures corrected to two places of decimals obtained by adding the areas of the towns in the respective units and not using the area figures given in the table. In addition to this, the figures relating to Square Kilometres are further adjusted to make the Taluk/District totals agree.

APPENDIX I TO TABLE A I

Statement showing 1951 Territorial Units constituting the present set up of Kanyakumari District

Only those names/areas which have undergone changes since 1951 have been shown below :

1951 Territorial units	Details of gain in Territories			Details of loss in Territories			Net area Sq. miles	Gain+ Loss— Sq. Km.
	Brief description	Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. Km.	Brief description	Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. Km.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
...	Newly formed by the following transfers of Trivandrum district of former Travancore—Cochin State ...	645.5	1,671.8	...	...	...	+645.5	+1,671.8
...	(*i*) Vilavancode taluk ...	166.7	431.7	...	...	...	...	...
...	(*ii*) Kalkulam taluk ...	229.2	593.6	...	...	...	...	...
...	(*iii*) Thovala taluk ...	142.5	369.1	...	...	...	...	...
...	(*iv*) Agastheeswaram taluk ...	107.1	277.4	...	...	...	...	...

SUB-APPENDIX TO APPENDIX I

Statement showing Area for 1951 and 1961 for those Municipal Towns which have undergone change in area since 1951 Census

Name of Municipal Town	Area in Sq. miles		Remarks
	1951	1961	
Padmanabhapuram ...	1.90	2.00	Computational error
Colachel	1.91	2.00	Do.
Nagercoil	8.00	8.40	Do.
Kuzhithurai ...	1.76	1.76	The change is due to jurisdictional change as well as computational error. Correct area for 1951 is 1.50 Sq. miles.

APPENDIX II TO TABLE A I

Number of Villages with a population of 5,000 and over and Towns with a Population under 5,000

District/Taluk	Villages with a Population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a Population under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage of total Rural Population	Number	Population	Percentage of total urban Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kanyakumari District	**46**	**846,836**	**3.43**	...	...	...
Vilavancode Taluk ...	16	303,843	1.23	...	...	...
Kalkulam Taluk ...	14	310,303	1.26	...	...	...
Thovala Taluk ...	5	62,292	0.25	....	...	...
Agastheeswaram Taluk	11	170,398	0.69	...	...	...

APPENDIX III

Houseless and Institutional Population

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population			Institutional Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	8)
Kanyakumari District ...	**T**	**1,305**	**756**	**549**	**2,250**	**1,001**	**1,249**
	R	**693**	**398**	**295**	**1,857**	**679**	**1,178**
	U	**612**	**358**	**254**	**393**	**322**	**71**
Vilavancode Taluk ...	T	105	56	49	238	129	109
	R	59	29	30	139	30	100
	U	46	27	19	99	90	9
Kalkulam Taluk ...	T	304	178	126	1,268	369	899
	R	272	147	125	1,185	315	870
	U	32	31	1	83	54	29
Thovala Taluk ...	T	150	88	62	127	74	53
	R	150	88	62	127	74	53
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agastheeswaram Taluk	T	746	434	312	617	429	188
	R	212	134	78	406	251	155
	U	534	300	234	211	178	33

A II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

FLY LEAF

This table presents data on population of the district for seven Censuses from 1901 to 1961 and variation of population during this period.

This district was newly formed by the transfer of Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks with an area of 107.1 square miles, 142.5 square miles, 229.2 square miles and 166.7 square miles respectively of Trivandrum district of Kerala State, under States Reorganisation Act, 1956. The statement below will show the adjustment in area and population since 1951.

Area in 1961			Area in 1951				
Square Miles	Square Kilo-metres	1961 Population	Square Miles	Square Kilo-metres	1951 Population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1951	Population in 1951 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1961	Net increase/ decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
645.5	1,671.8	996,915	...	...	...	826,380	+826,380
			(+645.5)	(+1,671.8)	(+826,380)		

TABLE A II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

District	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kanyakumari district	1901	359,248	...	...	179,954	179,294
	1911	422,260	+ 63,012	+ 17.54	212,212	210,048
	1921	494,125	+ 71,865	+ 17.02	249,389	244,736
	1931	581,851	+ 87,726	+ 17.75	291,992	289,859
	1941	676,975	+ 95,124	+ 16.35	339,835	337,140
	1951	826,380	+ 149,405	+ 22.07	417,371	409,009
	1961	996,915	+ 170,535	+ 20.64	503,735	493,180

A III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

FLY LEAF

This table presents rural population of the district classified by the size of villages in which they live. For this purpose the inhabited villages in the district have been classed into seven groups according to the size of their population. These groups are villages with a population of

Less than	200		2,000	to	4,999
200	to	499	5,000	to	9,999
500	to	999	10,000 and above		
1,000	to	1,999			

The total number of inhabited villages in the district is 46 and a rural population of 846,836 persons are found to live in these villages. The average village population in the district is found to be 18,409, which is the highest recorded in the State. The same for different taluks in the district is given below:

Taluk	Persons per inhabited village
Kalkulam	22,165
Vilavancode	18,990
Agastheeswaram ...	15,421
Thovala	12,458

The distribution of population in rural areas is most striking in the district for, unlike in other districts of the State, Kanyakumari has not even a single village with less than 5,000 population. All villages in the district are concentrated in the category of villages with a population of 10,000 or over. There is only one exception to this and this solitary village is in Thovala taluk. The percentage distribution of rural population in various taluks by villages of different categories is given below:

District/Taluk	Percentage of Rural population residing in villages of population size	
	5,000—9,999	10,000 and above
Kanyakumari District ...	1.17	98.83
Vilavancode Taluk ...	...	100.00
Kalkulam Taluk ...	...	100.00
Thovala Taluk ...	15.91	84.09
Agastheeswaram Taluk...	...	100.00

For purposes of convenient study the sub-totals for villages and population grouped by the size of village are given below for each taluk. Only categories under which villages occur have been taken into account here.

District/Taluk (1)	No. of villages (2)	Total rural population			Village with population of			
					5,000—9,999		10,000 and above	
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	No. of villages (6)	Persons (7)	No. of villages (8)	Persons (9)
Kanyakumari District ...	**46**	**846,836**	**428,220**	**418,616**	**1**	**9,907**	**45**	**836,929**
Vilavancode Taluk ...	16	303,843	154,710	149,133	...	...	16	303,843
Kalkulam Taluk ...	14	310,303	157,491	152,812	...	...	14	310,303
Thovala Taluk ...	5	62,292	31,123	31,169	1	9,907	4	52,385
Agastheeswaram Taluk ...	11	170,398	84,896	35,502	...	...	11	170,398

TABLE A III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

District/Taluk	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I. Village with less than 2,000 Population										II. Village with a Population of 2,000 - 9,999						III. Villages with a Population of 10,000 and above		
					Less than 200			200—499			500—999				1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999				
		Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females		Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Kanyakumari District ...	**46**	**846,836**	**428,220**	**418,616**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	**4,817**	**5,090**	**45**	**423,403**	**413,526**
Vilavancode Taluk ...	16	303,843	154,710	149,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	154,710	149,133
Kalkulam Taluk ...	14	310,303	157,491	152,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	157,491	152,812
Thovala Taluk ...	5	62,292	31,123	31,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,817	5,090	4	26,306	26,079
Agastheeswaram Taluk	11	170,398	84,896	85,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	84,896	85,502

A IV—TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1941

FLY LEAF

This table presents data on towns in the district classified according to their population. This also gives information on population of these towns/town-groups and their variation during the last three Censuses 1941—1961.

The existing towns in the district have been divided into six classes according to their population as shown below:

Class	Population	Class	Population
I	100,000 and above	IV	10,000 to 19,999
II	50,000 to 99,999	V	5,000 to 9,999
III	20,000 to 49,999	VI	upto 5,000

Changes in the number of Towns

The number of towns in the district has dwindled considerably when compared to the position either in 1941 or even in 1951. This is due to the introduction of the new concept of urban area already discussed under A I table and consequent declassification. The percentages of population in urban areas also will reflect this decline, as is evident from the figures below:

Changes in the classification of Towns

With the passage of time and increase in population, changes have occurred in the classification of towns. These changes are represented below in terms of number of towns and percentage to total number of towns under each class of town:

Class of towns	1961		1951		1941	
	Number of towns	Percentage to total number of towns	Number of towns	Percentage to total number of towns	Number of towns	Percentage to total number of towns
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I	1	25.00	...	...	...	...
II	...	...	1	5.00	1	9.09
III	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV	3	75.00	3	15.00	2	18.18
V	...	...	10	50.00	5	45.45
VI	...	...	6	30.00	3	27.27
Total ...	**4**	**100.00**	**20**	**100.00**	**11**	**100.00**

From the above table it is clear that Class I town and Class IV towns have increased in importance but other classes of towns have altogether disappeared.

Percentage of population in each class of town to total urban population

Percentage of population in each class of town has undergone considerable variation. This is evident from the table below:

Class of towns	1941		1951		1961	
	Number of towns	Percentage of population to total urban population	Number of towns	Percentage of population to total urban population	Number of towns	Percentage of population to total urban population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I	...	...	...	...	1	70.77
II	1	42.34	1	36.69	...	...
III	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV	2	19.11	3	17.52	3	29.23
V	5	29.75	10	35.96	...	...
VI	3	8.80	6	9.83	...	...

The percentage of population in Class I town is quite remarkable, for over 70 per cent of the total urban population are found in this class of towns. Next is the Class IV towns which account for over 29 per cent of the urban population. All other classes of towns have disappeared.

Density of population per square mile in different classes of Towns

The density is heavy under Class I town. Here it is as high as 12,644 per square mile. In towns of Class IV category, the density has been recorded at 7,617 only. Details are noted below for the categories of towns that exist in this district.

All urban areas	10,599
Class I	12,644
Class IV	7,617

Statement of changes in classification of Towns

Taluk (1)	Towns (2)	1961 (3)	1951 (4)	1941 (5)
1. Vilavancode Taluk ...	Kuzhithurai (M) ...	IV	IV	V
2. Kalkulam Taluk ...	Padmanabhapuram (M)	IV	IV	IV
	Colachel (M) ...	IV	IV	IV
3. Agastheeswaram Taluk	Nagercoil (M) ...	I	I	II

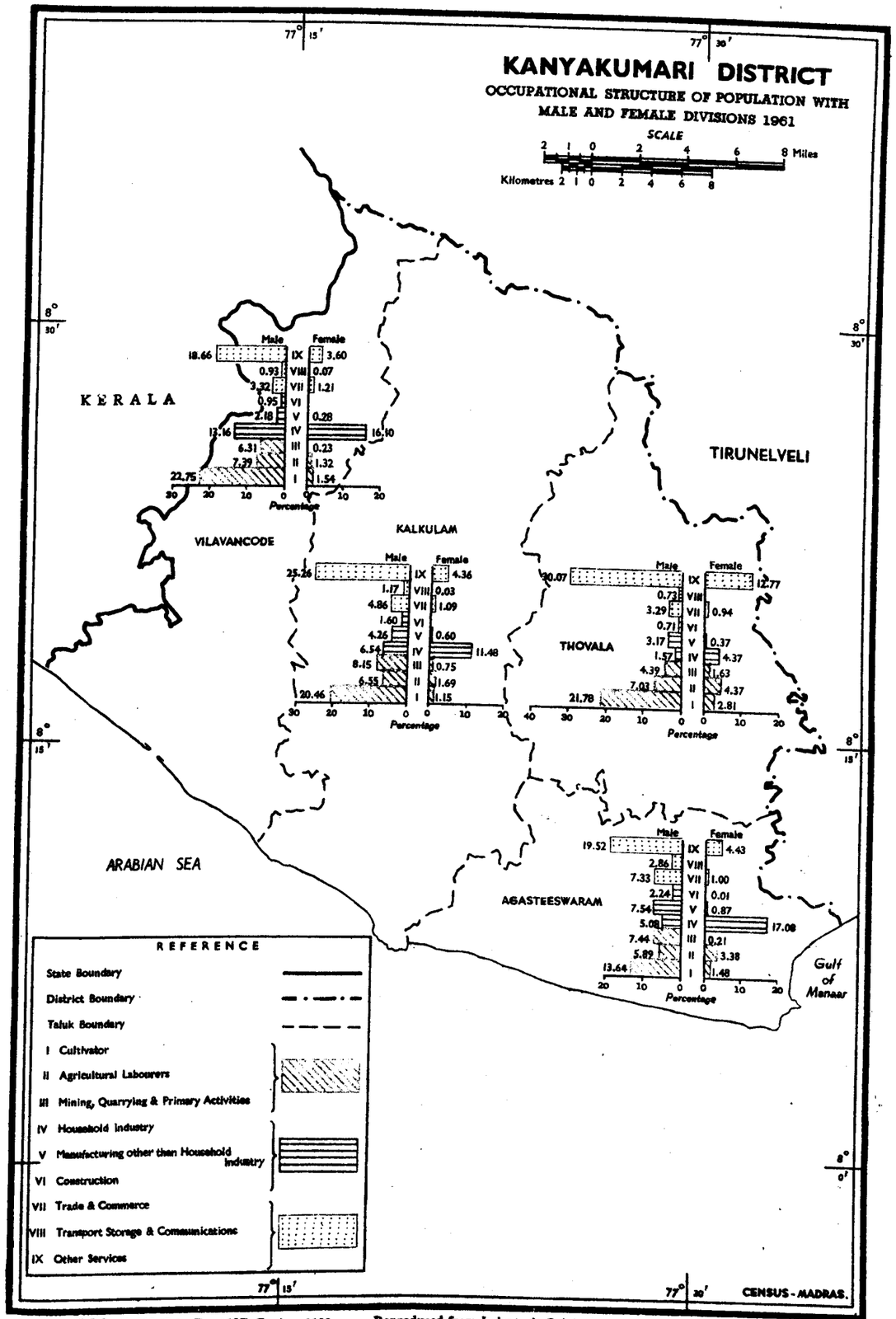
TABLE A IV—TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1941

District/Town (1)		Year (2)	Persons (3)	Dacade variation (4)	Percentage decade variation (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
			All Classes				
Kanyakumari District		**1941**	**122,000**	**...**	**...**	**60,384**	**61,616**
Area : 14.16 Sq. Miles;		**1951**	**216,117**	**+ 94,117**	**+ 77.15**	**107,683**	**108,434**
36.67 Sq. Km.		**1961**	**150,079**	**− 66,038**	**− 30.56**	**75,515**	**74,564**
			Class I				
Kanyakumari District			...	...	...	...	...
Area : 8.40 Sq. Miles;			...	...	...	...	...
21.75 Sq. Km.		1961	106,207	...	...	53,359	52,848
Nagercoil †	(M)	1941	51,657	...	...	25,492	26,165
Area : 8.40 Sq. Miles;		1951	79,284	+ 27,627	+ 53.48	39,531	39,753
21.75 Sq. Km.		1961	106,207	+ 26,923	+ 33.96	53,359	52,848
			Class II				
Kanyakumari District		1941	51,657	...	...	25,492	26,165
		1951	79,284	+ 27,627	+ 53.48	39,531	39,753
		1961	...	...	...	...	...
			Class III				
Kanyakumari District			Nil				
			Class IV				
Kanyakumari District		1941	23,313	...	...	11,706	11,607
Area : 5.76 Sq. Miles;		1951	37,863	+ 14,550	+ 62.41	19,018	18,845
14.92 Sq. Km.		1961	43,872	+ 6,009	+ 15.87	22,156	21,716
Colachel	(M)	1941	11,377	...	...	5,846	5,531
Area : 2.00 Sq. Miles;		1951	13,606	+ 2,229	+ 19.59	6,971	6,635
5.18 Sq. Km.		1961	15,673	+ 2,067	+ 15.19	8,083	7,590
Padmanabhapuram	(M)	1941	11,936	...	...	5,860	6,076
Area : 2.00 Sq. Miles;		1951	13,397	+ 1,461	+ 12.24	6,564	6,833
5.18 Sq. Km.		1961	14,491	+ 1,094	+ 8.17	7,113	7,378
Kuzhithurai	(M)	1941	8,853	...	...	4,461	4,392
Area : 1.76 Sq. Miles;		1951	10,860	+ 2,007	+ 22.67	5,483	5,377
4.56 Sq. Km.		1961	13,708	+ 2,848	+ 26.22	6,960	6,748
			Class V				
Kanyakumari District		1941	36,299	...	...	17,918	18,381
		1951	77,723	+ 41,424	+ 114.12	38,713	39,010
		a 1961	...	...	...	...	...
			Class VI				
Kanyakumari District		1941	10,731	...	...	5,268	5,463
		1951	21,247	+ 10,516	+ 98.00	10,421	10,826
		£ 1961	...	...	...	...	...

Note :—1. The following abbreviation has been used to denote the status of a town:
M—Municipality.
† Nagercoil (M) which was a class II town in 1951, has changed to class I in 1961.
a, £ Towns in class IV and VI of 1951 have been declassified as rural in 1961.

GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES

B SERIES (B I—B IX)



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PRELIMINARY NOTE ON GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES

The General Economic Tables of this district have been presented in this series, furnishing the economic data of the entire population divided into two broad categories of workers and non-workers. A worker was defined in Census so as to include any person who had some regular work for more than an hour per day during the greater part of the working season, in the case of seasonal occupation and in the case of person engaged in regular work, if he is employed during 15 days preceding the enumeration. All other persons who are not engaged in productive activity are treated as non-workers. The workers are divided into nine Industrial Categories based on the industry to which their activity relates. The unit of classification is the establishment. Cultivators and agricultural labourers are the two industrial categories in the agricultural sector. Any person engaged in cultivation, supervision or direction of cultivation of land is considered as cultivator, irrespective of the ownership of land. But the workers engaged in plantation are not included in this category. Any person who works in another's land for wages, cash or kind without having any responsibility or authority to decide or supervise or direct cultivation is termed as agricultural labourer. Persons engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and other allied activities are included in the third category of workers. The fourth category of workers *viz.*, Household Industry, includes all persons engaged in industries relating to production, processing, servicing or repairs, conducted by the head of the household himself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. But the industry should not be run on the lines of a factory, that is to say, the industrial establishment using power should not employ more than 10 persons and industrial establishment not using power should not employ more than 20 persons. Workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industries form the fifth group of workers. All workers engaged in construction, maintenance of road, railways, telegraph and telephone etc., come under the sixth category of construction. Trade and Commerce is the seventh category of workers in which are included persons engaged in retail and wholesale trade and commercial activities like Banking, Stock Exchange and Shares. The eighth category of workers of Transport and Communication covers all workers engaged in transport activities of all modes, workers engaged in communications like post and telegraph, wireless etc. The ninth and the last category of workers include workers in Government services, the medical, legal, business, services, personal services and community services. This category includes also the general or casual labourers who do not have any fixed place of work.

The non-workers have been divided into eight groups of full time students and children attending school, persons engaged in household duty; dependants and children not attending school; retired persons and persons of independent means; beggars, vagrants; inmates of penal, mental and charitable institution, never-employed and unemployed. These groups of non-workers are defined in detail in Fly leaf to Tables B-VIII and B-IX.

B I—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS

FLY LEAF

The data relating to total workers, and workers in each industrial category and non-workers, classified by four broad age-groups of 0–14, 15–34, 35–59 and 60 and over for the entire area of the district and for the rural and urban areas separately have been presented in this Table. Figures for males and females are also given separately. The definition of an urban area has been given in the Fly leaf to Table A I under General Population Tables.

Only 35 per cent of this district are workers. Excepting Madras, this is the only district whose workers form less than 40 per cent of the population. This district ranks 12th not only in the proportion of its population to workers but also in the proportion of the female workers to total workers. Only 24.7 per cent of the total workers are females which amounts to only 17.6 per cent of the total female population. The low proportion of workers may probably be explained by the fact that this district being a small area, there may not be much of employment opportunity and the persons might have gone to other parts of the district to secure employment. This district has the highest proportion of workers engaged in household industry compared to all other districts. 21.9 per cent of the workers come under household industry. 4.8 per cent of the workers belong to 0–14 age-group and 7 per cent to 60 and over age-group.

TABLE B I—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population			Total Workers		Workers: I. As Cultivator	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	**All ages**	**996,915**	**503,735**	**493,180**	**264,452**	**86,722**	**67,669**	**5,196**
	0—14	410,647	208,194	202,453	10,562	6,150	775	55
	15—34	312,376	154,423	157,953	124,637	43,366	22,687	1,254
	35—59	218,570	112,947	105,623	109,071	32,949	33,632	3,115
	60+	55,271	28,145	27,126	20,172	4,255	10,571	772
	Age not stated	51	26	25	10	2	4	...
Rural	**All ages**	**846,836**	**428,220**	**418,616**	**227,132**	**76,318**	**65,227**	**4,924**
	0—14	351,679	178,417	173,262	9,509	5,308	772	55
	15—34	263,630	130,389	133,241	107,082	38,391	22,220	1,222
	35—59	184,939	95,508	89,431	92,838	28,975	32,267	2,928
	60+	46,542	23,882	22,660	17,693	3,642	9,964	719
	Age not stated	46	24	22	10	2	4	...
Urban	**All ages**	**150,079**	**75,515**	**74,564**	**37,320**	**10,404**	**2,442**	**272**
	0—14	58,968	29,777	29,191	1,053	842	3	...
	15—34	48,746	24,034	24,712	17,555	4,975	467	32
	35—59	33,631	17,439	16,192	16,233	3,974	1,365	187
	60+	8,729	4,263	4,466	2,479	613	607	53
	Age not stated	5	2	3	...	...	...	...

Workers—(contd.)

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	II. As Agricultural Labourer		III. In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		IV. At Household Industry		V. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Total	**All ages**	**23,358**	**7,909**	**24,983**	**1,723**	**27,506**	**49,389**	**15,795**	**1,988**
	0—14	1,541	455	1,498	216	937	3,943	777	274
	15—34	12,730	3,690	12,200	805	13,516	27,694	8,836	1,003
	35—59	7,864	3,299	9,863	649	11,421	16,196	5,545	626
	60+	1,223	465	1,422	53	1,631	1,555	637	85
	Age not stated	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Rural	**All ages**	**22,367**	**7,349**	**22,490**	**1,693**	**24,449**	**44,076**	**9,914**	**1,367**
	0—14	1,516	436	1,421	216	866	3,464	447	211
	15—34	12,283	3,426	10,987	797	12,215	24,925	5,587	712
	35—59	7,438	3,060	8,823	632	10,039	14,403	3,451	388
	60+	1,130	427	1,259	48	1,328	1,283	429	56
	Age not stated	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Urban	**All ages**	**991**	**560**	**2,493**	**30**	**3,057**	**5,313**	**5,881**	**621**
	0—14	25	19	77	...	71	479	330	63
	15—34	447	264	1,213	8	1,301	2,769	3,249	291
	35—59	426	239	1,040	17	1,382	1,793	2,094	238
	60+	93	38	163	5	303	272	208	29
	Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B I—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS—(*concld.*)

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Workers—(concld.) VI. In Construction		VII. In Trade and Commerce		VIII. In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX. In Other Services		X. Non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
Total	**All ages**	**5,349**	**18**	**17,544**	**3,829**	**5,475**	**105**	**76,773**	**16,565**	**239,283**	**406,458**
	0—14	185	5	338	76	174	8	4,337	1,118	197,632	196,303
	15—34	2,905	8	8,363	962	2,702	44	40,698	7,906	29,786	114,587
	35—59	2,009	5	7,834	2,344	2,448	50	28,455	6,665	3,876	72,674
	60+	250	...	1,009	446	151	3	3,278	876	7,973	22,871
	Age not stated	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	16	23
Rural	**All ages**	**3,222**	**6**	**11,246**	**3,236**	**2,738**	**97**	**65,479**	**13,570**	**201,088**	**342,298**
	0—14	101	...	230	72	140	8	4,016	846	168,908	167,954
	15—34	1,785	4	5,384	846	1,429	41	35,192	6,418	23,307	94,850
	35—59	1,196	2	4,996	1,948	1,090	45	23,538	5,569	2,670	60,456
	60+	140	...	636	369	79	3	2,728	737	6,189	19,018
	Age not stated	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	14	20
Urban	**All ages**	**2,127**	**12**	**6,298**	**593**	**2,737**	**8**	**11,294**	**2,995**	**38,195**	**64,160**
	0—14	84	5	108	4	34	...	321	272	28,724	28,349
	15—34	1,120	4	2,979	116	1,273	3	5,506	1,488	6,479	19,737
	35—59	813	3	2,838	396	1,358	5	4,917	1,096	1,206	12,218
	60+	110	...	373	77	72	...	550	139	1,784	3,853
	Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3

B III PART A & B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

FLY LEAF

This Table prepared in two parts (A & B for urban and rural) presents the level of literacy among each category of worker and non-worker in the urban and rural areas separately. The term "literate" in Census denotes any person who is able to read and write even a simple letter. In Part A, the literates have been classified into 7 major classifications *viz.*, literates without any educational standard, primary or junior basic, matriculation or higher secondary, technical diploma not equal to degree, non-technical diploma not equal to degree, University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree and technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree. The last mentioned educational classification has been further split into six important branches of technical science *viz.*, engineering, medicine, agriculture, veterinary and dairying, technology and teaching and data have been furnished for these branches also separately. In Part B only three classifications of educational levels have been adopted *viz.*, literates without any educational standard, primary or junior basic and matriculation and above. As in rural parts, the number of persons having qualification above that of matriculation being considerably few, they have been grouped together as "Matric and above" without any further classification. In this handbook figures are furnished for each of the taluks separately in addition to the district figures.

Kanyakumari district has the least proportion of illiterates. Only 45.9 per cent of the workers of this district are illiterates. The high level of literacy in this area, not only among workers but also among non-workers, reflects the trend in Kerala State of which this district formed part till the Reorganisation of States. Even in the rural areas of this district only 48 per cent are illiterates. No person with degree in technology has been recorded in this district.

TABLE B III PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Educational Levels	Total Population of workers and non-workers			Workers					
				I. As Cultivator		II. As Agricultural Labourer		III. In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total ...	**150,079**	**75,515**	**74,564**	**2,442**	**272**	**991**	**560**	**2,493**	**30**
Illiterate ...	63,667	26,044	37,623	392	119	399	389	1,551	26
Literate (without educational level) ...	49,628	26,970	22,658	1,258	108	452	126	754	2
Primary or Junior Basic ...	26,351	15,031	11,320	539	39	129	43	133	1
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	8,496	5,862	2,634	202	5	11	2	41	...
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	141	82	59	2	...	...	...	2	...
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree ...	120	90	30	1	...	...	...	...	...
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	1,217	1,062	155	48	1	...	...	12	1
Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree ...	459	374	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*i*) Engineering ...	88	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*ii*) Medicine ...	48	44	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*iii*) Agriculture ...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*iv*) Veterinary and Dairying ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*v*) Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*vi*) Teaching ...	298	219	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*vii*) Others ...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Educational Levels	Workers (contd.)							
	IV. At Household Industry		V. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI. In Construction		VII. In Trade and Commerce	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Total ...	**3,057**	**5,313**	**5,881**	**621**	**2,127**	**12**	**6,298**	**593**
Illiterate ...	697	2,647	1,106	349	561	6	779	496
Literate (without educational level) ...	1,834	2,069	3,293	203	1,097	3	3,411	87
Primary or Junior Basic ...	496	575	1,255	64	257	1	1,539	6
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ...	29	22	204	5	152	2	490	4
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	1	...	20	...	17	...	74	...
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree ...	...	...	3	...	28	...	1	...
(*i*) Engineering ...	...	...	1	...	20	...	1	...
(*ii*) Medicine ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
(*iii*) Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*iv*) Veterinary and Dairying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*v*) Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*vi*) Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*vii*) Others ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...

TABLE B III PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(*concld.*)

Educational Levels	Workers—(concld.)					
	VIII. In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX. In Other Services		X. Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Total ...	**2,737**	**8**	**11,294**	**2,995**	**38,195**	**64,160**
Illiterate ...	589	7	2,697	1,458	17,273	32,126
Literate (without educational level) ...	1,355	1	4,032	496	9,484	19,563
Primary or Junior Basic ...	495	...	1,956	351	8,232	10,240
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ...	263	...	1,659	528	2,811	2,066
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	4	...	31	8	28	51
Non-technical Diploma not equal to degree ...	...	...	76	26	9	4
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	30	...	571	54	289	99
Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree ...	1	...	272	74	69	11
(*i*) Engineering ...	1	...	22	...	43	...
(*ii*) Medicine ...	...	...	40	3	2	1
(*iii*) Agriculture ...	...	...	4	2	1	...
(*iv*) Veterinary and Dairying ...	...	...	4	...	...	...
(*v*) Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*vi*) Teaching ...	...	...	201	69	18	10
(*vii*) Others ...	...	...	1	...	5	...

TABLE B III PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Educational Levels	Total population of workers and non-workers			Workers			
				I. As Cultivator		II. As Agricultural Labourer	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ALL RURAL AREAS							
Total ...	**846,836**	**428,220**	**418,616**	**65,227**	**4,924**	**22,367**	**7,349**
Illiterate	449,071	194,397	254,674	20,638	3,187	11,252	5,665
Literate (without educational level) ...	278,082	160,517	117,565	34,531	1,431	9,470	1,429
Primary or Junior Basic	97,339	57,069	40,270	8,279	287	1,546	254
Matriculation and above	22,344	16,237	6,107	1,779	19	99	1
1. VILAVANCODE TALUK							
Total ...	**303,843**	**154,710**	**149,133**	**24,492**	**1,629**	**8,003**	**1,443**
Illiterate	169,532	74,243	95,289	8,771	1,045	4,500	1,163
Literate (without educational level) ...	92,996	55,115	37,881	12,608	482	3,125	257
Primary or Junior Basic	33,045	19,593	13,452	2,525	87	340	22
Matriculation and above	8,270	5,759	2,511	588	15	38	1
2. KALKULAM TALUK							
Total ...	**310,303**	**157,491**	**152,812**	**23,104**	**1,293**	**7,311**	**1,830**
Illiterate	167,769	75,497	92,272	8,355	889	4,279	1,564
Literate (without educational level) ...	98,187	55,857	42,330	10,969	334	2,501	217
Primary or Junior Basic	36,371	20,627	15,744	3,131	68	508	49
Matriculation and above	7,976	5,510	2,466	649	2	23	...
3. THOVALA TALUK							
Total ...	**62,292**	**31,123**	**31,169**	**5,207**	**672**	**1,682**	**1,044**
Illiterate	32,004	12,775	19,229	1,128	429	667	767
Literate (without educational level) ...	20,532	11,798	8,734	2,856	196	778	224
Primary or Junior Basic	8,279	5,282	2,997	1,074	47	231	53
Matriculation and above	1,477	1,268	209	149	...	6	...
4. AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK							
Total ...	**170,398**	**84,896**	**85,502**	**12,424**	**1,330**	**5,371**	**3,032**
Illiterate	79,766	31,882	47,884	2,384	824	1,806	2,171
Literate (without educational level) ...	66,367	37,747	28,620	8,098	419	3,066	731
Primary or Junior Basic	19,644	11,567	8,077	1,549	85	467	130
Matriculation and above	4,621	3,700	921	393	2	32	...

TABLE B III PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*(contd.)*

Educational Levels	Workers—(contd.)							
	III. In Mining, Quarrying etc.		IV. At Household Industry		V. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI. In Construction	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ALL RURAL AREAS—*(contd.)*								
Total ...	**22,490**	**1,693**	**24,449**	**44,076**	**9,914**	**1,367**	**3,222**	**6**
Illiterate	13,604	1,411	13,617	28,397	2,435	762	927	2
Literate (without educational level) ...	7,758	234	9,297	12,688	5,927	444	1,862	4
Primary or Junior Basic	970	46	1,481	2,877	1,441	154	378	...
Matriculation and above	158	2	54	114	111	7	55	...
1. VILAVANCODE TALUK—*(contd.)*								
Total ...	**6,703**	**253**	**14,233**	**17,341**	**2,094**	**300**	**843**	**1**
Illiterate	4,597	218	8,677	13,417	543	165	294	...
Literate (without educational level) ...	1,882	32	4,920	3,178	1,294	111	454	1
Primary or Junior Basic	169	1	613	703	238	22	82	...
Matriculation and above	55	2	23	43	19	2	13	...
2. KALKULAM TALUK—*(contd.)*								
Total ...	**7,539**	**858**	**7,250**	**12,318**	**4,356**	**642**	**1,659**	**2**
Illiterate	4,558	713	4,033	7,752	1,166	304	470	1
Literate (without educational level) ...	2,533	115	2,718	3,683	2,517	226	948	1
Primary or Junior Basic	381	30	485	853	626	108	218	...
Matriculation and above	67	...	14	30	47	4	23	...
3. THOVALA TALUK—*(contd.)*								
Total ...	**1,051**	**390**	**375**	**1,044**	**757**	**89**	**169**	...
Illiterate	517	324	99	600	154	71	56	...
Literate (without educational level) ...	431	57	212	353	408	13	89	...
Primary or Junior Basic	81	9	61	91	182	4	15	...
Matriculation and above	22	...	3	...	13	1	9	...
4. AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK—*(contd.)*								
Total ...	**7,197**	**192**	**2,591**	**13,373**	**2,707**	**336**	**551**	**3**
Illiterate	3,932	156	808	6,628	572	222	107	1
Literate (without educational level) ...	2,912	30	1,447	5,474	1,708	94	371	2
Primary or Junior Basic	339	6	322	1,230	395	20	63	...
Matriculation and above	14	...	14	41	32	...	10	...

TABLE B III PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—(*concld.*)

Educational Levels	*Workers*—(concld.)						*X. Non-Workers*	
	VII. In Trade and Commerce		*VIII. In Transport, Storage and Communications*		*IX. In Other Services*			
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
ALL RURAL AREAS—(*concld.*)								
Total ...	**11,246**	**3,236**	**2,738**	**97**	**65,479**	**13,570**	**201,088**	**342,298**
Illiterate	2,538	2,738	811	86	29,981	8,986	98,594	203,440
Literate (without educational level) ...	6,569	439	1,178	4	23,849	2,049	60,076	98,843
Primary or Junior Basic	1,830	53	480	1	6,892	1,164	33,772	35,434
Matriculation and above	309	6	269	6	4,757	1,371	8,646	4,581
1. VILAVANCODE TALUK—(*concld.*)								
Total ...	**3,134**	**1,240**	**858**	**69**	**18,968**	**3,570**	**75,382**	**123,287**
Illiterate	858	1,090	305	63	8,934	2,260	36,764	75,868
Literate (without educational level) ...	1,839	129	349	2	6,461	464	22,183	33,225
Primary or Junior Basic	377	19	112	1	2,024	365	13,113	12,232
Matriculation and above	60	2	92	3	1,549	481	3,322	1,962
2. KALKULAM TALUK—(*concld.*)								
Total ...	**4,650**	**1,081**	**1,011**	**28**	**26,818**	**4,577**	**73,793**	**130,183**
Illiterate	1,258	921	370	23	14,021	2,901	36,987	77,204
Literate (without educational level) ...	2,517	141	378	2	8,630	598	22,146	37,013
Primary or Junior Basic	773	17	179	...	2,453	468	11,873	14,151
Matriculation and above	102	2	84	3	1,714	610	2,787	1,815
3. THOVALA TALUK—(*concld.*)								
Total ...	**786**	**224**	**176**	...	**7,189**	**3,054**	**13,731**	**24,652**
Illiterate	102	190	16	...	2,900	2,262	7,136	14,586
Literate (without educational level) ...	424	31	88	...	2,892	618	3,620	7,242
Primary or Junior Basic	217	3	47	...	981	133	2,393	2,657
Matriculation and above	43	...	25	...	416	41	582	167
4. AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK—(*concld.*)								
Total ...	**2,676**	**691**	**693**	...	**12,504**	**2,369**	**38,182**	**64,176**
Illiterate	320	537	120	...	4,126	1,563	17,707	35,782
Literate (without educational level) ...	1,789	138	363	...	5,866	369	12,127	21,363
Primary or Junior Basic	463	14	142	...	1,434	198	6,393	6,394
Matriculation and above	104	2	68	...	1,078	239	1,955	637

B IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS (PART A, B & C)

FLY LEAF

This table prepared in three parts furnishes details relating to workers in household industry separately in Part A and workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service in Part B and in Part C the figures relating to both these two classifications have been presented in greater detail. The industries have been classified according to "Standard Industrial Classification" and coded with a three digit system, the first digit representing the division, the second the major group and the third the minor group. There are 9 divisions, 45 major groups and 343 minor groups.

In Part A, the figures relating to the workers in household industry only have been furnished for each branch of industry with the code numbers of divisions and major group. The data have been presented also according to the status or class of worker. The term "status of worker" denotes the position of worker *viz.*, whether one is an employer or employee etc. In Part A, the figures for employee and others have been given separately. An employee is a person who usually works under any other person for salary or wages. Even the unpaid worker in a household industry is treated as an employee, if he does not belong to the household which conducts the household industry. Apprentices who do not belong to the household are also treated as employee.

In Part B, the data relating to the category of workers III and V to IX have been presented not only for employee but also for employer, single worker and family worker separately. An employer is one who employs others for wages or salary to get any work done, and thereby responsible not only for his own work but also for the work of persons working under him. However, neither a person who employs domestic servant for household duties, nor a person who is himself employed by someone and employs others is treated as an employer. A single worker works by himself neither employing any one nor being employed under anyone except casually. But the head of the household in a household industry is not treated as a single worker. Each member of a Co-operative Society will also come under the category of single worker. One who works in any business or trade conducted mainly by the members of the family, ordinarily at least for an hour a day during the working season without receiving any salary in cash or kind, is a family worker. However, it will not include the members of the household who help in performing mere household duties.

In Part C data have been presented for minor groups also in addition to the division and major group of industrial code. However, in this Part the data have not been presented according to the status or class of worker. In all the three parts, the figures relating to total and urban areas only have been given. However, the figures relating to rural areas can be derived at by deducting the urban from the total.

21.9 per cent of the total workers of this district forming 7.7 per cent of the population of the district are engaged in household industry. The household industries relating to the manufacture of cotton textiles account for more than half of the total female workers engaged in household industry.

TABLE B IV PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Branch of Industry Division and major group of I.S.I.C.		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employee		Others	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Divisions	...	T	**27,506**	**49,389**	**6,492**	**6,651**	**21,014**	**42,738**
		R	**24,449**	**44,076**	**5,021**	**4,766**	**19,428**	**39,310**
		U	**3,057**	**5,313**	**1,471**	**1,885**	**1,586**	**3,428**
Division	0	T	**4,098**	**149**	**656**	**10**	**3,442**	**139**
		R	4,022	132	649	2	3,373	130
		U	76	17	7	8	69	9
Major Group	00	T	**3,917**	**2**	**618**	...	**3,299**	**2**
		R	3,860	2	618	...	3,242	2
		U	57	...	...	...	57	...
	04	T	**181**	**147**	**38**	**10**	**143**	**137**
		R	162	130	31	2	131	128
		U	19	17	7	8	12	9
Division	2 & 3	T	**23,408**	**49,240**	**5,836**	**6,641**	**17,572**	**42,599**
		R	20,427	43,944	4,372	4,764	16,055	39,180
		U	2,981	5,296	1,464	1,877	1,517	3,419
Major Group	20	T	**11,476**	**15,786**	**1,821**	**619**	**9,655**	**15,167**
		R	11,370	15,525	1,795	590	9,575	14,935
		U	106	261	26	29	80	232
	21	T	**13**	...	...	...	**13**	...
		R	8	...	...	...	8	...
		U	5	...	...	...	5	...
	22	T	**282**	**39**	**134**	**22**	**148**	**17**
		R	248	23	122	6	126	17
		U	34	16	12	16	22	...
	23	T	**5,057**	**25,263**	**2,035**	**4,192**	**3,022**	**21,071**
		R	3,539	21,330	1,063	2,710	2,476	18,620
		U	1,518	3,933	972	1,482	546	2,451
	24	T	**550**	**339**	**242**	**103**	**308**	**236**
		R	545	336	238	101	307	235
		U	5	3	4	2	1	1
	25	T	...	**3**	...	**1**	...	**2**
		U	...	3	...	1	...	2
	26	T	**263**	**204**	**127**	**50**	**136**	**154**
		U	263	204	127	50	136	154

TABLE B IV PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division and major group of I.S.I.C.		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employee		Others	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Major Group	27	T	**1,107**	**2,210**	**603**	**834**	**504**	**1,376**
		R	988	2,074	568	800	420	1,274
		U	119	136	35	34	84	102
	28	T	**1,153**	**4,328**	**286**	**715**	**867**	**3,613**
		R	958	3,754	198	484	760	3,270
		U	195	574	88	231	107	343
	29	T	**8**	**8**	...	**2**	**8**	**6**
		R	4	...	...	...	4	...
		U	4	8	...	2	4	6
	30	T	**3**	...	**2**	...	**1**	...
		R	1	...	1	...	....	...
		U	2	...	1	...	1	...
	31	T	**30**	**12**	**4**	**3**	**26**	**9**
		R	9	1	1	...	8	1
		U	21	11	3	3	18	8
	33	T	**89**	**19**	**4**	**4**	**85**	**15**
		R	76	17	4	4	72	13
		U	13	2	...	...	13	2
	34 & 35	T	**1,118**	**958**	**45**	**86**	**1,073**	**872**
		R	990	827	36	63	954	764
		U	128	131	9	23	119	108
	36	T	**652**	**20**	**102**	**5**	**550**	**15**
		R	508	16	60	1	448	15
		U	144	4	42	4	102	...
	37	T	**1**	...	**1**	...	...	...
		U	1	...	1	...	...	...
	38	T	**35**	**1**	**7**	...	**28**	**1**
		R	27	...	6	...	21	...
		U	8	1	1	...	7	1
	39	T	**1,571**	**50**	**423**	**5**	**1,148**	**45**
		R	1,156	41	280	5	876	36
		U	415	9	143	...	272	9

TABLE B IV PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY—(*concld.*)

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.		Total		Employee		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		ALL RURAL AREAS					
All Divisions	...	**24,449**	**44,076**	**5,021**	**4,766**	**19,428**	**39,310**
Division	0	4,022	132	649	2	3,373	130
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	20,427	43,944	4,372	4,764	16,055	39,180
		1. VILAVANCODE TALUK					
All Divisions	...	**14,233**	**17,341**	**2,980**	**1,761**	**11,253**	**15,580**
Division	0	2,801	11	595	...	2,206	11
	1	...	...	...	....	...	...
	2 & 3	11,432	17,330	2,385	1,761	9,047	15,569
		2. KALKULAM TALUK					
All Divisions	...	**7,250**	**12,318**	**929**	**1,246**	**6,321**	**11,072**
Division	0	1,099	41	31	1	1,068	40
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	6,151	12,277	898	1,245	5,253	11,032
		3. THOVALA TALUK					
All Divisions	...	**375**	**1,044**	**42**	**123**	**333**	**921**
Division	0	7	42	2	...	5	42
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	368	1,002	40	123	328	879
		4. AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK					
All Divisions	...	**2,591**	**13,373**	**1,070**	**1,636**	**1,521**	**11,737**
Division	0	115	38	21	1	94	37
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	2,476	13,335	1,049	1,635	1,427	11,700

TABLE B IV PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.		*Total Rural Urban*	*Total*		*Employer*		*Employee*		*Single Worker*		*Family Worker*	
			Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Divisions		T	**145,919**	**24,228**	**5,304**	**154**	**41,121**	**7,465**	**95,402**	**15,833**	**4,092**	**776**
		R	**115,089**	**19,969**	**3,052**	**99**	**26,139**	**4,908**	**82,147**	**14,467**	**3,751**	**495**
		U	**30,830**	**4,259**	**2,252**	**55**	**14,982**	**2,557**	**13,255**	**1,366**	**341**	**281**
Division	0	T	**22,557**	**1,639**	**312**	**7**	**5,735**	**602**	**13,419**	**1,002**	**3,091**	**28**
		R	20,404	1,612	302	4	5,538	597	11,477	984	3,087	27
		U	2,153	27	10	3	197	5	1,942	18	4	1
Major Group	00	T	**3,095**	**595**	**17**	**1**	**799**	**36**	**2,247**	**556**	**32**	**2**
		R	2,890	592	15	1	724	35	2,120	554	31	2
		U	205	3	2	...	75	1	127	2	1	...
	01	T	**2,211**	**621**	**26**	...	**2,066**	**546**	**117**	**75**	**2**	...
		R	2,169	620	23	...	2,029	545	116	75	1	...
		U	42	1	3	...	37	1	1	...	1	...
	02	T	**469**	**222**	**1**	...	**138**	**4**	**327**	**218**	**3**	...
		R	435	217	1	...	126	4	305	213	3	...
		U	34	5	...	...	12	...	22	5	...	...
	03	T	**16,070**	**159**	**258**	**3**	**2,347**	**3**	**10,438**	**130**	**3,027**	**23**
		R	14,319	155	255	3	2,332	3	8,706	126	3,026	23
		U	1,751	4	3	...	15	...	1,732	4	1	...
	04	T	**712**	**42**	**10**	**3**	**385**	**13**	**290**	**23**	**27**	**3**
		R	591	28	8	...	327	10	230	16	26	2
		U	121	14	2	3	58	3	60	7	1	1
Division	1	T	**2,426**	**84**	**5**	...	**430**	**71**	**1,980**	**13**	**11**	...
		R	2,086	81	5	...	411	71	1,659	10	11	...
		U	340	3	...	...	19	...	321	3	...	...
Major Group	10	T	**2,426**	**84**	**5**	...	**430**	**71**	**1,980**	**13**	**11**	...
		R	2,086	81	5	...	411	71	1,659	10	11	...
		U	340	3	...	...	19	...	321	3	...	...
Division	2 & 3	T	**15,795**	**1,988**	**716**	**10**	**8,069**	**1,086**	**6,946**	**874**	**64**	**18**
		R	9,914	1,367	256	3	4,095	682	5,526	676	37	6
		U	5,881	621	460	7	3,974	404	1,420	198	27	12
Major Group	20	T	**1,498**	**526**	**124**	**5**	**1,031**	**223**	**331**	**293**	**12**	**5**
		R	639	285	43	1	365	88	227	194	4	2
		U	859	241	81	4	666	135	104	99	8	3
	21	T	**73**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**60**	**1**	**4**	...	**2**	...
		R	18	...	2	...	15	...	...	...	1	...
		U	55	2	5	1	45	1	4	...	1	...
	22	T	**614**	**21**	**15**	**1**	**332**	**14**	**266**	**6**	**1**	...
		R	522	21	11	1	261	14	249	6	1	...
		U	92	...	4	...	71	...	17	...	...	...

TABLE B IV PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*(contd.)*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Major Group	23	T	1,194	460	16	1	1,034	254	140	205	4	...
		R	528	213	3	...	454	73	69	140	2	...
		U	666	247	13	1	580	181	71	65	2	...
	24	T	289	24	2	...	235	16	52	8	...	...
		R	262	24	2	...	217	16	43	8	...	...
		U	27	...	...	...	18	...	9	...	...	...
	25	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26	T	6	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
		R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	6	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
	27	T	2,268	616	148	1	957	401	1,158	203	5	11
		R	1,689	561	84	1	726	367	876	190	3	3
		U	579	55	64	...	231	34	282	13	2	8
	28	T	4,507	110	34	...	1,389	34	3,078	76	6	...
		R	3,414	89	14	...	685	26	2,710	63	5	...
		U	1,093	21	20	...	704	8	368	13	1	...
	29	T	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
		R	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		U	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
	30	T	402	2	30	...	359	2	12	...	1	...
		R	122	2	8	...	111	2	3	...	...	...
		U	280	...	22	...	248	...	9	...	1	...
	31	T	84	3	21	...	23	...	37	3	3	...
		R	26	3	3	...	1	...	20	3	2	...
		U	58	...	18	...	22	...	17	...	1	...
	32	T	49	...	8	...	34	...	7	...	...	...
		R	10	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...
		U	39	...	8	...	25	...	6	...	...	...
	33	T	460	115	13	...	347	106	97	9	3	...
		R	384	90	8	...	291	82	82	8	3	...
		U	76	25	5	...	56	24	15	1	...	...
	34 & 35	T	1,314	47	34	...	650	17	628	28	2	2
		R	1,029	36	11	...	494	10	522	25	2	1
		U	285	11	23	...	156	7	106	3	...	1
	36	T	1,093	12	50	...	453	12	580	...	10	...
		R	545	2	9	...	172	2	357	...	7	...
		U	548	10	41	...	281	10	223	...	3	...

TABLE B IV PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*(contd.)*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Major Group	37	T	53	...	8	...	33	...	11	...	1	...
		R	13	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	...	...
		U	40	...	8	...	24	...	7	...	1	...
	38	T	986	2	154	1	631	1	195	...	6	...
		R	303	...	52	...	156	...	95	...	...	...
		U	683	2	102	1	475	1	100	...	6	...
	39	T	901	47	52	...	492	4	349	43	8	...
		R	409	41	6	...	128	2	268	39	7	...
		U	492	6	46	...	364	2	81	4	1	...
Division	4	T	5,349	18	82	...	1,493	5	3,770	13	4	...
		R	3,222	6	51	...	1,051	3	2,119	3	1	...
		U	2,127	12	31	...	442	2	1,651	10	3	...
Major Group	40	T	5,349	18	82	...	1,493	5	3,770	13	4	...
		R	3,222	6	51	...	1,051	3	2,119	3	1	...
		U	2,127	12	31	...	442	2	1,651	10	3	...
Division	5	T	804	217	...	...	798	213	6	4	...	...
		R	346	72	...	...	343	71	3	1	...	...
		U	458	145	...	...	455	142	3	3	...	...
Major Group	50	T	457	10	...	...	457	10	...	...	...	...
		R	213	2	...	...	213	2	...	...	...	...
		U	244	8	...	...	244	8	...	...	...	...
	51	T	347	207	...	...	341	203	6	4	...	...
		R	133	70	...	...	130	69	3	1	...	...
		U	214	137	...	...	211	134	3	3	...	...
Division	6	T	17,544	3,829	2,533	90	4,387	132	10,293	3,463	331	144
		R	11,246	3,236	1,315	71	1,808	71	7,932	2,959	191	135
		U	6,298	593	1,218	19	2,579	61	2,361	504	140	9
Major Group	60—63	T	410	2	89	...	120	...	188	2	13	...
		R	125	1	8	...	14	...	97	1	6	...
		U	285	1	81	...	106	...	91	1	7	...
	64—68	T	16,592	3,823	2,406	90	3,814	130	10,054	3,459	318	144
		R	10,911	3,233	1,284	71	1,635	71	7,807	2,956	185	135
		U	5,681	590	1,122	19	2,179	59	2,247	503	133	9
	69	T	542	4	38	...	453	2	51	2	...	...
		R	210	2	23	...	159	...	28	2	...	...
		U	332	2	15	...	294	2	23	...	...	...

TABLE B IV PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.		*Total Rural Urban*	*Total*		*Employer*		*Employee*		*Single Worker*		*Family Worker*	
			Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Division	7	T	5,475	105	117	...	3,251	18	2,107	87	...	...
		R	2,738	97	46	...	1,539	15	1,153	82	...	...
		U	2,737	8	71	...	1,712	3	954	5	...	...
Major Group	70-71	T	5,086	97	117	...	2,862	10	2,107	87	...	...
		R	2,529	89	46	...	1,330	7	1,153	82	...	...
		U	2,557	8	71	...	1,532	3	954	5	...	...
	72	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	73	T	389	8	...	...	389	8	...	...	...	...
		R	209	8	...	...	209	8	...	...	...	...
		U	180	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...
Division	8	T	75,846	16,343	1,533	47	16,916	5,338	56,809	10,372	588	586
		R	65,133	13,498	1,077	21	11,354	3,398	52,278	9,752	424	327
		U	10,713	2,845	456	26	5,562	1,940	4,531	620	164	259
Major Group	80	T	5,306	124	...	...	5,306	124	...	...	...	...
		R	3,525	71	...	...	3,525	71	...	...	...	...
		U	1,781	53	...	...	1,781	53	...	...	...	...
	81	T	4,648	2,773	30	6	4,586	2,763	32	4	...	...
		R	3,428	1,992	16	2	3,392	1,986	20	4	...	...
		U	1,220	781	14	4	1,194	777	12	...	...	...
	82	T	1,797	417	79	1	1,029	382	689	34	...	...
		R	1,279	238	62	...	633	213	584	25	...	...
		U	518	179	17	1	396	169	105	9	...	...
	83	T	1,947	423	8	3	1,520	283	319	137	...	...
		R	1,454	336	4	2	1,275	212	175	122	...	...
		U	493	87	4	1	345	71	144	15	...	...
	84	T	532	4	13	3	287	1	232	...	...	...
		R	267	...	4	...	122	...	141	...	...	...
		U	265	4	9	3	165	1	91	...	...	...
	85	T	209	2	7	...	131	2	71	...	...	...
		R	103	...	5	...	85	...	13	...	...	...
		U	106	2	2	...	46	2	58	...	...	...
	86	T	457	88	6	...	417	83	34	5	...	...
		R	314	74	...	...	298	71	16	3	...	...
		U	143	14	6	...	119	12	18	2	...	...
	87	T	503	16	10	...	244	5	249	11	...	...
		R	308	7	5	...	145	4	158	3	...	...
		U	195	9	5	...	99	1	91	8	...	...

TABLE B IV PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.		*Total Rural Urban*	*Total*		*Employer*		*Employee*		*Single Worker*		*Family Worker*	
			Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10	(11)	(12)
Major Group	88	T	8,265	3,346	1,374	34	3,072	1,654	3,233	1,072	586	586
		R	5,956	2,093	981	17	1,879	841	2,672	908	424	327
		U	2,309	1,253	393	17	1,193	813	561	164	162	259
	89	T	52,182	9,150	6	...	224	41	51,950	9,109	2	...
		R	48,499	8,687	...	...	...	...	48,499	8,687	...	...
		U	3,683	463	6	...	224	41	3,451	422	2	...
Division	9	T	123	5	6	...	42	...	72	5	3	...
		R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	123	5	6	...	42	...	72	5	3	...
Major Group	90	T	123	5	6	...	42	...	72	5	3	...
		R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	123	5	6	...	42	...	72	5	3	...

TABLE B IV PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ALL RURAL AREAS											
All Divisions		**115,089**	**19,969**	**3,052**	**99**	**26,139**	**4,908**	**82,147**	**14,467**	**3,751**	**495**
Division	0	20,404	1,612	302	4	5,538	597	11,477	984	3,087	27
	1	2,086	81	5	...	411	71	1,659	10	11	...
	2 & 3	9,914	1,367	256	3	4,095	682	5,526	676	37	6
	4	3,222	6	51	...	1,051	3	2,119	3	1	...
	5	346	72	...	...	343	71	3	1	...	...
	6	11,246	3,236	1,315	71	1,808	71	7,932	2,959	191	135
	7	2,738	97	46	...	1,539	15	1,153	82	...	...
	8	65,133	13,498	1,077	21	11,354	3,398	52,278	9,752	424	327
VILAVANCODE TALUK											
All Divisions		**32,600**	**5,433**	**1,079**	**33**	**7,357**	**1,297**	**22,881**	**3,953**	**1,283**	**150**
Division	0	6,105	253	119	1	2,064	82	2,827	147	1,095	23
	1	598	...	...	...	115	...	481	...	2	...
	2 & 3	2,094	300	38	...	622	138	1,425	158	9	4
	4	843	1	19	...	289	...	535	1	...	...
	5	52	12	...	...	52	11	...	1	...	...
	6	3,134	1,240	436	21	377	33	2,263	1,107	58	79
	7	858	69	3	...	476	9	379	60	...	...
	8	18,916	3,558	464	11	3,362	1,024	14,971	2,479	119	44
KALKULAM TALUK											
All Divisions		**46,033**	**7,188**	**1,080**	**18**	**8,256**	**2,033**	**36,168**	**5,033**	**559**	**104**
Division	0	6,382	858	18	...	1,348	276	4,656	582	360	...
	1	1,157	...	...	...	76	...	1,073	...	8	...
	2 & 3	4,356	642	128	1	1,565	313	2,645	328	18	...
	4	1,659	2	17	...	362	...	1,279	2	1	...
	5	105	20	...	...	102	20	3	...	...	...
	6	4,650	1,081	453	15	624	11	3,516	1,043	57	12
	7	1,011	28	25	...	464	6	522	22	...	...
	8	26,713	4,557	409	2	3,715	1,407	22,474	3,056	115	92

TABLE B IV PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESION OR SERVICE—(*concld.*)

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
THOVALA TALUK											
All Divisions		**10,128**	**3,757**	**205**	**21**	**2,956**	**425**	**6,895**	**3,206**	**72**	**105**
Division	0	1,029	390	6	1	660	225	355	161	8	3
	1	22	...	1	...	2	...	19	...	...	...
	2 & 3	757	89	16	...	344	15	397	74	...	...
	4	169	...	...	...	68	...	101	...	...	...
	5	81	9	...	...	81	9	...	...	...	...
	6	786	224	112	16	192	...	463	185	19	23
	7	176	...	2	...	140	...	34	...	...	...
	8	7,108	3,045	68	4	1,469	176	5,526	2,786	45	79
AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK											
All Divisions		**26,328**	**3,591**	**718**	**27**	**7,570**	**1,153**	**16,203**	**2,275**	**1,837**	**136**
Division	0	6,888	111	159	2	1,466	14	3,639	94	1,624	1
	1	309	81	4	...	218	71	86	10	1	...
	2 & 3	2,707	336	74	2	1,564	216	1,059	116	10	2
	4	551	3	15	...	332	3	204	...	...	...
	5	108	31	...	...	108	31	...	...	...	...
	6	2,676	691	314	19	615	27	1,690	624	57	21
	7	693	...	16	...	459	...	218	...	...	...
	8	12,396	2,338	136	4	2,808	791	9,307	1,431	145	112

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TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Worker			Total (Urban Household and Non-Household Industry)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All Divisions		**247,042**	**173,425**	**73,617**	**43,459**	**33,887**	**9,572**
Division	**0**	**28,443**	**26,655**	**1,788**	**2,273**	**2,229**	**44**
Major Group	00	7,609	7,012	597	265	262	3
Minor Groups	005	196	154	42	2	2	...
	006	181	174	7	10	10	...
	007	499	5	494	2	...	2
	008	6,474	6,474	...	242	242	...
	009	259	205	54	9	8	1
Major Group	01	2,832	2,211	621	43	42	1
Minor Groups	010	877	534	343	10	9	1
	011	13	12	1	3	3	...
	012	1,778	1,528	250	6	6	...
	013	8	7	1	3	3	...
	014	...	...	...	...	...	...
	015	156	130	26	21	21	...
Major Group	02	691	469	222	39	34	5
Minor Groups	020	27	27	...	11	11	...
	021	184	184	...	8	8	...
	022	...	...	...	...	...	...
	023	469	252	217	14	14	...
	024	6	1	5	6	1	5
	025	...	...	...	...	...	...
	026	5	5	...	...	...	...
Major Group	03	16,229	16,070	159	1,755	1,751	4
Minor Groups	030	16,142	15,985	157	1,735	1,731	4
	031	65	65	...	15	15	...
	032	22	20	2	5	5	...
Major Group	04	1,082	893	189	171	140	31
Minor Groups	040	896	736	160	144	114	30
	041	1	1	...	1	1	...
	042	14	9	5	...	...	...
	043	111	87	24	10	9	1
	044	58	58	...	16	16	...
	045	...	...	...	...	...	...
	046	...	...	...	...	...	...
	047	...	...	...	...	...	...
	048	2	2	...	...	...	...
Divison	**1**	**2,510**	**2,426**	**84**	**343**	**340**	**3**
Major Group	10	2,510	2,426	84	343	340	3
Minor Groups	100	1	1	...	...	...	...
	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
	103	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Household		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-Household Industry		Urban Non-Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All Divisions		**27,506**	**49,389**	**3,057**	**5,313**	**145,919**	**24,228**	**30,830**	**4,259**
Division	**0**	**4,098**	149	76	17	22,557	1,639	2,153	27
Major Group	00	3,917	2	57	...	3,095	595	205	3
Minor Groups	005	6	2	...	...	148	40	2	...
	006	2	...	...	...	172	7	10	...
	007	...	...	...	....	5	494	...	2
	008	3,908	...	57	...	2,566	...	185	...
	009	1	...	...	...	204	54	8	1
Major Group	01	...	...	...	...	2,211	621	42	1
Minor Groups	010	...	...	...	...	534	343	9	1
	011	...	...	...	...	12	1	3	...
	012	...	...	...	...	1,528	250	6	...
	013	...	...	...	...	7	1	3	...
	014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	015	...	...	...	...	130	26	21	...
Major Group	02	...	...	...	...	469	222	34	5
Minor Groups	020	...	...	...	...	27	...	11	...
	021	...	...	...	...	184	...	8	...
	022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	023	...	...	...	...	252	217	14	...
	024	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	5
	025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	026	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Major Group	03	...	...	...	...	16,070	159	1,751	4
Minor Groups	030	...	...	...	...	15,985	157	1,731	4
	031	...	...	...	...	65	...	15	...
	032	...	...	...	...	20	2	5	...
Major Group	04	181	147	19	17	712	42	121	14
Minor Groups	040	120	121	10	16	616	39	104	14
	041	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	042	6	4	...	...	3	1	...	...
	043	29	22	2	1	58	2	7	...
	044	26	...	7	...	32	...	9	...
	045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	048	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	**1**	...	...	...	...	**2,426**	**84**	**340**	**3**
Major Group	01	...	...	...	...	2,426	84	340	3
Minor Groups	100	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total (Urban Household and Non-Household Industry)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
	105	2	2	...	1	1	...
	106	...	...	...	...	...	...
	107	2,506	2,422	84	341	338	3
	108	...	...	...	...	...	...
	109	1	1	..	1	1	...
Divisions	**2 & 3**	**90,431**	**39,203**	**51,228**	**14,779**	**8,862**	**5,917**
Major Group	20	29,286	12,974	16,312	1,467	965	502
Minor Groups	200	1,881	870	1,011	842	583	259
	201	3	3	...	3	3	...
	202	23,804	9,444	14,360	176	45	131
	203	1	1	...	...	...	...
	204	1,473	1,391	82	45	39	6
	205	139	132	7	110	107	3
	206	48	26	22	2	1	1
	207	1,278	951	327	112	107	5
	208	2	2	...	2	2	...
	209	657	154	503	175	78	97
Major Group	21	88	86	2	62	60	2
Minor Groups	210	...	...	...	...	...	...
	211	....	...	...	...	...	...
	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
	213	...	...	...	...	...	...
	214	56	55	1	38	37	1
	215	14	14	...	9	9	...
	216	2	2	...	2	2	...
	217	8	8	...	5	5	...
	218	6	5	1	6	5	1
	219	2	2	...	2	2	...
Major Group	22	956	896	60	142	126	16
Minor Groups	220	937	882	55	132	116	16
	221	...	...	...	...	...	...
	222	1	1	...	1	1	...
	223	1	1	...	...	...	...
	224	3	2	1	1	1	...
	225	6	6	...	4	4	...
	226	8	4	4	4	4	...
Major Group	23	31,974	6,251	25,723	6,364	2,184	4,180
Minor Groups	230	38	24	14	6	4	2
	231	11,043	131	10,912	955	51	904
	232	446	432	14	239	234	5
	233	113	106	7	100	95	5
	234	6	6	...	6	6	...
	235	10,801	5,311	5,490	4,647	1,778	2,869

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Household		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-Household Industry		Urban Non-Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Groups	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	105	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
	106	...	....	...	...	...	....	...	...
	107	...	...	...	...	2,422	84	338	3
	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	109	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Division	**2 & 3**	**23,408**	**49,240**	**2,981**	**5,296**	**15,795**	**1,988**	**5,881**	**621**
Major Group	20	11,476	15,786	106	261	1,498	526	859	241
Minor Groups	200	34	614	6	76	836	397	577	183
	201	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	202	9,204	14,326	36	131	240	34	9	...
	203	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	204	1,308	74	1	6	83	8	38	...
	205	12	3	12	3	120	4	95	...
	206	4	20	1	1	22	2	...	...
	207	849	323	50	5	102	4	57	...
	208	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	209	64	426	...	39	90	77	78	58
Major Group	21	13	...	5	...	73	2	55	2
Minor Groups	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	213	...	...	...	...	43	1	33	1
	214	12	...	4	...	14	...	9	...
	215	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	216	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	...
	217	...	...	...	...	5	1	5	1
	218	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	219		...	1	...				
Major Group	22	282	39	34	16	614	21	92	...
Minor Groups	220	280	38	33	16	602	17	83	...
	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	222	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	223	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	224	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	225	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...
	226	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...
Major Group	23	5,057	25,263	1,518	3,933	1,194	460	666	247
Minor Groups	230	7	13	1	1	17	1	3	1
	231	110	10,886	30	878	21	26	21	26
	232	...	...	...	...	432	14	234	5
	233	29	7	29	5	77	...	66	...
	234	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
	235	4,693	5,193	1,456	2,654	618	297	322	215

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total (Urban Household and Non-Household Industry)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	236	277	164	113	27	5	22
	237	2	2	...	2	2	...
	238	9,237	67	9,170	371	1	370
	239	11	8	3	11	8	3
Major Group	24	1,202	839	363	35	32	3
Minor Groups	240	...	...	...	...	...	...
	241	...	...	...	...	...	...
	242	...	...	...	...	...	...
	243	...	...	...	...	...	...
	244	1,202	839	363	35	32	3
Major Group	25	3	...	3	3	...	3
Minor Groups	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
	251	...	...	...	...	...	...
	252	...	...	...	...	...	...
	253	...	...	...	...	...	...
	254	...	...	...	...	...	...
	255	...	...	...	...	...	...
	256	3	...	3	3	...	3
Major Group	26	474	269	205	474	269	205
Minor Groups	260	...	...	...	...	...	...
	261	...	...	...	...	...	...
	262	1	...	1	1	...	1
	263	...	...	...	...	...	...
	264	472	269	203	472	269	203
	265	...	...	...	...	...	...
	266	1	...	1	1	...	1
Major Group	27	6,201	3,375	2,826	889	698	191
Minor Groups	270	...	...	...	...	...	...
	271	3	...	3	...	...	...
	272	1,309	17	1,292	37	2	35
	273	2,174	1,791	383	630	536	94
	274	34	33	1	34	33	1
	275	...	...	...	...	...	...
	276	16	8	8	...	...	...
	277	2,616	1,488	1,128	162	112	50
	278	36	36	...	14	14	...
	279	13	2	11	12	1	11
Major Group	28	10,098	5,660	4,438	1,883	1,288	595
Minor Groups	280	1,671	1,668	3	268	267	1
	281	521	518	3	203	202	1
	282	1,588	1,587	1	534	534	...
	283	57	57	...	17	17	...
	284	31	29	2	14	14	...
	285	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Household		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-Household Industry		Urban Non-Household Industry	
		Males	Female	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Groups	236	154	112	1	22	10	1	4	...
	237	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	238	64	9,049	1	370	3	121	...	...
	239	...	3	...	3	8	...	8	...
Major Group	24	550	339	5	3	289	24	27	...
Minor Groups	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	244	550	339	5	3	289	24	27	...
Major Group	25	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Minor Groups	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	256	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Major Group	26	263	204	263	204	6	1	6	1
Minor Groups	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	262	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	264	263	202	263	202	6	1	6	1
	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	266	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Major Group	27	1,107	2,210	119	136	2,268	616	579	55
Minor Groups	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	271	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	272	8	1,081	1	29	9	211	1	6
	273	282	224	39	49	1,509	159	497	45
	274	1	1	1	1	32	...	32	...
	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	276	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...
	277	811	882	78	46	677	246	34	4
	278	4	...	...	...	32	...	14	...
	279	1	11	...	11	1	...	1	...
Major Group	28	1,153	4,328	195	574	4,507	110	1,093	21
Minor Groups	280	46	1	3	...	1,622	2	264	1
	281	93	3	26	1	425	...	176	...
	282	217	...	69	...	1,370	1	465	...
	283	16	...	1	...	41	...	16	...
	284	13	2	3	...	16	...	11	...
	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total (Urban Household and Non-Household Industry)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	286	7	1	6	6	...	6
	287	79	78	1	59	58	1
	288	4,974	583	4,391	678	95	583
	289	1,170	1,139	31	104	101	3
Major Group	29	20	12	8	15	7	8
Minor Groups	290	1	1	...	1	1	...
	291	1	1	...	...	...	...
	292	18	10	8	14	6	8
Major Group	30	407	405	2	282	282	...
Minor Groups	300	8	8	...	8	8	...
	301	30	29	1	23	23	...
	302	339	338	1	229	229	...
	303	30	30	...	22	22	...
Major Group	31	129	114	15	90	79	11
Minor Groups	310	5	5	...	4	4	...
	311	72	61	11	70	59	11
	312	3	3	...	3	3	...
	313	15	15	...	12	12	...
	314	33	29	4	1	1	...
	315	1	1	...	...	...	...
Major Group	32	49	49	...	39	39	...
Minor Groups	320	41	41	...	36	36	...
	321	1	1	...	1	1	...
	322	4	4	...	1	1	...
	323	2	2	...	...	...	...
	324	1	1	...	1	1	...
	325	...	...	...	...	...	...
	326	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	33	683	549	134	116	89	27
Minor Groups	330	2	2	...	2	2	...
	331	12	12	...	8	8	...
	332	5	3	2	3	2	1
	333	18	17	1	8	7	1
	334	141	23	118	29	7	22
	335	83	73	10	8	8	...
	336	67	67	...	30	30	...
	337	1	...	1	1	...	1
	338	353	351	2	27	25	2
	339	1	1	...	...	...	...
Major Group	34–35	3,437	2,432	1,005	555	413	142
Minor Groups	340	466	452	14	253	243	10
	341	8	8	...	1	1	...
	342	674	412	262	35	33	2
	343	328	324	4	26	26	...

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Household		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-Household Industry		Urban Non-Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(8)	(9)	(01)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Groups	286	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	6
	287	16	1	3	1	62	...	55	...
	288	489	4,291	74	570	94	100	21	13
	289	263	30	16	2	876	1	85	1
Major Group	29	8	8	4	8	4	...	3	...
Minor Groups	290	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	291	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	292	8	8	4	8	2	...	2	...
Major Group	30	3	...	2	...	402	2	280	...
Minor Groups	300	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...
	301	...	...	...	...	29	1	23	...
	302	1	...	1	...	337	1	228	...
	303	2	...	1	...	28	...	21	...
Major Group	31	30	12	21	11	84	3	58	...
Minor Groups	310	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
	311	20	11	20	11	41	...	39	...
	312	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	313	2	...	...	...	13	...	12	...
	314	7	1	1	...	22	3	...	...
	315	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Major Group	32	...	...	...	...	49	...	39	...
Minor Groups	320	...	...	...	...	41	...	36	...
	321	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	322	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
	323	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	324	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	33	89	19	13	2	460	115	76	25
Minor Groups	330	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	331	1	...	...	...	11	...	8	...
	332	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	1
	333	10	1	4	1	7	...	3	...
	334	...	7	...	...	23	111	7	22
	335	57	9	3	...	16	1	5	...
	336	20	...	6	...	47	...	24	...
	337	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	338	...	...	...	...	351	2	25	2
	339	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	34–35	1,118	958	128	131	1,314	47	285	11
Minor Groups	340	7	1	2	...	445	13	241	10
	341	1	...	...	...	7	...	1	...
	342	308	242	26	2	104	20	7	...
	343	7	...	2	...	317	4	24	...

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total (Urban Household and Non-Household Industry)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	344	229	224	5	4	4	...
	345	124	119	5	5	5	...
	346	...	...	...	...	...	...
	347	...	...	...	...	...	...
	348	1	1	...	1	1	...
	350	1,421	709	712	223	94	129
	351	...	...	...	...	...	...
	352	...	...	...	...	...	...
	353	3	3	...	3	3	...
	354	...	...	...	...	...	...
	355	...	...	...	...	...	...
	356	6	4	2	3	3	...
	357	1	...	1	1	...	1
	359	176	176	...	...	...	...
Major Group	36	1,777	1,745	32	706	692	14
Minor Groups	360	25	25	...	22	22	...
	361	1	1	...	1	1	...
	362	3	3	...	2	2	...
	363	5	5	...	5	5	...
	364	8	8	...	6	6	...
	365	303	301	2	251	249	2
	366	1	1	...	...	...	...
	367	81	81	...	61	61	...
	368	124	116	8	76	70	6
	369	1,226	1,204	22	282	276	6
Major Group	37	54	54	...	41	41	...
Minor Groups	370	2	2	...	...	...	...
	371	...	...	...	...	...	...
	372	1	1	...	1	1	...
	373	...	...	...	...	...	...
	374	2	2	...	2	2	...
	375	1	1	...	1	1	...
	376	...	...	...	...	...	...
	377	...	...	...	...		...
	378	46	46	...	37	37	...
	379	2	2	...	...	...	...
Major Group	38	1,024	1,021	3	694	691	3
Minor Groups	380	3	3	...	2	2	...
	381	5	5	...	5	5	...
	382	25	25	...	23	23	...
	383	44	44	...	35	35	...
	384	467	465	2	380	378	2
	385	3	3	...	2	2	...
	386	9	9	...	2	2	...
	387	1	1	...	...	...	...
	388	400	399	1	227	226	1
	389	67	67	...	18	18	...

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Household		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-Household Industry		Urban Non-Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Groups	344	98	3	1	...	126	2	3	...
	345	5	...	...	...	114	5	5	...
	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	348	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	350	689	710	94	129	20	2	...	...
	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	353	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	356	3	2	3	...	1	...	...	...
	357	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	359	...	...	...	...	176	...	...	...
Major Group	36	652	20	144	4	1,093	12	548	10
Minor Groups	360	...	...	...	...	25	...	22	...
	361	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	362	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
	363	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
	364	1	...	1	...	7	...	5	...
	365	118	...	79	...	183	2	170	2
	366	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	367	16	...	13	...	65	...	48	...
	368	20	1	5	...	96	7	65	6
	369	497	19	46	4	707	3	230	2
Major Group	37	1	...	1	...	53	...	40	...
Minor Groups	370	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	372	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	374	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	375	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	378	1	...	1	...	45	...	36	...
	379	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Major Group	38	35	1	8	1	986	2	683	2
Minor Groups	380	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
	381	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
	382	...	...	...	...	25	...	23	...
	383	...	...	...	...	44	...	35	...
	384	4	...	2	...	461	2	376	2
	385	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
	386	1	...	1	...	8	...	1	...
	387	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	388	25	1	4	1	374	...	222	...
	389	5	...	1	...	62	...	17	...

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total (Urban Household and Non-Household Industry)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Major Group	39	2,569	2,472	97	922	907	15
Minor Groups	390	...	...	...	...	...	...
	391	...	...	...	...	...	...
	392	48	47	1	23	22	1
	393	2,227	2,222	5	788	788	...
	394	7	7	...	7	7	...
	395	2	2	...	2	2	...
	396	...	...	...	...	...	...
	399	285	194	91	102	88	14
Division	**4**	**5,367**	**5,349**	**18**	**2,139**	**2,127**	**12**
Major Group	40	5,367	5,349	18	2,139	2,127	12
Minor Groups	400	4,741	4,725	16	2,016	2,004	12
	401	438	438	...	103	103	...
	402	2	...	2	...	...	...
	403	186	186	...	20	20	...
Division	**5**	**1,021**	**804**	**217**	**603**	**458**	**145**
Major Group	50	467	457	10	252	244	8
Minor Groups	500	8	8	...	5	5	...
	501	459	449	10	247	239	8
	502	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	51	554	347	207	351	214	137
Minor Groups	510	42	42	...	29	29	...
	511	512	305	207	322	185	137
Division	**6**	**21,373**	**17,544**	**3,829**	**6,891**	**6,298**	**593**
Major Group	60—63	412	410	2	286	285	1
Minor Groups	600	33	33	...	32	32	...
	601	203	202	1	117	117	...
	602	40	40	...	37	37	...
	603	10	10	...	8	8	...
	604	...	...	...	...	...	...
	605	1	1	...	1	1	...
	606	20	20	...	19	19	...
	607	...	...	...	...	...	...
	608	7	7	...	7	7	...
	610	3	3	...	3	3	...
	611	4	3	1	3	2	1
	612	...	...	...	...	...	...
	613	3	3	...	2	2	...
	614	2	2	...	2	2	...
	615	...	...	...	...	...	...
	616	1	1	...	1	1	...
	617	1	1	...	1	1	...
	618	1	1	...	1	1	...
	620	5	5	...	...	...	...

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Household		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-Household Industry		Urban Non-Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Major Group	39	1,571	50	415	9	901	47	492	6
Minor Groups	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	392	4	...	1	...	43	1	21	1
	393	1,495	4	399	...	727	1	389	...
	394	3	...	3	...	4	...	4	...
	395	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	399	69	46	12	9	125	45	76	5
Division	**4**	...	...	...	...	**5,349**	**18**	**2,127**	**12**
Major Group	40	...	...	...	...	5,349	18	2,127	12
Minor Groups	400	...	...	...	...	4,725	16	2,004	12
	401	...	...	...	...	438	...	103	...
	402	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	403	...	...	...	...	186	...	20	...
Division	**5**	...	...	...	...	**804**	**217**	**458**	**145**
Major Group	50	...	...	...	...	457	10	244	8
Minor Groups	500	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	...
	501	...	...	...	...	449	10	239	8
	502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	51	...	...	...	...	347	207	214	137
Minor Groups	510	...	...	...	...	42	...	29	...
	511	...	...	...	...	305	207	185	137
Division	**6**	...	...	...	...	**17,544**	**3,829**	**6,298**	**593**
Major Group	60—63	...	...	...	...	410	2	285	1
Minor Groups	600	...	...	...	...	33	...	32	...
	601	...	...	...	...	202	1	117	...
	602	...	...	...	...	40	...	37	...
	603	...	...	...	...	10	...	8	...
	604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	605	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	606	...	...	...	...	20	...	19	...
	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	608	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
	610	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	611	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1
	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	613	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
	614	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	616	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	617	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	618	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	620	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total (Urban Household and Non-Household Industry)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	621	4	4	...	2	2	...
	630	...	...	...	...	...	...
	631	1	1	...	1	1	...
	632	4	4	...	4	4	...
	633	3	3	...	3	3	...
	634	6	6	...	6	6	...
	635	1	1	...	1	1	...
	636	1	1	...	...	...	...
	637	...	....	...	...	...	...
	638	1	1	...	...	...	...
	639	57	57	...	35	35	...
Major Group	64—68	20,415	16,592	3,823	6,271	5,681	590
Minor Groups	640	10,728	7,936	2,792	2,516	2,085	431
	641	170	156	14	92	86	6
	642	...	...	...	...	...	...
	643	...	...	...	...	...	...
	644	260	248	12	144	136	8
	645	523	385	138	145	132	13
	646	420	262	158	166	108	58
	647	183	183	...	44	44	...
	648	329	91	238	48	13	35
	650	1,099	1,091	8	544	542	2
	651	92	92	...	43	43	...
	652	193	192	1	115	115	...
	653	34	33	1	32	31	1
	654	4	4	...	2	2	...
	655	33	33	...	28	28	...
	660	30	30	...	23	23	...
	661	363	361	2	95	94	1
	662	139	139	...	115	115	...
	663	43	42	1	5	5	...
	664	77	75	2	14	14	...
	670	74	41	33	22	22	...
	671	112	112	...	74	74	...
	672	420	419	1	270	270	...
	673	4	4	...	4	4	...
	680	3	3	...	2	2	...
	681	56	56	...	49	49	...
	682	34	34	...	30	30	...
	683	20	20	....	12	12	...
	684	31	31	...	25	25	
	685	2	2	...	1	1	...
	686	161	161	...	101	101	...
	687	23	23	...	16	16	...
	688	47	46	1	32	32	...
	689	4,708	4,287	421	1,462	1,427	35
Major Group	69	546	542	4	334	332	2
Minor Groups	690	6	6	...	5	5	...
	691	6	6	...	2	2	...

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Household		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-Household Industry		Urban Non-Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Groups	621	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	631	...	...	...		1	...	1	...
	632	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
	633	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	634	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
	635	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	636	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	638	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	639	...	...	...	...	57	...	35	...
Major Group	64—68	...	...	...	...	16,592	3,823	5,681	590
Minor Groups	640	...	...	...	...	7,936	2,792	2,085	431
	641	...	...	...	...	156	14	86	6
	642	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...
	643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	644	...	...	...	...	248	12	136	8
	645	...	...	...	...	385	138	132	13
	646	...	...	...	...	262	158	108	58
	647	...	...	...	...	183	...	44	...
	648	...	...	...	...	91	238	13	35
	650	...	...	...	...	1,091	8	542	2
	651	...	...	...	...	92	...	43	...
	652	...	...	...	...	192	1	115	...
	653	...	...	...	...	33	1	31	1
	654	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
	655	...	...	...	...	33	...	28	...
	660	...	...	...	...	30	...	23	...
	661	....	...	...	...	361	2	94	1
	662	...	...	...	...	139	...	115	...
	663	...	...	...	...	42	1	5	...
	664	...	...	...	...	75	2	14	...
	670	...	...	...	...	41	33	22	...
	671	...	...	...	...	112	...	74	...
	672	...	...	...	...	419	1	270	...
	673	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
	680	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
	681	...	...	...	...	56	...	49	...
	682	...	...	...	...	34	...	30	...
	683	...	...	...	...	20	...	12	...
	684	...	...	...	...	31	...	25	...
	685	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
	686	...	...	...	...	161	...	101	...
	687	...	...	...	...	23	...	16	...
	688	...	...	...	...	46	1	32	...
	689	...	...	...	...	4,287	421	1,427	35
Major Group	69	...	...	...	...	542	4	332	2
Minor Groups	690	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...
	691	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C. (1)		Total Workers			Total (Urban Household and Non-Household Industry)		
		Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Persons (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
Minor Groups	692	1	1	...	1	1	...
	693	66	65	1	37	37	...
	694	6	6	...	3	3	...
	695	363	360	3	222	220	2
	696	...	...	...	...	...	...
	697	1	1	...	...	...	...
	699	97	97	...	64	64	...
Division	**7**	**5,580**	**5,475**	**105**	**2,745**	**2,737**	**8**
Major Group	70–71	5,183	5,086	97	2,565	2,557	8
Minor Groups	700	17	17	...	13	13	...
	701	1,244	1,244	...	534	534	...
	702	1,344	1,344	...	1,016	1,016	...
	703	917	917	...	261	261	...
	704	...	...	...	...	...	...
	705	1,540	1,443	97	699	691	8
	706	68	68	...	...	...	...
	707	16	16	...	10	10	...
	708	1	1	...	1	1	...
	709	3	3	...	3	3	...
	710	33	33	...	28	28	...
Major Group	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Groups	720	...	...	...	...	...	...
	721	...	...	...	...	...	...
	722	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	73	397	389	8	180	180	...
Minor Groups	730	356	350	6	154	154	...
	731	39	37	2	24	24	...
	732	2	2	...	2	2	...
Division	**8**	**92,189**	**75,846**	**16,343**	**13,558**	**10,713**	**2,845**
Major Group	80	5,430	5,306	124	1,834	1,781	53
Minor Groups	803	970	968	2	399	398	1
	804	741	739	2	94	93	1
	805	717	687	30	250	237	13
	809	3,002	2,912	90	1,091	1,053	38
Major Group	81	7,421	4,648	2,773	2,001	1,220	781
Minor Groups	810	219	180	39	74	66	8
	811	7,178	4,447	2,731	1,907	1,137	770
	812	24	21	3	20	17	3
Major Group	82	2,214	1,797	417	697	518	179
Minor Groups	820	2,149	1,732	417	679	500	179
	821	65	65	...	18	18	...

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Household		Urban Households Industry		Total Non-Household Industry		Urban Non-Household Industry	
		Males (8)	Females (9)	Males (10)	Females (11)	Males (12)	Femlaes (13)	Males (14)	Females (15)
Minor Groups	692	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	693	...	...	...	...	65	1	37	...
	694	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...
	695	...	...	...	...	360	3	220	2
	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	697	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	699	...	...	...	...	97	...	64	...
Division	**7**	...	...	...	...	**5,475**	**105**	**2,737**	**8**
Major Group	70–71	...	...	...	...	5,086	97	2,557	8
Minor Groups	700	....	...	...	...	17	...	13	...
	701	...	...	...	...	1,244	...	534	...
	702	...	...	...	...	1,344	....	1,016	...
	703	...	...	...	...	917	...	261	...
	704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	705	...	...	...	...	1,443	97	691	8
	706	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...
	707	...	...	...	...	16	...	10	...
	708	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	709	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	710	...	...	...	...	33	...	28	...
Major Group	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Groups	720	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...
	721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	73	...	...	...	...	389	8	180	...
Minor Groups	730	...	...	...	...	350	6	154	...
	731	...	...	...	...	37	2	24	...
	732	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Division	**8**	...	...	...	...	**75,846**	**16,343**	**10,713**	**2,845**
Major Group	80	...	...	...	...	5,306	124	1,781	53
Minor Groups	803	...	...	...	...	968	2	398	1
	804	...	...	...	...	739	2	93	1
	805	...	...	...	...	687	30	237	13
	809	...	...	...	...	2,912	90	1,053	38
Major Group	81	...	...	...	...	4,648	2,773	1,220	781
Minor Groups	810	...	...	...	...	180	39	66	8
	811	...	...	...	...	4,447	2,731	1,137	770
	812	...	...	...	...	21	3	17	3
Major Group	82	...	...	...	...	1,797	417	518	179
Minor Groups	820	...	...	...	...	1,732	417	500	179
	821	...	...	...	...	65	...	18	...

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total (Urban Household and Non-Household Industry)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Major Group	83	2,370	1,947	423	580	493	87
Minor Groups	830	1,918	1,648	270	340	297	43
	831	371	279	92	224	182	42
	832	81	20	61	16	14	2
Major Group	84	536	532	4	269	265	4
Minor Groups	840	533	529	4	268	264	4
	841	3	3	...	1	1	...
Major Group	85	211	209	2	108	106	2
Minor Groups	850	19	19	...	18	18	...
	851	117	115	2	49	47	2
	852	5	5	...	5	5	...
	853	70	70	...	36	36	...
Major Group	86	545	457	88	157	143	14
Minor Groups	860	43	40	3	42	39	3
	861	157	123	34	69	58	11
	862	345	294	51	46	46	...
Major Group	87	519	503	16	204	195	9
Minor Groups	870	2	2	...	2	2	....
	871	49	47	2	10	8	2
	872	467	453	14	191	184	7
	873	1	1	...	1	1	...
Major Group	88	11,611	8,265	3,346	3,562	2,309	1,253
Minor Groups	880	2,436	729	1,707	1,267	334	933
	881	57	52	5	29	25	4
	882	4,067	3,837	230	1,299	1,225	74
	883	3,303	1,905	1,398	586	348	238
	884	1,676	1,672	4	334	330	4
	885	72	70	2	47	47	...
Major Group	89	61,332	52,182	9,150	4,146	3,683	463
Minor Groups	890	61,332	52,182	9,150	4,146	3,683	463
Division	**9**	**128**	**123**	**5**	**128**	**123**	**5**
Major Group	90	128	123	5	128	123	5
Minor Groups	900	128	123	5	128	123	5

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Household		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-Household Industry		Urban Non-Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Major Group	83	...	...	...	...	1,947	423	493	87
Minor Groups	830	...	...	...	...	1,648	270	297	43
	831	...	...	...	...	279	92	182	42
	832	...	...	...	...	20	61	14	2
Major Group	84	...	...	...	...	532	4	265	4
Minor Groups	840	...	...	...	...	529	4	264	4
	841	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Major Group	85	...	...	...	...	209	2	106	2
Minor Groups	850	...	...	...	...	19	...	18	...
	851	...	...	...	...	115	2	47	2
	852	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
	853	...	...	...	...	70	...	36	...
Major Group	86	...	...	...	...	457	88	143	14
Minor Groups	860	...	...	...	...	40	3	39	3
	861	...	...	...	...	123	34	58	11
	862	...	...	...	...	294	51	46	...
Major Group	87	...	...	...	...	503	16	195	9
Minor Groups	870	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	871	...	...	...	...	47	2	8	2
	872	...	...	...	...	453	14	184	7
	873	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Major Group	88	...	...	...	...	8,265	3,346	2,309	1,253
Minor Groups	880	...	...	...	...	729	1,707	334	933
	881	...	...	...	...	52	5	25	4
	882	...	...	...	...	3,837	230	1,225	74
	883	...	...	...	...	1,905	1,398	348	238
	884	...	...	...	...	1,672	4	330	4
	885	...	...	...	...	70	2	47	...
Major Group	89	...	...	...	...	52,182	9,150	3,683	463
Minor Groups	890	...	...	...	...	52,182	9,150	3,683	463
Division	**9**	...	...	...	...	**123**	**5**	**123**	**5**
Major Group	90	...	...	...	...	123	5	123	5
Minor Groups	900	...	...	...	...	123	5	123	5

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION--(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division		Total Workers			Household Industry		Non-Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		ALL RURAL AREAS						
All Divisions	...	**203,583**	**139,538**	**64,045**	**24,449**	**44,076**	**115,089**	**19,969**
Division	0	26,170	24,426	1,744	4,022	132	20,404	1,612
	1	2,167	2,086	81	...	...	2,086	81
	2 & 3	75,652	30,341	45,311	20,427	43,944	9,914	1,367
	4	3,228	3,222	6	...	...	3,222	6
	5	418	346	72	...	...	346	72
	6	14,482	11,246	3,236	...	...	11,246	3,236
	7	2,835	2,738	97	...	...	2,738	97
	8	78,631	65,133	13,498	...	...	65,133	13,498
		1. VILAVANCODE TALUK						
All Divisions	...	**69,607**	**46,833**	**22,774**	**14,233**	**17,341**	**32,600**	**5,433**
Division	0	9,170	8,906	264	2,801	11	6,105	253
	1	598	598	...	...	...	598	...
	2 & 3	31,156	13,526	17,630	11,432	17,330	2,094	300
	4	844	843	1	...	...	843	1
	5	64	52	12	...	...	52	12
	6	4,374	3,134	1,240	...	...	3,134	1,240
	7	927	858	69	...	...	858	69
	8	22,474	18,916	3,558	...	...	18,916	3,558
		2. KALKULAM TALUK						
All Divisions	...	**72,789**	**53,283**	**19,506**	**7,250**	**12,318**	**46,033**	**7,188**
Division	0	8,380	7,481	899	1,099	41	6,382	858
	1	1,157	1,157	...	...	...	1,157	...
	2 & 3	23,426	10,507	12,919	6,151	12,277	4,356	642
	4	1,661	1,659	2	...	...	1,659	2
	5	125	105	20	...	...	105	20
	6	5,731	4,650	1,081	...	...	4,650	1,081
	7	1,039	1,011	28	...	...	1,011	28
	8	31,270	26,713	4,557	...	...	26,713	4,557
		3. THOVALA TALUK						
All Divisions	...	**15,304**	**10,503**	**4,801**	**375**	**1,044**	**10,128**	**3,757**
Division	0	1,468	1,036	432	7	42	1,029	390
	1	22	22	...	...	...	22	...
	2 & 3	2,216	1,125	1,091	368	1,002	757	89
	4	169	169	...	...	...	169	...
	5	90	81	9	...	...	81	9
	6	1,010	786	224	...	...	786	224
	7	176	176	...	...	...	176	...
	8	10,153	7,108	3,045	...	...	7,108	3,045

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*concld.*)

Branch of Industry Division		Total Workers			Household Industry		Non-Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		4. AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK						
All Divisions	...	**45,883**	**28,919**	**16,964**	**2,591**	**13,373**	**26,328**	**3,591**
Division	0	7,152	7,003	149	115	38	6,888	111
	1	390	309	81	...	...	309	81
	2 & 3	18,854	5,183	13,671	2,476	13,335	2,707	336
	4	554	551	3	...	...	551	3
	5	139	108	31	...	...	108	31
	6	3,367	2,676	691	...	...	2,676	691
	7	693	693	...	...	...	693	...
	8	14,734	12,396	2,338	...	...	12,396	2,338

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

FLY LEAF

The Occupational Classification of workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations are presented in this Table according to the National Occupational Classification which also has been coded with a three digit code system, the first digit representing the division, the second the group and the third the family. Data have been presented for each category of workers from III to IX separately both for total and for urban areas. There are 331 families, 75 groups and 11 divisions. For Rural the data have been presented separately for each taluk.

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Divisions ...	**Total**	**247,042**	**173,425**	**73,617**	**43,459**	**33,887**	**9,572**
	III	26,706	24,983	1,723	2,523	2,493	30
	IV	76,895	27,506	49,389	8,370	3,057	5,313
	V	17,783	15,795	1,988	6,502	5,881	621
	IV	5,367	5,349	18	2,139	2,127	12
	VII	21,373	17,544	3,829	6,891	6,298	593
	VIII	5,580	5,475	105	2,745	2,737	8
	IX	93,338	76,773	16,565	14,289	11,294	2,995
Division 0	**Total**	**11,981**	**8,664**	**3,317**	**3,524**	**2,533**	**991**
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IV	10	10	...	5	5	...
	V	135	131	4	31	31	...
	VI	82	82	...	71	71	...
	VII	25	24	1	25	24	1
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	11,724	8,412	3,312	3,387	2,397	990
Group 00	**Total**	**338**	**338**	**...**	**154**	**154**	**...**
	V	10	10	...	10	10	...
	VI	60	60	...	51	51	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	266	266	...	91	91	...
Family 001	**Total**	**97**	**97**	**...**	**64**	**64**	**...**
	VI	40	40	...	32	32	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	55	55	...	30	30	...
Family 002	**Total**	**3**	**3**	**...**	**3**	**3**	**...**
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 003	**Total**	**27**	**27**	**...**	**22**	**22**	**...**
	V	6	6	...	6	6	...
	IX	21	21	...	16	16	...
Family 007	**Total**	**189**	**189**	**...**	**53**	**53**	**...**
	VI	15	15	...	15	15	...
	IX	174	174	...	38	38	...
Family 009	**Total**	**22**	**22**	**...**	**12**	**12**	**...**
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VI	5	5	...	4	4	...
	IX	16	16	...	7	7	...
Group 01	**Total**	**4**	**4**	**...**	**1**	**1**	**...**
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	3	3	...	...	...	...

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 010	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 014	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	...	...	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 019	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	...	...	...
	IX	2	2	...	...	...	...
Group 02	**Total**	**53**	**53**	...	17	17	...
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	51	51	...	15	15	...
Family 020	**Total**	**4**	**4**	...	**4**	**4**	...
	IX	4	4	...	4	4	...
Family 021	**Total**	**42**	**42**	...	**7**	**7**	...
	IX	42	42	...	7	7	...
Family 023	**Total**	**6**	**6**	...	**5**	**5**	...
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	4	4	...	3	3	...
Family 029	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 03	**Total**	**945**	**905**	**40**	**249**	**236**	**13**
	IV	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	938	898	40	242	229	13
Family 030	**Total**	**93**	**82**	**11**	**50**	**42**	**8**
	IX	93	82	11	50	42	8
Family 031	**Total**	**132**	**129**	**3**	**102**	**99**	**3**
	IV	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	126	123	3	96	93	3
Family 032	**Total**	**39**	**38**	**1**	**7**	**7**	...
	IX	39	38	1	7	7	...
Family 033	**Total**	**643**	**619**	**24**	**65**	**63**	**2**
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	642	618	24	64	62	2
Family 035	**Total**	**14**	**14**	...	**10**	**10**	...
	IX	14	14	...	10	10	...

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 039	**Total**	**24**	**23**	**1**	**15**	**15**	...
	IX	24	23	1	15	15	...
Group 04	**Total**	**817**	**506**	**311**	**346**	**206**	**140**
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	8	8	...	8	8	...
	IX	807	496	311	337	197	140
Family 040	**Total**	**197**	**29**	**168**	**105**	**27**	**78**
	IX	197	29	168	105	27	78
Family 041	**Total**	**84**	...	**84**	**29**	...	**29**
	IX	84	...	84	29	...	29
Family 042	**Total**	**103**	**60**	**43**	**35**	**16**	**19**
	IX	103	60	43	35	16	19
Family 043	**Total**	**238**	**233**	**5**	**72**	**68**	**4**
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	8	8	...	8	8	...
	IX	228	223	5	63	59	4
Family 044	**Total**	**33**	**32**	**1**	**7**	**6**	**1**
	IX	33	32	1	7	6	1
Family 046	**Total**	**103**	**103**	...	**51**	**51**	...
	IX	103	103	...	51	51	...
Family 047	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	...	...	...
	IX	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 049	**Total**	**57**	**47**	**10**	**47**	**38**	**9**
	IX	57	47	10	47	38	9
Group 05	**Total**	**6,798**	**4,197**	**2,601**	**1,853**	**1,109**	**744**
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	6,797	4,196	2,601	1,852	1,108	744
Family 050	**Total**	**118**	**105**	**13**	**96**	**84**	**12**
	IX	118	105	13	96	84	12
Family 051	**Total**	**1,693**	**1,249**	**444**	**558**	**404**	**154**
	IX	1,693	1,249	444	558	404	154
Family 052	**Total**	**3,542**	**1,920**	**1,622**	**766**	**333**	**433**
	IX	3,542	1,920	1,622	766	333	433
Family 053	**Total**	**6**	...	**6**	**4**	...	**4**
	IX	6	...	6	4	...	4

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*(contd.)*

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 059	**Total**	**1,439**	**923**	**516**	**429**	**288**	**141**
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1,438	922	516	428	287	141
Group 06	**Total**	**440**	**438**	**2**	**282**	**280**	**2**
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	439	437	2	281	279	2
Family 060	**Total**	**4**	**4**	...	**4**	**4**	...
	IX	4	4	...	4	4	...
Family 061	**Total**	**293**	**292**	**1**	**251**	**250**	**1**
	IX	293	292	1	251	250	1
Family 062	**Total**	**16**	**16**	...	**3**	**3**	...
	IX	16	16	...	3	3	...
Family 069	**Total**	**127**	**126**	**1**	**24**	**23**	**1**
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	126	125	1	23	22	1
Group 07	**Total**	**202**	**161**	**41**	**116**	**103**	**13**
	V	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	12	11	1	12	11	1
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	183	143	40	97	85	12
Family 071	**Total**	**83**	**80**	**3**	**73**	**70**	**3**
	V	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	12	11	1	12	11	1
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	64	62	2	54	52	2
Family 072	**Total**	**4**	**4**	...	...	...	...
	IX	4	4	...	...	...	...
Family 076	**Total**	**114**	**76**	**38**	**42**	**32**	**10**
	IX	114	76	38	42	32	10
Family 079	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 08	**Total**	**600**	**581**	**19**	**161**	**155**	**6**
	IV	6	6	...	2	2	...
	V	115	111	4	12	12	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	477	462	15	145	139	6

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION——*(contd.)*

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 080	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	...	...	...
	IX	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 081	**Total**	**39**	**39**	...	**16**	**16**	...
	V	5	5	...	5	5	...
	IX	34	34	...	11	11	...
Family 083	**Total**	**31**	**29**	**2**	**19**	**19**	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	25	23	2	13	13	...
Family 084	**Total**	**112**	**108**	**4**	**5**	**5**	...
	IV	5	5	...	1	1	...
	V	107	103	4	4	4	...
Family 085	**Total**	**23**	**19**	**4**	**8**	**6**	**2**
	IX	23	19	4	8	6	2
Family 086	**Total**	**386**	**377**	**9**	**111**	**107**	**4**
	IX	386	377	9	111	107	4
Family 089	**Total**	**7**	**7**	...	**2**	**2**	...
	IX	7	7	...	2	2	...
Group 09	**Total**	**49**	**44**	**5**	**34**	**33**	**1**
	V	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VI	18	18	...	16	16	...
	IX	30	25	5	18	17	1
Family 090	**Total**	**32**	**31**	**1**	**23**	**22**	**1**
	V	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VI	16	16	...	14	14	...
	IX	15	14	1	9	8	1
Family 091	**Total**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**	...
	IX	5	2	3	2	2	...
Family 099	**Total**	**12**	**11**	**1**	**9**	**9**	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	10	9	1	7	7	...
Group 0X	**Total**	**1,735**	**1,437**	**298**	**311**	**239**	**72**
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	1,733	1,435	298	309	237	72
Family 0X0	**Total**	**1,312**	**1,093**	**219**	**163**	**109**	**54**
	IX	1,312	1,093	219	163	109	54

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*(contd.)*

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 0X1	**Total**	**236**	**173**	**63**	**89**	**76**	**13**
	IX	236	173	63	89	76	13
Family 0X2	**Total**	**141**	**127**	**14**	**35**	**32**	**3**
	IX	141	127	14	35	32	3
Family 0X3	**Total**	**36**	**36**	...	**14**	**14**	...
	IX	36	36	...	14	14	...
Family 0X9	**Total**	**10**	**8**	**2**	**10**	**8**	**2**
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	8	6	2	8	6	2
Division 1	**Total**	**3,895**	**3,740**	**155**	**1,382**	**1,328**	**54**
	III	10	10	...	5	5	...
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	265	261	4	204	201	3
	VI	327	327	...	128	128	...
	VII	145	135	10	104	95	9
	VIII	81	81	...	76	76	...
	IX	3,065	2,924	141	863	821	42
Group 10	**Total**	**1,499**	**1,410**	**89**	**340**	**328**	**12**
	IX	1,499	1,410	89	340	328	12
Family 100	**Total**	**625**	**625**	...	**59**	**59**	...
	IX	625	625	...	59	59	...
Family 101	**Total**	**389**	**371**	**18**	**213**	**203**	**10**
	IX	389	371	18	213	203	10
Family 102	**Total**	**30**	**29**	**1**	**6**	**5**	**1**
	IX	30	29	1	6	5	1
Family 103	**Total**	**8**	**8**	...	**6**	**6**	...
	IX	8	8	...	6	6	...
Family 104	**Total**	**446**	**376**	**70**	**55**	**54**	**1**
	IX	446	376	70	55	54	1
Family 109	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 11	**Total**	**85**	**75**	**10**	**77**	**68**	**9**
	VII	85	75	10	77	68	9
Family 110	**Total**	**11**	**11**	...	**10**	**10**	...
	VII	11	11	...	10	10	...
Family 111	**Total**	**74**	**64**	**10**	**67**	**58**	**9**
	VII	74	64	10	67	58	9
Group 12	**Total**	**60**	**60**	...	**27**	**27**	...
	VII	60	60	...	27	27	...

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*(contd.)*

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 120	**Total**	**55**	**55**	...	**25**	**25**	...
	VII	55	55	...	25	25	...
Family 121	**Total**	**5**	**5**	...	**2**	**2**	...
	VII	5	5	...	2	2	...
Group 13	**Total**	**2,251**	**2,195**	**56**	**938**	**905**	**33**
	III	10	10	...	5	5	...
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	265	261	4	204	201	3
	VI	327	327	...	128	128	...
	VIII	81	81	...	76	76	...
	IX	1,566	1,514	52	523	493	30
Family 130	**Total**	**8**	**8**	...	**3**	**3**	...
	III	8	8	...	3	3	...
Family 131	**Total**	**327**	**327**	...	**128**	**128**	...
	VI	327	327	...	128	128	...
Family 132	**Total**	**9**	**8**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**
	IX	9	8	1	1	...	1
Family 133	**Total**	**267**	**263**	**4**	**206**	**203**	**3**
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	265	261	4	204	201	3
Family 134	**Total**	**81**	**81**	...	**76**	**76**	...
	VIII	81	81	...	76	76	...
Family 135	**Total**	**1,453**	**1,413**	**40**	**455**	**432**	**23**
	IX	1,453	1,413	40	455	432	23
Family 136	**Total**	**73**	**64**	**9**	**36**	**32**	**4**
	IX	73	64	9	36	32	4
Family 139	**Total**	**33**	**31**	**2**	**33**	**31**	**2**
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	31	29	2	31	29	2
Division 2	**Total**	**5,780**	**5,618**	**162**	**2,789**	**2,707**	**82**
	III	102	100	2	33	32	1
	V	198	197	1	157	156	1
	VI	99	97	2	93	91	2
	VII	824	819	5	621	620	1
	VIII	235	235	...	176	176	...
	IX	4,322	4,170	152	1,709	1,632	77

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 20	**Total**	**873**	**866**	**7**	**723**	**719**	**4**
	III	2	2	...	1	1	...
	V	88	88	...	87	87	...
	VI	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VII	558	556	2	493	493	...
	VIII	58	58	...	56	56	...
	IX	164	159	5	83	79	4
Family 200	**Total**	**750**	**745**	**5**	**636**	**632**	**4**
	III	2	2	...	1	1	...
	V	84	84	...	84	84	...
	VI	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VII	510	510	...	458	458	...
	VIII	30	30	...	28	28	...
	IX	121	116	5	62	58	4
Family 201	**Total**	**87**	**85**	**2**	**57**	**57**	...
	V	4	4	...	3	3	...
	VII	48	46	2	35	35	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	33	33	...	17	17	...
Family 202	**Total**	**36**	**36**	...	**30**	**30**	...
	VIII	26	26	...	26	26	...
	IX	10	10	...	4	4	...
Group 21	**Total**	**149**	**117**	**32**	**76**	**61**	**15**
	III	5	5	...	5	5	...
	V	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VI	2	1	1	2	1	1
	VII	5	4	1	5	4	1
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	130	100	30	57	44	13
Family 210	**Total**	**11**	**9**	**2**	**9**	**7**	**2**
	VII	1	...	1	1	...	1
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	9	8	1	7	6	1
Family 211	**Total**	**138**	**108**	**30**	**67**	**54**	**13**
	III	5	5	...	5	5	...
	V	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VI	2	1	1	2	1	1
	VII	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	121	92	29	50	38	12

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 22	**Total**	**3**	**3**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 220	**Total**	**3**	**3**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	2	2	...	...	...	...
Group 28	**Total**	**3,195**	**3,101**	**94**	**1,378**	**1,339**	**39**
	III	85	83	2	20	19	1
	V	87	86	1	52	51	1
	VI	57	56	1	57	56	1
	VII	199	197	2	75	75	...
	VIII	146	146	...	97	97	...
	IX	2,621	2,533	88	1,077	1,041	36
Family 280	**Total**	**2,547**	**2,457**	**90**	**1,210**	**1,171**	**39**
	III	23	22	1	20	19	1
	V	42	41	1	42	41	1
	VI	57	56	1	57	56	1
	VII	111	111	...	58	58	...
	VIII	106	106	...	88	88	...
	IX	2,208	2,121	87	945	909	36
Family 289	**Total**	**648**	**644**	**4**	**168**	**168**	...
	III	62	61	1	...	...	...
	V	45	45	...	10	10	...
	VII	88	86	2	17	17	...
	VIII	40	40	...	9	9	...
	IX	413	412	1	132	132	...
Group 29	**Total**	**1,560**	**1,531**	**29**	**611**	**587**	**24**
	III	10	10	...	7	7	...
	V	18	18	...	13	13	...
	VI	37	37	...	31	31	...
	VII	62	62	...	48	48	...
	VIII	28	28	...	20	20	...
	IX	1,405	1,376	29	492	468	24
Family 290	**Total**	**1,560**	**1,531**	**29**	**611**	**587**	**24**
	III	10	10	...	7	7	...
	V	18	18	...	13	13	...
	VI	37	37	...	31	31	...
	VII	62	62	...	48	48	...
	VIII	28	28	...	20	20	...
	IX	1,405	1,376	29	492	468	24

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Division 3	**Total**	**19,867**	**16,231**	**3,636**	**5,893**	**5,387**	**506**
	III	15	13	2	15	13	2
	V	160	158	2	160	158	2
	VII	19,653	16,022	3,631	5,679	5,178	501
	VIII	31	31	...	31	31	...
	IX	8	7	1	8	7	1
Group 30	**Total**	**11,158**	**9,708**	**1,450**	**3,366**	**3,023**	**343**
	VII	11,158	9,708	1,450	3,366	3,023	343
Family 300	**Total**	**223**	**220**	**3**	**123**	**121**	**2**
	VII	223	220	3	123	121	2
Family 301	**Total**	**10,935**	**9,488**	**1,447**	**3,243**	**2,902**	**341**
	VII	10,935	9,488	1,447	3,243	2,902	341
Group 31	**Total**	**106**	**105**	**1**	**79**	**79**	...
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VII	76	75	1	49	49	...
	VIII	17	17	...	17	17	...
	IX	5	5	...	5	5	...
Family 310	**Total**	**25**	**24**	**1**	**5**	**5**	...
	VII	25	24	1	5	5	...
Family 311	**Total**	**11**	**11**	...	**6**	**6**	...
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VII	6	6	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 312	**Total**	**15**	**15**	...	**15**	**15**	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	11	11	...	11	11	...
Family 314	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	...	...	...
	VII	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 319	**Total**	**53**	**53**	...	**53**	**53**	...
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VII	40	40	...	40	40	...
	VIII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	IX	5	5	...	5	5	...
Group 32	**Total**	**179**	**177**	**2**	**129**	**127**	**2**
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	26	26	...	26	26	...
	VII	135	134	1	85	84	1
	VIII	13	13	...	13	13	...
	IX	3	2	1	3	2	1

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 320	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 321	**Total**	**102**	**101**	**1**	**100**	**99**	**1**
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	24	24	...	24	24	...
	VII	67	67	...	65	65	...
	VIII	7	7	...	7	7	...
	IX	2	1	1	2	1	1
Family 329	**Total**	**76**	**75**	**1**	**28**	**27**	**1**
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	67	66	1	19	18	1
	VIII	6	6	...	6	6	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 33	**Total**	**8,388**	**6,209**	**2,179**	**2,299**	**2,141**	**158**
	III	9	7	2	9	7	2
	V	130	128	2	130	128	2
	VII	8,248	6,073	2,175	2,159	2,005	154
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 330	**Total**	**3,127**	**3,019**	**108**	**1,759**	**1,740**	**19**
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	126	124	2	126	124	2
	VII	2,996	2,890	106	1,628	1,611	17
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 331	**Total**	**4,466**	**2,486**	**1,980**	**481**	**345**	**136**
	III	2	1	1	2	1	1
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VII	4,461	2,482	1,979	476	341	135
Family 339	**Total**	**795**	**704**	**91**	**59**	**56**	**3**
	III	3	2	1	3	2	1
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	791	701	90	55	53	2
Group 34	**Total**	**36**	**32**	**4**	**20**	**17**	**3**
	VII	36	32	4	20	17	3
Family 340	**Total**	**16**	**15**	**1**	...	...	...
	VII	16	15	1	...	...	...
Family 341	**Total**	**20**	**17**	**3**	**20**	**17**	**3**
	VII	20	17	3	20	17	3

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Division 4	**Total**	**37,590**	**26,765**	**10,825**	**2,848**	**2,412**	**436**
	III	23,950	22,320	1,630	2,093	2,073	20
	IV	13,324	4,159	9,165	461	75	386
	V	42	41	1	42	41	1
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	30	28	2	27	25	2
	IX	243	216	27	224	197	27
Group 40	**Total**	**697**	**554**	**143**	**13**	**13**	...
	III	438	420	18	10	10	...
	IV	256	131	125	...	...	...
	IX	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 402	**Total**	**4**	**4**	...	**4**	**4**	...
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 403	**Total**	**152**	**152**	...	**6**	**6**	...
III		152	152	...	6	6	...
Family 404	**Total**	**539**	**396**	**143**	**1**	**1**	...
	III	283	265	18	1	1	...
	IV	256	131	125	...	...	...
Family 409	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	**2**	**2**	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 41	**Total**	**10,844**	**9,557**	**1,287**	**627**	**564**	**63**
	III	6,607	5,371	1,236	304	288	16
	IV	3,988	3,966	22	93	75	18
	V	5	4	1	5	4	1
	VII	4	3	1	4	3	1
	IX	240	213	27	221	194	27
Family 410	**Total**	**6**	**6**	...	3	**3**	...
	III	4	4	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 411	**Total**	**656**	**611**	**45**	**286**	**253**	**33**
	III	457	435	22	120	108	12
	IV	69	49	20	36	18	18
	IX	130	127	3	130	127	3
Family 412	**Total**	**149**	**99**	**50**	**74**	**72**	**2**
	III	57	9	48	1	1	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	4	3	1	4	3	1
	IX	86	85	1	67	66	1

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 413	**Total**	**7,299**	**7,299**	...	**212**	**212**	...
	III	3,390	3,390	...	154	154	...
	IV	3,908	3,908	...	57	57	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 415	**Total**	**1,706**	**1,084**	**622**	**19**	**15**	**4**
	III	1,706	1,084	622	19	15	4
Family 419	**Total**	**1,028**	**458**	**570**	**33**	**9**	**24**
	III	993	449	544	9	9	...
	IV	11	9	2	...	...	...
	V	1	...	1	1	...	1
	IX	23	...	23	23	...	23
Group 43	**Total**	**25,310**	**16,133**	**9,177**	**2,124**	**1,752**	**372**
	III	16,228	16,069	159	1,754	1,750	4
	IV	9,080	62	9,018	368	...	368
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 430	**Total**	**14,325**	**14,325**	...	**71**	**71**	...
	III	14,325	14,325	...	71	71	...
Family 431	**Total**	**1,872**	**1,715**	**157**	**1,669**	**1,665**	**4**
	III	1,870	1,713	157	1,667	1,663	4
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 432	**Total**	**23**	**21**	**2**	**6**	**6**	...
	III	23	21	2	6	6	...
Family 439	**Total**	**9,090**	**72**	**9,018**	**378**	**10**	**368**
	III	10	10	...	10	10	...
	IV	9,080	62	9,018	368	...	368
Group 44	**Total**	**739**	**521**	**218**	**84**	**83**	**1**
	III	677	460	217	25	25	...
	V	37	37	...	37	37	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	24	23	1	21	20	1
Family 440	**Total**	**21**	**21**	...	**5**	**5**	...
	III	21	21	...	5	5	...
Family 441	**Total**	**218**	**1**	**217**	...	....	...
	III	218	1	217	...	...	...
Family 442	**Total**	**487**	**486**	1	**79**	**78**	**1**
	III	425	425	...	20	20	...
	V	37	37	...	37	37	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	24	23	1	21	20	1

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family		Category	Total Workers					
			Total			Urban		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family	**443**	**Total**	**13**	**13**	...	...	...	...
		III	13	13	...	...	...	...
Division	**5**	**Total**	**2,310**	**2,227**	**83**	**151**	**149**	**2**
		III	2,310	2,227	83	151	149	2
Group	**50**	**Total**	**2,307**	**2,224**	**83**	**148**	**146**	**2**
		III	2,307	2,224	83	148	146	2
Family	**500**	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	**1**	**1**	...
		III	2	2	...	1	1	...
Family	**501**	**Total**	**463**	**380**	**83**	**142**	**140**	**2**
		III	463	380	83	142	140	2
Family	**502**	**Total**	**26**	**26**	...	...	...	...
		III	26	26	...	...	...	...
Family	**503**	**Total**	**12**	**12**	...	**5**	**5**	...
		III	12	12	...	5	5	...
Family	**509**	**Total**	**1,804**	**1,804**	...	...	...	...
		III	1,804	1,804	...	...	...	...
Group	**51**	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	**2**	**2**	...
		III	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family	**511**	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	**2**	**2**	...
		III	2	2	...	2	2	...
Group	**59**	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
		III	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family	**590**	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
		III	1	1	...	1	1	...
Division	**6**	**Total**	**4,316**	**4,308**	**8**	**2,394**	**2,394**	...
		III	7	7	...	4	4	...
		V	36	36	...	32	32	...
		VI	44	44	...	12	12	...
		VII	8	8	...	8	8	...
		VIII	3,503	3,495	8	1,636	1,636	...
		IX	718	718	...	702	702	...
Group	**60**	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	...	...	...
		VIII	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family	**600**	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	...	...	...
		VIII	1	1	...	...	...	...
Group	**61**	**Total**	**70**	**70**	...	**2**	**2**	...
		VIII	70	70	...	2	2	...
Family	**610**	**Total**	**69**	**69**	...	**1**	**1**	...
		VIII	69	69	...	1	1	...

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family		Category	Total Workers					
			Total			Urban		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family	**611**	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
		VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group	**63**	**Total**	**3**	**3**	...	**1**	**1**	...
		VIII	3	3	...	1	1	...
Family	**630**	**Total**	**3**	**3**	...	**1**	**1**	...
		VIII	3	3	...	1	1	...
Group	**64**	**Total**	**3,063**	**3,063**	...	**1,821**	**1,821**	...
		III	7	7	...	4	4	...
		V	36	36	...	32	32	...
		VI	42	42	...	10	10	...
		VII	8	8	...	8	8	...
		VIII	2,266	2,266	...	1,079	1,079	...
		IX	704	704	...	688	688	...
Family	**641**	**Total**	**2,006**	**2,006**	...	**1,429**	**1,429**	...
		III	7	7	...	4	4	...
		V	18	18	...	16	16	...
		VI	42	42	...	10	10	...
		VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
		VIII	1,240	1,240	...	714	714	...
		IX	696	696	...	682	682	...
Family	**642**	**Total**	**6**	**6**	...	**3**	**3**	...
		VIII	6	6	...	3	3	...
Family	**643**	**Total**	**862**	**862**	...	**203**	**203**	...
		V	13	13	...	11	11	...
		VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
		VIII	842	842	...	186	186	...
		IX	6	6	...	5	5	...
Family	**649**	**Total**	**189**	**189**	...	**186**	**186**	...
		V	5	5	...	5	5	...
		VII	4	4	...	4	4	...
		VIII	178	178	...	176	176	...
		IX	2	2	...	1	1	...
Group	**66**	**Total**	**12**	**12**	...	**11**	**11**	...
		VIII	12	12	...	11	11	...
Family	**660**	**Total**	**12**	**12**	...	**11**	**11**	...
		VIII	12	12	...	11	11	...
Group	**67**	**Total**	**42**	**40**	**2**	**33**	**33**	...
		VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
		VIII	29	27	2	20	20	...
		IX	12	12	...	12	12	...

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*(contd.)*

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 670	**Total**	**31**	**29**	**2**	**25**	**25**	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	18	16	2	12	12	...
	IX	12	12	...	12	12	...
Family 671	**Total**	**6**	**6**	...	**4**	**4**	...
	VIII	6	6	...	4	4	...
Family 672	**Total**	**3**	**3**	...	**2**	**2**	...
	VIII	3	3	...	2	2	...
Family 679	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	**2**	**2**	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Group 68	**Total**	**184**	**184**	...	**76**	**76**	...
	VIII	182	182	...	74	74	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 680	**Total**	**171**	**171**	...	**67**	**67**	...
	VIII	171	171	...	67	67	...
Family 681	**Total**	**13**	**13**	...	**9**	**9**	...
	VIII	11	11	...	7	7	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Group 69	**Total**	**941**	**935**	**6**	**450**	**450**	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	940	934	6	449	449	...
Family 690	**Total**	**55**	**55**	...	**21**	**21**	...
	VIII	55	55	...	21	21	...
Family 691	**Total**	**710**	**710**	...	**376**	**376**	...
	VIII	710	710	...	376	376	...
Family 692	**Total**	**46**	**46**	...	**3**	**3**	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	45	45	...	2	2	...
Family 693	**Total**	**128**	**122**	**6**	**50**	**50**	...
	VIII	128	122	6	50	50	...
Family 694	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	...	...	...
	VIII	2	2	...	...	...	...
Division 7 & 8	**Total**	**148,939**	**97,092**	**51,847**	**20,396**	**14,260**	**6,136**
	III	209	204	5	209	204	5
	IV	63,557	23,335	40,222	7,900	2,975	4,925
	V	16,892	14,924	1,968	5,832	5,226	606
	VI	4,752	4,736	16	1,814	1,804	10
	VII	646	469	177	387	311	76
	VIII	1,696	1,599	97	808	800	8
	IX	61,187	51,825	9,362	3,446	2,940	506

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*(contd.)*

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 70	**Total**	**27,099**	**8,650**	**18,449**	**6,575**	**2,476**	**4,099**
	IV	24,294	6,578	17,716	5,670	1,824	3,846
	V	2,805	2,072	733	905	652	253
Family 700	**Total**	**31**	**17**	**14**	...	...	...
	IV	20	7	13	...	...	...
	V	11	10	1	...	...	...
Family 701	**Total**	**7**	**7**	...	**5**	**5**	...
	V	7	7	...	5	5	...
Family 702	**Total**	**13,356**	**675**	**12,681**	**2,134**	**202**	**1,932**
	IV	12,926	366	12,560	1,932	67	1,865
	V	430	309	121	202	135	67
Family 704	**Total**	**9,769**	**5,593**	**4,176**	**3,981**	**1,891**	**2,090**
	IV	8,680	4,743	3,937	3,478	1,565	1,913
	V	1,089	850	239	503	326	177
Family 705	**Total**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...	**1**
	V	1	...	1	1	...	1
Family 706	**Total**	**113**	**106**	**7**	**100**	**95**	**5**
	IV	36	29	7	34	29	5
	V	77	77	...	66	66	...
Family 707	**Total**	**165**	**3**	**162**	**9**	...	**9**
	IV	44	...	44	8	...	8
	V	121	3	118	1	...	1
Family 708	**Total**	**2,238**	**1,383**	**855**	**8**	**7**	**1**
	IV	1,347	735	612	2	2	...
	V	891	648	243	6	5	1
Family 709	**Total**	**1,419**	**866**	**553**	**337**	**276**	**61**
	IV	1,241	698	543	216	161	55
	V	178	168	10	121	115	6
Group 71	**Total**	**3,168**	**1,532**	**1,636**	**330**	**240**	**90**
	IV	1,658	365	1,293	177	111	66
	V	1,510	1,167	343	153	129	24
Family 710	**Total**	**1,749**	**1,414**	**335**	**205**	**159**	**46**
	IV	489	282	207	71	39	32
	V	1,260	1,132	128	134	120	14
Family 711	**Total**	**11**	...	**11**	**11**	...	**11**
	IV	11	...	11	11	...	11

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 714	**Total**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**
	IV	1	...	1	1	...	1
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 715	**Total**	**819**	**17**	**802**	**5**	**2**	**3**
	IV	605	8	597	4	1	3
	V	214	9	205	1	1	...
Family 719	**Total**	**587**	**100**	**487**	**107**	**78**	**29**
	IV	552	75	477	90	71	19
	V	35	25	10	17	7	10
Group 72	**Total**	**123**	**115**	**8**	**85**	**81**	**4**
	IV	34	29	5	25	21	4
	V	89	86	3	60	60	...
Family 720	**Total**	**115**	**107**	**8**	**79**	**75**	**4**
	IV	34	29	5	25	21	4
	V	81	78	3	54	54	...
Family 729	**Total**	**8**	**8**	...	**6**	**6**	...
	V	8	8	...	6	6	...
Group 73	**Total**	**1,319**	**1,319**	...	**380**	**380**	...
	IV	528	528	...	73	73	...
	V	788	788	...	304	304	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 730	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 733	**Total**	**1,183**	**1,183**	...	**248**	**248**	...
	IV	490	490	...	39	39	...
	V	691	691	...	207	207	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 734	**Total**	**116**	**116**	...	**116**	**116**	...
	IV	32	32	...	32	32	...
	V	84	84	...	84	84	...
Family 735	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	**2**	**2**	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 739	**Total**	**17**	**17**	...	**13**	**13**	...
	IV	6	6	...	2	2	...
	V	10	10	...	10	10	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION——*(contd.)*

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 74	**Total**	**2,303**	**2,303**	...	**844**	**844**	...
	IV	1,499	1,499	...	400	400	...
	V	756	756	...	396	396	...
	VII	48	48	...	48	48	...
Family 740	**Total**	**47**	**47**	...	**22**	**22**	...
	IV	4	4	...	1	1	...
	V	40	40	...	18	18	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 741	**Total**	**2,254**	**2,254**	...	**820**	**820**	...
	IV	1,494	1,494	...	398	398	...
	V	716	716	...	378	378	...
	VII	44	44	...	44	44	...
Family 742	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	**2**	**2**	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 75	**Total**	**1,302**	**1,302**	...	**918**	**918**	...
	III	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IV	149	149	...	73	73	...
	V	1,009	1,009	...	743	743	...
	VI	10	10	...	3	3	...
	VIII	92	92	...	58	58	...
	IX	39	39	...	38	38	...
Family 750	**Total**	**55**	**55**	...	**51**	**51**	...
	V	39	39	...	36	36	...
	VIII	15	15	...	15	15	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 751	**Total**	**12**	**12**	...	**6**	**6**	...
	V	10	10	...	4	4	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 752	**Total**	**58**	**58**	...	**38**	**38**	...
	V	44	44	...	24	24	...
	VIII	14	14	...	14	14	...
Family 753	**Total**	**708**	**708**	...	**466**	**466**	...
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IV	29	29	...	6	6	...
	V	610	610	...	431	431	...
	VI	8	8	...	1	1	...
	VIII	59	59	...	26	26	...

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*(contd.)*

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 754	**Total**	**371**	**371**	...	**265**	**265**	...
	IV	112	112	...	59	59	...
	V	259	259	...	206	206	...
Family 755	**Total**	**48**	**48**	...	**48**	**48**	...
	V	9	9	...	9	9	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	37	37	...	37	37	...
Family 756	**Total**	**13**	**13**	...	**10**	**10**	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	11	11	...	9	9	...
	VIII	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 758	**Total**	**13**	**13**	...	**12**	**12**	...
	IV	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	10	10	...	9	9	...
Family 759	**Total**	**24**	**24**	...	**22**	**22**	...
	IV	5	5	...	5	5	...
	V	17	17	...	15	15	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Group 76	**Total**	**474**	**474**	...	**251**	**251**	...
	V	41	41	...	34	34	...
	VI	45	45	...	32	32	...
	VII	13	13	...	13	13	...
	VIII	10	10	...	9	9	...
	IX	365	365	...	163	163	...
Family 760	**Total**	**85**	**85**	...	**77**	**77**	...
	V	8	8	...	7	7	...
	VI	20	20	...	20	20	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	52	52	...	45	45	...
Family 761	**Total**	**7**	**7**	...	**5**	**5**	...
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	3	3	...	1	1	...
Family 762	**Total**	**29**	**29**	...	**24**	**24**	...
	V	18	18	...	13	13	...
	VII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	3	3	...	3	3	...

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*(contd.)*

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 763	**Total**	**8**	**8**	...	**7**	**7**	...
	VI	7	7	...	7	7	...
	VIII	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 764	**Total**	**169**	**169**	...	**59**	**59**	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VI	17	17	...	4	4	...
	VIII	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IX	146	146	...	49	49	...
Family 769	**Total**	**176**	**176**	...	**79**	**79**	...
	V	10	10	...	9	9	...
	VII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	IX	161	161	...	65	65	...
Group 77	**Total**	**5,277**	**5,237**	**40**	**1,295**	**1,291**	**4**
	IV	707	672	35	127	125	2
	V	4,499	4,495	4	1,112	1,111	1
	VI	17	17	...	2	2	...
	VII	53	52	1	53	52	1
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 770	**Total**	**3,514**	**3,480**	**34**	**998**	**995**	**3**
	IV	649	617	32	123	121	2
	V	2,841	2,839	2	866	865	1
	VI	17	17	...	2	2	...
	VII	6	6	...	6	6	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 771	**Total**	**9**	**9**	...	**4**	**4**	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	8	8	...	3	3	...
Family 772	**Total**	**1,643**	**1,640**	**3**	**241**	**240**	**1**
	IV	45	44	1	2	2	...
	V	1,566	1,565	1	207	207	...
	VII	32	31	1	32	31	1
Family 773	**Total**	**30**	**30**	...	**28**	**28**	...
	V	30	30	...	28	28	...
Family 774	**Total**	**48**	**48**	...	**2**	**2**	...
	IV	5	5	...	1	1	...
	V	43	43	...	1	1	...
Family 779	**Total**	**33**	**30**	**3**	**22**	**22**	...
	IV	7	5	2	...	...	...
	V	11	10	1	7	7	...
	VII	15	15	...	15	15	...

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 78	**Total**	**105**	**105**	...	**77**	**77**	...
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	26	26	...	24	24	...
	VI	67	67	...	42	42	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	5	5	...	4	4	...
Family 780	**Total**	**105**	**105**	...	**77**	**77**	...
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	26	26	...	24	24	...
	VI	67	67	...	42	42	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	5	5	...	4	4	...
Group 79	**Total**	**4,800**	**4,779**	**21**	**1,563**	**1,555**	**8**
	III	16	15	1	16	15	1
	IV	109	106	3	1	1	...
	V	454	448	6	25	25	...
	VI	4,221	4,210	11	1,521	1,514	7
Family 790	**Total**	**623**	**613**	**10**	**65**	**64**	**1**
	III	6	5	1	6	5	1
	IV	107	104	3	1	1	...
	V	447	441	6	20	20	...
	VI	63	63	...	38	38	...
Family 791	**Total**	**3,435**	**3,433**	**2**	**1,222**	**1,220**	**2**
	VI	3,435	3,433	2	1,222	1,220	2
Family 792	**Total**	**26**	**26**	...	**26**	**26**	...
	VI	26	26	...	26	26	...
Family 793	**Total**	**5**	**5**	...	...	...	...
	IV	2	2	...	...	...	...
	V	2	2	...	...	...	...
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 794	**Total**	**69**	**69**	...	**49**	**49**	...
	VI	69	69	...	49	49	...
Family 795	**Total**	**51**	**51**	...	**2**	**2**	...
	VI	51	51	...	2	2	...
Family 799	**Total**	**591**	**582**	**9**	**199**	**194**	**5**
	III	10	10	...	10	10	...
	V	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VI	576	567	9	184	179	5

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 80	**Total**	**353**	**351**	**2**	**232**	**232**	...
	IV	3	3	...	2	2	...
	V	350	348	2	230	230	...
Family 800	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 801	**Total**	**176**	**176**	...	**117**	**117**	...
	V	176	176	...	117	117	...
Family 803	**Total**	**76**	**76**	...	**42**	**42**	...
	V	76	76	...	42	42	...
Family 804	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 808	**Total**	**59**	**57**	**2**	**42**	**42**	...
	IV	3	3	...	2	2	...
	V	56	54	2	40	40	...
Family 809	**Total**	**40**	**40**	...	**29**	**29**	...
	V	40	40	...	29	29	...
Group 81	**Total**	**2,686**	**1,698**	**988**	**473**	**332**	**141**
	IV	1,932	981	951	228	99	129
	V	753	717	36	244	233	11
	VI	1	...	1	1	...	1
Family 810	**Total**	**809**	**546**	**263**	**7**	**5**	**2**
	IV	527	285	242		1	2
	V	282	261	21	4	4	...
Family 811	**Total**	**1,695**	**972**	**723**	**453**	**315**	**138**
	IV	1,404	695	709	224	97	127
	V	291	277	14	229	218	11
Family 814	**Total**	**1**	...	**1**	...	...	...
	V	1	...	1	...	...	...
Family 815	**Total**	**8**	**8**	...	**4**	**4**	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	7	7	...	3	3	...
Family 819	**Total**	**173**	**172**	**1**	**9**	**8**	**1**
	V	172	172	...	8	8	...
	VI	1	...	1	1	...	1

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family		Category	Total Workers					
			Total			Urban		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group	**82**	**Total**	**29,451**	**12,976**	**16,475**	**1,387**	**821**	**566**
		III	2	2	...	2	2	...
		IV	27,285	11,488	15,797	382	110	272
		V	1,768	1,250	518	861	627	234
		VII	370	226	144	116	72	44
		IX	26	10	16	26	10	16
Family	**820**	**Total**	**1,679**	**656**	**1,023**	**664**	**396**	**268**
		IV	659	34	625	93	6	87
		V	1,009	620	389	560	388	172
		IX	11	2	9	11	2	9
Family	**821**	**Total**	**1,265**	**938**	**327**	**97**	**92**	**5**
		IV	1,171	848	323	52	47	5
		V	94	90	4	45	45	...
Family	**822**	**Total**	**48**	**26**	**22**	**2**	**1**	**1**
		III	1	1	...	1	1	...
		IV	23	3	20	1	...	1
		V	24	22	2	...	...	...
Family	**823**	**Total**	**23,796**	**9,436**	**14,360**	**168**	**37**	**131**
		IV	23,530	9,204	14,326	167	36	131
		V	266	232	34	1	1	...
Family	**824**	**Total**	**493**	**142**	**351**	**59**	**55**	**4**
		IV	394	63	331	16	13	3
		V	69	49	20	13	12	1
		VII	29	29	...	29	29	...
		IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family	**825**	**Total**	**43**	**43**	...	**27**	**27**	...
		IV	13	13	...	5	5	...
		V	28	28	...	20	20	...
		VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family	**826**	**Total**	**1,453**	**1,371**	**82**	**25**	**19**	**6**
		IV	1,383	1,309	74	8	2	6
		V	68	60	8	15	15	...
		IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family	**827**	**Total**	**29**	**29**	...	**29**	**29**	...
		V	5	5	...	5	5	...
		VII	24	24	...	24	24	...
Family	**828**	**Total**	**10**	**10**	...	**7**	**7**	...
		IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
		V	5	5	...	2	2	...
		VII	4	4	...	4	4	...

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family		Category	Total Workers					
			Total			Urban		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family	**829**	**Total**	**635**	**325**	**310**	**309**	**158**	**151**
		III	1	1	...	1	1	...
		IV	111	13	98	39	...	39
		V	200	139	61	200	139	61
		VII	311	167	144	57	13	44
		IX	12	5	7	12	5	7
Group	**83**	**Total**	**401**	**394**	**7**	**18**	**17**	**1**
		IV	86	79	7	12	11	1
		V	315	315	...	6	6	...
Family	**831**	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
		V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family	**832**	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	**2**	**2**	...
		V	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family	**834**	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	...	...	...
		V	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family	**839**	**Total**	**397**	**390**	**7**	**15**	**14**	**1**
		IV	86	79	7	12	11	1
		V	311	311	...	3	3	...
Group	**84**	**Total**	**869**	**809**	**60**	**72**	**55**	**17**
		IV	318	279	39	47	31	16
		V	551	530	21	25	24	1
Family	**840**	**Total**	**3**	**3**	...	**2**	**2**	...
		V	3	3	...	2	2	...
Family	**842**	**Total**	**857**	**801**	**56**	**68**	**51**	**17**
		IV	315	277	38	46	30	16
		V	542	524	18	22	21	1
Family	**843**	**Total**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	...
		IV	3	2	1	1	1	...
Family	**849**	**Total**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	...
		V	6	3	3	1	1	...
Group	**85**	**Total**	**5,414**	**833**	**4,581**	**789**	**179**	**610**
		IV	4,950	576	4,374	680	91	589
		V	460	253	207	105	84	21
		VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
		IX	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family	**850**	**Total**	**4,951**	**560**	**4,391**	**654**	**72**	**582**
		IV	4,771	480	4,291	635	65	570
		V	180	80	100	19	7	12

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family		Category	Total Workers					
			Total			Urban		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family	**851**	**Total**	**49**	**49**	...	**39**	**39**	...
		V	48	48	...	38	38	...
		VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family	**853**	**Total**	**4**	**4**	...	**3**	**3**	...
		IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
		V	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family	**854**	**Total**	**3**	**3**	...	**3**	**3**	...
		IX	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family	**855**	**Total**	**3**	**3**	...	**3**	**3**	...
		IV	3	3	...	3	3	....
Family	**856**	**Total**	**11**	**9**	**2**	**7**	**5**	**2**
		IV	10	8	2	6	4	2
		V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family	**859**	**Total**	**393**	**205**	**188**	**80**	**54**	**26**
		IV	165	84	81	36	19	17
		V	228	121	107	44	35	9
Group	**86**	**Total**	**89**	**39**	**50**	**48**	**34**	**14**
		III	1	1	...	1	1	...
		IV	3	1	2	1	1	...
		V	63	15	48	25	11	14
		VII	14	14	...	14	14	...
		VIII	5	5	...	5	5	...
		IX	3	3	...	2	2	...
Family	**860**	**Total**	**15**	**15**	...	**14**	**14**	...
		V	3	3	...	3	3	...
		VII	11	11	...	11	11	...
		IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family	**861**	**Total**	**74**	**24**	**50**	**34**	**20**	**14**
		III	1	1	...	1	1	...
		IV	3	1	2	1	1	...
		V	60	12	48	22	8	14
		VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
		VIII	5	5	...	5	5	...
		IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Group	**87**	**Total**	**111**	**111**	...	**11**	**11**	...
		V	78	78	...	4	4	...
		VI	14	14	...	...	...	...
		VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
		VIII	6	6	...	...	...	...
		IX	12	12	...	6	6	...

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family		Category	Total Workers					
			Total			Urban		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family	**870**	**Total**	**24**	**24**	...	**9**	**9**	...
		V	13	13	...	3	3	...
		VI	2	2	...	...	...	...
		XI	9	9	...	6	6	...
Family	**871**	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
		V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family	**876**	**Total**	**74**	**74**	...	**1**	**1**	...
		V	64	64	...	...	...	...
		VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
		VIII	6	6	...	...	...	...
		IX	3	3	...	...	...	...
Family	**879**	**Total**	**12**	**12**	...	...	...	...
		VI	12	12	...	...	...	...
Group	**89**	**Total**	**63,595**	**54,065**	**9,530**	**5,048**	**4,466**	**582**
		III	187	183	4	187	183	4
		V	577	530	47	576	529	47
		VI	377	373	4	213	211	2
		VII	144	112	32	139	108	31
		VIII	1,576	1,479	97	729	721	8
		IX	60,734	51,388	9,346	3,204	2,714	490
Family	**890**	**Total**	**1,664**	**1,566**	**98**	**814**	**806**	**8**
		III	6	6	...	6	6	...
		V	30	30	...	29	29	...
		VI	9	9	...	9	9	...
		VII	63	62	1	58	58	...
		VIII	1,483	1,386	97	639	631	8
		IX	73	73	...	73	73	...
Family	**899**	**Total**	**61,931**	**52,499**	**9,432**	**4,234**	**3,660**	**574**
		III	181	177	4	181	177	4
		V	547	500	47	547	500	47
		VI	368	364	4	204	202	2
		VII	81	50	31	81	50	31
		VIII	93	93	...	90	90	...
		IX	60,661	51,315	9,346	3,131	2,641	490
Division	**9**	**Total**	**12,339**	**8,760**	**3,579**	**4,066**	**2,704**	**1,362**
		III	101	100	1	11	11	...
		IV	2	...	2	2	...	2
		V	55	47	8	44	36	8
		VI	62	62	...	20	20	...
		VII	42	39	3	40	37	3
		VIII	30	30	...	14	14	...
		IX	12,047	8,482	3,565	3,935	2,586	1,349

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 90	**Total**	**1,685**	**1,683**	**2**	**634**	**634**	...
	III	100	99	1	11	11	...
	V	41	41	...	31	31	...
	VI	59	59	...	20	20	...
	VII	27	27	...	25	25	...
	VIII	19	19	...	12	12	...
	IX	1,439	1,438	1	535	535	...
Family 900	**Total**	**27**	**27**	...	**25**	**25**	...
	IX	27	27	...	25	25	...
Family 901	**Total**	**907**	**907**	...	**342**	**342**	...
	IX	907	907	...	342	342	...
Family 902	**Total**	**8**	**8**	...	**7**	**7**	...
	IX	8	8	...	7	7	...
Family 903	**Total**	**738**	**736**	**2**	**260**	**260**	...
	III	100	99	1	11	11	...
	V	41	41	...	31	31	...
	VI	59	59	...	20	20	...
	VII	27	27	...	25	25	...
	VIII	19	19	...	12	12	...
	IX	492	491	1	161	161	...
Family 909	**Total**	**5**	**5**	...	...	...	...
	IX	5	5	...	...	...	...
Group 91	**Total**	**4,492**	**2,624**	**1,868**	**1,595**	**615**	**980**
	IV	2	...	2	2	...	2
	V	9	2	7	9	2	7
	VII	11	8	3	11	8	3
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	4,468	2,612	1,856	1,571	603	968
Family 910	**Total**	**351**	**329**	**22**	**339**	**325**	**14**
	IX	351	329	22	339	325	14
Family 911	**Total**	**2,637**	**1,936**	**701**	**751**	**242**	**509**
	IV	2	...	2	2	...	2
	V	9	2	7	9	2	7
	VII	11	8	3	11	8	3
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	2,613	1,924	689	727	230	497
Family 912	**Total**	**1,491**	**358**	**1,133**	**495**	**47**	**448**
	IX	1,491	358	1,133	495	47	448
Family 913	**Total**	**10**	...	**10**	**7**	...	**7**
	IX	10	...	10	7	...	7

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 919	**Total**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**
	IX	3	1	2	3	1	2
Group 92	**Total**	**643**	**556**	**87**	**640**	**553**	**87**
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IX	638	551	87	635	548	87
Family 920	**Total**	**643**	**556**	**87**	**640**	**553**	**87**
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IX	638	551	87	635	548	87
Group 93	**Total**	**427**	**219**	**208**	**187**	**145**	**42**
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	4	3	1	3	2	1
	VI	3	3	...	...	...	...
	VIII	9	9	...	...	...	...
	IX	410	203	207	184	143	41
Family 931	**Total**	**427**	**219**	**208**	**187**	**145**	**42**
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	4	3	1	3	2	1
	VI	3	3	...	...	...	...
	VIII	9	9	...	...	...	...
	IX	410	203	207	184	143	41
Group 94	**Total**	**1,677**	**1,673**	**4**	**334**	**330**	**4**
	IX	1,677	1,673	4	334	330	4
Family 940	**Total**	**1,677**	**1,673**	**4**	**334**	**330**	**4**
	IX	1,677	1,673	4	334	330	4
Group 95	**Total**	**3,313**	**1,914**	**1,399**	**585**	**347**	**238**
	IX	3,313	1,914	1,399	585	347	238
Family 950	**Total**	**3,313**	**1,914**	**1,399**	**585**	**347**	**238**
	IX	3,313	1,914	1,399	585	347	238
Group 96	**Total**	**19**	**11**	**8**	**19**	**11**	**8**
	IX	19	11	8	19	11	8
Family 960	**Total**	**19**	**11**	**8**	**19**	**11**	**8**
	IX	19	11	8	19	11	8

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*(concld.)*

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 97	**Total**	**50**	**50**	...	**43**	**43**	...
	IX	50	50	...	43	43	...
Family 970	**Total**	**16**	**16**	...	**16**	**16**	...
	IX	16	16	...	16	16	...
Family 979	**Total**	**34**	**34**	....	**27**	**27**	...
	IX	34	34	...	27	27	...
Group 99	**Total**	**33**	**30**	**3**	**29**	**26**	**3**
	IX	33	30	3	29	26	3
Family 990	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 999	**Total**	**32**	**29**	**3**	**28**	**25**	**3**
	IX	32	29	3	28	25	3
Division X	**Total**	**25**	**20**	**5**	**16**	**13**	**3**
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	24	19	5	15	12	3
Group X8	**Total**	**25**	**20**	**5**	**16**	**13**	**3**
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	24	19	5	15	12	3
Family X80	**Total**	**25**	**20**	**5**	**16**	**13**	**3**
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	24	19	5	15	12	3

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers					
		All Rural areas			1. Vilavancode Taluk		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Divisions ...	**Total**	**203,583**	**139,538**	**64,045**	**69,607**	**46,833**	**22,774**
	III	24,183	22,490	1,693	6,956	6,703	253
	IV	68,525	24,449	44,076	31,574	14,233	17,341
	V	11,281	9,914	1,367	2,394	2,094	300
	VI	3,228	3,222	6	844	843	1
	VII	14,482	11,246	3,236	4,374	3,134	1,240
	VIII	2,835	2,738	97	927	858	69
	IX	79,049	65,479	13,570	22,538	18,968	3,570
Division 0	**Total**	**8,457**	**6,131**	**2,326**	**2,460**	**1,656**	**804**
	IV	5	5	...	...	...	...
	V	104	100	4	...	...	...
	VI	11	11	...	6	6	...
	IX	8,337	6,015	2,322	2,454	1,650	804
Division 1	**Total**	**2,513**	**2,412**	**101**	**868**	**814**	**54**
	III	5	5	...	...	...	...
	V	61	60	1	12	12	...
	VI	199	199	...	66	66	...
	VII	41	40	1	1	1	...
	VIII	5	5	...	1	1	...
	IX	2,202	2,103	99	788	734	54
Division 2	**Total**	**2,991**	**2,911**	**80**	**987**	**950**	**37**
	III	69	68	1	17	16	1
	V	41	41	...	2	2	...
	VI	6	6	...	...	...	...
	VII	203	199	4	17	13	4
	VIII	59	59	...	4	4	...
	IX	2,613	2,538	75	947	915	32
Division 3	**Total**	**13,974**	**10,844**	**3,130**	**4,314**	**3,090**	**1,224**
	VII	13,974	10,844	3,130	4,314	3,090	1,224
Division 4	**Total**	**34,742**	**24,353**	**10,389**	**11,643**	**8,878**	**2,765**
	III	21,857	20,247	1,610	6,296	6,044	252
	IV	12,863	4,084	8,779	5,344	2,831	2,513
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	19	19	...	...	...	...
Division 5	**Total**	**2,159**	**2,078**	**81**	**598**	**598**	...
	III	2,159	2,078	81	598	598	...
Division 6	**Total**	**1,922**	**1,914**	**8**	**579**	**575**	**4**
	III	3	3	...	1	1	...
	V	4	4	...	1	1	...
	VI	32	32	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1,867	1,859	8	570	566	4
	IX	16	16	...	6	6	...

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Occupational Division	Category	Total Workers					
		All Rural areas—(*concld.*)			1. Vilavancode Taluk—(*concld.*)[a]		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Divisions 7 & 8	**Total**	**128,543**	**82,832**	**45,711**	**46,259**	**28,663**	**17,596**
	IV	55,657	20,360	35,297	26,230	11,402	14,828
	V	11,060	9,698	1,362	2,378	2,078	300
	VI	2,938	2,932	6	771	770	1
	VII	259	158	101	39	27	12
	VIII	888	799	89	352	287	65
	IX	57,741	48,885	8,856	16,489	14,099	2,390
Division 9	**Total**	**8,273**	**6,056**	**2,217**	**1,897**	**1,607**	**290**
	III	90	89	1	44	44	...
	V	11	11	...	1	1	...
	VI	42	42	...	...	...	...
	VII	2	2	...	...	...	...
	VIII	16	16	...	...	...	...
	IX	8,112	5,896	2,216	1,852	1,562	290
Division X	**Total**	**9**	7	**2**	**2**	**2**	...
	IX	9	7	2	2	2	...

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Occupational Division	Category	Total Workers					
		2. Kalkulam Taluk			3. Thovala Taluk		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Divisions ...	**Total**	**72,789**	**53,283**	**19,506**	**15,304**	**10,503**	**4,801**
	III	8,397	7,539	858	1,441	1,051	390
	IV	19,568	7,250	12,318	1,419	375	1,044
	V	4,998	4,356	642	846	757	89
	VI	1,661	1,659	2	169	169	...
	VII	5,731	4,650	1,081	1,010	786	224
	VIII	1,039	1,011	28	176	176	...
	IX	31,395	26,818	4,577	10,243	7,189	3,054
Division 0	**Total**	**3,194**	**2,167**	**1,027**	**748**	**655**	**93**
	IV	...	...	...	1	1	...
	V	53	53	...	16	12	4
	VI	2	2	...	3	3	...
	IX	3,139	2,112	1,027	728	639	89
Division 1	**Total**	**807**	**782**	**25**	**453**	**448**	**5**
	V	38	37	1	4	4	...
	VI	79	79	...	11	11	...
	VII	5	4	1	14	14	...
	IX	685	662	23	424	419	5
Division 2	**Total**	**1,080**	**1,046**	**34**	**309**	**308**	**1**
	III	40	40	...	11	11	...
	V	7	7	...	16	16	...
	VI	4	4	...	2	2	...
	VII	70	70	...	35	35	...
	VIII	14	14	...	13	13	...
	IX	945	911	34	232	231	1
Division 3	**Total**	**5,520**	**4,500**	**1,020**	**918**	**714**	**204**
	VII	5,520	4,500	1,020	918	714	204
Division 4	**Total**	**10,895**	**7,453**	**3,442**	**1,429**	**997**	**432**
	III	7,190	6,332	858	1,379	989	390
	IV	3,698	1,114	2,584	49	7	42
	IX	7	7	...	1	1	...
Division 5	**Total**	**1,153**	**1,153**	...	**21**	**21**	...
	III	1,153	1,153	...	21	21	...
Division 6	**Total**	**674**	**670**	**4**	**182**	**182**	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	2	2	...
	VI	...	...	...	30	30	...
	VIII	666	662	4	146	146	...
	IX	6	6	...	3	3	...

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Occupational Division	Category	Total Workers					
		2. Kalkulam Taluk—*concld.*			3. Thovala Taluk—(*concld.*)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Divisions 7 & 8	**Total**	**46,438**	**33,330**	**13,108**	**10,152**	**6,440**	**3,712**
	IV	15,870	6,136	9,734	1,369	367	1,002
	V	4,897	4,256	641	806	721	85
	VI	1,554	1,552	2	104	104	...
	VII	136	76	60	42	22	20
	VIII	357	333	24	8	8	...
	IX	23,624	20,977	2,647	7,823	5,218	2,605
Division 9	**Total**	**3,024**	**2,180**	**844**	**1,092**	**738**	**354**
	III	13	13	....	29	29	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VI	22	22	...	19	19	...
	VII	...	...	...	1	1	...
	VIII	2	2	...	9	9	...
	IX	2,985	2,141	844	1,032	678	354
Division X	**Total**	**4**	**2**	**2**	...	...	...
	IX	4	2	2	...	...	...

TABLE B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*concld.*)

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers 4. Agastheeswaram Taluk		
		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All Divisions	**Total**	**45,883**	**28,919**	**16,964**
	III	7,389	7,197	192
	IV	15,964	2,591	13,373
	V	3,043	2,707	336
	VI	554	551	3
	VII	3,367	2,676	691
	VIII	693	693	...
	IX	14,873	12,504	2,369
Division 0	**Total**	**2,055**	**1,653**	**402**
	IV	4	4	...
	V	35	35	...
	IX	2,016	1,614	402
Division 1	**Total**	**385**	**368**	**17**
	III	5	5	...
	V	7	7	...
	VI	43	43	...
	VII	21	21	...
	VIII	4	4	...
	IX	305	288	17
Division 2	**Total**	**615**	**607**	**8**
	III	1	1	...
	V	16	16	...
	VII	81	81	...
	VIII	28	28	...
	IX	489	481	8
Division 3	**Total**	**3,222**	**2,540**	**682**
	VII	3,222	2,540	682

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers 4. Agastheeswaram Taluk—(*concld.*)		
		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Division 4	**Total**	**10,775**	**7,025**	**3,750**
	III	6,992	6,882	110
	IV	3,772	132	3,640
	IX	11	11	...
Division 5	**Total**	**387**	**306**	**81**
	III	387	306	81
Division 6	**Total**	**487**	**487**	...
	VI	1	1	...
	VIII	485	485	...
	IX	1	1	...
Divisions 7–8	**Total**	**25,694**	**14,399**	**11,295**
	IV	12,188	2,455	9,733
	V	2,979	2,643	336
	VI	509	506	3
	VII	42	33	9
	VIII	171	171	...
	IX	9,805	8,591	1,214
Division 9	**Total**	**2,260**	**1,531**	**729**
	III	4	3	1
	V	6	6	...
	VI	1	1	...
	VII	1	1	...
	VIII	5	5	...
	IX	2,243	1,515	728
Division X	**Total**	**3**	**3**	...
	IX	3	3	...

APPENDIX

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS (CODE STRUCTURE)

Which classifies occupations into—

331 Occupational Families (three-digit code numbers)

75 Occupational Groups (two-digit code numbers)

11 Occupational Divisions (one-digit code numbers)

Divisions, Groups and Families

0 *Professional, Technical and Related Workers—*

Workers in this Division perform various religious, educational, legal, artistic and other literary functions; carry out research in engineering and scientific subjects and utilise scientific knowledge and methods to solve technological, economic, social, industrial and other problems.

00 *Architects, Engineers and Surveyors—*

Architects	000
Civil Engineers (including overseers)	001
Mechanical Engineers	002
Electrical Engineers	003
Chemical Engineers	004
Metallurgical Engineers	005
Mining Engineers	006
Surveyors	007
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, *n.e.c.*	009

01 *Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists—*

Chemists except Pharmaceutical Chemists	010
Pharmaceutical Chemists	011
Physicists	012
Meteorologists	013
Geologists and Geophysists	014
Mathematicians	015
Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists, *n.e.c.*	019

02 *Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists—*

Biologists and Animal Scientists	020
Veterinarians	021
Silviculturists	022
Agronomists and Agricultural Scientists	023
Biolgists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists, *n.e.c.*	029

03 *Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists—*

Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic	030
Physicians, Ayurvedic	031
Physicians, Homœopathic	032
Physicians, Other	333
Physiologists	034
Dentists	035
Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, *n.e.c.*	039

04 *Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians—*

Nurses	040
Midwives and Health Visitors	041
Nursing Attendants and Related Workers	042
Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians	043
Vaccinators	044
Physiotherapists, Masseurs and Related Technicians	045
Sanitation Technicians	046
Optometrists and Opticians	047
Medical and Health Technicians, *n.e.c.* (excluding Laboratory Assistants see 091)	049

05 *Teachers—*

Teachers, University	050
Teachers, Secondary Schools	051
Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools	052
Teachers, Nursery and Kindergarten Schools	053
Teachers, *n.e.c.*	059

06 *Jurists—*

Judges and Magistrates	060
Legal Practitioners and Advisers	061
Law Assistants	062
Jurists and Legal Technicians, *n.e.c.* (including Petititon Writers)	069

07 *Social Scientists and Related Workers—*

Economists	070
Accountants and Auditors	071
Statisticians and Actuaries	072
Geographers	073
Psychologists	074
Personnel Specialists	075
Labour and Social Welfare Workers	076
Sociologists and Anthropologists	077
Historians, Archæologists, Political Scientists and Related Workers	078
Social Scientists and Related Workers *n.e.c.*	079

08 *Artists, Writers, and Related Workers—*

Authors	080
Editors, Journalists and Related Workers	081
Translators, Interpreters and Language Specialists	082
Painters, Decorators and Commercial Artists	083
Sculptors and Modellers	084
Actors and Related Workers	085
Musicians and Related Workers	086
Dancers and Related Workers	087
Artists, Writers and Related Workers *n.e.c.*	089

09 *Draughtsmen and Science and Engineering Technicians*, n.e.c.

Draughtsmen	090
Laboratory Assistants	091
Science and Engineering Technicians, *n.e.c.*	099

0X *Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers—*

Ordained Religious Workers	0X0
Non-ordained Religious Workers	0X1
Astrologers, Palmists and Related Workers	0X2
Librarians, Archivists and related Workers	0X3
Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	0X9

1 *Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers—*

Workers in this Division formulate Government policies and execute and implement government decisions, rules and regulations and plan, organise, supervise and co-ordinate activities of economic enterprise in production of goods or performance of services. Excluded from this Division are administrative and managerial occupation in farming (Group–40) Professional, Technical and Related Workers (Division–0) and Clerical Workers (Division–2).

10 *Administrators and Executive Officials, Government*

Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government	100
Administrators and Executive Officials, State Government	101
Administrators and Executive Officials, Local Bodies	102
Administrators and Executive Officials, Quasi-Government	103
Village Officials	104
Administrators and Executive Officials, Government *n.e.c.*	109

11 *Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade—*

Directors and Managers, Wholesale Trade	110
Directors and Managers, Retail Trade	111

12 *Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions—*

Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Banks	120
Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Insurance	121
Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions, *n.e.c.*	129

13 *Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other—*

Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Mining, Quarrying and Well Drilling	130
Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Construction	131
Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary	132
Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Manufacturing	133
Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Transport and Communication	134
Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services	135
Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other Services	136
Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, *n.e.c.*	139

2 *Clerical and Related Workers—*

Workers in this Division maintain account books and receive and disburse cash; write shorthand, typewrite records and operate tele-printer; operate various office machines; perform clerical duties; and attend to routine unskilled tasks in offices.

20 *Book-keepers and Cashiers—*

Book-keepers, Book-keeping and Accounts Clerk	200
Cashiers	201
Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including ushers and Ticket Collectors (excluding those on moving transport)	202

21 *Stenographers and Typists—*

Stenographers	210
Typists	211

22 *Office Machine Operators—*

Computing Clerks and Calculating Machine Operators	220
Punch Card Machine Operators	221
Office Machine Operators, *n.e.c.*	229

28 *Clerical Workers-Miscellaneous—*

General and other Ministerial Assistants and Clerks	280
Miscellaneous office workers including Record-keepers, Muharrers, Despatchers, Packers and Binders of office papers	289

29 *Unskilled Office Workers—*

Office attendants, ushers, hallporters, etc. *n.e.c.*	290

3 *Sales Workers—*

Workers in this Division own wholesale or retail trade establishments and are engaged in activities connected with buying and selling of goods and services and lending money.

30 *Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade—*

Working Proprietors, Wholesale Trade	300
Working Proprietors, Retail Trade	301

31 *Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers—*

Agents and Salesmen, Insurance	310
Agents, Brokers and Salesmen, Real Estate	311
Brokers and Agents, Securities and Shares	312
Auctioneers	313
Valuers and Appraisers	314
Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers, *n.e.c.*	319

32 *Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents—*

Commercial Travellers	320
Manufacturers' Agents	321
Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents, *n.e.c.*	329

33 *Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers—*

Salesmen and Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade	330
Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors	331
Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	339

34 *Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers—*

Money-Lenders (including Indigenous Bankers)	340
Pawn-Brokers	311

4 *Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers—*

Workers in this Division manage or cultivate farms and plantations; rear animals, birds and insects; hunt and trap wild animals, birds and other game; catch, cultivate and cure fish; gather shell, sponge and pearls; develop, protect and exploit forest resources and perform other related functions.

40 *Farmers and Farm Managers—*

Cultivators (Owners)	400
Cultivators (Tenants)	401
Farm Managers, Inspectors and Overseers	402
Planters and Plantation Managers	403
Farmers and Farm Managers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing	404
Farmers and Farm Managers, *n.e.c.*	409

41 *Farm Workers—*

Farm Machinery Operators	410
Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing	411
Gardeners (malis)	412
Tappers (Palm, Rubber trees, etc.)	413
Agricultural labourers	414
Plantation labourers	415
Farm Workers, *n.e.c.*	419

42 *Hunters and Related Workers—*

Hunters	420
Trappers	421
Hunters and Related workers, *n.e.c.*	429

43 *Fishermen and Related Workers—*

Fishermen, Deep Sea	430
Fishermen, Inland and Coastal waters	431
Conch and Shell gatherers, Sponge and Pearl Divers	432
Fishermen and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	439

44 *Loggers and Other Forestry Workers—*

Forest Rangers and Related Workers	440
Harvesters and Gatherers of Forest Products including lac (except logs)	441
Log Fellers and Wood Cutters	442
Charcoal Burners and Forest Product Processers	443
Loggers and Other Forestry Workers, *n.e.c.*	449

5 *Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers—*

Workers in this Division extract mineral products from underground or by surface excavations, refine and treat them to obtain desired grade and quality.

50 *Miners and Quarrymen—*

Miners	500
Quarrymen	501
Drillers, Mines and Quarries	502
Shot Firers	503
Miners, Quarrymen, *n.e.c.*	509

51 *Well Drillers and Related Workers—*

Well Drillers, Petroleum and Gas	510
Well Drillers, other than Petroleum and Gas	511

52 *Mineral Treaters—*

Mineral Treaters	520

59 *Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers,* n.e.c.—

Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	590

6 *Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations—*

Workers in this Division supervise, control and operate transport services for transporting passengers and freight; and supervise and maintain communication services on land, water or in air.

60 *Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship—*

Deck Officers and Pilots, Ship	600
Ship Engineers	601

61 *Deck and Engine-room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen—*

Deck Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen	610
Engine-room Ratings, Firemen and Oilers, Ship	611

62 *Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers—*

Aircraft Pilots	620
Flight Engineers	621
Flight Navigators	622

63 *Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine—*

Drivers	630
Firemen	631

64 *Drivers, Road Transport—*

Tramcar Drivers	640
Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers	641
Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers	642
Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers	643
Drivers, Road Transport *n.e.c.* (including Palki and Doli Bearers)	649

65 *Conductors, Guards and Brakesmen (Railway)—*

Conductors	650
Guards	651
Brakesmen	652

66 *Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers—*

Inspectors, Supervisors and Station Masters	660
Traffic Controllers	661
Signalmen and Pointsmen	662

67 *Telephone, Telegraph and Related Tele-Communication Operators—*

Telephone Operators	670
Telegraphists and Signallers	671
Radio Communication and Wireless Operators	672
Teleprinter Operator	673
Telephone, Telegraph and Related Tele-Communication Operators, *n.e.c.*	679

68 *Postmen and Messengers—*

Postmen	680
Messengers (including Dak Peons)	681

69 *Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations,* n.e.c.—

Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors (including ushers and Ticket Collectors on moving transport)	690
Conductors, Road Transport	691
Workers in Transport Occupations, *n.e.c.*	692
Inspectors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Communication	693
Workers in Communication Occupations, *n.e.c.*	694

7–8 *Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified—*

Workers in these Divisions process, assemble and shape various substances to manufacture articles or produce goods; install, maintain and repair machines and equipment; construct, maintain and repair buildings, highways, bridges and other structures; pack and store goods and handle materials and perform various other tasks in crafts production and related processes. Included are Labourers not elsewhere classified.

70 *Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers—*

Fibre Preparers, Ginners, Cleaners, Scourers, etc.	700
Blow-room Workers and Carders	701
Spinners, Piecers and Winders	702
Warpers and Sizers	703
Drawers and Weavers	704
Pattern Card Preparers	705
Bleachers, Dyers, and Finishers (excluding Printers)	706
Knitters and Loco Makers	707
Carpet Makers and Finishers	708
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	709

71 *Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers—*

Tailors, Dress Makers and Garment Makers	710
Hat and Head-gear Makers	711
Furriers	712
Upholsterers and Related Workers	713
Pattern makers, Markers and Cutters, Textile Products, Leather Garments and Gloves	714
Sewers, Embroiderers and Darners, Textile and Fur Products	715
Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	719

72 *Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (Except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers—*

Shoe makers and Shoe repairers	720
Cutters, Lasters, Sewers, Footwear and Related Workers	721
Harness and Saddle Makers	722
Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	729

73 *Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers—*

Furnacemen, Metal	730
Annealers, Temperers and Related Heat Treaters	731
Rolling Mill Operators, Metal	732
Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen	733
Moulders and Coremakers	734
Metal Drawers and Extruders	735
Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal-Making and Treating Workers, *n.e.c.*	739

74 *Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers—*

Precision instrument Makers, Watch and Clock Repairmen	740
Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	741
Jewellery Engravers	742

75 *Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers—*

Fitter-Machinists, Tool-makers and Machine Tool Setters	750
Machine Tool Operators	751
Fitter-Assemblers and Machine Erectors (except Electrical and Precision Instrument Fitter-Assemblers)	752
Mechanics-Repairmen (except Electrical and Precision Instrument Repairmen)	753
Sheet Metal Workers	754
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	755

75 *Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers*—(concld.)

Welders and Flame Cutters	756
Metal Plate and Structural Metal Workers	757
Electro-Platers, Dip-Platers and Related Workers	758
Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers, *n.e.c.* (including Metal-engravers other than printing)	759

76 *Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers—*

Electricians, Electrical Repairmen and Related Electrical Workers	760
Electrical and Electronics-Fitters	761
Mechanics-Repairmen, Radio and Television	762
Installers and Repairmen, Telephone and Telegraph	763
Linemen and Cable Joiners	764
Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers, *n.e.c.*	769

77 *Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers—*

Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern Makers (Wood)	770
Shipwrights and Body Builders (Wood)	771
Sawyers and Wood Working Machinists	772
Coach and Body Builders	773
Cart Builders and Wheel Wrights	774
Cabinet Makers	775
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	779

78 *Painters and Paper Hangers—*

Painters and Paper Hangers	780

79 *Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers*, n.e.c.—

Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers and Stone Dressers	790
Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons	791
Glaziers	792
Cement Finishers and Terrazzo and Mosaic workers	793
Hut Builders and Thatchers	794
Well Diggers	795
Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, *n.e.c.*	799

80 *Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers—*

Type-setting Machine Operators	800
Compositors	801
Proof-Readers and Copy Holders	802
Printers (Paper)	803
Printers (Textile)	804
Photo-Litho Operators, Photo-Lithographers	805
Engravers, Etchers and Block Makers (Printing)	806
Stereotypers	807
Book Binders	808
Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	809

81 *Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers—*

Furnacemen, Kilnmen and Ovenmen	810
Potters and Related Clay Formers	811
Blowers and Benders, Glass	812
Moulders and Pressers, Glass	813
Grinders, Cutters, Decorators and Finishers	814
Pulverisors and Mixers, Cement, Clay and Other Ceramics	815
Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	819

82 *Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers—*

Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and Related Food workers ...	820
Crushers and Pressers, Oil Seeds	821
Dairy Workers (Non-Farm)	822
Khandsari, Sugar and Gur Makers	823
Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweetmeat Makers	824
Makers of Aerated water and Brewers	825
Food Canners, Preservers and Related Workers	826
Butchers	827
Coffee and Tea Blenders and Related Workers	828
Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers, *n.e.c.* ...	829

83 *Chemical and Related Process Workers—*

Batch and Continuous Still Operators	830
Cookers, Roasters and Other Heat Treaters, Chemical and Related Processes ...	831
Crushers, Millers and Calenderers, Chemical and Related Processes	832
Paper Pulp Preparers	833
Paper Makers	834
Chemical and Related Process Workers, *n.e.c.*	839

84 *Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers—*

Curers, Graders and Blenders, Tobacco	840
Cigarette Machine Operators	841
Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi Makers	842
Snuff and Zarda Makers	843
Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers, *n.e.c.*	849

85 *Craftsmen and Production Process Workers,* n.e.c.—

Basketry Weavers and Related Workers	850
Tyre Builders, Vulcanisers and Related Rubber Products Makers	851
Plastics Products Makers	852
Tanners, Fellmongers, Felt Dressers and Related Workers	853
Photographic Dark Room Workers	854
Makers of Musical Instruments and Related Workers	855
Paper Products Makers	856
Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, *n.e.c.*	859

86 *Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers—*

Checkers, Testers, Sorters, Weighers and Counters	860
Packers, Labellers and Related Workers	861

87 *Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers—*

Operators, Stationary Engines and Related Equipment	870
Boilermen and Firemen	871
Crane and Hoist Operators	872
Riggers and Cable Splicers	873
Operators of Earth-moving and other Construction Machinery, *n.e.c.*	874
Materials-handling Equipment Operators	875
Oilers and Greasers, Stationary Engines, Motor vehicles and Related Equipment ...	876
Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	879

89 *Labourers,* n.e.c.—

Loaders and Unloaders	890
Labourers, *n.e.c.*	899

9 *Service, Sport and Recreation Workers—*

Workers in this Division render protective, personal and domestic services; take photographs, operate cameras and are engaged in sport and recreational activities.

90 *Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers—*

Fire Fighters and Related Workers	900
Police Constables, Investigators and Related Workers	901
Customs Examiners, Patrollers and Related Workers	902
Watchmen and Chowkidars	903
Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	909

91 *House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers—*

House Keepers, Matrons, Stewards (Domestic and Institutional)	910
Cooks, Cook-Bearers (Domestic and Institutional)	911
Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and Other Servants (Domestic)	912
Ayas, Nurse-maids	913
House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	919

92 *Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers—*

Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers (Institutional)	920

93 *Building Care-Takers, Cleaners and Related Workers—*

Building Care-takers	930
Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen	931

94 *Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers—*

Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers	940

95 *Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers—*

Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies	950
Dry-cleaners and Pressers	951

96 *Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers—*

Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers	960

97 *Photographers and Related Camera Operators—*

Movie Camera Operators	970
Other Photographers	979

99 *Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.—*

Embalmers and Undertakers	990
Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, *n.e.c.*	999

X *Workers not classifiable by occupation—*

X8 *Workers Reporting occupation unidentifiable or unclassifiable—*

Workers Reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable	X80

X9 *Workers not reporting occupation—*

Workers not reporting occupation	X90

B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

FLY LEAF

The data presented in BV Table relating to the urban areas alone have been presented in this Table for each occupational division only, but the data have been given age-group wise, the age-groups adopted being 0–14, 15–34, 35–59 and 60 and over. These data have been further classified according to the educational levels, the classifications being the same as in Table B III Part A.

TABLE B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Occupational Division No.	Age-group		Total Workers			Total Literate workers		Literate (without educational levels)	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All Divisions		**Total**	**43,459**	**33,887**	**9,572**	**25,907**	**4,583**	**15,776**	**2,861**
	0—14		1,848	1,025	823	652	457	412	355
	15—34		21,320	16,641	4,679	13,233	2,924	7,604	1,685
	35—59		17,990	14,442	3,548	10,941	1,135	6,907	768
	60+		2,301	1,779	522	1,081	67	853	53
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 0		**Total**	**3,524**	**2,533**	**991**	**2,439**	**950**	**544**	**68**
	0—14		...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	15—34		...	...	...	1,139	658	179	32
	35—59		...	...	...	1,140	281	292	33
	60+		...	...	...	158	11	71	3
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 1		**Total**	**1,382**	**1,328**	**54**	**1,267**	**42**	**489**	**13**
	0—14		...	...	...	5	...	2	...
	15—34		...	...	...	526	25	153	2
	35—59		...	...	...	672	12	293	8
	60+		...	...	...	64	5	41	3
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2		**Total**	**2,789**	**2,707**	**82**	**2,508**	**54**	**727**	**7**
	0—14		...	...	...	3	...	1	...
	15—34		...	...	...	1,190	43	260	6
	35—59		...	...	...	1,244	11	429	1
	60+		...	...	...	71	...	37	...
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 3		**Total**	**5,893**	**5,387**	**506**	**4,703**	**90**	**3,075**	**81**
	0—14		...	...	...	73	...	46	...
	15—34		...	...	...	2,265	18	1,345	17
	35—59		...	...	...	2,117	67	1,483	59
	60+		...	...	...	248	5	201	5
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 4		**Total**	**2,848**	**2,412**	**436**	**889**	**170**	**720**	**133**
	0—14		...	...	...	27	13	23	10
	15—34		...	...	...	485	134	395	104
	35—59		...	...	...	338	22	264	19
	60+		...	...	...	39	1	38	...
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B VI – OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN IN URBAN

Occupational Division No.	Age-Group	Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to degree		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	
		Males (10)	Females (11)	Males (12)	Females (13)	Males (14)	Females (15)	Males (16)	Females (17)
All Divisions	**Total**	**6,131**	**998**	**2,838**	**561**	**52**	**8**	**80**	**26**
	0—14	240	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	3,354	653	1,640	458	28	4	30	19
	35—59	2,397	236	1,131	99	23	3	50	6
	60+	140	7	67	4	1	1	...	1
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 0	**Total**	**428**	**259**	**784**	**474**	**29**	**8**	**76**	**25**
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	118	125	464	384	14	4	27	19
	35—59	271	131	289	88	14	3	49	5
	60+	39	3	31	2	1	1	...	1
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 1	**Total**	**300**	**6**	**291**	**17**	**14**	**...**	**...**	**...**
	0—14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	117	3	142	15	10	...	...	...
	35—59	170	2	139	1	4	...	...	...
	60+	10	1	10	1	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2	**Total**	**763**	**9**	**830**	**31**	**2**	**...**	**4**	**1**
	0—14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	341	4	475	28	1	...	3	...
	35—59	394	5	347	3	1	...	1	1
	60+	26	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 3	**Total**	**1,293**	**7**	**302**	**2**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
	0—14	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	742	...	167	1	...	...	...	...
	35—59	492	7	120	1	...	...	...	...
	60+	32	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 4	**Total**	**127**	**35**	**36**	**2**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
	0—14	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	72	29	16	1	...	...	...	...
	35—59	50	3	20	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AREAS ONLY—*(contd.)*

Educational levels: University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree: Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying	
Males (18)	Females (19)	Males (20)	Females (21)	Males (22)	Females (23)	Males (24)	Females (25)	Males (26)	Females (27)
725	**55**	**45**	**...**	**42**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**...**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
389	47	34	...	23	1	4	2	4	...
330	8	10	...	18	2	...	...	...	...
6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303	**43**	**34**	**...**	**41**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**...**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167	36	26	...	23	1	1	2	3	...
132	7	8	...	17	2	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149	**5**	**10**	**...**	**1**	**...**	**3**	**...**	**...**	**...**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	5	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
58	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
178	**6**	**1**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**1**	**...**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(*contd.*)

Occupational Divisions No.	Age-group	Educational levels: Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree — Technology Males	Technology Females	Teaching Males	Teaching Females	Others Males	Others Females
		(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
All Divisions	**Total**	...	...	**201**	**69**	**9**	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	114	55	9	...
	35—59	...	...	75	13	...	...
	60+	...	...	12	1	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	
Division 0	**Total**	...	...	**187**	**68**	**9**	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	108	55	9	...
	35—59	...	...	68	12	...	...
	60+	...	...	11	1	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 1	**Total**	...	...	**10**	**1**	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	3	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	6	1	...	...
	60+	...	...	1	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2	**Total**	...	...	**3**	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	2	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 3	**Total**	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 4	**Total**	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(*contd.*)

Occupational Division No.	Age-group	Total Workers: Persons	Total Workers: Males	Total Workers: Females	Total Literate workers: Males	Total Literate workers: Females	Literate (without educational levels): Males	Literate (without educational levels): Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Division 5	**Total**	**151**	**149**	**2**	**52**	...	**40**	...
	0—14	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
	15—34	...	...	...	27	...	21	...
	35—59	...	...	...	19	...	15	...
	60+	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 6	**Total**	**2,394**	**2,394**	...	**1,507**	...	**909**	...
	0—14	....	...	...	2	...	2	...
	15—34	...	..	...	680	...	378	...
	35—59	...	...	...	800	...	506	...
	60+	...	...	...	25	...	23	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divisions 7 & 8	**Total**	**20,396**	**14,260**	**6,136**	**10,407**	**2,831**	**7,889**	**2,190**
	0—14	...	...	...	473	351	285	258
	15—34	...	...	...	5,761	1,821	4,141	1,344
	35—59	...	...	...	3,762	621	3,076	553
	60+	...	...	...	411	38	387	35
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 9	**Total**	**4,066**	**2,704**	**1,362**	**2,125**	**446**	**1,375**	**369**
	0—14	...	...	...	63	93	49	87
	15—34	....	...	...	1,155	225	728	180
	35—59	...	...	...	844	121	545	95
	60+	...	...	...	63	7	53	7
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division X	**Total**	**16**	**13**	**3**	**10**	...	**8**	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	...	5	...	4	....
	35—59	...	...	....	5	...	4	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN IN URBAN

			Educational levels							
			Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	
			Males (10)	Females (11)	Males (12)	Females (13)	Males (14)	Females (15)	Males (16)	Females (17)
Division	**5**	**Total**	**12**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34		6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	35—59		4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	**6**	**Total**	**393**	...	**182**	...	**3**	...	...	...
	0—14		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34		194	....	104	...	1	...	...	...
	35—59		198	...	77	...	2	...	...	...
	60+		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divisions	**7 & 8**	**Total**	**2,244**	**615**	**249**	**26**	**3**	...	...	...
	0—14		188	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34		1,448	454	166	23	2	...	...	...
	35—59		587	65	81	3	1	...	...	...
	60+		21	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	**9**	**Total**	**570**	**67**	**163**	**9**	**1**	...	...	...
	0—14		14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34		316	38	105	6	...	...	...	...
	35—59		230	23	58	3	1	...	...	...
	60+		10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	**X**	**Total**	**1**	...	**1**	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AREAS ONLY——(*contd.*)

Educational levels										
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree							
		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying	
Males (18)	Females (19)	Males (20)	Females (21)	Males (22)	Females (23)	Males (24)	Females (25)	Males (26)	Females (27)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	**1**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CALTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(*concld.*)

Occupational Division No.	Age-group	Educational levels: Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree					
		Technology		Teaching		Others	
		Males (28)	Females (29)	Males (30)	Females (31)	Males (32)	Females (33)
Division 5	**Total**	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 6	**Total**	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divisions 7 & 8	**Total**	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 9	**Total**	...	...	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	1	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division X	**Total**	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

A.N.S. = Age not stated.

0 Professional, Technical and related workers.
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers.
2 Clerical and related workers.
3 Sales workers.
4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers.
5 Miners, Quarrymen and related workers.
6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations.
7 & 8 Craftsmen, Production Process workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified.
9 Service, Sport and Recreation workers.
X Workers not classifiable by occupation.

B VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (i) AS CULTIVATORS (ii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (iii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (*i*) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (*ii*) AS CULTIVATOR OR (*iii*) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.

PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY.

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This Table prepared in two parts presents the cross tabulated data of persons having primary and subsidiary work. The work on which a person spends most of his working time, irrespective of the income he derives from it, has been treated as principal work and the workers have been divided into industrial categories also, only on the basis of the primary work. In the case of persons having two occupations, the work other than the primary occupation is the subsidiary work and in the case of persons having more than two occupations the secondary work also was decided on the basis of the time spent in a subsidiary work among the other subsidiary works.

In part A, data of persons whose principal and secondary work are any two of the following (1) cultivation (2) agricultural labour or (3) household industry have been given and in Part B, data of persons with primary occupation in Non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service and secondary occupation in household industry have been furnished. In Part A, the data have been presented industrial division and major group wise for the principal work of household industry only whereas in Part B it has been presented in this manner both for the principal work and for the additional work of household industry.

The data for both Part A and Part B have been furnished separately for each taluk and for all Rural areas in the case of rural and for all urban areas in the case of urban.

TABLE B VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (i) AS CULTIVATORS, (ii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (iii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (*i*) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, (*ii*) AS CULTIVATOR OR (*iii*) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.

Pricipal work—Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Divisions)		Secondary Work					
		(*i*) At Household Industry		(*ii*) As Cultivator		(*iii*) As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ALL RURAL AREAS							
Cultivator ...		2,734	177	...	...	10,848	737
Agricultural Labourer		62	53	2,848	334	...	...
Household Industry ...		...	...	3,792	350	535	337
Division	0	...	...	892	2	119	3
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	2,900	348	416	334
1. VILAVANCODE TALUK							
Cultivator ...		1,879	105	...	...	2,697	91
Agricultural Labourer		44	9	1,049	115	...	...
Household Industry ...		...	...	2,730	251	338	139
Division	0	...	...	744	1	86	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	1,986	250	252	139
2. KALKULAM TALUK							
Cultivator ...		703	32	...	...	3,699	85
Agricultural Labourer		3	11	732	29	...	...
Household Industry ...		...	...	776	28	109	22
Division	0	....	...	134	...	25	1
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	642	28	84	21
3. THOVALA TALUK							
Cultivator ...		50	10	...	...	1,344	202
Agricultural Labourer		7	4	289	71	...	...
Household Industry ...		...	...	29	3	14	32
Division	0	...	....	1	...	...	1
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	28	3	14	31
4. AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK							
Cultivator ...		102	30	...	...	3,108	359
Agricultural Labourer		8	29	778	119	...	...
Household Industry ...		...	...	257	68	74	144
Division	0	...	...	13	1	8	1
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	244	67	66	143

TABLE B VII PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Principal work-Branch or Industry, Non-household Industry, Trade, Business Profession or Service (Division)		Persons working additionally at Household Industry					
		Total		Industrial Division 0		Industrial Division 2 & 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ALL RURAL AREAS							
All Divisions		**344**	**100**	**38**	**2**	**306**	**98**
Division	0	213	8	1	...	212	8
Division	1	10	...	3	...	7	...
Divisions	2 & 3	1	18	...	...	1	18
Division	4	12	1	...	...	12	1
Division	5	3	...	2	...	1	...
Division	6	31	25	7	...	24	25
Division	7	1	...	...	...	1	...
Division	8	73	48	25	2	48	46
1. VILAVANCODE TALUK							
All Divisions		**109**	**26**	**26**	...	**83**	**26**
Division	0	30	...	1	...	29	...
Division	1	8	...	3	...	5	...
Divisions	2 & 3	...	8	...	...	...	8
Division	4	12	1	...	...	12	1
Division	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	6	11	...	1	...	10	....
Division	7	1	...	...	...	1	...
Division	8	47	17	21	...	26	17
2. KALKULAM TALUK							
All Divisions		**43**	**33**	**2**	...	**41**	**33**
Division	0	15	4	...	...	15	4
Division	1	2	...	...	...	2	...
Divisions	2 & 3	2	2	...	...	...	2
Division	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	6	11	11	....	...	11	11
Division	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	8	15	16	2	...	13	16

TABLE B VII PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY—(*concld.*)

Principal work-Branch of Industry, Non-household Industry Trade, Business, Profession or Service, (Division)	Persons working additionally at Household Industry					
	Total		Industrial Division 0		Industrial Division 2 & 3	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	3. THOVALA TALUK					
All Divisions	**7**	**5**	**1**	...	**6**	**5**
Division 0	4	4	...	...	4	4
Division 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division(2 & 3	...	1	...	...	...	1
Division 4	..	...	...	...	...	...
Division 5	1	...	...	...	1	...
Division 6	1	...	1	...	...	...
Division 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 8	1	...	...	...	1	...
	4. AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK					
All Divisions	**185**	**36**	**9**	**2**	**176**	**34**
Division 0	164	...	...	...	164	...
Division 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divisions 2 & 3	1	7	...	...	1	7
Division 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 5	2	..	2	...	...	...
Division 6	8	14	5	...	3	14
Division 7	...	...	..	...	...	...
Division 8	10	15	2	2	8	13
	ALL URBAN AREAS					
All Divisions	**30**	**6**	**6**	...	**24**	**6**
Division 0	1	...	1	...	...	...
Division 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divisions 2 & 3	6	1	...	...	6	1
Division 4	1	...	1	...	...	...
Division 5	1	1	...	...	1	1
Division 6	9	1	2	...	7	1
Division 7	2	...	1	...	1	...
Division 8	10	3	1	...	9	3

B VIII—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

FLY LEAF

This Table relates exclusively to Non-workers, Part A relating to urban areas and Part B relating to rural areas. As already stated the non-workers have been divided into eight groups out of which data relating to two groups only *viz.*, never employed persons and unemployed persons have been presented in this Table. In Part A only data for each of these two groups have been given separately. Further in Part A information has been furnished age-group wise also. Never employed persons have been divided into five broad age-groups *viz.*, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34 and 35 + and the unemployed persons into six age-groups *viz.*, 15–19, 20–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–59 and 60 +. Persons who seek jobs for the first time are termed as never employed persons and persons who have been once employed and now out of employment and search for jobs are treated as unemployed persons. In both the Parts the data have been classified according to the educational levels also, the educational levels adopted being the same as those in Table B III Parts A and B respectively. Part B Table has been presented for all rural areas and for each taluk separately.

TABLE B-VIII PART A—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX,

Educational levels	Total Unemployed			Seeking employment for the first time			
				Total		15—19	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Total	**1,661**	**1,367**	**294**	**992**	**269**	**294**	**117**
2. Illiterate	72	71	1	41	1	23	1
3. Literate (without educational level)	315	313	2	179	2	78	...
4. Primary or Junior Basic	367	339	28	232	24	91	11
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	805	551	254	468	237	100	105
6. Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
7. Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
8. University Degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical Degree	94	87	7	69	4	2	...
9. Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree	5	3	2	1	1	...	...
(*i*) Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*ii*) Medicine	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
(*iii*) Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*iv*) Veterinary and dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*v*) Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*vi*) Teaching	4	2	2	...	1	...	...
(*vii*) Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Educational levels	Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work for the first time							
	Total		15—19		20—24		25—34	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1. Total	**375**	**25**	**46**	**1**	**74**	**11**	**105**	**13**
2. Illiterate	30	...	4	...	...	...	5	...
3. Literate (without educational level)	134	...	17	...	17	...	34	...
4. Primary or Junior Basic	107	4	18	1	17	...	31	3
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	83	17	6	...	35	10	27	7
6. Technical Diploma not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Non-technical Diploma not equal to degree	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	18	3	1	...	5	...	7	3
9. Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
(*i*) Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*ii*) Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*iii*) Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*iv*) Veterinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*v*) Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*vi*) Teaching	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
(*vii*) Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Seeking employment for the first time — Age-groups										
20—24		25—29		30—34		35+		Age not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
442	**128**	**187**	**14**	**32**	**9**	**37**	**1**	...	...
8	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
50	1	31	1	8	...	12	...	...	...
87	9	38	4	7	...	9	...	...	...
250	115	94	8	14	9	10	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	3	18	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work for the first time — Age-groups							
35—44		45—59		60+		Age not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
77	...	58	...	15	...	...	...
7	...	8	...	6	...	...	...
33	...	28	...	5	...	...	...
21	...	16	...	4	...	...	...
10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B VIII PART B—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Talaks	Total Unemployed			Illiterate			Literate without educational levels		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Rural areas ...	**5,163**	**4,004**	**1,159**	**142**	**123**	**19**	**560**	**518**	**42**
1. Vilavancode Taluk ...	2,266	1,706	560	35	32	3	210	199	11
2. Kalkulam Taluk ...	1,693	1,267	426	87	78	9	215	190	25
3. Thovala Taluk ...	253	217	36	2	1	1	31	30	1
4. Agastheeswaram Taluk	951	814	137	18	12	6	104	99	5

Taluks	Primary or Junior basic			Matriculation and above		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All Rural areas ...	**951**	**830**	**121**	**3,510**	**2,533**	**977**
1. Vilavancode Taluk ...	330	287	43	1,691	1,188	503
2. Kalkulam Taluk ...	349	294	55	1,042	705	337
3. Thovala Taluk ...	49	45	4	171	141	30
4. Agastheeswaram Taluk	223	204	19	606	499	107

B IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

FLY LEAF

This Table presents non-workers classified into eight groups. Data have been furnished separately for males and females and for rural and urban areas seperately. Rural data have been presented by taluks. The data have been further classified by broad age-groups of 0—14, 15—34, 35—59 and 60 and above. Full time students who do not attend to any work like household industry or help the family workers in any productive work belong to the first group of non-workers *viz.*, "Full time students". Persons engaged in unpaid household duties and housewives and adult women who do not do any productive work or participate in family cultivation, household industry etc., constitute the second group of non-workers. The dependants, infants and disabled persons constitute the third group of non-workers. Any person who depends on others for clothing, food and shelter including an infant or a child not attending school and persons permanently disabled from work because of illness, accident or old age are included in this group. But this group does not include unemployed persons who are in search of employment. The fourth group of non-workers of retired, rentier or independent means includes persons living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers. Beggars, vagrants or independent women who cannot indicate any source of income and others who have no specified source of existence come under the fifth group of non-workers. The sixth classification of non-workers *viz.*, "Inmates of Institutions" includes convicts in jail undergoing sentence, patients in mental institutions and other health institutions and inmates of charitable institutions. As already stated in the preliminary note, an under-trial prisoner will not be classified as a non-worker if he has been doing any work before his arrest, and even if he is a non-worker before his arrest, he will be classified only under the broad group of non-worker to which he will belong before his arrest and will not be included under the group of inmates of institutions. The persons seeking employment for the first time and the persons unemployed but seeking work who form the seventh and eighth group of non-workers have already been defined in the Fly Leaf of B VIII.

TABLE B IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUP AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Age-group	Total non-working Population			Full time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, Rentier and Independent means		Beggars, Vagrants etc.,		Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
									ALL RURAL										
Total	**543,386**	**201,088**	**342,298**	**88,136**	**68,702**	...	**154,620**	**104,837**	**113,972**	**3,048**	**3,119**	**688**	**626**	**222**	**53**	**3,731**	**1,147**	**426**	**59**
0—14	336,862	168,908	167,954	73,868	61,830	...	8,362	94,761	97,616	10	11	107	79	9	9	147	42	6	5
15—34	118,157	23,307	94,850	14,268	6,868	...	80,091	4,813	6,449	157	126	123	138	132	25	3,527	1,102	287	51
35—59	63,126	2,670	60,456	...	...	...	56,614	1,408	2,856	733	683	281	282	71	15	53	3	124	3
60+	25,207	6,189	19,018	...	...	...	9,546	3,843	7,042	2,148	2,299	176	127	10	4	3	...	9	...
A.N.S.	34	14	20	...	4	...	7	12	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
									1. VILAVANCODE										
Total	**198,669**	**75,382**	**123,287**	**32,685**	**25,692**	...	**51,469**	**40,258**	**44,906**	**525**	**475**	**170**	**172**	**18**	**4**	**1,590**	**551**	**136**	**18**
0—14	127,469	63,848	63,621	27,533	22,809	...	2,888	36,245	37,889	3	1	47	25	...	...	20	9	...	...
15—34	43,045	8,953	34,092	5,152	2,880	...	27,265	2,105	3,338	12	13	36	39	11	...	1,541	540	96	17
35—59	20,151	732	19,419	...	...	...	18,285	487	951	118	104	60	74	5	2	27	2	35	1
60+	7,986	1,840	6,146	...	...	...	3,031	1,412	2,722	392	357	27	34	2	2	2	...	5	...
A.N.S.	18	9	9	...	3	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									2. KALKULAM										
Total	**203,976**	**73,793**	**130,183**	**31,111**	**25,296**	...	**60,805**	**39,964**	**42,433**	**927**	**868**	**226**	**274**	**197**	**48**	**1,228**	**441**	**140**	**18**
0—14	124,339	62,331	62,008	26,271	22,603	...	3,356	35,932	35,970	...	3	18	34	9	9	100	33	1	...
15—34	45,245	7,933	37,312	4,840	2,693	...	32,049	1,709	2,060	16	6	43	55	116	24	1,115	408	94	17
35—59	24,810	1,053	23,757	...	...	...	21,936	610	1,470	220	208	103	129	64	13	12	...	44	1
60+	9,573	2,472	7,101	...	...	...	3,462	1,711	2,930	691	651	61	56	8	2	...	...	1	...
A.N.S.	9	4	5	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
									3. THOVALA										
Total	**38,383**	**13,731**	**24,652**	**6,151**	**4,375**	...	**12,079**	**7,062**	**7,906**	**246**	**235**	**45**	**21**	**1**	...	**207**	**35**	**19**	**1**
0—14	23,258	11,520	11,738	5,092	4,115	...	648	6,416	6,971	...	...	3	4	...	...	9	...	...	...
15—34	8,528	1,651	6,877	1,059	259	...	6,187	371	390	3	4	8	2	...	...	197	35	13	..
35—59	4,688	168	4,520	...	...	...	4,338	79	124	61	46	21	11	1	...	1	...	5	1
60+	1,905	391	1,514	...	...	...	904	195	421	182	185	13	4	...	...	...	...	1	...
A.N.S.	4	1	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									4. AGASTHEESWARAM										
Total	**102,358**	**38,182**	**64,176**	**18,189**	**13,339**	....	**30,267**	**17,553**	**18,727**	**1,350**	**1,541**	**247**	**159**	**6**	**1**	**706**	**120**	**131**	**2 2**
0—14	61,796	31,209	30,587	14,972	12,303	...	1,470	16,168	16,786	7	7	39	16	...	...	18	...	5	5
15—34	21,339	4,770	16,569	3,217	1,036	...	14,590	628	661	126	103	36	42	5	1	674	119	84	17
35—59	13,477	717	12,760	...	...	...	12,055	232	311	334	325	97	68	1	...	13	1	40	...
60+	5,743	1,486	4,257	...	...	...	2,149	825	969	883	1,106	75	33	...	...	1	...	2	...
A.N.S.	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUP AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

ALL URBAN AREAS

Age-group	Total Non-working population			Full time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	**102,355**	**38,195**	**64,160**	**18,607**	**14,597**	**237**	**31,788**	**15,937**	**16,169**
0—14	57,073	28,724	28,349	14,288	12,517	28	1,324	14,281	14,468
15—34	26,216	6,479	19,737	4,311	2,077	86	16,458	719	813
35—59	13.424	1,206	12,218	7	1	69	11,665	315	288
60+	5,637	1,784	3,853	...	...	54	2,340	621	1,050
A.N.S.	5	2	3	1	2	...	1	1	...

	Re tired Rentier and In dependent means		Beggars, vagrants etc.,		Inmates of penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Total	**1,468**	**606**	**459**	**239**	**58**	**16**	**1,049**	**270**	**380**	**25**
0—14	...	...	65	39	...	...	57	1	5	...
15—34	37	28	115	66	31	2	955	268	225	25
35—59	456	174	170	80	21	9	33	1	135	...
60+	974	404	109	54	6	5	4	...	15	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A.N.S. = Age not stated

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES

(B X—B XVII)

NOTE ON HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES

These tables are based on the Household Schedule, a new document introduced in 1961. The data collected relate to the extent of land under cultivation, nature of work in Household Industry and the number of persons who are employed therein as family workers or as hired workers. Eight Household Economic Tables (B-X to B-XVII) have been prepared on the basis of a 20 per cent sample of these Households for all areas. They are presented in this section.

The three important concepts that are necessary to understand these tables are explained below :

Household

A Household was defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals in a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so.

Household Cultivation

It includes ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include the growing or keeping of orchards or groves or working in plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona or any other medicinal herb or plant.

A person is said to be a cultivator if he or she is engaged as an employer, single worker or family worker in (1) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government, (2) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share in the produce of crop; (3) it is not necessary for the person to own the land cultivated.

Household Industry

Household Industry is a new concept introduced in 1961 Census and is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the Household and/or by the members of the Household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. Though it can use power it should not be run on the lines of a factory and its workers will consist mostly of Household members, hired workers playing a minor role only. Household Industries should relate to the production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods and should not be restricted to the processes of buying and selling alone.

Household Economic Tables

In general, Household Economic Tables deal with chief economic activities of Households *i.e.* in the twin field of cultivation and household industry. Of the eight Household economic tables the first table B-X is a summary table which distributes sample Households (1) engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry (2) engaged either in cultivation or Household Industry but not in both and (3) engaged both in cultivation and Household Industry. The tables B-XVII, B-XI and B-XV give a detailed account of Households with reference to their size, size of holdings, cultivated interest in land and input of family and attached hired labour. They, in general, deal with cultivating Households. Tables B-XIV (Parts A and B) and B-XVI are more concerned with the working of the Household Industry and tries to explain its connection with cultivation. Table B-XVII acts as a link between the table on cultivation and those on Household Industry.

Classification of Households

The sample Households are classified in Table BX as follows: (*i*) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor Household Industry (*ii*) Households engaged either in cultivation or Household Industry but not in both and (iii) Households engaged both in cultivation and Household Industry. The Households when arranged in order of their concentration in Kanyakumari district will be as follows :

1. Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry (46.3 per cent).
2. Households engaged in Cultivation only (31.4 per cent).
3. Households engaged in Household Industry only (14.4 per cent).
4. Households engaged both in cultivation and Household Industry (7.9 per cent).

The Households are distributed in rural and urban areas as follows :—

	For 1,000 households	
	Rural	Urban
Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry	410	765
Households engaged in Cultivation only	347	129
Households engaged in Household Industry only ...	153	94
Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry	90	12

STATEMENT I

(FROM CENSUS TABLE B-X)

Distribution of 1,000 Households each among those engaged (i) Neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry, (ii) in Cultivation only; (iii) in Household Industry only and (iv) Both in Cultivation and Household Industry :—

State/District/Taluk	Total/Rural/Urban	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras State	**T**	**489**	**424**	**62**	**25**
	R	**369**	**544**	**55**	**32**
	U	**831**	**81**	**83**	**5**
Kanyakumari	**T**	**463**	**314**	**144**	**79**
District	**R**	**410**	**347**	**153**	**90**
	U	**765**	**129**	**94**	**12**
All Rural Areas	**R**	**410**	**347**	**153**	**90**
Vilavancode Taluk	R	326	358	172	144
Kalkulam Taluk	R	458	349	138	55
Thovala Taluk	R	575	354	48	23
Agastheeswaram Taluk	R	397	324	188	91
All Urban Areas	**U**	**765**	**129**	**94**	**12**

The proportion of rural households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry is generally less in Kanyakumari district when compared with the other districts. It shows how its rural texture is of a non-urban character. Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry is highest (575) in Thovala taluk. The proportion of households engaged in cultivation only in all taluks of Kanyakumari district is less than that of the State. Kanyakumari has the highest proportion of households engaged in household industry only and households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, in the entire State. The incidence of certain traditional type of industries found geographically distributed have influenced the households here to engage them both in cultivation and household industry. The heavy pressure on land in Kanyakumari is another reason for the households necessarily to depend upon some subsidiary occupation other than cultivation.

STATEMENT II

State/District	Total households	Rural households	Urban households	Rural Areas only: Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Rural Areas only: Households engaged in household industry only	Rural Areas only: Households engaged in cultivation only
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.7	5.0
Kanyakumari District.	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	5.4	5.6

Statement II gives the average number of persons under each variety of households. In the entire state it is in Kanyakumari the average size of the household is highest under all categories. This conforms to the general density of population which is high in Kanyakumari. The joint family system still widely prevailing here may be another contributing factor to the huge family size.

Interest in land

Table B-XI shows the distribution of sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated. Interests in land have been divided into three broad groups *i. e.* (i) land owned or held from Government, (ii) land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share and (iii) land partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

STATEMENT III

Interest in land	Madras State: Household	Madras State: Area	Kanyakumari District: Household	Kanyakumari District: Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Owned or held from Government ...	76.0	78.1	63.0	59.4
(2) Land held from private persons or institutions	11.3	6.8	14.0	9.9
(3) Mixed ...	12.7	15.1	23.0	30.7

63 per cent of the total cultivating households cultivate their own land. 14 per cent of the cultivating households still cultivate 9.9 per cent of the total cultivating area under pure tenancy and remaining 23 per cent of the cultivating households cultivate 30.7 per cent areas of total cultivating households under mixed tenancy. Compared with the State figure of 11.3 per cent of the household cultivating land

under pure tenancy is high in the district. The corresponding figure for Thanjavur is 33.1 per cent which is the highest of all districts in the State. Kanyakumari comes next to Thanjavur. The uneven distribution and the of smallness of the holdings to a great extent force the cultivators here to supplement their cultivation in their own land with lands taken on lease from others. It is why Kanyakumari stands first in having the highest proportion of households under the category " mixed tenancy ".

Local rights in land

While recording the broad categories of interests in land, the various local rights prevalent were also recorded. Selected local rights prevalent in the district with their description are given in a separate appendix.

Size of holdings

Different bits of land cultivated by the households have been added and recorded in the household schedule. But for the purpose of tabulation the size class of holdings were taken as less than 1 acre, 1.0—2.4 acres and so on and ending with the upper limit of 50 acres and more, and these ranges have been adopted for other tables too.

STATEMENT IV

Percentage of Households in each size class to total Cultivating Households :—

Size class of land (in acres)	Madras State	Kanyakumari District
Less than 1	14.8	55.1
1.0— 2.4	33.2	29.8
2.5— 4.9	25.4	9.9
5.0— 7.4	12.5	3.1
7.5— 9.9	4.2	0.6
10.0—12.4	4.0	0.7
12.5—14.9	1.1	0.3
15.0—29.9	3.5	0.4
30.0—49.9	0.8	0.1
50+	0.3	0.0
Unspecified	0.2	...

Statement IV shows the percentage distribution of households in each size class of land to total cultivating households. In Kanyakumari the highest proportion of cultivating households is in the size class of less than 1 acre, whereas in the State as a whole the size class 1.0—2.4 acres has the maximum number of households.

Statement V below shows this distribution for each interest.

STATEMENT V

(FROM TABLE B XI)

Percentage Distribution by size class of Land Cultivating Households under each interest

	Size Class of Land (in acres): Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified	All sizes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
A. Land owned or held from Government ...	59.86	26.91	8.35	2.78	0.55	0.74	0.23	0.44	0.10	0.04	...	100
Mean for State ...	18.00	33.29	23.47	11.70	3.71	3.94	0.95	3.49	0.83	0.38	...	...
B. Holding land from private persons ...	63.12	30.04	5.10	1.12	0.28	0.19	0.05	0.05	0.05	...	...	100
Mean for State ...	28.53	42.30	18.15	6.33	1.66	1.47	0.39	0.92	0.14	0.05	...	...
C. Holding land partly from Government and partly from private persons ...	37.03	37.65	16.96	5.20	1.14	0.80	0.45	0.57	0.20	...	...	100
Mean for State ...	7.57	25.90	31.38	16.16	6.78	4.08	2.21	4.43	1.13	0.34	...	...

STATEMENT VI

(FROM TABLE B XI)

Cumulative percentage of Households and area

Size Class of Land (in acres)	Cumulative Percentage of			
	Madras State		Kanyakumari District	
	Households	Area	Households	Area
Less than 1	14.80	1.62	55.06	16.83
1.0— 2.4	48.01	14.00	84.88	47.83
2.5— 4.9	73.34	33.43	94.76	68.96
5.0— 7.4	85.86	50.17	97.87	80.55
7.5— 9.9	90.07	58.10	98.52	83.95
10.0—12.4	94.03	67.76	99.19	88.53
12.5—14.9	95.15	71.10	99.44	90.66
15.0—29.9	98.66	87.45	99.86	96.00
30.0—49.9	99.46	94.24	99.97	98.79
50+	99.80	99.71	100.00	100.00
Unspecified	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Statement VI shows the land held by households under different size classes and compares it with the State figures. The statement breaks the unequal distribution of land in Kanyakumari district. 98 per cent of the cultivating households held 81 per cent of the total cultivable area, whereas the remaining 2 per cent, which own land in the size class above 7.5 acres, held 19 per cent of the total cultivable area.

The average extent of land held by a cultivating household in the district is 1.64 acres which is the lowest among all the districts in the State. The corresponding figure for Coimbatore district is 8.47 acres which is the highest in the State.

STATEMENT VII

Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households engaged in Cultivation only by working strength in Rural Areas only

State/District	Households engaged in cultivation only according to the number of persons engaged					
	1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras State	280.86	277.42	308.09	73.23	59.96	0.44
Kanyakumari District	602.09	156.66	156.92	40.03	38.90	5.40

Households engaged in cultivation are leading with 1 person, whereas for the State on a whole it is 3-5 persons which has got the highest number of households.

STATEMENT VIII

(FROM TABLE B XII (RURAL)

Size Class of Land (in acres)	Average number of Family workers		Average number of Hired workers	
	Madras State	Kanyakumari District	Madras State	Kanyakumari District
Less than 1	1.65	1.12	0.45	0.35
1.0 — 2.4	1.99	1.32	1.06	1.46
2.5 — 4.9	2.32	1.48	1.92	2.86
5.0 — 7.4	2.59	1.52	2.65	4.41
7.5 — 9.9	2.75	1.49	3.38	7.77
10.0 — 12.4	2.83	1.52	3.57	11.31
12.5 — 14.9	2.95	1.64	4.35	4.92
15.0 — 29.9	3.03	1.68	4.81	6.18
30.0 — 49.9	3.09	1.47	6.76	14.26
50+	2.76	1.67	9.06	33.66
Unspecified	2.14	...	0.36	
All Sizes	2.23	1.25	1.84	1.32

Statement VIII will give us an idea of the position of workers and their distribution in the households engaged in cultivation only. It has been compiled from Table B XII. When compared with the State the participation of family workers is less in Kanyakumari. The average number of hired workers is high and the increase is corresponding to the increase in the size class of land.

Household Industry

In the State it is in Kanyakumari (14.4%) the proportion of households engaged in household industry only is the highest. Households engaged in jaggery production have the numerically large number of households.

STATEMENT IX

(FROM TABLE B XIV-A)

Distribution of 1,000 households by number of workers in the Households classified for Selected Household Industry

Household Industry (Major group only of I.S.I.C.)	Total number of Households	Households engaged in household industry according to the number of persons engaged				
		1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons
Field produce and plantation crops	1,000	267.66	591.08	141.26	...	...
Fishing	1,000	243.70	361.35	361.34	33.61	...
Food stuffs	1,000	210.11	619.68	160.23	7.31	2.67
Textile-cotton	1,000	594.79	253.47	139.13	11.77	0.84
Textile-miscellaneous ...	1,000	518.15	214.52	264.03	3.30	...
Manufacture of wood and wooden products	1,000	642.20	238.53	113.76	3.67	...

Single worker households are leading in three industries *i.e.* Textile-Cotton, Textile-Miscellaneous and Manufacture of Wood and Wooden products. The distribution of households with 3—5 persons can be found in appreciable number in the case of Fishing followed by Textile-Miscellaneous.

Pattern of Household Industries

Different household industries found in the rural parts or Kanyakumari District are given below, in the descending order of their concentration.

Production of Jaggery from coconut and Palmyra Juice (neera);

Making of fishing net;

Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali);

Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms;

Making of mats, hand fans and umbrellas from palm leaves;

Production of juice (Neera) by tapping coconut trees;

Production of Ghoosa and Candy;

Making of other nets;

Manufacture of Coir matting, Cochin fibre for ropes and rope making from coconut fibre;

Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish;

Production of fish by fishing in sea;

Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using Gold and other precious metals and precious and semi-precious stones.

Table B XIII shows the distribution of sample households engaged in cultivation and household industry by the usual ten size classes of land and by Division and Major Group of principal household industry of Indian Standard Industrial Classification. The percentage distribution of these households in rural parts of Kanyakumari District by Division and selected Major Groups is given below:

		All Industries 100
Division 0 ...	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.40
Major Group 00	Field produce and Plantation Crops ...	9.30
Major Group 04	Livestock and hunting	1.10
Division 2 and 3	Manufacturing ...	89.60
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs	45.34
,, 23	Textile-cotton ...	32.62
,, 28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	4.83

Household Industry with Cultivation and without Cultivation

In Table B XVI, households engaged in household industry with and without cultivation are classified by period of working and total number of workers. Statement X shows the distribution of these households in rural areas under some selected household industry. It brings out the difference in the distribution of households with and without cultivation. Households engaged in manufacture of Foodstuffs practise cultivation along with the household industry in large number. 875 out of 976 households in the rural parts of Kanyakumari are engaged in household industry. The nature of industries that are practised here are such that they reveal that they are intended for the market in the neighbouring urban areas.

STATEMENT X

Kanyakumari District.	All Rural and urban households.	Rural households.	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting.	Field produce and Plantation crops.	Fishing.	Manufacturing.	Foodstuffs.	Textile-Cotton.	Textile-Miscellaneous.	Manufacture of wood and wooden products.	Non-metallic Mineral products other than Petroleum and coal.	Basic Metal and their products except Machinery and Transport equipment.	Miscellaneous manufacturing Industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
A	1,000	977	102	91	...	875	443	319	47	44	6	4	8
B	1,000	903	73	48	21	830	263	369	50	84	23	11	22

STATEMENT XI

(FROM TABLE XVI)

Distribution of 1,000 of all rural households engaged in Household Industry by duration of engagement in Household Industry

(1)	Total Rural Households (2)	All Industries 1—3 months (3)	4—6 months (4)	7—9 months (5)	10 months to one year (6)	Months not stated (7)
MADRAS STATE						
Total	1,000	14	132	104	684	66
With Cultivation	1,000	24	184	126	596	70
Without Cultivation ...	1,000	9	101	91	735	64
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT						
Total	1,000	5	106	353	466	70
With Cultivation	1,000	6	134	465	327	68
Without Cultivation ...	1,000	4	90	288	547	71

47 per cent of households engaged in household industry with and without cultivation have employment throughout the year. Households without cultivation are better in this aspect. In general, in Kanyakumari households having employment throughout the year is less.

Family and attached Hired workers in Household Industry

STATEMENT XII

(FROM TABLE B XVI)

Distribution of 1,000 family workers among males and females engaged in Household Industry

	All Industries persons (Rural)	
	Males	Females
MADRAS STATE		
Total	597	403
With Cultivation ...	597	403
Without Cultivation ...	597	403
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT		
Total	481	519
With Cultivation ...	562	438
Without Cultivation ...	415	585

Statement XII reveals the participation of male and female family workers in household industry. The participation of female family workers in household industry is high in Kanyakumari district. Participation of more female family workers is found in household industry.

The participation of family and hired workers in household industry by duration of work can be found in Statements XIII and XIV. They reveal that 44 per cent of the family workers get employment throughout the year and 31 per cent hired workers get employment throughout the year.

STATEMENT XIII

(FROM TABLE B XVI)

Distribution of 1,000 family workers by duration of work in household industry.

(1)	All family workers (rural) 1—3 months (2)	4—6 months (3)	7—9 months (4)	10 months to one year (5)	Months not stated (6)
MADRAS STATE					
Total	14	133	102	689	62
With Cultivation ...	21	177	121	614	67
Without Cultivation ...	8	97	85	752	58
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT					
Total	4	109	380	437	70
With Cultivation ...	5	133	463	325	74
Without Cultivation ...	3	89	311	530	67

STATEMENT XIV

(FROM TABLE B XVI)

Distribution of 1,000 hired workers by duration of work in household industry.

(1)	All industries hired workers (rural) 1—3 months (2)	4—6 months (3)	7—9 months (4)	10 months to one year (5)	Months not stated (6)
MADRAS STATE					
Total	35	201	110	599	55
With Cultivation ...	39	223	115	564	59
Without Cultivation ...	5	47	73	846	29
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT					
Total	11	94	535	310	50
With Cultivation ...	11	96	551	290	52
Without Cultivation ...	9	72	414	469	36

STATEMENT XV

(FROM TABLE B XII AND B XVI)

Percentage of hired workers to total workers in Rural areas.

State/District	Engaged in Cultivation	Household Industry
Madras State ...	45.25	14.02
Kanyakumari District	51.37	2.39

The participation of hired workers in household industry is less when compared with hired workers in cultivation. Compared to the State as a whole, the percentage of hired workers in cultivation is high.

APPENDIX

SELECTED LOCAL RIGHTS IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

Name of tenure in Regional language	Legal terminology	Description
Udumaivagai ...	Owned land ...	It means one's own land.
Kuthagai Pattam	Government lease	A lease of Poromboke lands or trees standing thereon or both the land and trees together, either with time limit or without time limit, in former Travancore area (and the present Kanyakumari District) is known as Kuthaka Pattam. The pattam or rent payable to Government is fixed at the time of granting the lease. The land is resumable either on the termination of the lease or even during the tenure of the lease if it is for public purpose. The lease is non-transferable and is liable to cancellation or transfer. The lease is regulated by the Kuthakapattam rules.
Pathivu ...	Registered holding	A registered holding. Land assigned after the last settlement.
Pathivaram ...	...	Varam is an agreement between varamdar and the owner or other person in lawful possession of any field for the cultivation of paddy produce and includes the arrangements known as Pathivaram, Pamkuvaram and Pankupattam. The tenants and varamdars are subject to the benefits under Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act.
Jenmam ...	Jenmam or Absolute ownership.	This type of tenure is prevalent in Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks. The right possessed by the Jenmi over the jenmam land is one of ownership in the soil which is inherent. Barring a few cases, the Jenmi used to let out the janmam lands for cultivation to others enjoying only the benefit of rent derived therefrom, the manner of so letting the land varying according to the tenure. The tenants have occupancy rights (jenmabogum) as settled by regulation of 1933. The tenants pay the jenmikaram (due to the landlord) and the basic tax (due to the Government) and government charge 2½ per cent commission and handover to the Jenmi his due.
Pandaravaha ...	...	Pandaravagai, which corresponds to the ryotwari tenures are Sirkar lands, of which the State is the landlord or the Jenmi and whatever rights vest in the ryots are derived from Government.
Sri Pandaravaha	Pandaravaha land	This relates to lands belonging to the Sri Padmanabhaswami Temple at Trivandram. Some of these lands are tax free and some are assessed at less than the basic tax. The tenants in occupation pay rent (Maniyankaram).
Sripadam ...	Sripadam lands ...	This relates to lands belonging to the female members of the Travancore Royal family. Here also some of the lands are completely exempted from the land tax and some are paying a small Rajabogam which is less than the basic tax. The Revenue department has no relation with the collection of rent on these lands, nor is any other department empowered under the Revenue Recovery Act to collect these rents.

Name of tenure in Regional language	Legal terminology	Description
Kandukrishi ...	Government land	This relates to lands which were previously home farm lands of the Maharaja of Travancore, the rights over which were given up by him in favour of Government. The government are now the owners. There are tenants, some with occupancy rights, and some holding merely on lease.
The Odukur settlement.	Oodukur settlement	The purpose of the oodukur settlement was to do away with the oodukur holding where the holding belongs to different persons in definite shares, but the location of each man's share is not specified although they are enjoyed in specified proportions. The idea was to localise all the shares or to split them up only to certain small number with provision, involved adjudication about dwelling houses and trees also. The work was started by a proclamation of the year 1947. The work in respect of Kanyakumari District is nearing completion.

B X—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS (i) ENGAGED NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) ENGAGED EITHER IN CULTIVATION OR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT NOT IN BOTH AND (iii) ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

FLY LEAF

The table presents data of sample households classifying them with reference to their economic activities *viz.*

(*i*) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry.

(*ii*) Households engaged in cultivation only.

(*iii*) Households engaged in household industry only.

(*iv*) Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry.

For each category the figures are presented with Rural and Urban break-up and total for the district. For taluks the figures for Rural alone have been presented.

The concepts of household, household cultivation and household industry are discussed in the preliminary note.

The table like other Household Economic Tables that follow have been prepared on 20 per cent sample and the total number of sample households in the district is 38,920. Institutions have been excluded in the selection of samples.

Similar information on 'General Population' can be found in Table B VII Parts A and B.

TABLE B X—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS (i) ENGAGED NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) ENGAGED EITHER IN CULTIVATION OR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT NOT IN BOTH AND (iii) ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

District/Taluks	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household Industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household Industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household Industry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kanyakumari District	**T**	**38,920**	**18,019**	**12,236**	**5,614**	**3,051**
	R	33,121	13,580	11,490	5,071	2,980
	U	5,799	4,439	746	543	71
All Rural Areas	**R**	**33,121**	**13,580**	**11,490**	**5,071**	**2,980**
Vilavancode Taluk	R	11,040	3,596	3,955	1,899	1,590
Kalkulam Taluk	R	11,986	5,490	4,182	1,658	656
Thovala Taluk	R	2,749	1,580	972	132	65
Agastheeswaram Taluk	R	7,346	2,914	2,381	1,382	669
All Urban Areas	**U**	**5,799**	**4,439**	**746**	**543**	**71**

TABLE B XI—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY LEAF

This table presents data of sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated. It is presented for Rural and Urban areas separately. For rural the figures are presented for District/Taluks, while for urban figures are given only for the district.

The interest in land is divided as follows :

(*i*) Owned or held from Government.

(*ii*) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

(*iii*) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money kind or share.

These legends are indicated in column 1 of the Table by abbreviations (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) respectively which are explained at the end of the table.

Category I includes the total number of land holdings owned or held by virtue of possession as owner *viz.*, land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession or with rights of permanent, heritable possession but without the right of transfer or temporary or conditional leases of any kind entered into with the Government. Encroachment of Government land is treated as land held from Government and is classified under Category I.

Category II includes land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share with right of permanent heritable and transferable possession, with right of permanent heritable possession but without the right of transfer and those held under various tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows :

(*i*) Tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on ground of personal cultivation. (Such tenants may have the right of transfer also in certain cases).

(*ii*) Tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases, the tenant has the right to acquire ownership. In other cases he does not possess this right).

(*iii*) Tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for the stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period.

(*iv*) Tenants holding land under temporary leases who are liable to eviction.

(*v*) Areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village, community or to the Government as in the case of service inams. (This also includes cases where labourers working on plantations are given bits of land for personal cultivation with permanent rights.

(*vi*) All lands taken for a fixed amount of money or a fixed amount of produce or for a share of the produce or for which money is paid, partly in kind and partly in shape of cash and land held free of consideration.

Category III—If the household had land cultivated under the above two categories, it is classified under Category III.

The holdings are grouped into 10 sizes in acres as follows :—

Less than 1 acre.	10.0 —12.4 acres.
1.0 — 2.4 acres.	12.5 —14.9 acres.
2.5 — 4.9 acres.	15.0 —29.9 acres.
5.0 — 7.4 acres.	30.0 —49.9 acres.
7.5 — 9.9 acres.	50 and above and Unspecified.

The definition of household cultivation is given in the preliminary note.

TABLE B XI—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Interest in land cultivated	*Number of cultivating households*	*Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in areas*										
		Less than 1	*1.0—2.4*	*2.5—4.9*	*5.0—7.4*	*7.5—9.9*	*10.0—12.4*	*12.5—14.9*	*15.0—29.9*	*30.0—49.9*	*50+*	*Unspecified*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
ALL RURAL AREAS												
Total	**14,470**	**8,027**	**4,271**	**1,437**	**436**	**94**	**92**	**36**	**57**	**16**	**4**	...
a	9,111	5,515	2,416	759	241	49	61	19	38	9	4	...
b	1,942	1,234	571	103	23	6	3	1	1	...	...	...
c	3,417	1,278	1,284	575	172	39	28	16	18	7	...	...
1. VILAVANCODE TALUK												
Total	**5,545**	**3,110**	**1,630**	**541**	**154**	**28**	**32**	**20**	**20**	**7**	**3**	...
a	3,648	2,104	1,048	332	97	12	23	10	14	5	3	...
b	363	278	73	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
c	1,534	728	509	200	55	15	9	10	6	2	...	...
2. KALKULAM TALUK												
Total	**4,838**	**2,707**	**1,396**	**476**	**153**	**23**	**35**	**10**	**29**	**8**	**1**	...
a	3,011	1,840	779	238	89	14	21	7	19	3	1	...
b	693	492	153	35	8	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
c	1,134	375	464	203	56	8	12	2	9	5	...	...
3. THOVALA TALUK												
Total	**1,037**	**326**	**417**	**178**	**78**	**18**	**11**	**4**	**4**	**1**	...	...
a	461	185	155	69	29	9	10	1	2	1	...	...
b	334	129	161	32	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
c	242	12	101	77	39	7	1	3	2	...	...	...
4. AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK												
Total	**3,050**	**1,884**	**828**	**242**	**51**	**25**	**14**	**2**	**4**	...	...	...
a	1,991	1,386	434	120	26	14	7	1	3	...	...	...
b	552	335	184	27	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
c	507	163	210	95	22	9	6	1	1	...	...	...
ALL URBAN AREAS												
Total	**817**	**390**	**288**	**73**	**39**	**5**	**11**	**3**	**6**	**2**	...	...
a	520	250	176	45	27	4	10	3	4	1	...	...
b	195	115	71	6	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
c	102	25	41	22	11	1	...	...	2	...	...	...

Note :—(a) Owned or held from Government

(b) Held from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share

(c) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY LEAF

This table presents data of households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers. Households having a particular size of holding mentioned in Table B XI are cross tabulated with reference to the number of persons working in cultivation. It is presented for Rural and Urban areas separately for the district while Rural figures alone are presented for the taluks.

The size of holdings are the same as in Table B XI.

The number of persons working is grouped under 1, 2, 3—5, 6—10, more than ten persons and unspecified. Under each group family workers and hired workers are shown separately.

Family workers in Household cultivation mean those members of the household who are engaged in cultivation by having some direct part in cultivation or direction or supervision of cultivation. They need not necessarily do any manual labour. The absentee landlords are excluded.

Hired workers refer to workers other than family members who are engaged in whole time employment and who worked during the last cultivation season or during the current cultivation season.

Household cultivation has been properly defined in the preliminary note.

TABLE B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPERATELY

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	*Total of cultivating households*				*Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation*		
		Family worker			*1 Person*		
	Household	*Males*	*Females*	*Hired worker*	*Household*	*Family worker*	
						Males	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ALL RURAL AREAS							
All sizes ...	**11,490**	**13,279**	**1,076**	**15,162**	**6,918**	**6,576**	**342**
Less than 1 ...	5,967	6,162	549	2,077	4,589	4,317	272
1.0— 2.4 ...	3,560	4,385	322	5,175	1,756	1,701	55
2.5— 4.9 ...	1,282	1,752	140	3,668	410	398	12
5.0— 7.4 ...	399	562	44	1,760	106	104	2
7.5— 9.9 ...	85	123	4	660	23	22	1
10.0—12.4 ...	87	124	8	984	14	14	...
12.5—14.9 ...	36	53	6	177	6	6	...
15.0—29.9 ...	56	92	2	346	11	11	...
30.0—49.9 ...	15	21	1	214	3	3	...
50+ ...	3	5	...	101	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. VILAVANCODE TALUK							
All sizes ...	**3,955**	**4,696**	**307**	**3,549**	**2,446**	**2,341**	**105**
Less than 1 ...	2,036	2,190	149	472	1,605	1,525	80
1.0— 2.4 ...	1,221	1,529	87	1,293	617	598	19
2.5— 4.9 ...	457	637	48	955	162	158	4
5.0— 7.4 ...	142	188	16	396	43	41	2
7.5— 9.9 ...	24	41	...	93	4	4	...
10.0—12.4 ...	28	40	4	112	5	5	...
12.5—14.9 ...	20	29	3	105	3	3	...
15.0—29.9 ...	19	28	...	68	5	5	...
30.0—49.9 ...	6	10	...	30	2	2	...
50+ ...	2	4	...	25	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. KALKULAM TALUK							
All sizes ...	**4,182**	**4,743**	**330**	**8,567**	**2,462**	**2,303**	**159**
Less than 1 ...	2,258	2,257	213	1,097	1,703	1,564	139
1.0— 2.4 ...	1,240	1,524	64	2,831	582	568	14
2.5— 4.9 ...	441	599	38	2,011	131	125	6
5.0 – 7.4 ...	138	203	8	1,013	28	28	...
7.5— 9.9 ...	22	36	1	465	3	3	...
10.0—12.4 ...	35	51	3	647	5	5	...
12.5—14.9 ...	10	14	1	52	3	3	...
15.0—29.9 ...	29	49	1	191	6	6	...
30.0—49.9 ...	8	9	1	184	1	1	...
50+ ...	1	1	...	76	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

TABLE B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation							
	2 Persons				3—5 Persons			
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females	
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
								ALL RURAL
All sizes ...	**1,800**	**2,652**	**340**	**608**	**1,803**	**2,829**	**292**	**3,360**
Less than 1 ...	729	1,044	148	266	483	685	107	874
1.0— 2.4 ...	716	1,078	135	219	738	1,189	103	1,352
2.5— 4.9 ...	260	386	44	90	394	653	63	742
5.0— 7.4 ...	70	104	11	25	113	184	14	235
7.5— 9.9 ...	4	5	...	3	25	38	1	53
10.0—12.4 ...	9	14	...	4	25	39	...	55
12.5—14.9 ...	4	7	1	...	13	18	3	30
15.0—29.9 ...	7	12	1	1	8	16	...	14
30.0—49.9 ...	1	2	...	...	3	4	1	5
50 + ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								1. VILAVANCODE
All sizes ...	**628**	**959**	**97**	**200**	**652**	**1,089**	**83**	**1,165**
Less than 1 ...	250	388	40	72	159	259	26	258
1.0— 2.4 ...	246	371	37	84	276	459	27	495
2.5— 4.9 ...	93	143	13	30	138	249	24	237
5.0— 7.4 ...	31	45	6	11	43	60	6	99
7.5— 9.9 ...	1	1	...	1	9	15	...	20
10.0—12.4 ...	3	4	...	2	13	21	...	26
12.5—14.9 ...	2	3	1	...	6	10	...	16
15.0—29.9 ...	2	4	...	...	5	9	...	11
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	3
50 + ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								2. KALKULAM
All sizes ...	**578**	**880**	**84**	**192**	**627**	**915**	**56**	**1,317**
Less than 1 ...	260	371	42	107	195	252	24	416
1.0— 2.4 ...	211	338	26	58	262	395	15	539
2.5— 4.9 ...	79	122	14	22	121	183	10	264
5.0— 7.4 ...	17	29	1	4	39	72	5	78
7.5— 9.9 ...	1	2	...	...	2	3	...	6
10.0—12.4 ...	3	6	...	...	3	5	...	5
12.5—14.9 ...	2	4	...	...	2	1	1	4
15.0—29.9 ...	5	8	1	1	2	4	...	3
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS AREAS SEPARATELY—*(contd.)*

20 per cent sample)

of persons engaged in cultivation												
6—10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
House-hold	Family worker		Hired-worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired-worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired-worker
	Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
AREAS—*(concld.)*											
460	**643**	**58**	**2,492**	**447**	**579**	**44**	**8,690**	**62**	...	...	**12**
77	78	11	426	40	38	11	511	49	...	...	...
181	234	17	1,008	159	183	12	2,594	10	...	...	2
106	162	14	566	110	153	7	2,260	2	...	...	10
50	86	11	252	60	84	6	1,248	...	...	...	...
14	26	1	74	19	32	1	530	...	...	...	...
12	20	4	63	27	37	4	862	...	...	...	...
6	9	...	35	7	13	2	112	...	...	...	...
12	26	...	58	17	27	1	273	1	...	...	...
2	2	...	10	6	10	...	199	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	101	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK—*(concld.)*											
123	**180**	**12**	**656**	**102**	**127**	**10**	**1,528**	**4**	...	...	...
14	14	2	75	5	4	1	67	3	...	...	...
46	64	3	252	35	37	1	462	1	...	...	...
31	42	4	166	33	45	3	522	...	...	...	...
13	22	...	71	12	20	2	215	...	...	...	...
8	18	...	40	2	3	...	32	...	...	...	...
2	5	3	7	5	5	1	77	...	...	...	...
5	8	...	27	4	5	2	62	...	...	...	...
4	7	...	18	3	3	...	39	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	4	...	27	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	25	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK—*(concld.)*											
206	**287**	**15**	**1,114**	**268**	**358**	**16**	**5,932**	**41**	...	...	**12**
41	46	2	233	26	24	6	341	33	...	...	...
81	105	4	444	99	118	5	1,788	5	...	...	2
49	85	6	250	59	84	2	1,465	2	...	...	10
19	26	2	100	35	48	...	831	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	11	14	26	1	448	...	...	...	...
7	10	1	39	17	25	2	603	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	8	2	5	...	40	...	...	...	...
4	10	...	19	11	21	...	168	1	...	...	...
2	2	...	10	4	6	...	172	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	76	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—*(contd.)*

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)		Total of Cultivating households				Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation											
						1 Person			2 Persons				3—5 Persons				
		Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker
			Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
						3. THOVALA TALUK										
All sizes	...	**972**	**1,155**	**170**	**611**	**558**	**535**	**23**	**208**	**277**	**71**	**68**	**166**	**277**	**63**	**228**
Less than 1	...	296	303	51	60	221	209	12	44	55	18	15	26	38	21	25
1.0— 2.4	...	400	458	76	91	250	240	10	98	134	40	22	48	81	23	55
2.5— 4.9	...	166	230	26	193	54	53	1	44	57	10	21	60	105	14	93
5.0— 7.4	...	74	113	13	132	21	21	...	18	25	3	8	20	35	3	31
7.5— 9.9	...	16	18	2	31	9	9	...	1	1	...	1	4	5	1	6
10.0—12.4	...	11	13	...	69	3	3	...	2	3	...	1	4	5	...	13
12.5—14.9	...	4	8	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	5
15.0—29.9	...	4	10	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						4. AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK										
All sizes	...	**2,381**	**2,685**	**269**	**2,435**	**1,452**	**1,397**	**55**	**386**	**536**	**88**	**148**	**358**	**548**	**90**	**650**
Less than 1	...	1,377	1,412	136	448	1,060	1,019	41	175	230	48	72	103	136	36	175
1.0— 2.4	...	699	874	95	960	307	295	12	161	235	32	55	152	254	38	263
2.5— 4.9	...	218	286	28	509	63	62	1	44	64	7	17	75	116	15	148
5.0— 7.4	...	45	58	7	219	14	14	...	4	5	1	2	11	17	...	27
7.5— 9.9	...	23	28	1	71	7	6	1	1	1	...	1	10	15	...	21
10.0—12.4	...	13	20	1	156	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	5	8	...	11
12.5—14.9	...	2	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5
15.0—29.9	...	4	5	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						ALL URBAN AREAS										
All sizes	...	**746**	**796**	**58**	**1,401**	**406**	**394**	**12**	**107**	**141**	**19**	**54**	**137**	**153**	**16**	**326**
Less than 1	...	348	350	32	246	240	231	9	48	59	11	26	40	42	10	86
1.0— 2.4	...	264	290	17	387	131	128	3	41	58	6	18	64	73	4	140
2.5— 4.9	...	71	81	4	360	20	20	...	12	14	...	10	20	23	1	65
5.0— 7.4	...	37	46	3	135	5	5	...	6	10	2	...	11	11	...	30
7.5— 9.9	...	5	9	...	58	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2
10.0—12.4	...	11	10	1	54	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	6	6	...	158	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*concld.*)

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	*Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation*											
	6—10 Persons				*More than 10 Persons*				*Unspecified*			
	Household	*Family worker*		*Hired worker*	*Household*	*Family worker*		*Hired worker*	*House-hold*	*Family worker*		*Hired worker*
		Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
3. THOVALA TALUK—(*concld.*)												
All sizes ...	**25**	**51**	**10**	**121**	**10**	**15**	**3**	**194**	**5**	...	...	...
Less than 1 ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	20	4	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4 ...	3	3	3	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9 ...	6	12	1	34	2	3	...	45	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4 ...	12	27	5	54	3	5	2	39	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9 ...	1	2	1	4	1	1	...	20	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	1	1	...	5	1	1	...	50	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	10	...	...	...	...
15.0—26.9 ...	2	6	...	10	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK—(*concld.*)												
All sizes ...	**106**	**125**	**21**	**601**	**67**	**79**	**15**	**1,036**	**12**	...	...	...
Less than 1 ...	22	18	7	118	8	9	4	83	9	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4 ...	51	62	7	298	25	28	6	344	3	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9 ...	20	23	3	116	16	21	2	228	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4 ...	6	11	4	27	10	11	2	163	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9 ...	3	4	...	19	2	2	...	30	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	2	4	...	12	4	6	1	132	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	2	3	...	11	2	2	...	56	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL URBAN AREAS—(*concld.*)												
All sizes ...	**49**	**62**	**2**	**277**	**42**	**46**	**9**	**727**	**5**	...	...	**17**
Less than 1 ...	15	15	2	94	3	3	...	35	2	...	...	5
1.0— 2.4 ...	12	17	...	63	13	14	4	154	3	...	...	12
2.5— 4.9 ...	8	11	...	43	11	13	3	242	...	...	...	...
5.0— 4.7 ...	10	15	...	53	35	5	1	52	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	56	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	2	2	...	14	4	3	1	40	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	2	2	...	10	3	3	...	148	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B XIII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY SHOWING SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY LEAF

This table presents Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry. It shows the size of land cultivated by these households classified by principal Household Industry. This Table is presented for Rural and Urban separately for the district.

The size of land given in column 4-13 is same as indicated in the Fly Leaf to Table B-XI.

Principal Household Industry is that industry which is conducted for a great number of months by the household. Provision was made in the Household Schedule to record more than one household industry if practised by the household, but only principal household industry has been tabulated. Definition of the household industry is given in the preliminary note.

Principal household industry in column (2) is classified on the basis of Indian Standard Industrial Classification and is presented for Division and Major Group only. Household industry is covered under Divisions 0-3. Appendix V to the preliminary note in Part III Volume may be seen for detailed description of the code numbers of Divisions and groups used in the appendix to this table.

Major groups of Household industry, that which have less than 10 per cent figures of the respective divisions are not printed in the main table but are given in a separate appendix. In the Appendix the number of the Major groups (in figures) and in brackets the size of land (in abbreviation) and the number of households are given. The abbreviations are explained in the Appendix itself.

TABLE B XIII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY SHOWING SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Code number of I.S.I.C.	*Household Industry (Division and Major Group only of I.S.I.C.)*	*Total number of House-holds*	*Number of households by size of land cultivated in acres*										
			Less than 1	*1.0—2.4*	*2.5—4.9*	*5.0—7.4*	*7.5—9.9*	*10.0—12.4*	*12.5—14.9*	*15.0—29.9*	*30.0—49.9*	*50+*	*Unspecified*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	ALL RURAL AREAS												
	All Industries	**2,980**	**2,060**	**711**	**155**	**37**	**9**	**5**	...	**1**	**1**	**1**	...
Division 0 ...	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting ...	310	216	69	20	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Major Group 00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops ...	277	198	60	17	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting	33	18	9	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divisions 2 & 3	Manufacturing ...	2,670	1,844	642	135	34	8	5	...	1	...	1	...
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs ...	1,351	908	343	73	18	4	3	...	1	...	1	...
Major Group 23	Textile-Cotton ...	972	678	227	51	11	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
	ALL URBAN AREAS												
	All Industries	**71**	**42**	**24**	**2**	**2**	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	...
Division 0 ...	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divisions 2 & 3	Manufacturing ...	69	41	23	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs ...	15	6	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Major Group 23	Textile-Cotton ...	42	27	12	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX TO TABLE B XIII

The following abbreviations have been used :—

Less than 1 acre	=A	12.5—14.9 acres	=G
1.0— 2.4 acres	=B	15.0—29.9 acres	=H
2.5— 4.9 acres	=C	30.0—49.9 acres	=I
5.0— 7.4 acres	=D	50.0+ acres	=J
7.5— 9.9 acres	=E	Unspecified	=K
10.0—12.4 acres	=F		

Rural—22 (A-6, C-2, D-1) ; 27 (A-113, B-27, C-3, D-1) ; 28 (A-97, B-29, C-5, D-2, E-1) ; 33 (A-1, B-3) ; 34-35 (A-12, B-6 D-1) ; 36 (A-10, B-1) ; 38 (A-2, B-1) ; 39 (A-17, B-5, C-1).

Urban—27 (A-4, B-1) ; 28 (A-1) ; 33 (A-1) ; 34-35 (A-1, B-1) ; 36 (B-1) ; 39 (A-1, B-1).

B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

PART A—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

PART B—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

FLY LEAF

This Table presents households engaged only in Household Industry. It is prepared in two parts. Part A shows the households classified by nature of principal household industry and the number of persons engaged. The classification of the industry has been done with reference to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification and presented for Division and Major group. In Part B it is shown for each Minor group.

The figures are presented for Total/Rural/Urban for the district.

As in Table B XIII Major groups of households that have less than 10 per cent figures of the respective Divisions are not printed in the main table but presented in the form of an Appendix. In the Appendix the number of the Major group (in figures) and in brackets the number of persons engaged (in abbreviation) and the number of households are given. The abbreviations are explained in the appendix itself.

A person engaged in household industry is regarded as a worker only if he has some regular work for more than an hour per day. The number of persons engaged are grouped as 1, 2, 3-5, 6-10 more than 10 and unspecified as in Table B XII. For definition of household industry please see the preliminary note.

B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

PART A—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	*Household Industry (Division and Major Group only of I.S.I.C.)*	*Total Rural Urban*	*Total number of house-holds*	*Households engaged in Household Industry according to the number of persons engaged*					
				1 Person	*2 Persons*	*3—5 Persons*	*6—10 Persons*	*More than 10 Persons*	*Unspeci-fied*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	All Industries	**T**	**5,614**	**2,585**	**2,058**	**905**	**59**	**6**	**1**
		R	**5,071**	**2,290**	**1,916**	**814**	**45**	**5**	**1**
		U	**543**	**295**	**142**	**91**	14	**1**	...
Division 0	Agriculture, Livestock,	T	**417**	**120**	**209**	**84**	**4**	...	...
	Forestry, Fishing and	R	410	114	208	84	4	...	...
	Hunting	U	7	6	1	...	...	...	...
Major Group 00	Field Produce and Plantation	T	**269**	**72**	**159**	**38**	...	...	...
	Crops	R	267	70	159	38	...	...	...
		U	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 03	Fishing	T	**119**	**29**	**43**	**43**	**4**	...	...
		R	119	29	43	43	4	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	Manufacturing	T	**5,197**	**2,465**	**1,849**	**821**	**55**	**6**	**1**
		R	4,661	2,176	1,708	730	41	5	1
		U	536	289	141	91	14	1	...
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs	T	**1,504**	**316**	**932**	**241**	**11**	**4**	...
		R	1,475	300	920	240	11	4	...
		U	29	16	12	1	...	...	...
,, 23	Textile—Cotton	T	**2,379**	**1,415**	**603**	**331**	**28**	**2**	...
		R	2,070	1,252	527	271	19	1	...
		U	309	163	76	60	9	1	...
,, 28	Manufacture of	T	**545**	**350**	**130**	**62**	**2**	**1**	...
	wood and wooden	R	474	311	105	55	2	1	...
	products	U	71	39	25	7	...	...	...

APPENDIX TO TABLE B XIV PART A

The following abbreviations have been used :—

1 Person =A	6-10— Persons =D
2 Persons =B	More than 10 Persons =E
3-5 Persons =C	Unspecified =F

Total—01 (A-1) ; 02 (A-1) ; 04 (A-17, B-7, C-3) ; 21 (A-2, B-1, C-2) ; 22 (A-27, B-6, C-10) ; 26 (A-5, B-5, C-4, D-4) ; 27 (A-157, B-65 C-80, D-1) ; 29 (A-1) ; 30 (A-1) ; 31 (A-1, C-1) ; 33 (A-3, C-1) ; 34-35 (A-36, B-46, C-53, D-8) ; 36 (A-39, B-23, C-16, D-1) ; 38 (A-2, B-1, C-2) ; 39 (A-110, B-37, C-18).

Rural—02 (A-1) ; 04 (A-14, B-6, C-3) ; 21 (A-1, C-2) ; 22 (A-23, B-4, C-10) ; 27 (A-146, B-56, C-79, D-1) 29 (A-1) ; 31 (C-1) ; 33 (A-2, C-1) ; 34-35 (A-32, B-44, C-43, D-8) ; 36 (A-29, B-19, C-13) ; 38 (A-2, B-1, C-2) ; 39 (A-77, B-32, C-13).

Urban—01 (A-1) ; 04 (A-3, B-1) ; 21 (A-1, B-1) ; 22 (A-4, B-2) ; 26 (A-5, B-5, C-4, D-4); 27 (A-11, B-9, C-1) ; 30 (A-1) ; 31 (A-1) ; 33 (A-1) ; 34-35 (A-4, B-2, C-10) ; 36 (A-10, B-4, C-3, D-1) ; 39 (A-3, B-5, C-5).

TABLE B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

PART B—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of Households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	Total	**5,614**	**5,071**	**543**
0082	Production of juice by tapping other palms like date, palmyra *n.e.c.*	221	219	2
0090	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by 006 and flowers) not covered above	48	48	...
0130	Production of tobacco in plantation	1	...	1
0252	Production of lac	1	1	...
0300	Production of fish by fishing in sea	115	115	...
0310	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries	4	4	...
0401	Rearing of goat for milk and animal power	4	4	...
0403	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	8	6	2
0405	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power *n.e.c.*	6	5	1
0421	Rearing and production of pigs and goats (mainly for slaughter) ...	1	1	...
0422	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) *n.e.c.*	1	1	...
0431	Poultry keeping and production of eggs	1	1	...
0432	Rearing and production of ducks, hens etc. and other small birds *e.g.* pigeon, parrots, peacock, maina etc.	6	5	1
2001	Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc.	12	12	...
2002	Handpounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	55	52	3
2003	Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill	7	3	4
2006	Parching of grains	2	2	...
2007	Production and processing of other crops and foodgrains *n.e.c.* ...	1	1	...
2021	Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm ...	6	6	...
2022	Production of bhoora and candy	198	198	...
2023	Production of jaggery from coconut and palmyra juice (neera) ...	953	942	11

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of Households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
2041	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish, and canning of fish ...	155	154	1
2050	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products ...	3	1	2
2070	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	77	77	...
2091	Confectionery	8	8	...
2092	Making of sweetmeats, laddu, peda, burphi, batasa etc. ...	3	3	...
2093	Sattu, bhunja, papar, barri, danauri, tilauri, sewai, apalam etc. ...	17	12	5
2094	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi	1	...	1
2095	Making of chat	1	1	...
2096	Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari, etc. ...	2	2	...
2097	Making of other food products for residuary snacks	1	1	...
2098	Production of other food products like cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	2	...	2
2141	Production of mineral water	2	...	2
2142	Production of aerated water such as sodawater, lemonade etc.	3	3	...
2200	Manufacture of bidi	40	35	5
2210	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	1	1	...
2250	Manufacture of jerda, kimam, khaini and other chewing tobacco	1	...	1
2260	Manufacture of other tobacco products *n.e.c.*	1	1	...
2310	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takli)	666	602	64
2331	Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn	4	4	...
2350	Cotton cloth weaving on handlooms	602	411	191
2360	Manufacture of khadi textile on handloom	16	16	...
2381	Making of fishing net	855	850	5
2383	Making of other nets	235	186	49
2392	Making of thread, rope, cordage and twine (cotton) ...	1	1	...
2642	Weaving of silk and artificial silk on handloom *n.e.c.* ...	18	...	18
2701	Making of durries	1	1	...
2702	Making of carpets and druggets	1	1	...
2714	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments *n.e.c.*	3	3	...
2721	Embroidery and making of phulkari	3	1	2
2722	Making of jari thread, zardoshi	4	4	...
2723	Traditional embroidery	25	23	2

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of Households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
2732	Traditional garments	89	81	8
2733	Crochet work (bora caps)	1	...	1
2771	Manufacture of coir matting, cactus fibre for ropes and rope making from coconut fibre	171	163	8
2772	Making of brush, broom etc., from coconut fibre	1	1	...
2775	Other allied products of coir industry *n.e.c.*	2	2	...
2791	Making of daura (thread) batua, cotton thread, buttons ...	2	2	...
2800	Sawing, planing and milling of wood	2	2	...
2810	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	6	4	2
2820	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	5	5	...
2832	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipments and fixtures ...	2	2	...
2843	Manufacture of wooden toys	1	1	...
2850	Manufacture of match splinters, plywood and veneers ...	3	3	...
2870	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood ...	1	1	...
2881	Making of box from moonj grass	6	5	1
2882	Making of rope mats etc., from moonj and sawai grass and making of cadjan for thatching purposes	8	7	1
2883	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves ...	372	322	50
2884	Making of sirki, moora and chhaj	1	1	...
2885	Making of baskets and broomsticks	51	38	13
2889	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products *n.e.c.*	32	30	2
2894	Manufacture of other wood and allied products *n.e.c.* ...	55	53	2
2921	Making of envelopes and paper bags	1	1	...
3030	Book binding, stitching, sizing and other work connected with book binding industry	1	...	1
3111	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals) ...	1	...	1
3130	Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, acquaducts (Kos), charsa and other articles ...	1	1	...
3330	Manufacture of fireworks and other explosives such as pataka etc.	3	3	...
3351	Manufacture of incense and perfumes	1	...	1
3422	Manufacture of lime	40	35	5

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of Households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
3431	Stone carving	10	10	...
3434	Manufacture of other structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing *n.e.c.*	3	3	...
3500	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc., ...	88	79	9
3561	Making of earthen toys and artware	2	...	2
3620	Manufacture of arms and weapons and their repair service ...	5	3	2
3651	Making of utensils of brass and bell metal	7	4	3
3652	Making of brassware	1	...	1
3653	Making of bottom part of hookah from brass and bell metal ...	1	...	1
3662	Making of other aluminium products *n.e.c.*	1	...	1
3671	Making of tin utensils	3	3	...
3673	Copper utensils	1	1	...
3675	Manufacture of other metal products (excluding iron, brass, bell metal, aluminium) *n.e.c.*	3	...	3
3682	Nickel plating and electroplating	3	1	2
3683	Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products	1	1	...
3684	Enamelling and galvanizing of metal products	1	1	...
3691	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal etc.	2	2	...
3693	Making of iron utensils (e.g. buckets etc.) and articles from iron sheets	2	2	...
3698	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	48	43	5
3851	Manufacture of cycle parts and accessories such as saddle, seat frame and gear etc.	1	1	...
3880	Repair of cycle and rickshaw	1	1	...
3890	Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, lagadi, palkhi cap, wheelbarrow, handbarrow etc.	3	3	...
3932	Goldsmithy	3	1	2
3933	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal and precious and semi-precious stones ...	148	113	35
3991	Making of tikka and cowdung cakes	1	...	1
3997	Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandal wood shavings, seeds and other materials, like beads etc.	9	7	2
3999	Making and repairing of goods *n.e.c.*	4	1	3

B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY LEAF

This table presents households engaged both in cultivation and household industry similar to that of Table B XIII. Table B XIII gives a cross tabulation between the size of the holdings and the nature of household industry in which the household is engaged as subsidiary to cultivation. In this Table the data are further analysed and given by a cross tabulation the size of the holding with reference to the persons working in these households. This table is presented for Rural and Urban areas separately. The figures are presented for Rural areas of the District and taluks. For urban they are shown only for the district.

The size of holdings is the same as adopted in Tables B XI, B XII and B XIII.

In columns 6 to 28 of this Table cultivating households engaged in household industry are tabulated against the number of persons working in the households. The number of persons are grouped as 1, 2, 3-5, 6-10, more than 10 and unspecified as adopted in tables B XII and B XIV Part A. In cases where more than one person is employed for each group, the number of family workers with sex break-up and hired workers is shown. Columns 6 to 28 are consolidated and shown in columns 2 to 5.

Similar data in respect of households engaged in cultivation only are presented in Table B XII.

TABLE B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				Cultivating households engaged in household industry							
					1 Person			2 Persons			3—5 Persons			
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
								ALL RURAL AREAS							
All sizes ...	**2,980**	**4,202**	**3,275**	**1,703**	**154**	**133**	**21**	**1,467**	**1,581**	**1,338**	**15**	**1,150**	**2,088**	**1,590**	**358**
Less than 1 ...	2,060	2,741	2,235	435	131	112	19	1,137	1,213	1,053	8	720	1,293	1,025	148
1.0— 2.4 ...	711	1,123	805	678	22	20	2	263	297	222	7	344	640	462	147
2.5— 4.9 ...	155	244	169	383	1	1	...	53	57	49	...	64	116	74	51
5.0— 7.4 ...	37	60	44	155	...	...	...	11	11	11	...	14	22	20	9
7.5— 9.9 ...	9	10	12	10	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	4	9	3	3
10.0—12.4 ...	5	18	7	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	5	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...
50+ ...	1	2	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								1. VILAVANCODE TALUK							
All sizes ...	**1,590**	**2,353**	**1,670**	**574**	**87**	**81**	**6**	**772**	**830**	**709**	**5**	**655**	**1,273**	**824**	**221**
Less than 1 ...	1,074	1,513	1,104	148	71	65	6	584	625	541	2	396	776	508	85
1.0— 2.4 ...	409	664	451	245	15	15	...	146	159	130	3	215	413	267	102
2.5— 4.9 ...	84	136	89	92	1	1	...	35	39	31	...	36	68	40	31
5.0— 7.4 ...	12	17	12	47	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	3	5	3	3
7.5— 9.9 ...	4	8	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	4	2	...
10.0—12.4 ...	4	9	5	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...
50+ ...	1	2	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								2. KALKULAM TALUK							
All sizes ...	**656**	**928**	**690**	**799**	**41**	**30**	**11**	**308**	**344**	**270**	**2**	**222**	**396**	**295**	**75**
Less than 1 ...	449	586	467	180	36	27	9	246	271	220	1	140	245	193	33
1.0— 2.4 ...	156	248	165	340	5	3	2	54	65	42	1	62	115	77	33
2.5— 4.9 ...	35	62	38	186	...	...	...	7	7	7	...	12	22	14	6
5.0 – 7.4 ...	15	28	20	93	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	7	10	11	3
7.5— 9.9 ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry											
	6—10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
ALL RURAL AREAS—(*concld.*)												
All sizes ...	**156**	**314**	**264**	**514**	**53**	**86**	**62**	**816**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1 ...	62	112	125	181	10	11	13	98	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4 ...	60	130	93	203	22	36	26	321	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9 ...	24	52	32	93	13	18	14	239	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4 ...	6	9	6	28	6	18	7	118	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9 ...	3	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	20	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	20	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. VILAVANCODE TALUK—(*concld.*)												
All sizes ...	**64**	**153**	**116**	**170**	**12**	**16**	**15**	**178**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1 ...	22	47	47	51	1	...	2	10	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4 ...	28	71	48	76	5	6	6	64	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9 ...	10	25	15	31	2	3	3	30	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4 ...	2	3	2	10	2	4	2	34	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9 ...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	20	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	20	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. KALKULAM TALUK—(*concld.*)												
All sizes ...	**51**	**97**	**76**	**195**	**34**	**61**	**38**	**527**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1 ...	18	32	34	58	9	11	11	88	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4 ...	20	37	28	83	15	28	16	223	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9 ...	9	22	10	36	7	11	7	144	...	...	...	...
5.0— 4.7 ...	4	6	4	18	3	11	4	72	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				Cultivating households engaged in household industry		
					1 Person		
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker	
		Males	Females			Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3. THOVALA TALUK							
All sizes ...	**65**	**78**	**72**	**43**	**4**	**4**	...
Less than 1 ...	30	33	34	...	3	3	...
1.0— 2.4 ...	17	23	19	5	1	1	...
2.5— 4.9 ...	12	14	12	20	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4 ...	4	6	5	15	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9 ...	2	2	2	3	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK							
All sizes ...	**669**	**843**	**843**	**287**	**22**	**18**	**4**
Less than 1 ...	507	609	630	107	21	17	4
1.0— 2.4 ...	129	188	170	88	1	1	...
2.5— 4.9 ...	24	32	30	85	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4 ...	6	9	7	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9 ...	2	4	4	7	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL URBAN AREAS							
All sizes ...	**71**	**82**	**77**	**71**	**10**	**4**	**6**
Less than 1 ...	42	39	50	32	7	2	5
1.0— 2.4 ...	24	33	21	36	3	2	1
2.5— 4.9 ...	2	5	4	1	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4 ...	2	4	1	2	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD

(Based on 20

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Cultivating households engaged: 2 Persons — Household	2 Persons — Family worker — Males	2 Persons — Family worker — Females	2 Persons — Hired worker	3—5 Persons — Household	3—5 Persons — Family worker — Males	3—5 Persons — Family worker — Females	3—5 Persons — Hired worker
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
3. THOVALA								
All sizes ...	**34**	**36**	**32**	...	**23**	**32**	**36**	**11**
Less than 1 ...	19	20	18	...	8	10	16	...
1.0— 2.4 ...	8	9	7	...	7	12	11	...
2.5— 4.9 ...	5	5	5	...	5	7	5	5
5.0— 7.4 ...	1	1	1	...	2	2	3	3
7.5— 9.9 ...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	3
10.0—12.4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 + ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. AGASTHEESWARAM								
All sizes ...	**353**	**371**	**327**	**8**	**250**	**387**	**435**	**51**
Less than 1 ...	288	297	274	5	176	262	308	30
1.0— 2.4 ...	55	64	43	3	60	100	107	12
2.5— 4.9 ...	6	6	6	...	11	19	15	9
5.0— 7.4 ...	4	4	4	...	2	5	3	...
7.5— 9.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 + ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL URBAN								
All sizes ...	**21**	**21**	**20**	**1**	**34**	**46**	**42**	**32**
Less than 1 ...	14	15	12	1	19	20	31	16
1.0— 2.4 ...	5	4	6	...	13	22	10	14
2.5— 4.9 ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4 ...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	2
7.5— 9.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*concld.*)

per cent sample)

in household industry: 6—10 Persons — Household	6—10 Persons — Family worker — Males	6—10 Persons — Family worker — Females	6—10 Persons — Hired-worker	More than 10 Persons — Household	More than 10 Persons — Family worker — Males	More than 10 Persons — Family worker — Females	More than 10 Persons — Hired-worker	Unspecified — Household	Unspecified — Family worker — Males	Unspecified — Family worker — Females	Unspecified — Hired-worker
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
TALUK—(*concld.*)											
2	**2**	**2**	**10**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**22**	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	5	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1	3	1	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK—(*concld.*)											
39	**62**	**70**	**139**	**5**	**5**	**7**	**89**	...	...	...	...
22	33	44	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	21	16	39	2	2	4	34	...	...	...	...
4	4	6	21	3	3	3	55	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AREAS—(*concld.*)											
4	**9**	**7**	**13**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**25**	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	5	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...
2	4	3	7	1	1	1	15	...	...	...	...
1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

FLY LEAF

This table presents households engaged in household industry only or both in household industry and cultivation. It presents data of the principal household industry of these households classified by the period of working and total number of workers. The data are presented by Rural and Urban break-up with total for the district.

Data on households engaged in household industry with cultivation and without cultivation are shown separately. These legends are shown by abbreviations (a) and (b) respectively in column (3) and they are explained in full at the foot of the table.

Principal household industries are classified and presented for Divisions and Major group, under the Indian Standard Industrial Classification. For the detailed description of these codes, Appendix V to the preliminary note in Part III volume may be seen. Major groups of household industry that have less than 10 per cent figures of the respective Divisions are not printed in the main table but are shown separately in the Appendix as in Tables B XIII and B XIV Part A. They are indicated in the main table by the mark of an asterisk against the particular division. In the Appendix the number of major group (in figures) and in brackets the abbreviation for the period of working with or without cultivation and the number of households are given. The abbreviations are explained in the Appendix itself.

Columns 8 to 27 divide industries with reference to period of working and number of workers. Period of working is grouped as 1-3 months, 4-6 months, 7-9 months, 10 months to one year and months not stated. Under each group, number of households, number of family workers with sex break-up and hired workers are shown. It is further consolidated and shown in columns 4 to 7.

The fly-leaf to Table B-XIV will provide the definition for "Worker" in household industry.

TABLE B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Code number	Household Industry (Division and Major group only)	Total, Rural and Urban	Total				1 to 3 months			
				Family workers				Family workers		
			Household	Males	Females	Hired workers	Household	Males	Females	Hired workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	All industries ...	**Total**	**8,665**	**8,401**	**9,230**	**2,074**	**36**	**22**	**40**	**21**
		(a)	3,051	4,284	3,352	1,774	17	19	19	19
		(b)	5,614	4,117	5,878	300	19	3	21	2
		Rural	8,051	7,964	8,582	1,925	36	22	40	21
		(a)	2,980	4,202	3,275	1,703	17	19	19	19
		(b)	5,071	3,762	5,307	222	19	3	21	2
		Urban	614	437	648	149	...	...	...	...
		(a)	71	82	77	71	...	...	...	...
		(b)	543	355	571	78	...	...	...	...
Division 0*	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, fishing and hunting	**Total**	**729**	**1,017**	**552**	**114**	...	...	...	...
		(a)	312	476	253	102	...	...	...	...
		(b)	417	541	299	12	...	...	...	...
		Rural	720	1,008	547	114	...	...	...	...
		(a)	310	473	250	102	...	...	...	...
		(b)	410	535	297	12	...	...	...	...
		Urban	9	9	5	...	...	...	...	...
		(a)	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	7	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops	**Total**	**547**	**752**	**434**	**68**	...	...	...	...
		(a)	278	435	236	66	...	...	...	...
		(b)	269	317	198	2	...	...	...	...
		Rural	544	748	431	68	...	...	...	...
		(a)	277	433	233	66	...	...	...	...
		(b)	267	315	198	2	...	...	...	...
		Urban	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
		(a)	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 03	Fishing	**Total**	**119**	**194**	**90**	**8**	...	...	...	...
		(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	119	194	90	8	...	...	...	...
		Rural	119	194	90	8	...	...	...	...
		(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	119	194	90	8	...	...	...	...

* Plantations, Orchards and Ailied activities

TABLE B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—*(contd.)*

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Code number	Household Industry (Division and major group only)	Total, Rural and Urban	4 to 6 months				7 to 9 months				10 months to 1 year				Months not stated			
			Household	Family workers		Hired workers	Household	Family workers		Hired workers	Household	Family workers		Hired workers	Household	Family workers		Hired workers
				Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
			(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	All Industries ...	**Total**	**904**	**952**	**927**	**217**	**2,913**	**3,424**	**2,982**	**1,043**	**4,215**	**3,399**	**4,670**	**689**	**597**	**604**	**611**	**104**
		(*a*)	410	578	443	201	1,399	2,024	1,475	949	1,017	1,338	1,181	510	208	325	234	95
		(*b*)	494	374	484	16	1,514	1,400	1,507	94	3,198	2,061	3,489	179	389	279	377	9
		Rural	855	927	873	180	2,843	3,382	2,906	1,030	3,752	3,053	4,180	597	565	580	583	97
		(*a*)	399	564	432	164	1,385	2,006	1,458	938	976	1,294	1,134	493	203	319	232	89
		(*b*)	456	363	441	16	1,458	1,376	1,448	92	2,776	1,759	3,046	104	362	261	351	8
		Urban	49	25	54	37	70	42	76	13	463	346	490	92	32	24	28	7
		(*a*)	11	14	11	37	14	18	17	11	41	44	47	17	5	6	2	6
		(*b*)	38	11	43	...	56	24	59	2	422	302	443	75	27	18	26	1
	Division 0* Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, fishing and hunting	**Total**	**101**	**148**	**73**	**10**	**375**	**501**	**316**	**45**	**196**	**277**	**128**	**45**	**57**	**91**	**35**	**14**
		(*a*)	59	92	36	10	186	288	172	43	44	58	28	37	23	38	17	12
		(*b*)	42	56	37	...	189	213	144	2	152	219	100	8	34	53	18	2
		Rural	100	147	73	10	375	501	316	45	189	269	124	45	56	91	34	14
		(*a*)	59	92	36	10	186	288	172	43	42	55	25	37	23	38	17	12
		(*b*)	41	55	37	...	189	213	144	2	147	214	99	8	33	53	17	2
		Urban	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	4	...	1	...	1	...
		(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		(*b*)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Major Group 00 Field Produce and Plantation Crops	**Total**	**98**	**145**	**71**	**10**	**363**	**485**	**305**	**45**	**40**	**51**	**31**	**1**	**46**	**71**	**27**	**12**
		(*a*)	56	89	34	10	186	288	172	43	14	21	14	1	22	37	16	12
		(*b*)	42	56	37	...	177	197	133	2	26	30	17	...	24	34	11	...
		Rural	97	144	71	10	363	485	305	45	38	48	28	1	46	71	27	12
		(*a*)	56	89	34	10	186	288	172	43	13	19	11	1	22	37	16	12
		(*b*)	41	55	37	...	177	197	133	2	25	29	17	...	24	34	11	...
		Urban	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
		(*b*)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Group 03 Fishing	**Total**	...	...	...	...	**11**	**15**	**11**	...	**100**	**161**	**74**	**6**	**8**	**18**	**5**	**2**
		(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*b*)	...	...	...	...	11	15	11	...	100	161	74	6	8	18	5	2
		Rural	...	...	...	...	11	15	11	...	100	161	74	6	8	18	5	2
		(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*b*)	...	...	...	...	11	15	11	...	100	161	74	6	8	18	5	2

* Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities

TABLE B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Code number	Household Industry (Division and Major group only)	Total, Rural and Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months				7 to 9 months			
				Family workers				Family workers				Family workers				Family workers		
			Household	Males	Females	Hired workers	Household	Males	Females	Hired workers	Household	Males	Females	Hired workers	Household	Males	Females	Hired workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Division 2 & 3	Manufacturing	**Total**	**7,936**	**7,384**	**8,678**	**1,960**	**36**	**22**	**40**	**21**	**803**	**804**	**854**	**207**	**2,538**	**2,923**	**2,666**	**998**
		(*a*)	2,739	3,808	3,099	1,672	17	19	19	19	351	486	407	191	1,213	1,736	1,303	906
		(*b*)	5,197	3,576	5,579	288	19	3	21	2	452	318	447	16	1,325	1,187	1,363	92
		Rural	7,331	6,956	8,035	1,811	36	22	40	21	755	780	800	170	2,468	2,881	2,590	985
		(*a*)	2,670	3,729	3,025	1,601	17	19	19	19	340	472	396	154	1,199	1,718	1,286	895
		(*b*)	4,661	3,227	5,010	210	19	3	21	2	415	308	404	16	1,269	1,163	1,304	90
		Urban	605	428	643	149	...	...	...	...	48	24	54	37	70	42	76	13
		(*a*)	69	79	74	71	...	...	...	...	11	14	11	37	14	18	17	11
		(*b*)	536	349	569	78	...	...	...	...	37	10	43	...	56	24	59	2
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs	**Total**	**2,870**	**3,677**	**2,849**	**977**	**17**	**13**	**19**	**17**	**487**	**605**	**494**	**81**	**1,803**	**2,366**	**1,805**	**749**
		(*a*)	1,366	2,063	1,435	873	9	10	9	15	225	341	246	75	931	1,397	965	670
		(*b*)	1,504	1,614	1,414	104	8	3	10	2	262	264	248	6	872	969	840	79
		Rural	2,826	3,633	2,814	970	17	13	19	17	482	598	490	81	1,787	2,346	1,792	745
		(*a*)	1,351	2,041	1,422	866	9	10	9	15	220	334	242	75	925	1,386	960	666
		(*b*)	1,475	1,592	1,392	104	8	3	10	2	262	264	248	6	862	960	832	79
		Urban	44	44	35	7	...	...	...	...	5	7	4	...	16	20	13	4
		(*a*)	15	22	13	7	...	...	...	...	5	7	4	...	6	11	5	4
		(*b*)	29	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	8	...
Major Group 23	Textile-Cotton	**Total**	**3,393**	**2,091**	**4,307**	**749**	**10**	**7**	**13**	**4**	**190**	**116**	**216**	**110**	**483**	**338**	**600**	**208**
		(*a*)	1,014	1,265	1,304	630	6	7	9	4	91	103	107	100	223	263	280	199
		(*b*)	2,379	826	3,003	119	4	...	4	...	99	13	109	10	260	75	320	9
		Rural	3,042	1,900	3,874	640	10	7	13	4	164	108	185	73	449	327	557	201
		(*a*)	972	1,223	1,253	580	6	7	9	4	86	97	102	63	215	256	268	192
		(*b*)	2,070	677	2,621	60	4	...	4	...	78	11	83	10	234	71	289	9
		Urban	351	191	433	109	...	...	...	...	26	8	31	37	34	11	43	7
		(*a*)	42	42	51	50	...	...	...	...	5	6	5	37	8	7	12	7
		(*b*)	309	149	382	59	...	...	...	...	21	2	26	...	26	4	31	...

TABLE B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—(*concld.*)

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Code number	Household Industry (Division and Major group only)	Total, Rural and Urban	10 months to 1 year				Months not stated			
			Household	Family workers		Hired workers	Household	Family workers		Hired workers
				Males	Females			Males	Females	
			(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
Division 2 & 3	Manufacturing	**Total**	**4,019**	**3,122**	**4,542**	**644**	**540**	**513**	**576**	**90**
		(*a*)	973	1,280	1,153	473	185	287	217	83
		(*b*)	3,046	1,842	3,389	171	355	226	359	7
		Rural	3,563	2,784	4,056	552	509	489	549	83
		(*a*)	934	1,239	1,109	456	180	281	215	77
		(*b*)	2,629	1,545	2,947	96	329	208	334	6
		Urban	456	338	486	92	31	24	27	7
		(*a*)	39	41	44	17	5	6	2	6
		(*b*)	417	297	442	75	26	18	25	1
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs	**Total**	**377**	**441**	**331**	**70**	**186**	**252**	**200**	**60**
		(*a*)	109	157	109	54	92	158	106	59
		(*b*)	268	284	222	16	94	94	94	1
		Rural	360	428	318	69	180	248	195	58
		(*a*)	106	154	106	53	91	157	105	57
		(*b*)	254	274	212	16	89	91	90	1
		Urban	17	13	13	1	6	4	5	2
		(*a*)	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
		(*b*)	14	10	10	...	5	3	4	...
Major Group 23	Textile—Cotton	**Total**	**2,507**	**1,496**	**3,230**	**415**	**203**	**134**	**248**	**12**
		(*a*)	633	808	823	318	61	84	85	9
		(*b*)	1,874	688	2,407	97	142	50	163	3
		Rural	2,234	1,339	2,888	351	185	119	231	11
		(*a*)	606	781	790	312	59	82	84	9
		(*b*)	1,628	558	2,098	39	126	37	147	2
		Urban	273	157	342	64	18	15	17	1
		(*a*)	27	27	33	6	2	2	1	...
		(*b*)	246	130	309	58	16	13	16	1

(*a*) With cultivation

(*b*) Without cultivation

APPENDIX TO TABLE B XVI

The following abbreviations have been used :—

With cultivation	*Without cultivation*
1—3 months = A	1—3 months = E
4—6 months = B	4—6 months = F
7—9 months = C	7—9 months = G
10 months to 1 year = D	10 months to 1 year = H
Months not stated = X	Months not stated = Y

Total—01 (Y-1); 02 (H-1); 04 (B-3, D-30, X-1, G-1, H-25, Y-1); 21 (F-1, G-2, H-2); 22 (A-1, C-3, D-4, X-1, F-1, G-4, H-33, Y-5); 26 (H-18); 27 (B-6, C-22, D-111, X-10, F-16, G-48, H-211, Y-28); 28 (B-26, C-28, D-67, X-14, E-7, F-58, G-100, H-321, Y-59); 29 (H-1); 30 (H-1); 31 (H-2); 33 (C-2, D-3, G-1, H-3); 34—35 (A-1, B-2, C-2, D-11, X-5, F-7, G-16, H-107, Y-13); 36 (B-1, D-11, F-3, G-3, H-68, Y-5); 38 (D-3, G-1, H-4); 39 (C-2, D-21, X-2, F-5, G-18, H-133, Y-9).

Rural—02 (H-1); 04 (B-3, D-29, X-1, G-1, H-21, Y-1); 21 (G-1, H-2); 22 (A-1, C-3, D-4, X-1, G-4, H-28, Y-5); 27 (B-6, C-22, D-107, X-9, F-15, G-46, H-194, Y-27); 28 (B-25, C-28, D-67, X-14, E-7, F-48, G-89, H-274, Y-56); 29 (H-1); 31 (H-1); 33 (C-2, D-2, G-1, H-2); 34—35 (A-1, B-2, C-2, D-9, X-5, F-7, G-16, H-91, Y-13); 36 (B-1, D-10, F-3, G-3, H-50, Y-5); 38 (D-3, G-1, H-4); 39 (C-2, D-20, X-1, F-2, G-12, H-100, Y-8).

Urban—01 (Y-1); 04 (D-1, H-4); 21 (F-1, G-1); 22 (F-1, H-5); 26 (H-18); 27 (D-4, X-1, F-1, G-2, H-17, Y-1); 28 (B-1, F-10, G-11, H-47, Y-3); 30 (H-1); 31 (H-1); 33 (D-1, H-1); 34—35 (D-2, H-16); 36 (D-1, H-18); 39 (D-1, X-1, F-3, G-6, H-33, Y-1).

B XVII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (1) NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND (2) ENGAGEMENT (a) NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR IN INDUSTRY; (b) IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY AND (c) IN CULTIVATION SUB-CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED

FLY LEAF

This table presents data on sample households classified by size and participation in household cultivation or industry or neither of them. For households engaged in cultivation separate data are given for each size of holding. This table is presented for the district with rural and urban break up with totals. Separate particulars of holdings of households engaged in cultivation are not shown for urban. The grouping of holdings is the same as in previous tables, *i.e.*, B XI, B XII, B XIII and B XV.

The family size is divided as family with one member, *i.e.*, single member-household, 2—3 members, 4—6 members, 7—9 members and 10 members and over.

There is a slight distinction between a family and census household. The household includes persons who are not members of the family but are residing with the family at the time of Census count.

The total number of households shown in the Appendix includes institutions also. Institutions refer to penal, charitable or mental institutions, hotels, hospitals, boarding houses, etc., and were excluded from the selection of sample households.

Total household population shown in columns 3—5 of the Appendix includes institutional and houseless population.

TABLE B XVII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (i) NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND (ii) ENGAGEMENT (a) NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR IN INDUSTRY, (b) IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY AND (c) IN CULTIVATION SUB-CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

(1)	Total number of sample households (2)	Total sample household population			Size of sample household		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	1 Member		
					Household (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Total	**38,920**	**197,896**	**100,063**	**97,833**	**1,854**	**816**	**1,038**
All Rural areas	**33,121**	**168,384**	**85,270**	**83,114**	**1,544**	**648**	**896**
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	13,580	60,827	30,410	30,417	1,166	453	713
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	5,071	27,132	13,480	13,652	98	16	82
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	14,470	80,425	41,380	39,045	280	179	101
Size of holding group							
Less than 1 acre	8,027	42,309	21,616	20,693	174	103	71
1.0— 2.4 acres	4,271	24,454	12,626	11,828	75	54	21
2.5— 4.9 ,, ...	1,437	8,835	4,645	4,190	22	14	8
5.0— 7.4 ,, ...	436	2,733	1,418	1,315	6	5	1
7.5— 9.9 ,, ...	94	647	319	328	1	1	...
10.0—12.4 ,, ...	92	687	364	323	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ,, ...	36	227	118	109	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ,, ...	57	399	209	190	2	2	...
30.0—49.9 ,, ...	16	100	50	50	...	...	...
50+ ,, ...	4	34	15	19	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Urban areas	5,799	29,512	14,793	14,719	310	168	142

(1)	Size of sample household—(contd.)					
	2—3 members			4—6 members		
	Household (9)	Males (10)	Females (11)	Household (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)
Total	**9,214**	**11,436**	**12,219**	**17,528**	**44,068**	**43,328**
All Rural areas	**7,804**	**9,732**	10,304	**14,974**	**37,783**	**36,971**
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	3,872	4,760	5,121	6,023	14,926	14,763
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	1,049	1,256	1,474	2,436	5,991	6,195
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	2,883	3,716	3,709	6,515	16,866	16,013
Size of holding group						
Less than 1 acre	1,770	2,255	2,284	3,792	9,691	9,342
1.0— 2.4 acres	802	1,041	1,033	1,852	4,852	4,534
2.5— 4.9 ,, ...	214	287	267	596	1,595	1,469
5.0— 7.4 ,, ...	63	88	80	177	468	437
7.5— 9.9 ,, ...	10	12	15	34	87	84
10.0—12.4 ,, ...	7	10	7	32	87	73
12.5—14.9 ,, ...	4	6	4	15	40	38
15.0—29.9 ,, ...	8	11	11	13	36	28
30.0—49.9 ,, ...	5	6	8	3	8	5
50+ ... ,, ...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Urban areas	1,410	1,704	1,915	2,554	6,285	6,357

TABLE B XVII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (i) NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND (ii) ENGAGEMENT (a) NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR IN INDUSTRY, (b) IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY AND (c) IN CULTIVATION SUB-CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED—*concld.*

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

	Size of sample household—(concld.)					
	7—9 members			*10 members and over*		
	Household	*Males*	*Females*	*Household*	*Males*	*Females*
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Total	**8,695**	**34,347**	**32,529**	**1,629**	**9,396**	**8,719**
All Rural areas	**7,498**	**29,628**	**28,043**	**1,301**	**7,479**	**6,900**
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	2,261	8,820	8,465	258	1,451	1,355
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	1,278	5,041	4,778	210	1,176	1,123
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	3,959	15,767	14,800	833	4,852	4,422
Size of holding group						
Less than 1 acre	1,986	7,845	7,404	305	1,722	1,592
1.0— 2.4 acres...	1,256	5,013	4,715	286	1,666	1,525
2.5— 4.9 ,, ...	465	1,897	1,726	140	852	720
5.0— 7.4 ,, ...	147	590	551	43	267	246
7.5— 9.9 ,, ...	30	108	121	19	111	108
10.0— 12.4 ,, ...	30	131	111	23	136	132
12.5— 14.9 ,, ...	15	61	57	2	11	10
15.0— 29.9 ,, ...	24	96	92	10	64	59
30.0— 49.9 ,, ...	4	17	15	4	19	22
50+ ... ,, ...	2	9	8	1	4	8
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Urban areas	1,197	4,719	4,486	328	1,917	1,819

APPENDIX

Total/Rural/Urban	Total number of households	Total household population		
		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	**195,000**	**993,360**	**501,978**	**491,382**
Rural	165,876	844,286	427,143	417,143
Urban	29,124	149,074	74,835	74,239

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES

(C SERIES)

C 1—FAMILY COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

FLY LEAF

This deals with the family composition of sample households and has been prepared on a 20 per cent sample. This gives the total population of sample households, number of heads of households, number of spouses of heads of households, married relations and other persons. Data on the family composition of the households are given for rural and urban areas separately. Such data were presented for the first time, in 1951. The table presented in 1961, however, is based on a larger sample than the table in 1951 when the table was based on a sample.

TABLE C I—FAMILY COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

(1)	Total number of sample households (2)	Total sample household population			Composition of households			
					Heads of households		Spouses of heads of households	
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
Total	**38,920**	**197,896**	**100,063**	**97,833**	**33,780**	**5,140**	**32**	**29,906**
All Rural areas ...	**33,121**	**168,384**	**85,270**	**83,114**	**28,863**	**4,258**	**23**	**25,558**
(i) * ...	13,580	60,827	30,410	30,417	11,077	2,503	6	9,478
(ii) † ...	5,071	27,132	13,480	13,652	4,435	636	4	4,063
(iii) ‡ ...	14,470	80,425	41,380	39,045	13,351	1,119	13	12,017
SIZE OF HOLDING GROUP:								
Less than 1 acre ...	8,027	42,309	21,616	20,693	7,333	694	7	6,574
1.0— 2.4 acres ...	4,271	24,454	12,626	11,828	3,968	303	4	3,578
2.5— 4.9 ,, ...	1,437	8,835	4,645	4,190	1,358	79	1	1,237
5.0— 7.4 ,, ...	436	2,733	1,418	1,315	410	26	...	375
7.5— 9.9 ,, ...	94	647	319	328	89	5	1	80
10.0—12.4 ,, ...	92	687	364	323	87	5	...	79
12.5—14.9 ,, ...	36	227	118	109	33	3	...	31
15.0—29.9 ,, ...	57	399	209	190	54	3	...	44
30.0—49.9 ,, ...	16	100	50	50	15	1	...	15
50.0+ ,, ...	4	34	15	19	4	...	...	4
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Urban areas ...	**5,799**	**29,512**	**14,793**	**14,719**	**4,917**	**882**	**9**	**4,348**

(1)	Composition of households						
	Married relations			Never married, widowed and divorced or separated relations		Unrelated persons	
	Sons (10)	Other Males (11)	Other Females (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)	Males (15)	Females (16)
Total	**2,965**	**1,623**	**5,438**	**61,302**	**57,109**	**361**	**240**
All Rural areas ...	**2,459**	**1,263**	**4,345**	**52,426**	**48,823**	**236**	**130**
(i) * ...	618	429	1,269	18,206	17,135	74	32
(ii) † ...	328	233	670	8,456	8,275	24	8
(iii) ‡ ...	1,513	601	2,406	25,764	23,413	138	90
SIZE OF HOLDING GROUP:							
Less than 1 acre ...	592	271	1,001	13,389	12,410	24	14
1.0— 2.4 acres ...	543	173	797	7,902	7,123	36	27
2.5— 4.9 ,, ...	216	100	349	2,930	2,508	40	17
5.0— 7.4 ,, ...	82	27	132	885	764	14	18
7.5— 9.9 ,, ...	26	9	42	185	199	9	2
10.0—12.4 ,, ...	25	12	41	233	192	7	6
12.5—14.9 ,, ...	9	1	13	72	60	3	2
15.0—29.9 ,, ...	18	5	26	128	114	4	3
30.0—49.9 ,, ...	2	2	4	30	29	1	1
50.0+ ,, ...	...	1	1	10	14	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Urban areas ...	**506**	**360**	**1,093**	**8,876**	**8,286**	**125**	**110**

* Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in Household Industry.
† Households engaged in Household Industry only.
‡ Households engaged in cultivation.

C II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

FLY LEAF

This deals with the marital status of the various age-groups and gives separate figures for rural and urban areas of each district. The population is classified in each age-group under four categories—never married, married, widowed and divorced or separated. A fifth category with marital status not specified will be found in the table. Marital status has been given for 15 different age groups:—5 year age-groups from 10—69, 0—9 and 70+ or over 70. Age not stated has also been furnished. It will help us in discussing the pattern of marriage age in the population and its variation from 1951. It represents a definite improvement on the corresponding table of 1951. Firstly this has been prepared on a complete count while in 1951 the table was prepared on 10 per cent sample. More detailed age-groups have also been adopted for tabulation. In 1941 due to war this Table was not prepared. In 1931 and earlier years, religion was the basis for tabulation, and age and marital status of various religious groups were shown separately. In 1951, tabulation was made on the basis of livelihood classes and in 1961 the tabulation has been done on the basis of industrial categories, though the figures for each livelihood class or industrial category are not published. In the 1961 Census, the Economic Table B-II gives the distribution of towns in each industrial category and non-workers according to the four broad age-groups: 0—14, 15—34, 35—59, 60 and over. This table is published in Part II-B. Another improvement effected in 1961 is that the Table presents separate figures for divorced and separated people. In 1951 Census divorced and separated were clubbed with the widowed people in the Table, but separate figures were given in an Appendix.

TABLE C II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-group	Total population			Marital Status: Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ALL RURAL AREAS													
Total	**846,836**	**428,220**	**418,616**	**268,907**	**221,561**	**148,711**	**152,090**	**9,437**	**41,709**	**1,099**	**3,215**	**66**	**41**
0— 9 ...	239,207	121,812	117,395	121,812	117,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14 ...	112,472	56,605	55,867	56,547	55,791	53	73	...	1	...	1	5	1
15—19 ...	81,205	39,208	41,997	39,040	36,468	159	5,427	...	32	2	67	7	3
20—24 ...	68,328	34,794	33,534	30,905	9,562	3,804	23,331	29	223	49	414	7	4
25—29 ...	62,369	30,714	31,655	14,246	1,240	16,193	29,129	111	677	154	599	10	10
30—34 ...	51,728	25,673	26,055	3,555	377	21,697	23,792	228	1,362	183	518	10	6
35—39 ...	52,492	26,341	26,151	1,126	235	24,645	22,880	393	2,516	174	511	3	9
40—44 ...	39,847	20,992	18,855	563	160	19,728	14,902	574	3,396	122	397	5	...
45—49 ...	38,590	20,347	18,243	422	116	18,897	13,135	891	4,694	133	295	4	3
50—54 ...	30,412	15,525	14,887	230	72	14,043	8 595	1,150	6,038	93	180	9	2
55—59 ...	23,598	12,303	11,295	170	27	10,879	5,613	1,194	5,544	59	111	1	...
60—64 ...	19,770	10,202	9,568	153	43	8,556	2,959	1,436	6,501	56	64	1	1
65—69 ...	11,631	6,134	5,497	57	28	4,904	1,446	1,142	3,989	30	32	1	2
70+ ...	15,141	7,546	7,595	66	34	5,146	801	2,289	6,734	44	26	1	...
Age not stated	46	24	22	15	13	7	7	...	2	...	...	2	...
1. VILAVANCODE TALUK													
Total	**303,843**	**154,710**	**149,133**	**100,486**	**83,227**	**50,791**	**51,667**	**3,054**	**13,048**	**349**	**1,173**	**30**	**18**
0— 9 ...	89,694	45,665	44,029	45,665	44,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14 ...	42,402	21,354	21,048	21,350	21,036	2	11	...	...	.	1	2	...
15—19 ...	30,492	14,566	15,926	14,506	13,978	54	1,909	...	14	...	22	6	3
20—24 ...	24,707	12,765	11,942	11,219	3,375	1,516	8,306	9	78	16	183	5	...
25—29 ...	21,787	10,937	10,850	5,210	442	5,642	9,905	31	244	52	256	2	3
30—34 ...	18,075	9,144	8,931	1,382	121	7,612	8,129	75	482	69	195	6	4
35—39 ...	18,259	9,338	8,921	452	88	8,690	7,823	137	827	59	179	...	4
40—44 ...	13,307	7,146	6,161	247	62	6,643	4,900	214	1,054	40	145	2	...
45—49 ...	13,024	6,935	6,089	183	44	6,395	4,386	314	1,561	41	98	2	...
50—54 ...	9,337	4,899	4,438	79	14	4,435	2,687	351	1,703	31	33	3	1
55—59 ...	7,723	4,102	3,621	66	8	3,638	1,896	389	1,693	9	24	...	...
60—64 ...	6,020	3,158	2,862	65	7	2,686	937	390	1,894	17	23	...	1
65—69 ...	4,017	2,155	1,862	33	6	1,730	518	386	1,328	5	8	1	2
70+ ...	4,978	2,534	2,444	19	8	1,746	260	758	2,170	10	6	1	...
Age not stated	21	12	9	10	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE C II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*(contd.)*

Age-group	Total population			Marital Status: Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
2. KALKULAM TALUK													
Total	**310,303**	**157,491**	**152,812**	**99,414**	**80,740**	**54,095**	**55,399**	**3,576**	**15,573**	**392**	**1,097**	**14**	**3**
0— 9 ...	88,184	45,114	43,070	45,114	43,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14 ...	41,294	20,749	20,545	20,749	20,537	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19 ...	28,970	14,119	14,851	14,081	12,811	38	2,018	...	7	...	15	...	...
20—24 ...	24,995	12,678	12,317	11,420	3,389	1,228	8,696	12	89	17	143	1	...
25—29 ...	23,367	11,593	11,774	5,526	439	5,964	10,870	47	257	49	208	7	...
30—34 ...	19,096	9,592	9,504	1,432	162	8,011	8,670	90	494	57	178	2	...
35—39 ...	19,315	9,663	9,652	450	114	9,004	8,356	150	994	59	186	...	2
40—44 ...	14,551	7,785	6,766	219	64	7,297	5,272	220	1,304	48	126	1	...
45—49 ...	14,006	7,414	6,592	154	40	6,858	4,722	340	1,738	62	92	...	...
50—54 ...	11,232	5,763	5,469	109	45	5,159	3,029	459	2,322	35	72	1	1
55—59 ...	8,563	4,427	4,136	66	13	3,894	1,957	446	2,132	21	34	...	...
60—64 ...	7,247	3,692	3,555	61	19	3,055	1,062	560	2,455	16	19	...	...
65—69 ...	4,156	2,221	1,935	13	20	1,769	465	425	1,436	14	14	...	...
70+ ...	5,317	2,676	2,641	17	15	1,818	271	827	2,345	14	10	...	...
Age not stated	10	5	5	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...
3. THOVALA TALUK													
Total	**62,293**	**31,123**	**31,169**	**18,298**	**14,924**	**11,929**	**12,213**	**763**	**3,675**	**132**	**357**	**1**	...
0— 9 ...	16,768	8,415	8,353	8,415	8,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14 ...	7,484	3,767	3,717	3,767	3,716	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19 ...	5,680	2,710	2,970	2,697	2,335	13	606	...	8	...	21	...	...
20—24 ...	5,020	2,595	2,425	2,230	439	356	1.929	3	18	6	39	...	...
25—29 ...	4,682	2,244	2,438	880	41	1,335	2,301	8	51	21	45	...	...
30—34 ...	3,939	1,905	2,034	171	16	1,691	1,847	24	114	19	57	...	...
35—39 ...	4,106	2,020	2,086	50	...	1,924	1,846	20	189	26	51	...	...
40—44 ...	3,215	1,656	1,559	27	3	1,576	1,187	41	316	11	53	1	...
45—49 ...	2,981	1,601	1,380	21	7	1,498	966	71	367	11	40	...	...
50—54 ...	2,612	1,287	1,325	9	1	1,159	708	109	595	10	21	...	...
55—59 ...	1,903	975	928	12	1	860	421	92	488	11	18	...	...
60—64 ...	1,715	872	843	7	11	743	253	115	574	7	5	...	...
65—69 ...	889	444	445	3	...	356	90	82	351	3	4	...	...
70+ ...	1,291	628	663	7	...	416	56	198	604	7	3	...	...
Age not stated	7	4	3	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE C II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*(concld.)*

Age-group	Total population			Marital Status					
				Never married		Married		Widowed	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4. AGASTAEESWARAM TALUK									
Total	**170,398**	**84,896**	**85,502**	**50,709**	**42,670**	**31,896**	**32,811**	**2,044**	**9,413**
0— 9	44,561	22,618	21,943	22,618	21,943	...	...	...	...
10—14	21,292	10,735	10,557	10,681	10,502	51	53	...	1
15—19	16,063	7,813	8,250	7,756	7,344	54	894	...	3
20—24	13,606	6,756	6,850	6,036	2,359	704	4,400	5	38
25—29	12,533	5,940	6,593	2,630	318	3,252	6,053	25	125
30—34	10,618	5,032	5,586	570	78	4,383	5,146	39	272
35—39	10,812	5,320	5,492	174	33	5,027	4,855	86	506
40—44	8,774	4,405	4,369	70	31	4,212	3,543	99	722
45—49	8,579	4,397	4,182	64	25	4,146	3,061	166	1,028
50—54	7,231	3,576	3,655	33	12	3,290	2,171	231	1,418
55—59	5,409	2,799	2,610	26	5	2,487	1,339	267	1,231
60—64	4,788	2,480	2,308	20	6	2,072	707	371	1,578
65—69	2,569	1,314	1,255	8	2	1,049	373	249	874
70+	3,555	1,708	1,847	23	11	1,166	214	506	1,615
Age not stated	8	3	5	...	1	3	2	...	2
ALL URBAN AREAS									
Total	**150,079**	**75,515**	**74,564**	**46,630**	**37,507**	**26,960**	**28,002**	**1,748**	**8,503**
0— 9	39,813	20,085	19,728	20,085	19,728	...	...	...	...
10—14	19,155	9,692	9,463	9,676	9,403	15	29	...	15
15—19	14,321	6,977	7,344	6,945	6,010	31	1,309	1	6
20—24	12,773	6,379	6,394	5,773	1,743	596	4,566	6	40
25—29	11,846	5,802	6,044	2,698	317	3,071	5,533	20	121
30—34	9,806	4,876	4,930	730	94	4,095	4,431	26	302
35—39	9,419	5,064	4,355	290	67	4,662	3,753	83	453
40—44	7,314	3,817	3,497	160	55	3,527	2,676	107	695
45—49	6,777	3,555	3,222	100	32	3,274	2,192	158	940
50—54	5,741	2,829	2,912	73	20	2,514	1,638	221	1,214
55—59	4,380	2,174	2,206	28	10	1,914	1,007	216	1,167
60—64	3,806	1,900	1,906	34	12	1,559	555	297	1,325
65—69	2,095	1,049	1,046	16	10	829	188	200	842
70+	2,828	1,314	1,514	20	4	873	124	413	1,383
Age not stated	5	2	3	2	2	...	1	...	...

Age-group	Unspecified status		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
4. AGASTAEESWARAM TALUK						
Total	**226**	**588**	**21**	**20**		
0— 9	...	...	...	...		
10—14	...	...	3	1		
15—19	2	9	1	...		
20—24	10	49	1	4		
25—29	32	90	1	7		
30—34	38	88	2	2		
35—39	30	95	3	3		
40—44	23	73	1	...		
45—49	19	65	2	3		
50—54	17	54	5	...		
55—59	18	35	1	...		
60—64	16	17	1	...		
65—69	8	6	...	...		
70+	13	7	...	...		
Age not stated	...	...	...	...		
ALL URBAN AREAS						
Total	**176**	**548**	**1**	**4**		
0— 9	...	...	...	...		
10—14	...	15	1	1		
15—19	...	17	...	2		
20—24	4	45	...	...		
25—29	13	73	...	...		
30—34	25	102	...	1		
35—39	29	82	...	...		
40—44	23	71	...	...		
45—49	23	58	...	...		
50—54	21	40	...	...		
55—59	16	22	...	...		
60—64	10	14	...	...		
65—69	4	6	...	...		
70+	8	3	...	...		
Age not stated	...	...	...	...		

C III—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

FLY LEAF

This deals with the educational standards of the population classified by sex and age groups. This has three parts—Part A giving the educational standards and age groups of the total population. Part B dealing with educational standards of urban population and Part C of the rural population. 10 age groups have been adopted for all the three tables—5 year age groups upto 34, 35—44, 45—59 and 60+. In Part B, dealing with the urban population, educational standards adopted for classification are different from C-III Part A dealing with the total population and C-III Part C dealing with the rural population. In C-III Part A and C people have been classified as literates and illiterates, who in turn have been sub-divided *into*:

Literates without educational standards

Primary or Junior Basic

Matriculation and above

But in Table C-III Part B, a more detailed classification of educational standards have been adopted. The literates have been classified by the following 7 educational standards.

(1) Literates without educational standards
(2) Primary or Junior Basic
(3) Matriculation or higher secondary
(4) Technical diploma not equal to degree
(5) Non-technical diploma not equal to degree
(6) University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree
(7) Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

The last category dealing with the technical degrees and diplomas equal to degree have been further divided into 7 sub-divisions, *viz.*, engineering medicine, agriculture, veterinary and dairying, technology, teaching and others. The Table thus gives useful information about the educational levels of the urban population which will help us in assessing the progress of higher and technical education. As the percentage of such persons will be small in the rural sector, such a detailed classification has not been attempted.

These Tables represent a definite improvement over the corresponding Tables of earlier censuses. Firstly the literates in the various age groups have been cross tabulated according to various educational standards for the first time in census history. Actually particulars of educational standards were collected from 1941 onwards. Again this Table is based on a full count while in 1951 it was prepared on the basis of 10 per cent sample. In 1931 and earlier censuses, people were classified only as literates and illiterates and further classification of literates was not attempted. Literacy in English was an item of information collected upto 1931, but discontinued there after. In the first three censuses people were actually classified into three categories, literates, illiterates and people under instruction. This classification was replaced by a two-fold classification of literates and illiterates from 1901 onwards. In 1941 data were collected about the partial litcrates, *i.e.* people who can only read. This practice was modified in the subsequent censuses and only people who knew both to read and write were considered as literates. The partial literates of 1941 were treated as illiterates in 1951 and 1961.

TABLE C III PART A—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN ALL AREAS

Age-group (1)		Total Population			Illiterates	
		Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)
All Ages	...	**996,915**	**503,735**	**493,180**	**220,441**	**292,297**
0— 4	...	140,099	71,255	68,844	71,255	68,844
5— 9	...	138,921	70,642	68,279	27,685	29,739
10—14	...	131,627	66,297	65,330	13,960	18,748
15—19	...	95,526	46,185	49,341	12,624	17,560
20—24	...	81,101	41,173	39,928	12,054	18,165
25—29	...	74,215	36,516	37,699	12,036	21,196
30—34	...	61,534	30,549	30,985	10,421	18,581
35—44	...	109,072	56,214	52,858	21,654	35,798
45—59	...	109,498	56,733	52,765	24,732	40,435
60+	...	55,271	28,145	27,126	14,000	23,212
A.N.S.	...	51	26	25	20	19

Age-group		Literates (without Educational levels)		Educational levels			
				Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
		Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)
All Ages	...	**187,487**	**140,223**	**72,100**	**51,590**	**23,707**	**9,070**
0— 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5— 9	...	41,878	37,412	1,079	1,128	...	...
10—14	...	23,893	22,975	28,389	23,552	55	55
15—19	...	13,308	16,175	14,661	11,715	5,592	3,891
20—24	...	15,474	13,784	6,550	4,960	7,095	3,019
25—29	...	15,926	12,439	4,405	3,047	4,149	1,017
30—34	...	14,528	9,855	3,626	2,141	1,974	408
35—44	...	26,147	13,798	6,187	2,892	2,226	370
45—59	...	24,736	10,377	5,405	1,741	1,860	212
60+	...	11,593	3,402	1,797	414	755	98
A.N.S.	...	4	6	1	...	1	...

A.N.S.=Age not stated

TABLE C III PART B—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Age-group (1)		Total Population			Illiterates		Literates (without Educational level)	
		Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
All Ages	...	**150,079**	**75,515**	**74,564**	**26,044**	**37,623**	**26,970**	**22,658**
0— 4	...	20,304	10,349	9,955	10,349	9,955	...	...
5— 9	...	19,509	9,736	9,773	4,645	4,761	4,865	4,758
10—14	...	19,155	9,692	9,463	1,225	1,786	3,205	3,339
15—19	...	14,321	6,977	7,344	1,070	1,706	1,685	2,208
20—24	...	12,773	6,379	6,394	1,076	1,965	2,202	2,328
25—29	...	11,846	5,802	6,044	1,030	2,356	2,419	2,416
30—34	...	9,806	4,876	4,930	876	2,155	2,354	1,926
35—44	...	16,733	8,881	7,852	1,957	4,192	4,312	2,611
45—59	...	16,898	8,558	8,340	2,315	5,368	4,023	2,223
60+	...	8,729	4,263	4,466	1,499	3,376	1,905	849
A.N.S.	...	5	2	3	2	3	...	...

Age-group		Educational Levels							
		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	
		Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)	Females (15)	Males (16)
All Ages	...	**15,031**	**11,320**	**5,862**	**2,634**	**82**	**59**	**90**	**30**
0— 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5— 9	...	226	254	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	...	5,243	4,328	19	10	...	...	...	...
15—19	...	2,836	2,342	1,327	1,042	10	17	...	2
20—24	...	1,296	1,225	1,507	774	21	12	3	7
25—29	...	1,090	903	933	288	10	10	15	7
30—34	...	915	660	468	157	6	1	14	7
35—44	...	1,643	836	714	182	13	1	24	4
45—59	...	1,327	610	602	116	12	7	30	2
60+	...	455	162	292	65	10	11	4	1
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A.N.S.=Age not stated

TABLE C III PART B—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—*(concld.)*

Age-group	University degree or Post Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree		Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post Graduate Degree					
			Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture	
	Males (17)	Females (18)	Males (19)	Females (20)	Males (21)	Females (22)	Males (23)	Females (24)
All Ages ...	**1,062**	**155**	**88**	...	**44**	**4**	**5**	**2**
0— 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5— 9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19 ...	42	27	7	...	...	...	...	...
20—24 ...	217	58	34	...	...	1	2	...
25—29 ...	206	34	19	...	11	1	2	2
30—34 ...	164	18	14	...	12	...	...	...
35—44	165	12	5	...	10	1	1	...
45—59 ...	191	6	6	...	8	1	...	...
60+ ...	77	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
A.N.S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Age-group	Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
	Males (25)	Females (26)	Males (27)	Females (28)	Males (29)	Females (30)	Males (31)	Females (32)
All Ages ...	**4**	...	...	...	**219**	**79**	**14**	...
0— 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5— 9 ...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—24 ...	1	...	...	...	14	24	6	...
25—29 ...	2	...	...	...	63	27	2	...
30—34 ...	1	...	...	...	50	6	2	...
35—44 ...	...	...	...	...	37	13	...	...
45—59 ...	...	...	...	...	40	7	4	...
60+ ...	...	...	...	...	15	2	...	...
A.N.S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A.N.S. = Age not stated

TABLE C III PART C—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Age-group (1)	Total Population			Illiterate	
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)
All Ages ...	**846,836**	**428,220**	**418,616**	**194,397**	**254,674**
0— 4 ...	119,795	60,906	58,889	60,906	58,889
5— 9 ...	119,412	60,906	58,506	23,040	24,978
10—14 ...	112,472	56,605	55,867	12,735	16,962
15—19 ...	81,205	39,208	41,997	11,554	15,854
20—24 ...	68,328	34,794	33,534	10,978	16,200
25—29 ...	62,369	30,714	31,655	11,006	18,840
30—34	51,728	25,673	26,055	9,545	16,426
35—44 ...	92,339	47,333	45,006	19,697	31,606
45—59 ...	92,600	48,175	44,425	22,417	35,067
60+ ...	46,542	23,882	22,660	12,501	19,836
A.N.S. ...	46	24	22	18	16

Age-group	Literate (without Educational level)		Educational levels			
			Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)
All Ages ...	**160,517**	**117,565**	**57,069**	**40,270**	**16,237**	**6,107**
0— 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5— 9 ...	37,013	32,654	853	874	...	...
10—14 ...	20,688	19,636	23,146	19,224	36	45
15—19 ...	11,623	13,967	11,825	9,373	4,206	2,803
20—24 ...	13,272	11,456	5,254	3,735	5,290	2,143
25—29 ...	13,507	10,023	3,315	2,144	2,886	648
30—34 ...	12,174	7,929	2,711	1,481	1,243	219
35—44 ...	21,835	11,187	4,544	2,056	1,257	157
45—59 ...	20,713	8,154	4,078	1,131	967	73
60+ ...	9,688	2,553	1,342	252	351	19
A.N.S. ...	4	6	1	...	1	...

A.N.S.=Age not stated

C V—MOTHER-TONGUE

FLY LEAF

This table presents the number of speakers of each language with sex break-up. It gives the strength of various linguistic groups in each District separately for rural and urban areas. The languages returned are shown in alphabetical order. In the earlier Censuses, the data on language or mother tongue were presented on territorial basis. Till 1941, the following broad classifications were adopted.

(1) Languages of Madras Presidency
(2) Other Indian languages
(3) Non-Indian Asiatic languages
(4) Non-Asiatic languages.

In some Censuses, European languages were shown separately. In 1951, this scheme was replaced by a three-fold classification.

(1) Languages of Indian Sub-Continent
(2) Languages of other Asian Countries
(3) Languages of continents other than Asia

When an enumerator could not make out the languages spoken by Tribe, it was grouped under the classification 'Tribal languages'. A more scientific attempt has been made to classify the languages in 1961 Census.

TABLE C V—LANGUAGE (MOTHER TONGUE) (RURAL)

Serial number and language	All rural areas			1. Vilavancode taluk		2. Kalkulam taluk	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All languages	**846,836**	**428,220**	**418,616**	**154,710**	**149,133**	**157,491**	**152,812**
1 *Arabic/Arbi* ...	9	4	5	...	3	4	2
2 *Basque*	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
3 *Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese*	4	1	3	1	2	...	1
4 *English*	18	6	12	1	2	3	5
5 *Flemish*	25	...	25	...	1	...	22
6 *French*	12	2	10	1	4	1	5
7 *German*	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
8 Gujarati	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
9 Hindi	71	36	35	5	5	5	13
10 Hindustani	3	...	3	...	...	....	...
11 Kannada	220	148	72	5	...	5	...
12 *Latin*	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
13 Malayalam	113,029	56,643	56.386	33,316	33,019	21,680	21,652
14 Marathi	199	191	8	...	...	...	...
15 Nepali	2	2	...	1	...	1	...
16 *Portuguese*	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
17 Punjabi	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
18 Sindhi	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
19 Tamil	732,218	370,649	361,569	121,349	116,084	135,648	130,982
20 Telugu	669	353	316	10	10	51	27
21 Tulu	306	152	154	12	3	86	95
22 Urdu	42	29	13	8	...	7	8

Serial number and Language	3. Thovala taluk		4. Agastheeswaram taluk	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All languages	**31.123**	**31,169**	**84,896**	**85,502**
1 *Arabic/Arbi*	...	...	...	...
2 *Basque*	...	...	...	3
3 *Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese* ...	...	...	...	...
4 *English*	1	5	1	...
5 *Flemish*	...	...	...	2
6 *French*	...	...	...	1
7 *German*	...	...	...	1
8 Gujarati	1	...	...	...
9 Hindi	8	8	18	9
10 Hindustani	...	3	...	...
11 Kannada	118	46	20	26
12 *Latin*	...	...	...	...
13 Malayalam	549	557	1,098	1,158
14 Marathi	179	3	12	5
15 Nepali	...	...	...	...
16 *Portuguese*	...	...	...	1
17 Punjabi	1	...	...	...
18 Sindhi	1	...	...	...
19 Tamil	30,170	30,476	83,482	84,027
20 Telugu	77	64	215	215
21 Tulu	6	4	48	52
21 Urdu	12	3	2	2

Note:—Mother-tongues printed in itailcs belong to countries outside the Indian sub-continent.

TABLE C V—LANGUAGE (MOTHER TONGUE) (URBAN)

Serial number and language	Persons	Males	Females
All languages	**150,079**	**75,515**	**74,564**
1 *Arabic/Arbi*	2	1	1
2 *English*	76	53	23
3 *Flemish*	5	...	5
4 *French*	3	1	2
5 *German*	1	...	1
6 Gujarati	15	8	7
7 Hindi	168	100	68
8 Hindustani	14	7	7
9 Kannada	88	55	33
10 Konkani *	14	6	8
11 *Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan*	1	...	1
12 Malayalam	12,572	6,372	6,200
13 Marathi	13	7	6
14 Nepali	3	3	...
15 Saurashtra	2,307	1,535	772
16 Tamil	131,432	65,038	66,394
17 Telugu	1,951	1,175	776
18 Tulu	131	68	63
19 Urdu	1,283	1,086	197

Note.—Mother-tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian sub-continent.

* Denotes that the mother-tongue though classified in Linguistic Survey of India is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

C—VII RELIGION

FLY LEAF

This table presents the principal religions by locality and sex break-up. This corresponds to Table D-II of the 1951 Census in all details. Prior to 1951, the population was classified according to religion down to the village level and other characteristics like marital status and education were also classified on the basis of religion. Thus religion was the unit of tabulation till 1931. In 1951 livelihood classes and in 1961 the industrial categories of workers have been adopted as units of tabulation. Prior to 1931, other ethnographical details, the sect of religion, the race and caste particulars, were collected during enumeration and Tables on religion presented the sect and caste particulars under each religion. Later the questions on sect of religion, race and caste were dropped. From 1951 onwards only the main religion is presented in the Tables. Like in 1951 the present Table provides two residuary columns for indefinite beliefs and religion not stated. There is another improvement over 1951, in that the figures have been presented for rural and urban areas of each District separately.

TABLE C VII—RELIGION

Taluks	Total			Names of religion (arranged in alphabetical order)			
				1. Buddhists		2. Christians	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
District Total ...	**996,915**	**503,735**	**493,180**	...	...	**185,938**	**181,870**
All Rural areas ...	**846,836**	**428,220**	**418,616**	...	...	**167,137**	**161,281**
1 Vilavancode ...	303,843	154,710	149,133	...	...	67.422	62,611
2 Kalkulam ...	310,303	157,491	152,812	...	...	66,460	65,005
3 Thovala ...	62,292	31,123	31,169	...	...	7,286	7,324
4 Agastheeswaram ...	170,398	84,896	85,502	...	...	25,969	26,341
All Urban areas ...	**150,079**	**75,515**	**74,564**	....	...	**18,801**	**20,589**

Taluks	Names of religion (arranged in alphabetical order)					
	3. Hindus		4. Jains		5. Muslims	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
District total ...	**297,504**	**289,949**	**4**	...	**20,202**	**21,299**
All Rural areas ...	**247,643**	**241,439**	**3**	...	**13,425**	**15,885**
1 Vilavancode ...	82,596	79,232	...	...	4,689	7,286
2 Kalkulam ...	85,409	82,265	...	...	5,622	5,542
3 Thovala ...	22,031	22,093	3	..	1,803	1,752
4 Agastheeswaram ...	57,607	57,849	...	...	1,311	1,305
All Urban areas ...	**49,861**	**48,510**	**1**	...	**6,777**	**5,414**

Taluks	Name of religion (arranged in alphabetical order)				Religion not stated	
	6. Sikhs		7. Other religion and persuasions			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
District total ...	**18**	...	**69**	**62**	...	...
All Rural areas ...	**1**	...	**11**	**11**	...	...
1 Vilavancode ...	1	...	2	4	...	...
2 Kalkulam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Thovala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Agastheeswaram ...	...	...	9	7	...	...
All Urban areas ...	**17**	...	**58**	**51**	...	...

C VIII—CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This Table has two parts—Part A dealing with Scheduled Castes and Part B dealing with the Scheduled Tribes. These Tables give the distribution according to the industrial categories of workers and non-workers classified on the basis of their educational standards. These tables, however, present only the total population of all Scheduled Castes in Part A and that of the Scheduled Tribes in Part B. Special Tables on each Scheduled Caste and Tribe will be presented in Part V of our publications and will give detailed particulars of each caste or tribe. Thus, this Table only presents an abstract of the data presented in Part V volume. Though in earlier Censuses, Tables were presented for important communities and other special groups, in this Census only Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been classified and all other groups excluded. In this Table various categories of workers and non-workers have been classified either as literates or illiterates without adopting the detailed educational standards used in Table C III.

TABLE C VIII PART A – CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES

Taluks	Total population			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		Total workers (I to IX)		Workers: I As Cultivator		Workers: II As Agricultural Labourer	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total	**40,333**	**19,894**	**20,439**	**10,580**	**14,834**	**9,314**	**5,605**	**11,045**	**7,942**	**1,954**	**551**	**2,803**	**3,097**
All rural areas ...	**34,924**	**17,204**	**17,720**	**9,022**	**12,888**	**8,182**	**4,832**	**9,708**	**7,074**	**1,863**	**538**	**2,513**	**2,767**
Vilavancode ...	6,859	3,298	3,561	1,819	2,513	1,479	1,048	1,728	1,147	184	39	504	315
Kalkulam ...	9,619	4,828	4,791	2,985	3,722	1,843	1,069	2,701	1,677	427	46	691	778
Thovala	6,395	3,186	3,209	1,666	2,501	1,520	708	1,917	1,484	480	163	257	268
Agastheeswaram ...	12,051	5,892	6,159	2,552	4,152	3,340	2,007	3,362	2,766	772	290	1,061	1,406
All Urban areas ...	**5,409**	**2,690**	**2,719**	**1,558**	**1,946**	**1,132**	**773**	**1,341**	**868**	**91**	**13**	**290**	**330**

Workers—(concld.)

Taluks	III In Mining quarrying etc., *		IV At Household Industry		V In manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In other Services		X Non-Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
Total	**437**	**241**	**442**	**888**	**364**	**122**	**85**	**3**	**181**	**170**	**174**	...	**4,609**	**2,870**	**8,845**	**12,497**
All Rural areas	**408**	**236**	**413**	**853**	**284**	**111**	**62**	**3**	**152**	**136**	**119**	...	**3,894**	**2,430**	**7,496**	**10,646**
Vilavancode ...	38	...	141	370	137	74	11	...	20	21	17	...	676	328	1,570	2,414
Kalkulam ...	145	107	99	149	58	21	35	1	10	23	48	...	1,188	552	2,127	3,114
Thovala ...	123	53	28	10	21	2	2	...	30	29	7	...	969	959	1,269	1,725
Agastheeswaram	102	76	145	324	68	14	14	2	92	63	47	...	1,061	591	2,530	3,393
All Urban areas	**29**	**5**	**29**	**35**	**80**	**11**	**23**	...	**29**	**34**	**55**	...	**715**	**440**	**1,349**	**1,851**

* In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.

TABLE C VIII PART B—CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES

Taluks	Total population			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		Total workers (I—IX)		Workers: I. As Cultivator		Workers: II. As Agricultural Labourer	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total	**1,742**	**937**	**805**	**856**	**758**	**81**	**47**	**556**	**261**	**471**	**189**	**31**	**51**
All rural areas ...	**1,646**	**900**	**746**	**826**	**705**	**74**	**41**	**550**	**246**	**471**	**189**	**31**	**51**
Vilavancode	555	322	233	331	248	13	9	199	88	191	65	5	23
Kalkulam	917	491	426	417	386	52	16	306	155	280	124	26	28
Thovala	174	87	87	78	71	9	16	45	3	...	...	...	...
Agasteeswaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Urban areas ...	**96**	**37**	**59**	**30**	**53**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**15**	...	...	...	...

Workers—(concld.)

Taluks	III. In Mining, Quarrying etc., *		IV. At Household Industry		V. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI. In Construction		VII. In Trade and Commerce		VIII. In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX. In other Services		X. Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
Total	...	**1**	...	...	...	**1**	...	...	**1**	**1**	**5**	...	**48**	**18**	**381**	**544**
All Rural areas	**1**	...	...	...	**1**	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	**47**	**4**	**350**	**500**
Vilavancode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	2	...	123	145
Kalkulam	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	185	271
Thovala	**1**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	2	42	84
Agastheeswaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Urban areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	**1**	**4**	...	**1**	**14**	**31**	**44**

* In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.

SPECIAL TABLES ON SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(SCT, SC & ST SERIES)

SCT I PARTS A & B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This Table presents the total number of workers classified into nine industrial categories and non-workers (for each sex) for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kanyakumari district. Part A of this table relates to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes. Each of these parts is in two sections, one for rural and another for urban areas. The workers have been classified into the following nine industrial categories as in the tables for the general population :— I. As Cultivator ; II. As Agricultural Labourer ; III. In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities; IV. At Household Industry; V. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry ; VI. In Construction ; VII. In Trade and Commerce ; VIII. In Transport, Storage and Communications ; and IX. In Other Services.

SCT I—Part A :

The total number of Scheduled Castes in the State according to the President's List is 79. In Kanyakumari district, however, 23 Scheduled Castes have been returned in this Census. The persons who have been returned under the generic name of Scheduled Castes and Harijans have been grouped and shown as "Unclassified". The number of workers in the two special occupations "Tanning and Currying of hides and skins" and "Scavenging" for each Scheduled Caste has also been given in Columns 27 to 30.

SCT I—Part B :

According to the President's List, the number of Scheduled Tribes in the State is 42. In Kanyakumari District, six tribes have been returned in this Census. The persons who have been returned under the generic names of Scheduled Tribes, Adivasis etc., have been grouped and shown as "Unclassified".

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Name of Scheduled Caste	All Rural areas			1. Vilavancode taluk			2. Kalkulam taluk		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total ...	**34,924**	**17,204**	**17,720**	**6,859**	**3,298**	**3,561**	**9,619**	**4,828**	**4,791**
1 Ayyanavar ...	632	333	299	611	320	291	21	13	8
2 Bharatar ...	454	198	256	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Chakkiliyan ...	477	231	246	10	7	3	29	13	16
4 Kakkalan ...	19	8	11	...	...	...	18	7	11
5 Kavara ...	159	72	87	...	...	...	14	6	8
6 Kuravan, Sidhanar	381	208	173	183	104	79	72	35	37
7 Mannan ...	16	7	9	16	7	9	...	...	...
8 Pallan ...	2,476	1,206	1,270	...	...	...	1,000	502	498
9 Palluvan ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
10 Panan ...	52	26	26	18	8	10	33	17	16
11 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	22,048	10,965	11,083	2,795	1,347	1,448	6,836	3,498	3,338
12 Paravan ...	1,429	732	697	260	129	131	384	192	192
13 Pathiyan ...	30	18	12	...	...	...	30	18	12
14 Pulayan or Cheramar ...	865	433	432	824	414	410	20	12	8
15 Thandan ...	1,037	505	532	904	437	467	64	31	33
16 Uraly ...	384	171	213	205	91	114	179	80	99
17 Valluvan ...	433	206	227	90	48	42	50	19	31
18 Vannan ...	2,166	1,062	1,104	223	106	117	471	220	251
19 Velan ...	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...
20 Vetan ...	602	314	288	...	...	...	4	3	1
21 Vettuvan ...	141	61	80	...	...	...	46	20	26
22 Unclassified ...	1,114	448	666	711	280	431	348	142	206

Name of Scheduled Caste	3. Thovala taluk			4. Agastheeswaram taluk		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total ...	**6,395**	**3,186**	**3,209**	**12,051**	**5,892**	**6,159**
1 Ayyanavar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bharatar ...	229	108	121	225	90	135
3 Chakkiliyan ...	172	82	90	266	129	137
4 Kakkalan ...	...	...	...	1	1	...
5 Kavara ...	3	2	1	142	64	78
6 Kuravan, Sidhanar	29	18	11	97	51	46
7 Mannan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Pallan ...	316	143	173	1,160	561	599
9 Palluvan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Panan ...	...	...	...	1	1	...
11 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	4,417	2,203	2,214	8,000	3,917	4,083
12 Paravan ...	488	260	228	297	151	146
13 Pathiyan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Pulayan or Cheramar ...	13	5	8	8	2	6
15 Thandan ...	69	37	32	...	...	...
16 Uraly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Valluvan ...	75	34	41	218	105	113
18 Vannan ...	571	286	285	901	450	451
19 Velan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Vetan ...	5	4	1	593	307	286
21 Vettuvan ...	8	4	4	87	37	50
22 Unclassified ...	...	...	...	55	26	29

Name of Scheduled Caste	All urban areas		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total ...	**5,409**	**2,690**	**2,719**
1 Bharatar ...	59	31	28
2 Chakkiliyan ...	678	353	325
3 Domban ...	26	20	6
4 Kakkalan ...	7	6	1
5 Kavara ...	93	31	62
6 Kottan (Koodan) ...	49	23	26
7 Kuravan, (Sidhanar) ...	115	47	68
8 Pallan ...	186	93	93
9 Panan ...	105	45	60
10 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	2,890	1,443	1,447
11 Paravan ...	43	16	27
12 Pulayan or Cheramar ...	26	5	21
13 Thandan ...	68	28	40
14 Uraly ...	1	1	...
15 Valluvan ...	134	76	58
16 Vannan ...	901	457	444
17 Vetan ...	28	15	13

SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

Name of Scheduled Tribe	All Rural Areas			1. Vilavancode taluk		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total ...	**1,646**	**900**	**746**	**555**	**322**	**233**
1 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	1,598	879	719	512	302	210
2 Malai Pandaram ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
3 Malai Vadan ...	2	1	1	2	1	1
4 Malakuravan ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
5 Unclassified ...	43	19	24	41	19	22

Name of Scheduled Tribe	2. Kalkulam taluk			3. Thovala taluk		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total ...	**917**	**491**	**426**	**174**	**87**	**87**
1 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	913	491	422	173	86	87
2 Malai Pandaram ...	...	...	...	1	1	...
3 Malai Vadan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malakkuravan ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
5 Unclassified ...	2	...	2	...	...	...

SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total ...	**96**	**37**	**59**
1 Irular ...	87	33	54
2 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	4	...	4
3 Malai Pandaram ...	2	1	1
4 Palleyar ...	3	3	...

TABLE SCT I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(RURAL)

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total			Total Workers		Workers: I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock etc., *		IV At Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total	**34,924**	**17,204**	**17,720**	**9,708**	**7,074**	**1,863**	**538**	**2,513**	**2,767**	**408**	**236**	**413**	**853**
1 Ayyanavar	632	333	299	170	75	16	1	81	34	14	...	1	19
2 Bharatar	454	198	256	94	36	4	...	8	2	32	...	1	12
3 Chakkiliyan ...	477	231	246	113	78	...	...	1	2	15	8	3	6
4 Kakkalan	19	8	11	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
5 Kavara	159	72	87	38	19	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	16
6 Kuravan, Sidhanar ...	381	208	173	105	85	21	15	16	16	2	1	33	43
7 Mannan	16	7	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8 Pallan	2,476	1,206	1,270	711	525	180	62	155	200	24	25	88	98
9 Palluvan	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Panan	52	26	26	12	3	1	...	1	3	1	...	1	...
11 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	22,048	10,965	11,083	6,288	4,980	1,407	432	1,959	2,263	242	193	98	426
12 Paravan	1,429	732	697	381	176	25	4	6	1	48	3	97	84
13 Pathiyan	30	18	12	8	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
14 Pulayan or Cheramar.	865	433	432	224	156	12	3	104	85	7	2	2	12
15 Thandan	1,037	505	532	340	180	11	1	35	11	6	...	11	20
16 Uraly	384	171	213	76	49	...	...	8	5	1	...	...	...
17 Valluvan	433	206	227	108	50	16	2	10	13	7	3	10	25
18 Vannan	2,166	1,062	1,104	600	425	33	4	3	2	2	1	4	28
19 Velan	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Vetan	602	314	288	155	33	81	10	63	13	...	...	1	4
21 Vettuvan	141	61	80	39	23	14	...	5	8	...	...	16	14
22 Unclassified ...	1,114	448	666	240	174	37	4	53	109	7	...	45	43

* Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and allied activities.

TABLE SCT I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(RURAL)—*(concld.)*

Name of Scheduled Caste	Workers: V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers		Workers in special occupations: Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
Total ...	**284**	**111**	**62**	**3**	**152**	**136**	**119**	...	**3,894**	**2,430**	**7,496**	**10,646**	**1**	...	**84**	**64**
1 Ayyanavar ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	56	19	163	224	...	...	1	1
2 Bharatar ...	5	...	1	...	22	14	...	...	21	8	104	220	...	...	...	...
3 Chakkiliyan ...	4	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	85	61	118	168	1	...	67	54
4 Kakkalan ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	4	...	...	...	...
5 Kavara ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	34	2	34	68	...	...	...	...
6 Kuravan, Sidhanar...	4	...	1	...	2	1	3	...	23	9	103	88	...	...	...	...
7 Mannan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	...
8 Pallan ...	13	2	1	...	9	1	12	...	229	137	495	745	...	...	1	...
9 Palluvan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10 Panan ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14	23	...	...	...	...
11 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	90	30	20	3	35	55	84	...	2,353	1,578	4,677	6,103	...	...	14	8
12 Paravan ...	14	3	31	...	58	57	4	...	98	24	351	521	...	...	...	...
13 Pathiyan ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	...	...	...	...
14 Pulayan or Cheramar	11	15	1	...	1	...	...	...	86	39	209	276	...	...	...	...
15 Thandan ...	106	46	1	...	1	...	2	...	167	102	165	352	...	...	...	...
16 Uraly ...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	38	95	164	...	...	...	...
17 Valluvan ...	7	...	3	...	14	1	3	...	38	6	98	177	...	...	...	...
18 Vannan ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	553	390	462	679	...	...	...	...
19 Velan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
20 Vetan ...	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6	3	159	255	...	...	...	1
21 Vettuvan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	22	57	...	...	...	...
22 Unclassified ...	15	6	3	...	3	3	5	...	72	9	208	492	...	...	1	...

TABLE SCT I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(URBAN)

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total			Total Workers		Workers							
						I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock etc.*		IV At Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total ...	**5,409**	**2,690**	**2,719**	**1,341**	**868**	**91**	**13**	**290**	**330**	**29**	**5**	**29**	**35**
1 Bharatar ...	59	31	28	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Chakkiliyan ...	678	353	325	159	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3 Domban ...	26	20	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
4 Kakkalan ...	7	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kavara ...	93	31	62	18	8	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	5
6 Kootan (Koodan) ...	49	23	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kuravan, Sidhanar	115	47	68	23	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	16
8 Pallan ...	186	93	93	47	9	9	...	9	4	4	...	1	4
9 Panan ...	105	45	60	28	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	2,890	1,443	1,447	753	541	81	13	278	326	25	5	2	4
11 Paravan ...	43	16	27	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12 Pulayan or Cheramar	26	5	21	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
13 Thandan ...	68	28	40	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Uraly	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Valluvan ...	134	76	58	36	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
16 Vannan ...	901	457	444	235	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17 Vetan	28	15	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(URBAN)—(*concld.*)

Name of Scheduled Caste	Workers										Workers in special occupations			
	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
Total ...	**80**	**11**	**23**	...	**29**	**34**	**55**	...	**715**	**440**	**1,349**	**1,851**	...	...	**154**	**105**
1 Bharatar ...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	24	28	...	...	...	...
2 Chakkiliyan ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	151	98	194	226	...	...	140	3
3 Domban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	...	...
4 Kakkalan ...	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
5 Kavara ...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	3	13	54	...	...	...	1
6 Kootan (Koodan) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	26	...	...	...	...
7 Kuravan, Sidhanar	2	2	...	...	2	2	2		2	2	24	46	...	...	...	...
8 Pallan ...	2	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	46	84	...	...	...	...
9 Panan ...	27	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	17	53	...	...	...	...
10 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	22	4	15	...	14	28	32	...	284	161	690	906	...	...	12	7
11 Paravan ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	9	26	...	...	...	...
12 Pulayan or Cheramar	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	17	...	...	...	...
13 Thandan ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	15	40	...	...	...	...
14 Uraly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15 Valluvan ...	8	2	2	...	5	2	6	...	15	4	40	48	...	...	...	...
16 Vannan ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	226	166	222	277	...	...	...	94
17 Vetan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	13	...	...	2	...

* Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.

TABLE SCT I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—(RURAL)

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total			Total Workers		Workers							
						I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock etc., *		IV At Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total ...	**1,646**	**900**	**746**	**550**	**246**	**471**	**189**	**31**	**51**	...	**1**	...	...
1 Kanikaran or Kanikkar	1,598	879	719	538	234	463	179	31	51	...	1	...	...
2 Malai Pandaram ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Malai Vedan ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malakkuravan ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Unclassified ...	43	19	24	11	12	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Workers										X Non-workers	
	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Total ...	...	**1**	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	**47**	**4**	**350**	**500**
1 Kanikaran or Kanikkar	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	2	341	485
2 Malai Pandaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3 Malai Vedan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4 Malakkuravan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
5 Unclassified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	8	12

TABLE SCT I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—(URBAN)

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total			Total Workers		Workers							
						I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock etc., *		IV At Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total ...	**96**	**37**	**59**	**6**	**15**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Irular	87	33	54	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kanikaran or Kanikkar	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Malai Pandaram ...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Palleyar	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Workers										X Non-workers	
	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Total ...	...	...	...	...	**1**	**1**	**4**	...	**1**	**14**	**31**	**44**
1 Irular	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	13	31	41
2 Kanikaran or Kanikkar	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
3 Malai Pandaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
4 Palleyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...

SCT II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This table furnishes the marital status for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by broad age-groups. Part-A relates to Scheduled Castes and Part-B to Scheduled Tribes. For the age-groups 0 to 14, 15 to 44 and 45 & above and for age not stated and total population, the number of persons of each sex coming under the categories "Never Married", "Married", "Widowed", "Divorced/Separated" and "Unspecified Status" have been given. This table also furnishes the number of males and females in each of these three age-groups. The table has not been prepared separately for rural and urban areas.

According to Census definition, age refers to the number of completed years of age *i.e.*, the age on the last birth day before 1st March, 1961. "Never Married" refers to a person who has not at any time entered into the state of matrimony. A person is regarded as "Married" if he is recognised by custom or society to be a married person or has been married in accordance with any religious rites or by registration or according to any custom or form of marriage recognised by his community or is in stable *de facto* union and has not been widowed or divorced. A person is regarded as widowed if he or she has lost his or her spouse by death but has not remarried. A person is said to be divorced who after marital ties having been severed by law or custom, either social or religious or by mutual consent, has not been married again. A person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no intention of living together again is regarded as separated.

TABLE SCT II PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total Population												
	Total			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total ...	**40,333**	**19,894**	**20,439**	**11,566**	**9,884**	**7,615**	**7,970**	**603**	**2,281**	**109**	**300**	**1**	**4**
1 Ayyanavar	632	333	299	210	157	103	109	19	27	1	6	...	...
2 Bharatar	513	229	284	151	168	71	93	5	22	2	1	...	...
3 Chakkiliyan	1,155	584	571	325	292	238	242	19	34	2	3	...	...
4 Domban	26	20	6	13	4	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kakkalan	26	14	12	8	4	6	6	...	2	...	...	...	...
6 Kavara	252	103	149	59	88	41	45	3	14	...	2	...	...
7 Kootan (Koodan) ...	49	23	26	22	13	...	12	1	1	...	...	...	...
8 Kuravan, Sidhanar ...	496	255	241	150	82	101	130	3	28	1	1	...	...
9 Mannan	16	7	9	6	5	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
10 Pallan	2,662	1,299	1,363	735	669	521	506	39	170	4	18	...	...
11 Palluvan	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Panan	157	71	86	36	32	31	39	4	7	...	8	...	...
13 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	24,938	12,408	12,530	7,119	5,900	4,823	4,947	394	1,485	71	195	1	3
14 Paravan	1,472	748	724	480	373	245	258	19	85	4	8	...	...
15 Pathiyan	30	18	12	10	3	8	7	...	2	...	...	...	...
16 Pulayan or Cheramar ...	891	438	453	273	242	149	163	12	36	4	12	...	...
17 Thandan	1,105	533	572	313	293	209	202	10	73	1	4	...	...
18 Uraly	385	172	213	123	112	49	72	...	19	...	10	...	...
19 Valluvan	567	282	285	166	137	107	118	7	26	2	4	...	...
20 Vannan	3,067	1,519	1,548	834	754	626	634	44	143	15	16	...	1
21 Velan	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Vetan	630	329	301	201	145	118	124	8	30	2	2	...	...
23 Vettuvan	141	61	80	27	36	34	35	...	8	...	1	...	...
24 Unclassified	1,114	448	666	305	366	128	223	15	68	...	9	...	...

TABLE SCT II PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*(contd.)*

Name of Scheduled Caste	Age 0—14											
	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Total ...	**8,038**	**8,020**	**8,035**	**7,965**	**2**	**35**	...	**10**	...	**9**	**1**	**1**
1 Ayyanavar	146	122	146	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bharatar	106	140	106	135	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Chakkiliyan	261	257	261	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Domban	7	4	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kakkalan	8	4	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Kavara	42	82	42	74	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...
7 Kootan (Koodan) ...	16	14	16	11	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
8 Kuravan, Sidhanar ...	115	56	115	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Mannan	6	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Pallan	514	517	514	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Palluvan	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Panan	26	46	26	26	...	9	...	3	...	8	...	...
13 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	4,854	4,748	4,853	4,739	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...
14 Paravan	355	301	353	296	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
15 Pathiyan	10	3	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Pulayan or Cheramar ...	199	209	199	205	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Thandan	193	233	193	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Uraly	95	92	95	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Valluvan	121	99	121	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Vannan	589	635	589	634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
21 Velan	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Vetan	133	111	133	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Vettuvan	16	32	16	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Unclassified	226	301	226	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT II PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*(contd.)*

Name of Scheduled Caste	Age 15—44											
	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
Total ...	**8,223**	**8,926**	**3,490**	**1,907**	**4,539**	**6,289**	**127**	**507**	**67**	**220**	...	**3**
1 Ayyanavar	126	130	61	32	52	87	12	6	1	5	...	...
2 Bharatar	94	112	45	33	48	73	...	5	1	1	...	...
3 Chakkiliyan	241	259	63	35	175	212	2	9	1	3	...	...
4 Domban	13	2	6	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kakkalan	3	7	...	...	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	...
6 Kavara	46	57	17	14	28	38	1	3	...	2	...	...
7 Kootan (Koodan) ...	7	12	6	2	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...
8 Kuravan, Sidhanar ...	94	127	35	25	59	95	...	6	...	1	...	...
9 Mannan	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Pallan	544	603	221	150	314	402	6	35	3	16	...	...
11 Palluvan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Panan	23	38	9	6	14	28	...	4	...	...	...	...
13 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	5,184	5,514	2,237	1,156	2,828	3,881	77	333	42	141	...	3
14 Paravan	273	305	127	77	140	199	3	23	3	6	...	...
15 Pathiyan	7	6	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Pulayan or Cheramar ...	185	190	74	37	104	136	5	8	2	9	...	...
17 Thandan	248	250	119	60	126	162	3	25	...	3	...	...
18 Uraly	54	86	28	20	26	55	...	2	...	9	...	...
19 Valluvan	97	139	43	37	51	95	1	5	2	2	...	...
20 Vannan	667	656	242	120	402	496	11	29	12	11	...	...
21 Velan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Vetan	127	127	67	34	60	89	...	2	...	2	...	...
23 Vettuvan	33	31	11	4	22	26	...	...	...	1	...	...
24 Unclassified	157	274	79	65	74	190	4	11	...	8	...	...

TABLE SCT II PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*(contd.)*

Name of Scheduled Caste	Age 45+											
	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males (39)	Females (40)	Males (41)	Females (42)	Males (43)	Females (44)	Males (45)	Females (46)	Males (47)	Females (48)	Males (49)	Females (50)
Total ...	**3,633**	**3,493**	**41**	**12**	**3,074**	**1,646**	**476**	**1,764**	**42**	**71**	...	...
1 Ayyanavar	61	47	3	3	51	22	7	21	...	1	...	...
2 Bharatar	29	32	...	...	23	15	5	17	1	...	...	...
3 Chakkiliyan	82	55	1	...	63	30	17	25	1	...	...	...
4 Domban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kakkalan	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6 Kavara	15	10	...	...	13	5	2	5	...	...	...	...
7 Kootan (Koodan) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Kuravan, Sidhanar ...	46	58	...	1	42	35	3	22	1	...	...	...
9 Mannan	1	3	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
10 Pallan	241	243	...	2	207	104	33	135	1	2	...	...
11 Palluvan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Panan	22	2	1	...	17	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
13 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	2,370	2,268	29	5	1,995	1,057	317	1,152	29	54	...	...
14 Paravan	120	118	...	...	103	55	16	62	1	1	...	...
15 Pathiyan	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
16 Pulayan or Cheramar ...	54	54	...	...	45	23	7	28	2	3	...	...
17 Thandan	92	89	1	...	83	40	7	48	1	1	...	...
18 Uraly	23	35	...	...	23	17	...	17	...	1	...	...
19 Valluvan	64	47	2	1	56	23	6	21	...	2	...	...
20 Vannan	263	257	3	...	224	138	33	114	3	5	...	...
21 Velan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Vetan	69	63	1	...	58	35	8	28	2	...	...	...
23 Vettuvan	12	17	...	...	12	9	...	8	...	...	...	...
24 Unclassified	65	91	...	...	54	33	11	57	...	1	...	...

TABLE SCT II PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*(concld.)*

Name of Scheduled Caste	Age not stated											
	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males (51)	Females (52)	Males (53)	Females (54)	Males (55)	Females (56)	Males (57)	Females (58)	Males (59)	Females (60)	Males (61)	Females (62)
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Ayyanavar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bharatar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Chakkiliyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Domban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kakkalan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Kavara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kootan (Koodan)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Kuravan, Sidhanar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Mannan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Pallan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Palluvan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Panan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Paravan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Pathiyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Pulayan or Cheramar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Thandan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Uraly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Valluvan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Vannan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Velan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Vetan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Vettuvan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT II PART B—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Total population

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total ...	**1,742**	**937**	**805**	**520**	**390**	**371**	**344**	**40**	**67**	**6**	**4**	...	...
1 Irular	87	33	54	30	26	3	20	...	8	...	...	...	...
2 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	1,602	879	723	474	349	360	316	39	55	6	3	...	...
3 Malai Pandaram	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malai Vedan	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Malakkuravan	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
6 Palleyar	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Unclassified	43	19	24	15	14	3	7	1	2	...	1	...	...

Age 0-14

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Total ...	**394**	**340**	**394**	**340**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Irular	28	25	28	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	353	302	353	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Malai Pandaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malai Vedan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Malakkuravan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Palleyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Unclassified	13	13	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT II PART B—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*(contd.)*

Age 15—44

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
Total ...	**372**	**360**	**122**	**49**	**232**	**291**	**13**	**17**	**5**	**3**	...	...
1 Irular	4	24	2	1	2	20	...	3	...	...	...	...
2 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	359	327	118	47	224	265	12	13	5	2	...	...
3 Malai Pandaram	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malai Vedan	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Malakkuravan	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6 Palleyar	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Unclassified	4	7	2	1	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	...

Age 45+

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)
Total ...	**171**	**105**	**4**	**1**	**139**	**53**	**27**	**50**	**1**	**1**	...	...
1 Irular	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
2 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	167	94	3	...	136	51	27	42	1	1	...	...
3 Malai Pandaram	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malai Vedan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Malakkuravan	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6 Palleyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Unclassified	2	4	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT II PART B—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*(concld.)*

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Age not stated											
	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Irular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Malai Pandaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malai Vedan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Malakuravan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Palleyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCT III PARTS A & B—EDUCATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This table gives the literacy and educational levels of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural and urban sectors of Kanyakumari district in two parts. Part A (for urban areas) has two sections, Part A(i) for Scheduled Castes and Part A (ii) for Scheduled Tribes. Similarly in Part B (for rural areas), Part B(i) table concerns Scheduled Castes and Part B(ii) Scheduled Tribes.

A person is considered to be literate if he is able to read and write. In the urban tables (Part A) the following educational levels have been given :—

(1) Primary or Junior Basic

(2) Matriculation or Higher Secondary

(3) Technical diploma not equal to degree

(4) Non-technical diploma not equal to degree

(5) University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree

(6) Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

In the rural tables (Part B), the educational levels given are " Primary or Junior Basic " and " Matriculation and above ".

TABLE SCT III PART A (i)—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	**2,690**	**2,719**	**1,558**	**1,946**	**715**	**489**	**335**	**241**
1 Bharatar	31	28	15	17	11	3	4	6
2 Chakkiliyan ...	353	325	288	288	55	27	9	10
3 Domban	20	6	20	6	...	...	...	...
4 Kakkalan	6	1	1	1	4	...	...	..
5 Kavara	31	62	9	20	8	18	11	19
6 Kootan (Koodan) ...	23	26	23	26	...	...	...	...
7 Kuravan, Sidhanar ...	47	68	18	54	18	10	9	3
8 Pallan	93	93	52	61	27	22	9	10
9 Panan	45	60	9	29	29	25	4	6
10 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	1,443	1,447	790	1,057	398	253	215	117
11 Paravan	16	27	3	18	9	3	2	5
12 Pulayan or Cheramar	5	21	3	12	2	4	...	1
13 Thandan	28	40	14	27	7	9	6	4
14 Uraly	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Valluvan	76	58	30	35	32	16	11	7
16 Vannan	457	444	269	282	114	99	54	53
17 Vetan	15	13	14	13	1	...	...	..

Name of Scheduled Caste	Educational levels: Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Total	**79**	**43**	...	...	...	...	**3**	...	...	...
1 Bharatar	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Chakkiliyan ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Domban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Kakkalan	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kavara	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6 Kootan (Koodan) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
7 Kuravan, Sidhanar ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Pallan	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Panan	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	39	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
11 Paravan	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
12 Pulayan or Cheramar	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Thandan	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Uraly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Valluvan	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Vannan	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Vetan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT III PART A (ii)—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	**37**	**59**	**30**	**53**	**6**	**3**	**1**	**3**
1 Irular	33	54	29	50	4	2	...	2
2 Kanikaran or Kanikkar	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1
3 Malai Pandaram ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
4 Palleyar	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Educational levels: Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Irular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kanikaran or Kanikkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Malai Pandaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Palleyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT III PART B (i)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Educational levels: Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	**17,204**	**17,720**	**9,022**	**12,888**	**5,899**	**3,563**	**2,013**	**1,156**	**270**	**113**
1 Ayyanavar ...	333	299	159	179	114	85	54	30	6	5
2 Bharatar	198	256	90	156	79	83	26	15	3	2
3 Chakkiliyan ...	231	246	147	195	66	44	15	7	3	...
4 Kakkalan ...	8	11	2	5	5	4	1	2	...	...
5 Kavara	72	87	27	45	38	35	7	6	...	1
6 Kuravan, Sidhanar ...	208	173	126	119	50	38	25	14	7	2
7 Mannan	7	9	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Pallan	1,206	1,270	701	975	340	205	147	85	18	5
9 Palluvan	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
10 Panan	26	26	10	16	6	5	10	5	...	...
11 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	10,965	11,083	5,799	8,154	3,757	2,153	1,246	716	163	60
12 Paravan	732	697	377	536	264	128	83	32	8	1
13 Pathiyan	18	12	8	8	10	4	...	...	...	...
14 Pulayan or Cheramar	433	432	264	313	105	86	56	29	8	4
15 Thandan ...	505	532	294	402	165	88	42	36	4	6
16 Uraly	171	213	113	154	42	46	16	12	...	1
17 Valluvan ...	206	227	73	141	99	60	30	24	4	2
18 Vannan	1,062	1,104	497	773	391	250	158	74	16	7
19 Velan	...	8	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...
20 Vetan	314	288	84	143	193	120	23	17	14	8
21 Vettuvan	61	80	21	48	23	25	11	6	6	1
22 Unclassified ...	448	666	223	511	152	102	63	45	10	8

TABLE SCT III PART B (ii)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Educational levels: Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total ...	**900**	**746**	**826**	**705**	**68**	**40**	**6**	**1**	...	...
1 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	879	719	810	682	65	36	4	1	...	...
2 Malai Pandaram	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3 Malai Vedan ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malakkuravan ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Unclassified ...	19	24	15	20	3	4	1	...	...	...

SCT IV PARTS A & B—RELIGION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This table gives the number of persons belonging to different religions among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Part A of this table relates to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes.

SCT IV—Part A :

Scheduled Castes are found only among the Hindus and Sikhs. In this district no person belonging to the Scheduled Castes has returned himself as Sikh. This table which is intended to show the number of persons belonging to Hindu and Sikh religions among Scheduled Castes has, therefore, not been prepared for this district.

SCT IV—Part B :

Scheduled Tribes in the district have returned their religions as Christianity and Hinduism. This Table gives the number of persons in the district under the heads Christian and Hindu in each tribe, sex-wise with rural-urban break-up.

TABLE SCT IV PART B—RELIGION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Rural Urban	Total			Name of Religion							
					Christian		Hindu		Muslim		Religon not stated	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total ...	**R**	**1,646**	**900**	**746**	**4**	**1**	**896**	**745**	...	...	...	...
	U	**96**	**37**	**59**	...	...	**37**	**59**	...	...	...	...
1 Irular ...	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	87	33	54	...	...	33	54	...	...	...	...
2 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	R	1,598	879	719	4	1	875	718	...	...	...	...
	U	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
3 Malai Pandaram	R	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	U	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
4 Malai Vedan ...	R	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Malakkuravan ...	R	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	U	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Palleyar ...	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
7 Unclassified ...	R	43	19	24	...	...	19	24	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCT V PART A & B—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This table furnishes data of sample households among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated. This table relates to rural areas of the district only. Part A of the table relates to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes. The interest in land is classified as follows :—

(1) Owned or held from Government ;

(2) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share ;

(3) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

The first category refers to the total number of land holdings owned or held by virtue of possession as owner, namely, land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession or with rights of pemanent, heritable possession but without the right of transfer or temporary or conditional leases of any kind entered into with the Government. Encroachment of Government land is treated as land held from Government and is classified under the first category. The second category includes land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, but without the right of transfer and those held under various tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows :—

(*i*) Tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on ground of personal cultivation (such tenants may have the right of transfer also in certain cases).

(*ii*) Tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner. (In some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership. In other cases, he does not possess this right).

(*iii*) Tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for the stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period.

(*iv*) Tenants holding land under temporary leases who are liable to ejectment.

(*v*) Areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village, community or the Government as in the case of service inams. (This also includes cases where labourer working in plantations are given bits of land for personal cultivation with permanent rights).

(*vi*) All lands taken for a fixed amount of money or a fixed amount of produce, or for a share of the produce or for which money is paid, partly in kind and partly in the shape of cash and land held free of consideration.

If a household had land cultivated under both the first and second categories, it is classified under the third category.

The holdings are grouped into ten sizes in acres as follows :

Less than one acre	
1.0 acre to 2.4 acres	12.5 acres to 14.9 acres
2.5 ,, ,, 4.9 ,,	15.0 ,, ,, 29.9 ,,
5.0 ,, ,, 7.4 ,,	30.0 ,, ,, 49.9 ,,
7.5 ,, ,, 9.9 ,,	50 and above acres
10.0 ,, ,, 12.4 ,,	Unspecified.

If the head of the household and/or other members are engaged in cultivation, supervision or direction of agricultural operations, it is treated as Household Cultivation.

TABLE SCT V PART A—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES

(Households of members of Scheduled Castes in a 20 per cent sample of all households)

Interest in land cultivated	*Number of cultivating households*	*Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres*										
		Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	*Unspecified*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total ...	**492**	**254**	**178**	**49**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**1**	...	...	...	...
1 Owned or held from Government ...	169	99	47	18	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
2 Held from private Persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share ...	248	131	100	15	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3 Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share ...	75	24	31	16	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT V PART B—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

(Households of members of Scheduled Tribes in a 20 per cent sample of all households)

Interest in land cultivated	*Number of cultivating households*	*Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres*										
		Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	*Unspecified*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total ...	**48**	**6**	**13**	**17**	**10**	...	**1**	**1**	...	...	...	...
1 Owned or held from Government ...	48	6	13	17	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
2 Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

FLY LEAF

This Table gives the classification of non-working population among Scheduled Castes in the district by sex, type of activity and educational level. The district figures have been given by Total, Rural and Urban. Taluk figures have been given for Rural only.

The different educational levels into which the non-working Scheduled Castes have been classified are as follows :—

(1) Illiterate

(2) Literate (without educational level)

(3) Primary or Junior Basic

(4) Matriculation or Higher Secondary

(5) Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary

The total non-working population and persons belonging to the above mentioned educational levels have been classified into the following categories :

(1) Full time students

(2) Persons seeking employment for the first time

(3) Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work

(4) Others

This table is prepared for all Scheduled Castes and not for individual castes.

TABLE SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(TOTAL)

Educational levels	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total ...	**21,342**	**8,845**	**12,497**	**3,904**	**2,969**	**129**	**30**	**16**	**5**	**4,796**	**9,493**
Illiterate	12,998	4,676	8,322	337	262	2	...	1	4	4,336	8,056
Literate (without educational level)	5,413	2,502	2,911	2,101	1,765	20	1	11	...	370	1,145
Primary or Junior Basic ...	2,574	1,432	1,142	1,301	859	44	5	3	1	84	277
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	295	185	110	119	73	60	24	1	...	5	13
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	62	50	12	46	10	3	...	...	...	1	2

TABLE SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(RURAL)

Educational levels	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total ...	**18,142**	**7,496**	**10,646**	**3,317**	**2,531**	**107**	**24**	**11**	**5**	**4,061**	**8,086**
Illiterate	10,996	3,936	7,060	250	162	1	...	...	4	3,685	6,894
Literate (without educational level)	4,716	2,181	2,535	1,852	1,574	13	...	7	...	309	961
Primary or Junior Basic ...	2 153	1,204	949	1,101	724	37	3	3	1	63	221
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	248	150	98	93	67	53	21	1	...	3	10
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	29	25	4	21	4	3	...	...	...	1	...

TABLE SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (RURAL)

Educational levels	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. VILAVANCODE TALUK											
Total ...	**3,984**	**1,570**	**2,414**	**740**	**614**	**22**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**807**	**1,792**
Illiterate	2,292	758	1,534	16	7	...	...	...	...	742	1,527
Literate (without educational level)	1,049	461	588	405	366	3	...	1	...	52	222
Primary or Junior Basic ...	558	307	251	290	209	6	1	...	1	11	40
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	82	42	40	28	31	13	6	...	...	1	3
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
2. KALKULAM TALUK											
Total ...	**5,241**	**2,127**	**3,114**	**841**	**623**	**15**	**2**	...	...	**1,271**	**2,489**
Illiterate	3,373	1,169	2,204	18	...	...	...	...	...	1,151	2,204
Literate (without educational level)	1,296	647	649	538	426	3	...	...	...	106	223
Primary or Junior Basic ...	525	284	241	265	181	6	...	...	...	13	60
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	43	24	19	17	15	6	2	...	...	1	2
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. THOVALA TALUK											
Total ...	**2,994**	**1,269**	**1,725**	**518**	**365**	**11**	**3**	**1**	...	**739**	**1,357**
Illiterate	2,013	754	1,259	82	75	...	...	...	...	672	1,184
Literate (without educational level)	668	321	347	265	208	2	...	...	...	54	139
Primary or Junior Basic ...	289	177	112	160	80	5	1	...	...	12	31
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	20	14	6	10	1	2	2	1	...	1	3
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	4	3	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (RURAL)—(*concld.*)

Educational levels	*Total non-working population*			*Full time students*		*Persons seeking employment for the first time*		*Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work*		*Others*	
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
				4. AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK							
Total ...	**5,923**	**2,530**	**3,393**	**1,218**	**929**	**59**	**12**	**9**	**4**	**1,244**	**2,448**
Illiterate	3,318	1,255	2,063	134	82	1	...	...	4	1,120	1,977
Literate (without educational level)	1,703	752	951	644	572	5	...	6	...	97	379
Primary or Junior Basic ...	781	436	345	386	254	20	1	3	...	27	90
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	103	70	33	38	20	32	11	...	...	...	2
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	18	17	1	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (URBAN)

Educational levels	*Total non-working population*			*Full time students*		*Persons seeking employment for the first time*		*Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work*		*Others*	
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total ...	**3,200**	**1,349**	**1,851**	**587**	**438**	**22**	**6**	**5**	...	**735**	**1,407**
Illiterate	2,002	740	1,262	87	100	1	...	1	...	651	1,162
Literate (without educational level)	697	321	376	249	191	7	1	4	...	61	184
Primary or Junior Basic ...	421	228	193	200	135	7	2	...	...	21	56
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	47	35	12	26	6	7	3	...	...	2	3
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	33	25	8	25	6	...	...	...	...	...	2

ST I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This is a special table for Scheduled Tribes giving their mother tongue and bilingualism. The district figures have been given by total, rural and urban. Taluk figures have been given for rural areas only. Mother tongue is the language spoken by the person from early childhood. In addition to the mother tongue, a person may know some other language and this is given as subsidiary language. The mother tongue is shown horizontally. Columns (4) and (5) contain number of males and females who have been returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally. Column (6) contains run on lines of names of subsidiary languages, followed in each case in brackets by number of male and female speakers.

TABLE ST I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother tongue : total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ALL AREAS			
		TAMIL			
1 Irular ...	33	41	...	4	English (F-4)
		TELUGU			
	...	13	...	...	
		MALAYALAM			
2 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	344	303	5	4	Tamil (M-5, F-2) English (F-2)
		TAMIL			
	535	420	250	204	Malayalam (M-250, F-204)
		TAMIL			
3 Malai Pandaram	2	1	...	...	
		MALAYALAM			
4 Malai Vedan ...	1	1	...	...	
		TAMIL			
5 Malakkuravan ...	...	2	...	...	
		TAMIL			
6 Palleyar ...	3	...	2	...	English (M-1), Malayalam (M-1)
		MALAYALAM			
7 Unclassified ...	13	13	1	...	Tamil (M-1)
		TAMIL			
	...	6	11	...	...

TABLE ST I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*(contd.)*

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother tongue : total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ALL RURAL AREAS			
		MALAYALAM			
1 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	344	299	5	2	Tamil (M-5, F-2)
		TAMIL			
	535	420	250	204	Malayalam (M-250, F-204)
		TAMIL			
2 Malai Pandaram	1	...	...	...	
		MALAYALAM			
3 Malai Vedan ...	1	1	...	...	
		TAMIL			
4 Malakkuravan ...	...	2	...	...	
		MALAYALAM			
5 Unclassified ...	13	13	1	...	Tamil (M-1 ; F-X)
		TAMIL			
	6	11	...	...	
		1. VILAVANCODE TALUK			
		MALAYALAM			
1 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	179	163	1	...	Tamil (M-1)
		TAMIL			
	145	71	2	...	Malayalam (M-2 ; F-X)
		MALAYALAM			
2 Malai Vedan ...	1	1	...	...	
		MALAYALAM			
3 Unclassified ...	13	11	1	...	Tamil (M-1 ; F-X)
		TAMIL			
	... 6	11	...	...	

TABLE ST I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*(concld.)*

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother tongue: total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. KALKULAM TALUK					
MALAYALAM					
1 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	161	133	4	2	Tamil (M-4; F-2)
TAMIL					
	308	265	248	204	Malayalam (M-248; F-204)
TAMIL					
2 Malakkuravan ...	...	2	...	...	
MALAYALAM					
3 Unclassified ...	...	2	...	...	
3. THOVALA TALUK					
MALAYALAM					
1 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	4	3	...	...	
TAMIL					
	82	84	...	...	
TAMIL					
2 Malai Pandaram	1	...	...	...	
ALL URBAN AREAS					
TAMIL					
1 Irular ...	33	41	...	4	English (M-X; F-4)
TELUGU					
	...	13	...	...	
MALAYALAM					
2 Kanikaran or Kanikkar	...	4	...	2	English (F-2)
TAMIL					
3 Malai Pandaram	1	1	...	...	
TAMIL					
4 Palleyar ...	3	...	2	...	English (M-1; F-X) Malayalam (M-1; F-X)

ST II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

In this table, the non-working Scheduled Tribe population has been classified by sex and type of work. The different types of work into which they have been classified are as follows:—

(1) Full time students
(2) Persons seeking employment for the first time
(3) Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work
(4) Others

The district figures have been given by total, rural and urban. Taluk figures have been given for rural areas only.

TABLE ST II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL AREAS											
Total	**925**	**381**	**544**	**54**	**39**	...	...	...	...	**327**	**505**
1 Irular ...	72	31	41	6	3	...	...	...	...	25	38
2 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	829	341	488	47	35	...	...	...	...	294	453
3 Malai Vedan ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4 Malakkuravan	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
5 Unclassified ...	20	8	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	11
ALL RURAL AREAS											
Total	**850**	**350**	**500**	**48**	**35**	...	...	...	...	**302**	**465**
1 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	826	341	485	47	34	...	...	...	...	294	451
2 Malai Vedan ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3 Malakkuravan	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4 Unclassified ...	20	8	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	11
1. VILAVANCODE TALUK											
Total	**268**	**123**	**145**	**6**	**6**	...	...	...	...	**117**	**139**
1 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	246	114	132	5	5	...	...	...	...	109	127
2 Malai Vedan ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3 Unclassified ...	20	8	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	11
2. KALKULAM TALUK											
Total	**456**	**185**	**271**	**37**	**13**	...	...	...	...	**148**	**258**
1 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	454	185	269	37	13	...	...	...	...	148	256
2 Malakkuravan	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. THOVALA TALUK											
Total	**126**	**42**	**84**	**5**	**16**	...	...	...	...	**37**	**68**
1 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	126	42	84	5	16	...	...	...	...	37	68
ALL URBAN AREAS											
Total	**75**	**31**	**44**	**6**	**4**	...	...	...	...	**25**	**40**
1 Irular ...	72	31	41	6	3	...	...	...	...	25	38
2 Kanikaran or Kanikkar ...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2

PART III

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

IMPORTANT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

SCALE

2 1 0 2 4 6 8 Miles

Kilometres 2 1 0 2 4 6 8

77° 15' 77° 30'

8° 30' 8° 15' 8° 0'

KERALA

TIRUNELVELI

VILAVANCODE

ARABIAN SEA

Gulf of Manaar

Thripparapu
Thirunadhirai Flag Hoisting (Dec.- Jan)
Sivarathiri Flag Hoisting (Feb.- March)

Arumana
(Wednesday & Saturday) Pakkiyapuram Bi-Weekly Fair

Palakal
Padrakali Kovil (Jan.)
Mottamooduamman (March)
Sivan Kovil (Jan.)
Kanmamoodu Fair (Tues., Wed., Fri. & Saturday)

Ponmanaaruvikkara
Deepavali (Oct.- Nov.)

KALKULAM

Attur
Elandaiambalam Bi-Weekly Fair (Sun. & Thursday)
Attur Bi-Weekly Fair (Mon. & Thursday)

Vilavancode
Kalikavilai Bi-Weekly Fair (Mon. & Thursday)

THOVALA

Kollengode
Mudipurai Thirunal (April- May)

Kothanallur
Kumarakovil Thirukkalyanam (March- April)

Kunnathur
Vavubali (July- Aug.)
Manonmanipuram Vinayagar (April-May)

Therisangcope
Boothalingaswamy (Jan.- Feb.)
Nambiran Games (Mar.- Apr.)

Nattalam
Sivan Kovil (Feb.)

Ezhudesom
Muththaramman (Dec.- Jan.)
Thuthur Church (Dec.)

Aramboly

Kurusady
Narayanaswamy (March- April)
Thirukalyanam (Jan.- Feb.)
Viyakula Madhai (Mar.)

Painkulam
Bhatravathi Kovil (March- April)

Thakkalai
Holi-Allah Samadhi & Karthigai Pirai (Nov.- Dec.)

Thazhakudy

Thovala
Suran (Oct.- Nov.)

Keezhukulam
Parpparmmal (Nov.)
Lenemmal (Oct.)
Anthoniar (Feb.)

Mathirai Vinai (Aug.)
Karukkal Bi-Weekly Fair (Wed. & Saturday)

Midalam
Rodhakrishnan (Aug.- Sep.)
Weekly Fair (Monday)

Thalakkulam

Vadiweeswaram
Kattar Xavier (Dec.)

Suchindram
Malaya Perumal Margazhi (Dec.- Jan.)

Manavalakurichi
Bagiradhiathman (Feb.- March)

AGASTEESWARAM

Thamarakulam
Nayanarswamy Pattu Thiruvizha (Jan.- Feb., May- June & Aug.- Sep.)

Bagavathiamman (May- June)

Kanyakumari

REFERENCE

State Boundary	———
District Boundary	—·—·—
Taluk Boundary	— — —
Important Fair	*Weekly Fair (Monday)*
Important Festival	*Anthoniar (Feb.)*

Note:- *Only those Fairs and Festivals which have an attendance of 3,000 & above persons have been shown in this Map.*

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FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in Miles from Rly. Station	Name of the Fair and Festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in Miles from District headquarters	Information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
					1. VILAVANCODE TALUK						
1	Idackode (P) ...	17.02	Trivandrum ...	25	1. Melpuram Fair (Biweekly)	2	...	1,000	Rice, Fish, Sweet-potato	...	Fair meets every Tuesday and Friday.
			Do.	30	2. Arakonam and Daily Fair	Daily	...	600	Do	27	
					3. Sastha ...	3	Jan./Feb. and Dec.	500			
2	Arumana (P) ...	29.54	Do.	29	Chitharalmalai Bagavathi koil festival	10	May/June ...	1,750	Light Refreshments ...	...	Vaikasi Poosa *Nakshatram.*
			Do.		Pakkiyapuram R.C. koil festival	10	Oct. ...	2,500	Sweetmeats ...	...	
			Do.		Pakkiyapuram Fair ...	2		3,000	Fish, cloth, pottery works	...	Fair meets every Wednesday and Saturday.
3	Pacode (P) ...	5.38	Do.	25	Panguni festival ...	10	March/April	1,500	Sweetmeats, fancy articles	...	Panguni Rohini *Nakshatram.*
			Do.		Markali festival ...	10	Dec./Jan. ...	1,300	Do.	...	
			Do.		Kozhugamthitta Fair	Daily		500	Jaggery, vegetables, fish	...	
4	Palukal (P) ...	5.10	Do.	20	Bathrakali koil (Moovottu)	...	Jan. ...	8,000	...	...	
			Do.		Mottamooduamman koil festival	...	Mar. ...	8,000	...	...	
			Do.		Palakal Sivan koil festival	...	Jan. ...	4,000	...	...	
			Do.		Kanmoodu Fair ...	4		5,000	Vegetables, grocery	...	Fair meets every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—*(contd.)*

Location Code No.	Name of the village/Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in Miles from Rly. Station	Name of the Fair and Festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in Miles from District headquarters	Information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
					1. VILAVANCODE TALUK—*(contd.)*						
5	Vilavancode (P)	5.04	Trivandrum ...	23	1. Kalikavilai Fair ...	2		3,500	Vegetables, clothes, pottery works	...	Fair meets every Monday and Thursday.
6	Kuzhithurai (M)	1.76			2. Padanthalumoodu Fair	2		500	Do.		Fair meets every Wednesday and Saturday.
					3. Vavubali festival ...	2	July/August	4,000	Cattle, vegetables, jaggery	25	...
7	Nattalam (P) ...	9.87	Do.	28	Sivan koil festival ...	1	Feb. ...	3,000	Grocery	...	Sivaratri.
			Do.		Vishnu koil festival ...	10	Mar./April	1,000	Do.		Rohini *Nakshatram* of Panguni.
			Do.	29	Palliyadi Fair	Daily		500	Grocery	...	Fair meets every Tuesday and Friday.
8	Kunnathur (P)	3.73	Do.	25	1. Manonmanipuram Vinayakar festival	10	April/May ...	10,000	Jaggery, fish, vessels, grocery	...	...
					2. Anthoniar Festival		June ...	2,000	Do.	..	...
					3. Kunnathoor Palli festival.		Dec. ...	500	Do.	...	...
					4. Fair				...	...	Fair meets every Monday.
					5. Fair	Daily		500	Jaggery, fish, vessels, grocery	...	
					6. Fair	1		500	Jaggery, fish	...	Fair meets every Monday.
					7. Sevilipalli festival	10	June ...	500	Sweetmeats	...	
9	Methukummal (P)	7.46	Do.	25	1. Krishnaswamy koil festival	10	Jan. ...	2,500	Jaggery, tamarind, coconut, betel leaves, fish	...	...
					2. Mekkadu Bagavathi festival	5	Feb. ...				
					3. Kuzhivalai Fair ...	Daily		1,500	Do.	...	...
					4. Kulappuram Sastham koil festival	3	Feb. ...	2,500	Jaggery, tamarind	...	...
					5. Kulappuram Panayarathuvinai Bathrakali koil festival	3	Mar. ...	2,500	Coconuts, fish, betel leaves	...	...
					6. Varuthathu Krishnan koil festival	3	Feb. ...	2,500	Do.	...	...
					7. Kuzhu Vinar Roman Catholic Alangara Matha koil festival	2	Nov. ...	2,500	Do.	...	...
					8. Ayyanagaman Mariagiri Asiraman festival	2	Dec. ...	2,500	Do.	...	...
10	Kollamkode (P)	4.91	Do.	25	Mudipurai Thirunal (Kollamkode Mudipurai festival)	10	April/May ...	15,000	Fruits, fish etc.	...	...
					Marpandam Thurai Fair	Daily		1,000	Do.	...	...
11	Ezhudesam (P)	4.56	Do.	27	Eryuman Church ... festival	10	Dec. ...	2,500	Coconut, tamarind, betel leaves, fish	...	...
				27	Thuthur Church ... festival	10	Dec. ...	4,500	Do.	...	...
				27	Mutharamman Thiruvizha	4	Dec./Jan.	5,000	Do.	...	...
				27	Kanchapuram festival	Daily		1,000	Do.	...	...
12	Arudesam (P)	3.38	Do.	23	Tirumalaikoil Panguni festival	10	Mar./Apr. ...	1,500	Vegetables and fruits	...	...
				23	Pudukkottai Fair ...	2		2,000	Do.	...	Fair meets every Saturday and Wednesday.
13	Painkulam (P)	3.66	Do.	32	Kottalamoodu Kshetram Batravathi koil festival	10	Mar./Apr. ...	5,000	...	27	...
14	Kizhkulam (P)	4.04	Do.	35	Lenemmal Tiruvizha	10	Oct. ...	8,000	Sweetmeats, fish, jaggery	...	...
					Anthoniar Tiruvizha	10	Feb. ...	8,500	Do.	...	...
					Parpparmmal Festival	10	Nov. ...	7,500	Do.	...	...

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FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—*(contd.)*

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in Miles from Rly. Station	Name of the Fair and Festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in Miles from District headquarters	Information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
					1. VILAVANCODE TALUK—*(concld.)*						
14	Kizhkulam (P)		Trivandrum ...	35	Vizundempalam Fair	2		500	Sweetmeats. fish, jaggery	...	Fair meets every Monday and Thursday.
15	Killiyur (P) ...	8.12	Do.	31	Poottathee Amma festival	3	Mar./Apr. ...	1,200	Fried grains, fancy articles	...	...
16	Midalam (P) ...	6.20	Do.	30	Mathirai Vinai Tirunal	10	Aug.	8,000	Sweetmeats, paddy. wheat, fish	...	...
			Do.	30	Karukkal Fair ...	2		10,000	Do.	...	Fair meets every Saturday and Wednesday.
17	Kizhmidalam (P)	3.65	Do.	34	Alanjati Fair ...	2		250	Fish, jaggery, firewood coconut, vegetables	....	...
2	Kaliyal (V) (Arumana (P))	29.54	Do.	29	Kalial Roman Catholic Church festival	10	June/July ...	1,000	Jaggery, fish, paddy	...	...
				32	Arakanadu Sastam koil festival	9	Mar./April	800	Do.	...	...
					Fair ...	Daily	...	600	Do.	...	...
					2. KALKULAM TALUK						
1	Thripparappu (P)	13.12	Do.	32	Sivaratri, Flag Hoisting in Thirunandhikkarai	10	Feb./March	3,000	Sweetmeats	...	...
			Do.		Tiruvadirai, Flag Hoisting in Mahadevi temple	10	Dec./Jan. ...	8,000	Sweetmeats, sugarcane	...	Margazhi Tiruvadirai Star.
			Do.		Kadambamoottu Fair	1		200	Plantain leaves	...	Fair meets every Sunday.
			Do.		Thiruvanandhikarai Fair	2		500	Vegetables, betel leaves	...	Fair meets every Sunday and Wednesday.
			Do.		Thruparappu Fair ...	2		750	Do.	...	Fair meets every Monday and Thursday.
2	Thiruvattar (P)	7.00	Do.	28	Kulasekaram Fair ...	2		1,500	...	...	Fair meets every Tuesday and Friday.
3	Ponmana Aruvikara (P)	18.29	Do.	34	Ponmalai Sivan Koil festival	10	April/May.	1,000	Fancy goods ...	...	Chitrai Full Moon day.
			Do.		Deepavali Festival ...	3	Oct./Nov.	5,000	...	...	...
			Do.		Perunjeri Fair ...	1		100	Plantains, sweetpotatoes	...	Fair meets every Thursday.
4	Kothanalloor (P)	21.20	Do.	35	Kumara koil Tirukalyanam	1	Mar./April.	50,000	Fancy goods, sugarcane	...	Panguni "Anushya Star".
5	Mecode (P) ...		Do.		Fair ...	1			...	...	Fair meets every Tuesday and Friday.
6	Attoor (P) ...	8.29	Do.	28	Elandeiambalam Fair	2		3,000	Pottery works, fodder, jaggery, fish, vegetables	...	Fair meets every Thursday and Sunday.
			Do.		Attoor Fair ...	2		4,000	Do.	...	Fair meets every Monday and Thursday.
8	Thiruvithamkode (P) ...	7.21	Do.	33	Margazhi festival in Neelakantaswamy Temple	10	Dec./Jan.	500	Sweetmeats ...	...	"Tiruvadirai" star in Margazhi.
			Do.		Church festival ...	10	Sept.	1,500	Fancy goods, fruits and nuts	...	...
			Do.		Thirganamkottu ...	1	...	1,000	Jaggery, vegetables	...	Fair meets every Wednesday.
9	Padmanabhapuram (M) (Thukkalai)	2.00	Do.	35	Neelakantasamy temple festival	10	Sept/Oct. March/April.	1,000	Fancy goods ...	...	...
			Do.	33	Konapuram Sivan temple festival		Feb./Mar. Aug./Sept.	1,500	Fancy goods, sweetmeats	...	...

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—*(contd.)*

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in Miles from Rly. Station	Name of the Fair and Festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in Miles from District headquarters	Information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
					2. KALKULAM TALUK—*(concld.)*						
9.	Padmanabhapuram (M) (Thukkalai)		Trivandrum ...	33	Thukkalai Thaigara Palli Beer Md. Sahib Holi Allah Samadhi Nercha, Karthigai Pirai	1	Nov./Dec.	5,000	Do.	...	...
			Do.		Christian festival ...	1	Oct.	1,500	...	...	Last Sunday of October.
			Do.		Pettai Fair ...	Daily	...	500 to 700	Fruits, vegetables	...	...
10	Alloor (V) ... (Villukiri (P)	12.52	Do.	37	Thiruvidakodu Mahadevar temple festival	10	April/May	1,000	Sweetmeats ...	...	...
11	Iraniel (P) ...	5.47	Do.	35	Kandanvinai Church	10	Sept.	2,000	Do.	...	...
			Do.	35	Alwarkoil festival ...	10	March ...	2,000	Do.	...	...
14	Manavalakkurichi (P)	4.70	Do.	40	Bagiradhiamman temple festival	10	Feb./Mar.	100,000	Sugareane ...	...	Last Tuesday in the month of Masi.
15	Thalakulam (P)	8.16	Do.	35	Radhakrishnan temple festival	10	Aug./Sept. ...	10,000	...	...	...
					Weekly Fair ...	1	...	10,000	Vegetables ...	...	Fair meets every Monday.
16	Kadiyapattanam (P)	7.46	Do.	39	Weekly Fair ...	1	...	1,500	Fish, vegetables ...	...	Fair meets every Friday.
					3. THOVALA TALUK						
2	Boothapandy(P) Dherasaramcode (Hamlet)	7.79	Do.	48	1. Boothalingaswamy festival	10	Jan./Feb. ...	10,000	Sweetmeats ...	...	...
			Do:	52	Sri Ragheswarar temple Chitrai festival	10	Apr./May ...	500	Fancy articles ...	...	"Chitrai" Maka Star.
			Do.	...	2. Boothalingaswamy festival	10	Apr./May ...	..	...	...	...
3	Thazhakudy (P)	7.08	Do.	48	Tirukalyana festival ...	5	Jan./Feb. ...	4,000	Sweetmeats ...	...	...
			Do.	48	Jayanti Ahamudia Nayanarswamy festival	10	Mar./Apl. ...	3,000	Do.	...	"Panguni" Kirthikai Star.
4	Thovala (P) ...	10.57	Tirunelveli ...	43	1. Suran festival	1	Oct./Nov. ...	3,000	Groundnuts, fancy articles	...	Fair meets every Monday.
					2. Weekly Fair	1	...	...	..	....	...
5	Aramboly (P)...	14.56	Do.	41	Nambiran Games festival	1	Mar./Apl. ...	6,000	Do.	...	"Panguni" Uttira Star.
	Perumapuram	...	Do.	41	Arokia Madha Church festival	10	September ...	2,000	Do.	...	...
	Kurussadi ...	...	Do.	41	Viyakula Madha Church festival	10	March ...	3,000	Do.	....	...
					4. AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK						
4	Nagercoil (M)	8.04	Trivandrum ...	42	Nageramman koil festival	10	Jan./Feb. ...	1,000	Sweets, fancy goods	...	On Thai month Full Moon.
	Vadiveeswaram	...	Do.	42	Kattar Xavier festival	10	December ...	50,000	Sweetmeats, fancy goods	...	...
5	Suchindrum (P)	14.00	Do.	45	Margazhi festival in Malaya Perumalswami temple	10	Dec./Jan. ...	50,000	Do.	...	In December and January, on Sadayan *Nakshathram.*
8	Thamarakulam (P)	6.02	Tirunelveli ...	52	Nayanarswamy Pattu Tiruvizha	1	Aug./Sept./ Jan./Feb./ May/June	50,000	Grocery ...	3	...
12	Kanyakumari (P)	5.26	Do.	52	Bagavathi Amman temple	10	May/June ...	5,000	Sweets, toys, sea shells	12	...

PART IV

PANCHAYAT BLOCKS AND VILLAGE DIRECTORY

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

INTRODUCTION

This is an abstract giving a complete list of all villages and towns in each taluk in the district along with the distribution of population by sex and various categories of workers. Villagewise statistics embodying the results of Census were first compiled and published in 1872 and this has been the regular feature of every Census except in 1941 when owing to war conditions no villagewise data was tabulated. The particulars however were restricted to total population by sex and religion. A radical change was introduced in 1951 when population was classified into various livelihood classes in each village. In the case of Urban areas, data was presented in respect of each ward, locality or division. (But in 1961 Census, information has been compiled for each enumurator's block in the case of urban areas). Consequent on the shift in emphasis from income or economic independence, in earlier Censuses, especially in 1951, to actual work irrespective of remuneration, the livelihood classes shown in the rural statistics of 1951 have undergone a complete change, giving place to 10 important categories as indicated below:—

I. Working as Cultivator,
II. Working as Agricultural Labourer,
III. Working in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities,
IV. Working at Household Industry,
V. Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry,
VI. Working in Construction,
VII. Working in Trade and Commerce,
VIII. Working in Transport, Storage and Communications,
IX. Working in Other Services,
X. Non-workers.

Apart from the above major difference between the 1951 villagewise particulars and the present scheme, the other minor deviation is the omission of particulars "Institutional and Houseless Population" from the list, though talukwise information has been tabulated and shown elsewhere. The proportion of such houseless and institutional population to total population is infinitesimal in the case of all towns having a population of less than 2-3 lakhs, that omission of this data does not in any way minimise the value of this publication.

Apart from these particulars certain additional and special particulars have been incorporated. In order to assess the extent to which the basic amenities are available in every village which go to make it self contained and self sufficient, villagewise paticulars regarding the availability of educational, medical, irrigational and other facilities were called for from the Tahsildars and Block Development Officers are incorporated in the table. The development activities in rural areas are reflected in the existence of Primary Schools, Middle Schools, High Schools, Higher Institutions including Colleges, Dispensaries, Rural Health Centres and Hospitals, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Post Offices etc. These data have been shown immediately next to the names of villages in suitable notations, the explanations for which are given at the end.

Apart from this information, a few statements have been prepared based on authentic sources as indicated below:—

STATEMENT I

Prior to enumeration in March 1961, a detailed listing of all houses was conducted in October 1960 when essential data relating to industrial establishments were collected, the complete details of which have been presented in a separate volume entitled Housing Report and Tables. But the volume is restricted to districtwise particulars relating to industries classified by number of persons working, kind of fuel used etc. But it was felt that the types of industries existing in each village would provide valuable information and therefore villagewise lists of industries classified according to Indian Standard Industrial classification are presented in this statement. Only the total number of units in each of the different types of industry is furnished for each village. But in the case of urban areas similar information has been furnished only in respect of towns with a population of over 50,000 and for urban sectors of the taluks as a whole.

STATEMENT II

This refers to the type of soil and type of terrain whether hilly, river basin, high or low, sources of irrigation, important wet and dry crops and the value of such lands. Since it is too cumbersome to present the data for each village, figures have been presented for convenient groups of villages selected for geographical and geological contiguity.

An alphabetical list of villages, and another list of Panchayat Union Blocks with their population are also presented separately for each taluk.

STATEMENT I

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

For the convenience of the reader, this statement is presented in the following manner. Initially the total number of industrial establishments in the District, both Rural and Urban is furnished. Then figures are separately indicated for rural and urban areas of each taluk. Next we have presented the figures for the urban areas, having a population of more than 50,000 in each Taluk of the district. Lastly, we have given the total figures for industrial establishments for rural areas in each taluk followed by the figures for every village in the taluk.

Figures in brackets indicate the total number of establishments pertaining to the type for which the industrial code number is given. Readers are invited to refer to the industrial classification given at the end of this statement which furnishes the key to this code.

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

TOTAL (RURAL AND URBAN)

200 (241), 202 (154), 204 (68), 205 (27), 207 (14), 209 (10), 214 (12), 215 (3), 217 (3), 218 (8), 220 (18), 225 (1), 226 (1), 230 (11), 231 (13), 232 (2), 233 (19), 234 (1), 235 (1,279), 236 (2), 264 (160), 272 (1), 273 (544), 274 (81), 277 (27), 278 (1), 280 (8), 281 (35), 282 (52), 283 (1), 288 (22), 289 (7), 290 (8), 292 (1), 301 (11), 302 (26), 303 (6), 310 (1), 311 (27), 313 (4), 320 (7), 322 (26), 323 (3), 331 (1), 333 (2), 334 (3), 335 (9), 336 (11), 337 (4), 338 (6), 339 (1), 340 (48), 341 (3), 342 (14), 345 (1), 350 (114), 356 (2), 365 (39), 367 (19), 368 (7), 369 (302), 370 (1), 372 (2), 375 (3), 377 (1), 378 (10), 379 (4), 382 (1), 384 (47), 386 (2), 388 (250), 389 (25), 392 (15), 393 (448), 394 (2), 395 (3), 399 (19).

Total Establishments : 4,365

Rural : 200 (142), 202 (154), 204 (68), 205 (5), 207 (12), 209 (1), 214 (5), 215 (1), 217 (3), 218 (2), 220 (10), 225 (1), 226 (1), 230 (11), 231 (3), 234 (1), 235 (521), 236 (2), 272 (1), 273 (363), 274 (81), 277 (18), 278 (1), 280 (1), 281 (19), 282 (24), 283 (1), 288 (16), 289 (6), 290 (8), 301 (11), 303 (4), 310 (1), 311 (7), 313 (1), 320 (1), 322 (26), 323 (3), 333 (2), 334 (1), 335 (9), 336 (10), 337 (4), 338 (6), 340 (33), 341 (1), 342 (5), 345 (1), 350 (57), 356 (2), 365 (9), 367 (6), 369 (213), 370 (1), 375 (3), 377 (1), 378 (5), 382 (1), 384 (3), 386 (2), 388 (183), 389 (22), 392 (4), 393 (298), 394 (1), 395 (2), 399 (6).

Total Establishments : 2,427

Urban : 200 (99), 205 (22), 207 (2), 209 (9), 214 (7), 215 (2), 218 (6), 220 (8), 231 (10), 232 (2), 233 (19), 235 (738), 264 (160), 273 (181), 277 (9), 280 (27), 281 (16), 282 (28), 288 (6), 289 (1), 292 (1), 302 (26), 303 (2), 311 (20), 313 (3), 320 (6), 331 (1), 334 (2), 336 (1), 339 (1), 340 (15), 341 (2), 342 (9), 350 (57), 365 (30), 367 (13), 368 (7), 369 (89), 372 (2), 378 (5), 379 (4), 384 (44), 388 (67), 389 (3), 392 (11), 393 (150), 394 (1), 395 (1), 399 (13).

Total Establishments : 1,938

1. VILAVANCODE TALUK (URBAN)

200 (3), 205 (1), 215 (1), 232 (1), 235 (1), 273 (18), 281 (3), 302 (6), 311 (5), 320 (2), 365 (1), 367 (1), 369 (6), 378 (3), 384 (4), 388 (7), 392 (1), 393 (15), 395 (1).

Total Establishments : 80

2. KALKULAM TALUK (URBAN)

200 (8), 205 (4), 214 (1), 218 (1), 220 (7), 235 (94), 273 (49), 277 (7), 281 (3), 288 (1), 289 (1), 302 (4), 311 (3), 313 (1), 334 (2), 342 (9), 350 (12), 367 (3), 369 (11), 372 (2), 378 (2), 384 (1), 388 (28), 389 (1), 392 (3), 393 (21), 394 (1).

Total Establishments : 280

3. AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK (URBAN)

200 (88), 205 (17), 207 (2), 209 (9), 214 (6), 215 (1), 218 (5), 220 (1), 231 (10), 232 (1), 233 (19), 235 (643), 264 (160), 273 (114), 277 (2), 280 (27), 281 (10), 282 (28), 288 (5), 292 (1), 302 (16), 303 (2), 311 (12), 313 (2), 320 (4), 331 (1), 336 (1), 339 (1), 340 (15), 341 (2), 350 (45), 365 (29), 367 (9), 368 (7), 369 (72), 379 (4), 384 (39), 388 (32), 389 (2), 392 (7), 393 (114), 399 (13).

Total Establishments : 1,578

Note : Thovala Taluk has no urban area

NAGERCOIL MUNICIPALITY

200 (88), 205 (17), 207 (2), 209 (9), 214 (6), 215 (1), 218 (5), 220 (1), 231 (10), 232 (1), 233 (19), 235 (643), 264 (160), 273 (114), 277 (2), 280 (27), 281 (10), 282 (28), 288 (5), 292 (1), 302 (16), 303 (2), 311 (12), 313 (2), 320 (4), 331 (1), 336 (1), 339 (1), 340 (15), 341 (2), 350 (45), 365 (29), 367 (9), 368 (7), 369 (72), 379 (4), 384 (39), 388 (32), 389 (2), 392 (7), 393 (114), 399 (13).

Total Establishments : 1,578

1. VILAVANCODE TALUK (RURAL)

200 (6), 202 (154), 204 (11), 207 (11), 214 (1), 230 (1), 231 (1), 234 (1), 235 (318), 236 (1), 273 (70), 277 (14), 278 (1), 281 (6), 283 (1), 288 (14), 290 (8), 301 (2), 311 (1), 322 (17), 335 (2), 336 (4), 337 (2), 340 (6), 341 (1), 342 (2), 350 (12), 365 (1), 367 (3), 369 (70), 370 (1), 375 (2), 378 (1), 386 (1), 388 (33), 389 (2), 393 (77), 395 (2).

Total Establishments : 861

Arudesom—207 (5), 273 (5), 281 (1), 311 (1), 335 (1), 336 (1), 340 (3), 341 (1), 350 (4), 369 (2), 388 (1), 393 (1) ; Arumana—200 (3), 202 (142), 230 (1), 273 (3), 281 (1), 288 (11), 322 (14) 337 (2), 350 (5), 367 (2), 369 (16), 370 (1), 388 (4), 393 (12) ; Idaicode—235 (1), 273 (5), 322 (3), 369 (5), 393 (2) ; Ezhudesom—273 (2), 277 (5), 336 (1), 369 (2), 388 (2) ; Keezhkulam—204 (1), 235 (1), 273 (2), 369 (2), 375 (1), 393 (2) ; Killiyoor—235 (27) ; Kizhmidalam—200 (1), 273 (3), 277 (5), 281 (1), 290 (7), 369 (2), 388 (2), 395 (2) ; Kollencode—207 (6), 234 (1), 235 (12), 273 (8), 277 (1), 283 (1), 288 (2), 336 (1), 369 (3), 375 (1). 386 (1), 388 (1), 393 (6) ; Kunnathur 231 (1), 235 (60), 273 (7), 278 (1), 281 (1), 301 (1), 340 (1), 350 (2), 365 (1). 369 (5), 388 (2), 393 (6) ; Methukommal—235 (3), 273 (4), 369 (1), 388 (2), 393 (8); Midalam—235 (1), 273 (8), 277 (1), 281 (2), 290 (1), 301 (1), 342 (1), 367 (1), 369 (10), 388 (5), 393 (6) ; Nattalam—235 (81), 273 (9), 369 (4), 388 (1), 393 (6) ; Pacode—202 (11), 235 (2), 236 (1), 273 (3), 288 (1), 335 (1), 336 (1), 340 (1), 369 (3), 393 (4) ; Painkulam—200 (1), 202 (1), 235 (120), 273 (1), 277 (2), 340 (1), 342 (1), 369 (6), 378 (1), 388 (4), 393 (9) ; Palakal—235 (7), 273 (4); 369 (2), 388 (3), 393 (1) ; Vilavancode—200 (1), 214 (1), 235 (3), 273 (6), 350 (1), 369 (7), 388 (6), 389 (2), 393 (4).

Total Establishments : 861

2. KALKULAM TALUK (RURAL)

200 (58), 204 (29), 205 (5), 207 (1), 214 (3), 217 (2), 220 (8), 230 (1), 231 (1), 235 (122), 236 (1), 273 (158), 280 (1), 281 (10), 282 (10), 288 (2), 289 (4), 301 (9), 303 (1), 310 (1), 311 (6), 313 (1), 320 (1), 322 (9), 333 (2), 334 (1), 335 (3), 336 (5), 337 (2), 338 (1), 340 (16), 342 (1), 350 (14), 356 (1), 365 (1), 367 (3), 369 (62), 375 (1), 377 (1), 378 (4), 382 (1), 384 (3), 386 (1), 388 (72), 389 (11), 392 (4), 393 (128), 399 (2).

Total Establishments : 784

Alloor—200 (6), 205 (1), 273 (12), 281 (1), 282 (2), 311 (1), 340 (3), 350 (9), 369 (5), 388 (6), 393 (8), 399 (1) ; Attoor—200 (3), 220 (1), 273 (3), 282 (2), 340 (2), 369 (11), 388 (2), 393 (7) ; Colachel—200 (4), 205 (1), 220 (3), 235 (7), 273 (7), 281 (3), 282 (1), 301 (1), 311 (2), 338 (1), 356 (1), 369 (2), 388 (7), 393 (7) ; Eraniel—200 (6), 205 (1), 220 (1), 230 (1), 235 (52), 273 (25), 281 (2), 288 (2), 301 (2), 311 (2), 336 (1), 340 (8), 367 (1), 369 (8), 378 (1), 382 (1), 388 (7), 389 (11), 392 (1), 393 (27), 399 (1) ; Kadiappatanam—200 (6), 204 (29), 220 (1), 235 (9), 273 (12), 301 (3), 342 (1), 369 (2), 388 (4), 393 (5) ; Kothannallur—200 (3), 220 (1), 235 (1), 273 (9), 322 (2), 369 (7), 388 (11), 393 (11) ; Manavalakurichi—200 (4), 220 (1), 235 (2), 273 (17), 281 (2), 367 (2), 369 (2), 388 (5), 393 (10) ; Mecode 200 (3), 273 (5), 322 (1), 335 (2), 388 (4), 393 (2); Ponmana Aruvikkara—200 (1), 217 (2), 235 (1), 273 (4), 280 (1), 322 (2), 337 (1), 369 (2), 393 (1); Thalakulam—200 (8), 207 (1), 214 (1), 231 (1), 235 (3), 273 (8), 281 (1), 282 (3), 301 (1), 313 (1), 320 (1), 350 (5), 369 (6), 378 (2), 384 (2), 388 (2), 392 (1), 393 (2); Thiruvithamkode—200 (5), 205 (2), 214 (1), 273 (18), 281 (1), 289 (4), 303 (1), 310 (1), 333 (2), 334 (1), 336 (4), 337 (1), 340 (2), 365 (1), 369 (7), 381 (1), 388 (10), 393 (19) ; Thripparapu—200 (3), 273 (5), 282 (1), 322 (4), 369 (3), 375 (1). 388 (1), 392 (1), 393 (1) ; Thiruvattar—200 (3), 214 (1), 273 (15), 282 (1), 301 (1), 311 (1), 369 (4). 377 (1), 378 (1), 384 (1), 388 (7), 393 (10) ; Valvachangoshtam—200 (3), 235 (47), 236 (1), 273 (18), 301 (1), 335 (1), 340 (1), 369 (3), 388 (6), 392 (1), 393 (18).

Total Establishments : 784

3. THOVALA TALUK (RURAL)

200 (23), 209 (1), 215 (1), 217 (1), 218 (2), 235 (4), 273 (39), 274 (61), 282 (3), 323 (3), 335 (2), 340 (7), 350 (19), 365 (3), 369 (24), 388 (25), 389 (7), 393 (31).

Total Establishments : 256

Aramboly—200 (5), 273 (9), 282 (1), 340 (6), 369 (3), 388 (1), 393 (2) ; Azhakiapandiapuram—200 (3), 217 (1), 218 (2), 273 (6), 323 (3), 369 (8), 388 (4), 393 (5) ; Boothapandy—200 (5), 209 (1), 235 (2), 273 (12), 274 (61), 282 (1), 365 (2), 369 (4), 388 (11), 389 (7), 393 (13) ; Thazhakudy—200 (3), 235 (1), 273 (7), 282 (1), 350 (19), 365 (1), 369 (6), 388 (4), 393 (4) ; Thovala—200 (7), 215 (1), 235 (1), 273 (5), 335 (2), 340 (1), 369 (3), 388 (5), 393 (7).

Total Establishments : 256

4. AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK (RURAL)

200 (55), 204 (28), 214 (1), 220 (2), 225 (1), 226 (1), 230 (9), 231 (1), 235 (77), 272 (1), 273 (96), 274 (20), 277 (4), 281 (3), 282 (11), 289 (2), 303 (3), 335 (2), 336 (1), 338 (5), 340 (4), 342 (2), 345 (1), 350 (12), 356 (1), 365 (4), 369 (57), 388 (53), 389 (2), 393 (62), 394 (1), 399 (4).

Total Establishments : 526

Agastheeswaram—200 (4), 273 (9), 281 (1), 303 (1), 336 (1), 340 (1), 369 (3), 388 (7) 389 (2), 393 (13), 399 (2); Azhakappapuram—200 (3), 226 (1), 230 (1), 273 (1), 282 (1), 303 (2), 338 (3), 365 (2), 369 (12), 388 (6), 393 (3); Dharmapuram—200 (5), 230 (3), 273 (8), 277 (3), 282 (1), 388 (5), 393 (9); Kanyakumari—200 (3), 204 (22), 214 (1), 273 (10), 282 (1), 356 (1), 369 (5), 388 (4), 393 (8); Marungoor—200 (9), 230 (1), 273 (13), 289 (2), 345 (1), 365 (1), 369 (9), 388 (3), 393 (4), 394 (1); Neendakaravadaseri—200 (8), 220 (1), 225 (1), 235 (9), 273 (7), 274 (20), 340 (2), 350 (7), 369 (4), 388 (10), 393 (3); Puthalam 200 (2), 204 (6), 273 (7), 281 (1), 369 (1), 393 (3); (Rajakamangalam—200 (4), 220 (1), 230 (1), 273 (9), 281 (1), 282 (2), 369 (3), 388 (4), 393 (4); Suchindrum—200 (6), 272 (1), 273 (16), 282 (1), 335 (2), 340 (1), 350 (4), 369 (11), 388 (10), 393 (6), 399 (2); Thamarakulam—200 (7), 231 (1), 273 (5), 277 (1), 282 (1), 338 (2), 350 (1), 365 (1), 369 (5), 388 (2); Thengaputhur—200 (4), 230 (3), 235 (68), 273 (11), 282 (4), 342 (2), 369 (4), 388 (2), 393 (9).

Total Establishments : 526

APPENDIX

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 0—Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	
00	*Field Produce and Plantation Crops—*	
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengalgram) such as rice, wheat, jowar bajra, maize	000
	Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram	001
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops	002
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops	003
	Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and other cash crops	004
	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above	005
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards	006
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc.	007
	Production of juice by tapping palms	008
	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above	009
01	*Plantation Crops—*	
	Production of tea in plantation	010
	Production of coffee in plantation	011
	Production of rubber in plantation	012
	Production of tobacco in plantation	013
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium	014
	Production of other plantation crops not covered above	015
02	*Forestry and Logging—*	
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests	020
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs	021
	Preparation of timber	022
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forest	023
	Production of fodder by exploitation of forest	024
	Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forest	025
	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above	026
03	*Fishing—*	
	Production of fish by fishing in sea	030
	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	031
	Production of pearls, conch, shells and sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond	032
04	*Livestock and Hunting—*	
	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat	040
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool	041
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig	042
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming	043
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey	044
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	045
	Rearing of other small animals and insects	046
	Trapping of animals or games propagation	047
	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth	048

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 1—Mining and Quarrying	
10	*Mining and Quarrying—*	
	Mining of coal	100
	Mining of iron ores	101
	Mining of gold and silver ores	102
	Mining of manganese	103
	Mining of mica	104
	Mining of other non-ferrous metallic ores	105
	Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas	106
	Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, limestone	107
	Mining of chemical earth such as soda ash	108
	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt	109
	Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing	
20	*Foodstuffs—*	
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy	202
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	203
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	206
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	207
	Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati)	208
	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	209
21	*Beverages—*	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	Production of country liquor	211
	Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, lipuor from mahua, palm juice	212
	Production of other liquors not covered above	213
	Production of aerated and mineral water	214
	Production of ice	215
	Production of ice cream	216
	Processing of tea in factories	217
	Processing of coffee in curing works	218
	Production of other beverages	219
22	*Tobacco Products—*	
	Manufacture of bidi	220
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	221
	Manufacture of cigaratte and cigaratte tobacco	222
	Manufacture of hookha tobacco	223
	Manufacture of snuff	224
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	226

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—*(contd.)*	
23	*Textile—Cotton—*	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	231
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	232
	Cotton dyeing, and bleaching	233
	Cotton weaving in power looms	234
	Cotton weaving in handlooms	235
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	236
	Printing of cotton textile	237
	Manufacturing of cotton nets	238
	Manufacturing of cotton cordage, rope and twine	239
24	*Textile—Jute—*	
	Jute pressing and baling	240
	Jute spinning and weaving	241
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	242
	Printing of jute textile	243
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244
25	*Textile—Wool—*	
	Wool baling and pressing	250
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill	252
	Wool spinning other than in mills	253
	Wool weaving in power loom	254
	Wool weaving in handloom	255
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	256
26	*Textile—Silk—*	
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk	261
	Spinning of silk other than in mills	262
	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	263
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	264
	Printing of silk textile	265
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266
27	*Textiles—Miscellaneous—*	
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	270
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	271
	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	272
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	273
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags	274
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oilcloth, tarpaulin	275
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling	276
	Manufacture of coir products	277
	Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	279

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 2 & 3 Manufacturing—*(contd.)*	
28	*Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products*—	
	Sawing and planing of wood	280
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	282
	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares	284
	Manufacture of veneer and plywood	285
	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest	286
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	287
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	289
29	*Paper and Paper Products*—	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	291
	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292
30	*Printing and Publishing*—	
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300
	Printing and publishing of books	301
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	302
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	303
31	*Leather and Leather Products*—	
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	311
	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	312
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	314
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315
32	*Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products*—	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose	322
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat	323
	Production of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	324
	Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere	326

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—*(contd.)*	
33	*Chemicals and Chemical Products*—	
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	330
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331
	Manufacture of fertilizers	332
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire-works	333
	Manufacture of matches	334
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resin and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337
	Manufacture of common salt	338
	Manufacture of other chemical and chemical products not covered above (including edible oils and fats)	339
34	*Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal*—	
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	340
	Manufacture of cement and cement products	341
	Manufacture of lime	342
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	343
	Manufacture of stoneware, other than images	344
	Manufacture of stone images	345
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products	346
	Manufacture of asbestos products	347
	Manufacture of mica products	348
35	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	350
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	352
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353
	Manufacture of glass apparatus	354
	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues	355
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355	356
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	357
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	359
36	*Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment*—	
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	360
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	361
	Manufacture of armaments	362
	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	363
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell-metal and aluminium) such as tin can	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	368

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—*(concld.)*	
36	*Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipments*—(concld.)	
	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery. (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	369
37	*Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment*—	
	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371
	Manufacture of machine tools	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	373
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment, such as motors, generators, transformers	374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery	377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	378
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus appliances not specified above	379
38	*Transport Equipment*—	
	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives	380
	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other railroad equipment other than that covered by code No. 363	381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	382
	Manufacture of motor vehicles, engine parts and accessories	383
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	384
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear	385
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines	386
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines	387
	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	388
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	389
39	*Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries*—	
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	390
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies	391
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	392
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	393
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	394
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountain pen	395
	Manufacture of sports goods	396
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group ...	399

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 4—Construction	
40	*Construction*—	
	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical & sanitary installations	400
	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels	401
	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines	402
	Construction and maintenance of waterways and water reservoirs such as bund, embankments, dam, canal, tank, tubewells, wells	403
	Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	
50	*Electricity and Gas*—	
	Generation and transmission of electric energy	500
	Distribution of electric energy	501
	Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution to domestic and industrial consumers	502
51	*Water Supply and Sanitary Services*—	
	Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers	510
	Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation	511
	Division 6—Trade and Commerce	
60	*Wholesale Trade*—	
	Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses	600
	Wholesale trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry and other foodstuffs (not covered elsewhere)	601
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of fabric and textiles products such as garments, hessian, gunny bag, silk and woollen yarn, shirtings, suitings, hosiery products	602
	Wholesale trading in beverages, such as tea (leaf) coffee (seed and powder), aerated water	603
	Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	604
	Wholesale trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	605
	Wholesale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products ...	606
	Wholesale trading in animals	607
	Wholesale trading in straw and fodder	608
61	Wholesale trading in medicines and chemicals	610
	Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products such as coke, coal, kerosene, candle	611
	Wholesale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics	612
	Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery, chinaware ...	613
	Wholesale trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings ...	614
	Wholesale trading in footwear	615
	Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	616
	Wholesale trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products	617
	Wholesale trading in other household equipment not covered above	618
62	Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	620
	Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane, thatches and similar products ...	621

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 6—Trade and Commerce—*(contd.)*	
	Wholesale Trade—(concld.)	
63	Wholesale trading in paper and other stationery goods	630
	Wholesale trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment and tools and appliances other than electrical	631
	Wholesale trading in electrical machinery and equipment like motor, battery, electric fan, bulb	632
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of transport and storage equipment	633
	Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur	634
	Wholesale trading in clocks, eye glasses, frames	635
	Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	636
	Wholesale trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	637
	Wholesale trading in precious metals and stones, gold and silverware and jewellery.	638
	Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above	639
64	*Retail Trade*—	
	Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry	640
	Retail trading in beverages such as tea (leaf), coffee (seed and powder), aerated water	641
	Retail trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	642
	Retail trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	643
	Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products ...	644
	Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene ...	645
	Retail trading in foodstuffs like sweetmeat, condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc. ...	646
	Retail trading in animals	647
	Retail trading in straw and fodder	648
65	Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, saree, readymade garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products, (this includes retail trading in piecegoods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles)	650
	Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetics	651
	Retail trading in medicine and chemicals	652
	Retail trading in footwear, head-gear such as hat, umbrella, shoes and chappals	653
	Retail trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	654
	Retail trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products	655
66	Retail trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings ..	660
	Retail trading in stationery goods and paper	661
	Retail trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils	662
	Retail trading in earthenware and earthen toys	663
	Retail trading in other household equipment not covered above	664
67	Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	670
	Retail trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	671
	Retail trading in wood, bamboo, cane, bark and thatches	672
	Retail trading in other building materials	673
68	Retail trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment, tools and appliances	680
	Retail trading in transport and storage equipments	681
	Retail trading in electrical goods like electric fan, bulb, etc.	682
	Retail trading in skins, leather and furs and their products excluding footwear and headgear	683

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 6—Trade and Commerce—(*concld.*)	
68	*Retail Trade*—(contd.)	
	Retail trading in clock and watch, eye glass, frame	684
	Retail trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	685
	Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery	686
	Retail trading in musical instruments, gramophone record, pictures and paintings including curio dealing	687
	Book-selling	688
	Retail trading in goods unspecified	689
69	*Trade and Commerce, Miscellaneous*—	
	Importing and exporting of goods and commodities	690
	Real estate and properties	691
	Stocks, shares and futures	692
	Providents and insurances	693
	Money lending (indigenous)	694
	Building and similar type of financial operation	695
	Auctioneering	696
	Distribution of motion pictures	697
	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, (including) hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw etc.	699
	Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications	
70	*Transport*—	
	Transporting by railways	700
	Transporting by tramway and bus service	701
	Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	702
	Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka	703
	Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel ...	704
	Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, handcart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving	705
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal	706
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean ...	707
	Transporting by air	708
	Transporting by other means not covered above	709
71	Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting, travel agency ...	710
72	*Storage and Warehousing*—	
	Operation of storage such as warehouses	720
	Operation of storage such as cold storage	721
	Operation of storage of other type	722
73	*Communication*—	
	Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications	730
	Telephone Communication	731
	Information and broadcasting	732

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 8—Services	
80	*Public Services* (This does not include Govt., Quasi-Govt. or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institutions, each of which is classified in the appropriate industrial groups)	
	Public Services in Union and State army including territorial corps and volunteer corps	800
	Public service in Navy	801
	Public service in Air Force	802
	Public service in Police	803
	Public service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government ...	804
	Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisations, municipalities, local boards, etc.	805
	Public services in administrative departments and offices of State Governments ...	809
81	*Educational and Scientific Services—*	
	Educational services such as those rendered by technical colleges, technical schools and similar technical and vocational institutions	810
	Educational service such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type	811
	Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group	812
82	*Medical and Health Services—*	
	Public Health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinics as also by hakimi, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homoeopathic practitioners	820
	Veterinary services rendered by organisations and individuals	821
83	*Religious and Welfare Services—*	
	Religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establishments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities, this includes missions, ashrams and other allied organisations	830
	Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk ...	831
	Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies, Red-Cross organisation for the collection and allocation of contributions for charity ...	832
84	*Legal Services—*	
	Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, mukunie, munshi	840
	Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals	841
85	*Business Services—*	
	Engineering services rendered by professional organisations or individuals ...	850
	Business services rendered by organisations of accountants, auditors, book-keepers or like individuals	851
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those of advertising and publicity agencies	852
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as of those rendered by news-agency, newspaper correspondent, columnist journalists, editors, authors	853

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 8—Services—(*concld.*)	
86	*Community Services and Trade and Labour Associations—*	
	Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions and similar other organisations	860
	Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisations such as rate payers' associations, club, library	861
	Community services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens etc., ...	862
87	*Recreation Services—*	
	Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing, editing etc.	870
	Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures	871
	Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals	872
	Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisation and individuals including horse, motor, racing etc.	873
88	*Personal Services—*	
	Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks ...	880
	Services rendered to households such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary	881
	Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities	882
	Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals, this includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, dry cleaning services	883
	Hair dressing, other services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those by barber, hairdressing saloon and beauty shops	884
	Services rendered by portrait and commercial photographic studios ...	885
89	*Services (not elsewhere classified)—*	
	Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified ...	890
	Division 9—Activities not adequately described	
90	Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified	900
	Fresh entrants to the Labour Market	999

STATE

TYPE OF SOIL,

MENT II

TERRAIN ETC.

Location Code numbers	Type of soil	Type of Terrain, River Basin, Hilly high or low	Irrigation				Sources of Irrigation, Irrigated by Lift or Flow	Important Crops		Whether mainly wet or dry	Value of wet lands (in Rupees)		Value of dry lands (in Rupees)	
			Projects	Canals	Tanks	Wells		Wet	Dry		High	Low	High	Low
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. VILAVANCODE														
9 to 17	Red soil ...	High and Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lift and flow	**TALUK** Paddy	Tapioca ...	Dry ...	3,500 to 8,000	3,500 to 8,000	2,000 to 9,000	2,000 to 9,000
4 to 8	Hard and soft soil	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Dry ...	2,500 to 6,500	2,500 to 6,500	2,000 to 6,000	2,000 to 6,000
3	Hard soil ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Dry ...	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500
1, 2	Mixed with red and rubble	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Dry ...	3,000 to 4,000	3,000 to 4,000	1,500 to 2,500	1,000 to 2,000
2. KALKULAM														
1 to 3, 7 to 9 ...	Red ...	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lift and flow	**TALUK** Paddy	Tapioca, Coconut, Arecanut, Plantain	Wet ...	8,000 to 11,500	2,500 to 6,000	1,000 to 15,000	400 to 2,500
4 to 6, 10, 11, 16 ...	Red, Rocky, Gravelly, Clay	High	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tapioca	Wet ...	8,000 to 10,000	2,500 to 5,000	2,000 to 20,000*	1,000 to 5,000
12 to 15 ...	Sandy, Red ...	Low	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tapioca, Coconut ...	Wet ...	10,000 to 11,500	3,500 to 5,000	2,000 to 15,000	1,000 to 2,000
3. THOVALA														
1 to 3, 5 ...	Fertile soil ...	Low	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lift and flow	**TALUK** Paddy	...	Wet ...	4,000 to 7,000	3,000 to 3,500	5,000 to 8,000	1,000 to 2,000
4	Saltish ...	High and low	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Groundnut ...	Wet ...	5,000	2,000	3,000	1,000
4. AGASTHEESWARAM														
1, 2, 4	Reddish, Clay and Sandy	Low	...	Yes	Yes	...	Flow	**TALUK** Paddy	Mangoes, Coconut, Tamarind	Both wet and dry	1,200 to 10,000	5,000	10,000	1,000 to 3,000
5, 11, 12 ...	Clay ...	Plain	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	Groundnut, Coconut ...	Do.	10,000	4,000 to 5,000	3,000 to 5,000	1,500 to 7,000
8	Sandy ...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	Coconut	Do.	6,000	5,000	3,000	1,000
3, 6, 7, 9, 10 ...	Sandy, Clay ...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	Mangoes, Coconut, Tamarind	Do.	6,000 to 11,000	4,000 to 5,000	3,000 to 20,000 *	1,000 to 1,500

* The value of lands have been computed with reference to certain specific sales where the amounts exchanged were high due to special reasons.

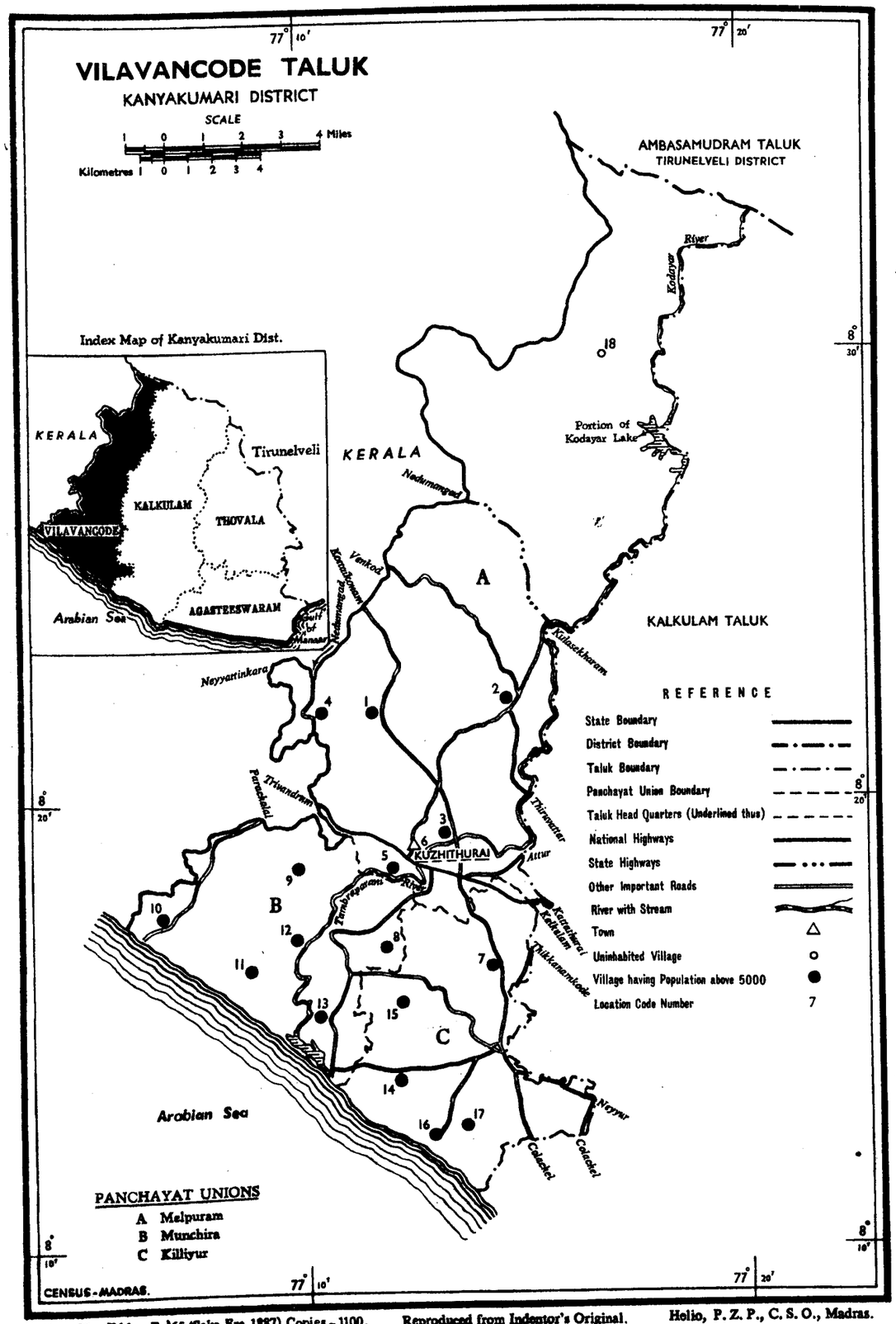
EXPLANATION FOR THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

M	Males
F	Females
A-I	Working as Cultivator
A-II	Working as Agricultural Labourer
A-III	Working in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities
A-IV	Working at Household Industry
A-V	Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry
A-VI	Working in Construction
A-VII	Working in Trade and Commerce
A-VIII	Working in Transport, Storage and Communications
A-IX	Working in Other Services
B-X	Non-Workers

NOTATIONS FOR BASIC AMENITIES

P	Primary School
M	Middle School
H	High School
C	Higher Institutions including Colleges
T	Technical Education
L	Library and Reading Room
D	Dispensaries
Rhc	Rural Health Centre
Hos	Hospitals
Mcw	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre
Mp	Medical Practitioners
Po	Post Office
Pt	Post and Telegraph
R	Connected by Road
Rly	Connected by Railway
S	Safe or Protected Water Supply including Pipe, Tube well, etc.
Pw	Pucca Well
Tk	Tank
Riv	River
Ei	Electricity for Industrial use
Ea	Electricity for Agricultural use
E	Electricity for Domestic use
Vh	Veterinary Hospital
Cs	Co-operative Societies
B	Bank

I. VILAVANCODE TALUK



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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

VILAVANCODE TALUK

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Location Code Number
1	Arudesam (P)	12
2	Arumana (P)	2
3	Clamala (R.F.)	18
4	Idakode (P)	1
5	Ezhudesam (P)	11
6	Kizhkulam (P)	14
7	Killiyur (P)	15
8	Kizhmidalam (P)	17
9	Kollamkode (P)	10
10	Kunnathur (P)	8
11	Kuzhithurai (M)	6
12	Methukummal (P)	9
13	Midalam (P)	16
14	Nattalam (P)	7
15	Pakode (P)	3
16	Painkulam (P)	13
17	Palukal (P)	4
18	Vilavancode (P)	5

PANCHAYAT UNION

MELPURAM PANCHAYAT UNION

Sl. No.	L. C. No.	Name of Panchayat	Date of formation	Location Code/Units of 1961 Census constituting the Panchayat formed after 31-3-1960	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	2	Arumana ...	...	Arumana ...	32,356	16,517	15,839
2	1	Idakode ...	...	Idakode ...	23,039	11,591	11,448
3	3	Pakode ...	...	Pakode ...	17,587	8,952	8,635
4	4	Palukal ...	...	Palukal ...	14,055	7,106	6,949
5	5	Vilavancode ...	...	Vilavancode ...	14,822	7,532	7,290
				Total ...	**101,859**	**51,698**	**50,161**

KILLIYUR PANCHAYAT UNION

Sl. No.	L. C. No.	Name of Panchayat	Date of formation	Location Code/Units of 1961 Census constituting the Panchayat formed after 31-3-1960	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	15	Killiyur ...	...	Killiyur ...	20,498	10,539	9,959
2	14	Kizhkulam ...	...	Kizhkulam ...	15,618	7,961	7,657
3	16	Midalam ...	...	Midalam ...	18,263	9,216	9,047
4	17	Kizhmidalam	...	Kizhmidalam ...	10,362	5,217	5,145
5	7	Nattalam ...	...	Nattalam ...	28,779	14,798	13,981
				Total ...	**93,520**	**47,731**	**45,789**

PANCHAYAT UNION

MUNCHIRA PANCHAYAT UNION

Sl. No.	L. C. No.	Name of Panchayat	Date of formation	Location Code/Units of 1961 Census constituting the Panchayat formed after 31-3-1960	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	13	Painkulam ...	...	Painkulam ...	16,932	8,606	8,326
2	12	Arudesam ...	...	Arudesam ...	13,501	6,898	6,603
3	8	Kunnathur ...	...	Kunnathur ...	13,112	6,670	6,442
4	9	Methukummal ...	...	Methukummal ...	22,806	11,658	11,148
5	11	Ezhudesam ...	...	Ezhudesam ...	20,298	10,341	9,957
6	10	Kollamkode ...	...	Kollamkode ...	21,815	11,108	10,707
				Total ...	**108,464**	**55,281**	**53,183**

VILLAGE

VILAVANCODE

DIRECTORY

TALUK

Location Code Number	Name of Village/Panchayat			Area in Sq. Miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of Persons Enumerated			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		Total workers (A-1 to A-IX)		A-I		A-II	
					No. of Houses	No. of Households	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	Idakode (P)	...	...	17.02	4,208	4,340	23,039	11,591	11,448	218	195	31	24	6,305	4,574	5,715	1,584	2,213	166	1,154	232
2	Arumana (P)	...	...	29.54	5,656	6,309	32,356	16,517	15,839	302	213	290	208	7,840	4,653	8,798	2,432	2,844	306	1,658	530
3	Pakode (P)	...	...	5.38	2,901	3,208	17,587	8,952	8,635	179	167	...	...	4,483	2,946	4,639	1,626	1,286	51	336	46
4	Palukal (P)	...	...	5.10	2,353	2,506	14,055	7,106	6,949	217	179	...	...	3,954	2,823	3,499	1,157	1,651	167	459	149
5	Vilavancode (P)	...	...	5.04	2,448	2,676	14,822	7,532	7,290	141	133	...	...	4,406	2,912	3,733	1,155	934	68	295	32
7	Nattalam (P)	...	...	9.87	4,550	5,159	28,779	14,798	13,981	247	244	1	1	8,384	5,449	7,356	2,390	2,349	137	330	64
8	Kunnathur (P)	...	...	3.73	2,256	2,435	13,112	6,670	6,442	148	184	...	...	3,837	2,315	3,346	1,248	1,166	45	200	13
9	Methukummal (P)		...	7.46	3,854	4,041	22,806	11,658	11,148	306	317	...	...	6,688	4,512	5,774	1,626	2,409	210	755	66
10	Kollamkode (P)	...	...	4.91	3,501	4,088	21,815	11,108	10,707	323	414	...	...	5,336	3,674	5,876	2,271	1,413	103	511	107
11	Ezhudesam (P)	...	...	4.56	3,011	3,573	20,298	10,341	9,957	445	495	...	...	4,305	2,961	5,442	1,629	777	14	123	12
12	Arudesam (P)	...	...	3.38	2,248	2,425	13,501	6,898	6,603	73	64	...	...	4,160	2,876	3,418	864	1,057	88	284	7
13	Painkulam (P)	...	...	3.66	2,551	2,894	16,932	8,606	8,326	150	147	...	...	4,440	2,318	4,458	1,664	945	21	309	14
14	Kizhkulam (P)	...	...	4.04	2,377	2,912	15,618	7,961	7,657	17	22	...	...	3,398	2,647	4,208	1,547	1,153	25	268	1
15	Killiyur (P)	...	...	8.12	3,347	3,638	20,498	10,539	9,959	182	203	...	...	5,491	3,595	5,490	2,055	1,956	100	414	77
16	Midalam (P)	...	...	6.20	3,027	3,261	18,263	9,216	9,047	285	281	...	...	4,795	3,492	4,791	1,611	1,472	70	647	45
17	Kizhmidalam (P)	...	...	3.65	1,654	1,821	10,362	5,217	5,145	146	194	...	...	2,645	2,097	2,785	987	867	58	260	48
18	Clamala (R.F.)		...						UNIN HABITED												
	Total		...	**121.66**	**49,942**	**55,286**	**303,843**	**154,710**	**149,133**	**3,379**	**3,452**	**322**	**233**	**80,467**	**53,844**	**79,328**	**25,846**	**24,492**	**1,629**	**8,003**	**1,443**

VILLAGE

VILAVANCODE

DIRECTORY

TALUK—*(concld.)*

Location Code Number	Name of Village/Panchayat	A-III		A-IV		A-V		A-VI		A-VII		A-VIII		A-IX		B-X Non-workers		Name of the Panchayat in which it is now included with the date of inclusion with other components if any
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
1	Idakode (P)	105	4	515	783	105	8	17	...	118	49	26	10	1,462	332	5,876	9,864	...
2	Arumana (P)	668	77	830	941	205	...	27	...	267	121	45	9	2,254	448	7,719	13,407	...
3	Pakode (P)	47	32	948	1,048	106	...	113	...	128	99	31	2	1,644	348	4,313	7,009	...
4	Palukal (P)	9	...	237	522	112	30	17	...	89	41	35	9	890	239	3,607	5,792	...
5	Vilavancode (P)	37	1	532	748	104	...	43	...	314	76	65	5	1,409	225	3,799	6,135	...
7	Nattalam (P)	106	...	1,443	1,689	298	72	114	1	366	99	104	4	2,246	324	7,442	11,591	...
8	Kunnathur (P)	141	...	789	1,041	54	2	44	...	130	40	21	...	801	107	3,324	5,194	...
9	Methukummal (P) ...	191	...	1,053	1,089	118	22	48	...	179	73	39	5	982	161	5,884	9,522	...
10	Kollamkode (P)	425	107	2,112	1,540	87	21	8	...	197	143	59	3	1,064	247	5,232	8,436	...
11	Ezhudesam (P)	2,138	6	608	1,109	169	54	17	...	191	137	42	...	1,377	297	4,899	8,328	...
12	Arudesam (P)	23	...	592	597	111	4	69	...	127	27	47	3	1,108	138	3,480	5,739	...
13	Painkulam (P)	314	1	1,051	1,425	121	15	66	...	422	59	168	10	1,062	119	4,148	6,662	...
14	Kizhkulam (P)	1,500	22	589	1,281	39	6	25	...	187	123	39	3	408	86	3,753	6,110	...
15	Killiyur (P)	126	...	1,591	1,620	134	25	70	...	125	28	52	3	1,022	202	5,049	7,904	...
16	Midalam (P)	465	3	972	1,232	134	7	70	...	230	96	36	2	765	156	4,425	7,436	...
17	Kizhmidalam (P)	408	...	371	676	197	34	95	...	64	29	49	1	474	141	2,432	4,158	...
18	Clamala (R.F.)								UNIN	HABITED								
	Total ...	**6,703**	**253**	**14,233**	**17,341**	**2,094**	**300**	**843**	**1**	**3,134**	**12,340**	**858**	**69**	**18,968**	**3,570**	**75,382**	**123,287**	

TOWN

VILAVANCODE

DIRECTORY

TALUK

Location Code Number	Name of Town	Area in Sq. Miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of Persons Enumerated		
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Total	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
6	*Kuzhithurai (M)*: P. M. L. D. Hos. Mcw. Mp. R. Pt. S. Pw. Tk. E. Cs. B. ...						
Locality 1	E. B. 1-A		78	81	519	292	227
2	1-B		73	94	560	276	284
3	2-A		76	89	533	270	263
4	2-B		60	78	445	214	231
5	3-A		54	62	376	189	187
6	3-B		37	39	228	116	112
7	4-A		62	68	387	202	185
8	4-B		58	65	344	184	160
9	5-A		61	65	459	280	179
10	5-B		87	93	506	244	262
11	6-A		53	58	355	187	168
12	6-B		79	84	504	261	243
13	7-A		71	87	416	204	212
14	7-B		75	94	454	218	236
15	8-A		76	106	429	227	202
16	8-B		106	113	620	314	306
17	9-A		74	88	467	235	232
18	9-B		55	77	340	162	178
19	10-A		80	91	516	229	287
20	10-B		68	71	376	181	195
21	11-A		88	103	448	233	215
22	11-B		51	56	271	134	137
23	12-A		59	67	241	130	111
24	12-B		82	96	538	285	253
25	13-A		75	96	506	254	252
26	13-B		92	104	560	296	264
27	14-A		68	75	339	177	162
28	14-B		36	48	266	143	123
29	15-A		70	80	382	191	191
30	15-B		75	82	542	244	298
31	16-A		59	68	403	193	210
32	16-B		58	64	378	195	183
	Town Total ...	**1.76**	**2,196**	**2,542**	**13,708**	**6,960**	**6,748**

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		Total Workers (A-I to A-IX)		A-I		A-II	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
...	...	...	...	156	72	143	9	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	169	108	137	11	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	220	155	147	29	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	126	117	95	22	6	...	1	...
3	4	...	...	113	92	80	24	13	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	89	75	51	25	5	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	151	114	90	13	4	3	3	...
...	...	...	...	116	83	90	17	13	4	...	...
11	4	...	...	210	105	94	18	8	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	178	132	108	25	8	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	134	92	86	18	5	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	175	110	123	18	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	123	111	102	71	15	3	...	...
4	5	...	...	142	140	101	39	18	4	...	...
5	4	...	...	160	100	112	13	8	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	211	172	146	51	12	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	88	63	125	31	47	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	82	67	91	16	29	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	132	117	111	31	3	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	155	122	81	6	10	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	186	141	111	25	5	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	98	73	63	20	3	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	104	75	72	9	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	201	152	139	23	9	...	...	...
20	30	...	...	174	135	124	23	13	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	168	111	157	10	21	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	119	96	91	24	9	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	108	84	44	23	7	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	131	114	97	12	21	1	23	...
33	23	...	...	151	175	114	61	28	2	31	...
24	25	...	...	103	104	68	11	3	...	3	...
14	8	...	...	120	82	72	16	3	...	4	...
117	**106**	...	...	**4,593**	**3,489**	**3,265**	**744**	**343**	**46**	**67**	...

TOWN

VILAVANCODE

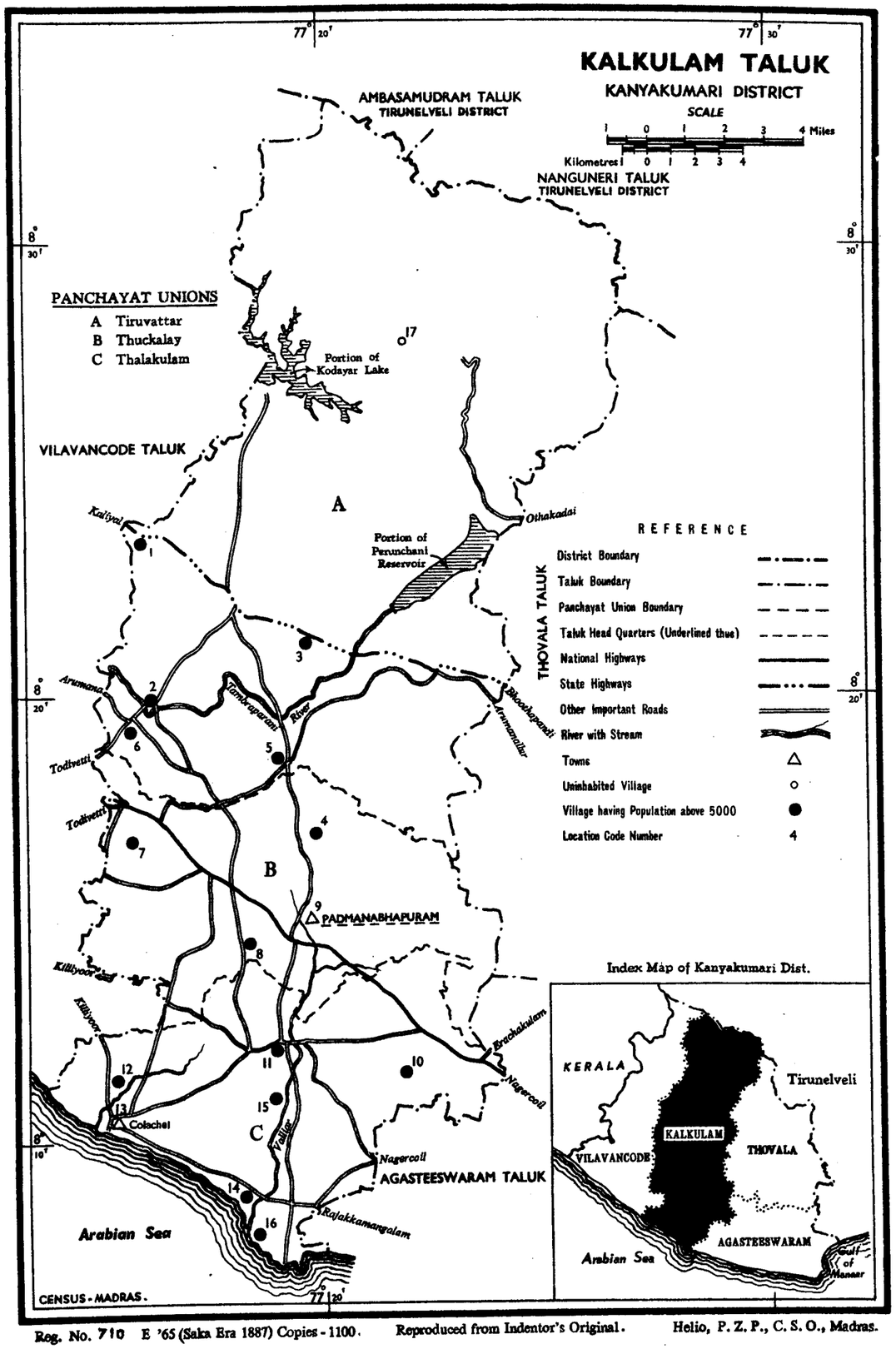
TALUK—*(concld.)*

Location Code Number	Name of Town	A-III Males (21)	A-III Females (22)	A-IV Males (23)	A-IV Females (24)	A-V Males (25)	A-V Females (26)	A-VI Males (27)	A-VI Females (28)	A-VII Males (29)	A-VII Females (30)	A-VIII Males (31)	A-VIII Females (32)	A-IX Males (33)	A-IX Females (34)	B-X Non-workers Males (35)	B-X Non-workers Females (36)
6 *Kuzhithurai (M)*—(concld.)																	
Locality 1	E. B. 1-A ...	31	...	1	4	13	...	25	...	24	2	6	1	37	2	149	218
2	1-B ...	10	...	3	2	21	1	1	...	47	2	26	1	28	5	139	273
3	2-A ...	...	...	4	2	27	...	1	...	75	20	13	...	23	7	123	234
4	2-B ...	...	...	...	...	18	1	2	...	32	9	5	...	31	12	119	209
5	3-A ...	1	...	...	7	9	...	1	...	24	5	5	...	27	11	109	163
6	3-B ...	...	...	1	3	13	2	1	...	14	...	4	...	13	19	65	87
7	4-A ...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	1	9	2	13	...	53	7	112	172
8	4-B ...	1	...	5	5	7	...	13	...	5	...	1	...	45	8	94	143
9	5-A ...	2	...	6	7	10	...	4	...	8	1	2	...	54	9	186	161
10	5-B ...	5	...	1	8	6	1	8	...	7	4	3	...	69	10	136	237
11	6-A ...	...	...	...	5	9	...	4	...	11	1	...	...	57	11	101	150
12	6-B ...	...	...	2	10	28	...	6	...	15	...	4	...	65	8	138	225
13	8-A ...	34	...	25	55	1	...	3	...	6	1	...	...	18	12	102	141
14	7-B ...	13	...	4	16	12	...	12	...	1	...	9	...	32	19	117	197
15	8-A ...	10	...	2	3	15	...	19	...	9	2	3	...	46	4	115	189
16	8-B ...	17	...	5	22	...	...	9	...	16	3	2	...	85	19	168	255
17	9-A ...	29	...	2	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	43	2	110	201
18	9-B ...	8	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	49	8	71	162
19	10-A ...	2	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	51	24	2	...	42	3	118	256
20	10-B ...	1	...	3	1	6	...	4	...	11	...	7	...	39	4	100	189
21	11-A ...	...	...	...	11	7	...	11	...	14	1	8	...	66	10	122	190
22	11-B ...	2	...	7	2	7	...	1	...	4	2	2	...	37	14	71	117
23	12-A ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	6	1	3	...	48	8	58	102
24	12-B ...	5	1	9	8	8	...	10	...	7	...	5	...	86	14	146	230
25	13-A ...	3	...	6	...	6	4	8	...	16	...	5	...	67	18	130	229
26	13-B ...	3	...	14	1	9	...	11	...	12	...	5	...	82	7	139	254
27	14-A ...	...	...	4	6	12	...	8	...	16	1	7	...	35	16	86	138
28	14-B ...	3	...	3	6	...	...	5	...	10	...	1	...	15	17	99	100
29	15-A ...	1	...	10	6	9	...	3	...	7	...	5	...	18	5	94	179
30	15-B ...	...	...	4	9	11	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	32	50	130	237
31	16-A ...	1	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	11	...	5	...	36	11	125	199
32	16-B ...	...	...	5	2	6	...	2	...	18	...	7	...	27	14	123	167
	Town Total ...	**183**	**1**	**137**	**240**	**289**	**9**	**191**	**1**	**489**	**81**	**161**	**2**	**1,405**	**364**	**3,695**	**6,004**

2. KALKULAM TALUK

KALKULAM TALUK

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT



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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Location Code Number
1	Attoor (P)	6
2	Colachel (P)	12
3	Colachel (M)	13
4	Iraniel (P)	11
5	Kadiyapattanam (P)	16
6	Kothanalloor (P)	4
7	Manavalakkurichi (P)	14
8	Mecode (P)	5
9	Padmanabhapuram (M)	9
10	Ponmana (R. F.)	17
11	Ponmana Aruvikara (P)	3
12	Thalakulam (P)	15
13	Thiruvithamkode (P)	8
14	Thripparappu (P)	1
15	Thiruvattar (P)	2
16	Valvachagostam (P)	7
17	Villukiri (P)	10

PANCHAYAT UNION

THIRUVATTAR PANCHAYAT UNION

Sl. No.	L. C. No.	Name of Panchayat	Date of formation	Location Code/Units of 1961 Census constituting the Panchayat formed after 31-3-1960	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	2	Thiruvattar ...	...	Thiruvattar (Portion of Aruvikara) ...	19,596	10,037	9,559
2	6	Attoor ...	...	Attoor	26,042	13,478	12,564
3	5	Mecode ...	...	Mecode	15,527	7,987	7,540
4	3	Ponmana Aruvikara	...	Ponmana and a Portion of Aruvikara	14,588	7,524	7,064
5	1	Tripparappu ...	...	Tripparappu	15,313	7,826	7,487
				Total ...	**91,066**	**46,852**	**44,214**

THALAKULAM (KURUTHANCODE) PANCHAYAT UNION

Sl. No.	L. C. No.	Name of Panchayat	Date of formation	Location Code/Units of 1961 Census constituting the Panchayat formed after 31-3-1960	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	15	Thalakulam ...	...	Thalakulam	22,671	11,313	11,358
2	14	Manavalakkurichi ...	...	Manavalakkurichi	13,676	6,941	6,735
3	16	Kadiyapattanam ...	...	Kadiyapattanam	21,604	10,936	10,668
4	12	Colachel ...	...	Colachel	34,778	17,725	17,053
5	10	Villukiri ...	...	Aloor, Thenkarai, Brahmapuram. H/O of Kalkulam Village	16,943	8,436	8,507
				Total ...	**109,672**	**55,351**	**54,321**

PANCHAYAT UNION

THUCKALAY PANCHAYAT UNION

Sl. No.	L. C. No.	Name of Panchayat	Date of formation	Location Code/Units of 1961 Census constituting the Panchayat formed after 31-3-1960	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	7	Valvachagostam ...	...	Valvachagostam	28,842	14,662	14,180
2	11	Iraniel	...	Iraniel	23,253	11,583	11,670
3	4	Kothanalloor ...	...	Kothanalloor	27,802	14,275	13,527
4	8	Thiruvithamkode ...	...	Thiruvithamkode	29,668	14,768	14,900
				Total ...	**109,565**	**55,288**	**54,277**

VILLAGE

DIRECTORY

KALKULAM

TALUK

Location Code Number	Name of Village/Panchayat			Area in Sq. Miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of Persons Enumerated			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		Total Workers (A-I to A-IX)		A-I		A-II	
					No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	Thripparappu (P)	...	P. M. T. L. Mcw. R. Pw. Tk. Ei. E. Cs. ...	13.12	2,917	2,988	15,313	7,826	7,487	84	89	323	278	3,580	2,553	4,092	834	1,259	142	458	31
2	Thiruvattar (P)	...	P. M. H. L. D. Hos. Mcw. R. Pt. Pw. Tk. Cs.	7.00	3,528	3,720	19,596	10,037	9,559	141	171	19	22	5,184	3,799	5,278	1,137	1,551	81	612	93
3	Ponmana Aruvikara (P)	...	P. M. H. L. D. Mp. R. Tel. Pw. Tk. Ea. Cs.	18.29	2,717	2,886	14,588	7,524	7,064	425	426	145	123	3,453	2,363	4,178	1,083	1,296	25	711	207
4	Kothanalloor (P)	...	P. M. H. T. L. D. Hos. Rhc. Mcw. Mp. R. Tk. Ea.	21.20	4,871	5,443	27,802	14,275	13,527	194	209	...	...	7,155	5,439	7,584	1,587	2,192	105	796	160
5	Mecode (P)	...	P. M. Mcw. R. S. Pw. Tk. E. Cs. ...	7.18	2,650	2,929	15,527	7,987	7,540	68	57	...	...	3,496	2,523	4,257	931	1,642	88	379	62
6	Attoor (P)	...	P. M. H. L. D. Mcw. R. Pt. Tel. S. Pw. Tk. Cs.	8.29	4,638	4,824	26,042	13,478	12,564	65	57	...	...	6,866	4,699	7,043	1,680	2,173	72	651	33
7	Valvachagostam (P)	...	P. M. L. R. Tk. E. ...	9.64	4,991	5,209	28,842	14,662	14,180	280	278	...	...	7,709	5,902	7,405	1,752	1,720	60	313	43
8	Thiruvithamkode (P)	...	P. M. H. D. Hos. Rhc. Mp. R. Pw. ...	7.21	4,999	5,506	29,668	14,768	14,900	786	701	...	...	7,763	5,871	7,661	1,818	1,390	66	563	221
10	Villukiri (Alloor) (P)	...	P. H. L. D. Mcw. R. Pw. Tk. Cs. ...	12.52	3,357	3,604	16,943	8,436	8,507	633	551	...	...	4,932	3,580	4,584	1,803	1,562	137	348	287
11	Iraniel (P)	...	P. M. L. D. Hos. R. Tel. Pw. Tk. Cs. ...	5.47	4,427	4,818	23,253	11,583	11,670	380	418	...	...	6,817	5,257	6,246	1,643	1,683	122	327	117
12	Colachel (P)	...	P. M. H. L. Hos. Mcw. Mp. R. Tel. S. Cs. ...	9.51	5,913	6,429	34,778	17,725	17,053	592	552	...	...	9,497	7,523	9,304	2,547	1,892	115	799	116
14	Manavalakurichi (P)	...	P. M. H. T. L. Mcw. Mp. R.	4.70	2,442	2,609	13,676	6,941	6,735	226	306	...	...	3,561	2,542	3,709	1,279	852	32	242	103
15	Thalakulam (P)	...	P. H. L. D. R. Tk. E. Cs.	8.16	4,468	4,787	22,671	11,313	11,358	544	560	4	3	6,237	4,364	6,362	2,062	2,391	167	616	283
16	Kadiyapattanam (P)	...	P. M. H. L. R. Tel. S. Pw. Tk. E. ...	7.46	3,803	4,264	21,604	10,936	10,668	410	416	...	...	5,744	4,125	5,995	2,473	1,501	81	496	74
17	Ponmana (R. F.)	...							UNIN HABITED												
	Total	...		**139.75**	**55,721**	**60,016**	**310,303**	**157,491**	**152,812**	**4,828**	**4,791**	**491**	**426**	**81,994**	**60,540**	**83,698**	**22,629**	**23,104**	**1,293**	**7,311**	**1,830**

VILLAGE

KALKULAM

DIRECTORY

TALUK—*(Concld.)*

Location Code Number	Name of Village/Panchayat	A-III Males (21)	A-III Females (22)	A-IV Males (23)	A-IV Females (24)	A-V Males (25)	A-V Females (26)	A-VI Males (27)	A-VI Females (28)	A-VII Males (29)	A-VII Females (30)	A-VIII Males (31)	A-VIII Females (32)	A-IX Males (33)	A-IX Females (34)	B-X Non-workers Males (35)	B-X Non-workers Females (36)	Name of the Panchayat in which it is now included with the date of inclusion with other components if any (37)
1	Thripparappu (P)	342	53	118	170	125	19	43	...	129	74	35	7	1,583	338	3,734	6,653	...
2	Thiruvattar (P)	446	42	338	456	180	29	78	...	307	121	40	5	1,726	310	4,759	8,472	...
3	Ponmana Aruvikara (P) ...	514	319	122	134	108	19	38	...	88	32	27	4	1,274	343	3,346	5,981	...
4	Kothanalloor (P)	542	192	371	503	196	42	109	...	493	119	84	...	2,801	466	6,691	11,940	...
5	Mecode (P)	130	38	334	393	102	11	12	...	143	26	14	...	1,501	313	3,730	6,609	...
6	Attoor (P)	152	61	947	1,090	173	21	71	...	349	61	50	...	2,477	342	6,435	10,884	...
7	Valvachagostam (P) ...	93	6	1,508	1,251	280	35	148	...	507	47	79	...	2,757	310	7,257	12,428	...
8	Thiruvithamkode (P) ...	413	15	608	890	485	127	408	1	1,071	81	176	...	2,547	417	7,107	13,082	...
10	Villukiri (Alloor) (P) ...	30	58	401	899	408	34	73	...	258	69	81	1	1,423	318	3,852	6,704	...
11	Iraniel (P)	87	41	614	804	617	38	217	...	420	78	109	3	2,172	440	5,337	10,027	...
12	Colachel (P)	2,097	26	446	1,736	654	85	299	...	278	96	122	2	2,717	371	8,421	14,506	...
14	Manavalakurichi (P) ...	628	...	500	887	288	23	19	...	138	126	48	...	994	108	3,232	5,456	...
15	Thalakulam (P)	195	1	544	1,293	470	30	99	...	303	38	100	2	1,644	248	4,951	9,296	...
16	Kadiyapattanam (P) ...	1,870	6	399	1,812	270	129	45	1	166	113	46	4	1,202	253	4,941	8,195	...
17	Ponmana (R. F.)								UNIN HABITED									
	Total ...	7,539	858	7,250	12,318	4,356	642	1,659	2	4,650	1,081	1,011	28	26,818	4,577	73,793	130,183	

Location Code Number	Name of Town			Area in Sq. Miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of Persons Enumerated		
					No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9	*Padmanabhapuram (M)*		P. M. H. L. Hos. Rhc. Pt. Tel. Vh. Cs. B.						
Locality 1	E.B. 1-A	...	...	...	55	62	215	96	119
2	1-B	...	...	...	59	84	426	201	225
3	2	...	...	...	67	69	311	153	158
4	3	...	...	...	62	62	302	118	184
5	4	...	...	...	67	90	461	220	241
6	5	...	...	...	70	74	326	169	157
7	6	...	...	...	85	85	409	203	206
8	7	...	...	...	82	89	432	216	216
9	8	...	...	...	79	111	552	293	259
10	9	...	...	...	50	64	363	181	182
11	10-A	..	...	...	54	54	290	142	148
12	10-B	...	...	...	57	57	296	154	142
13	11	...	...	...	76	94	513	261	252
14	12	...	...	...	70	75	432	210	222
15	13	...	...	...	72	75	372	192	180
16	14	...	...	...	73	73	379	184	195
17	15-A	...	...	...	15	16	67	39	28
18	15-B	...	...	...	49	56	257	131	126
19	16	...	...	...	70	76	378	186	192
20	17	...	...	...	40	50	269	132	137
21	18	...	...	...	83	90	418	186	232
22	19	...	...	...	62	65	349	164	185
23	20	...	...	...	93	109	613	325	288
24	21	...	...	...	71	76	380	192	188
25	22	...	...	...	81	102	535	257	278
26	23	...	...	...	100	124	655	309	346
27	24	...	...	...	62	64	320	169	151
28	25	...	...	...	66	71	338	163	175
29	26	...	...	...	70	70	349	176	173
30	27	...	...	...	71	71	383	177	206
31	28	...	...	...	80	81	470	242	228
32	29	...	...	...	85	85	441	204	237
33	30-A	...	...	...	73	74	293	134	159
34	30-B	...	...	...	62	65	253	124	129
35	31	...	...	...	79	96	493	251	242
36	32	...	...	...	68	73	361	179	182
37	33	...	...	...	72	79	388	186	202
38	34	...	...	...	75	85	402	194	208
			Town Total	...	**2.00**	**2,605**	**2,896**	**14,491**	**7,113**	**7,378**

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		Total Workers (A-I to A-IX)		A-I		A-II	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
...	...	...	...	59	46	55	14	6	1	12	...
23	24	...	...	108	61	112	28	25	5	24	...
...	...	...	...	90	96	80	5	28	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	93	128	51	3	13	...	...	...
5	6	...	...	142	101	111	34	10	...	2	...
14	15	...	...	97	76	98	13	22	...	2	...
111	112	...	...	93	53	100	62	5	1	7	...
137	124	...	...	100	60	107	89	16	1	45	73
68	54	...	...	130	72	154	61	10	...	19	5
4	1	...	...	114	91	88	4	4	1	...	...
20	27	...	...	103	91	68	10	3	...	...	...
19	17	...	...	89	60	83	4	5	...	2	...
14	10	...	...	193	157	116	15	1	...	4	1
11	13	...	...	140	109	105	17	8	1	7	2
19	23	...	...	90	59	101	15	4	...	2	...
7	14	...	...	145	104	104	21	4	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	31	21	25	3	1	1	...	...
40	55	...	...	75	49	74	6	11	...	17	...
8	12	...	...	139	119	82	25	5	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	108	86	68	28	4	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	135	131	90	7	6	1	1	...
3	4	...	...	102	94	71	33	5	1	...	...
27	3	...	...	213	143	138	44	5	1	11	...
...	...	...	...	125	66	85	49	4	1	5	...
...	...	...	...	181	120	119	37	26	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	246	185	87	20	8	3	...	...
51	37	...	...	111	65	83	19	12	...	3	6
...	...	...	...	91	73	81	7	4	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	75	45	89	21	6	3	1	...
113	130	1	1	107	75	97	40	3	...	55	35
30	27	...	...	68	47	128	28	20	2	5	2
...	...	...	...	168	190	85	16	20	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	107	117	61	9	8	3	1	...
5	2	...	...	98	89	61	21	10	1	1	...
1	1	...	...	207	154	126	12	13	1	...	...
3	3	...	...	146	115	78	9	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	161	153	80	19	18	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	137	126	75	5	5	1	14	...
751	**721**	**1**	**1**	**4,617**	**3,627**	**3,416**	**853**	**369**	**34**	**251**	**124**

Location Code Number	Name of Town		A-III		A-IV		A-V		A-VI	
			Males (21)	Females (22)	Males (23)	Females (24)	Males (25)	Females (26)	Males (27)	Females (28)
9	*Padmanabhapuram (M)* (concld.)									
Locality 1	E.B. 1-A	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	1-B	...	2	1	...	2	5	...	2	...
3	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	...
4	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
5	4	...	1	...	11	12	27	10	2	...
6	5	...	1	...	3	6	22	2	2	...
7	6	...	...	...	1	3	13	7	...	...
8	7	...	...	...	7	9	4	...	...	...
9	8	...	3	...	1	5	6	...	1	...
10	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
11	10-A	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	4	...
12	10-B	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	3	...
13	11	...	5	1	...	...	10	2	20	...
14	12	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	3	...
15	13	...	1	...	1	2	19	...	2	...
16	14	...	1	...	1	...	25	10	5	...
17	15-A	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...
18	15-B	...	3	...	9	...	4	...	6	...
19	16	...	3	...	7	10	6	...	6	...
20	17	...	2	...	3	17	19	1	2	...
21	18	...	1	...	19	1	8	2	5	...
22	19	...	...	...	5	27	13	...	3	...
23	20	...	2	...	...	16	17	2	9	...
24	21	...	...	...	...	47	12	...	7	...
25	22	...	...	...	1	30	11	2	10	...
26	23	...	2	...	...	16	7	1	1	...
27	24	...	...	...	2	7	1	...	1	...
28	25	...	7	...	2	2	9	1	16	...
29	26	...	4	...	...	4	2	...	...	...
30	27	...	14	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
31	28	...	42	...	2	4	4	...	...	...
32	29	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	3	...
33	30-A	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
34	30-B	...	1	1	...	3	16	1	...	...
35	31	...	...	...	...	1	18	...	5	...
36	32	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
37	33	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...
38	34	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...
	Town Total	...	**103**	**3**	**81**	**230**	**341**	**46**	**132**	...

A-VII		A-VIII		A-IX		B-X Non-workers	
Males (29)	Females (30)	Males (31)	Females (32)	Males (33)	Females (34)	Males (35)	Females (36)
4	2	1	...	30	11	41	105
6	14	1	...	47	6	89	197
2	...	2	...	43	2	73	153
1	1	3	...	32	1	67	181
6	2	8	...	44	10	109	207
9	...	2	...	35	5	71	144
8	...	1	...	65	51	103	144
5	...	2	...	28	6	109	127
67	25	...	...	47	26	139	198
9	...	6	...	63	3	93	178
9	1	4	...	36	9	74	138
5	1	1	...	57	3	71	138
19	5	9	...	48	6	145	237
22	3	4	...	51	10	105	205
9	...	6	...	57	13	91	165
18	4	11	...	39	7	80	174
4	...	1	...	12	2	14	25
4	...	3	...	17	6	57	120
14	2	3	...	37	13	104	167
14	2	1	...	23	6	64	109
12	2	2	...	36	1	96	225
25	...	2	...	18	5	93	152
21	1	4	...	69	24	187	244
26	...	6	...	25	1	107	139
22	1	4	...	42	4	138	241
31	...	5	...	33	...	222	326
23	1	3	...	38	5	86	132
13	1	7	...	23	3	82	168
9	...	1	...	66	14	87	152
2	3	5	...	11	2	80	166
7	5	5	...	43	15	114	200
10	1	1	...	42	10	119	221
3	...	...	...	47	5	73	150
5	4	2	...	26	11	63	108
22	...	8	...	60	10	125	230
20	...	2	...	34	9	101	173
8	...	3	...	43	16	106	183
2	...	2	...	45	4	119	203
496	**81**	**131**	...	**1,512**	**335**	**3,697**	**6,525**

TOWN

KALKULAM

DIRECTORY

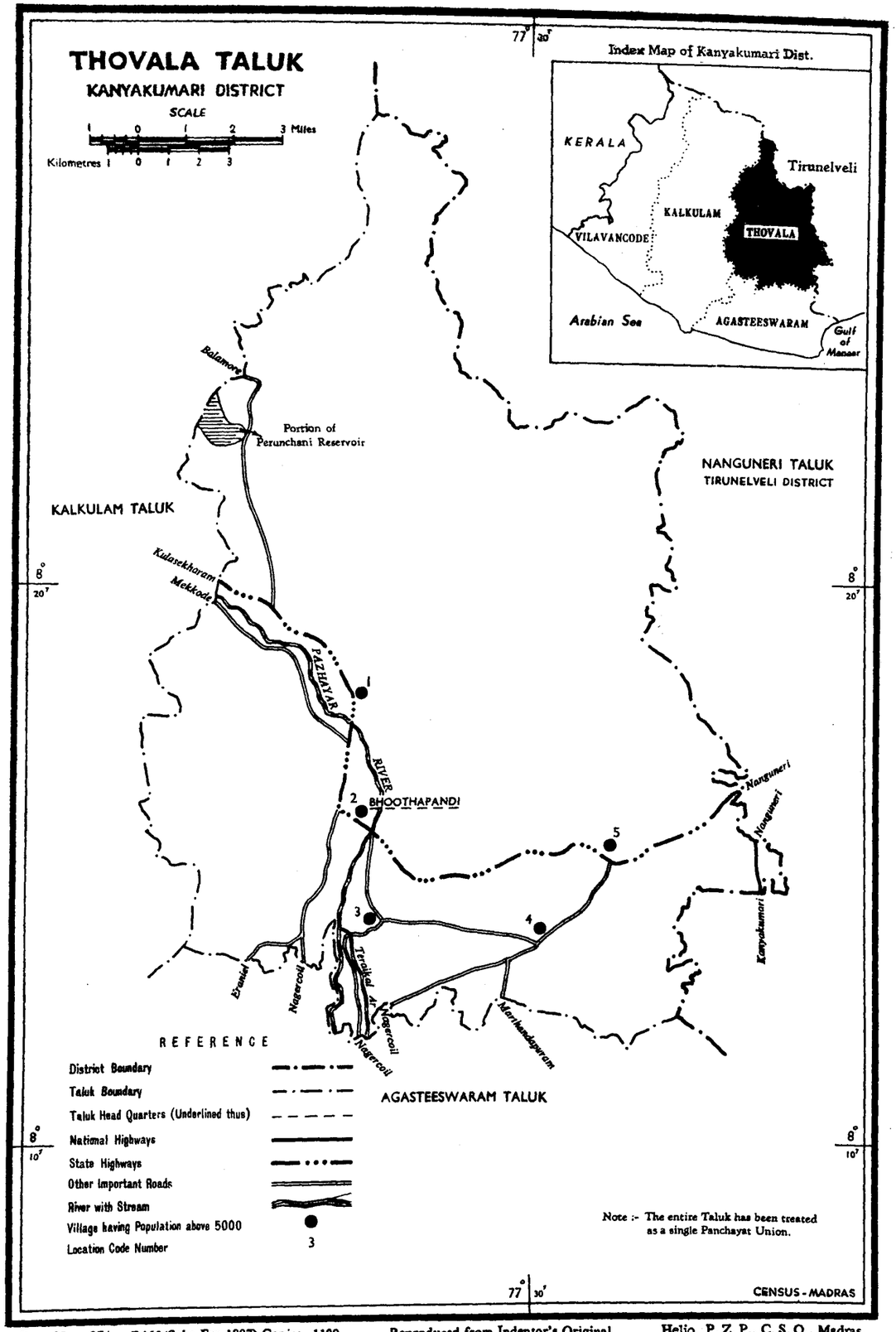
TALUK *(contd.)*

Location Code Number		Name of Town	Area in Sq. Miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of Persons Enumerated			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		Total Workers (A-I to A-IX)		A-I		A-II	
				No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
13.	*Colachel (M)*	P. M. H.L. Hos. Mcw.M.P.R. Pt. Tel. S. Cs.																		
Locality	1	E.B. 1	... ...	80	82	477	248	229	14	9	...	...	160	89	131	9	42	...	6	2
	2	2	... ...	82	86	474	245	229	...	...	...	...	143	82	118	9	11	...	...	...
	3	3	... ...	69	87	483	246	237	...	...	...	...	167	98	129	42	35	...	4	...
	4	4	... ...	60	77	424	202	222	11	13	...	...	114	80	104	27	8	...	...	...
	5	5	... ...	91	114	476	218	258	...	...	...	...	181	175	90	3	5	...	...	...
	6	6	... ...	101	141	773	411	362	2	3	...	...	246	64	217	89	9	...	1	...
	7	7	... ...	98	136	752	397	355	2	1	...	...	114	118	205	65	...	...	...	...
	8	8	... ...	99	119	666	366	300	...	...	...	...	60	57	145	70	...	...	...	...
	9	9	... ...	85	107	512	258	254	...	...	...	...	51	65	147	117	...	...	...	...
	10	10	... ...	99	137	677	343	334	...	...	...	...	59	84	182	13	...	...	...	...
	11	11	... ...	63	84	448	242	206	...	...	...	...	102	116	139	33	...	...	...	...
	12	12	... ...	70	87	423	213	210	...	...	...	...	65	78	122	31	...	...	...	...
	13	13	... ...	96	107	635	336	299	...	...	...	...	125	114	188	48	...	...	...	...
	14	14	... ...	94	123	586	308	278	...	...	...	...	118	105	180	33	...	...	...	...
	15	15	... ...	63	77	397	204	193	...	...	...	...	69	75	98	1	...	...	...	...
	16—17	16	... ...	110	158	714	310	404	...	...	...	...	115	148	143	19	...	...	...	3
	18	17	... ...	94	110	499	259	240	...	...	...	...	76	81	105	71	11	...	...	...
	19	18	... ...	72	81	453	256	197	...	...	...	...	104	77	163	3	...	...	...	...
	20	19	... ...	60	96	650	381	269	...	...	...	...	244	136	192	5	2	...	...	...
	21	20	... ...	75	112	709	363	346	...	...	...	...	253	204	167	38	4	...	...	...
	22	21	... ...	71	110	525	269	256	...	...	...	...	175	85	148	57	2	...	...	...
	23	22	... —	76	112	656	336	320	...	...	...	...	173	102	165	56	3	...	...	...
	24	23	... ...	49	61	317	162	155	...	...	...	...	94	49	91	25	20	...	...	...
	25	24	... ...	43	64	347	173	174	...	...	...	...	96	32	77	8	...	...	...	...
	26	25	... ...	98	120	646	348	298	...	...	...	...	159	91	214	11	24	...	...	...
	27	26	... ...	23	23	154	84	70	...	...	...	...	56	40	46	1	6	...	...	...
	28	27	... ...	92	98	470	234	236	106	105	...	...	120	93	102	59	6	2	...	...
	29	28	... ...	118	134	778	398	380	...	...	...	...	242	187	155	13	...	...	...	...
	30	29	... ...	77	84	552	273	279	4	7	...	...	167	84	118	29	1	...	...	...
		Town Total	... **2.00**	**2,308**	**2,927**	**15,673**	**8,083**	**7,590**	**139**	**138**	...	...	**3,848**	**2,809**	**4,081**	**985**	**189**	**2**	**11**	**5**

Location Code Number	Name of Town	A-III		A-IV		A-V		A-VI	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
13	*Colachel (M)*—(concld.)								
Locality 1	E. B. 1 ...	1	...	...	...	14	1	1	...
2	2 ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...
3	3 ...	3	...	...	28	16	...	6	...
4	4 ...	1	...	4	15	8	...	3	...
5	5 ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	...
6	6 ...	10	...	4	85	51	1	...	...
7	7 ...	187	...	...	60	2	...	...	...
8	8 ...	113	1	...	53	...	...	...	...
9	9 ...	101	...	38	108	...	...	...	...
10	10 ...	177	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
11	11 ...	135	...	...	27	...	...	...	...
12	12 ...	119	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
13	13 ...	170	1	...	27	1	...	...	...
14	14 ...	172	1	...	21	1	1	...	...
15	15 ...	83	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
16—17	16 ...	125	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
18	17 ...	78	...	...	53	3	...	...	...
19	18 ...	146	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
20	19 ...	99	1	...	4	9	...	1	...
21	20 ...	10	...	8	37	9	1	2	...
22	21 ...	...	...	58	45	30	1	4	...
23	22 ...	11	...	43	52	8	3	...	...
24	23 ...	1	...	15	21	...	1	1	...
25	24 ...	12	...	5	5	7	...	1	...
26	25 ...	3	...	30	9	3	...	1	...
27	26 ...	...	...	3	...	8	...	7	...
28	27 ...	1	...	...	1	9	...	2	...
29	28 ...	12	...	9	...	24	...	20	...
30	29 ...	12	...	10	26	9	...	7	...
	Town Total ...	**1,782**	**4**	**228**	**727**	**231**	**9**	**62**	..

A-VII		A-VIII		A-IX		B-X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
2	1	1	...	64	5	117	220
10	...	2	...	86	9	127	220
13	5	7	...	45	9	117	195
7	4	11	...	62	8	98	195
34	...	3	...	34	3	128	255
55	...	59	...	28	3	194	273
5	4	...	...	11	1	192	290
3	16	...	...	29	...	221	230
2	9	...	...	6	...	111	137
5	3	...	...	...	...	161	321
3	6	...	...	1	...	103	173
...	3	...	...	3	...	91	179
10	19	2	...	5	1	148	251
4	10	...	...	3	...	128	245
7	...	...	...	7	1	106	192
7	1	2	1	9	2	167	385
11	15	...	3	2	...	154	169
4	3	...	...	11	...	93	194
47	...	4	...	30	...	189	264
74	...	10	...	50	...	196	308
19	...	19	...	16	11	121	199
26	...	40	...	34	1	171	264
24	...	...	...	30	3	71	130
28	2	7	...	17	1	96	166
10	...	6	...	137	2	134	287
5	...	8	...	9	1	38	69
7	...	1	...	76	56	132	177
20	...	28	...	42	13	243	367
38	...	3	...	38	3	155	250
480	**101**	**213**	**4**	**885**	**133**	**4,002**	**6,605**

3. THOVALA TALUK



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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Location Code Number
1	Aramboly (P)	5
2	Azagiapandiapuram (P)	1
3	Boothapandy (P)	2
4	Thazhakudy (P)	3
5	Thovala (P)	4

PANCHAYAT UNION

THOVALA PANCHAYAT UNION

Sl. No.	Location Code Number	Name of the Panchayat	Date of formation	Location Code/Units of 1961 Census constituting the Panchayat formed after 31—3—1960	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	5	Aramboly	...	Aramboly	10,913	5,545	5,368
2	1	Azhagiapandiapuram	...	Azhagiapandiapuram	16,792	8,539	8,253
3	2	Boothapandy	...	Boothapandy	12,309	6,184	6,125
4	3	Tazhakudy	...	Tazhakudy	12,371	6,038	6,333
5	4	Thovala	...	Thovala	9,907	4,817	5,090
				Total	**62,292**	**31,123**	**31,169**

VILLAGE

THOVALA

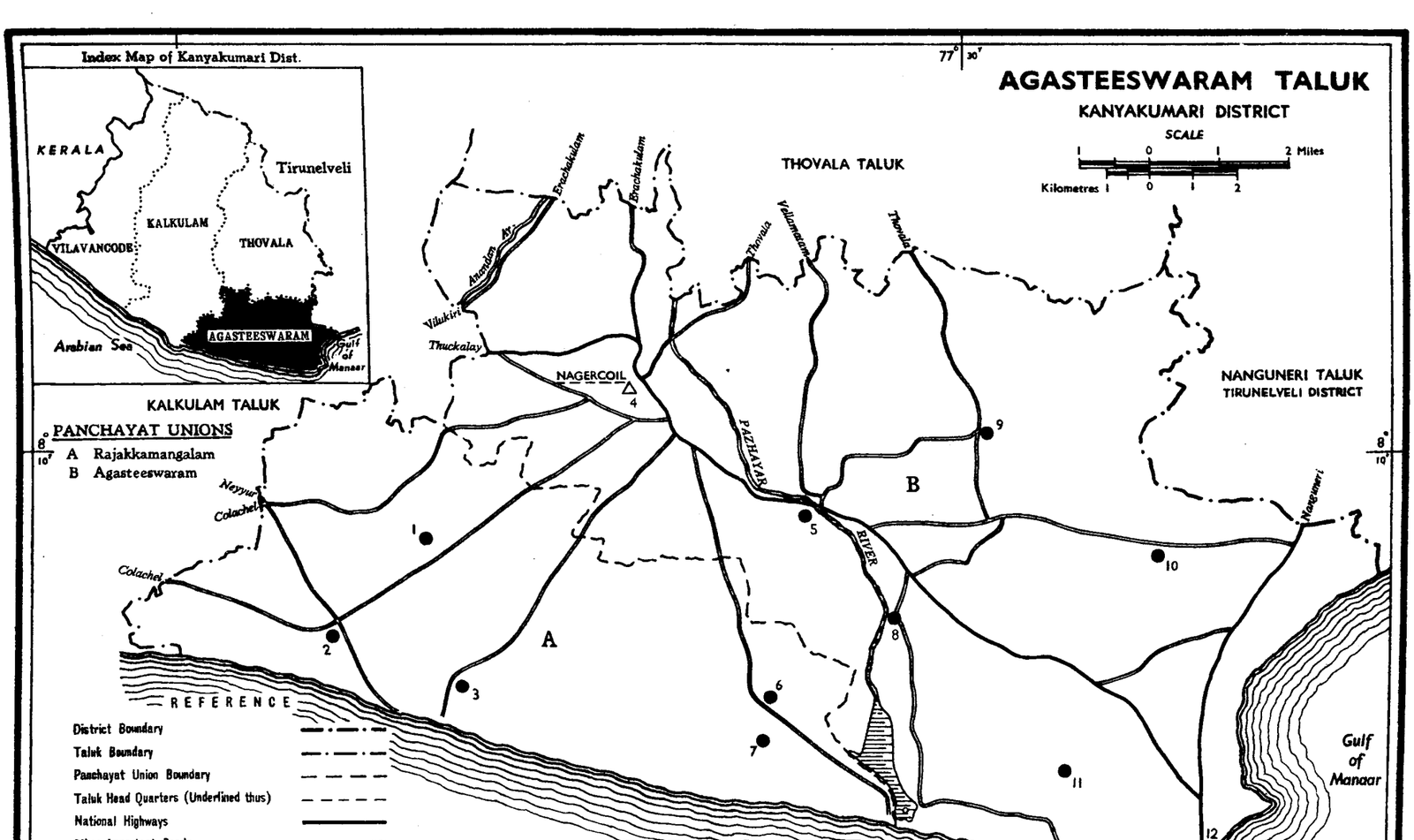
DIRECTORY

TALUK

Location Code Number	Name of Village/Panchayat			Area in Sq. Miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of Persons Enumerated			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		Total Workers (A-I to A-IX)		A-I		A-II	
					No. of Houses	No. of Households	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	Azagiapandiapuram (P)	...	P. L. Mp. R. Tel. Pw. Tk. E.	81.04	3,604	3,860	16,792	8,539	8,253	400	392	87	87	4,853	3,194	4,815	1,439	1,355	189	487	357
2	Boothapandy (P) ...	...	P. H. L. D. Mp. R. Pt. Tel. Pw. Tk. Ei. E. Vh. Cs. B. ...	7.79	2,534	2,664	12,309	6,184	6,125	489	468	...	...	3,839	2,755	3,229	1,520	696	116	216	197
3	Thazakudy (P) ...	...	P. H. L. R. Pw. Tk. Ei. E. Cs. B. ...	7.08	2,723	2,811	12,371	6,038	6,333	952	1,036	...		3,794	2,691	3,453	1,383	1,100	118	405	293
4	Thovala (P) ...	...	P. M. H. L. D. Hos. Rhc. Mcw. Mp. R. Tel. Pw. Tk. Ei. E. Vk. Cs. B. ...	10.57	2,106	2,191	9,907	4,817	5,090	707	714	...	...	2,776	1,632	2,733	1,170	1,046	97	99	77
5	Aramboly (P) ...	...	P. L. R. Pw. Tk. ...	14.56	2,141	2,243	10,913	5,545	5,368	638	599	...	...	3,086	1,668	3,162	1,005	1,010	152	475	120
	Total	...		**121.04**	**13,108**	**13,769**	**62,292**	**31,123**	**31,169**	**3,186**	**3,209**	**87**	**87**	**18,348**	**11,940**	**17,392**	**6,517**	**5,207**	**672**	**1,682**	**1,044**

Location Code Number	Name of Village/Panchayat		A-III		A-IV		A-V		A-VI		A-VII		A-VIII		A-IX		B-X Non-workers		Name of the Panchayat in which it is now included with the date of inclusion with other components if any
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
			(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
1	Azagiapandiapuram (P)	...	601	198	78	51	86	16	27	...	105	21	39	...	2,037	607	3,724	6,814	...
2	Boothapandy (P) ...	...	166	46	95	439	164	10	52	...	241	52	34	...	1,565	660	2,955	4,605	...
3	Thazakudy (P) ...	...	64	10	61	79	247	18	23	...	125	27	34	...	1,394	838	2,585	4,950	...
4	Thovala (P) ...	...	74	64	65	298	132	41	28	...	157	88	31	...	1,101	505	2,084	3,920	...
5	Aramboly (P) ...	...	146	72	76	177	128	4	39	...	158	36	38	...	1,092	444	2,383	4,363	...
	Total	...	**1,051**	**390**	**375**	**1,044**	**757**	**89**	**169**	...	**786**	**224**	**176**	...	**7,189**	**3,054**	**13,731**	**24,652**	...

4. AGASTEESWARAM TALUK



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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

AGASTEESWARAM TALUK

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Location Code Number
1	Agasteeswaram (P)	11
2	Azhakappapuram (P)	10
3	Dharmapuram (P)	3
4	Kanyakumari (P)	12
5	Marungoor (P)	9
6	Nagercoil (M)	4
7	Neendakara Vadaseri-A (P)	1
8	Puthalam (P)	7
9	Rajakkamangalam (P)	2
10	Suchindrum (P)	5
11	Thamarakulam (P)	8
12	Thengamputhoor (P)	6

PANCHAYAT UNION

AGASTEESWARAM PANCHAYAT UNION

Sl. No.	L. C. No.	Name of Panchayat	Date of formation	Location Code/Units of 1961 Census constituting the Panchayat formed after 31-3-1960	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	11	Agasteeeswaram	...	Agasteeswaram	14,338	7,122	7,216
2	10	Azhakappapuram	...	Azhakappapuram	11,348	5,511	5,837
3	12	Kanyakumari	...	Kanyakumari	13,101	6,460	6,641
4	9	Marungoor ...	...	Marungoor	16,474	8,187	8,287
5	5	Suchlndrum ...	...	Suchindrum	18,627	9,216	9,411
6	8	Thamarakulam	...	Thamarakulam	11,965	5,918	6,047
				Total ...	**85,853**	**42,414**	**43,439**

RAJAKKAMANGALAM PANCHAYAT UNION

1	1	Neendakara Vadaseri-A	...	Neendakara Vadaseri	21,166	10,604	10,562
2	2	Rajakkamangalam	...	Rajakkamangalam (Neendakara-B)	20,979	10,565	10,414
3	3	Dharmapuram ...	...	Dharmapuram	11,894	6,012	5,882
4	6	Thengamputhoor	...	Thengamputhoor	17,784	8,931	8,853
5	7	Puthalam ...	...	Puthalam	12,722	6,370	6,352
				Total ...	**84,545**	**42,482**	**42,063**

DIRECTORY

VILLAGE

AGASTEESWARAM

TALUK

Location Code Number	Name of Village/Panchayat		Area in Sq. Miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of Persons Enumerated			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		Total workers (A-1 to A-IX)		A-I		A-II	
				No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	Neendakara Vadaseri-A (P) ...	P. M. H. L. D. Rhc. Mcw. Mp. R. Pt. S. Pw. Ei. Ea. E. Vh. Cs. B.	14.11	4,051	4,732	21,166	10,604	10,562	670	673	...	...	6,674	4,649	5,794	1,752	1,787	173	685	333
2	Rajakkamangalam (P) ...	P. M. L. D. R. Pw. ...	7.83	4,133	4,431	20,979	10,565	10,414	442	520	...	...	6,022	4,090	5,804	2,160	1,507	74	583	113
3	Dharmapuram (P)... ...	P. M. L. Mcw. Mp. R. S. Pw. Tk. E. Cs. B.	4.40	2,188	2,428	11,894	6,012	5,882	255	251	...	...	3,560	2,177	3,390	1,778	330	23	362	65
5	Suchindrum (P)	P. M. H. C. L. D. Hos. Mcw. Mp. R. Pt. S. Pw. Tk. Ea. Cs. B. ...	14.00	4,056	4,253	18,627	9,216	9,411	1,976	2,081	...	...	6,269	4,465	4,836	2,137	1,382	301	1,104	1,069
6	Thengamputhoor (P) ...	P. M. H. L. D. Mcw. Mp. R. S. Pw. Tk. ...	8.00	3,649	3,857	17,784	8,931	8,853	607	604	...	...	5,732	3,604	4,987	1,983	1,121	68	648	245
7	Puthalam (P)	P. M. D. R. Pw. Tk. ...	20.44	2,297	2,473	12,722	6,370	6,352	27	39	...	...	3,773	3,158	3,428	1,866	373	15	23	1
8	Thamarakulam (P) ...	P. M. L. D. Mcw. Mp. R. Ea. Cs. ...	6.02	2,520	2,618	11,965	5,918	6,047	155	214	...	...	3,985	3,071	3,421	1,830	1,141	76	192	21
9	Marungoor (P)	P. M. L. D. Mcw. Mp. Pw. Ei. Ea. E. Vh. Cs.	17.19	3,455	3,634	16,474	8,187	8,287	760	767	...	...	5,129	3,424	4,628	1,939	1,762	257	895	616
10	Azhakappapuram (P) ...	P. M. D. R. Pw. Tk.	6.87	2,392	2,493	11,348	5,511	5,837	515	524	...	...	3,693	2,598	2,937	1,437	1,442	208	254	250
11	Agasteeswaram (P) ...	P. M. L. D. Hos. Rhc. Mcw. Mp. R. Tel. Tk. Ei. Ea. Vh. Cs. ...	8.14	2,985	3,181	14,338	7,122	7,216	334	338	...	...	4,482	3,319	4,023	2,634	1,106	87	394	151
12	Kanyakumari (P) ...	P. M. H. T. L.D. Mcw. Mp. R. Pt. Tel. S. Pw. Tk. Cs. B. ...	5.26	2,402	2,705	13,101	6,460	6,641	151	148	...	...	3,695	3,063	3,466	1,810	473	48	231	168
	Total ...		**112.26**	**34,128**	**36,805**	**170,398**	**84,896**	**85,502**	**5,892**	**6,159**	...	...	**53,014**	**37,618**	**46,714**	**21,326**	**12,424**	**1,330**	**5,371**	**3,032**

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AGASTEESWARAM TALUK—*(concld.)*

Location Code Number	Name of Village/Panchayat	A-III		A-IV		A-V		A-VI		A-VII		A-VIII		A-IX		B-X Non-workers		Name of the Panchayat in which it is now included with the date of inclusion with other components if any
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
1	Neendakara Vadaseri-A (P) ...	251	100	376	718	497	53	118	...	331	62	92	...	1,657	313	4,810	8,810	...
2	Rajakkamangalam (P) ...	1,360	...	437	1,662	251	32	10	...	326	79	75	...	1,255	200	4,761	8,254	...
3	Dharampuram (P) ...	735	...	205	1,468	419	104	28	...	380	37	37	...	894	81	2,622	4,104	...
5	Suchindrum (P)	81	3	146	371	281	33	110	...	283	58	113	...	1,336	302	4,380	7,274	...
6	Thengamputhoor (P) ...	192	2	477	1,361	229	12	56	...	383	59	71	...	1,810	236	3,944	6,870	...
7	Puthalam (P)	1,709	...	113	1,607	199	35	19	...	159	135	75	...	758	73	2,942	4,486	...
8	Thamarakulam (P) ...	282	1	157	1,465	376	25	76	1	139	40	53	...	1,005	201	2,497	4,217	...
9	Marungoor (P)	168	54	216	656	198	14	28	...	223	96	46	...	1,092	246	3,559	6,348	...
10	Azhakappapuram (P) ...	206	23	51	587	108	10	34	...	81	27	37	...	724	332	2,574	4,400	...
11	Agasteeswaram (P) ...	898	6	189	2,151	79	1	49	2	174	65	58	...	1,076	171	3,099	4,582	...
12	Kanyakumarai (P) ...	1,315	3	224	1,327	70	17	23	...	197	33	36	...	897	214	2,994	4,831	...
	Total ...	**7,197**	**192**	**2,591**	**13,373**	**2,707**	**336**	**551**	**3**	**2,676**	**691**	**693**	...	**12,504**	**2,369**	**38,182**	**64,176**	

TOWN AGASTEESWARAM

DIRECTORY

TALUK

Location Code Number	Name of Town		Area in Sq. Miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of Persons Enumerated			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		Total Workers (A-I to A-IX)		A-I		A-II	
				No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
4	*Nagercoil (M)*	P. M. H. C. T. L. D. Rhc. Mcw. Mp. R. Rc. Tel. Pw. Tk. Ei. E. B. ...																		
H.B. No. 1	E. B. 1	... ...		91	101	467	230	237	24	21	...	...	168	126	100	23	13	2	1	1
	2	... ...		93	102	461	217	244	36	45	...	...	151	113	124	4	32	...	57	...
	3	... ...		75	80	343	158	185	35	30	...	...	97	80	67	9	25	2	11	2
	4	... ...		99	117	681	323	358	14	7	...	...	237	185	157	23	13	3	3	...
	5	... ...		76	76	497	235	262	...	...	...	...	177	176	100	58	9	5	...	...
	6	... ...		89	89	479	198	281	...	...	...	...	151	168	68	35	16	2	...	...
	7	... ...		92	106	567	244	323	...	...	...	...	164	166	123	102	7	7	...	...
	8	... ...		103	112	732	331	401	...	...	...	...	241	270	114	33	17	2	...	...
	9	... ...		92	95	608	273	335	...	...	...	...	214	232	112	59	4	...	...	...
	10	... ...		84	98	614	325	289	...	...	...	...	172	113	161	26	1	4	19	...
	11	... ...		100	111	557	273	284	...	...	...	...	204	158	176	106	9	...	...	...
	12	... ...		98	114	556	269	287	83	78	...	...	208	124	141	104	3	...	...	...
	13	... ...		88	92	505	255	250	2	8	...	...	189	123	135	115	6	...	...	...
	14	... ...		105	123	597	290	307	...	...	...	...	198	101	150	81	1	...	...	...
	15	... ...		96	116	737	373	364	8	8	...	...	234	171	164	52	5	1	1	...
	16	... ...		82	86	436	218	218	4	1	...	...	161	114	80	30	12	4	3	6
	17	... ...		54	64	354	182	172	...	...	...	...	85	41	100	10	6	1	3	3
	18	... ...		114	171	785	394	391	11	7	...	...	208	107	217	43	16	2	1	...
	19	... ...		92	97	461	242	219	...	...	...	...	137	65	137	30	11	...	...	...
	20	... ...		103	105	527	271	256	...	...	...	...	168	91	147	31	2	...	52	17
	21	... ...		89	118	586	302	284	12	12	12	...	165	87	145	83	6	...	17	4
		Total ...		**1,915**	**2,173**	**11,550**	**5,603**	**5,947**	**229**	**217**	**12**	**18**	**3,729**	**2,811**	**2,718**	**1,057**	**214**	**35**	**168**	**33**
H.B. No. 2	E. B. 22	... ...		33	37	234	127	107	25	25	...	...	92	60	64	11	3	1	3	...
	23	... ...		113	119	622	343	279	5	7	...	...	241	83	220	134	1	...	3	2
	24	... ...		118	124	668	368	300	...	...	...	...	307	171	210	24	15	...	...	...
	25	... ...		103	104	340	182	158	...	...	...	...	109	75	60	28	...	...	...	...
	26	... ...		89	101	508	271	237	...	...	...	...	206	123	134	26	12	3	...	...
	27	... ...		74	93	399	200	199	2	3	...	...	117	45	111	112	2	...	...	...
	28	... ...		74	100	456	231	225	...	...	...	...	163	131	132	9	2	...	...	...
	29	... ...		57	79	301	204	97	...	...	...	...	143	26	106	10	9	3	1	...
	30	... ...		82	97	560	270	290	...	...	...	...	204	141	128	14	2	...	...	...
		Total ...		**743**	**854**	**4,088**	**2,196**	**1,892**	**32**	**35**	...	...	**1,582**	**855**	**1,165**	**368**	**46**	**7**	**7**	**2**

DIRECTORY

TOWN

AGASTEESWARAM

TALUK—*(Contd.)*

Location Code Number	Name of Town		A-III Males (21)	A-III Females (22)	A-IV Males (23)	A-IV Females (24)	A-V Males (25)	A-V Females (26)	A-VI Males (27)	A-VI Females (28)	A-VII Males (29)	A-VII Females (30)	A-VIII Males (31)	A-VIII Females (32)	A-IX Males (33)	A-IX Females (34)	B-X Non-workers Males (35)	B-X Non-workers Females (36)
4. *Nagercoil (M)*—(contd.)																		
H. B. No. 1	E. B.	1 ...	4	...	11	14	19	1	5	...	15	1	2	...	30	4	130	214
		2 ...	8	...	2	4	3	...	10	...	4	...	1	...	7	...	93	240
		3 ...	2	...	6	2	1	2	1	...	9	...	6	...	6	1	91	176
		4 ...	...	...	19	9	26	2	6	...	62	1	1	...	27	8	166	335
		5 ...	...	...	13	49	7	...	3	...	41	...	7	...	20	4	135	204
		6 ...	...	...	2	31	4	...	...	...	26	2	1	...	19	...	130	246
		7 ...	...	...	28	82	10	1	2	...	45	...	1	...	30	12	121	221
		8 ...	...	...	16	26	7	...	1	...	49	...	3	...	21	5	217	368
		9 ...	...	...	38	59	4	...	...	...	43	...	3	...	20	...	161	276
		10 ...	...	...	17	16	29	...	7	...	55	5	4	...	29	1	164	263
		11 ...	2	...	90	102	33	...	...	...	14	2	2	...	26	2	97	178
		12 ...	2	...	73	98	14	2	3	...	17	...	5	...	24	4	128	183
		13 ...	1	...	77	112	18	2	...	...	13	...	2	...	18	1	120	135
		14 ...	...	...	114	78	6	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	18	3	140	226
		15 ...	...	...	17	42	44	5	2	...	39	...	14	...	42	4	209	312
		16 ...	1	...	2	15	16	3	...	...	17	2	16	...	13	...	138	188
		17 ...	...	...	1	3	24	1	4	...	30	1	12	...	20	1	82	162
		18 ...	1	...	3	21	51	11	3	...	62	7	74	...	6	2	177	348
		19 ...	...	...	9	22	17	3	1	...	36	4	23	...	40	1	105	189
		20 ...	1	...	9	13	24	...	3	...	31	...	3	...	22	1	124	225
		21 ...	...	...	28	70	19	5	2	...	31	3	10	...	32	1	157	201
	Total	..	**22**	...	**575**	**868**	**376**	**38**	**53**	...	**648**	**28**	**192**	...	**470**	**55**	**2,885**	**4,890**
H. B. No. 2	E. B.	22 ...	...	...	4	2	17	6	...	...	10	...	3	...	24	2	63	96
		23 ...	1	...	132	123	17	3	...	...	20	...	4	1	42	5	123	145
		24 ...	...	...	58	15	38	4	1	...	36	1	29	...	33	4	158	276
		25 ...	...	...	26	23	5	4	...	...	22	1	1	...	6	...	122	130
		26 ...	...	...	29	17	10	...	...	...	31	...	24	...	28	6	137	211
		27 ...	4	...	66	100	10	1	...	...	5	...	5	...	19	11	89	87
		28 ...	...	...	...	2	23	...	2	...	43	...	19	...	43	7	99	216
		29 ...	...	...	3	...	18	1	1	...	35	1	9	...	30	5	98	87
		30 ...	...	...	...	...	19	3	2	...	81	8	10	...	14	3	142	276
	Total	...	**5**	...	**318**	**282**	**157**	**22**	**6**	...	**283**	**11**	**104**	**1**	**239**	**43**	**1,031**	**1,524**

TOWN

AGASTEESWARAM

DIRECTORY

TALUK—*(contd.)*

Location Code Number	Name of Town	Area in Sq. Miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of Persons Enumerated			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		Total Workers (A-I to A-IX)		A-I		A-II	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
4. *Nagercoil (M)*—(contd.)																			
H. B. No. 3	E.B. 31	...	31	41	310	166	144	4	4	...	...	103	64	103	17	7	...	...	...
	32	...	77	85	446	225	221	1	5	...	...	140	127	112	13	2	...	1	...
	33	...	108	116	666	346	320	...	...	...	...	213	121	189	12	4	...	...	...
	34	...	90	95	458	223	235	2	2	...	...	143	110	107	23	2	...	1	...
	35	...	108	119	605	309	296	...	...	...	...	203	147	148	19	6	...	...	...
	36	...	97	101	474	235	239	...	...	...	...	167	142	103	23	4	...	2	...
	37	...	113	117	629	324	305	...	...	...	...	247	167	163	29	10	1	...	...
	38	...	95	103	544	269	275	...	...	...	...	201	173	104	13	4	3	...	...
	39	...	113	131	783	408	375	...	...	...	...	277	210	155	38	7	...	...	...
	40	...	110	110	582	297	285	4	4	...	...	222	171	150	28	6	...	...	...
	41	...	146	149	596	283	313	127	110	...	...	194	166	136	90	30	8	44	63
	42	...	70	74	361	190	171	40	18	...	...	112	98	96	21	3	1	...	...
	43	...	114	115	534	251	283	...	...	...	...	194	179	124	18	7	2	...	...
	44	...	135	138	736	376	360	...	...	...	...	248	155	188	27	10	3	2	...
	45	...	125	128	595	314	281	14	27	...	...	213	137	151	11	7	...	1	...
	46	...	98	102	493	245	248	23	31	...	...	178	132	116	12	17	1	...	...
	47	...	136	146	742	360	382	17	17	...	...	245	138	184	35	4	...	...	...
	48	...	152	164	837	428	409	8	7	...	...	322	190	247	34	1	...	...	...
	49	...	127	145	645	307	338	20	17	...	...	208	134	161	31	4	...	...	...
	50	...	74	95	502	265	237	...	...	...	...	197	115	140	7	9	...	2	...
	51	...	62	72	378	202	176	38	37	...	...	131	96	97	23	2	...	...	...
	52	...	84	90	519	278	241	26	24	...	...	178	136	151	18	2	...	...	...
	53	...	115	115	512	237	275	80	87	...	...	134	98	115	20	1	...	...	...
	54	...	112	129	629	307	322	3	4	...	...	209	119	150	6	8	...	...	...
	55	...	117	118	551	273	278	...	...	...	...	171	85	153	28	...	...	1	...
	56	...	27	32	191	94	97	...	...	...	...	67	59	42	3	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	2,636	2,830	14,318	7,212	7,106	407	394	...	...	4,917	3,469	3,585	599	157	19	54	63
H. B. No. 4	E. B. 57	...	90	100	513	248	265	...	...	...	...	186	156	120	9	18	...	6	...
	58	...	84	113	608	292	316	...	...	...	...	210	146	158	5	2	...	5	2
	59	...	96	99	423	199	224	...	...	...	...	157	187	73	2	11	...	...	...
	60	...	132	136	636	300	336	...	...	...	...	224	250	106	12	6	...	...	...
	61	...	91	92	436	231	205	...	...	...	...	190	159	118	1	12	1	...	...
	62	...	102	114	495	218	277	1	...	...	...	157	140	89	33	5	...	...	...
	63	...	96	106	504	211	293	...	4	...	...	137	132	126	13	5	...	...	...
	64	...	85	99	436	211	225	...	...	...	...	166	144	102	6	8	...	...	...
	65	...	122	129	586	296	290	...	5	...	...	180	102	164	21	22	...	1	...
	66	...	89	93	494	258	236	52	53	...	...	135	83	107	10	3	...	2	...
	Total	...	987	1,081	5,131	2,464	2,667	53	62	...	...	1,742	1,499	1,163	112	92	1	14	2

TOWN

AGASTEESWARAM

DIRECTORY

TALUK—*(contd.)*

Location Code Number	Name of Town			A-III		A-IV		A-V		A-VI		A-VII		A-VIII		A-IX		B-X Non-workers	
				Males (21)	Females (22)	Males (23)	Females (24)	Males (25)	Females (26)	Males (27)	Females (28)	Males (29)	Females (30)	Males (31)	Females (32)	Males (33)	Females (34)	Males (35)	Females (36)
6. *Nagercoil (M)*—(contd.)																			
H. B. No. 3	E.B.	31	...	8	...	3	12	17	...	...	...	9	...	23	...	36	5	63	127
		32	...	...	...	3	6	23	1	4	...	52	...	14	...	13	6	113	208
		33	...	4	...	1	6	38	2	7	1	58	...	15	...	62	3	157	308
		34	...	...	...	11	8	15	3	14	...	27	1	7	...	30	11	116	212
		35	...	1	...	...	...	28	10	5	...	40	1	10	...	58	8	161	277
		36	...	1	1	2	3	17	4	2	...	31	2	9	...	35	13	132	216
		37	...	...	...	2	26	31	...	3	...	50	...	16	...	51	2	161	276
		38	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	8	...	28	...	4	...	51	8	165	262
		39	...	3	...	1	11	27	...	11	1	39	1	14	...	53	25	253	337
		40	...	2	...	1	8	11	...	...	...	14	2	8	...	108	18	147	257
		41	...	...	...	3	5	14	...	...	...	6	1	8	...	31	13	147	223
		42	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	2	...	20	...	7	...	57	18	94	150
		43	...	4	...	...	2	27	...	5	...	26	7	23	...	32	7	127	265
		44	...	1	7	...	9	58	...	4	...	57	1	19	...	37	7	188	333
		45	...	...	...	2	1	44	...	21	...	39	3	5	...	32	7	163	270
		46	...	...	...	...	2	29	5	1	...	42	...	11	...	16	4	129	236
		47	...	2	...	...	...	63	5	11	...	37	5	23	...	44	25	176	347
		48	...	...	...	20	1	165	17	4	...	19	7	11	...	27	9	181	375
		49	...	...	...	18	7	31	...	10	...	48	1	14	...	36	23	146	307
		50	...	...	...	...	1	29	...	5	...	42	1	9	...	44	5	125	230
		51	...	...	...	7	5	13	...	1	...	9	2	12	...	53	16	105	153
		52	...	...	...	5	7	34	3	...	...	56	1	13	...	41	7	127	223
		53	...	1	...	1	7	25	1	2	...	59	9	5	...	21	3	122	255
		54	...	...	...	4	...	25	2	1	...	53	2	31	...	28	2	157	316
		55	...	...	...	8	3	52	1	17	...	18	11	29	...	28	13	120	250
		56	...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	...	24	...	1	...	1	2	52	94
		Total	...	**27**	**8**	**94**	**135**	**846**	**54**	**138**	**2**	**903**	**58**	**341**	...	**1,025**	**260**	**3,627**	**6,507**
H. B. No. 4	E.B.	57	...	1	...	...	...	12	1	3	...	41	...	7	...	32	8	128	256
		58	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	4	...	56	...	16	...	61	3	134	311
		59	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	7	...	9	...	3	...	39	2	126	222
		60	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	14	...	7	...	71	12	194	324
		61	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	10	...	8	...	74	...	113	204
		62	...	...	...	1	...	14	10	4	...	24	9	18	...	23	14	129	244
		63	...	2	1	61	6	23	1	4	...	19	3	4	...	8	2	85	280
		64	...	...	...	15	...	11	3	5	...	15	...	5	...	43	3	109	219
		65	...	5	...	5	4	25	5	5	...	58	...	19	...	24	12	132	269
		66	...	...	...	11	3	22	...	2	...	17	...	15	...	35	7	151	226
		Total	...	**12**	**1**	**94**	**13**	**130**	**20**	**46**	...	**263**	**12**	**102**	...	**410**	**63**	**1,301**	**2,555**

TOWN

AGASTEESWARAM

DIRECTORY

TALUK—*(contd.)*

Location Code Number	Name of Town	Area in Sq. Miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of Persons Enumerated			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		Total Workers (A-I to A-IX)		A-I		A-II	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
4. *Nagercoil (M)*—(contd.)																			
H. B. No. 5	E. B. 67	...	55	66	524	226	298	19	20	...	...	187	231	126	75	3	...	...	...
	68	...	116	132	711	382	329	5	7	...	...	310	212	186	23	16	1	...	...
	69	...	81	110	609	336	273	58	70	...	...	223	121	169	8	1	...	...	...
	70	...	63	81	448	223	225	...	...	...	...	177	146	108	4	20	...	...	...
	71	...	127	156	843	433	410	...	...	...	...	322	201	258	35	15	...	1	...
	72	...	117	133	704	354	350	9	7	...	...	234	157	165	28	8	1	...	...
	Total ...	...	**559**	**678**	**3,839**	**1,954**	**1,885**	**91**	**104**	...	...	**1,453**	**1,068**	**1,012**	**173**	**63**	**2**	**1**	...
H. B. No. 6	E.B. 73	...	99	109	535	289	246	...	...	...	...	185	96	150	10	2	1	...	...
	74	...	107	142	706	343	363	...	...	...	...	197	135	170	4	1	...	...	1
	75	...	98	111	567	281	286	...	...	...	...	198	194	140	20	9	...	2	...
	76	...	63	79	400	232	168	10	15	1	3	176	93	120	12	2	...	...	...
	77	...	84	95	539	270	269	...	...	...	...	217	173	128	5	4	...	...	...
	78	...	128	147	772	373	399	...	...	...	...	259	213	180	26	5	...	...	...
	79	...	84	100	484	250	234	...	...	...	...	206	170	119	32	3	3	...	...
	80	...	128	143	900	513	387	...	...	...	...	405	291	169	63	3	...	...	...
	81	...	106	126	649	311	338	...	...	...	...	237	255	111	59	3	...	...	...
	82	...	107	122	719	381	338	2	...	...	...	328	269	162	67	6	1	...	...
	83	...	82	98	450	226	224	...	...	...	...	198	186	95	29	2	...	...	...
	84	...	84	90	433	213	220	...	...	...	...	182	172	85	35	3	...	...	...
	85	...	69	78	407	185	222	1	...	...	...	137	166	68	36	2	...	3	...
	86	...	82	100	512	250	262	...	...	...	...	198	195	103	53	4	7	2	...
	87	...	67	67	347	169	178	6	12	...	...	136	127	66	16	1	...	...	...
	88	...	113	128	739	396	343	...	...	...	...	274	202	201	49	2	...	...	...
	89	...	134	150	600	281	319	...	...	...	...	151	153	120	46	4	...	1	...
	90	...	121	129	643	347	296	2	2	...	...	278	188	161	57	6	2	1	...
	91	...	119	152	674	320	354	1	...	...	...	150	108	159	33	6	...	4	...
	92	...	106	125	715	369	346	...	...	...	...	237	133	175	92	3	...	...	...
	93	...	68	77	358	205	153	...	...	...	...	97	16	107	30	...	...	5	3
	94	...	52	76	396	277	119	...	...	...	...	191	51	184	10	4	...	...	...
	95	...	116	126	699	355	344	10	16	...	...	238	173	171	30	2	...	...	...
	Total	...	**2,217**	**2,570**	**13,244**	**6,836**	**6,408**	37	36	...	...								
								69	**81**	**1**	**3**	**4,875**	**3,759**	**3,144**	**814**	**77**	**14**	**18**	**4**
H. B. No. 7	E. B. 96	...	91	112	576	284	292	36	33	...	...	179	123	154	65	4	...	10	27
	97	...	116	121	692	367	325	69	70	...	...	213	129	183	63	2	...	...	2
	98	...	104	134	668	398	270	24	27	...	...	291	109	249	17	...	...	...	...
	99	...	130	137	721	325	396	6	4	...	...	273	261	139	27	7	1	10	1
	100	...	55	64	199	107	92	5	10	...	...	80	42	57	9	...	...	2	...
	101	...	104	129	624	316	308	...	1	21	33	179	140	148	51	4	...	1	1

AGASTEESWARAM TALUK—*(contd.)*

Location Code Number	Name of Town	A-III		A-IV		A-V		A-VI		A-VII		A-VIII		A-IX		B-X Non-workers	
		Males (21)	Females (22)	Males (23)	Females (24)	Males (25)	Females (26)	Males (27)	Females (28)	Males (29)	Females (30)	Males (31)	Females (32)	Males (33)	Females (34)	Males (35)	Females (36)
4. *Nagercoil (M)*—(contd.)																	
H. B. No. 5	E. B. 67 ...	3	...	3	1	26	8	1	...	36	...	14	...	40	66	100	223
	68 ...	9	...	6	2	43	13	1	...	31	...	24	...	56	7	196	306
	69 ...	4	...	14	1	59	...	2	...	21	2	29	...	39	5	167	265
	70 ...	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	25	1	10	...	35	3	115	221
	71 ...	1	...	17	...	96	10	1	...	33	8	17	...	77	17	175	375
	72 ...	2	...	29	5	34	5	2	...	39	8	24	...	27	9	189	322
	Total ...	**19**	...	**69**	**9**	**275**	**36**	**8**	...	**185**	**19**	**118**	...	**274**	**107**	**942**	**1,712**
H. B. No. 6	E. B. 73 ...	2	...	32	...	54	...	3	...	24	1	11	...	22	8	139	236
	74 ...	1	...	14	2	84	1	1	...	20	...	14	...	35	...	173	359
	75 ...	1	...	5	3	14	2	5	...	29	...	23	...	52	15	141	266
	76 ...	1	...	...	...	36	2	1	...	19	2	20	...	41	8	112	156
	77 ...	1	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	29	...	22	...	48	4	142	264
	78 ...	...	...	1	4	31	1	7	...	12	1	14	...	110	20	193	373
	79 ...	1	...	...	1	29	2	1	...	14	...	16	...	55	26	131	202
	80 ...	3	...	...	...	19	1	3	...	26	...	14	...	101	62	344	324
	81 ...	2	...	...	23	18	1	2	...	22	...	12	...	52	35	200	279
	82 ...	2	1	1	...	19	7	1	...	20	2	5	...	108	56	219	271
	83 ...	...	...	...	3	16	1	4	...	13	1	12	...	48	24	131	195
	84 ...	2	...	...	...	9	3	10	...	8	...	2	...	51	32	128	185
	85 ...	5	...	2	1	13	3	6	...	8	...	6	...	23	32	117	186
	86 ...	1	...	6	7	21	3	6	...	4	1	9	...	50	35	147	209
	87 ...	4	...	1	2	17	...	2	...	7	7	3	...	31	7	103	162
	88 ...	3	...	...	...	37	5	30	...	35	...	27	...	67	44	195	294
	89 ...	3	1	6	25	16	4	12	...	12	...	29	...	37	16	161	273
	90 ...	1	1	14	37	44	5	6	...	19	...	17	...	53	12	186	239
	91 ...	4	...	4	9	34	11	3	...	26	3	34	...	44	10	161	321
	92 ...	...	...	17	66	59	25	1	...	29	...	14	...	52	1	194	254
	93 ...	1	1	...	...	11	2	1	...	26	...	12	...	51	24	98	123
	94 ...	2	...	1	1	21	2	4	...	54	...	38	...	60	7	93	109
	95 ...	2	...	5	8	22	...	3	...	27	...	9	...	101	22	184	314
	Total ..	**42**	**4**	**109**	**193**	**648**	**81**	**112**	...	**483**	**18**	**363**	...	**1,292**	**500**	**3,692**	**5,594**
H. B. No. 7	E. B. 96 ...	1	...	15	14	21	16	1	...	53	7	19	...	30	1	130	227
	97 ...	6	...	3	7	31	20	1	...	38	1	43	1	59	32	184	262
	98 ...	1	...	...	1	66	8	7	...	35	...	22	...	118	8	149	253
	99 ...	...	...	...	...	19	6	2	...	27	...	18	...	56	19	186	369
	100 ...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	54	3	50	83
	101 ...	1	...	20	20	31	3	5	...	17	3	25	...	44	24	168	257

TOWN

AGASTEESWARAM

Location Code Number	Name of Town		Area in Sq. Miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of Persons Enumerated		
				No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
4	*Nagercoil (M)*—(contd.)							
H.B. No. 7	E. B.	102	...	86	98	460	221	239
		103	...	94	97	550	285	265
		104	...	100	103	542	272	270
		105	...	113	126	681	282	399
		106	...	91	111	531	264	267
		107	...	101	117	612	275	337
		108	...	108	140	689	339	350
		109	...	102	135	687	328	359
			Total ...	**1,395**	**1,624**	**8,232**	**4,063**	**4,169**
H. B. No. 8	E. B.	110	...	91	93	367	171	196
		111	...	98	117	484	257	227
		112	...	101	112	607	290	317
		113	...	97	99	534	249	285
		114	...	96	119	602	307	295
		115	...	100	121	652	339	313
		116	...	69	80	379	188	191
		117	...	73	88	386	188	198
		118	...	77	95	591	280	311
		119	...	97	99	507	267	240
		120	...	133	141	683	337	346
		121	...	35	44	242	135	107
		122	...	100	105	620	306	314
		123	...	113	116	552	272	280
		124	...	93	101	474	242	232
		125	...	69	72	354	159	195
		126	...	104	120	450	191	259
		127	...	127	131	555	272	283
		128	...	65	86	650	313	337
		129	...	79	80	422	197	225
			Total ...	**1,817**	**2,019**	**10,111**	**4,960**	**5,151**
H.B. No. 9	E. B.	130	...	121	157	689	347	342
		131	...	94	101	467	203	264
		132	...	74	80	305	150	155
		133	...	104	126	635	316	319
		134	...	114	131	697	345	352
		135	...	116	128	643	302	341
		136	...	104	119	548	268	280

DIRECTORY

TALUK—*(contd.)*

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		Total Workers (A-I to A-IX)		A-I		A-II	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
28	32	...	...	164	155	115	91	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	247	191	160	103	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	201	128	137	122	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	210	157	135	195	2	...	...	...
8	10	...	...	137	51	135	53	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	176	120	152	71	...	...	5	...
9	15	...	...	243	131	198	76	5	...	...	...
15	20	...	...	253	173	171	82	10	...	3	...
200	**222**	**21**	**33**	**2,846**	**1,910**	**2,133**	**1,025**	**40**	**2**	**32**	**31**
68	88	...	...	132	105	99	87	10	6	5	62
...	...	...	...	212	140	145	91	3	...	...	...
12	9	...	...	226	184	163	123	8	3	...	...
4	3	...	...	176	152	137	87	6	...	1	...
4	6	...	...	239	170	154	51	5	3	...	...
3	3	...	...	266	196	179	41	18	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	129	101	83	30	10	...	...	1
16	11	...	...	139	87	111	86	1	...	5	2
19	17	...	...	182	133	153	119	1	...	...	...
5	4	...	...	188	146	130	69	6	4	10	20
4	1	...	...	269	214	195	149	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	92	51	61	29	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	229	221	152	102	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	223	177	140	113	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	165	128	126	131	3	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	127	136	70	66	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	123	148	83	64	6	1	25	42
47	59	...	...	165	130	129	126	12	3	51	109
90	103	...	...	187	136	166	65	15	1	16	...
24	15	...	1	109	127	96	69	4	...	23	24
78	59	...	...	**3,578**	**2,882**	**2,572**	**1,698**	**125**	**22**	**137**	**260**
374	**378**	...	1	145	88	205	81	24	...	13	18
1	3	...	...	102	91	117	24	20	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	79	40	81	23	25	3	3	...
...	...	...	...	228	165	160	26	5	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	257	163	168	46	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	193	153	152	70	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	187	182	128	30	11	1	2	2
2	4	...	...								

TOWN

AGASTEESWARAM

DIRECTORY

TALUK—*(contd.)*

Location Code Number	Name of Town		A-III		A-IV		A-V		A-VI		A-VII		A-VIII		A-IX		B-X Non-workers	
			Males (21)	Females (22)	Males (23)	Females (24)	Males (25)	Females (26)	Males (27)	Females (28)	Males (29)	Females (30)	Males (31)	Females (32)	Males (33)	Females (34)	Males (35)	Females (36)
6. *Nagercoil (M)*—(contd.)																		
H. B. No. 7	E.B. 102	...	1	...	22	48	33	27	...	...	24	3	5	...	29	13	106	148
	103	...	...	...	46	95	26	5	1	...	53	1	17	...	13	2	125	162
	104	...	...	...	56	118	29	1	...	...	34	1	4	...	14	2	135	148
	105	...	...	...	60	192	28	...	1	...	30	1	7	...	7	2	147	204
	106	...	...	1	62	47	34	1	2	...	21	3	4	...	10	...	129	214
	107	...	1	...	57	57	24	...	2	...	30	13	12	...	21	1	123	266
	108	...	1	...	113	70	29	3	...	...	25	2	4	...	21	1	141	274
	109	...	...	...	73	59	27	8	3	...	32	4	10	...	13	11	157	277
	Total	...	**12**	**1**	**527**	**729**	**398**	**103**	**25**	...	**419**	**39**	**191**	**1**	**489**	**119**	**1,930**	**3,144**
H. B. No. 8	E.B. 110	...	1	4	3	4	10	...	2	...	7	7	9	...	52	4	72	109
	111	...	...	...	66	87	13	...	...	...	43	...	10	...	10	4	112	136
	112	...	...	...	47	109	21	3	9	...	42	...	10	...	26	8	127	194
	113	...	...	...	10	64	30	8	3	...	63	9	12	...	12	6	112	198
	114	...	3	...	33	44	12	...	1	...	51	1	13	...	36	3	153	244
	115	...	...	...	...	23	37	14	2	...	41	...	28	...	52	4	160	272
	116	...	2	...	2	1	28	18	2	...	14	2	5	...	20	8	105	161
	117	...	...	...	32	68	24	7	1	...	17	1	7	...	24	8	77	112
	118	...	1	...	48	100	11	3	4	...	48	...	9	...	31	16	127	192
	119	...	3	...	30	28	19	3	...	...	17	...	9	...	36	14	137	171
	120	...	...	...	59	144	24	2	...	...	70	1	7	...	28	2	142	197
	121	...	...	...	8	18	10	2	...	...	25	1	3	...	15	8	74	78
	122	...	2	...	36	100	23	1	...	...	65	...	5	...	14	1	154	212
	123	...	...	...	45	110	32	...	1	...	30	2	13	...	16	1	132	167
	124	...	...	...	46	128	15	1	...	...	40	...	11	...	11	1	116	101
	125	...	1	...	23	64	7	...	...	...	18	1	4	...	17	1	89	129
	126	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	34	18	108	195
	127	...	...	...	...	3	12	2	9	...	3	...	7	...	35	9	143	157
	128	...	5	1	9	14	20	...	4	...	23	8	7	...	67	41	147	272
	129	...	...	...	7	10	6	...	1	...	12	1	4	...	39	34	101	156
	Total	...	**19**	**5**	**508**	**1,122**	**354**	**64**	**39**	...	**630**	**34**	**185**	...	**575**	**191**	**2,388**	**3,453**
H. B. No. 9	E.B. 130	...	60	1	8	33	29	3	14	3	16	2	9	...	32	21	142	261
	131	...	17	...	4	5	15	1	6	1	9	6	3	...	37	11	86	240
	132	...	16	...	...	...	10	1	2	...	8	14	4	...	13	5	69	132
	133	...	2	...	14	17	87	5	2	1	16	...	8	...	26	2	156	293
	134	...	...	1	31	29	67	10	3	...	36	1	14	...	16	5	177	306
	135	...	4	...	56	63	31	4	...	...	12	1	9	...	37	2	150	271
	136	...	5	...	6	8	22	1	4	...	16	2	10	...	52	16	140	250

DIRECTORY

TALUK—*(contd.)*

TOWN

AGASTEESWARAM

Location Code Number	Name of Town		Area in Sq. Miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of Persons Enumerated			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		Total Workers (A-I to A-IX)		A-I		A-II	
				No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
4	*Nagercoil (M)*—(contd.)																			
H.B. No. 9	E. B.	137	...	128	154	762	382	380	3	3	...	...	282	214	183	31	13	...	1	...
		138	...	135	138	706	364	342	...	...	...	...	204	104	179	75	3	...	...	...
		139	...	129	140	751	362	389	...	...	...	...	193	108	177	44	19	2	7	...
		140	...	113	126	658	311	347	...	2	...	...	105	85	160	40	9	1	6	...
		141	...	77	101	483	225	258	3	6	...	...	120	107	115	27	3	...	...	1
		142	...	87	107	546	280	266	9	10	2	3	189	121	107	57	1	...	...	...
		143	...	42	56	308	169	139	...	...	...	...	133	89	104	28	1	2	1	...
		Total	...	**1,438**	**1,663**	**8,198**	**4,024**	**4,174**	**18**	**28**	**2**	**3**	**2,417**	**1,710**	**2,036**	**602**	**138**	**10**	**39**	**21**
H. B. No. 10	E. B.	144	...	137	157	844	447	397	...	...	...	...	232	149	247	64	43	...	7	...
		145	...	103	132	657	335	322	2	...	...	...	165	98	151	12	57	1	3	4
		Total	...	**240**	**289**	**1,501**	**782**	**719**	**2**	...	...	...	**397**	**247**	**398**	**76**	**100**	**1**	**10**	**4**
H. B. No. 11	E. B.	146	...	126	131	696	352	344	4	3	...	...	281	223	162	16	20	...	4	...
		147	...	160	195	942	451	491	...	...	...	...	270	235	242	82	6	13	...	1
		148	...	70	81	390	222	168	14	12	...	...	147	59	128	19	7	...	1	...
		149	...	74	83	575	349	226	2	...	...	...	312	153	121	29	6	1	...	...
		150	...	113	135	572	273	299	...	...	...	...	187	152	144	17	16	...	16	...
		151	...	106	123	649	341	308	10	6	...	...	255	194	184	58	2	...	3	...
		Total	...	**649**	**748**	**3,824**	**1,988**	**1,836**	**30**	**21**	...	...	**1,452**	**1,016**	**981**	**221**	**57**	**14**	**24**	**1**
H. B. No. 12	E. B.	152	...	106	106	587	279	308	...	...	...	...	194	193	120	24	8	1	...	3
		153	...	63	73	415	218	197	...	...	...	...	189	157	92	36	8	...	5	...
		154	...	106	139	582	319	263	...	...	...	...	241	187	166	49	5	9	...	...
		155	...	65	95	455	225	230	...	...	...	...	160	149	99	16	9	...	...	3
		156	...	98	102	570	242	328	...	23	...	...	205	200	98	75	8	1	...	...
		157	...	107	107	617	292	325	...	...	...	...	231	368	101	19	16	...	...	...
		158	...	162	172	884	456	428	...	...	...	...	322	284	189	31	14	...	...	...
		159	...	93	111	545	290	255	...	...	...	...	203	179	116	6	8	...	...	...
		160	...	85	93	450	244	206	...	...	...	...	184	124	122	14	6	...	...	...
		161	...	97	98	455	219	236	5	2	...	...	158	134	98	19	1	2	...	...
		162	...	99	100	524	252	272	...	...	...	...	189	154	133	11	7	...	...	...
		Total	...	**1,081**	**1,196**	**6,084**	**3,036**	**3,048**	**5**	**25**	...	...	**2,276**	**2,129**	**1,334**	**300**	**90**	**13**	**5**	**6**
H.B. No. 13	E. B.	163	...	116	116	625	312	313	...	...	...	...	175	135	150	7	10	...	1	...
		164	...	93	106	581	291	290	...	...	...	...	206	172	168	16	16	1	4	...
		165	...	134	160	827	421	406	...	...	...	...	314	246	206	50	15	1	...	...
		166	...	102	107	634	330	304	1	...	...	...	173	113	198	12	5	1	4	...
		167	...	105	114	642	336	306	...	...	...	...	185	138	182	19	5	...	...	...
		Total	...	**550**	**603**	**3,309**	**1,690**	**1,619**	**1**	...	...	...	**1,053**	**804**	**904**	**103**	**51**	**3**	**9**	...

TOWN

AGASTEESWARAM

DIRECTORY

TALUK—*(contd.)*

Location Code Number	Name of Town		A-III Males (21)	A-III Females (22)	A-IV Males (23)	A-IV Females (24)	A-V Males (25)	A-V Females (26)	A-VI Males (27)	A-VI Females (28)	A-VII Males (29)	A-VII Females (30)	A-VIII Males (31)	A-VIII Females (32)	A-IX Males (33)	A-IX Females (34)	B-X Non-workers Males (35)	B-X Non-workers Females (36)
4. *Nagercoil (M)*—(contd.)																		
H. B. No. 9	E. B. 137	...	1	...	6	8	47	8	4	...	22	2	19	...	70	13	199	349
	138	...	2	...	22	47	46	12	5	...	32	12	21	...	48	4	185	267
	139	...	1	...	21	22	28	9	5	...	23	1	15	...	58	10	185	345
	140	...	2	1	7	26	14	1	12	...	17	1	12	...	81	10	151	307
	141	...	7	...	4	5	21	9	25	...	9	1	16	...	30	11	110	231
	142	...	...	...	12	23	31	2	1	...	7	2	17	...	38	30	173	209
	143	...	4	...	8	17	17	1	8	...	18	1	4	...	43	7	65	111
	Total	...	**121**	**3**	**199**	**303**	**465**	**67**	**91**	**5**	**241**	**46**	**161**	...	**581**	**147**	**1,988**	**3,572**
H. B. No. 10	E. B. 144	...	3	...	4	17	32	19	22	...	10	2	7	...	119	26	200	333
	145	...	35	...	...	1	16	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	21	6	184	310
	Total	..	**38**	...	**4**	**18**	**48**	**19**	**40**	...	**11**	**2**	**7**	...	**140**	**32**	**384**	**643**
H. B. No. 11	E. B. 146	...	2	...	6	4	29	3	36	...	8	1	18	...	39	8	190	328
	147	...	1	...	1	8	44	9	159	...	8	2	9	...	14	49	209	409
	148	...	...	...	17	10	51	...	4	...	8	...	5	...	35	9	94	149
	149	...	1	...	2	8	9	...	12	...	4	...	4	...	83	20	228	197
	150	...	...	...	4	7	35	3	10	...	8	...	9	...	46	7	129	282
	151	...	4	...	27	23	51	5	1	...	24	3	19	...	53	27	157	250
	Total	...	**8**	...	**57**	**60**	**219**	**20**	**222**	...	**60**	**6**	**64**	...	**270**	**120**	**1,007**	**1,615**
H. B. No. 12	E. B. 152	...	5	...	2	1	11	1	31	1	18	...	8	...	37	17	159	284
	153	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	7	...	3	...	61	36	126	161
	154	...	1	...	1	1	5	1	5	...	28	1	4	...	117	37	153	214
	155	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	15	...	5	...	60	13	126	214
	156	...	5	...	...	2	5	2	4	...	7	...	11	...	58	70	144	253
	157	...	2	...	1	...	10	1	3	...	16	...	2	...	51	18	191	306
	158	...	4	...	7	1	38	...	16	...	34	1	14	...	62	29	267	397
	159	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	6	...	35	...	12	...	45	6	174	249
	160	...	3	...	...	...	13	...	16	...	12	...	9	...	63	14	122	192
	161	...	1	...	1	3	20	...	3	...	1	2	14	...	57	12	121	217
	162	...	2	...	4	1	23	1	5	...	28	...	21	...	43	9	119	261
	Total	...	**29**	...	**20**	**9**	**137**	**6**	**95**	**1**	**201**	**4**	**103**	...	**654**	**261**	**1,702**	**2,748**
H. B. No. 13	E. B. 163	...	...	...	2	4	24	...	98	...	4	...	2	...	9	3	162	306
	164	...	...	...	...	4	44	...	84	...	5	5	7	...	8	5	123	275
	165	...	...	...	...	25	19	1	109	1	12	2	6	...	45	20	215	356
	166	...	12	...	2	4	35	...	112	...	4	1	4	...	20	6	132	292
	167	...	...	...	...	2	52	...	84	...	6	...	1	...	34	17	154	287
	Total	...	**12**	...	**4**	**39**	**174**	**1**	**487**	**1**	**31**	**8**	**20**	...	**116**	**51**	**786**	**1,516**

TOWN

AGASTEESWARAM

Location Code Number	Name of Town	Area in Sq. Miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of Persons Enumerated		
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
4. *Nagercoil (M)*—(contd.)							
H. B. No. 14	E. B. 168	...	97	100	507	260	247
	169	...	94	131	653	317	336
	170	...	114	124	623	353	270
	171	...	127	152	815	388	427
	172	...	147	153	988	534	454
	173	...	120	133	718	368	350
	174	...	91	94	472	247	225
	175	...	103	110	600	305	295
	176	...	91	91	601	336	265
	177	...	97	106	601	297	304
	178	...	66	66	333	180	153
	179	...	81	87	372	179	193
	Total	...	**1,228**	**1,347**	**7,283**	**3,764**	**3,519**
H. B. No. 15	E.B. 180	...	106	119	593	329	264
	181	...	83	92	458	229	229
	182	...	102	115	573	287	286
	183	...	150	188	897	452	445
	184	...	106	120	637	309	328
	Total	...	**547**	**634**	**3,158**	**1,606**	**1,552**
H. B. No. 16	E. B. 185	...	115	125	717	366	351
	186	...	91	91	493	247	246
	187	...	111	121	585	305	280
	188	...	104	113	542	263	279
	Total	...	**421**	**450**	**2,337**	**1,181**	**1,156**
	Town Total	**8.04**	**18,423**	**20,759**	**106,207**	**53,359**	**52,848**

DIRECTORY

TALUK—*(contd.)*

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		Total Workers (A-I to A-IX)		A-I		A-II	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
115	108	...	...	137	68	112	38	1	1	4	...
53	66	...	...	166	126	150	55	...	2	4	...
...	...	...	...	213	112	157	17	7	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	222	183	207	42	4	3	3	...
...	...	...	...	381	238	215	36	12	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	255	211	177	31	5	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	150	81	146	24	5	3	5	...
...	...	...	...	148	116	171	9	3	1	...	...
3	5	...	...	171	166	197	20	18	...	41	...
...	...	...	...	231	206	155	8	8	1	3	...
...	...	...	...	119	60	97	4	8	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	107	82	82	3	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	213	95	204	24	9	...	4	...
11	8	...	...	150	88	120	22	11	3	42	3
...	...	...	...	142	124	163	16	9	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	284	157	255	114	90	5	4	1
...	...	...	...	204	164	172	89	20	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	993	628	914	265	139	9	54	4
11	8	...	...								
...	...	...	...	258	233	198	16	15	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	154	95	124	34	9	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	222	128	174	59	31	14	18	...
...	...	...	...	169	124	137	13	22	2	9	...
...	...	...	...	803	580	633	122	77	20	27	...
1,693	1,754	36	58	36,413	27,016	26,558	7,822	1,541	190	662	431

TOWN DIRECTORY

AGASTEESWARAM TALUK—*(concld.)*

Location Code Number	Name of Town		A-III		A-IV		A-V		A-VI		A-VII		A-VIII		A-IX		B-X Non-workers	
			Males (21)	Females (22)	Males (23)	Females (24)	Males (25)	Females (26)	Males (27)	Females (28)	Males (29)	Females (30)	Males (31)	Females (32)	Males (33)	Females (34)	Males (35)	Females (36)
4. *Nagercoil (M)*—(contd.)																		
H. B. No. 14	E. B. 168	...	...	...	1	1	18	2	7	...	16	...	9	...	56	34	148	209
	169	...	...	...	2	6	31	2	7	...	24	5	15	...	67	40	167	281
	170	...	1	...	2	...	17	...	11	...	15	...	23	...	81	13	196	253
	171	...	12	...	...	36	66	...	42	...	6	...	22	...	52	3	181	385
	172	...	1	...	...	...	69	...	31	...	16	3	12	...	74	31	319	418
	173	...	2	...	...	4	28	1	33	...	23	1	20	...	66	24	191	319
	174	...	7	...	1	13	49	...	42	...	11	...	4	...	22	8	101	201
	175	...	...	...	...	3	36	...	70	...	2	...	4	...	56	5	134	286
	176	...	6	...	1	16	22	...	15	...	19	...	11	...	64	4	139	245
	177	...	2	...	...	1	97	...	17	1	16	...	3	...	9	5	142	296
	178	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	1	...	19	...	...	...	61	1	83	149
	179	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	...	...	24	1	15	...	16	...	97	190
	Total	...	**32**	...	**7**	**83**	**460**	**7**	**276**	**1**	**191**	**10**	**138**	...	**624**	**168**	**1,898**	**3,232**
H. B. No. 15	E. B. 180	...	8	...	3	9	46	4	4	...	23	5	40	...	67	6	125	240
	181	...	6	...	4	5	19	4	2	...	28	6	7	...	1	1	109	207
	182	...	2	...	...	...	108	3	3	...	11	1	2	...	27	11	124	270
	183	...	5	...	9	99	13	...	52	...	37	8	14	...	31	1	197	331
	184	...	1	...	...	75	28	4	18	...	34	6	41	...	27	4	137	239
	Total	...	**22**	...	**16**	**188**	**214**	**15**	**79**	...	**133**	**26**	**104**	...	**153**	**23**	**692**	**1,287**
H. B. No. 16	E. B. 185	...	1	...	...	1	59	...	18	...	45	3	7	...	53	10	168	335
	186	...	...	...	2	25	12	3	1	...	32	2	7	...	61	2	123	212
	187	...	...	...	4	36	16	1	1	...	43	4	11	...	50	4	131	221
	188	...	4	...	4	3	32	...	5	1	31	...	14	...	16	7	126	266
	Total	...	**5**	...	**10**	**65**	**119**	**4**	**25**	**1**	**151**	**9**	**39**	...	**180**	**23**	**548**	**1,034**
	Town Total	...	**425**	**22**	**2,611**	**4,116**	**5,020**	**557**	**1,742**	**11**	**4,833**	**330**	**2,232**	**2**	**7,492**	**2,163**	**26,801**	**45,026**

APPENDIX

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Area in sq. miles	No. of occupied Residential houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)		
				No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Kanyakumari District	**T**	**645.5**	**178,431**	**195,000**	**996,915**	**503,735**	**493,180**
		R	**631.3**	**152,899**	**165,876**	**846,836**	**428,220**	**418,616**
		U	**14.2**	**25,532**	**29,124**	**150,079**	**75,515**	**74,564**
1	Vilavancode taluk ...	T	166.7	52,138	57,828	317,551	161,670	155,881
		R	164.9	49,942	55,286	303,843	154,710	149,133
		U	1.8	2,196	2,542	13,708	6,960	6,748
2	Kalkulam taluk ...	T	229.2	60,634	65,839	340,467	172,687	167,780
		R	225.2	55,721	60,016	310,303	157,491	152,812
		U	4.0	4,913	5,823	30,164	15,196	14,968
3	Thovala taluk ...	T	142.5	13,108	13,769	62,292	31,123	31,169
		R	142.5	13,108	13,769	62,292	31,123	31,169
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Agasteeswaram taluk ...	T	107.1	52,551	57,564	276,605	138,255	138,350
		R	98.7	34,128	36,805	170,398	84,896	85,502
		U	8.4	18,423	20,759	106,207	53,359	52,848

Sl. No.	District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		Workers: Total Workers (I–IX)		Workers: I As Cultivator	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Kanyakumari District	**T**	**19,894**	**20,439**	**937**	**805**	**283,294**	**200,883**	**264,452**	**86,722**	**67,669**	**5,196**
		R	**17,204**	**17,720**	**900**	**746**	**233,823**	**163,942**	**227,132**	**76,318**	**65,227**	**4,924**
		U	**2,690**	**2,719**	**37**	**59**	**49,471**	**36,941**	**37,320**	**10,404**	**2,442**	**272**
1	Vilavancode taluk ...	T	3,405	3,667	322	233	85,060	57,333	82,593	26,590	24,835	1,675
		R	3,298	3,561	322	233	80,467	53,844	79,328	25,846	24,492	1,629
		U	107	106	...	...	4,593	3,489	3,265	744	343	46
2	Kalkulam taluk ...	T	5,718	5,650	492	427	90,459	66,976	91,195	24,467	23,662	1,329
		R	4,828	4,791	491	426	81,994	60,540	83,698	22,629	23,104	1,293
		U	890	859	1	1	8,465	6,436	7,497	1,838	558	36
3	Thovala taluk ...	T	3,186	3,209	87	87	18,348	11,940	17,392	6,517	5,207	672
		R	3,186	3,209	87	87	18,348	11,940	17,392	6,517	5,207	672
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Agasteeswaram taluk ...	T	7,585	7,913	36	58	89,427	64,634	73,272	29,148	13,965	1,520
		R	5,892	6,159	...	...	53,014	37,618	46,714	21,326	12,424	1,330
		U	1,693	1,754	36	58	36,413	27,016	26,558	7,822	1,541	190

Sl. No.	District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Workers: II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry,*		IV At Household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
	Kanyakumari District	**T**	**23,358**	**7,909**	**24,983**	**1,723**	**27,506**	**49,389**
		R	**22,367**	**7,349**	**22,490**	**1,693**	**24,449**	**44,076**
		U	**991**	**560**	**2,493**	**30**	**3,057**	**5,313**
1	Vilavancode taluk ...	T	8,070	1,443	6,886	254	14,370	17,581
		R	8,003	1,443	6,703	253	14,233	17,341
		U	67	...	183	1	137	240
2	Kalkulam taluk ...	T	7,573	1,959	9,424	865	7,559	13,275
		R	7,311	1,830	7,539	858	7,250	12,318
		U	262	129	1,885	7	309	957
3	Thovala taluk ...	T	1,682	1,044	1,051	390	375	1,044
		R	1,682	1,044	1,051	390	375	1,044
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Agasteeswaram taluk ...	T	6,033	3,463	7,622	214	5,202	17,489
		R	5,371	3,032	7,197	192	2,591	13,373
		U	662	431	425	22	2,611	4,116

Sl. No.	District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Workers: V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
	Kanyakumari District	**T**	**15,795**	**1,988**	**5,349**	**18**	**17,544**	**3,829**	**5,475**	**105**	**76,773**	**16,565**	**239,283**	**406,458**
		R	**9,914**	**1,367**	**3,222**	**6**	**11,246**	**3,236**	**2,738**	**97**	**65,479**	**13,570**	**201,088**	**342,298**
		U	**5,881**	**621**	**2,127**	**12**	**6,298**	**593**	**2,737**	**8**	**11,294**	**2,995**	**38,195**	**64,160**
1	Vilavancode taluk ...	T	2,383	309	1,034	2	3,623	1,321	1,019	71	20,373	3,934	79,077	129,291
		R	2,094	300	843	1	3,134	1,240	858	69	18,968	3,570	75,382	123,287
		U	289	9	191	1	489	81	161	2	1,405	364	3,695	6,004
2	Kalkulam taluk ...	T	4,928	697	1,853	2	5,626	1,263	1,355	32	29,215	5,045	81,492	143,313
		R	4,356	642	1,659	2	4,650	1,081	1,011	28	26,818	4,577	73,793	130,183
		U	572	55	194	...	976	182	344	4	2,397	468	7,699	13,130
3	Thovala taluk ...	T	757	89	169	...	786	224	176	...	7,189	3,054	13,731	24,652
		R	757	89	169	...	786	224	176	...	7,189	3,054	13,731	24,652
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Agasteeswaram taluk ...	T	7,727	893	2,293	14	7,509	1,021	2,925	2	19,996	4,532	64,983	109,202
		R	2,707	336	551	3	2,676	691	693	...	12,504	2,369	38,182	64,176
		U	5,020	557	1,742	11	4,833	330	2,232	2	7,492	2,163	26,801	45,026

* *Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities*

PART V

OFFICIAL STATISTICS

OFFICIAL STATISTICS

The pages that follow present authentic official statistics on various items furnished by Government Departments and other administrative bodies. In order to make a comparative study of the position that prevailed in 1951 with that on the eve of the recent Census possible an attempt has been made to present data for the decade 1951–1961. The official statistics have been compiled under seven distinct heads *viz.*,

I. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Irrigation
II. Industry and Labour
III. Education
IV. Public Health and Medical
V. Law and Order
VI. Communications
VII. Miscellaneous

I. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Irrigation :-

Information on various factors that influence agriculture has been presented under this head. Statistics on temperature, rainfall, land utilisation, irrigated area, irrigation schemes, animal husbandry etc., appear under this head. Temperature recordings upto 1957 are in Farenheit and since 1957 in Centigrade. Farenheit could be converted into Centigrade as follows C=F(5/9—32). Data on irrigation schemes have been presented separately for each plan period. Table 3 under this head presents data on classification of area under six different heads *viz.*, forests, area not available for cultivation, cultivable area other than current fallows, net area under cultivation and acreage under crops. The area not available for cultivation includes uncultivable lands and land put to non-agricultural purposes. The cultivable area other than current fallows include cultivable waste, permanent pastures, other grazing lands, land under miscellaneous tree crops and other fallows. Though information is furnished under table 3, 4 and 5 from 1905-1906 onwards till 1959-1960 the figures are not quite comparable due to alterations in the jurisdiction of the district.

II. Industries and Labour :-

Statistical data on industrial growth *i.e.* increase in the number of establishments and rise in labour force have been presented in the form of three tables. Information on the service rendered by the Employment Exchange Office in the district has been incorporated. This will further give an idea regarding the depth of unemployment prevailing in the region.

III. Education:-

The tables presented under this head will trace the development of education in the district. Information on Schools, Colleges, Technical Institutions and Oriental Schools and Colleges also is furnished.

IV. Public Health and Medical :-

Detailed monthly statistics of registered births and deaths, information on anti-adulteration activities and details of medical facilities available in the district are furnished.

V. Law and Order :-

Information on the strength of police force, crimes detected, cases prosecuted etc., and other related information including location of police stations lock-ups etc., is furnished under this head.

VI. Communications :-

Under this head are furnished data on road mileage, Railway stations, Post and Telegraph facilities, Motor Vehicles in the district and facilities for tourists like tourist bungalows etc.

VII. Miscellaneous :-

Valuable information on revenue receipts, ancient monuments both protected and non-protected, Banking and Insurance etc., is furnished here.

TABLE 1—RAINFALL STATISTICS AS RECORDED AT VARIOUS STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1951—60

Months	1951			1952			1953			1954		
	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rain fall in 24 hrs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
												STATION
January ...	0	0·00	0·00	0	0·00	0·00	1	0·23	0·23	4	2·15	1·00
February ...	0	0·00	0·00	0	0·00	0·00	3	1·56	0·75	1	0·90	0·90
March ...	0	0·05	0·03	3	3·32	1·92	2	0·56	0·29	9	8·10	1·93
April ...	5	3·50	0·90	6	5·35	1·28	13	7·27	0·96	7	5·59	1·32
May ...	8	6·83	1.25	9	5·62	0·71	0	0.00	0·00	3	3·32	2·52
June ...	16	18·80	3·20	6	2·45	0·53	8	6·40	1·47	7	4·08	1·61
July ...	0	0 00	0·00	0	0·00	0·00	17	22·11	2·13	6	4·97	1·56
August ...	0	0·00	0·00	0	0·07	0·04	8	2·76	0.75	6	2·58	0·90
September ...	6	14·60	3·90	0	0·00	0·00	1	0·93	0·93	5	3·02	1·06
October ...	8	4·20	0·98	6	7·20	1·35	22	19·35	1·97	15	14·75	1·83
November ...	0	0·00	0·00	1	0·19	0·19	7	4·99	2·27	2	1·58	1·15
December ...	0	0·00	0·00	2	1·37	0·72	0	0·00	0·00	8	9·37	1·95
												STATION
January ...	3	0·47	0·17	1	0·22	0·12	2	3·20	1·85	4	0·83	0·23
February ...	0	0·00	0·00	1	0·21	0·21	2	1·23	0·76	1	0·40	0·36
March ...	0	0.08	0·06	2	0·30	0·18	2	1·73	1·52	8	6·50	2·35
April ...	6	4·28	1·90	3	2·62	1·42	3	2·30	1·70	8	3·70	1.09
May ...	7	6·34	2·90	13	7·75	1·70	0	0·00	0·00	2	1·29	0·52
June ...	20	15·91	2·54	14	4·49	0·80	9	5·34	1·42	2	3·55	0·73
July ...	8	2·95	0·68	4	0·90	0·40	17	18·17	3·81	7	4·08	1·08
August ...	0	0·01	0·01	2	0·44	0.15	5	1·94	0·81	8	5·25	2·14
September ...	10	5·13	1·63	1	1·27	1·22	2	2.31	1·50	6	1·04	0·25
October ...	5	1·77	0·96	9	10·64	3·40	12	6·45	1·30	16	11·22	1·31
November ...	14	11·63	2·20	7	6·04	2·03	6	3·68	1·39	1	0·60	0·51
December ...	1	0·14	0·14	5	3·23	1·70	0	0·06	0·06	4	1·48	0·53
												STATION
January ...	2	0·57	0·36	1	0·30	0·30	2	1·72	1·60	3	1·94	0·70
February ...	1	1·23	1·23	2	1·50	0·80	3	1·15	0·87	0	0·00	0·00
March ...	1	0·20	0·10	2	0·42	0·19	0	0·00	0·00	5	7·00	2·90
April ...	9	9·20	2·28	6	6·10	2·40	9	6·30	1·96	4	3·58	1·20
May ...	7	9·92	3·79	8	10·09	2·40	0	0·00	0·00	3	3·20	2·20
June ...	17	13·73	2·35	0	0·00	0·00	9	8·51	2·64	5	2·54	1·24
July ...	6	3·05	1·25	1	1·10	1·10	15	23·17	3·98	4	4·40	2·00
August ...	1	0·10	0.10	4	1·40	0·50	10	2·23	0·60	7	3·50	1·00
September ...	9	9·75	2·10	1	1·06	1·01	1	1·57	1·57	2	0·80	0·60
October ...	8	4·66	1·11	9	14·76	5·06	14	14·11	3·42	16	11·80	1·65
November ...	0	0·00	0·00	7	4·46	1·34	9	7·25	3·40	3	0·56	0·22
December ...	0	0·00	0·00	6	1·99	0·68	0	0·00	0·00	5	3·57	1·60

	1955			1956			1957			1958			1959			1960		
	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
KALIEL																		
	0	0·00	0·00	0	0·00	0·00	0	0·00	0·00	0	0·00	0·00	1	0·63	0·63	2	0·65	0·42
	1	0·60	0·60	0	0·00	0·00	2	1.37	1·00	9	9·10	2·80	3	4·38	2·12	1	0·63	0·63
	4	2·65	1·15	1	0·85	0·85	4	2·80	0·95	5	3·69	2·30	1	0.20	0·20	7	4·40	1·99
	6	5·05	1·85	3	1·70	0·80	9	8·57	1·40	10	6·95	1·85	11	9·08	2·95	9	4·81	1·12
	11	10·85	2·30	9	9·26	1·75	19	19·85	3·02	13	11.11	2·95	18	16·90	4·16	15	14·45	3·55
	14	9·85	1·20	11	10·60	2·13	20	16·60	2·20	15	11·89	2·09	16	11·90	1·53	6	3·78	1·87
	4	2·30	0·95	2	1·83	1·70	8	10·10	2·50	13	9·36	1·44	18	12·49	1.38	17	11·30	2·20
	2	1·95	1·05	8	7·30	1·90	3	2.90	1·50	16	6·37	1·14	9	3·31	1·24	7	2·81	0·87
	16	14·35	2·65	2	1·05	0·55	0	0·00	0·00	1	0·70	0 42	11	7·29	2.44	14	9·13	2·00
	4	5·35	2·40	7	4·40	1·10	10	11·00	2·20	8	4·83	1·49	10	9·70	4·72	14	13·36	1·96
	14	22·31	2·97	12	12·86	2·30	13	10·09	2·62	16	11·17	2·32	11	6·15	1·30	18	15·10	...
	3	1·90	1.05	1	0·75	0·75	4	2·10	0·25	0	0·05	0·06	4	2·33	1·77	4	2·11	...
COLACHEL																		
	2	0·31	0·15	2	1·56	1·13	0	0·01	0·01	0	0·00	0·00	0	0·00	0·00	2	0·52	0·30
	0	0·02	0·02	1	0·31	0·31	1	0·37	0·32	2	0·60	0·37	0	0·02	0·02	3	0·46	0·14
	2	2·16	1·59	1	0·18	0·17	1	0·57	0·55	4	1·53	0·73	0	0·00	0·00	2	0·38	0·21
	7	4·78	1·70	3	2·50	1·19	3	4·25	2·85	5	3·17	1·13	4	1·28	0·77	5	2·81	1·03
	10	6·78	2·33	10	6·92	3·38	12	8·69	3·75	10	9·34	3·33	10	11·68	4·05	17	11·35	2·40
	5	4·34	0·74	15	6·35	1·32	16	11·60	1·87	14	10·99	2·32	16	8·53	1·60	8	2 69	0·40
	6	1·54	0·41	4	2·17	0·83	9	3·00	0·87	10	3·76	1·17	19	13·34	1·97	13	7·92	2·11
	2	0·32	0·17	4	1·77	0·81	3	1·30	1·00	11	5·89	1·37	10	3·87	0·92	7	2·90	0·89
	9	10·80	2·96	2	0·68	0·23	1	0·27	0·10	1	0·22	0·14	7	4·24	1·00	16	6·14	0·89
	6	9·71	3·91	7	3·26	0·87	10	6·21	2·62	4	2·37	0·91	7	3·99	1·70	9	6·43	3·40
	12	6·64	2·00	8	5·70	1·29	13	8·29	2·10	10	7·00	1 81	9	5·48	1·22	18	12·07	...
	3	4·13	2·78	4	2.60	1·15	4	4·62	2·38	0	0·00	0·00	2	0·92	0·74	2	1·03	...
KUZHITHURAI																		
	0	0·02	0·02	2	1·35	1·15	1	0·20	0·20	0	0·00	0·00	1	0·71	0·71	0	0·00	0·00
	0	0.00	0·00	0	0·00	0·00	0	0·06	0·06	4	1·80	1·20	2	0·29	0·16	2	1.87	1·17
	3	1·15	0·75	2	1·10	0·70	3	0·90	0·40	5	2·62	1·00	0	0·00	0·00	3	1·81	0·97
	7	3·00	1·73	4	1·38	0·73	6	7·41	2·44	11	7·61	1·95	6	3·75	1·16	10	3·18	1·00
	12	15·38	2·94	7	5·52	1·90	14	14·55	2·88	13	8·83	2·15	16	13·24	2·99	17	15.82	3·64
	14	7·22	0·95	15	5·57	0·90	17	18·42	2·34	16	15·56	6·14	12	11·81	2·64	4	3·25	1·48
	1	0·37	0·30	7	2·49	0·89	7	5·08	1·19	7	3·94	1·21	15	13·60	3·55	15	10·98	2·93
	0	0·00	0·00	7	3·94	1·72	4	0·94	0·30	7	5·16	2·07	3	1·34	0·63	7	2.81	1·10
	14	12·75	2·80	5	0·86	0·25	1	0·20	0·20	2	0·59	0.31	4	3·09	1·42	14	6.31	0·92
	5	6·86	2·00	8	6·19	1·50	9	7·15	1·55	9	3·64	1·34	6	7·07	3·56	6	4.12	1·07
	7	6·66	2·10	6	2·73	0·80	7	6·26	3·30	10	5·86	1·38	9	5·94	1·72	17	16·69	...
	2	1·31	1·00	0	0·00	0·00	2	0·80	0·50	1	0·83	0·83	2	3·15	2·75	0	0·00	0·00

TABLE 1—RAINFALL STATISTICS AS RECORDED AT VARIOUS STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1951—60

Months	1951			1952			1953			1954		
	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
												STATION
January ...	1	0·75	0·75	1	0·35	0·35	1	2·45	1·20	6	1·10	0·25
February ...	1	0·25	0·25	1	0.10	0·10	3	0·75	0·40	1	0·15	0·10
March ...	1	0.10	0·10	0	0·00	0·00	2	0·30	0·20	8	6·50	2·05
April ...	7	6·40	1·80	0	0·00	0·00	7	2·17	0·75	11	5·35	1·30
May ...	8	0·16	2·30	10	9·86	2·65	0	0·00	0·00	3	1·00	0·60
June ...	19	13·37	2·20	9	4.51	1·90	9	5·98	1·60	12	4·20	1·50
July ...	4	2·28	1·00	0	0·00	0·00	17	20·25	4·50	10	4·95	1·30
August ...	0	0·10	0·05	2	0·35	0·25	8	1·70	0·45	6	4·70	2·20
September ...	9	8·70	3·65	2	2·85	2·65	4	1·35	0·95	6	1·25	0·30
October ...	7	3·40	1·45	9	11·05	3·20	14	9·33	2·12	15	17.55	2·80
November ...	23	15·80	2·60	7	6·00	1·90	6	6·90	2·60	1	0·57	0·50
December ...	2	0·45	0·30	4	3·15	1·10	0	0·00	0·00	9	3·65	0·65
												STATION
January ...	1	0.47	0.47	0	0.00	0.00	3	1.27	0.61	2	0.75	0.35
February ...	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	3	1.76	1.23	2	0.45	0.30
March ...	0	0.09	0.09	1	0.11	0.11	2	0.23	0.13	5	7.63	4.50
April ...	5	3.65	3.00	2	0.52	0.27	3	0.75	0.26	7	4.25	1.00
May ...	4	2.86	1.94	7	3.92	1.50	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.08	0.08
June ...	13	7.40	1.60	4	1.26	0.75	7	2.50	0.94	3	0.62	0.16
July ...	4	1.30	0.61	1	0.31	0.25	13	13.55	2.70	6	3.67	1.15
August ...	0	0.00	0.00	1	0.07	0.03	4	1.70	0.80	6	4.46	2.37
September ...	7	5.20	2.25	0	0.00	0.00	2	0.30	0.15	1	0.22	0.12
October ...	3	1.10	0.55	6	5.88	2.45	10	4.69	1.20	14	9.57	1.07
November ...	17	11.04	2.15	6	5.51	1.94	4	2.44	0.75	2	1.80	1.48
December ...	0	0.00	0.00	3	2.70	1.71	0	0.00	0.00	6	4.82	2.65

1955			1956			1957			1958			1959			1960		
No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.	No. of rainy days	Monthly rainfall	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hrs.
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
IRANIEL																	
1	0·30	0·20	2	1·90	1·40	1	0.10	0·10	0	0·00	0·00	0	0·00	0·00	1	0·30	0·30
0	0·00	0·00	0	0·00	0·00	1	0·85	0·85	3	0·72	0·32	0	0·05	0·03	1	0·24	0·24
4	1·35	0·70	2	0·80	0·65	2	1·15	1·05	3	1·55	1·25	0	0·00	0·00	1	0·39	0·39
9	4·37	1·25	3	2·50	1·25	10	5·47	2·40	7	5·27	1·42	6	3·74	1·65	8	5·37	1·69
13	10·10	3·60	11	5·90	2·45	13	9·83	3·45	14	9·25	1·95	15	16·60	3·50	14	12·19	3·27
6	4·25	0·65	17	4·80	0·80	18	12·43	2·60	19	11·90	2·69	12	3·57	1·34	3	1·93	1.18
5	1·05	0·35	5	2.85	1·00	10	3·38	0·60	9	4·21	0·75	16	16·36	2·56	10	8·22	2·72
3	0.50	0·30	5	2·65	1·00	3	0·55	0·15	11	4·64	1·02	2	1·76	0·94	5	2·42	0·85
12	9·75	3·30	7	4·75	1·50	1	0·13	0·13	1	0·19	0·19	4	3·47	2·13	10	4·76	0·89
7	9·00	3·90	7	4·40	1·10	11	6·60	1·40	8	3·69	1·13	6	4·35	1·69	5	3·40	1·24
13	12·50	4·90	0	0·00	2·10	14	11·05	1·55	9	7·41	1·97	8	5·72	1·97	17	15·26	...
2	5·30	3·10	4	2·05	1·20	5	3·90	2·65	0	0·00	0·00	1	0·18	0·18	1	0·13	0·13
THAMARAIKULAM																	
2	0.52	0.22	3	2.14	1.00	1	1.25	1.25	1	0.40	0.40	1	0.18	0.18	1	0.24	0.24
0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	0.20	0.20	2	0.64	0.38	1	0.13	0.13
0	0.00	0.00	1	0.45	0.40	1	0.97	0.97	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	4.64	4.64
7	3.55	1.04	3	0.70	0.40	3	1.02	0.55	4	2.43	1.35	4	3.81	1.34	6	3.40	1.27
8	4.92	1.20	7	3.95	1.60	9	10.34	2.28	7	1.66	0.50	12	6.31	3.20	12	16.31	7.01
7	1.91	0.40	7	2.24	0.50	10	7.87	7.87	11	3.02	0.65	9	4.11	1.18	4	1.04	0.25
0	0.14	0.07	4	1.58	0.85	1	0.38	0.32	11	3.45	0.66	13	8.92	1.56	9	4.07	0.69
1	0.10	0.10	2	1.25	1.05	0	0.04	0.04	5	2.18	0.80	5	3.67	1.76	1	0.37	0.37
8	8.83	1.20	4	0.00	0.00	1	0.11	0.11	1	0.25	0.24	6	3.42	3.36	7	1.59	0.26
3	3.56	1.55	0	1.26	0.40	5	2.36	1.00	6	2.31	0.68	5	1.52	0.66	2	0.58	0.16
11	7.14	2.29	7	6.10	4.85	10	4.40	1.00	8	6.62	2.50	8	3.83	0.96	8	2.07	...
2	5.28	4.05	1	0.70	0.65	4	3.43	2.00	1	0.18	0.18	3	0.67	0.44	1	0.16	...

TABLE 2—LAND UTILISATION OR CLASSIFICATION OF AREA IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1956–1957 to 1959–1960

(In Acres)

Year	Area Under Forests	Area not available for cultivation	Cultivable area other than current fallows	Current fallows	Net area under cultivation	Acreage under crops (Gross cropped area)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1956—1957	122,834	79,463	31,470	16,304	162,169	230,175
1957—1958	122,834	79,463	35,329	3,382	171,232	262,617
1958—1959	122,834	79,463	29,005	3,203	177,735	284,344
1959—1960	122,834	79,463	13,494	4,960	191,489	266,664

Column 3—Includes barren and uncultivable land and land put to non-agricultural purposes

Column 4—Includes cultivable waste, permanent pastures, other grazing lands, land under miscellaneous tree crops and other fallow lands.

TABLE 3—ACREAGE UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1956–57 to 1959–1960

(In Acres)

	CEREALS AND PULSES								
Year	Rice	Cholam	Cumbu	Ragi	Maize	Bengal-gram	Other foodgrains including pulses	Total cereals and pulses	Total oil seeds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1956—57	136,236	802	...	280	...	...	5,984	143,302	22,816
1957—58	144,955	2,032	...	...	...	...	13,043	160,030	27,154
1958—59	170,478	2,517	...	...	...	...	15,541	188,436	26,035
1959—60	139,051	151	...	...	...	...	12,563	151,765	28,210

		SUGAR			FIBRES						
	Condiments and Spices	Sugar-cane	Others	Total	Cotton	Others	Total	Fodder crops	Orchards and Garden Produce	Miscel-laneous food-crops	Miscel-laneous non-food-crops
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1956—57	4,400	...	6,070	6,070	314	...	314	1	46,394	...	1,101
1957—58	6,698	64	6,070	6,134	727	...	727	6	45,070	...	8,221
1958—59	6,192	...	6,084	6,084	160	...	160	14	47,216	...	1,351
1959—60	4,964	...	6,599	6,599	155	...	155	24	62,462	...	2,353

TABLE 4—AREA IRRIGATED AND ITS SOURCES DURING 1956—1957 to 1959—1960

(In Acres)

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total area irrigated
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1956—1957	32,324	24,692	4	298	57,318
1957—1958	39,838	43,291	1,092	357	84,578
1958—1959	37,777	48,643	1,150	315	87,885
1959—1960	27,136	40,570	...	31	67,737

TABLE 5—AREA IRRIGATED UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1956—1957 to 1959—1960

(In Acres)

Crops (1)	1956-57 (2)	1957-58 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)
1. Rice/Paddy	63,562	93,786	97,452	75,111
2. Wheat	...	...	...	...
3. Cholam	...	...	...	...
4. Cumbu	...	...	...	...
5. Ragi	...	...	...	...
6. Total cereals	63,562	93,786	97,452	75,111
7. Total pulses	897	1,323	1,375	...
8. Sugarcane	...	...	...	...
9. Total foodcrops	80,775	119,184	123,843	95,452
10. Cotton	...	...	...	...
11. Other non-foodcrops ...	8,875	13,096	13,607	10,488
12. Total non-foodcrops ...	8,875	13,096	13,607	10,488
13. Total area irrigated ...	89,650	132,280	137,450	105,940

TABLE 6—SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1956—1957 to 1959—1960

(In Acres)

	Tanks			Canals			Wells							
							Tube Wells			Wells used for irrigation only				
Year	With ayacut of 100 Acs. or more	With ayacut of less than 100 acs.	Total No. of Tanks	Government	Private	Total No. of canals	Govern-ment	Private	Total	Govern-ment	Private	Total	Number of oil engines used	Numbe of Reservoirs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1956—57	50	2,142	2,192	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	287	287	...	...
1957—58	50	2,146	2,196	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	302	302	...	2
1958—59	50	2,146	2,196	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	340	340	...	2
1959—60	58	2,192	2,250	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	345	345	1	2

TABLE 7—DETAILS OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE DISTRICT

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Location and nearest Place	Year of Start	Year of Completion	Cost in Lakhs of Rupees (@)	Districts Benefited	Gross area to be irrigated on completion	Gross area irrigated (in acres) upto March 1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I.	**Schemes in operation prior to the Five Year Plans :**							
1.	Kodayar Project ...	28 miles from Nagercoil	N.A.	1906	161.07	Kanyakumari	...	116,000
II.	**Projects taken up for execution during First Five Year Plan period :**							
1.	Kodayar Extension Scheme	Perinchani Dam (28 miles from Nagercoil)	N A.	1953	43.70	Kanyakumari	Nil/58,000*	Nil/58,000*
III.	**Project taken up for execution during Second Plan period :**							
1.	Neyyar Project II Stage	Vilavancode ...	1959	...	69.10	Kanyakumari	9,200	Nil.

@ Cost of pre-plan projects are only upto the end of 1958-59
* Stabilisation of old ayacut only.

TABLE 8—SOURCES OF IRRIGATION AND WET ACREAGE BY TALUKS

Name of Taluk	Number of Major Irrigation Schemes: Tanks	Spring Channels	Total	Total acreage under minor irrigation schemes	No. of major irrigation schemes	Total area irrigated under major irrigation Schemes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Vilavancode	947	...	947	6,948.15	3	10,311.47
Kalkulam	704	...	704	3,826.15	2	21,272.61
Agasteeswaram ...	16	1	17	778.78	1	25,722.79
Thovala	94	...	94	2,165.47	1	12,864.72

TABLE 9—DETAILS OF CROPPED AREA IN THE DISTRICT

Year	Gross cropped area: Foodcrops	Non-Foodcrops	Total	Area cropped more than once	Net cropped area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956–1957	200,166	30,009	230,175	68,006	162,169
1957–1958	217,932	44,685	262,617	91,385	171,232
1958–1959	247,928	36,416	284,344	106,609	177,735
1959–1960	225,790	40,874	266,664	75,175	191,489

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS DURING 1956–1957 to 1959–1960

Year	Paddy	Cholam	Cumbu	Ragi	Total Cererals	Pulses other than horsegram	Food crop	Groundnut	Gingelly	Coconut	Cotton	Non-food-crops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1956—57	59.2	0.4	...	0.1	59.7	1.3	87.0	0.2	...	8.8	0.1	13.0
1957—58	55.2	0.8	...	...	56.0	3.0	83.0	1.0	0.1	7.7	0.3	17.0
1958—59	60.0	0.9	...	...	60.9	4.6	87.2	1.0	0.1	7.1	0.1	12.8
1959—60	52.1	0.1	...	...	52.2	2.9	84.7	0.8	0.1	8.4	0.1	15.3

TABLE 11—TOTAL OUTTURN OF SELECTED CROPS IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1956–57 to 1959–60 (IN TONS)

Year	Paddy	Cholam	Cumbu	Ragi	Korra	Varagu	Samai	Castor	Groundnut	Gingelly	Sugar-cane	Tobacco
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1956—57	66,410	200	...	150	...	...	...	...	200	10	...	...
1957—58	112,800	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,170	40	170	...
1958—59	105,560	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,320	50	...	...
1959—60	96,970	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	30	...	...

TABLE 12—AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE FOR DIFFERENT COMMODITIES IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1956–57 to 1959–60

(in lbs.)

Year	Paddy	Cholam	Cumbu	Ragi	Korra	Varagu	Samai	Castor	Groundnut	Gingelly	Sugar-cane	Tobacco
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1956—57	1,091.92	558.60	...	1,200.00	...	...	...	...	1,029.89	334.33	...	...
1957—58	1,743.11	507.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,034.66	307.90	642.71	...
1958—59	1,387.01	560.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,062.83	271.84	...	...
1959—60	1,562.11	593.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094.03	254.55	...	...

TABLE 13—MONTHLY AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF STAPLE PRODUCTS IN THE REGION DURING 1957–1960

(Price in Rupees per Maund of 82 2/7 lb. till March 1960 and per quintal of 100 kg. from April 1960 onwards)

STATION : NAGERCOIL

Commodity—Rice

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1957	19.69	19.31	17.94	19.02	19.76	20 06	20.06	19 96	19.94	19.56	19.96	24.57
1958	20.57	19.81	18.54	18.53	18.69	18.80	20.51	20.72	20.96	21.94	22.79	24.26
1959	22.84	18.56	18.85	18.56	18.56	18.56	18.56	18 56	18.56	18.56	18.56	21.75
1960	20.07	19.25	19.95	56.26	61.89	58.11	59.48	60.95	...	...	...	60.95

TABLE 14—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES FOR THE PRINCIPAL FOODGRAINS IN TERMS OF RUPEES PER MAUND OF 82 2/7 LBS. DURING 1956 to 1960 (July to June)

Year	Paddy (First Sort)	Paddy (Second Sort)	Rice (Second Sort)	Cholam	Cumbu	Horsegram
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
STATION : THOVALA						
1956—57	13.81	...	19.19	17.50	13.90	10.61
1957—58	11.64	9.24	18.59	15.97	15.20	10.22
1958—59	14.02	13.73	21.90	15.69	14.56	12.34
1959—60	14.75	14.47	22.05	17.50	14.25	...

Other millets are of comparitively lesser importance.

TABLE 14—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL FOODGRAINS IN TERMS OF RUPEES PER MAUND OF 82 2/7 LBS. DURING 1956—57 TO 1959—1960 (July to June)—*(concld.)*

Year	*Paddy (First Sort)*	*Paddy (Second Sort)*	*Rice (Second Sort)*	*Cholam*	*Cumbu*	*Varagu*	*Horsegram*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			STATION : AGASTEESWARAM				
1956—57	13.89	12.08	19.61	14.06	15.00	15.00	11.79
1957—58	12.36	11.76	18.95	14.00	15.00	15.00	11.25
1958—59	14.31	13.97	21.27	15.34	14.29	13.20	14.29
1959—60	14.90	14.41	20.98	17.04	16.22	...	18.51

Other millets are of comparitively lesser importance.

TABLE 15—LIVESTOCK CENSUS DATA—1956 and 1961

Year	Cattle				Buffaloes			
	Male	Female	Young	Total	Male	Female	Young	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1956	34,997	30,911	32,297	99,205	22,007	8,034	5,450	35,491
1961	33,067	32,537	36,697	102,301	16,933	9,261	5,581	31,775

Year	Goats	Sheep	Horses and Ponies	Others	Total Livestock	Poultry
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1956	42,508	14,377	73	16,815	208,469	413,928
1961	47,950	7,124	19	19,376	208,545	496,122

TABLE 16—UTILISATION OF PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF LIVESTOCK IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1956 and 1961

Year	*Description of Livestock*	*Sex*	*Breeding*	*Breeding and working*	*Working*	*Others*	*Young stock*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1956	Cattle	Males	536	N.A.	33,071	1,390	33,297	99,205
		Females	29,780	,,	243	888		
	Buffaloes	Males	316	,,	21,314	377	5,450	35,491
		Females	6,360	,,	1,471	203		
1961	Cattle	Males	185	1,826	30,226	830	36,697	102,301
		Females	31,192	...	597	748		
	Buffaloes	Males	72	2,383	14,016	462	5,581	31,775
		Females	8,106	...	923	232		

TABLE 17—NUMBER OF VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS, LIVESTOCK FARMS ETC. IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1957 to 1960

Year	Number of Veterinary Hospitals	Number of Veterinary Dispensaries	Number of Veterinary First Aid Centres	Number of Livestock Farms	Number of Poultry Farms	Number of Artificial Insemination Centres
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1957—58	2	4	5	...	...	...
1958—59	2	4	4	...	...	...
1959—60	3	3	4	...	...	...

TABLE 18—THE ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF MILK DURING 1951—1961

(Quantity in 1,000 Kg.)

Year	Cows' Milk	Buffaloes' Milk	Total	Remarks.
1951	11,013	2,168	13,181	As goats are not generally milked for human consumption the quantity of goats' milk has not been taken into account.
1956	13,690	3,257	16,947	
1961	14,803	3,767	18,570	

TABLE 19—PARTICULARS REGARDING EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1958-59 to 1960-61

Year	No. of persons Registered	No. of persons provided with Employment		Total No. of Cancelled Registration	Total No. of Candidates on the live Register	No. of Employment Offices in the District
		Technical	Non-Technical.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1958—59	9,546	43	759	5,021	10,493	1
1959—60	8,283	22	1,130	8,801	8,819	,,
1960—61	10,058	13	2,089	5,381	11,386	,,

This offlce was formed in March 1958.

TABLE 20—AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF WORKERS IN TEXTILE AND NON-TEXTILE ESTABLISHMENTS

Year	*Average daily number of workers*									
	Textile					*Non-Textile*				
	Men	*Women*	*Adolescents*	*Children*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Adolescents*	*Children*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1956	...	...	...	...	...	685	153	36	27	901
1957	143	...	...	...	143	796	53	22	73	944
1958	228	...	27	...	255	986	117	46	98	1,247

TABLE 21—GROWTH OF FACTORIES IN THE DISTRICT

Year	*By whom owned*	*Process allied to Agriculture*	*Textile*	*Engineering*	*Minerals and Metals*	*Food and Beverages*	*Chemicals, Dyes etc.*	*Processing of wood, stone etc.*	*Printing*	*Mining*	*Total No. of Regd. factories*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1956	Government and Local Fund	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Pirvate	...	...	2	1	12	1	2	5	...	23
1957	Government and Local Fund	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Private	...	1	1	1	10	1	4	6	...	24
1958	Government and Local Fund	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Private	...	1	1	1	11	3	5	6	...	28

TABLE 22—FACTORIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY WITH AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF WORKERS

S. No.	Name of the Industry	Number of establishments	Average number of workers				
			Men	Women	Adolescents	Children	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	YEAR 1956						
1	Water Supply stations etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Cotton ginning and baling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Rice Mills	...	4	50	23	...	73
4	Manufacture of Edible oils ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Tobacco and allied products ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cotton Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Silk Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Furniture and fixtures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Paper and paper products ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries	...	5	97	...	...	97
11	Heavy chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Artificial manure	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rubber and Rubber products ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Non-metallic mineral products ...	...	1	25	10	...	35
16	Manufacture of cement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Metal containers and steel trunks	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Agricultural implements ...	...	1	20	...	...	20
19	General and jobbing engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Motor vehicles manufacture and repair	...	2	144	...	...	144
21	Sanitary services	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Textile machinery and accessories	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Paints, colours and varnishes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Glass and glass products ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Tube making and wire drawing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Other industries not classified above	...	13	349	120	36	27	532

TABLE 22—FACTORIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY WITH AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF WORKERS—(*concld.*)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Number of establishments	Average number of workers				
			Men	Women	Adolescents	Children	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	YEAR 1957						
1	Water supply stations etc.	1	10	...	...	...	10
2	Cotton ginning and baling	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Rice Mills	5	60	11	...	...	71
4	Manufacture of edible oils	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Tobacco and allied products	1	70	...	...	...	70
6	Cotton Mills	1	143	...	...	...	143
7	Silk Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Paper and paper products	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries	...	6	115	...	3	...	118
11	Heavy chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Artificial manure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rubber and rubber products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Non-metallic mineral products ...	...	1	35	...	...	...	35
16	Manufacture of cement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Metal containers and trunks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Agricultural implements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	General and jobbing engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Motor vehicles manufacture and repair	...	2	138	...	...	...	138
21	Sanitary services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Textile machinery and accessories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Paints, colours and varnishes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Glass and glass products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Tube making and wire drawing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Other industries not classified above	...	12	368	42	19	73	502
	YEAR 1958							
1	Water supply stations etc.	1	10	...	...	...	10
2	Cotton ginning and baling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Rice Mills	8	96	14	...	6	116
4	Manufacture of edible oils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Tobacco and allied products	1	70	...	...	...	70
6	Cotton Mills	2	228	...	27	...	255
7	Silk Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Furniture and Fixtures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Paper and paper products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries	...	6	112	...	...	...	112
11	Heavy chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Artificial manure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rubber and rubber products	...	1	14	2	...	...	16
14	Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Non-metallic mineral products ...	...	1	35	...	...	...	35
16	Manufacture of cement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Metal containers and steel trunks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Agricultural implements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	General and jobbing engineering ...	...	1	132	...	...	...	132
20	Motor vehicles manufacture and repair	...	2	141	...	...	...	141
21	Sanitary services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Textile machinery and accessories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Paints, colours and varnishes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Glass and glass products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Tube making and wire drawing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Other industries not classified above	...	13	376	101	46	92	615

TABLE 23—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS

S. No.	Class of Institutions	No. of Institutions		Number of pupils			Teaching Staff			Other Staff		
		Govt.	Others	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	YEAR 1956–57											
1.	Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Degree colleges	...	2	1,916	252	2,168	90	12	102	...	...	...
3.	Second Grade colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62
4.	Colleges of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Engineering Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Technical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Training Schools	3	2	192	125	317	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Secondary Schools	41	67	34,361	23,626	57,987	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
11.	Higher Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Basic Schools	7	1	1,327	1,116	2,443	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Primary Schools	344	97	64,587	56,473	121,060	1,242	1,123	2,365	,,	,,	,,
	YEAR 1957–58											
1.	Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Degree colleges	...	2	1,442	249	1,691	95	12	107	60	...	60
3.	Second Grade Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Colleges of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Engineering Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Technical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Training Schools	4	2	171	166	337	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Secondary schools	44	70	37,379	26,407	63,786	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
11.	Higher Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Basic Schools	21	3	3,251	2,705	5,956	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Primary Schools	357	94	67,524	58,035	125,559	1,353	1,036	2,389	,,	,,	,,
	YEAR 1958–59											
1.	Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Degree colleges	...	2	1,424	288	1,712	94	11	105	58	...	58
3.	Second Grade Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Colleges of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Engineering Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Technical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Training Schools	3	2	265	306	571	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Secondary schools	40	70	36,505	26,503	63,008	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
11.	Higher Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Basic Schools	30	4	4,612	4,003	8,615	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Primary Schools	322	91	64,811	56,702	121,513	1,198	1,048	2,246	,,	,,	,,
	YEAR 1959–60											
1.	Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Degree colleges	...	2	1,326	287	1,603	84	12	96	61	...	61
3.	Second Grade Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Colleges of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Engineering Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Technical Schools	1	...	121	...	121	11	...	11	7	...	7
9.	Training Schools	3	2	267	292	559	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Secondary schools	47	71	39,414	29,891	69,305	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
11.	Higher Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Basic Schools	60	4	9,575	8,292	17,867	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Primary Schools	291	90	57,872	50,049	107,921	1,066	981	2,047	,,	,,	,,

N. A.=Not Available

TABLE 24—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COLLEGES

Sl. No	Name of the College		Sex	Years									
				1951–52	1952–53	1953–54	1954–55	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Scott Christian	Students	Males	715	678	720	849	944	1,028	897	843	797	767
			Females	94	102	124	142	189	226	216	244	223	265
	College (1st Grade)—												
	Nagercoil	Teaching Staff	Males	34	34	32	35	45	53	59	58	47	44
			Females	5	7	8	9	7	9	9	8	8	9
2.	The South Travancore	Students	Males	...	304	675	733	851	888	545	581	529	564
			Females	...	18	38	25	16	26	33	44	54	84
	Hindu College—												
	(1st Grade)	Teaching Staff	Males	...	17	31	31	35	37	36	36	37	40
	Nagercoil		Females	...	...	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	5

TABLE 25—INSTITUTIONS FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION, PUPILS ETC., DURING 1959–1960

Sl. No.	Names of Institution	Number of Institutions		Number of Pupils			Teaching Staff			Other Staff		
		Govt.	Others	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	I. Engineering Colleges :					Nil						
	II. Polytechnic :											
1.	Government Polytechnic, Nagercoil ...	1	...	121	...	121	11	...	11	7	...	7

TABLE 26—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT

(As on 1st September 1961)

Sl, No.	Name of Schools	Maintained by	Highest form or Standard
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Abraham Memorial High School, Maruthancode ...	Aided Non-Mission	X Std.
2	Amala Convent Girls' High School, Thuckalay ...	Aided Mission	X Std.
3	Anna Vinayagar Devastanam High School, Ganapathi-puram.	Aided Non-Mission	X Std.
4	Bapuji Memorial High School, Malavalakurichi ...	,,	X Std.
5	Carmel High School, Kottar	Aided Mission	X Std.
6	Coucordia High School, Nagercoil	,,	X Std.
7	Desika Vinayagar Devastanan High School and Trainig School, Kottur	Aided Non-Mission	X Std.
8	Duthie Girls' High School, Nagarcoil	Aided Mission	X Std.
9	Government High School, Aramboly	Government	X Std.
10	Government High School, Buthapandi	,,	X Std.
11	Government High School, Thazhakudi	,,	X Std.
12	Government High School, Kuruthiyara	,,	VIII Std.
13	Government High School, Thovala	,,	IX Std.

TABLE 26—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT—*(concld.)*

Sl. No.	Name of Schools	Maintained by	Highest form or Standard
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
14	Government High School, Kottaram	Government	X Std.
16	Government High School, Monikellipottal	,,	X Std.
16	Government High School, Edalakudi	,,	X Std.
17	Government High School, Agasteeswaram	,,	X Std.
18	Government High School, Kumarapuramthoppu ...	,,	IX Std.
19	Government High School, Eraniel	,,	X Std.
20	Government High School, Kulasekaram	,,	X Std.
21	Government High School, Thuckalai	,,	X Std.
22	Government High School, Tiruvithancode	,,	X Std.
23	Government High School, Aloor	,,	X Std.
24	Government High School, Kondiyapattinam ...	,,	VIII Std.
25	Government High School, Kollengode	,,	X Std.
26	Government High School, Marthandam	,,	X Std.
27	Government High School, Munchira	,,	X Std.
28	Government High School, Karingal	,,	X Std.
29	High School, Santhapuram	Aided Non-Mission	VIII Std.
30	High School, Colachel	,,	X Std.
31	High School, Kattathurai	,,	X Std.
32	High School, Tiruvattar	,,	X Std.
33	High School, Ezhudesapattu	Government	X Std.
34	High School, Sooriakode	Aided Mission	VIII Std.
35	High School, Amsi	Aided Non-Mission	X Std.
36	High School, Arumana	,,	X Std.
37	High School, Anducode	,,	X Std.
38	Infant Jesus Girls' High School, Mulagumoodu ...	Aided Mission	X Std.
39	Little Flower Girls' High School, Ramanputhur ...	,,	X Std.
40	L. M. S. Girls' High School, Marthandam	,,	X Std.
41	L. M. S. Girls' High School, Neyyur	,,	X Std.
42	L. M. P. C. High School, Puthalam	,,	X Std.
43	L. M. S. High School, James Town	,,	IX Std.
44	L. M. S. High School, Mylandy	,,	VIII Std.
45	L. M. S. High School, Maithicode	,,	X Std.
46	L. M. S. High School, Marthandam	,,	IX Std.
47	Orappanavila High School...	Aided Non-Mission	X Std.
48	Pius XI High School, Thoothoor	Aided Mission	X Std.
49	Scot Christain High School, Nagercoil	,,	X Std.
50	Sethu Lakshmi Bai High School, Nagercoil ...	Government	X Std.
51	S. M. S. M. High School, Suchindrum	Aided Non-Mission	X Std.
52	S. M. R. V. High School, Vadaserry	,,	X Std.
53	St. Antony's High School, Capecomorin	Aided Mission	X Std.
54	St. Antony's High School, Azhagappapuram ...	,,	X Std.
55	St. Francis High School, Vavara	,,	X Std.
56	St. Joseph's Girls' High School, Azagappapuram ...	,,	X Std.
57	St. Joseph's Girls' High School, Nagercoil	,,	X Sid.
58	St. Joseph's High School. Keezhasaripallam ...	,,	X Std.
59	St. Joseph's High School, Thiruthuapuram ...	,,	X Std.
60	St. Lawrence High School, Madathathuvilai ...	,,	X Std.
61	St. Mary Goretty's High School, Manalikara ...	,,	X Std.
62	St. Mary's High School, Colachel	,,	IX Std.
63	St. Mary's High School, Melpala	,,	X Std.
64	V. V. Girls' High School, Irenipuram	Aided Non-Mission	X Std.
65	V. V. High School, Irenipuram	,,	X Std.

TABLE 27—PARTICULARS OF LIBRARY AND READING ROOM FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1956—1960

Year	No. of Libraries: Under Govt. and Local Library Authority	Under Local Bodies	Others	Total	Number of Reading Rooms	Whether subsidised by the State	Daily average attendance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1956	Nil	5	95	100	100	Yes	2,237
1957	,,	5	95	100	100	,,	2,256
1958	,,	5	95	100	100	,,	2,289
1959	,,	5	94	99	99	,,	2,276
1960	,,	6	93	99	99	,,	2,262

TABLE 28—PARTICULARS OF REGISTERED BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1956—1960

Year	Males Females Total	MONTHS: January	February	March	April	May	June
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1956	Males	999	854	957	853	974	1,093
	Females	888	747	858	850	974	1,183
	Total	**1,887**	**1,601**	**1,815**	**1,703**	**1,948**	**2,276**
1957	Males	832	726	1,045	894	1,025	1,000
	Females	751	652	971	863	926	753
	Total	**1,583**	**1,378**	**2,016**	**1,757**	**1,951**	**1,753**
1958	Males	856	762	832	922	892	1,062
	Females	781	708	816	838	794	971
	Total	**1,637**	**1,470**	**1,648**	**1,760**	**1,686**	**2,033**
1959	Males	1,073	1,017	1,121	1,282	1,267	1,253
	Females	1,045	942	1,129	1,091	1,201	1,169
	Total	**2,118**	**1,959**	**2,250**	**2,373**	**2,468**	**2,422**
1960	Males	1,010	934	1,052	955	1,030	1,064
	Females	1,022	782	934	861	980	1,019
	Total	**2,032**	**1,716**	**1,986**	**1,816**	**2,010**	**2,083**

Year	Males Females Total	MONTHS: July	August	September	October	November	December	Anual
		(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1956	Males	998	931	868	893	972	1,158	11,550
	Females	920	885	784	849	924	994	10,856
	Total	**1,918**	**1,816**	**1,652**	**1,742**	**1,896**	**2,152**	**22,406**
1957	Males	1,166	1,092	911	1,001	1,044	1,154	11,890
	Females	1,087	1,030	826	924	1,059	1,025	10,877
	Total	**2,253**	**2,122**	**1,747**	**1,925**	**2,103**	**2,179**	**22,767**
1958	Males	1,203	1,027	1,234	1,120	1,154	1,197	12,261
	Females	1,167	936	1,025	1,125	1,127	1,114	11,402
	Total	**2,370**	**1,963**	**2,259**	**2,245**	**2,281**	**2,311**	**23,663**
1959	Males	1,270	1,257	1,265	1,232	1,241	1,098	14,376
	Females	1,179	1,270	1,255	1,213	1,154	1,001	13,649
	Total	**2,449**	**2,527**	**2,520**	**2,445**	**2,395**	**2,099**	**28,025**
1960	Males	1,081	1,138	1,047	1,217	1,212	1,156	12,896
	Females	1,021	1,040	1,001	1,195	1,116	971	11,942
	Total	**2,102**	**2,178**	**2,048**	**2,412**	**2,328**	**2,127**	**24,838**

TABLE 29—DEATHS DUE TO SPECIFIED CAUSES AND TOTAL DEATH DURING 1956 to 1960 (Monthly)

Sl. No.	Causes	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	YEAR 1956													
1	Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Fevers ...	...	...	198	173	174	130	144	130	125	146	105	105	111	161	1,702
5	Malaria ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	6
6	Dysentry & Diarrhoea	...	62	54	55	28	36	74	111	93	75	54	64	63	769
7	Respiratory diseases...	...	101	63	78	89	87	95	105	120	100	103	62	84	1,087
8	Child births	...	...	Not available											
9	Total deaths	...	...	729	595	647	531	622	707	851	764	682	614	663	790	8,195
	YEAR 1957													
1	Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1
2	Smallpox	...	...	...	4	2	4	24	2	1	...	11	10	5	13	76
3	Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Fevers ...	...	...	121	85	96	101	85	116	146	80	90	96	130	175	1,321
5	Malaria ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	11
6	Dysentry & Diarrhoea	...	34	23	48	44	61	64	97	72	55	53	77	91	719
7	Respiratory diseases...	...	38	60	46	50	61	87	101	81	88	82	81	71	846
8	Child births	...	...	Not available											
9	Total deaths	...	...	571	440	546	579	626	748	951	766	643	647	737	855	8,109
	YEAR 1958													
1	Cholera ...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6
2	Smallpox	...	...	18	20	12	4	1	4	19	9	2	11	18	6	124
3	Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Fevers ...	...	...	102	142	177	158	144	171	171	131	145	146	121	155	1,763
5	Malaria ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5
6	Dysentry & Diarrhoea	...	125	95	110	62	73	97	150	113	114	103	69	84	1,195
7	Respiratory diseases...	...	63	89	87	120	99	93	90	76	117	74	68	72	1,048
8	Child births	...	...	Not available											
9	Total deaths	...	...	773	735	798	734	683	795	883	744	892	786	716	762	9,301

TABLE 29—DEATHS DUE TO SPECIFIED CAUSES AND TOTAL DEATH DURING 1956 to 1960 (Monthly)—(*concld.*)

Sl. No.	Causes	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	YEAR 1959													
1	Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	Smallpox	...	...	4	1	2	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	13
3	Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Fevers ...	...	...	143	121	141	133	137	191	198	150	134	132	155	160	1,795
5	Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Dysentry & Diarrhoea	...	70	86	85	60	118	152	125	131	97	79	62	95	1,160
7	Respiratory diseases...	...	93	71	74	65	89	95	117	93	73	59	61	63	953
8	Child births	...	...	10	18	14	16	14	13	14	11	10	9	9	9	147
9	Total deaths	...	...	730	645	692	683	779	946	1,029	932	804	717	721	764	9,442
	YEAR 1960													
1	Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
3	Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Fevers ...	...	...	121	130	137	105	154	159	156	150	129	149	200	239	1,829
5	Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
6	Dysentry & Diarrhoea	...	64	74	82	67	74	105	101	107	65	90	129	133	1,091
7	Respiratory diseases...	...	70	49	65	67	95	80	62	74	63	77	88	76	866
8	Child births	...	...	15	7	10	8	9	7	9	11	8	6	11	8	109
9	Total deaths	...	...	674	648	670	618	712	835	776	775	737	773	942	914	9,074

TABLE 30—DETAILS OF ANTI-ADULTERATION ACTIVITIES IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1957—60

Year	No. of food samples received	No. of samples adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Total fine levied (in Rs.)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1957–58	144	73	50.7	2,413	...
1958–59	185	34	18.4	2,050	...
1959–60	141	72	54.0	...	...

TABLE 31—NUMBER OF METERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1957–60

Year	Government	Private	Local body	Voluntary organisation	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1957	31	...	7	...	38
1958	25	...	7	2	34
1959	35	...	9	1	45
1960	55	...	10	...	65

TABLE 32—LIST OF HOSPITALS/DISPENSARIES AND RELATED STATISTICS DURING 1951—1960

Name of Hospital/ Dispensary	*Village/ Panchayat where situated*	*By whom maintained*	*Year*	*No. of Staff*			*Total bed strength*	*No. of patients treated*		
				Medical	*Nursing*	*Others*		*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Government ... Headquarters Hospital	Nagercoil	Government	1951	3	4	10	48	17,524	16,729	45,583*
			1952	3	4	10	48	15,617	19,083	50,914
			1953	3	4	10	48	16,287	17,290	51,754
			1954	3	4	10	48	19,899	23,255	66,425
			1955	3	4	10	48	24,319	29,366	82,869
			1956	3	4	10	48	26,102	29,460	82,938
			1957	3	4	20	48	30,812	32,341	97,206
			1958	5	8	20	48	38,465	42,736	125,021
			1959	5	8	20	48	46,306	47,229	145,579
			1960	5	8	20	48	71,541	77,319	217,285
2 Government ... Hospital, Padmanabha-puram	Padmanabha-puram	do.	1951	2	2	10	40	20,194	25,573	66,031*
			1952	2	2	10	40	15,488	18,927	50,604
			1953	2	2	10	40	15,687	16,890	50,554
			1954	2	2	10	40	18,574	22,225	64,070
			1955	2	2	10	40	22,489	28,466	79,539
			1956	2	2	10	40	24,518	27,471	80,558
			1957	2	2	10	40	28,935	31,491	94,575
			1958	2	2	10	40	38,485	42,737	125,042
			1959	2	2	10	40	45,905	50,509	149,707
			1960	2	2	15	40	71,541	77,319	218,885
3 Government T.B. Hospital	Nagercoil Neendakara	do.	1956	6	35	166	325	5,010	2,888	7,898
			1957	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4,887	3,376	8,263
			1958	,,	,,	,,	,,	4,267	2,353	7,652*
			1959	,,	,,	,,	,,	4,478	2,246	7,229
			1960	,,	,,	,,	,,	4,776	2,632	8,100

TABLE 32—LIST OF HOSPITALS/DISPENSARIES AND RELATED STATISTICS DURING 1951—1960—*(contd.)*

Name of Hospital/ Dispensary	*Village/ Panchayat where situated*	*By whom maintained*	*Year*	*No. of Staff*			*Total bed strength*	*No. of patients treated*		
				Medical	*Nursing*	*Others*		*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
4 Government ... Dispensary	Aramboly	Government	1951	1	...	4	4	4,027	3,588	12,254*
			1952	1	...	4	4	5,493	5,992	17,639
			1953	1	...	4	4	5,940	6,681	20,246
			1954	1	...	4	4	5,142	5,688	17,922
			1955	1	...	4	4	11,340	11,788	35,586
			1956	1	...	4	4	8,224	9,231	29,948
			1957	1	...	4	4	5,356	6,953	20,876
			1958	1	...	4	4	5,616	6,953	22,722
			1959	1	...	4	4	5,381	8,401	22,211
			1960	1	...	4	4	5,283	6,634	19,456
5 Government ... Dispensary	Arumana	do.	1951	1	...	4	8	5,705	5,290	10,995
			1952	1	...	4	8	4,883	5,468	10,351
			1953	1	...	4	8	5,693	6,320	12,013
			1954	1	...	4	8	6,280	7,053	13,339
			1955	1	...	4	8	5,780	5,507	11,287
			1956	1	...	4	8	5,172	6,377	11,549
			1957	1	...	4	8	6,170	7,169	13,339
			1958	1	...	4	8	5,744	6,881	12,625
			1959	1	...	4	8	5,229	6,727	11,956
			1960	1	...	4	8	5,971	6,115	12,086
6 Government ... Dispensary	Boothapandy	do.	1951	1	...	4	...	5,330	6,415	11,484
			1952	1	...	4	...	5,262	6,139	11,401
			1953	1	...	4	...	5,288	6,501	11,789
			1954	1	...	4	...	6,765	8,235	15,000
			1955	1	...	4	...	6,146	6,855	13,001
			1956	1	...	4	...	6,050	6,927	12,977
			1957	1	...	4	...	6,195	6,240	12,435
			1958	1	...	4	...	6,392	7,152	13,544
			1959	1	...	4	...	6,801	7,511	14,312
			1960	1	...	4	...	6,887	8,080	14,967
7 Government ... Dispensary	Colachel	do.	1951	1	...	4	10	8,007	9,014	17,021
			1952	1	...	4	10	8,084	9,746	17,830
			1953	1	...	4	10	8,627	9,411	18,038
			1954	1	...	4	10	10,564	14,083	24,647
			1955	1	...	4	10	9,832	13,063	22,895
			1956	1	...	4	10	12,721	15,242	27,963
			1957	1	...	4	10	9,832	15,914	25,746
			1959	1	...	4	10	15,915	16,358	32,273
			1958	1	...	4	10	12,532	14,711	27,243
			1960	1	...	4	10	15,063	16,721	31,784
8 Government ... Dispensary, Capecomorin	Kanyakumari (P)	do.	1951	1	...	4	4	5,395	5,380	10,775
			1952	1	...	4	4	6,265	9,195	15,460
			1953	1	...	4	4	6,367	7,597	13,964
			1954	1	...	4	4	6,484	8,237	14,721
			1955	1	...	4	4	9,144	8,841	17,985
			1956	1	...	4	4	7,260	9,671	16,931
			1957	1	...	4	4	6,956	10,240	17,196
			1958	1	...	4	4	9,980	12,832	22,812
			1959	1	...	4	4	8,280	10,599	18,879
			1960	1	...	4	4	6,945	9,307	16,252

* Children also included in Total

TABLE 32—LIST OF HOSPITALS/DISPENSARIES AND RELATED STATISTICS DURING 1951—1960—*(concld.)*

Name of Hospital/ Dispensary	Village/ Panchayat where situated	By whom maintained	Year	No. of staff			Total bed strength	No. of patients treated		
				Medical	Nursing	Others		Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
9 Government ... Dispensary, Ganapathipuram	Rajakkamanga-lam (P)	Government	1951	1	...	4	4	6,086	6,460	12,546
			1952	1	...	4	4	9,144	6,751	15,895
			1953	1	...	4	4	11,422	7,863	19,285
			1954	1	...	4	4	9,071	7,029	16,100
			1955	1	...	4	4	9,160	11,132	20,292
			1956	1	...	4	4	11,409	8,210	19,619
			1957	1	...	4	4	9,236	6,945	16,181
			1958	1	...	4	4	9,787	7,655	17,442
			1959	1	...	4	4	11,306	8,134	19,440
			1960	1	...	4	4	12,696	9,574	22 270
10 Government ... Dispensary	Kottaram	do.	1951	1	...	4	...	10,500	13,276	23,776
			1952	1	...	4	...	11,050	13 476	24,526
			1953	1	...	4	...	12,365	12,852	25,217
			1954	1	...	4	...	13,138	12,288	25,426
			1955	1	...	4	...	12,884	13,492	26,376
			1956	1	...	4	...	15,183	13,416	28,599
			1957	1	...	4	...	18,747	13,969	32,716
			1958	1	...	4	...	17,332	15,239	32,571
			1959	1	...	4	...	16,193	14,882	31,075
			1960	1	...	4	...	16,735	15,917	32,652
11 Government ... Dispensary	Kulasekhara-patnam	do.	1951	1	...	4	16	798	776	1,574
			1952	1	...	4	16	646	430	1,076
			1953	1	...	4	16	621	804	1,425
			1954	1	...	4	16	497	775	1,272
			1955	1	...	4	16	542	527	1,069
			1956	1	...	4	16	574	623	1,197
			1957	1	...	4	16	795	569	1,364
			1958	1	...	4	16	731	781	1,512
			1959	1	...	4	16	688	1,024	1,712
			1960	1	...	4	16	574	794	1,368
12 Government ... Dispensary	Thengapatnam	do.	1951	1	...	4	22	6,279	6,523	20,931*
			1952	1	...	4	22	9,142	6,743	24,756
			1953	1	...	4	22	12,434	7,843	30,587
			1954	1	...	4	22	12,021	7,009	30,207
			1955	1	...	4	22	13,854	9,780	36,766
			1956	1	...	4	22	11,403	8,270	30,272
			1957	1	...	4	22	9,236	7,245	25,788
			1958	1	...	4	22	9,781	7,695	27,759
			1959	1	...	4	22	13,352	9,935	35,737
			1960	1	...	4	22	13,417	9,458	37,956
13 Government ... Dispensary	Thuthoor	do.	1951	1	...	4	4	7,388	8,688	16,076
			1952	1	...	4	4	9,144	6,741	15,885
			1953	1	...	4	4	10,858	8,033	18,891
			1954	1	...	4	4	9,071	7,009	16,080
			1955	1	...	4	4	10,426	9,275	19,071
			1956	1	...	4	4	10,951	8,404	19,355
			1957	1	...	4	4	9,236	6,945	16,181
			1958	1	...	4	4	9,792	7,695	17,487
			1959	1	...	4	4	11,450	9,036	20,486
			1960	1	...	4	4	16,315	15,634	31,949

* Children also included in Total

TABLE 33—DETAILS OF URBAN AND PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES IN THE DISTRICT

S. No.	Towns covered by the scheme	Number of Towns covered	Number of taps fitted	Number of overhead tanks constructed	Details of other provisions made	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Nagercoil	1	...	...	...	New water supply scheme for the town taken up during the decade.
2	Suchindrum	1	...	...	...	Water supply to Suchindrum town executed

TABLE 34—NUMBER OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS EXERCISING APPELLATE AND ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1957 to 1961

Year	High Court Judges	District and Sessions Judges	Sub-Judges	Munsiffs	Presidency Magistrates	District Magistrates	Stipendary Sub-Divisional Magistrates	Total Number of Judicial Staff
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1957	...	1	3	6	...	1	1	12
1958	...	1	3	9	...	1	...	14
1959	...	1	3	9	...	1	...	14
1960	...	1	3	7	...	1	...	12
1961	...	1	3	7	...	1	...	12

TABLE 35—NUMBER OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES TRIED AND DISPOSED OF DURING 1957 to 1960

Year	Original Suits	Smallcause Suits	Civil appeals	Civil Miscellaneous appeals	Miscellaneous appeals	Execution petition	Insolvency Petitions	Criminal cases	Criminal appeals	Criminal revision cases	Sessions cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1957	3,414	763	1,031	212	152	4,156	41	...	353	47	30
1958	3,150	952	1,374	18	10,846	4,625	35	6,925	144	44	21
1959	2,663	976	1,452	83	14,062	4,481	17	2,730	249	22	35
1960	2,185	1,014	929	69	18,445	4,336	10	...	376	9	32

TABLE 36—STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1956—1961

Year	Inspector Generals and Dy. Inspector Generals	Superintendents	Assistant Superintendent and Deputy Superintendents	Circle Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Sergeant Majors	Sergeants	Head Constables	Police Constables
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1956	...	1	1	2	13	...	...	76	533
1957	...	1	1	2	11	...	...	74	554
1958	...	1	1	2	12	...	...	76	563
1959	...	1	1	2	12	...	1	70	557
1960	...	1	1	2	10	...	1	67	583
1961	...	1	1	2	11	1	3	69	592

TABLE 37—NUMBER OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1956—1960

Year	Police Stations	Out-posts		Total
		With lock-ups	Without lock-ups	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1956	8	10	6	16
1957	8	10	6	16
1958	8	10	6	16
1959	8	10	6	16
1960	8	10	6	16

TABLE 38—LIST OF POLICE STATIONS/OUT-POSTS IN THE DISTRICT AS ON 1st JULY 1959

Sl. No.	Police Stations/Out-posts	Police Circle	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from the Railway Station
				Miles Furlongs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Kottar (S) ...	Nagercoil	Trivandrum	42
2.	Edalakudy (S) ...	,,	,,	45
3.	Eathamboly (O.P.) ...	,,	,,	47
4.	Anjugramam (O.P.) ...	,,	Tirunelveli	42
5.	Kanyakumari (O.P.) ...	,,	,,	48
6.	Thamarakulam (O.P.) ...	,,	Trivandrum	50
7.	Asaripallam (O.P.) ...	,,	,,	45
8.	Boothapandy (S) ...	,,	Tirunelveli	45
9.	Aramboly (S) ...	,,	,,	41
10.	Thukalay (S) ...	Thuckalay	Trivandrum	33
11.	Thottiyode (O.P.) ...	,,	,,	38
12.	Kottiyode (O.P. ...	,,	,,	36
13.	Kattathurai (O.P.) ...	,,	,,	28
14.	Iraniel (S) ...	,,	,,	35
15.	Rajakamangalam (O.P.) ...	,,	,,	38
16.	Manavalakurichi (O.P.) ...	,,	,,	41
17.	Colachel (O.P.) ...	,,	,,	38
18.	Karingal (O.P.) ...	,,	,,	30
19.	Thiruvattar (S) ...	,,	,,	28
20.	Kulasekharam (O.P.) ...	,,	,,	32
21.	Arumana (O.P.) ...	,,	,,	29
22.	Vilavancode (S) ...	,,	,,	24
23.	Puthukada (S) ...	,,	,,	28
24.	Kollencode (S) ...	,,	,,	23

TABLE 39—DETAILS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

(1)	Offences against the State including the Army, Navy etc. (2)	Offences against Public tranquility (3)	Murder (4)	Culpable homicide (5)	Rape (6)	Hurt with aggravating circumstances (7)	Hurt with criminal force of assault (8)	Dacoity (9)	Criminal conspiracy (10)	Theft (11)	Robbery (12)	False evidence and offences against public justice (13)	Coins, Government Stamps, weights, and measures (14)	Offences affecting miscarriage* (15)	Kidnapping, forcible abductions and forced labour (16)	Criminal Misappropriation (17)	Defamation (18)	Other offences against the I.P.C. (19)	Breach of peace (20)	Excise/Prohibition Law (21)	Municipal Law (22)
YEAR 1956																					
No. of cases — Reported	...	...	1	...	...	32	2	...	...	51	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	...
No. of cases — Returned as true	...	...	1	...	...	31	2	...	...	49	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	...
No. of cases — Brought to trial	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons — Acquitted or discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons — Convicted	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons — Died or escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
YEAR 1957—NOT AVAILABLE																					
YEAR—1958																					
No. of cases — Reported	...	...	18	2	2	205	31	1	...	288	6	6	2	1	9	45	...	...	64	423	...
No. of cases — Returned as true	...	...	18	2	...	203	30	...	...	277	5	6	2	1	8	44	...	...	63	423	...
No. of cases — Brought to trial	...	...	11	1	...	149	30	...	...	207	3	6	1	1	1	30	...	...	35	348	...
No. of persons — Acquitted or discharged	...	...	10	1	...	135	42	...	...	38	...	15	...	1	1	2	...	...	259	31	...
No. of persons — Convicted	...	...	8	...	...	34	22	...	...	161	1	3	1	...	...	26	...	...	38	322	...
No. of persons — Died or escaped	...	...	10	...	...	69	1	...	...	47	3	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	64	...	...
YEAR 1959—NOT AVAILABLE																					
YEAR—1960																					
No. of cases — Reported	...	...	15	2	2	219	25	2	...	429	17	4	1	...	3	34	...	...	34	968	...
No. of cases — Returned as true	...	...	14	2	2	204	25	2	...	408	17	4	1	...	3	34	...	...	33	968	...
No. of cases — Brought to trial	...	...	14	1	1	203	23	2	...	351	6	4	1	...	...	26	...	...	42	952	...
No. of persons — Acquitted or discharged	...	...	6	7	2	198	25	...	...	154	7	4	3	...	...	6	...	...	143	100	...
No. of persons — Convicted	...	...	9	2	...	23	14	...	...	203	1	4	4	...	...	17	...	...	97	860	...
No. of persons — Died or escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of cases — Reported	...	...	10	...	...	156	29	...	...	483	5	1	...	4	6	58	...	...	38	1,441	...
No. of cases — Returned as true	...	...	9	...	...	113	24	...	...	390	5	1	...	3	4	27	...	...	21	1,441	...
No. of cases — Brought to trial	...	...	9	...	...	105	24	...	...	325	4	1	...	2	4	25	...	...	20	1,441	...
No. of persons — Acquitted or discharged	...	...	7	...	...	45	18	...	...	78	7	...	...	2	1	7	...	...	34	1,216	...
No. of persons — Convicted	...	...	9	...	...	45	25	...	...	281	1	1	...	1	9	17	...	...	...	1,379	...
No. of persons — Died or escaped	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	2	...

*injuries to unborn children, concealment of birth etc.

TABLE 40—NUMBER OF JAILS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS

Sl. No.	Name of Jail	Class of Jail	Accommodation in 1960	Daily average number of prisoners in 1950			Daily average number of prisoners in 1960		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Sub-Jail, Nagercoil	Grade I, Sub-Jail ...	...	...	...	...	78	6	84
2.	Sub-Jail, Thuckalay	Grade II, Sub-Jail ...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
3.	Police Lock-up, Vilavancode	Police Lock-up ...	12	12	...	12	12	...	12

N.A. = Not available.

Sl. No.	Name of Jail	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1.	Sub-Jail, Nagercoil	...	N.A.	...	...	...	31	65	55	48	38
2.	Sub-Jail, Thuckalay	...	N.A.	N.A.	...	...	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11	11
3.	Police Lock-up, Vilavancode	5	6	6	3	3	6	5	5	7	10

TABLE 41—MILEAGE OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF ROADS IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1960-1961

Year	National Highways	State Highways	District Roads	Village Roads	All Roads[Total Road Mileage]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1960–61	39	30	987	...	1056

TABLE 42—MILEAGE OF EXTRA MUNICIPAL AND MUNICIPAL ROADS MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES DURING THE YEAR 1960-61

Year	Bituminous			Concrete			Water bound macadam		
	P.W.D. and other Govt. Departments	Local bodies	Total	P.W.D. and other Govt. Departments	Local bodies	Total	P.W.D. and other Govt. Departments	Local bodies	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1969–61	250	11	261	36	3	39	444	41	485

Year	Unmetalled			Others			Grand Total		
	P.W.D. ond other Govt. Departments	Local bodies	Total	P.W.D. and others Govt. Departments	Local bodies	Total	P.W.D. and other Govt. Departments	Local bodies	Total
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	227	44	271	...	...	...	957	99	1056

TABLE 43—NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES TAXED DURING THE PERIOD 1956—1960

Year	Motor cycles	Private cars including jeeps, station wagons etc.	Number of Private cabs	Number of buses		Number of private owned goods vehicles	Total number of Motor Vehicles in the district
				Govt. Owned	Private		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1956	12	487	34	N.A.	119	186	838
1957	25	250	54	,,	65	135	529
1958	31	356	93	,,	72	152	704
1959	43	390	90	,,	76	176	775
1960	52	483	78	,,	74	249	936

TABLE 44—TOURIST/INSPECTION BUNGLOWS MAINTAINED BY THE HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT

Serial number	Tourist Bunglow/Inspection Bunglow	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Guest House	At mile 54/3 on Salem—Cape Comorin Road
2.	Tourist Bunglow	At mile 42/0 on Salem—Cape Comorin Road
3.	Project House	At mile 22/0 (Kuzhithurai) on Salem—Cape Comorin Road
4.	Rest House	At Udayagiri on Salem—Cape Comorin Road
5.	Inspection Bunglow	At mile 0/4 on Kottur—Parvathipuram Road
6.	Tourist Bunglow	At mile 6/1 (Cherupuloor) on Marthandan—Pechiparai Road
7.	Tourist Bunglow	At mile 13/2 (Colachel) on Colachel—Parasseri Road
8.	Tourist Bunglow	At mile 18/4 (Masinigudi)
9.	Tourist Bunglow*	Project house at Kuzhithurai, above 20 miles west of Nagercoil

* Is maintained by the Public Works Department.

TABLE 45—NUMBER OF POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT

Name of taluk	Extra Departmental Branch Office	Sub-office	Extra Departmental Sub-Office	Head Office	Total Post Offices	Telegraph connections	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Agasteeswaram ...	15	3	2	1	21	5	...
Thovala ...	7	2	...	...	9	1	...
Kalkulam ...	21	8	...	...	29	5	...
Vilavancode ...	16	3	1	...	20	1	...
Total ...	**59**	**16**	**3**	**1**	**79**	**12**	**...**

TABLE 46—LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS WITH POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of Village/ Town with Post Office	Category of Post Office	Telegraph connection	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	AGASTEESWARAM TALUK			
1	Agasteeswaram ...	E.D.B.O.	No	...
2	Ananthanadarkudi-yiruppu	do	do	...
3	Asaripallam ...	do	Yes	...
4	Azakappapuram ...	E.D.S.O.	No	...
5	Cape Comorin ...	S.O.	Yes	...
6	Ithamozhi ...	E.D.B.O.	No	...
7	Kottaram ...	S.O.	Yes	...
8	Mahadanapuram ...	E.D.B.O.	No	...
9	Manikettipottal ...	do	do	...
10	Marunkur ...	E.D.S.O.	do	...
11	Nagercoil ...	H.O.	Yes	...
12	Parakkai ...	E.D.B.O.	No	...
13	Parvathipuram ...	do	do	...
14	Puthalam ...	do	do	...
15	Puthenthura ...	do	do	...
16	Rajakkamangalam	do	do	...
17	Ramanputhur ...	do	do	...
18	Saral	do	do	...
19	Suchindram ...	S.O.	Yes	...
20	Thamarakulam ...	E.D.B.O.	No	...
21	Variyur	do	do	...
	THOVALA TALUK			
1	Azhahiyapandiya-puram	S.O.	No	...
2	Bhoothapandi ...	do	Yes	...
3	Chanpakaraman-puthur	E.D.B.O.	No	...
4	Eraehakulam ...	do	do	...
5	Iraviputhur ...	do	do	...
6	Tirupathisaram ...	do	do	...
7	Tittavila	do	do	...
8	Thazhakudi ...	do	do	...
9	Thovala	do	do	...
	KALKULAM TALUK			
1	Alur	E.D.B.O.	No	...
2	Attur	do	do	...
3	Bethelpuram ...	do	do	...
4	Chemcodi ...	do	do	...
5	Colachel ...	S.O.	Yes	...
6	Kadiyapatnam ...	E.D.B.O.	No	...
7	Kandanvila ...	do	do	...
8	Kappiyara ...	do	do	...
9	Karankad ...	do	do	...
10	Kattathura ...	do	do	...
11	Kulasekaram ...	S.O.	Yes	...
12	Kumarapuram ...	E.D.B.O.	No	...
13	Mandackad ...	do	do	...
14	Manavalakurichi ...	S.O.	do	...
15	Mathur-Aruvikara	E.D.B.O.	do	...
16	Mekkamandapam	do	do	...
17	Mulagumoodu ...	S.O.	Yes	...
18	Neyyoor	do	do	...
19	Padmanabhapuram	E.D.B.O	No	...
20	Palliyadi	do	do	...
21	Puliyurkurichi ...	do	do	...
22	Thalakulam ...	do	do	...
23	Thickanamcode ...	do	do	...
24	Thiruvithamcode ...	S.O.	do	...
25	Thuckalay ...	do	Yes	...
26	Tiruvattar ...	do	No	...
27	Tripparappu ...	E.D.B.O.	do	...
28	Vaniyakudi ...	do	do	...
29	Villukiri	do	do	...
	VILAVANCODE TALUK			
1	Arumana ...	E.D.B.O.	No	...
2	Idacode	do	do	...
3	Kaliyal	do	do	...
4	Kaliyikavila ...	S.O.	do	...
5	Karimkal ...	do	do	...
6	Killiyoor ...	E.D.B.O.	do	...
7	Kirathur ...	do	do	...
8	Kizhkulam ...	do	do	...
9	Kizmidalam ...	do	do	...
10	Kollencode ...	do	do	...
11	Kunnathur-Kanya-kumari	do	do	...
12	Kuzhithurai ...	S.O.	Yes	...
13	Maruthamcode ...	E.D.B.O.	No	...
14	Munchira ...	do	do	...
15	Pakode	do	do	...
16	Palukal	do	do	...
17	S. T. Mangad ...	do	do	...
18	Thengapatnam ...	E.D.S.O.	do	...
19	Thuthur	E.D.B.O.	do	...
20	Unnairlakkada ...	do	do	...

TABLE 47—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR THE PERIOD 1957-1960

STATION ; NAGERCOIL

Months (1)	1957 (2)	1958 (3)	1959 (4)	1960 (5)
January	409.0	422.6	460.2	482.0
February	404.7	421.2	452.7	473.0
March	398.6	415.4	455.4	470.0
April	406.5	408.7	455.4	470.0
May	411.3	406.8	466.8	483.0
June	410.9	406.3	468.7	488.0
July	417.7	429.9	483.0	496.0
August	425.3	430.6	476.0	494.0
September	424.0	434.2	477.0	498.0
October	413.9	440.1	483.0	495.0
November	414.0	450.3	487.0	504.0
December	422.1	463.3	481.0	503.0

TABLE 48—RECEIPT FROM STAMP DUTY AND LAND REVENUE

Year (1)	Receipt of Stamp duty (2)	Receipt of Land Revenue (3)
1951–52 ...	...	...
1952–53 ...	...	...
1953–54 ...	...	...
1954–55 ...	...	...
1955–56 ...	...	...
1956–57 ...	2.00	706,998
1957–58 ...	107.00	582,107
1958–59 ...	81.25	772,833
1959–60 ...	292.00	772,114
1960–61 ...	442.75	1,060,514

TABLE 49—GROSS SALES OF SMALL SAVING SCHEME SECURITIES (IN RUPEES) DURING 1955-56 TO 1960-61

Year (1)	12 year National Savings Certificates (2)	10 Year National Plan Certificates (3)	12 Year National Plan Savings Certificates (4)	Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates (5)	Annuity Certificates (6)	Total	
						For the District (7)	For the State (8)
1955–56	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,715,260
1956–57	14,635	5,225	...	...	...	19,860	17,555,180
1957–58	10,150	60	1,535,980	192,200	26,600	1,764,990	86,509,410
1958–59	...	...	1,114,490	90,600	...	1,205,090	55,555,758
1959–60	...	...	65,775	800	...	66,575	28,000,731
1960–61	...	...	109,250	10,000	...	119,250	34,466,128

TABLE 50—LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS

Sl. No. (1)	Name of the Sub/ Branch Office (2)	Names of the Taluks covered by the Sub/Branch Office (3)	Year (4)	Number of Policies (5)	Amount assured in Rs. (6)
1.	Nagercoil ..	Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam, Thovala, Vilavancode	1956	268	572,000
			1957	2,760	6,263,600
			1958	3,893	8,721,000
			1959	3,736	10,933,800
			1960	4,023	11,509,450
			Total	**14,680**	**37,999,850**

TABLE 51—PARTICULARS OF REGISTERED DOCUMENTS AND VALUE OF PROPERTIES TRANSFERRED DURING THE PERIOD 1951—52 to 1960–1961

Year (1)	No. of Registration Offices (2)	No. of Registered Documents: Relating to Immovable property: Compulsory (3)	Optional (4)	Total (5)	Relating to movable property: Compulsory (6)	Optional (7)	Total (8)	Total No. of Registered Documents (9)
1951—52	15	74,165	5,496	79,661	...	1,193	1,193	80,854
1952—53	,,	60,408	6,151	66,559	...	941	941	67,500
1953—54	,,	53,524	10,815	64,339	...	879	879	65,218
1954—55	,,	44,799	9,222	54,021	...	851	851	54,872
1955—56	,,	42,965	9,020	51,985	...	901	901	52,886
1956—57	,,	53,940	9,191	63,131	...	816	816	63,947
1957—58	,,	54,894	10,806	65,700	6	757	763	66,463
1958—59	,,	52,060	11,697	63,757	3	815	818	64,575
1959—60	,,	59,303	14,515	73,818	2	805	807	74,625
1960—61	,,	65,211	16,296	81,507	2	774	776	82,283
Total		**561,269**	**103,209**	**664,478**	**13**	**8,732**	**8,745**	**673,223**

Year	Aggregate value of property transferable by registered Documents (In Thousands of Rs.): Relating to immovable property (10)	Relating to movable property (11)	Total value (In thousands of Rs.) (12)	Total Receipts (In Rs.) (13)	Refunds and draw backs (In Rs.) (14)	Total expenditure (In Rs.) (15)
1951—52	45,003	358	45,361	373,001.44	135.38	106,845.10
1952—53	41,153	1,108	42,261	337,086.60	...	107,909.56
1953—54	42,236	677	42,913	329,547.75	20.50	112,501.18
1954—55	41,752	615	42,367	275,748.23	...	107,170.54
1955—56	33,654	895	34,549	268,177.48	45.00	131,321.60
1956—57	39,099	1,321	40,420	398,087.48	880.50	156,258.45
1957—58	38,392	1,413	39,805	363,544.63	84.50	175,737.21
1958—59	38,441	796	39,237	329,352.47	29.50	191,372.44
1959—60	44,807	706	45,513	377,158.08	103.50	220,283.80
1960—61	54,435	727	55,162	437,069.61	153.75	235,725.32
Total	**418,972**	**8,616**	**427,588**	**3,488,773.77**	**1,452.63**	**1,545,125.20**

TABLE 52—NUMBER AND LOCATION OF BRANCH OFFICES OF SCHEDULED/NON-SCHEDULED BANKS INCORPORATED OUTSIDE MADRAS STATE

(As on 31st December 1960)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Headquarters and date of Establishment	No. of Branch Offices: Total	No. of Branch Offices: In the State	Number and Location of Branch offices in the District
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Scheduled					
1	State Bank of India	Culcutta 1-7-1955	901	76	1 Kuzhithurai 1 Nagercoil 2
2	State Bank of Travancore ...	Trivandrum 12-9-1945	27	6	1 Nagercoil
3	Travancore Forward Bank (Amalgamated with the Bank of Travancore on 15-5-1961)	Kottayam 7-2-1929	49	7	1 Marthandam 1 Nagercoil 2
Non-Scheduled					
1	Marthandam Commercial Bank Ltd.	Trivandrum 10-1-1950	7	1	1 Marthandam
2	Nadar Mercantile Bank Ltd. ...	Trivandrum 12-12-1947	2	1	1 Marthandam
3	Nanjinad Bank Ltd.	Nagercoil 15-6-1937	3	3	1 Nagercoil 1 Iraniel 1 Thittuvillai 3
4	South Travancore Bank Ltd. ...	Nagercoil 9-7-1929	1	1	1 Nayoor
5	Trivandrum Permanent Bank Ltd. ...	Trivandrum 7-2-1899	14	6	1 Kottar 1 Marthandam 1 Nagercoil 1 Vadassery 1 Thuckalai 5

TABLE 53—NUMBER OF ENTERTAINMENT HALLS, SPECTATORS RECEIPTS THERE FROM ETC. DURING 1958-59 to 1960-61

Year	Receipts under the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Rs. in Thousands)	Total number of tickets issued during the year	Number of spectators: Total for the year	Number of spectators: Monthly average	Total number of entertainment Halls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1958—59	170	2,297,494	2,294,444	191,458	10
1959—60	202	2,756,093	2,756,093	229,674	14
1960—61	229	16,026,539	16,026,539	229,325	16

TABLE 54—NUMBER OF CINEMA THEATRES, FILMS EXHIBITED, TICKETS ISSUED, SPECTATORS Etc. DURING THE DECADE

Year	Number of Cinema Theatres: Permanent	Number of Cinema Theatres: Temporary	Number of Cinema Theatres: Total	Number of Films exhibited during the year: Tamil	Telugu	Hindi	English	Total including other languages	Total number of tickets issued	Number of Spectators: Total for the year	Number of Spectators: Monthly average
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1950—51	4	...	4	104	2	8	11	125	1,151,808	1,151,808	95,984
1951—52	4	...	4	113	2	10	14	139	1,174,311	1,174,311	97,859
1952—53	6	...	6	154	2	15	33	205	1,307,734	1,307,734	108,978
1953—54	6	...	6	237	1	10	222	473	1,581,385	1,581,385	131,782
1954—55	4	...	4	244	1	10	217	473	1,699,460	1,699,460	141,622
1955—56	6	...	6	218	1	16	259	498	1,805,730	1,805,730	150,478
1956—57	7	...	7	271	1	18	285	577	1,992,369	1,992,369	166,031
1957—58	8	...	8	259	...	12	174	450	1,958,700	1,958,700	163,225
1958—59	10	1	11	324	...	32	33	400	2,214,995	2,214,995	184,583
1959—60	11	2	13	520	...	29	56	612	3,400,439	3,400,439	283,370
1960—61	12	2	14	513	...	27	39	584	3,296,801	3,296,801	274,733

TABLE 55—NUMBER OF PRINTING PRESSES AT WORK DURING 1956-1960

Year	Number of Printing Presses: In the District	Number of Printing Presses: In the State
(1)	(2)	(3)
1956	5	411
1957	6	415
1958	6	424
1959	6	631
1960	8	635

TABLE 56—DETAILS OF FOREST AREA IN THE DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Reserve Forest (square miles)	Estate Forest taken over (square miles)	Estate Forest not taken over (square miles)	Private Forest (square miles)	Total Forest area (square miles)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Vilavancode	171.77	...	...	...	171.77
2	Kalkulam					
3	Thovala					
4	Agasteeswaram					

TABLE 57—STATISTICS RELATING TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Sl. No. (1)	Particulars (2)	1956-57 (3)	1957-58 (4)	1958-59 (5)	1959-60 (6)	1960-61 (7)
1	No. of Community Development/National Extension Service Blocks	2	5	6	6	7
2	Distribution of seeds—(Maunds) ...	...	3,430	3,509	2,752	6,657
3	Total area in acres under Japanese method of cultivation	...	...	3,363	4,047	22,231
4	Total green manure seed —(Maunds) ...	...	...	684	169	184
5	Distribution of insecticides etc., and manures, organic and chemical–(Maunds)	283	28,471	59,896	79,806	67,384
6	Total area in acres of cultivable waste land reclaimed for cultivation	52	...	416	422	945
7	Area brought under vegetables—(Acres) ...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Total No. of fruit trees planted—(Acres) ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Total No. of agricultural implements supplied under various categories ...	97	295	436	593	947
10	Distribution of bulls of pure breed ...	3	2*	40	15	64
11	Total No. of animals vaccinated and inoculated	1,474	12,398	...	...	...
12	Total No. of cattle artificially inseminated	...	...	310	425	234
13	Distribution of poultry of pure breed	398	411	3,658	1,543	3,824
14	Distribution of beehives	...	...	950	541	595
15	Total No. of irrigation wells sunk ...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Total No. of engines and pumpsets sold or given on loan and subsidy ...	...	...	...	...	5
17	Total No. of overhead tanks constructed ...	....	...	...	...	...
18	Total No. of drinking water wells sunk ...	3	24	55	68	103
19	Total No. of hand pumps fitted ...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Total No. of wells repaired	13	44	23	184	213
21	Total No. of miles of pucca road constructed	...	...	...	...	...
22	Total No. of yards of lanes paved ...	...	...	1	...	...
23	Total No. of miles of kacha road constructed ...	6	22	22	139	17
24	Total No. of miles of pucca road repaired	...	...	...	...	...
25	Total No. of miles of kacha road repaired	...	1	34	644	48
26	Total No. of culverts constructed ...	...	28	22	50	61
27	Total No. of houses constructed ...	94	...	...	...	...
28	Total No. of soak pits dug	50	148	271	433	650
29	Total No. of yards of drains laid ...	1,023	4,578	3,419	2,324	7,122
30	Total No. of rural latrines constructed ...	35	66	182	339	280
31	Total No. of persons vaccinated ...	...	35,885	...	...	...
32	Total No. of maternity centres opened ...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Total No. of Primary Health Centres opened	...	...	1	...	2
34	Total No. of schools opened	...	...	...	...	...
35	Total No. of adults made literate ...	191	1,305	2,481	2,300	1,294

*Includes Rams and Bucks

TABLE 57—STATISTICS RELATING TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—(*concld.*)

Sl. No. (1)	Particulars (2)	1956-57 (3)	1957-58 (4)	1958-59 (5)	1959-60 (6)	1960-61 (7)
36	Total No. of libraries/reading rooms opened	...	28	93	18	72
37	Total No. of Youth Associations formed ...	...	42	102	30	15
38	Total No. of women welfare societies formed	2	44	61	48	6
39	Total No. of members enlisted in women welfare societies formed	...	472	2,474	1,688	218
40	Total No. of village leaders camps held ...	...	7	59	64	71
41	Total No. of Ambar charkas distributed ...	...	...	230	214	387
42	Total No. of charkas installed ...	...	...	8	...	...
43	Total No. of Block Development meetings held	...	15	10	15	14
44	Total No. of Panchayats	...	...	16	...	...

TABLE 58—PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT 1950-51 to 1959-60
(Amount in Thousands of Rupees)

Item No. (1)	*Details* (2)	*1950-51* (3)	*1951-52* (4)	*1952-53* (5)	*1953-54* (6)	*1954-55* (7)	*1955-56* (8)	*1956-57* (9)	*1957-58* (10)	*1958-59* (11)	*1959-60* (12)
I.	*Primary Agricultural Credit Societies*										
I.	Number	74	85	85	88	86	86	80	95	107	134
II.	Membership ...	6,000	8,600	8,650	8,900	9,000	9,087	9,087	14,347	23,804	36,028
III.	Share Capital ...	95	101	100	101	103	108	108	224	479	687
IV.	Working Capital ...	360	500	510	510	500	514	866	1,028	2,854	4,453
V.	Loans Issued ...	15	13	35	28	10	16	2,276	874	2,934	4,953
II.	*Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies*										
I.	Number	17	20	18	21	21	21	21	20	19	19
II.	Membership ...	5,000	5,300	5,400	5,500	6,700	6,820	6,822	6,752	6,627	5,787
III.	Share Capital ...	24	28	28	31	50	213	213	259	259	264
IV.	Working Capital ...	67	88	87	95	816	1,020	1,020	971	1,077	1,236
III.	*Primary Non-Credit Societies*										
I.	Number	149	155	192	191	191	196	184	191	194	208
II.	Membership ...	11,000	12,800	13,000	13,000	13,500	15,850	20,098	20,863	23,719	35,551
III.	Share Capital ...	18	20	29	30	36	72	299	358	452	501
IV.	Working Capital ...	20	24	38	40	180	412	1,156	1,627	2,211	3,282
IV.	*Primary Land Mortgage Banks*										
I.	Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
II.	Membership ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	545	655
III.	Share Capital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	12
IV.	Working Capital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	30	87
V.	Loans Issued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	56
V.	*Central Banks*										
I.	Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
II.	Share Capital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	460	704
III.	Working Capital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,204	3,168	4,674
IV.	Loans Issued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,134	4,185	6,642

TABLE 59—ANCIENT MONUMENTS, (OTHER THAN PROTECTED) PLACES OF WORSHIP ETC. IN THE DISTRICT

Name of Monument/Temple or place of worship	Importance		Distance from		Whether connected by Road
	Historic	Religious	Taluk Headquarters	Nearest Railway Station	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Agasteeswaram Taluk					
Bagavathiammankoil, Kanyakumari	...	Religious	12 Miles	52 Miles	Yes.
Nagarammankoil temple, Nagercoil	...	do.	At Headquarters	42 Miles	Yes.
Thanumalayaperumal temple, Suchindrum	...	do.	3 Miles	45 Miles	Yes.
Vattakkottai ...	Historic	...	14 Miles	50 Miles	Yes.
Vilavancode Taluk					
Chitharal Bhagavathi temple, Arumana	do.	...	3½ Miles	27 Miles	Yes.
Siva temple, Kuzhithurai ...	...	Religious	At Headquarters	23 Miles	Yes.
Tirumalasiva temple, Munchira	...	do.	3 Miles	24 Miles	Yes.
Thovala Taluk					
Raghaveswarar temple in Dersanamcope ...	Historic	...	2 Miles	50 Miles	Yes.
Kalkulam Taluk					
Bhagavathi temple, Valvachagostam	...	Religious	6 Miles	27 Miles	Yes.
Mahadeva temple, Thirupannicode	...	do.	6 Miles	27 Miles	Yes.
Murugam, Kumarapuram ...	...	do.	3 Miles	34 Miles	Yes.

PART VI

BRIEF GAZETTEER OF PLACE NAMES AND CALENDAR OF OUTSTANDING OCCURRENCES

Agasteeswaram:—It is a village near Cape Comorin, famous for its Agasthyalinga shrine containing inscriptions dating from the 11th century. The village inherits its name after the sage Agasthiar who is believed to have resided here.

Aralvaimozhi (Aramboli):—This is a mountain pass, which lies across the Western ghats through which the ancient highway to Tirunelveli runs. It is the gateway to Kanyakumari district through which many invasions had taken place. To defend Nanjilnad, Marthandavarma fortified Aramboli in the middle of the 18th century. A detachment of troops was also stationed here for some time. In 1809, at the time of Velu Thampi's revolt, Col. Welsh's troops captured the fortification at Aramboli.

Ashamboo :—This plateau on the Mahendragiri hills is a health resort. Nearby is the famous waterfall Olakkayaruvi. There are estates devoted to plantation crops in this region.

Azhakiapandipuram :—A highland village in Thovala taluk, full of archaeological interest. It was the headquarters of the Kurava chief who ruled over Nanjilnad for a time and of the Mudaliars who succeeded them. Here is situated a rock temple which is believed to be more than 1,200 years old containing some inscriptions of the Chola kings.

Bhuthapandi:—The headquarters of the Thovala taluk, Bhuthapandi is a small village set in picturesque surroundings. It is about 6 miles north-west of the Aramboli Pass and about the same distance north of Nagercoil. This is an ancient place said to have been founded by one of the Pandya kings. In older days Thovala taluk was under the control of the Pandya, Chola and Vijayanagar kings until it finally came under the rulers of Travancore. There is an old temple dedicated to Bhuthalingam which contains several inscriptions.

Chitharal :—A small village in the Vilavancode taluk. The village contains some ruins of stone structures hewn out of rocks, first discovered a hundred years ago. These ruins are found on a huge rocky hill. One of the most important of the ruins is a low-roofed temple in which stands a low dome having a large verandah with ornamental granite pillars. The temple is considered to be a jain shrine. At present the image in the sanctum sanctorum is worshipped as that of Goddess Bhagavathi.

Colachel:—This sea-coast town is situated about 14 miles west of Nagercoil. It was a port of call for European merchants during the 16th—18th centuries. The Dutch and the English had trading settlements here. It was the scene of a combined land and naval battle in August, 1741 in which Marthanda Varma inflicted a crushing defeat on the Dutch. This victory is commemorated by a pillar erected at the site. A variety of commodities is exported from here, prominent among them being palmyra and also fibre, mineral sands, fish and salt.

Eraniel:—This is another village in Kalkulam taluk, situated some four miles to the south of Thuckalai. This was a seat of the Royal family in earlier days before it was shifted to Padmanabhapuram. The ancient palace here with its wood carving is a noble specimen of Kerala architecture. Eraniel is now a centre for the weaving of fine handloom cloths.

Kanyakumari:—Kanyakumari or Cape Comorin is the land's end of India where the confluence of Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea takes place. From the beautiful beach one can see the glorious sight of the moon rising up on the east and the sun setting on the west, simultaneously, on a full-moon day. There is a sacred ancient temple dedicated to Kanyakumari or the Virgin Goddess from which the district derives its name. The temple festival in May and the scenic beauty of the place attract thousands of pilgrims and tourists. The beautiful Gandhi Mandap, completed in 1956, is situated there as a memorial to the Father of the Nation. There is also a Roman Catholic Church dedicated to Virgin Mary which is said to have been constructed by the Jesuit Missionary St. Francis Xavier in the 16th century. At a distance of about 200 yards from the sea-shore is situated the Vivekananda Rock where Swami Vivekananda meditated for some time when he visited the place in 1892. There is a Fruit Research Station, about 1½ miles from Cape Comorin on the road to Nagercoil. This was started by the Travancore Royal family in 1922. Sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Madras Government, research is being carried out by this Station on the off-season bearing of mangoes etc.

Keralapuram:—It is near Padmanabhapuram. It is known as Veera Keralapuram in historical documents and has an ancient temple containing several inscriptions. It is believed to have been one of the earliest capitals of Venad.

Kollencode:—A coastal village bordering Kerala, this has a Badrakali temple famous for its annual "Thooku" festival. During the festival, children below 7 years and babies are taken in the arms of men who in their turn are hung from the top of a beam by means of a belt and a hook. The beam is

raised and lowered by means of control axis at the centre with two central pillars about 20′ high. This is a daring performance in fulfilment of vows. The 'Thooku' is drawn round the temple.

Kottar :—A manufacturing and trading centre. It was famous from very early times for its textiles. It is now the seat of handloom industry and bell metal industries. Rajaraja Chola (985—1014 A.D.) captured Kottar and renamed it Mummudi Cholanallur and made it the southernmost military outpost of the Chola empire. Kottar and adjacent places passed to Travancore in the 12th century. In 1544, Travancore forces defeated Vijayanagar forces at Kottar. Raja Kesava Das improved the trade of the town by establishing bazaars and inviting artisans from Madurai and Tirunelveli to settle here. The St. Xavier's Church at Kottar, is believed to have been founded in the early years of the 16th century.

Kuzhithurai:— This ancient town, situated on the main road about half way between Nagercoil and Trivandrum is the headquarters of Vilavancode taluk. The river Thambraparni flows through this town, across which a bridge is constructed at this place, where it crosses the main road. This is a great palm gur producing centre. There is also a public market at Thoduvetti, a suburb of Kuzhithurai.

Leepuram :—Known also as Sreemalpuram, Leepuram is a place two miles east of the Cape. The sea here is 5 to 8 fathoms deep at a distance of a mile from the shore and is calm for most part of the year. Leepuram is, therefore, supposed to possess possibilities for development as a port.

Manavalakurichi :—A coastal village in the Kalkulam taluk lying between the ancient port of Colachel and the rocky lighthouse point of Muttam. The place has acquired importance on account of the mineral sand, available in plenty containing monozite, ilmenite, zircon, rutile, garnet and sillimanite which are used for various industrial and chemical purposes. The Travancore Mineral Company at Manavalakurichi has a capacity of producing about 1,200 tons of monozite and 13,000 tons of ilmenite annually. The ilmenite produced here is exported to foreign countries and the monozite is supplied to the Atomic Energy Commission, Bombay.

Marthandam :—This is two miles south of the Kuzhithurai taluk headquarters. It is a growing commercial centre from where jaggery and tamarind are sent to different places in central Kerala. It is an educational centre having four high schools and one college recently started. There is a cattle market and a vegetable market. There is also a fine Church and a rural reconstruction centre conducted by the Y.M.C.A. Marthandam, formerly called Marthandapuram, obtained that name in commemoration of a visit by the Maharaja, Visakom Tirumal. There is also an Industrial Colony at Marthandam with 4 small industrial units and a big one, constructed at a cost of Rs. 2·92 lakhs during the Second Plan period.

Mandakad :—It is a village in Kalkulam taluk situated near Colachel, famous for its temple dedicated to Bhadrakali which attracts pilgrims for the annual festival called the " Mandakkadu Kodai " in March. Animal sacrifices which used to be common in olden days were stopped a few years ago.

Mulagamudu :—It is on the Nagercoil-Trivandrum main road. There is a convent, a girls' high school, a training school and an orphanage. The embroidery products of that convent are exported even to foreign countries.

Munchira :—A place famous for the Parvathisekharapuram temple, founded by a Pandya King in the ninth century. In earlier times an educational centre was also attached to this temple.

Muthukkuzhivayal :—This health resort is situated at a distance of about 32 miles from Nagercoil on a plateau near Pechippara at an elevation of about 4,400′. At the time of the gold rush in the latter half of the 19th century an European Company started digging operations for gold but abandoned it soon afterwards and the name of the place probably refers to this event.

Muttam :—It is near Manavalakurichi. There is a lighthouse in this place.

Nagercoil :—The headquarters of the Kanyakumari district. The town derives its name from an ancient temple dedicated to Nagaraja or the serpent King. This is a first grade municipal town and has a bi-weekly market at Vadasseri where people gather from different parts of the district and from Kerala. There is a Roman Catholic Church and two colleges, the Scott Christian College and the South Travancore Hindu College. The Nagammal Mills is also situated here. Nagercoil owes much of its present position to Christian Missionaries who established here an English Seminary as early as 1819. At Asaripallam, four miles to the north-west of Nagercoil, a T. B. Hospital is situated. The climate of the place is supposed to be good for curing this disease.

Neyyoor :—This place is famous on account of the C. S. I. Hospital which is located here and which is one of the best hospitals in South India.

Padmanabhapuram :—This is the headquarters of the Revenue Divisional Officer, situated about a mile to the north of Thuckalai, and has some historical importance as it was the old capital of the erstwhile Travancore State and the seat of the Royal House until about the middle of the 18th century when it was shifted to Trivandrum. The ancient palace of the former Maharaja of Travancore is also situated here. There are two temples inside the Padmanabhapuram Fort known as Ramaswami temple and Neelakantaswami temple. The palace is of artistic and archaeological value. Another attraction is the clock in the palace tower made by a local blacksmith about 400 years ago.

Pechipparai :—There is a reservoir at this place called Pechipparai Reservoir which can be reached by a short detour from the 25th mile of the Trivandrum-Nagercoil road. The dam, built across the Kothayar, was completed in 1907 and irrigates 55,000 acres. The reservoir with a water-spread of 5 sq. miles is a centre of tourist attraction where boating facilities are also available.

Perinchani :—This is the second reservoir, the construction of which was completed in 1952. This supplements the water supply from the Pechippara Reservoir.

Suchindrum :—This is the small village situated about three miles on the road from Nagercoil to Kanyakumari. There is a beautiful, ancient but sacred temple in this village dedicated to Sthanumalayaperumal. The Tirumurties-Brahma, Vishnu and Siva are worshipped here. The temple widely known for its sanctity, architectural beauty and antiquity attracts large crowds during the festivals in April and December. According to one legend it is at this place that Indra, the King of Gods, was relieved of the curse inflicted on him by the sage, Gautama, for his wrongful behaviour towards the sage's wife, Ahalya. Hence the name Suchindrum means the place where Indra was purified. Indra, therefore, built the temple and dedicated it to Sthanulingam, as a mark of gratitude.

Thalakulam :—It is the birth place of Sri Velu Thampi Dalava, the great patriot and the most well known Dewan of Travancore State.

Thengapattanam :—This is a coastal town situated just at the mouth of Kuzhithurai river before it meets the sea. The place is a very fertile one. The town derives the name from the fact of its having plenty of coconut trees. The Muslims, who form a sizable population of the town, had business connections with Ceylon.

Thirunandikkara :—This is famous for a rock-cut temple dedicated to Siva. The temple has been declared a protected monument. It also contains vestiges of ancient murals. They are perhaps, the best examples of post-Ajanta mural art in the State and are believed to belong to the 9th century.

Thiruppathisaram :—Situated about 3 miles from Nagercoil this place is famous for its ancient temple dedicated to Sri Venkatachalapathi. The temple is situated in a place of great natural beauty and contains fine examples of exquisite sculpture.

Thiruvattar :—This is a small village situated on the banks of the river by that name, about 7 miles from Thuckalai. It is the seat of the Adikesava temple and is one of the 13 sacred places of the Vaishnavites. This temple built about 1,100 years ago contains inscriptions of great value relating to some of the Chola and Travancore Kings. The God Adikesava is stated to have taken rest at Tiruvattar after having killed an Asura. The presiding deity is a Sayana Murthi, stretching out on a commodious serpent bed. The vestiges of old mural paintings belonging to a period not later than the 17th century are seen in a damaged condition on the walls of the inner shrines. Wood carvings adorn some structures.

Thiruvithamcode :—A village situated south west of Padmanabhapuram just close to Keralapuram. The name is derived from Srivazhumcode meaning the abode of the Goddess of Prosperity. This place was also a former capital of Venad. The ruins of an old fortress are still to be seen. It is also noted for the the manufacture of brass and copper vessels as well as mats out of palmyrah leaves. There are two mosques, a church and a temple. The church is considered to be an ancient one.

Thuckalai :—Situated on the main road from Nagercoil to Trivandrum, this is the headquarters of the Kalkulam taluk. There is a famous mosque attracting pilgrims from the Muslim population in other districts as well.

Udayagiri Fort :—Situated on the 8th milestone on the main Nagercoil-Trivandrum road, this was the most important military station of the Travancore rulers when they were having Padmanabhapuram as their capital. It was originally built about the year 1,600. Marthanda Varma rebuilt the fort according to the plans prepared by Thaikkad Namboodri. It is also believed that the Maharaja's Army chief, the Dutch Captain De Larney had prepared the plans. The reconstruction was completed in three years (1741-44 A.D.). This well fortified fort was captured by Col. St.Leger during the time of Velu Thampi. It is reported that a brass gun 16 feet long bored as a 22

pounder found inside the fort could not be moved even a few yards by 1,200 persons with the help of 16 elephants. East India Company's troops were stationed there till the middle of the 19th century. The fort enclosed an area of about 90 acres and contains an isolated hill 260 feet high which affords a panoramic view of the surrounding country. The tombs of De Lannoy, his wife and son can be seen inside a partly ruined chapel in the fort.

Uthachi Kotta :—It is a raised block around which a fort is reported to have existed. It is said that the mother of Thirumala Nayak, later ruler of Madurai, lived here and it was because of this that her son was named Thirumala Nayak, after the name of the deity in Thirumal Temple at Munchira.

Vattakottai :—Some three miles north-east of Kanyakumari on the sea-coast overlooking the Leepuram sea fort stands the historic, 18th century granite, seaside fort of Vattakottai which played an important part in the history of the Travancore State. The fort forms the terminus of a line of ramparts known as the "South Travancore Lines" built by Marthanda Varma (1723-1752 A.D.), a former Travancore ruler. The ruins of a fort extending from Vattakottai to Kadukkarai Hills are still to be seen.

Vilathura :—This is a mile down Kuzhithurai river where a lift irrigation scheme is implemented. Water is pumped from the river and stored in two reservoirs. Water is distributed through several irrigation channels to some 400 small tanks, thus stabilising irrigation in four or five villages covering an area of 700 acres.

CALENDAR OF OUTSTANDING OCCURRENCES THAT HAVE INFLUENCED THE DISTRICT

Year	Brief description of the nature of occurrence
1871	First Census
1874	Tamil Daily 'Travancore Abhimam'—was published from Nagercoil
1876	Birth of Kavimani Desika Vinayakam Pillai at Tenur
1881	Census
1891	Census
1892	Visit of Swami Vivekananda to Cape Comorin
1893	Scott Christian College inaugurated
1895	Medical Aid Centre run by Salvation Army started functioning at Putteri
1901	Census
1906	Sea erosion in Colachel and other adjoining coastal areas
1911	Census Monazite factory at Manavalakurichi started for the extraction of minerals from sands of the sea coast
1912	Heavy floods in Pazhayar; paddy fields affected badly in Thovala taluk
1918	Influenza epidemic
1921	Census
1922	The Travancore Government started a model print graving centre near Kanyakumari
1923	Floods in Paraliyar; Kalkulam taluk affected
1924	Failure of crops due to scarcity of water and consequent famine in Thovala taluk
1930	Catholic Dioceses started at Kattar
1931	Census Coronation of His Highness Chittirai Tirunal Balarama Varma
1935	Cholera epidemic in Kalkulam taluk
1936	Cholera epidemic spreads out in Thovala taluk Visit of Mahatma Gandhiji to Cape Comorin Temple entry by Harijans permitted for the first time. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer appointed Dewan of Travancore
1938	Cement road laid from Trivandrum to Cape Comorin
1939	District Congress Conference conducted at Nagercoil–Tamil members did not participate
1941	Census
1944	Informal rationing introduced Famine due to scarcity of food materials consequent on the Second World War
1945	Travancore–Tamil Nad Congress was started for demanding the merger of Kanyakumari regions with Tamilnad
1947	Informal rationing abolished Resignation of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer as Dewan of Travancore
1948	Gandhiji's ashes immersed in Cape Comorin
1949	Travancore declared part of Indian Union Rationing re-introduced
1951	Census
1952	First General Elections under Adult franchise after Independence Abolition of rationing Inauguration of the South Travancore Hindu College
1953	Perinjanai Dam completed
1954	Travancore Tamil Nad Congress agitations for the merger of Tamil speaking are as of Travancore with Tamilnad Laying of Foundation stone for Gandhi Smarak at Cape Comorin by Acharya Kripalani Kavimani Desika Vinayakam Pillai died
1956	Opening of Gandhi Smarak at Cape Comorin by Sri P. S. Rao, Advisor to the Travancore–Cochin State States Reorganisation–Merger of the four Tamil taluks of the former Travancore–Cochin State with Madras State and formation of Kanyakumari District with headquarters at Nagercoil
1957	Second General Elections Marine Research Centre opened at Cape-Comorin
1959	Neyyar Hydro Electric Project taken up for execution Floods in Kuzhithurai river in Vilavancode taluk
1960	Padmanabhapuram Palace taken over by the Government of India and converted into a Museum Scheme for the extension of large scale Rubber plantations launched
1961	Census

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